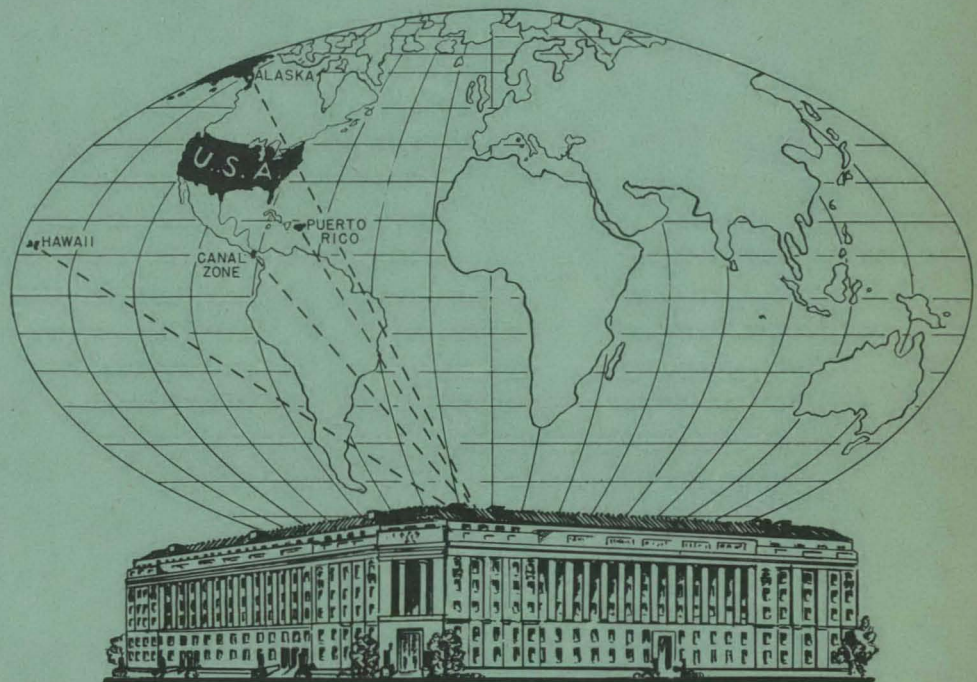


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1945

May



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

Vol. 14

No. 5

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. 14

MAY 1945

No. 5

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction - "Franklin Delano Roosevelt" - John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY	
The Home Guard - by President Harry S. Truman	2
FBI's War Work - by Honorable John H. Kerr	6
SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION	
Broken Glass Fragments In Hit-and-Run Case	11
Petrographic Examinations - Their Application to Scientific Crime Detection	12
POLICE TRAINING	
Firearms Training Charts Now Available	21
Disarming Methods, Part 2	22
MISCELLANEOUS	
Wanted by the FBI - Raymond Wright, alias Raymond Knoel	33
IDENTIFICATION	
Interesting Pattern	37
Notice Re: FBI and Local Police Numbers on Fingerprint Cards	38
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations	39

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The untimely passing of our President is extremely difficult to comprehend. His loss to the world at this moment is shocking and irreparable. He was indeed one of the greatest friends of law enforcement ever to be in the White House, and the police officers of America have lost not only a great president but a close personal friend whose interest in the progress of our profession was manifested on many occasions. We made our greatest gains as a cooperative body and noble profession during the years that Franklin Delano Roosevelt sat in the White House. I know that he would have us carry on in the future as we have in the past as a closely knit, brotherly corporation, working as one body in keeping America secure and safe within and fighting for the high ideals of the law enforcement profession.

MAY, 1945

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

THE HOME GUARD*
BY
HONORABLE HARRY S. TRUMAN
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

It is a special privilege to be present at the graduation of you guardians of the home front. It would be more than tragic if, while fighting a world-wide war to preserve our democratic ideals, we would neglect the constant battle against evil forces at home.

Fortunately, the specialized training provided here at the National Police Academy, under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, assures America that we will continue to have well-equipped specialists to maintain peace and order within our borders.

Please permit me to pay special tribute to the man, who in addition to founding the National Police Academy, has played such an important part in improving law enforcement throughout the United States. I refer to your distinguished leader, the moving spirit behind the Federal Bureau of Investigation, my good friend, the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover.

You men have been especially fortunate in being selected for intensive training at the greatest crime clinic in the world. Here you have learned the wonders of modern scientific methods. You have acquired skill in using the latest weapons available. Even more important, here you have been taught the all-essential need of quick cooperation with all law enforcement agencies, local, county, state and federal. If we hope to make sound progress for the benefit of all society, we must carry on a well-coordinated, all-out attack on crime.

You officers have had the opportunity to study the most modern methods of crime prevention and crime detection. Your intense training here at this most efficient center, should pay you and society great dividends in the years to come. You learned not merely the use of scientific methods in combating the enemies of society, but also the urgent need of effective cooperation with all the other useful agencies. Only by a nation-wide, coordinated campaign by all law enforcement agents can we achieve the highest degree of efficiency, which in itself will be one of the most effective means of preventing anti-social acts. Certainty of criminal apprehension is the most powerful check on crime.

Tremendous progress has been made in criminology during the last century. In the past the criminal was punished in a spirit of revenge, without proper consideration of the many factors which gave rise to this problem

*This address was to have been delivered by President Truman at the graduation exercises, 28th Session, National Police Academy of the FBI, at Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1945. Due to the passing of our late President Roosevelt, however, the graduation exercises were suspended and the graduating members received their diplomas informally from the Director on April 13, 1945.

of social maladjustment. Criminals are not born such. They are usually the unfortunate product of their environment, experience and social background.

In view of the many economic and health factors, which frequently give rise to criminal tendencies, there remains a tremendous job for society to accomplish. Our statesmen must eliminate most of the outstanding inequities in our social structure, providing greater individual security, improved health, and a better economic opportunity for all our people. Then a most important step will be taken in removing some of the main reasons for crime.

The war has greatly complicated the problems of law enforcement agencies. In the first place, there remains the constant danger of saboteurs, spies and enemy agents, all anxious to undermine our military power and the public morale. Fortunately, the splendid work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the able direction of Mr. Hoover, has made these enemy efforts of little value. However, constant vigilance is still necessary for the preservation of life and property at home.

Another factor, which hit agencies charged with the maintenance of law and order, has been the call to arms of many of our most active officers. Yet despite all handicaps, utilization of modern scientific methods has made possible the record achieved. As in all matters mortal there still remains room for improvement.

The most distressing aspect of the current criminal record in America is the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Youngsters, still in their 'teen age, constitute one of the major groups of our criminal offenders. For the average layman, it is difficult to realize that the most frequent arrests in any male age group are seventeen, eighteen and nineteen years, respectively.

In a review of the 1944 figures, it is especially shocking to learn that, in a democracy where the voting privilege is denied until the age of twenty-one, our youth under twenty-one years committed 35 per cent of all robberies, 52 per cent of the burglaries, 35 per cent of the larcenies and 63 per cent of the auto thefts. Of 110,000 crimes committed against property, fully 40 per cent of the offenders were less than twenty-one years old! What a sad commentary upon the training of the youth of America!

