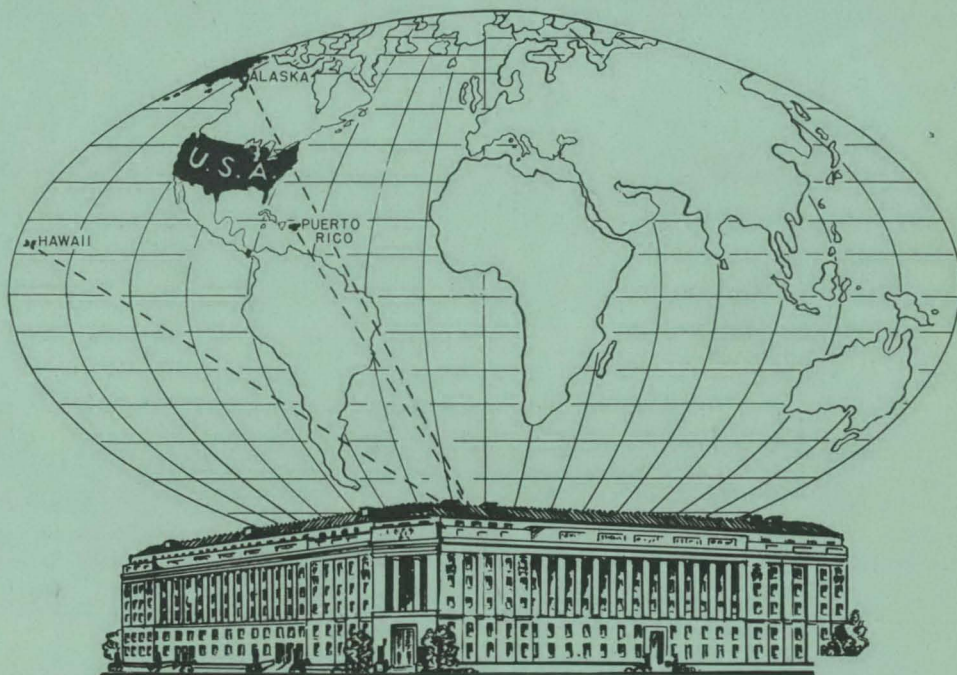


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1944

March April



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

vol. 13

No. 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 13

March - April 1944

No. 2

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

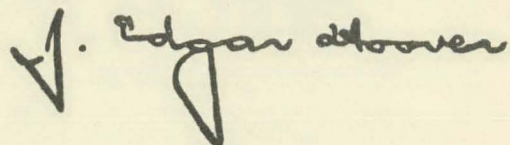
PREPAREDNESS

A continuous training program for all police officers is of utmost importance in the fast moving world of today. It is our duty as police officials to keep abreast of advances in police science, and to see that our men are armed with every conceivable weapon to fight the criminals who kidnap our children, rob our banks, and seek to sabotage our war efforts.

The past two years have been the most crucial and dangerous years in the life of the Law Enforcement Profession. As the war continued to place new duties, new responsibilities, and new burdens upon all peace officers, it also continued to drain our understaffed forces of important manpower. But we came through the ordeal with honor because our men had been trained in the class room and we were prepared for the initial shock. We laid aside individual glory and petty jealousies in order to make our homes secure. We met in conferences from Maine to California. We cooperated with each other and we coordinated our activities against the spy, the saboteur, the draft evader, and the everyday criminal. And for these reasons we survived two years of war with our heads up, our honor sustained, and our professional status intact.

As the calendar creeps closer to the great invasion of Europe, we must realize that our forces will be further depleted and our enemies will be on the alert to take every advantage of this loss in personnel. One of our greatest problems will be replacements and another great problem will be to obtain the maximum results with the weapons at hand. There are no magic formulas to use to solve these problems. Our solution lies in our men. We must give them every particle of training at our command; we must prepare them to meet emergencies with dispatch so their actions will prove a credit to themselves and to the profession as a whole; we must demand that they keep themselves physically fit as a protection to their very lives; and last but far from least we must select with great care any new recruits who are to serve as replacements and see to it that they are prepared in the class room before they are placed on duty.

Continuous training, careful selection of personnel, cooperation with each other and coordination of our activities will bring, I feel, defeat to our enemies and honor to our great profession.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

FBI LABORATORY REFERENCE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS

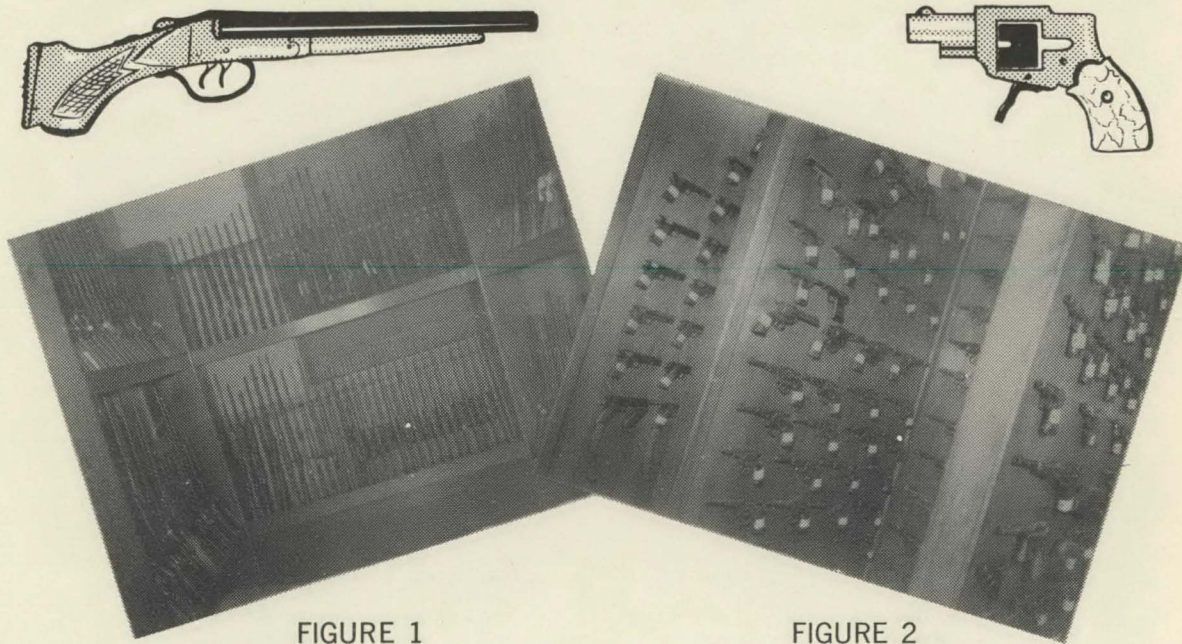


FIGURE 1
Reference collection
of firearms - rifles and
shotguns.

FIGURE 2
Reference collection
of firearms - hand-
guns.

An interesting file maintained in the FBI Laboratory for use in firearms examinations is the Reference Collection of Firearms shown in figures 1 and 2. This collection is composed of over one thousand firearms of types which are likely to be encountered by law enforcement officers in the course of criminal investigations. The collection is made up of actual crime weapons confiscated when their owners were arrested and convicted of crimes. Unusual weapons have been contributed to the collection by State, county and city law enforcement officials as well as by Federal officers. Included in the collection are submachine guns, automatic rifles, repeating and single-shot rifles, auto-loading, repeating, double-barrelled, and single-shot shotguns, and pistols and revolvers of foreign as well as domestic manufacture.

The Reference Collection of Firearms is not a collection such as is found in museums. No effort is made to obtain antique weapons illustrating the progressive improvements in the design of arms through the years. A number of weapons approaching obsolescence, such as the Remington .41 R.F. Derringer illustrated in Figure 5 are maintained in the collection, only because these guns are still encountered in crimes of violence.

fold. The purpose of the Reference Collection of Firearms is four-

1. When unusual firearms are received for bullet and cartridge case comparisons and examination reveals them to have broken parts, the firearms expert is able to obtain parts from an identical weapon in the collection, place the evidence weapon into firing condition, fire test shots, and make the requested comparisons.
2. The collection enables the firearms expert to determine the differences likely to be found between the characteristic markings left on bullets and cartridge cases by different guns of the same make and model.
3. The weapons in the collection serve as a reference for determining the style of die and location in which serial numbers, part and assembly numbers, proof marks, manufacturer's marks, U. S. Government marks and other marks are stamped. This information is invaluable in identifying evidence weapons, particularly those having one or more of the numbers obliterated.
4. The collection serves as a valuable reference for identifying gun parts such as stocks, grips, hammers, cylinders and other parts which may be found in criminal investigations.

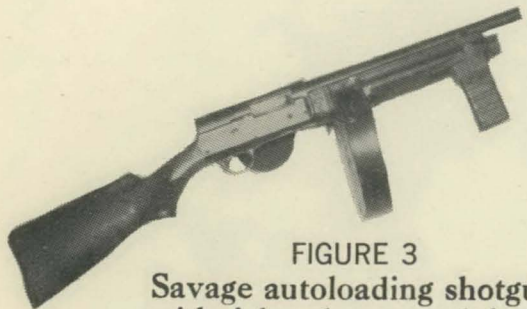


FIGURE 3
Savage autoloading shotgun
with false drum and fore-
grips.

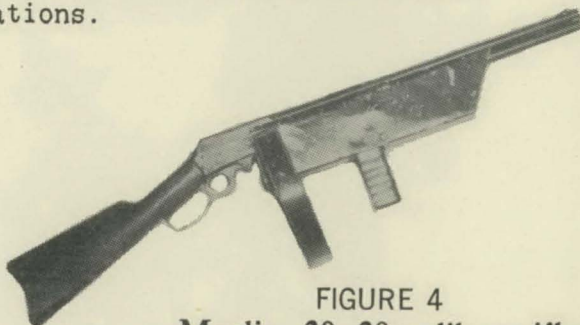


FIGURE 4
Marlin .30-30 calibre rifle
with false drum and fore-
grip.

Many interesting and unusual weapons have found their way into the Reference Collection of Firearms. Figures 3 and 4 appear at first glance to be photographs of two Thompson Submachine guns. Actually, the weapons are a Savage 12 gauge auto-loading shotgun and a Marlin .30-30 caliber lever action repeating rifle. False drums and foregrips of sheet metal and wood were attached to these weapons by bank robbers who felt that submachine guns would be more effective in frightening the employees of the bank into submission than ordinary shotguns and rifles.



Figure 5 shows a Remington calibre .41 R.F. Derringer which measures only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and was very popular in years past as an easily concealed pocket defense weapon.

FIGURE 5
Remington calibre
.41 R. F. Derringer.



Figure 6 is a photograph of the Colt calibre .45 Government Model automatic pistol carried by the notorious Alvin Karpis.