As officers charged with the duty to protect society from crime, you have a most serious responsibility. You will require the active cooperation of all law-abiding citizens. For the most effective discharge of your duty, you need the help of every social agency created to improve living conditions in your community.

It is far better and cheaper to prevent crime than to pursue the criminal, and, after detention, try to rehabilitate him. For example, to direct the excess energy of youth to the gymnasium of a Boys' Club may prevent his joining a juvenile gang.

The future of America depends upon the character and quality of our youth. The primary problem is one of home-training, general education and character-building. However, as leaders in the cause of a progressive order, you should actively promote and help coordinate all welfare and social agencies which can be utilized to ease your burden.

Present social conditions naturally reflect the great dislocations caused by the war. Mothers with patriotic purposes work in war plants, while their neglected children become social problems. The strong guidance of fathers in service is missing in many homes. Children, who should be in school, are working long hours and, though helping the war effort, sometimes associate with the wrong kind of people. Many spend their salaries seeking release from wartime emotions.

Americans dare not wait until juvenile delinquency becomes more critical before combating the causes. We must act now to protect the welfare and future of our youth.

The total number of selected law enforcement officers from every state of the Union, as well as leading foreign police agencies, who have graduated from the National Police Academy, now total 1,047 men. These officials all know the methods taught here. They are all disciples of modern crime detection. These officers can and will be of great assistance in the fight for a decent social order.

Real peace and order cannot be obtained by vast armies of policemen merely trying to use force and arms to crush crime by old-fashioned methods. Today, more than ever before, we need quality, not just quantity, in our law enforcing agencies. Small, but efficient groups, operating carefully and intelligently, can accomplish far more than a large untrained force. You are being sent forth to assist your community by applying the latest scientific methods placed at your disposal by this specialized training. You will guide others to appreciate the great benefits of modern techniques and efficient nation-wide cooperation in combating crime.

Today millions of our young men are fighting throughout the world for the preservation of democratic decency. It would be tragic indeed if they came back to find that the home front had fallen down on the job. Our veterans have the right to expect us to safeguard their homes and their relatives, despite all wartime difficulties.

In this sacred trust, the home guard will not fail.

At home here we still have a tremendous task ahead of us. The dislocation of families by war work in distant plants, the growing threat of juvenile delinquency, and the psychological reactions of individuals exposed to the emotional hardships of war, all present problems of the first magnitude. If we intend to insure the proper social climate which will permit orderly progress in keeping with our ideals, all of us must face these new problems frankly and act effectively.

The modern law enforcement official needs far more than a night stick and a gun to maintain peace and order. The efficient officer must know the nature and extent of local social problems. He must use scientific tests, as well as psychology. As a progressive leader he should effectively mobilize all available agencies in his locality, and throughout the country, for the prevention, as well as the detection of crime. This is a large order, but the times call for men of large stature.

As bigger social problems are presented, America needs better trained men to solve them. You are indeed fortunate in having the opportunity of association with the best and receiving the finest training available in your specialized profession. By your conduct and character you can make your profession one of the most progressive and useful in our national life.

In a few months the National Police Academy will celebrate its tenth anniversary. During this decade tremendous things have been accomplished by its graduates. If we had time it could be shown how much money society was saved by the special training of these graduates. We could list also the arrests made, convictions obtained and pardons recommended by these officers. No set of statistics, however, can adequately convey the heartache averted, nor the deep-felt gratitude for crimes prevented, for lives saved, for missing people recovered, and for the countless worthy services rendered. Even the most comprehensive reporting system cannot reveal these things. For all such essential services, society is indeed grateful to the law enforcement officers, especially to the graduates of this splendid Academy.

Our fighting men on all fronts are today going through a most strenuous ordeal. They are bravely offering their lives so that we may live our democratic way. The heroes on the battlefield surely deserve all praise and credit for their noble fight.

The general public, unfortunately, does not fully appreciate the fact that right here at home other heroes are waging a relentless war against another deadly foe - the modern criminal. This public enemy is resourceful, crafty and efficient. His attacks are frequently powerful and against the weak. Your bitter conflict against crime is endless.

To check the constant ravages of crime requires character of the highest order. As well expressed in the motto of the National Police Academy, to win your war you need "Knowledge, Courage, Integrity." The omission of any one part of this trinity of virtues makes the other two practically useless. Like the three-legged stool, it simply cannot stand on two.

The world would be a much better place if more people possessed these great virtues - knowledge, courage and integrity. I am confident that, after your practical experience and intensive training, you will continue to be the strong champions of law and order. With your essential character and tested ability, you will render a lasting service to your community and to your country.

FBI'S WAR WORK*
By
Honorable John H. Kerr
Congressman, North Carolina

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my distinguished colleague on this committee, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Stefan), has again endeared himself to members of this committee on which he serves, by making complimentary statements with respect to his colleagues on that committee. . . I desire to thank him for what he said about me and to assure him that each member of our subcommittee appreciates the kind words he has spoken in respect for us and our secretary, and that each member of our committee has a very deep affection and greatest respect for him. I think this House shares that respect and that love, because he is not only an able man, but he has impressed us with his sincerity, with his candor, and his honesty, in his wise approach to all matters involving the interest of our country.

I have taken this occasion to speak to you today in reference to the activities and the achievements of the F.B.I., which is doing what we all must concede is a magnificent work in the interest of the welfare of this Nation and of the world.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a bulwark of American democracy. Guided by its watchwords of "Fidelity," "Bravery," and "Integrity," it has made a record which is one of the most laudable in our Nation.

The F.B.I.'s wartime accomplishments cause every patriotic American to tingle with pride, but we learned to depend on this organization long before Hitler became a major menace.

It is not difficult for us to remember the terrible days of uncertainty in the early thirties. Bank robbers had established themselves as a definite part of the American scene. Cashiers and tellers looked with suspicion on every stranger who approached, for robberies were occurring at a rate of almost two every business day.

This terrible situation, this rampant threat to American business, reached its crest in 1932. During that year alone there were over 600 bank robberies, and the robbers divided more than four and one-half millions among themselves. After another bad year in 1933, Congress acted. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, an organization which already had proved its mettle under the leadership of its Director, John Edgar Hoover, was given jurisdiction over these crimes.

Then the bank-robbery barometer began to decline. In 1935, there were 229 robberies, and the all-time low came in 1943 with 22. Bank robbery, once considered a choice way for a criminal to get easy money, now is an extremely dangerous profession.

*Remarks delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on March 14, 1945, and reprinted here with the permission of Congressman Kerr.

All of us know the story with respect to kidnappings. Of 275 kidnappings, the F.B.I. has solved all but 2, and the G-men are still working on them.

These accomplishments were not accidents. The gangsters and other vicious criminals against whom the F.B.I. declared war were not easy foes. Their orders were enforced with blackjacks and with guns, and they had quick ways of rubbing out colleagues who turned on their mobs.

It took a two-fisted organization to handle these deadly hoodlums. But the F.B.I. did the job with cool efficiency. Its men moved unobtrusively about their task of cleaning up. They pitted brains and persistent work against criminal cunning. Dozens of tough mobsters said they never would be captured alive, but most of them were.

As this threat from the criminal element was being brought under control, the F.B.I. recognized a new menace. The Japanese and Germans began to show a more-than-ordinary interest in our activities, particularly of a military nature. The F.B.I. acted, in accordance with its tradition, quickly and efficiently. Its men and methods proved just as effective against agents for foreign nations as they had been against criminals.

Between 1936 and 1938, several spies who were working for the Germans and the Japanese were caught and convicted. The F.B.I. knew others were active, but they were protected by the cloak of diplomatic immunity.

Meanwhile, the Hitler menace was growing in Europe. In the United States, offshoots of this Old World fanaticism threatened the security of our own Nation. The first real opportunity for the F.B.I. to go into this mushrooming mass of antidemocratic activity came, strangely enough, in the form of a request to conduct an investigation into the background of threats on the life of Adolf Hitler. At that time, of course, Hitler's armed conquests had not begun and we were at peace with Germany.

As war clouds gathered over Europe, and broke into an awful storm of uneven conflict, the Nation's leaders naturally turned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the logical agency to coordinate all internal security matters. Here was an organization of trained men which was accustomed to tackling hard jobs and doing them well. Here was a group whose integrity was unimpeachable and whose efficiency was a standard for all others in Government work.

The F.B.I. already possessed volumes of significant information on the enemy underground. It had built up, in its war on the criminal, a simple but extremely effective organization which could go into action in every part of the Nation on a moment's notice.

In a directive to the heads of all Government departments in the summer of 1939 and in a general directive dated September 6, 1939, the President delegated specifically to the F.B.I. the gravest responsibilities ever placed on a civilian organization.

The directive set forth the nature of the assignment and gave an excellent insight into the reasons for designating the F.B.I. to handle the job. I quote from it:

The Attorney General has been requested by me to instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations.

This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.

To this end I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws.

The tempo of the G-men's quiet war against this Nation's secret enemies increased. Open conflict was beyond the conception of many citizens, but the F.B.I. proceeded to prepare for the worst. Special Agents, after thorough training for the job, checked 2,300 strategic war factories throughout the land for weak spots which might make it easy for the spy and saboteur to do their dirty work. Worker and employer alike joined in the consistently wholehearted response to recommendations for physical improvements to make our industrial fortress secure.

In early 1940 the F.B.I. had an opportunity to apprehend 3 known spies. Instead, the G-men infiltrated the ring and controlled its information outlets while other spies made their true colors known. By watching patiently and working tirelessly, these protectors of our Nation were able to catch 33 spies in this ring and 9 in another--42 in all--within a few months prior to Pearl Harbor. If these enemy agents had not been controlled and caught, they could have been responsible for untold damage, and many of them no doubt would be working against us today.

While the working spies were being watched, the F.B.I. was collecting an amazing amount of information on potential foreign agents and saboteurs. This work had to be done despite the opposition of some few well-meaning Americans who were hoodwinked into supporting the Axis sympathizer and the subverter. But the work was done, and proof that it had been done well came during those frightening days immediately after Pearl Harbor. For the F.B.I. ably assisted by local peace officers, apprehended dangerous alien enemies at a rate exceeding 100 an hour for a time after the Jap bombs fell. The G-men knew the dangerous enemy aliens and where to go to get them. Approximately three-fifths of the 16,000 alien enemies who have been

apprehended have been interned or paroled. The F.B.I. has found arsenals of weapons, ammunition, and explosives, along with warehouses of cameras, short-wave radios, and other equipment in approximately 26,000 searches of alien enemy premises.

The enemy's reserves in this country were taken, and the effects are particularly noticeable in the field of sabotage. Not one case of enemy-directed sabotage has occurred in the United States since the war emergency began, and most of the 2,000 technical cases of actual sabotage have been traced to spite work. The F.B.I., as an efficient, Nation-wide organization, was ready for its job of controlling sabotage, and its record of accomplishment is truly remarkable.

As the F.B.I.'s responsibilities multiplied many times, it recruited and trained new Special Agents. The organization's educational program was enlarged to take care of new types of investigations. No Special Agent went to work until he was qualified to do a job consistent with the high standards already set, for I know from personal contact with the F.B.I. through the Appropriations Committee that Director Hoover has insisted that there be no letdown in efficiency and qualifications despite the emergency requirements.

Today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is at a peak of efficiency. It has developed in direct response to the needs and desires of our citizenry, and the people of this Nation consider it a model and a standard. It gets results, and Americans like that kind of an organization.

Overconfidence is a current danger. If it grips us in its stranglehold, a dangerous relaxing of vigilance and effort will follow. Victory will be ours--that is certain--but we can keep the price down by maximum effort and constant vigilance during this crucial period.

The F.B.I., as guardian of the home front, is aware of the dangers of counting our victories before they are won. Director Hoover's previous words of warning were underscored recently with the capture of two German spies newly arrived by Nazi submarine. We know that others have been trained for similar missions and we must make certain that they receive an equally appropriate reception.

New pages are being added daily to the F.B.I.'s record of security work, but meanwhile it has continued to deal successfully with the criminal element. During the last fiscal year, there were 13,616 convictions in Federal cases within the F.B.I.'s jurisdiction and these carried sentences of 23,615 years. These ranged from impersonation act to kidnapping violations. Here is more of the record for the year: \$21,490,000 in fines, savings, and recoveries; 14,695 fugitives located, and 6,632 automobiles recovered. Since the F.B.I. received the job of enforcing the selective service law it has handled approximately 460,000 investigations.

One of the most striking tributes to the F.B.I. is its collection of 95,132,000 fingerprint cards, which has grown from a start of 800,000

cards in 1924. This collection of identification data has inestimable value to law enforcement throughout the world, and is a result of cooperation which has been fostered and consistently promoted by this Bureau. The F.B.I.'s efficiency is evident in its identification work, for no more than a few hours are required for answers in criminal cases.

There are many other important features to the F.B.I.'s work. Its crime-detection laboratory is a nightmare for criminals. During 1944, 154,511 examinations were conducted, including 2,478 for other Government agencies and local officers. The F.B.I. technicians develop information from fingernail parings, dust specimens, automobile paint chips, blood-stains, and other insignificant bits of evidence.

Work of training local officers in latest methods of crime detection began, through the F.B.I. National Academy, in 1935. When classes now in session graduate in the spring of this year, this institution will have more than 1,000 alumni representing more than 100,000 local law enforcement officers. I have come in contact, in my home State of North Carolina, with some of the graduates of this F.B.I. school, and I know they have accomplished wonders in giving us more efficient and more economical protection.

The F.B.I. is on the job. I know that it plans to stay alert, not only against our foreign enemies, but against the subverters and the criminals at home. It will continue to do outstanding work, if given the assistance and wholehearted support of the people it protects.

When the history of this country is written, there will be inscribed on its pages the life story of many remarkable men and women embracing every human attainment. This Nation has made an outstanding contribution to the world's progress politically, industrially, and spiritually. No nation and no race can ever be judged by any one individual or group of individuals; it is the combined intellect, virtue, genius, and industry of that race or that nation which measure its importance and fix its destiny.