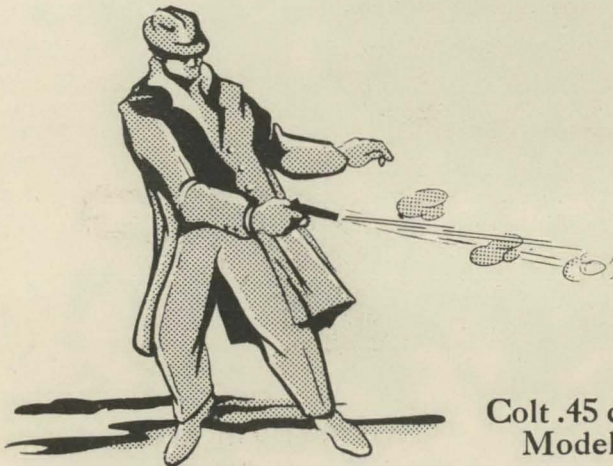
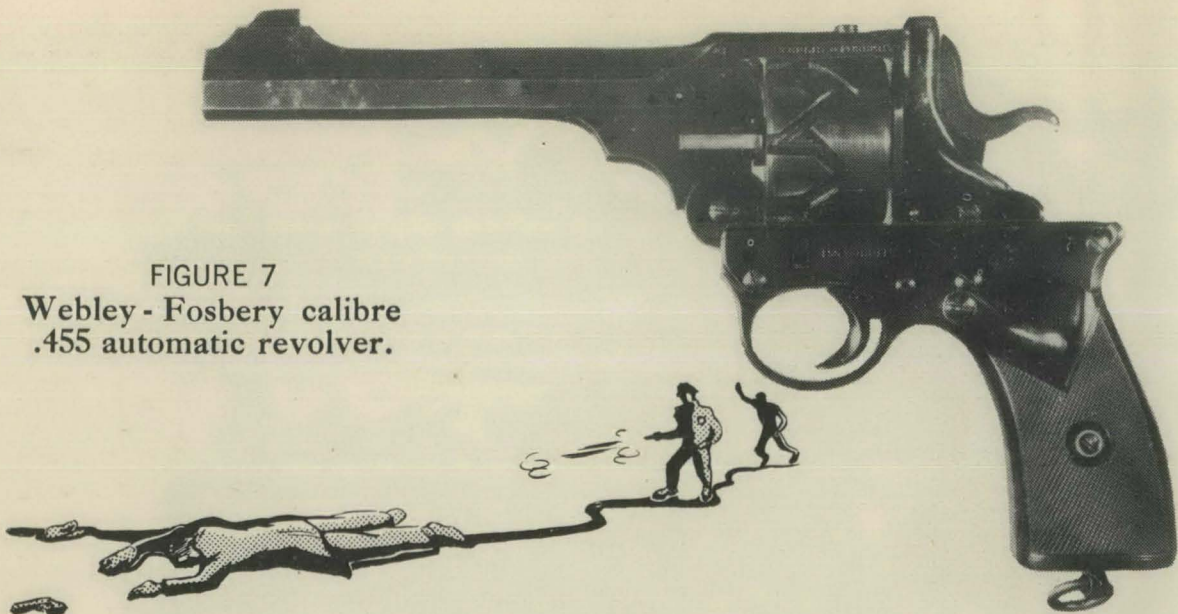


FIGURE 6
Colt .45 calibre Government
Model automatic pistol.

FIGURE 7
Webley - Fosbery calibre
.455 automatic revolver.



Figures 7 and 8 show two very unusual hand guns found in the Reference Collection. Figure 7 is a photograph of the Webley-Fosbery calibre .455 automatic revolver. The automatic action is accomplished by mounting the barrel and cylinder together on a piece arranged to slide to the rear against the action of a spring, on a track located above the trigger guard and grip. A projecting lug in the track engages in cam grooves in the cylinder, so that rearward motion due to recoil turns the cylinder, bringing the next cartridge into line and also cocks the hammer. Figure 8 is a photograph of the Walther 9 mm. automatic pistol, a modern weapon made in Germany. This gun has the distinctive feature of a double action mechanism similar to that in modern revolvers. The Walther automatic may be carried with the hammer down and the first shot fired by merely pulling the trigger. After the first shot, the hammer is cocked by the recoil of the slide as in other automatic pistols.

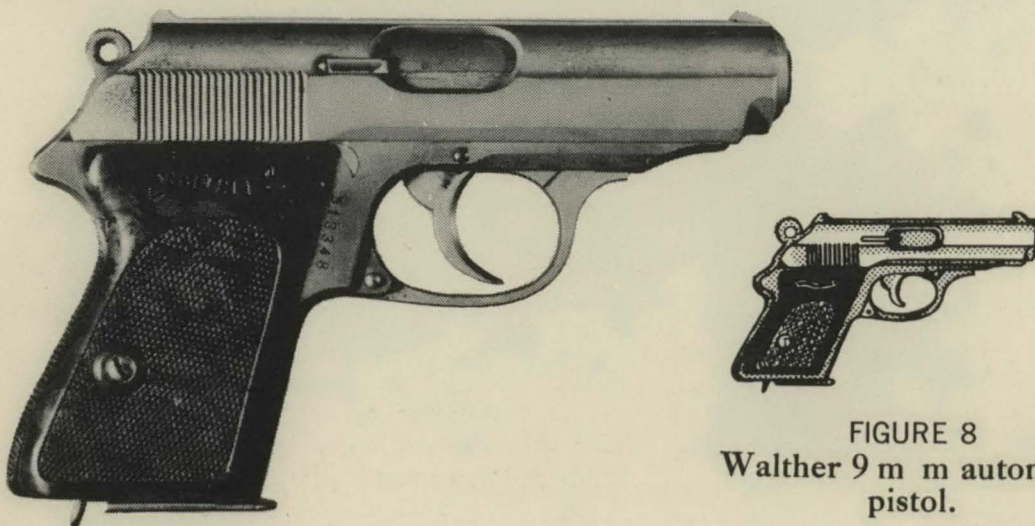
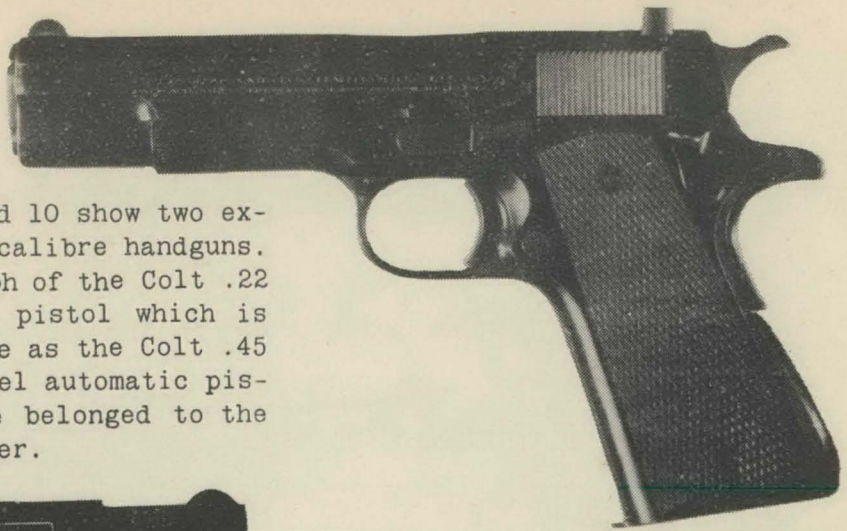


FIGURE 8
Walther 9 m m automatic
pistol.

FIGURE 9
Colt .22 calibre
Ace automatic
pistol.



Figures 9 and 10 show two extremes in size in .22 calibre handguns. Figure 9 is a photograph of the Colt .22 calibre ace automatic pistol which is built on the same frame as the Colt .45 calibre Government Model automatic pistol. This weapon once belonged to the notorious John Dillinger.

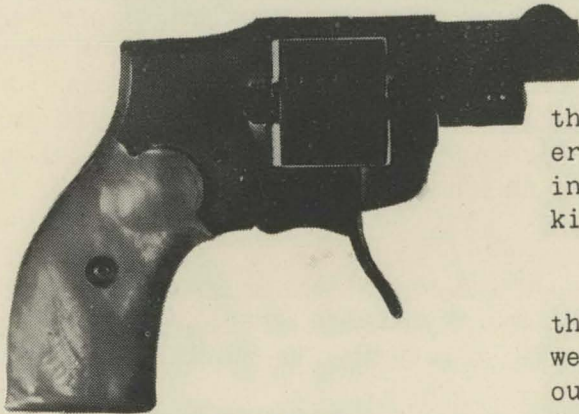


FIGURE 10
'Baby Hammerless'
.22 calibre revolver.

Figure 10 is a photograph of the Baby Hammerless .22 calibre revolver, a weapon small enough to be carried in a vest-pocket, but quite capable of killing a man.

Figure 11 is a photograph of the Prohibition Era gangster's favorite weapon, the sawed-off shotgun. Numerous modifications of this type of gun, including auto-loading, slide action, double-barrelled and single barrelled are found in the Reference Collection.

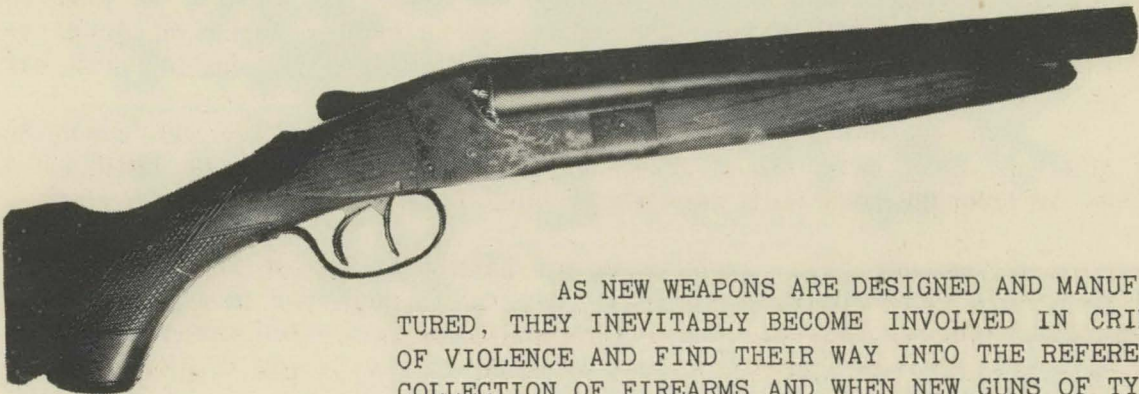


FIGURE 11
Sawed - off 12 gauge
Lefevre double-
barrelled shotgun.

AS NEW WEAPONS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED, THEY INEVITABLY BECOME INVOLVED IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND FIND THEIR WAY INTO THE REFERENCE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS AND WHEN NEW GUNS OF TYPES ALREADY IN THE COLLECTION ARE RECEIVED, THEY ARE USED TO REPLACE THOSE IN POORER CONDITION. THUS THE REFERENCE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS IS IN A CONSTANT STATE OF CHANGE, ALWAYS BECOMING MORE UP TO DATE AND COMPLETE, THEREBY BECOMING OF GREATER ASSISTANCE TO THE FIREARMS EXPERTS OF THE FBI LABORATORY AND THROUGH THEM TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF THE NATION.



"LAW ENFORCEMENT IN WARTIME"

by

Honorable Zeb V. Nettles*

Judge, North Carolina Superior Court

Law enforcement officers have been on the firing line since the dawn of our present civilization: - You gentlemen are in the front line trenches just as much as our boys in Africa, Italy, or in the Pacific, for yours is the duty, the privilege and pleasure of preserving America, its institutions, its way of life, while our boys are in foreign fields fighting for our liberty. You are the force that stands between right and wrong, in every community in Western North Carolina.

All of you men I have contacted and have been in touch with over a period of years have strived earnestly and loyally to serve your County, City or State, and indeed you deserve the gratitude and undying thanks of the good people for your services.

As I understand, this meeting was called for the purpose of coordinating the different law enforcement agencies of the Western Counties in the work of internal security, to prevent sabotage, to prevent un-American activities of whatsoever nature and kind, and to keep a check on deserters and slackers of all kinds while our country is engaged in the present war.

War is not a pretty picture. It never is -- for all those who have gone and have made the supreme sacrifice. Millions will return - to see how we have managed this country of ours in their absence.

When our boys return from the battle fields of the world, there will be a cold determination in their hearts to have the things they have fought to preserve. All of them loathe and hate war. But there are things they hate now. Things like the misuse of power to rob people of their rights, things like Tyranny.

It has been my happy privilege and pleasure to have been associated with law enforcement officers for the past 25 to 30 years--both State

*On December 2, 1943, the Honorable Zeb V. Nettles, Judge of the North Carolina Superior Court, 19th District, delivered an address to the FBI Law Enforcement Conference held at Asheville, North Carolina, and subsequently Judge Nettles very kindly consented to having his address reprinted in this Bulletin.

and Federal officers. In 1930 I was elevated and honored by the people of this Judicial District by being elected as Solicitor, and remained Solicitor until I went to the Superior Court Bench in 1938.

During my public service in the Municipal Court of the City of Asheville as Solicitor of this District and a Judge of the Superior Court, I have handled thousands of criminal cases, and have worked in this service with most of you men.

When I first became prosecuting Attorney, I worked in close contact with the operators of the FBI and I recall that many of the laws now on the statute books were passed by Congress only in recent years giving the FBI jurisdiction. Bank robbery, kidnaping, and other violent and serious crimes were rampant, but soon after the passing of Federal statutes placing these offenses within the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities, and due to the very fine work of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Department, and his men, these types of crime have about ceased.

The FBI, in the solving of many major crimes has always cooperated with local officers, giving them information gathered, and at the same time receiving information from the Sheriffs or local officers which was highly valuable -- and, therefore, when the President of the United States placed the FBI as the co-ordinating unit in the Internal Security of the Nation, he knew that the job would be well done. And as an American citizen I want to pay the highest tribute I know how, to Mr. Hoover and his men for a magnificent job. You men and your Department have been miles ahead of anything the Germans or Japs could offer in this country, although they had unlimited men and money to spend. Up to this time, we have not been treated to the sad spectacle of the last war, of factories going up in smoke, trains wrecked, and sabotaged war effort in hundreds and thousands of ways, which cost us millions of dollars, and the black despair of discouragement which visited us often.

You men of the FBI have been wise in calling in the local officers. They are patriotic men, willing to give you every help and cooperation. They are familiar with local conditions and your working together can prevent any act or acts of sabotage.

You men of the FBI will find our people of the Hills to be law-abiding and highly patriotic on the whole, for theirs is the heritage of a pure-blooded American stock, conscious of the duties and obligations of being American citizens.

It has been said and aptly, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty and Freedom." So you men have been charged with the duty and responsibility of seeing that our boys in the front lines shall not be stabbed in the back. The shadow of the tragic cost of war grows longer as our men from the homes of America give their lives for an ideal.

And our prayers should be, to give us strength to live, courage to die, if need be, and guidance to build a new Nation, dedicated to God.

MORRISTOWN POLICE JUNIOR LEGION OF HONOR

by

Fred A. Roff, Chief

Morristown, New Jersey, Police Department

In Morristown, New Jersey, as in other communities throughout the land, we have experienced malicious mischief and destruction of properties caused by some of the youths in our town.

During the year 1943, this destruction of property had become serious and there was one place in particular, the scene of our largest playground, where the boys were constantly damaging the apparatus, and at one time in this area two small buildings were destroyed by fire.

We conducted an investigation after the fire and ran into a blank wall as far as investigative leads were concerned. The thought then occurred to us that it might be well to ask some of the boys to meet the police at our Municipal Building and to discuss some of the things we had received complaints about in recent months. The youngsters were encouraged to invite their parents to attend this meeting and we were agreeably surprised at the turnout. When they arrived, we met in the Chambers of the Board of Alderman with the Mayor, the Police Recorder, Lieutenant Valerio of the Police Department, and myself. We pointed out to the youngsters the damage which had been done and put the idea across to them that their parents had to pay for the things that were damaged, through taxes, and they also suffered by being deprived of the use of the damaged articles in their everyday play. This apparently seemed to interest the youngsters tremendously. We then enlisted the help of these boys to police the playground and they quickly agreed to not only police the playground but to police the entire area in which they lived and played. We also suggested that they obtain other boys in the area to join them and asked them to return within a week so we could organize the group into a club. At the end of the week they returned and during that week there was not one complaint of damage done in the particular area in question.

We organized them into a club and named it "The Police Junior Legion of Honor."

Within a short period of time we had organized 20 individual groups and the members of my department took personal interest in these groups and gave "hot-dog" roasts to each of the groups and personally cooked the food and served it. The police officers then played each group in a soft ball game, which went a long way to bringing the boys and the police closer together. The parents, having the best interest of their children at heart, took an active interest in these activities and these parents have advised us of the remarkable change in their children since becoming interested in this club.

A police officer who volunteered for the service was placed in charge of each group and he was known as the group advisor and leader.

We provided meeting places for each group and insisted on a weekly meeting. These meetings at the present time are held mostly in school gymnasiums and we have received one hundred per cent cooperation from the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools. Some of the meetings, however, are held in the cellars and playrooms of private homes, while still others are held in schools and County Court buildings.

Each group elects its President and other officers, as well as a Captain and a Lieutenant. These two officers supervise conditions in their district and the rest of the boys in the group patrol at different times to see that there is no misbehavior of the boys in their particular area.

At the weekly meetings capable and efficient speakers, entertainers, and others do their part to furnish interesting entertainment and to give a program fit for boys which is not only entertaining but educational as well. The boys are also taught many things such as the building of airplanes, tool work on leather, and woodcraft, and other constructive avocations which might prove useful to the youngsters in future life. They are also given a few minutes of exercise and are taught the rudiments of boxing and wrestling and are encouraged to participate in baseball and basket ball games by members of our department with the aid of the recreational director and the supervisor of athletics at school.

We hold a monthly meeting of all the groups, their police advisors, Auxiliary Police and older citizens of the area who are interested in boys. This meeting is presided over by the Chief of Police who provides a speaker and entertainment for the meeting. The speaker is always carefully checked to determine if he is capable of talking to boys in such a way that they will understand. He must be able to readily reach the boys, talk their language, and hold their interest.

We have a recreation committee which is made up of younger men of the Police Department who have in the past been outstanding in the athletic field. These officers work with our Town Recreational Director and plan the athletic activity for the groups. A most successful baseball league of the Junior Legion of Honor was conducted during the summer months and later during the fall a basket ball league was formed consisting of 20 teams.

We also have an entertainment committee through which all requests for speakers and entertainment must be cleared. This is done so as to assure us that we will always have a speaker or entertainment that is fit and proper for the boys. Then again we prevent some of the groups with good financial backers from having a too elaborate program at their meetings, which would bring discontent to the other groups who do not have such a program.

We are also planning "Ice Skating Events" and intend to have a big field event for all boys, whether or not they are members.

When the boys are admitted as members to the Junior Legion of Honor, they are given a button and certificate of membership and in turn must take a pledge, as follows:

ON MY HONOR:

1. I will always and ever, honor, respect and obey my parents.
2. I will always be faithful to my religious duties.
3. I will always respect the laws of the Town, State and Nation.
4. I will always conduct myself in a manner that will reflect credit on me and the Junior Legion of Honor of which I am a member.
5. I will always, by proper conduct and example, try to lead all boys to do right.
6. I will always be ready to assist those in trouble who deserve help.
7. I will always be faithful to and attend all meetings of the Junior Legion of Honor to which I belong.
8. I will be regular in my attendance at school and will strive always to do the best I can to obtain a proper education.
9. I will always be respectful of the rights and properties of others.
10. I will uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and so conduct my life as to receive for myself and bequeath to others the blessings conferred upon us by its first ten amendments, commonly known as the Bill of Rights.

The Police Advisor of each group must attend the weekly meetings of his group. When the meetings fall on the time he is on active duty, he is excused for the time needed and may attend the meeting, and his post is covered by an Auxiliary Police officer who is paid for the time. Each group must make a written report of its action at these meetings and a copy is sent to the Chief of Police.

In addition to the Police Advisor or Sponsor, a Lieutenant of Police is detailed almost entirely to the supervision and operation of the Junior Legion of Honor. This assures us that there is no "let-down" on the part of anyone and also helps us to plan further for the boys.

We are planning to offer a scholarship to the Junior Legion of Honor boy who stands out in his work at school.

We also give a medal to each school to be awarded to the member of the Junior Legion of Honor who by his attendance and conduct sets the best example.

If any member does some wrong or mischievous act, he is notified to appear for a hearing which is presided over by the boys themselves. The Presidents of each group meet and one of them is selected to be judge, one a prosecutor, and one or more the counsel for the accused boy. The others then sit as a jury.

We have not had one case as yet for the above to sit on and since the formation of the Junior Legion of Honor we have not had one case of juvenile delinquency in our court.

Our Police Recorder has been most helpful in this work and he has instructed the boys how to hold a hearing if one is needed. He has also spoken to the different groups and has been able to really reach the boys. They hold him in great respect.

What we have accomplished has been most gratifying, and for all the extra hours that we have given to this very worthy program we feel we have been very well repaid by the fine results obtained.

We find that what the boys most crave is companionship and leadership of the right kind and we have endeavored to give them these things.

In the past all that the police did for the boys of any community was to always chase them from the street where they were playing, or from the street corners and even from a vacant lot if some crank of a neighbor was disturbed by the noise they made in playing football or baseball. The police now find a place for these boys to play and even play with them and we have established a friendly relation between the teen-age boy and the cop. We first got them to like and respect the cop and they automatically respect what he represents - law and order.

During the three days or nights that Halloween was celebrated, we received only three calls at Police Headquarters of boys being disorderly. Results speak for themselves. We have had no boy in our town do a wrong act since the formation of the Junior Legion of Honor, but to the contrary they have admitted to some of our property owners that they did do damage to their property before joining the Junior Legion of Honor and offered to repay them for the damage. We have many letters in our files from realtors stating that previous to the formation of the Junior Legion of Honor, many properties under their supervision had been damaged continuously, such as windows, fences, and shrubbery. Large stores report great change in the boys who come into the stores and that they have felt a great change for the better in the boys' behavior, and do not miss the many little things that formerly were taken.

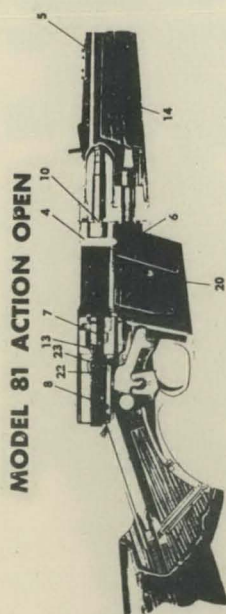
The New York Daily News, the New York Journal American, and many other daily newspapers have sent writers and photographers to our town to write the story and take pictures of the groups in action. The Paramount News sent men here for several days making a newsreel of the activities of the Junior Legion of Honor. The Office of War Information also sent a representative here to write up our plan.

All this very favorable publicity and many fine letters written to us about this plan have done a lot to show all the boys that the public is watching them very closely and is proud of the boys and what they are doing. All this, too, gives the boys more incentive to work harder and to do a still better job.

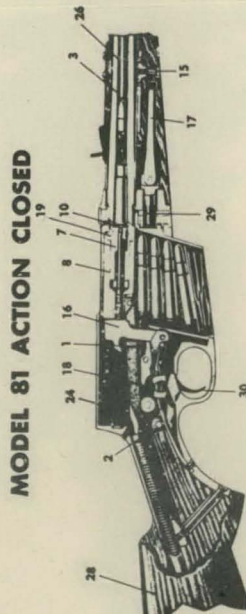
FIREARMS TRAINING

In the January-February, 1944, issue of this Bulletin the first photographs of a series appeared which described the various parts of guns used by the FBI. In that issue, charts of the Colt Automatic Pistol - .38 Caliber, and the Thompson Submachine Gun - .45 Caliber were shown. In this issue we are reprinting charts of the Remington Model 81 Rifle, Remington Model 31 Pump Gun, and the "Official Police" Colt Revolver - Caliber .38.