It has been well said by Carlyle, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." In my opinion, one of the most useful men who ever served this Nation is Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He has created within a few years an organization which has been more effective in the prevention and eradication of crime than any other ever perfected on this earth. Mr. Hoover's work and success are marvelous in our eyes, his measure of efficiency in the duty committed to him is matchless, and this Nation will be his debtor and every home will extol his service a thousand years after his spirit has winged its way to its eternal home.

It has been said that half of the world seems to have found uncongenial occupation. Not so with Mr. Hoover; he found his place. The world does not demand that you be a lawyer, minister, doctor, farmer, or scientist,

but it does demand that you master whatever you undertake. That is what J. Edgar Hoover has done, and in doing so he has perfected an organization which has no equal in human history.

In the great race of life common sense has the right-of-way. Wealth, a diploma, a pedigree, talent, or genius cut a small figure without tact and common sense. The incapables and the impracticables, though loaded with diplomas and degrees, are left behind. Not what do you know, or who you are, but what are you, what can you do, is the interrogation of the century. Those of us who know something about the F.B.I. are well aware that the rare genius both before and behind this division in our Government has proved what he and his associates can do, and their accomplishments are a high tribute to this generation and to this Nation.

BROKEN HEADLIGHT LENS PROVES VITAL LINK IN HIT AND RUN CASE

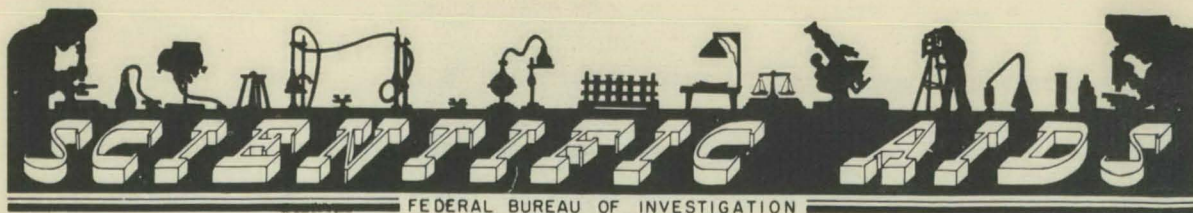
On January 1, 1944, a pedestrian was struck and seriously injured by an automobile at an intersection in Washington, D. C. The vehicle failed to stop. Investigating officers were unable to learn a great deal about the automobile and its driver but they did find numerous fragments of a headlight lens at the scene of the accident and these were collected and carefully preserved.

Approximately one hour after the accident, officers in a scout car apprehended an individual who was intoxicated and whose car had a broken left headlight lens as well as two flat tires.

The individual arrested denied knowledge of having hit anyone but admitted that he had driven past the scene of the accident and stated that his two tires blew out when he ran over a curb.

On January 5, 1944, officers from the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington called at the FBI Laboratory and requested that the headlight lens fragments found at the scene of the accident be compared with other pieces found in the left headlight frame on the suspect's car.

The examination by an FBI expert resulted in identification of the fragments found at the scene with those in the headlight itself. This information was furnished to the Metropolitan Police Department January 7, 1944. The FBI later was advised that the individual involved in this case had agreed through his attorney to enter a plea of guilty to a charge of drunken driving and that a charge of "leaving after colliding" would be not pressed. The case shows the possibility of headlight lens fragments serving as excellent evidence in identifying drivers of hit-and-run cars.



PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS - THEIR APPLICATION TO SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION

Petrography is that branch of the science of geology which deals with the systematic classification and identification of rocks, rock forming minerals and soils. This science has been applied in the FBI Laboratory to the methods of scientific crime detection. Petrographic methods have also been applied to great advantage in cases involving National Defense, and in the investigation of cases of suspected sabotage wherein abrasive materials were found in the bearings of strategic machinery used in the manufacture of war materials, and in the bearings and lubricating systems of airplanes, tanks, bomb sights, and other equipment used directly in the fighting of the war.

Soil, as evidence, has been overlooked by many investigators probably because it is such a commonplace substance and is more or less taken for granted. Few people have stopped to realize that the soil upon which they stand may be different from the soil a few feet away. Research has shown that soils are greatly diversified and vary considerably over the surface of the earth.

H. B. Milner in his "Sedimentary Petrography" states that, "To the lay mind, mud, soil, powder, dust, stains or other matter of that character, scraped off boots or clothing appears by its nature and usually meager quantity to be most unpromising material on which indications, if not actual proof, of a person's movements may be based, but in expert hands, this information, coupled with other evidence, can be fruitful of astonishing results. It is not always a question of heavy minerals, which may or may not be recoverable, depending upon the nature and quantity of material available, although as every petrographer knows it is surprising in some cases how little sediment is necessary to yield readily identifiable mineral species, which not only betrays geological source of origin, but, cautiously interpreted, helps to narrow down a possible area from which it has been derived."

Petrographic methods also provide a powerful means of attacking problems associated with innumerable kinds of artificially prepared materials. Slags and glasses may be regarded as artificial rocks, bricks and ceramics also. Broken plasters and concrete may be regarded as loose and cemented sediments which may be treated much in the same manner as soils and in each case petrographic methods are as successfully applicable to the artificial as to the natural products.

It is to be noted that soil evidence is circumstantial and should be used in conjunction with other evidence. It is circumstantial inasmuch as there is the remote possibility that another soil from some other part of the country would be identical, but this has never been found to happen in the FBI Laboratory, either through research or actual cases. A survey was conducted at one time to determine the similarities of soils along a thirteen mile section of road. The samples were taken at approximately one-tenth mile intervals from six to eight feet from the road bed. The samples were analyzed and compared and not one sample was found to be identical to any of the others. These results, along with the results of many hundreds of analyses of soils about the United States, tend to show the wide variations one may expect in soils.

The insulation used in modern safes is composed of mineral substances which if found in trouser cuffs of a suspect or imbedded in his shoes would be a strong indication, at least, that he was the guilty party.

Recently in the District of Columbia a series of safe burglaries had been investigated by the local police officers. During one of their investigations of a suspect they found various tools in his possession that could have been used for "cracking" safes. The officers sent these tools to the FBI Laboratory along with the shoes of the suspect for appropriate examination. There was found on the tools and imbedded in the heel of the left shoe a peculiar substance commonly used as safe insulation. A comparison of this substance with the insulation removed from one of the cracked safes showed it to be identical with the insulation of the safe. When confronted with the evidence in the case the suspect pled guilty to the charge of burglary.

An instance where a combination of circumstantial evidence solved a case occurred in the State of Maryland a year or so ago. A business establishment was entered late one night and the safe containing a considerable sum of money was broken into and then removed from the building, and hauled away. Police officers investigating the crime found a truck which they suspected was used to haul the safe away. On the bed of the truck they found numerous small particles of what appeared to be cement or concrete, metal fragments and flakes of paint. This material was collected as possible evidence. Later during the investigation the safe door was found outside the city limits beside the road. The safe door along with the evidence found on the truck was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for analysis. It was found in the laboratory that the mineral matter from the truck bed was actually safe insulation identical with that in the safe door. The metal fragments were the same metal as that found in the safe door and the paint flakes were identical with the paint on the safe. These three bits of circumstantial evidence aided greatly in the subsequent investigation and the successful prosecution of the case.

Soil adhering to clothing may many times be removed and localized as to source by comparison with known samples of soil. In many instances during fights and struggles the subject will come in contact with the ground and it is surprising the amount of soil that can be found either



EXPERTS COLLECTING DUST AND DEBRIS FROM CLOTHING SENT TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR MICROSCOPIC STUDY.

adhering to some part of the clothing or in the trouser cuffs. This may be used to help establish the presence of an individual at a crime scene.

On October 7, 1942, Private Raymond Bedard, attached to the Tenth Hospital Center at Camp Rucker, Alabama, disappeared and was thought to have "gone" A.W.O.L. On October 30, the body of a man was found in a woods on the reservation with a rope around the neck and the neck broken. The body was decomposed but was identified in the FBI Identification Division by means of fingerprints taken from the body as that of Bedard.

An investigation on the Army post developed that several soldiers, including the missing Bedard and a fellow worker, Lewis C. Aievoli, had been shooting dice the evening prior to the disappearance of Bedard. Bedard had won a considerable sum of money and, with his pay, was known to have had over \$100 in his pocket at the time he disappeared. His companion Aievoli had also disappeared that night and was being carried as a deserter. A search was made of the effects of Aievoli left at the camp and what appeared to be bloodstains were noted on some of his uniform clothing. Also found on the clothing were quantities of dirt and soil.

Private Aievoli was arrested on October 30, by the police of his home town, Mt. Kisco, New York, as a deserter. Aievoli denied any knowledge of the disappearance of Private Bedard and maintained that the bloodstains on his clothing were his own, resulting from a bleeding nose.

Aievoli's clothing was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for scientific examination. It will be observed that at this stage of the investigation it had been fairly well established that a vicious murder had occurred, and that the soldier Aievoli was a logical suspect. Proof was lacking, however, especially in view of his denial of the crime - his alibi concerning the bloodstains - and the absence of any eyewitnesses to the crime itself. If the clothing of the suspect could be definitely linked to the murder and to the crime scene, the proof would be certain. The needed proof was established in the laboratory examination which followed.

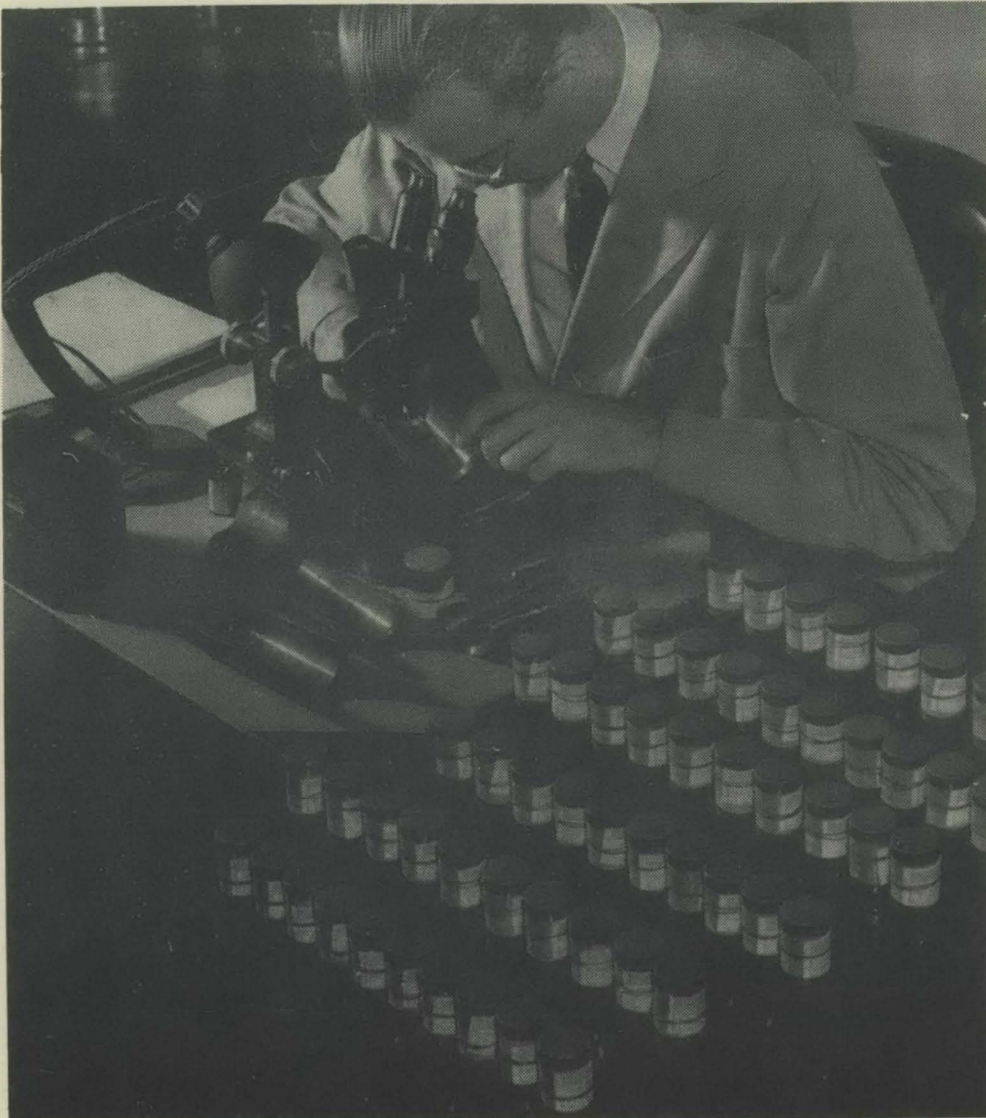
First a blood grouping test was performed and it was established that the blood on the prisoner's clothing was not the same group as the known blood of the prisoner but was the same as that of the murdered soldier. Thus the suspect's alibi was completely destroyed.

A sizable patch of dirt and soil had been noted on Aievoli's uniform in the area of the left knee. The investigators had also sent to the laboratory three samples of soil. Two were taken at random at the scene of the murder itself and the third was taken from a sandy clay bank close to where the body had been dragged. A small, fresh depression in this bank, as though someone had rested on one knee, had attracted the investigators. In the laboratory the soil sample from the clay bank was found to be identical in content with the soil removed from the left knee area of the uniform. Another one of the soil samples was likewise found similar to the soil on the uniform. The kind of soil in the third sample was not found on the uniform.

The conclusion was sound proof that the soils were the same and more than a reasonable indication that Aievoli knelt on one knee at the place where the body was found.