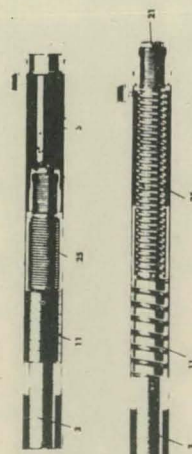
REMINGTON MODEL 81 RIFLE



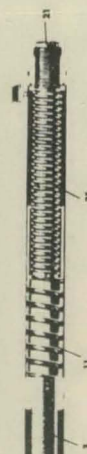
MODEL 81 ACTION OPEN



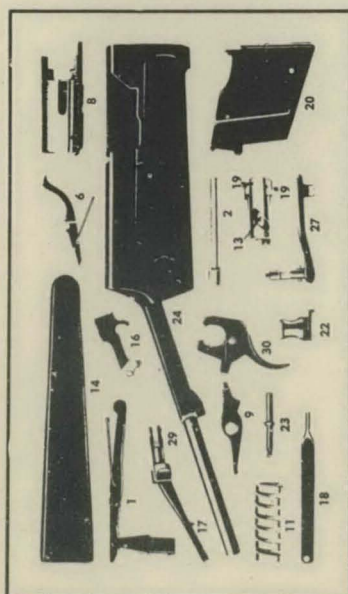
MODEL 81 ACTION CLOSED



● BARREL RECOILED



● BARREL WITH ACTION CLOSED



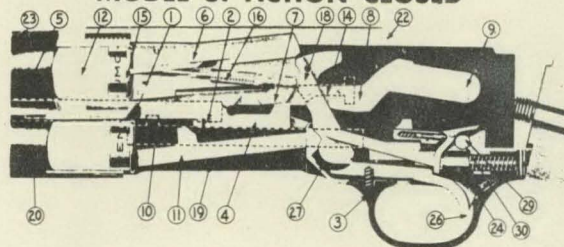
Component Parts

MODEL 81

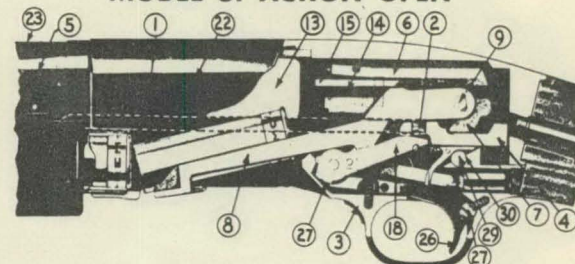
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Action Release (Magazine Indicator) | 16 Hammer |
| 2 Action Spring Follower | 17 Lever of Take-down Screw |
| 3 Barrel | 18 Link |
| 4 Barrel Extension | 19 Locking Lugs |
| 5 Barrel Jacket | 20 Magazine |
| 6 Barrel Lock | 21 Muzzle |
| 7 Bolt | 22 Operating Handle |
| 8 Bolt Carrier | 23 Operating Handle Plunger |
| 9 Bolt Lock | 24 Receiver |
| 10 Bolt | 25 Recoil Spring |
| 11 Buffer Spring | 26 Rifling |
| 12 Cam | 27 Safety |
| 13 Fore-end | 28 Stock |
| 14 Fore-end Screw | 29 Take-down Screw |
| | 30 Trigger |

REMINGTON MODEL 31 PUMP GUN

MODEL 31 ACTION CLOSED

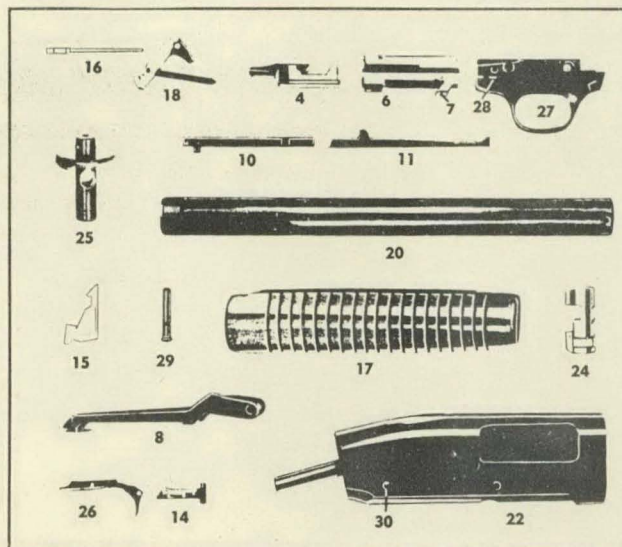


MODEL 31 ACTION OPEN



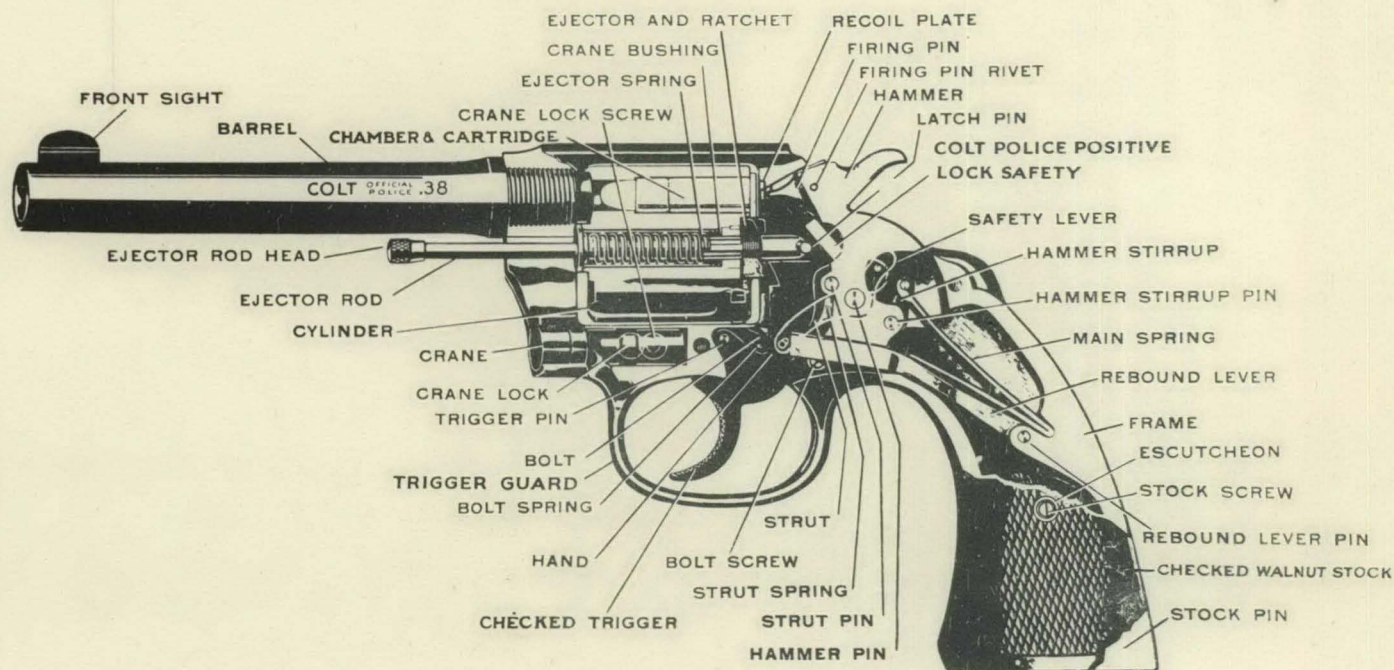
PARTS LIST

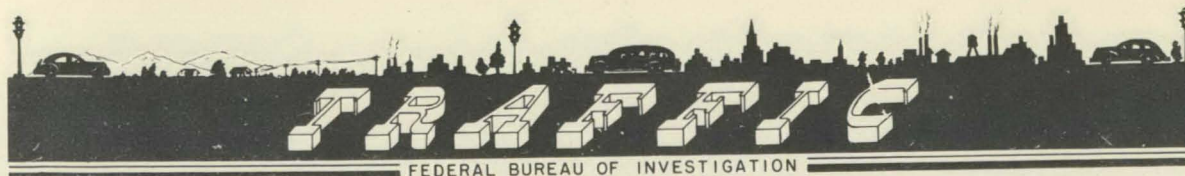
- 1 Action Bar
- 2 Action Bar Lug
- 3 Action Release
- 4 Action Slide
- 5 Barrel
- 6 Breech Block
- 7 Breech Block Heel
- 8 Carrier
- 9 Carrier Pivots
- 10 Cartridge Stop (Right)
- 11 Cartridge Stop (Left)
- 12 Chamber
- 13 Ejection Port
- 14 Ejector
- 15 Extractors
- 16 Firing Pin
- 17 Fore-end
- 18 Hammer
- 19 Loading Slot
- 20 Magazine Tube
- 21 Pistol Grip
- 22 Receiver
- 23 Rib
- 24 Safety
- 25 Take Down Nut
- 26 Trigger
- 27 Trigger Plate (OR FIRE CONTROL MECHANISM)
- 28 Trigger Plate Lugs
- 29 Trigger Plate Pin
- 30 Trigger Plate Pin Hole



COLT REVOLVER

"OFFICIAL POLICE"





AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION AND DRIVERS LICENSE BUREAUS

To facilitate directing communications to Automobile Bureaus in other States there is set forth below the correct address of the appropriate Department or Bureau in each of the several States which can furnish information concerning Automobile Registrations, Drivers' Licenses, and similar data to law enforcement agencies.

ALABAMA

Automobile Registration

Chief, Motor Vehicle Division
State Department of Revenue
Montgomery, Alabama

Drivers License

Director, Drivers License
Division
State Department of Public
Safety
Post Office Box No. 1471
Montgomery, Alabama

ARIZONA

Registrar
Motor Vehicle License Bureau
Arizona Highway Department
1739 West Jackson
Phoenix, Arizona

ARKANSAS

Motor Vehicle Division
State Revenue Department
State Capitol Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

Automobile Registration

Division of Registration
California Motor Vehicle Department
Twelfth and N Streets
Sacramento 6, California

Drivers License

Division of Drivers License
California Motor Vehicle Department
Twelfth and N Streets
Sacramento 6, California

COLORADO

State Automobile Theft Department
State Highway Patrol
1308 Lincoln Street
Denver 3, Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

DELAWARE

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State of Delaware
Dover, Delaware

FLORIDA

Automobile Registration
Director
Motor Vehicle Commission
Martin Building
Tallahassee, Florida

Drivers License
Director
Drivers License Division
Department of Public Safety
Martin Building
Tallahassee, Florida

GEORGIA

Automobile Registration
Department of Revenue
Motor Vehicle Unit
State Capitol
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Drivers License
Department of Public Safety
Post Office Box No. 1741
Atlanta 1, Georgia

IDAHO

Commissioner of Law Enforcement
Boise, Idaho

ILLINOIS

Secretary of State
Department of Motor Vehicles
Ashland Avenue and Van Buren St.
Chicago, Illinois

INDIANA

Bureau of Motor Vehicles
State of Indiana
Indianapolis 9, Indiana

IOWA

Automobile Registration
Superintendent, Index
Division
Motor Vehicle Department
State Capitol Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Drivers License
Superintendent, Drivers License
Division
Department of Public Safety
Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS

Superintendent of the Vehicle
Department
Topeka, Kansas

KENTUCKY

Automobile Registration
Motor Vehicle Registration
Bureau
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department of Revenue
Frankfort, Kentucky

Drivers License
Motor Vehicle Operators License
Bureau
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Department of Revenue
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Chief of Motor Vehicle
Division
Department of Revenue
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
(No Driver's License required)

MAINE

Secretary of State
Motor Vehicle Division
Augusta, Maine

MARYLAND

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State of Maryland
Guilford Avenue and Twenty-
First Street
Baltimore, Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS

Registrar of Motor Vehicles
100 Nashua Street
Boston, Massachusetts

MICHIGAN

Director, Motor Vehicle Div.
State Capitol Building
Lansing, Michigan

MINNESOTA

Automobile Registration
Secretary of State
Attention: Automobile Regis-
trations
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Drivers License
Superintendent of State Drivers
License Bureau
1279 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

MISSISSIPPI

Automobile Registration
Motor Vehicle Commission
License Tag Division
401-05 Mississippi Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Drivers License
Commissioner of Pub. Safety
Mississippi Highway Safety
Patrol
Drivers License Division
Post Office Box 958
2550 North State Street
Jackson, Mississippi

MISSOURI

Commissioner
Motor Vehicle Department
Office of Secretary of State
Jefferson City, Missouri

MONTANA

Deputy Registrar of Motor
Vehicles
Deer Lodge, Montana

NEBRASKA

Assistant Director of Motor Vehicles
Box 160
State Capitol Building
Lincoln, Nebraska

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State of New Hampshire
Concord, New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State House
Trenton, New Jersey

NEW MEXICO

Automobile Registration
Motor Vehicle Department
Bureau of Revenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Drivers License
New Mexico State Drivers License
Division
Santa Fe, New Mexico

NEW YORK

Commissioner
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Department of Taxation and Finance
504 Central Avenue
Albany, New York

For information concerning licenses issued in the following counties the communication should also be sent to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Room 278, 155 Worth Street, New York 7, New York.

Bronx
Kings
Nassau

New York
Orange
Putnam

Queens
Richmond
Rockland

Suffolk
Sullivan
Westchester

NEVADA

Automobile Registration
Motor Vehicle Administrator
Carson City, Nevada

Drivers License
State Highway Engineer
Carson City, Nevada

NORTH CAROLINA

Automobile Registration
Chief, State Automobile Theft
Bureau
Department of Motor Vehicles
Raleigh, North Carolina

Drivers License
Director, Division of Highway
Safety
Raleigh, North Carolina

NORTH DAKOTA

Automobile Registration
Vehicle Registrar
Motor Vehicle Registration
Division
Bismarck, North Dakota

Drivers License
North Dakota State Highway
Patrol
Bismarck, North Dakota

OHIO

Registrar
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
Columbus, Ohio

OKLAHOMA

Automobile Registration
Motor Vehicle License Division
Oklahoma State Tax Commission
State Capitol Office Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Drivers License
Registration Division
Department of Public Safety
State Capitol Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

OREGON

Secretary of State
Salem, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Director
Bureau of Motor Vehicles
State Revenue Department
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

RHODE ISLAND

Registrar of Motor Vehicles
State Office Building
Providence, Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA

Motor Vehicle Division
State Highway Department
State Office Building
Columbia, South Carolina

SOUTH DAKOTA

Motor Director
Motor Vehicle Department
Pierre, South Dakota

TENNESSEE

Automobile Registration
Department of Finance and
Taxation
Motor Vehicle Division
Nashville, Tennessee

Drivers License
Director, Tennessee Department
of Safety
Nashville, Tennessee

TEXAS

Automobile Registration
Vehicle Registration Division
Texas Highway Department
Austin, Texas

Also verify with:
Title Division
Texas Highway Department
Austin, Texas

Drivers License
Director
Texas Department of Public
Safety
Attention: Drivers License
Division
Camp Mobry,
Austin, Texas

UTAH

Automobile Registration
Director
Motor Vehicle Department
118 Utah State Capitol
Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Drivers License

Director
Drivers License Department
123 Utah State Capitol Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

VERMONT

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
Vermont State Highway Patrol
Montpelier, Vermont

VIRGINIA

Commissioner
State Division of Motor Vehicles
Richmond, Virginia

WASHINGTON

Director
Department of Licenses
Motor Vehicle Division
Olympia, Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. William A. Van Duzer
Municipal Center
300 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

WEST VIRGINIA

Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
Automobile Bureau
State Road Commission
Charleston, West Virginia

WISCONSIN

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles
State Motor Vehicle Department
Madison, Wisconsin

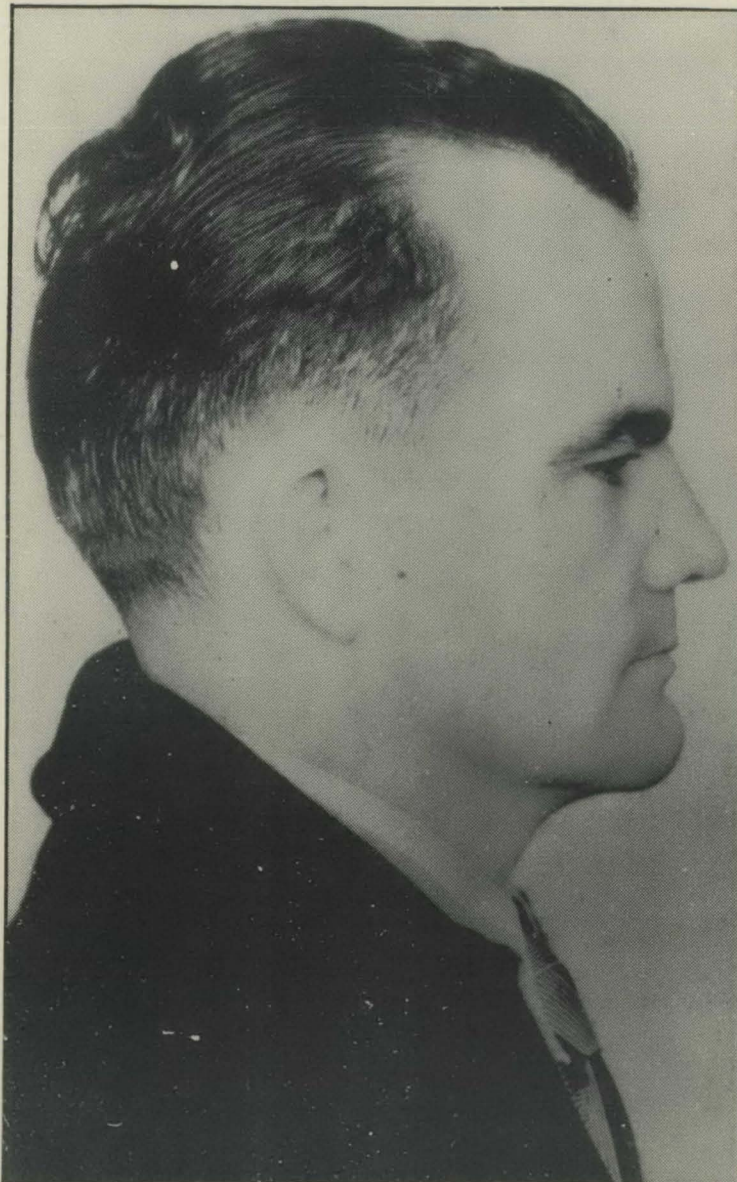
WYOMING

Secretary of State
Motor Vehicle Department
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

WANTED BY THE FBI

DENVER VAN NEST, with aliases

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT



DANGEROUS GUNMAN AND ROBBER

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

WANTED BY THE FBI
DENVER VAN NEST, with aliases

On June 12, 1943 at Ravenswood, West Virginia, Denver Van Nest attempted to kidnap the Honorable Ray E. Ritchie, Mayor of Ravenswood, West Virginia, and a prominent businessman, for the purpose of holding him for ransom.

The facts of the case reveal that Van Nest had been arrested on several occasions by the local police of Ravenswood for disorderly conduct, and was scheduled to appear before Mayor Ritchie on that charge at 8 P.M. on June 12, inasmuch as Mr. Ritchie also acted as municipal judge in that city.

On the morning of June 12, 1943, Mayor Ritchie drove to town and stopped in front of his office when Van Nest started walking toward him. He was very angry and asked the Mayor what he meant by "going ahead with that hearing," referring to his trial coming up that evening. Van Nest then put his hand under his blouse, pulled out an automatic pistol, and ordered the Mayor to get into his automobile. When Mayor Ritchie hesitated, Van Nest took off the safety of the gun and told the Mayor he would give him "until he counted three" to get into the car. After they were in the automobile, Van Nest told the Mayor that he was "taking him for a ride" and that he, Van Nest, was returning for the trial that night but the Mayor would not be there inasmuch as he was planning to hold him for ransom. He then ordered the victim to drive away.

Not desiring to leave town in the car with Van Nest, Mayor Ritchie started the car but at the same time threw the door open with his elbow and rolled out just after the car started moving forward. The victim then began to run whereupon Van Nest shot at him three times and hit him in the leg when he was about two-thirds the distance across the street. Van Nest then left the scene of the crime.

At 9:15 that morning, Van Nest held up C. M. Thompson, a local farmer, and ordered Thompson to drive him out of town for a distance of about five miles. He then robbed Thompson of between \$450 and \$500 before ordering Thompson to drive away.

The FBI entered the case to investigate the violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute on September 26, 1943 and a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Charleston, West Virginia on October 4, 1943.

On November 17, 1943 a Federal Grand Jury at Charleston, West Virginia, returned two indictments against Van Nest. The one charged a violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution and the second charged a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act. He is also wanted by West Virginia authorities on three indictments including malicious assault, attempted kidnaping and armed robbery.

Records of the FBI reflect that Van Nest enlisted in the United States Army at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, October 10, 1936. He was discharged on October 1, 1939, and reenlisted on October 7, 1939 deserting on February 8, 1940. During the time he was in the Army, his record discloses that he was court martialed in 1937 for being drunk and disorderly. He was officially dropped from the rolls as a deserter on February 19, 1940. While in the Service, he qualified as an expert gunner and rifleman.

The criminal record of Denver Van Nest indicates that on February 21, 1940 he was arrested as a sleeper at Hannibal, Missouri; on April 12, 1940, at Le Mars, Iowa, as a transient; and on August 23, 1940, he was received at the State Penitentiary, Salem, Oregon, for a term of four years on a conviction of robbery.

The physical description of Denver Van Nest is as follows:

Name	Denver Van Nest, with aliases: Denver Van-nest, Jack Van Nest, Jack Vannest, Dennie Van Nest, Dennis Van-nest
Age	30 years
Height	5' 5"
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Slender
Complexion	Medium
Eyes	Gray
Teeth	Good
Hair	Brown or Black, wavy
Scars and Marks	1/4" diagonal scar above left eye, below hairline
Peculiarities	Bull neck
FBI number	1985091
Fingerprint Classification	12 M 1 Tt 8 S 1 Rt

If any information is obtained concerning Denver Van Nest, it is desired you notify the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or wire the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

UNSOLVED MURDER OF
JOHN S. TARBET
by
J. A. Greening,
Chief of Police, Berkeley, California

In an effort to solve a heinous murder committed in Berkeley, California, I have requested the FBI to allow me to publish in this Bulletin all of the facts pertaining to this murder, along with photographs of two guns similar to the gun used in the commission of this crime. The facts are as follows:

At 1:45 A.M. on the morning of October 16, 1942, John Shaw Tarbet of 2837 Webster Street, Berkeley, California, was awakened by a man standing beside the bed in which he and his wife were sleeping. Mr. Tarbet jumped from his bed and the intruder said "Stick 'em up," shining a small flashlight in Tarbet's eyes and almost simultaneously firing two shots. The two bullets struck Tarbet in the right and left chest, as the result of which he died at 7:15 A.M. the same day. The intruder fled, pursued by Tarbet, and made his escape through an open front window, the base of which is about seven feet from the ground.