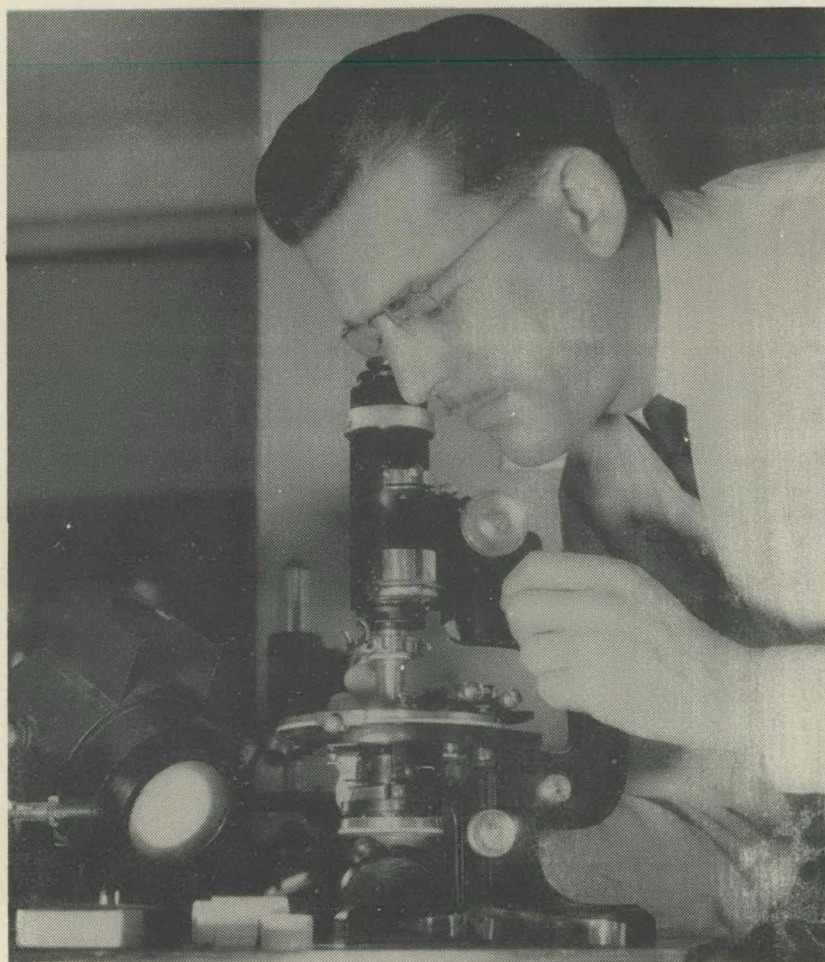
Aievoli was confronted with the results of the laboratory analyses and after further questioning by the officers subsequently confessed to giving Bedard a terrible beating but did deny placing the noose around his neck.

Aievoli was tried before a Military Court on March 10, 1943, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.



AN EXAMINER IN THE FBI LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C., CONDUCTS A PETROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF AN ABRASIVE SUBSTANCE FOUND IN A MOTOR BEARING. BOXES AT RIGHT CONTAIN ABRASIVE SPECIMENS FOR COMPARISON.

While on a hike in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C., on Sunday morning, August 29, 1943, a man came across the body of a woman under a picnic table. Medical examination showed that the woman had been badly beaten and criminally assaulted. This body was subsequently identified as that of Mrs. Grace Grubbs Groome, a 57-year-old stenographer. Police investigation established the fact the Mrs. Groome had been in the company of John Walter Morton, a radio mechanic, aged 39, on the preceding day. When Morton was apprehended it was observed that his clothing contained numerous bloodstains, and that, in general, he presented a rather disheveled appearance.



A LABORATORY TECHNICIAN USING THE PETROGRAPHIC MICROSCOPE FOR SOIL AND DIRT EXAMINATION, LABORATORY, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Morton admitted to the police that he had been in Mrs. Groome's company on the Saturday preceding the discovery of her body, but stated that he and the woman had been drinking during the afternoon and that he had left her at six o'clock in the evening and had not seen her thereafter. He further stated that he had quarreled with Mrs. Groome and that he had slapped her a few times but not enough to hurt her. When asked for an explanation of the bloodstains on his clothing, Morton stated that he had had a nosebleed.

The Police Department submitted to the FBI Laboratory various articles of evidence consisting of fingernail scrapings from the victim and suspect, the dress of the victim, the clothing worn by the suspect, and soil samples taken from the scene of the crime. The soil samples consisted of about five samples from near the body and ten samples from the general area for elimination purposes (this is an ideal procedure). Examination of this material showed that a large quantity of blood on the skirt of the victim came from a person belonging to International Group "A", which was the same group as the victim. Bloodstains appearing on Morton's shirt were also found to have come from a person belonging to Group "A". Morton's blood group was determined to be International Group "O".

A fair quantity of soil was found in the cuffs of the trousers belonging to Morton. An analysis of this soil revealed it to be identical with a sample of known soil taken from a spot just ten feet east of where the body was found and different from all the other known specimens.

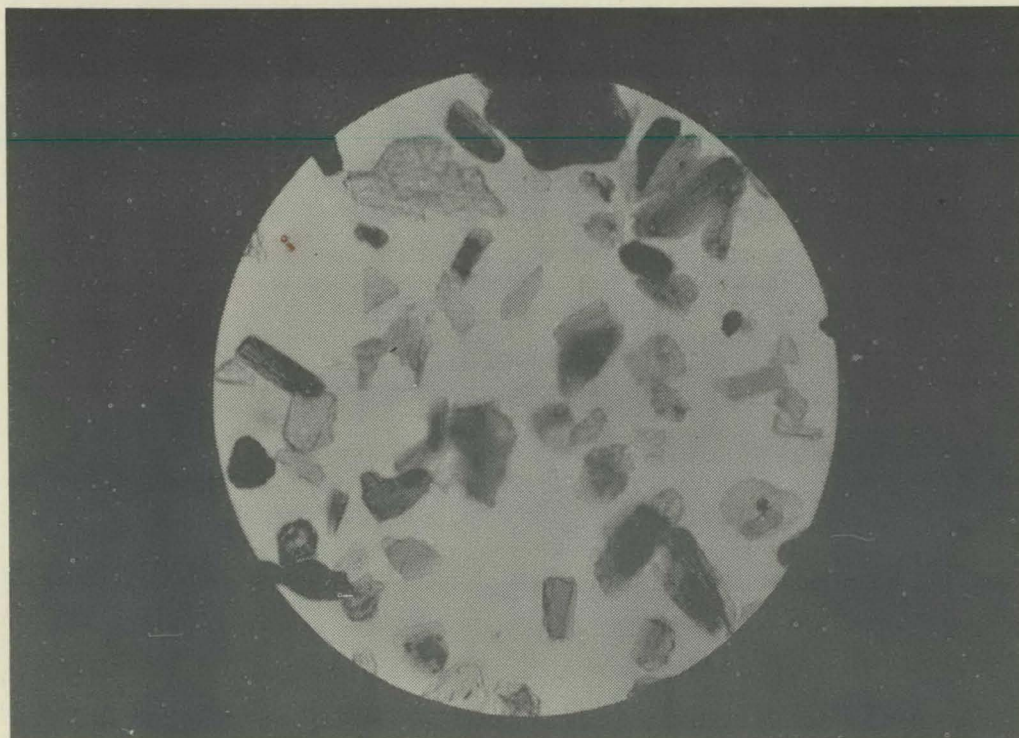
The results of the soil examination definitely established the fact that Morton had been at the crime scene, while the blood examinations



ONE OF THE FBI EXPERTS EXAMINING EVIDENCE THROUGH
A PETROGRAPHIC MICROSCOPE

refuted his statement of a nosebleed to account for the presence of all the blood on his clothing.