Reconstruction of the crime indicates that the responsible party entered the Tarbet home through the window from which his exit was made. This had been left open for ventilation. The subject fled on foot and witnesses who saw and heard him running heard no automobile in the vicinity.

It is believed that burglary was the motive for this crime.

In the immediate vicinity of the offense, on the evening of October 15, 1942, subsequent to 10:30 P.M., several automobiles parked in garages or driveways off the street were prowled. The only loot obtained was a pair of scissors of cheap make, about six inches long with pointed blades and red painted handles, and a roll of two-inch white adhesive tape. Due to a lack of reports of similar car prowls in the area prior to the commission of the crime, it is felt there is a connection between them and the murder.

The victim saw only the assailant's silhouette which he described as that of a slender man of medium height, color unknown, with no description of his clothing.

Ballistic examination of the bullet removed from the victim's body shows it to have been fired from a .38 calibre revolver having a right hand twist with a pitch of one complete revolution in twelve inches. It has six lands and grooves.

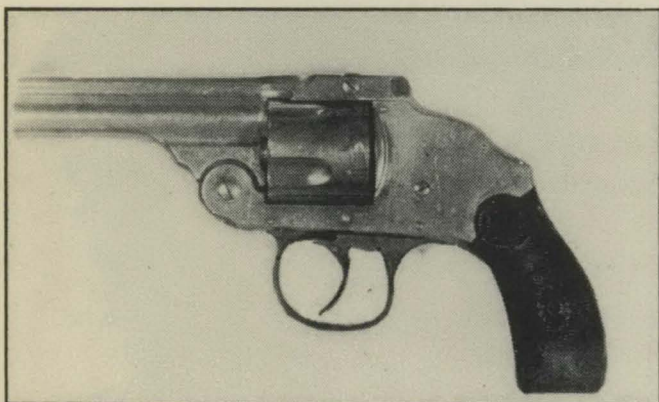
A second bullet bearing identical rifling marks was found on the floor of the room where the shooting occurred, having passed completely through the body of Tarbet.

Our ballistic expert states these bullets are of Remington - UMC manufacture - .38 S&W calibre. Subsequently one loaded and two fired cartridge cases of this make were found near the crime scene. Examination shows that the fired cases were shot from a revolver having an automatic ejector and with a five shot cylinder. These markings conform to those made by either a Harrington and Richardson automatic ejecting revolver or a Harrington and Richardson hammerless revolver. All other standard American made revolvers are excluded.

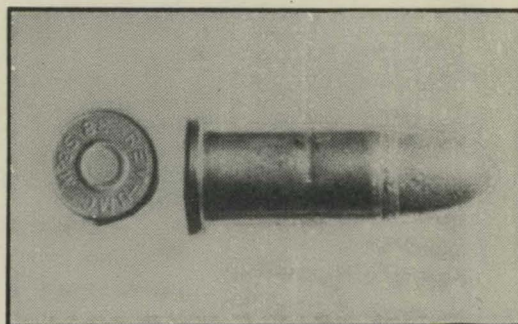
The photographs shown below depict the two types of revolvers described. Photographs of the loaded cartridge are also shown



H. & R. AUTOMATIC EJECTING



H. & R. HAMMERLESS



AMMUNITION USED

Should a suspect be arrested with such a weapon in his possession, please forward the weapon and ammunition, if possible, or a test bullet and fired cartridge case to J. A. Greening, Chief of Police, Berkeley, California.

WANTED
FOR
MURDER AND ROBBERY

Sheriff W. E. Curtis of Stafford, Virginia, has requested the FBI to publish data concerning a murder case which has created considerable interest in the Fredericksburg, Virginia, area, and in which the State, County, and local police officers have done considerable work in an effort to clear up this mystery.

A reward of \$250.00 will be paid by Wallace Hansford Abel, Route No. 1, Falmouth, Stafford County, Virginia, who is a nephew of Wallace Snellings, for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who killed Wallace Snellings, age 70 years, a lunch room operator of Stafford County, Virginia, on Route No. 1, five miles north of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Mr. Snellings' body was found in the kitchen of his lunch room on November 28, 1943. He had been shot twice in the head with a .22 caliber revolver.

The alleged murderer is thought to be a Negro about 6' tall, weighing about 170 pounds, black hair, cut short, brown eyes, narrow mustache, and when last seen was wearing khaki trousers, blue dress shirt, blue sleeveless sweater, bluish-green felt hat, brown socks and black oxford shoes.

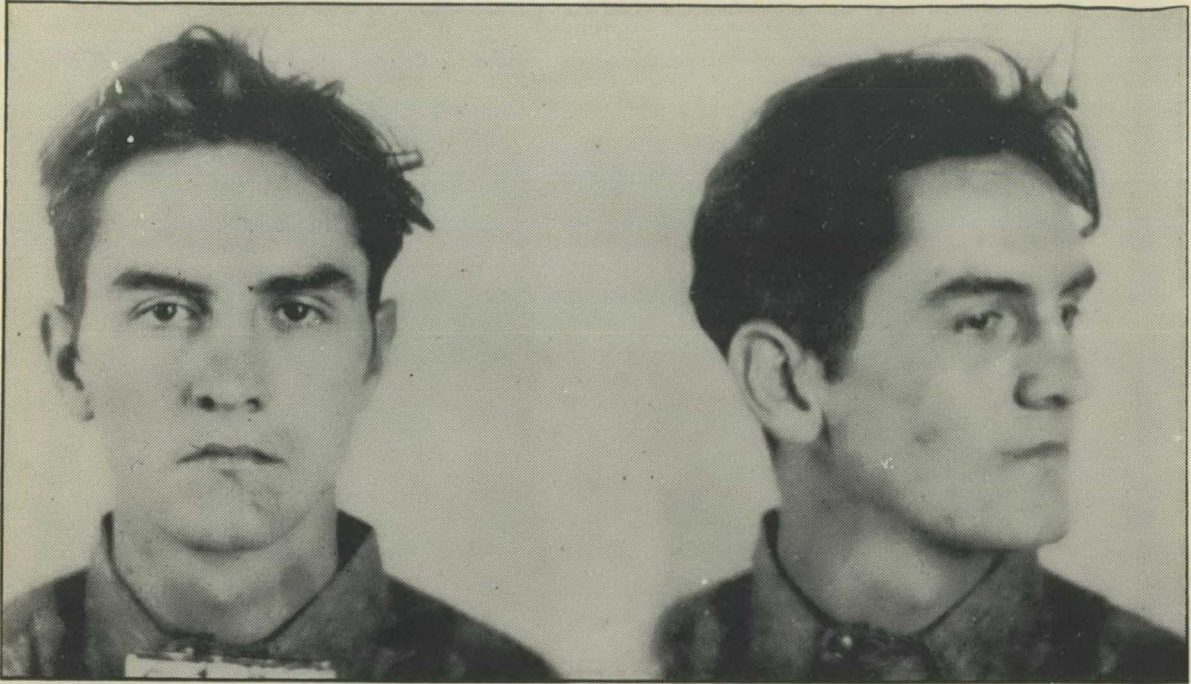
This suspect might have in his possession a 7 shot .22 caliber revolver with pearl grips, and a 4" barrel. The make of the gun is not known but allegedly had a match stick behind the main spring to increase the spring tension.

Members of all law enforcement agencies are requested to make every effort to obtain any information which might lead to the solution of this crime.

Information may be communicated in person or by telephone or telegraph, collect to R. H. L. Chichester, Commonwealth Attorney at Stafford, Virginia, or to W. E. Curtis, Sheriff at Stafford, Virginia.

Sheriff Curtis has advised that whoever furnishes information leading to the arrest and conviction of the guilty person will be fully protected, and all information will be received in absolute confidence.

WANTED BY
BEAUMONT, TEXAS, POLICE DEPARTMENT



JOHN ALBERT McMICHAEL, with aliases:
Jerry Blondell, Jr.; Jack Wilson; John
MacMichael

Captain of Detectives B. O. Craft, Jr., of the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, has requested the FBI to publish in this Bulletin a Wanted Notice on John Albert McMichael, with aliases, who is wanted in Beaumont, Texas, for burglary and Felony theft.

The Beaumont, Texas, Police Department holds felony warrants and will extradite from wherever McMichael is located.

The offense involved is the burglary of a local store in which the safe was opened and approximately \$1,370.00 was stolen.

McMichael was driving a 1940 or 1941 Terraplane, color black, and bearing Texas license 860-750.

The assistance and cooperation of all law enforcement agencies is urged in this instance and will be appreciated by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department.

JAKE MAX LANDAU

Arrested by
Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department



On January 15, 1944, Jake Max Landau, with numerous aliases, was arrested by the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department on charges of fraud. The Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department feels that many police agencies

throughout the Nation might clear their records of unsolved cases of fraud perpetrated by this individual in various States if they knew of this arrest -- as the confidence activities of Landau were carried on in numerous States over a long period of years.

Landau has indulged in one of the most vicious rackets to come to the attention of the FBI. His depraved sense of conscience caused him to observe death notices in newspapers and subsequently contact the widows of deceased men, advise them that the deceased person held certain insurance policies, and that for certain sums of money, usually varying from \$9.95 to \$29.95 he would arrange for a collection of the proceeds of these policies.

He is believed to have obtained death certificates of some of the deceased before contacting the beneficiary to lend an air of authenticity to his depraved dealings. Landau would never contact his victims more than once and would never accept a payment by check. Cash only was his motto.

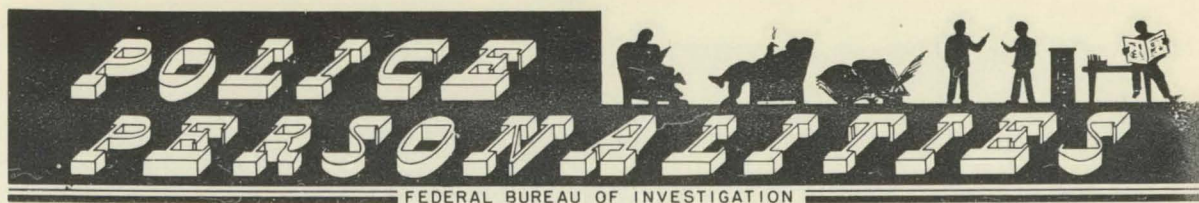
Landau would sign the receipt given to the victim as "Asst." or "Asst. Mgr." and would use most any name which happened to occur to him at the moment, and he is known to have operated in the following places: Peoria, Illinois; Chicago, Illinois; Detroit, Michigan; Memphis, Tennessee; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; Indiana and Ohio.

His description is as follows:

Name: Jake Max Landau, with aliases:

M. J. Landau, Jay London, J. Landau, Jacob Landau, _____ Landall, Jacob M. Landall, Chris E. Baker, George E. Bauer, Carl Benshon, George Carlson, Charles C. Carson, George E. Eilys, George E. Graves, George Gray, Thomas H. Givens, Robert H. Hardin, Henry E. Hartley, George Harper, George H. Hollis, George H. Hubert, George A. Kingsley, Charles W. Parker, George E. Parker, Robert E. Ramler, George E. Ramsey, George S. Simons.

Address	899 Howland Street, Louisville, Kentucky
Born	March 3, 1885, St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 6½"
Weight	184 pounds
Eyes	Brown with grey rings
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark grey and thin
Nationality	Hebrew
Occupation	Salesman
Relatives	Pearl Landau, wife; William Landau, son; Violet Landau, daughter.



ALABAMA - W. T. Parker, Ch. of Police, Arab, succeeding W. H. King
C. F. Eddins, Ch. of Police, Birmingham
J. M. Cousins, Assistant Ch. of Police, Birmingham
Frank Muse, Ch. of Police, Boaz, succeeding N. L. Littlefield
P. M. Daniel, Acting Ch. of Police, Phenix City. succeeding the late
Jesse M. Perry

ALASKA - James Erwin Mortimer, Ch. of Police, Seward, succeeding Robert
VanKirk
Harold Dawson, Ch. of Police, Sitka, succeeding Charles Whittemore

CALIFORNIA - A. R. White, Ch. of Police, Ceres, succeeding Louis Garl
O. M. Whitley, Sheriff, Mariposa County, Mariposa, succeeding John
J. Castagnetto
Robert O'Brien, Ch. of Police, San Mateo, succeeding the late Thomas
F. Burke
Ervin Glenn, Ch. of Police, Seal Beach
Tom Quinn, Ch. of Police, Tehachapi, succeeding William T. Brothers

COLORADO - J. W. Wells, Ch. of Police, Brighton, succeeding Harry Kelley
George E. Koch, Sheriff, Jefferson County, Golden, succeeding the
late Howard Vincent
Leonard Weese, Ch. of Police, Montrose, succeeding Joe Herd

CONNECTICUT - Ralph Minella, Acting Ch. of Police, Plainville, succeeding
Lincoln E. Frye

GEORGIA - G. B. Pearson, Ch. of Police, Hapeville, succeeding T. D. Clonts
William G. McNabb, Ch. of Police, Nashville, succeeding Mack H. Smith
E. W. Miles, Sheriff, Pembroke, succeeding the late H. W. Speir

ILLINOIS - Michael F. Mulcahy, Sheriff, Cook County, Chicago, succeeding
the late Peter B. Carey
Max Thorneycroft, Ch. of Police, Elmhurst, succeeding George Kummerow
Henry DeVar, Ch. of Police, Harrisburg, succeeding Harry Denny
C. E. Cole, Acting Ch. of Police, Matton, in the absence of Timothy
W. Lynch
H. L. Ehni, Ch. of Police, Milledgeville, succeeding Loren Maxfield
Charles Westendorf, Sheriff, Morrison
William Brennan, Ch. of Police, Sycamore, succeeding George Meier
Darrel E. Schusler, Ch. of Police, Wheaton, succeeding Clayton R.
Burkholder

INDIANA - Verl McFeely, Ch. of Police, Culver, succeeding C. A. Buffington

IOWA - Joe Brannan, Sheriff, Van Buren County, Keosauqua, succeeding Elwood Vance
 Glen D. Foltz, Sheriff, Rock Rapids

KANSAS - Ray F. Lindamood, Ch. of Police, Eureka, succeeding Harold Hart

KENTUCKY - R. O. Barrow, Ch. of Police, Adairville, succeeding Boyd Pike
 Leonard M. Isaacs, Ch. of Police, Berea, succeeding Earl T. Hays
 William Carrico, Ch. of Police, Carrollton, succeeding Charles Dolby
 Clifford F. Flint, Assistant Ch. of Police, Covington
 Jacob Reid, Ch. of Police, Ft. Mitchell, succeeding Thomas Young
 Louis Earman, Ch. of Police, Grayson, succeeding J. H. Fultz
 Raymond L. Bale, Ch. of Police, Greensburg
 Charles Vest, Ch. of Police, McRoberts and Jenkins, succeeding
 William P. Blevens
 John W. McDaniel, Ch. of Police, Midway, succeeding E. L. Riddle
 James Kimball, Ch. of Police, Neon, succeeding Mack Bentley
 Jim Raybourn, Ch. of Police, Olive Hill, succeeding Luther Lemasters
 Ceph Faulkner, Ch. of Police, Pineville, succeeding Hays Page
 George Schweitzer, Ch. of Police, S. Ft. Mitchell, succeeding Carl
 J. Schmidt

MARYLAND - Charles Mobray, Ch. of Police, Federalsburg, succeeding Floyd
 Phillips
 Newell W. Payne, Ch. of Police, Snow Hill, succeeding W. Rhodes Rew

MASSACHUSETTS - Harry W. Lawes, Acting Ch. of Police, Barnstable, succeeding
 William B. Fleming
 Horace L. May, Ch. of Police, Brookfield
 Albert W. Cox, Acting Ch. of Police, New Salem
 J. William Flood, Ch. of Police, Taunton, succeeding George E. McNamee

MICHIGAN - Ben Neve, Ch. of Police, Belding, succeeding Donald Olmstead

MINNESOTA - Tom Robinson, Ch. of Police, Adrian, succeeding Charles DeBates
 Martin H. Daley, Acting Ch. of Police, Bemidji, succeeding Harry Gray
 William Minkel, Ch. of Police, Good Thunder, succeeding Theodore L.
 Krueger
 Carl Gumsrud, Ch. of Police, Janesville, succeeding Thomas Foley
 Jacob Fischer, Ch. of Police, New Richland, succeeding W. G. Landert
 Leonard Hanson, Ch. of Police, Thief River Falls, succeeding L. W.
 Knadle
 Albert F. Kohnke, Ch. of Police, Waseca, succeeding Irving Papke
 Orville Kuhn, Ch. of Police, Winnebago, succeeding Bruce Wilkin

MISSOURI - Lee Reynolds, Ch. of Police, Bethany
 Fred Daily, Sheriff, Bethany

NEVADA - Roy E. Henry, Ch. of Police, Carlin

NEW YORK - Donald Rose, Sheriff, Otsego County, Cooperstown
 Robert Warren, Acting Ch. of Police, Rye, succeeding Howard B. Searles
 Harold Armstrong, Sheriff, Schenectady County, Schenectady, succeeding Ernest H. Blanchard
 George Preston, Ch. of Police, Troy, succeeding John B. Conroy

NORTH DAKOTA - A. J. Reuter, Acting Ch. of Police, Garrison, succeeding Olaf Olson

OHIO - Charles W. Williams, Sheriff, Medina County, Medina, succeeding Oliver Barry
 John Thomas, Ch. of Police, Youngstown, succeeding A. P. Przelomski

OKLAHOMA - Francis H. Perdue, Sheriff, Kingfisher, succeeding C. C. Fisher
 W. J. Patton, Ch. of Police, Waynoka, succeeding Frank Clemans

OREGON - Clark Dyer, Ch. of Police, Freewater, succeeding James Carson
 Will L. Morgan, Ch. of Police, Heppner
 Clyde C. Lund, Ch. of Police, La Grande
 W. A. Knowles, Ch. of Police, Oswego, succeeding Edwin M. Bristol

PENNSYLVANIA - Wayne Elliott, Ch. of Police, Allentown, succeeding Arthur V. Yohe
 Clement Noel, Ch. of Police, Belle Vernon, succeeding Paul Brozack
 Gebhardt Reabe, Ch. of Police, Braddock, succeeding Charles S. Holleran
 J. B. Miskunas, Ch. of Police, Bethel Township, Bridgeville, succeeding Frank Myers
 Leslie E. Edwards, Ch. of Police, California, succeeding James L. Abercrombie
 Raymond L. Edge, Ch. of Police, Freedom, succeeding Steven B. Rendos
 Guy W. Rodkey, Ch. of Police, McKeesport, succeeding William E. Kreiling
 William P. Bierney, Ch. of Police, Reading
 Edgar N. Alderman, Ch. of Police, Titusville, succeeding Daniel F. Connell
 James W. Baker, Ch. of Police, Zelienople, succeeding O. W. Luck

RHODE ISLAND - Octavia Panciera, Ch. of Police, Charleston, succeeding the late Robert P. Day

SOUTH CAROLINA - Lawrence LaBoone, Ch. of Police, Easley, succeeding the late James Freeman
 J. H. Jennings, Ch. of Police, Greenville, succeeding J. E. Smith

SOUTH DAKOTA - Jake King, Ch. of Police, Martin, succeeding Elmer Fletcher
 Ernest Heassler, Ch. of Police, Mission, succeeding L. C. Yenglin
 Charles Spotted Bear, Ch. of Police, Pine Ridge, succeeding Frank Twiss
 Alfred Bordeaux, Ch. of Police, Rosebud, succeeding James Geboe
 Lester V. Knott, Ch. of Police, Webster, succeeding R. V. Dougherty

TENNESSEE - Isaac L. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Newport, succeeding Homer Sweeten
Homer Stotts, Ch. of Police, Winchester, succeeding Jack Faris

TEXAS - Virgil Waldrop, Ch. of Police, Abilene
Lonnie Smith, Sheriff, Longview, succeeding Will Hays

UTAH - William L. Jensen, Ch. of Police, Brigham City, succeeding Howard Call
Henning Anderson, Ch. of Police, Murray, succeeding Edgar Wright
T. R. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Ogden, succeeding Rial C. Moore

VIRGINIA - William Plunkett, Sheriff, Montgomery County, Christiansburg, succeeding J. S. Childress
E. D. Qualls, Sheriff, Scott County, Gate City, succeeding G. W. Williams
William Walter Smallwood, Jr., Sheriff, Clarke County, Berryville succeeding Robert Buckner
M. L. Wood, Sheriff, Fluvanna County, Palmyra, succeeding William M. Walmsley
Russell Malone, Sheriff, Greene County, Standardsville, succeeding W. T. Snow
Oscar Lee Sheetz, Sheriff, Shenandoah County, Woodstock, succeeding Carl F. Gochenour

VERMONT - Harley Nelson, Ch. of Police, Ludlow
Munson Nelson, Ch. of Police, Manchester Township, Manchester Center
George Carter, Ch. of Police, Woodstock