The testimony on the above facts, together with other information developed by the prosecution, resulted in a conviction and a life sentence for Morton.



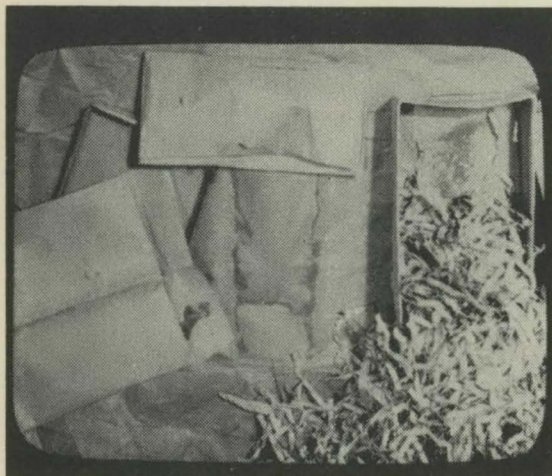
SOIL SPECIMENS WITH ORDINARY LIGHT

We have seen from the foregoing discussion that soils and mineral matter can be used as evidence in various cases. There are many other types in which soils can be used; e.g., hit and run cases, rape, housebreaking, kidnaping and bank robbery are a few other examples in which soils and minerals have played important roles in the investigation and solution. There have also been cases of stolen automobile tires in which the soil from the tires was compared with the soil knocked off them at the time they were stolen. Undoubtedly other instances can be called to mind by the investigator in which soils may aid him in his investigations.

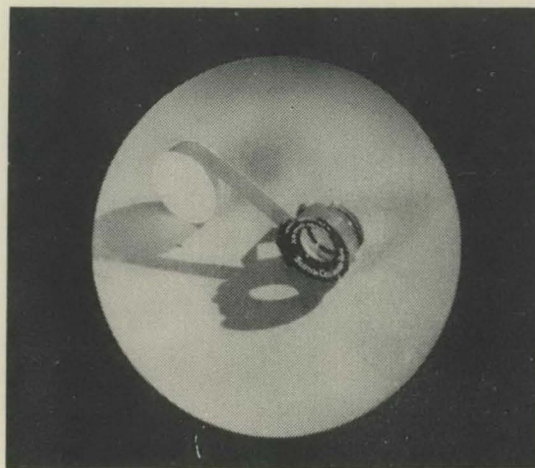
It is an obvious fact that the interpretation of the results of an analysis is accurate only if the sample analyzed is representative of its source. Therefore, it is imperative when soil samples are taken that they represent their source as far as is humanly possible. Of course, one cannot always control the representation of the questioned sample but when known soils are taken the above should be kept in mind.

When known soil samples are being procured from around a crime scene it is better to take too many samples than not enough. It is well also to gather what are known as elimination samples from surrounding areas to prove to the jury that an unbiased analysis was performed and to show the improbability of the "questioned" soil occurring in those areas. A good example of this occurred in Erie, Pennsylvania, not long ago when a man gained entrance into the bedroom of a house by crawling through the window. In so doing he got on his clothing a quantity of debris from the window sill. The material on the clothing was later compared with the known debris from the window sill and they were found to be identical. The question came up in the subsequent trial as to whether other window sills might contain the same debris. Fortunately analyses had been made of debris from other windows of the same building and of neighboring buildings. These analyses definitely proved to the jury that the other window sills contained different types of debris, thus strengthening the case considerably.

It is advisable when shipping soil evidence to pack the samples separately in dust-proof containers, such as sealed pillboxes, and cylindrical, waxed, half pint ice cream containers - these containers prevent adulteration and mixing of samples in transit. Articles of clothing should be wrapped separately and tightly to prevent loss of material. It is surprising the amount of evidence that is ruined by the improper packaging and shipping. One extreme example may serve to illustrate this point. Several years ago early in the wintertime an investigator in a northern state which was then experiencing a particularly cold period sent to the FBI Laboratory a specimen of grease to be analyzed. He wrapped the grease specimen in a cardboard box. (The grease was apparently in a solid state from



**INCORRECT PACKING OF SOIL
SPECIMENS**



**CORRECT PACKING AND SEAL-
ING OF SOIL SPECIMENS**

the cold.) It so happened that Washington, D. C., was not experiencing that particular cold spell and it was rather warm - warm enough for the grease to melt and flow out of the box. Of course, the requested analysis could not be made. A little thought on this would have probably saved the evidence for use in the investigation and successful prosecution of the case.

The FBI Laboratory is well equipped to perform comprehensive soil and mineral examinations and these facilities are available to Law Enforcement Agencies in criminal cases at no cost for the examination of evidence or the appearance of witnesses in court.

*
* NOTICE *
*
* THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT *
* COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND *
* PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVI- *
* DENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES *
* INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVI- *
* DENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPEC- *
* IMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, AND SOIL SPECI- *
* MENS; ALSO TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION; *
* PAPER ANALYSIS; TOOLMARKS, SPECTROGRAPH- *
* IC, AND HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CET- *
* ERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY *
* TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY *
* CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTI- *
* MONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR. *
*

FIREARMS TRAINING CHARTS REPRINTS NOW AVAILABLE

ANY POLICE OFFICIAL DESIRING REPRINTS OF THE VARIOUS FIREARMS CHARTS AND SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHARTS WHICH APPEARED IN THE JANUARY-FEBRUARY; MARCH-APRIL; SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER; AND NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1944, AND THE JANUARY, 1945, ISSUES OF THIS BULLETIN CAN OBTAIN THEM UPON A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. IN THE JANUARY, 1945, ISSUE THE PHOTOGRAPH WHICH APPEARED ON SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART #9 SHOULD HAVE BEEN PLACED ON SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART #11 AND VICE VERSA. THIS, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN CORRECTED IN THE REPRINTS WHICH ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POLICE OFFICERS.