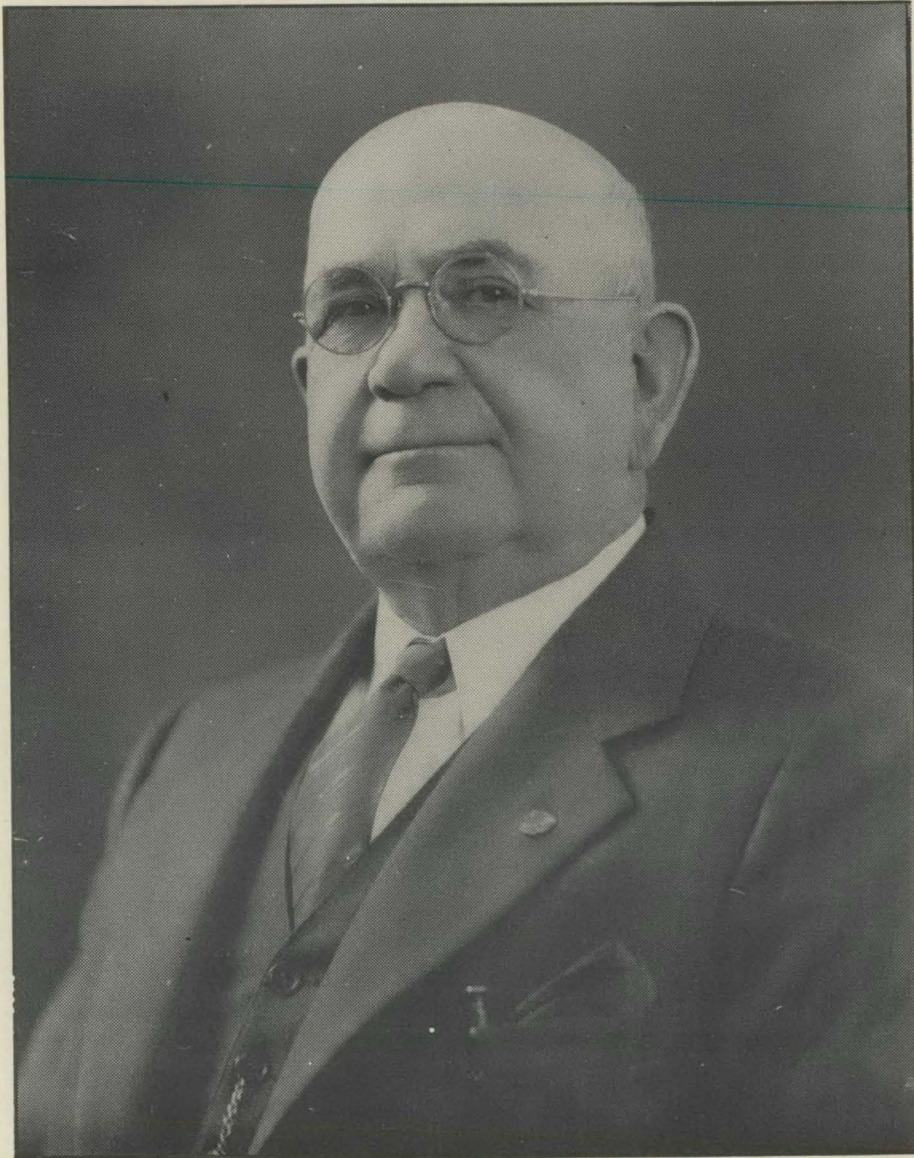
WEST VIRGINIA - Russell Miller, Ch. of Police, Hinton, succeeding Earl L. Hellems
Everett Garrett, Ch. of Police, Nutter Fort, succeeding Carroll E. Jay

WISCONSIN - E. C. Behling, Ch. of Police, Baldwin, succeeding Henry D. Tousley

WYOMING - Jess Eckdall, Ch. of Police, Cheyenne, succeeding Harvey Jackson

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

JOHN J. S. BRANCH - Also known as "Hurricane"
Deputy Sheriff, Nansemond County, Virginia.



Mr. John J. S. Branch, Deputy Sheriff of Nansemond County, Virginia, has served continuously as Deputy Sheriff in that County since November 11, 1889, and many believe that he might be the oldest active law enforcement officer in the United States today both from the standpoint of age and years of service.

John J. S. Branch was born on June 27, 1856 on the Hill Carter Farm near City Point in Charles City County, Virginia, the son of James Branch and Fannie Hill Branch of Southampton and Surry Counties, respectively. He was educated in the public schools of Charles City County and moved to Nansemond County in 1888.

On November 11, 1889, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Nansemond County, Virginia, and has served continuously in this capacity since that date. On November 11, 1943, he finished his 54th consecutive year of service as a Deputy Sheriff, and during that time he has served under six sheriffs, seventy-seven committee magistrates, and one trial judge. He takes a great deal of pride in the fact that he has never been late with the service of any court papers, and that he has never been reprimanded or censured in any way by the Court for his conduct as a law enforcement officer.

Despite his 87 years, Mr. Branch enjoys exceptionally good health, and in appearance and physical condition looks to be a much younger man.

Deputy Sheriff Branch has been a particularly active law enforcement officer and has given special attention to criminal investigations. For many years he has possessed a pack of bloodhounds through which he has gained wide publicity throughout the State of Virginia in tracking down criminals from time to time, and his services are very much in demand throughout the entire State. His avowed determination to quickly bring all violators of the law into custody as expeditiously as possible, and his thorough and business-like method in apprehending them, have justifiably entitled him to the name of "Hurricane," which even today, at his advanced age, strikes terror into the hearts of many would-be law violators in his County.

His long outstanding record of service as a citizen and as a law enforcement officer has been the subject on many occasions for comment in the local press. He is held in high esteem as a man of excellent character and reputation.

Deputy Sheriff Branch has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for 65 years, and has attended 62 consecutive sessions of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, and for the first time missed this annual meeting in 1942 because of the death of his daughter. He has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Suffolk, Virginia, and a regular attendant of its Sunday School and Church services for many years.

Men of the caliber of Deputy Sheriff Branch have done a great deal during the past few years to raise the standards of law enforcement, and through excellent conduct and integrity have helped to place law enforcement in the category of a profession.



**INTERESTING ITEM
ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST SET OF FINGERPRINTS TAKEN
BY THE
NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS, POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Chief Michael W. Conlon of the North Adams, Massachusetts, Police Department has furnished the FBI with an interesting story concerning the first set of fingerprints ever taken by that Department.

On August 29, 1930, Chief Conlon states that he received a call to go out and look over a car which had been abandoned on the outskirts of the town. While driving to the point where the car was located he was hailed by a young man at the roadside who asked for a lift. Chief Conlon stopped, gave the boy a ride and drove to where the car had been abandoned. Excusing himself for a few moments he went over to look at the abandoned car and was greatly surprised to have one of the bystanders point to the boy in his own automobile and say that he was the individual who had driven the abandoned car into town.

Chief Conlon got back into his own car and drove the boy straight to the Police Station. There he learned that the youth's name was Martin Corvinus, and that he was a resident of Chicago, Illinois. A few moments of questioning convinced the Chief that Corvinus had never been in Chicago, and that there was something questionable about his presence in North Adams with the abandoned automobile.

Thereupon he took the fingerprints of Martin Corvinus to the accompaniment of chuckles, jeers, and cries of "story book detective stuff" from the other members of the police force. He sent the fingerprints immediately to the FBI and, in relating his story, Chief Conlon states that he often has wondered how the Bureau ever succeeded in classifying them as they appeared to be a rather amateurish job. However, he held Corvinus on a vagrancy charge until a reply could be obtained from the FBI.

When the record came in it showed that the prisoner was a widely sought fugitive. He was wanted at Ballston Spa, New York, for stealing the car which he had abandoned in North Adams; in New York City for impersonating an officer; in Union City, New Jersey, for kidnaping; and in Dumont, New Jersey, for rape and assault and battery. This record was shown under his FBI Number 129716, and reflected the names of Frank J. Christiano, Frank J. Christian, Martin Corvinus, and John J. Randall.

Corvinus was remanded to Ballston Spa where he received one year for the theft of the car in September of 1930. The New York City Police Department then took him over on the charge of impersonating an officer on August 12, 1931. Then, on August 18, 1933, the Union City, New Jersey, Police Department charged him with kidnaping, but turned him over to the Dumont, New Jersey, Police Department where he was tried on a charge of rape and assault and battery and sentenced to 20 - 25 years in the State Prison.

Chief Conlon happily relates that since that time the "scoffers" have been silent and "sold" on the value of promptly fingerprinting subjects taken into custody and forwarding such fingerprints to the FBI.

He also states that everyone who is taken into custody by the Department now is fingerprinted and photographed at once.

WARTIME FINGERPRINT POWDER
FORMULA

In the interest of war economy the FBI offers to the police officers of the Nation the following formula for black fingerprint powder:

10 Parts Lampblack
4 Parts Resin
3 Parts Fuller's Earth

This powder was prepared and tested by FBI fingerprint experts and it proved satisfactory in all tests.

The ingredients used in the above formula may be purchased at any chemical supply house and they are not essential war materials. Also, the ingredients for one pound of this powder cost approximately thirty-seven cents, while fingerprint supply companies charge an average of about \$2.00 for a two-ounce bottle of fingerprint powder.

A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

There is illustrated below a fingerprint pattern which has the appearance of a double loop type of whorl. However, the upper looping ridge formation is spoiled by an appendage which abuts at right angles between the shoulders.



This finger impression is classified as a loop, radial if in the right hand or ulnar if in the left hand.

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	Wilcox, J. B.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	Schlenker, A. C.		Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatechio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Little, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Duffey, H. R.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Brown, D. K.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	McSwain, G. R.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Untreiner, R. J.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Hicks, R. H.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Naughten, T. E.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Kramer, R. P.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Stein, C. W.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Murphy, W. A.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	104 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Lopez, J. M.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Moss, H. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

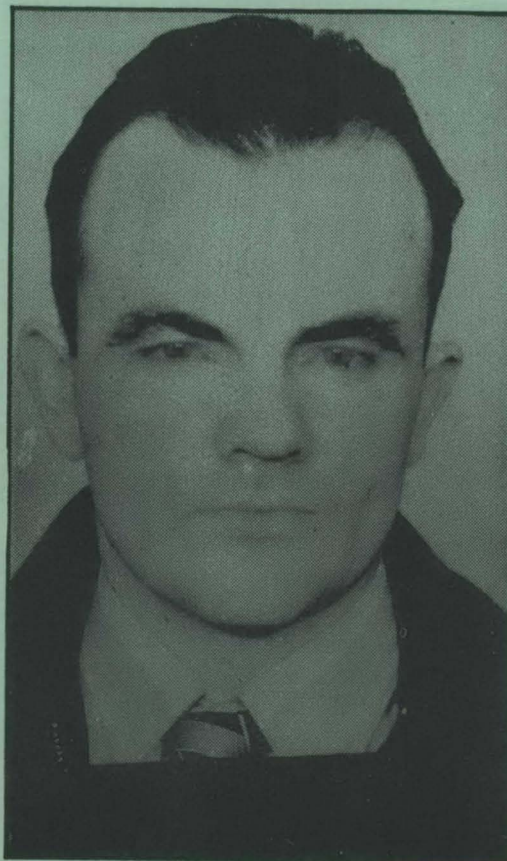
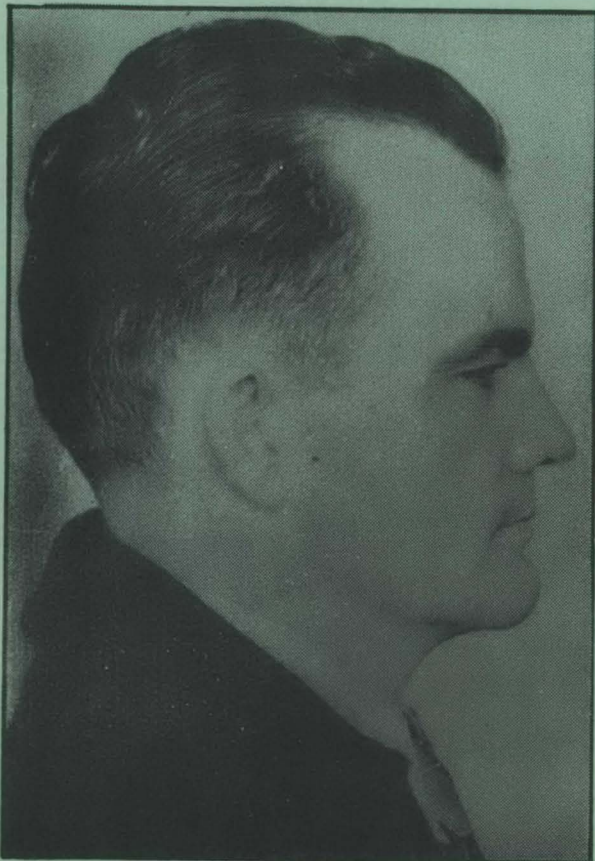
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



DENVER VAN NEST, with aliases

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT
DANGEROUS GUNMAN AND ROBBER**

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