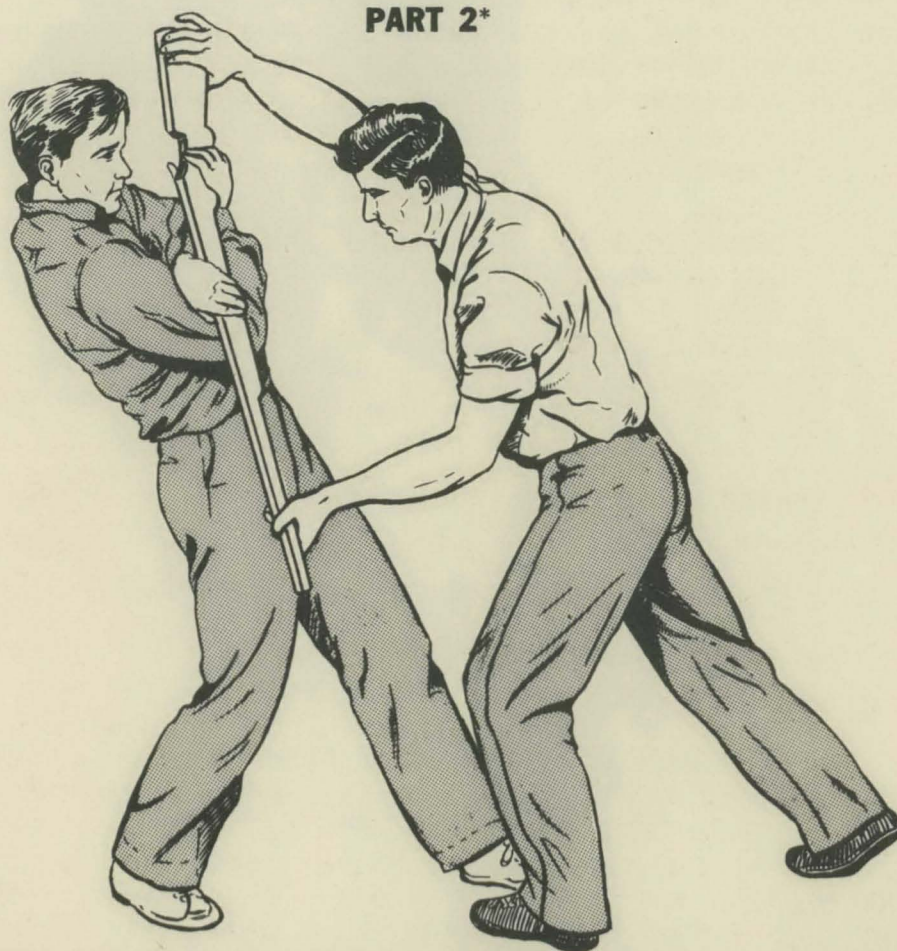


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DISARMING METHODS



PART 2*



* Part I appeared in the March, 1945, issue of this Bulletin.



Fig. 8A

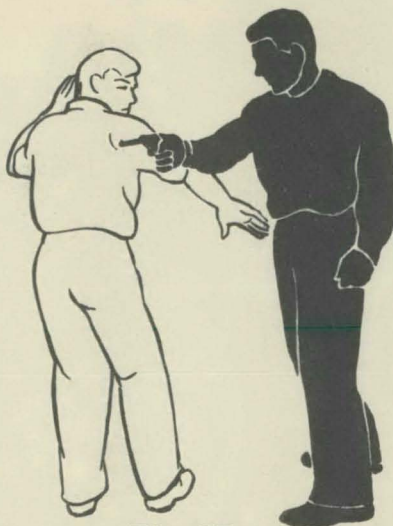


Fig. 8B

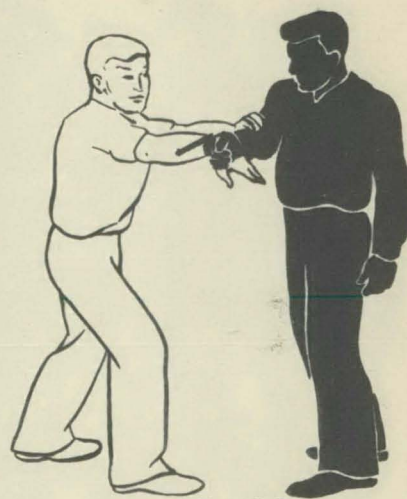


Fig. 8C

8. Right Turn - Strike Gun or Arm Forcefully. Opponent places gun in your back. Glance over your shoulder to determine which hand is holding the gun, (Figure 8A). Bring right arm down forcefully as you turn to your right, pivoting on the left foot and moving the right foot to the rear. The arm should straighten out and you should strike the gun or assailant's wrist with your hand or forearm, (Figure 8B). Contact is next made with the left hand on your assailant's forearm, thus controlling the gun arm, (Figure 8C). Right hand then grasps the gun under the barrel close to the cylinder, palm up, as the left hand slips down the forearm to the wrist, (Figure 8D). The muzzle is forced inward and upward toward assailant's right shoulder and at the same time the gun is twisted counterclockwise, (Figure 8E).

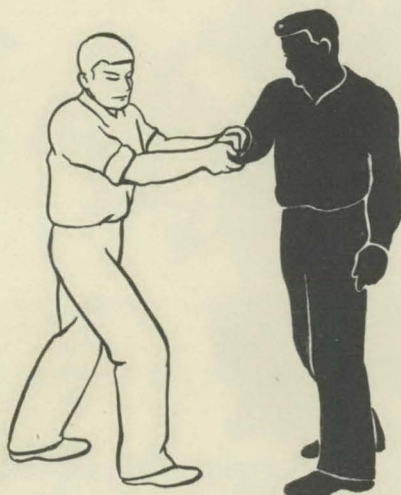


Fig. 8D

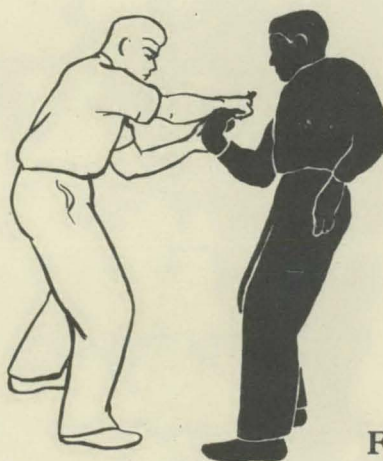


Fig. 8E



FBI VISUAL INSTRUCTION - PHYSICAL TRAINING





Fig. 9A



Fig. 9B

9. Right Turn - Wrap Gun Arm. Assailant places gun in your back. Glance over your shoulder to determine which hand is holding the gun, (Figure 9A). Bring your right arm down forcefully as you turn to your right, pivoting on the left foot and moving the right foot slightly to the rear. The arm should straighten out and you should strike the gun or assailant's wrist with your hand or forearm, (Figure 9B). (If the gun is held high on your back, the elbow may be used to strike the blow.) Immediately pass your arm under and then over assailant's forearm, trapping his wrist in the crook of your elbow, (Figure 9C). Place your left hand over your right and lock subject's forearm tightly to your body. Force the gun up toward subject's right shoulder by exerting pressure downward with your arms and by bending the knees and trunk forward pressing your right shoulder against subject's gun hand, (Figure 9D). Reach up with left hand; twist gun from assailant's grasp.



Fig. 9C



Fig. 9D



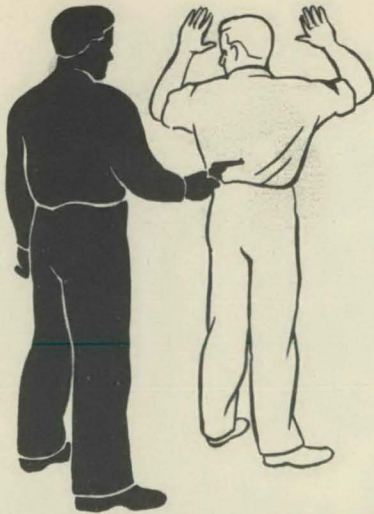


Fig. 10A

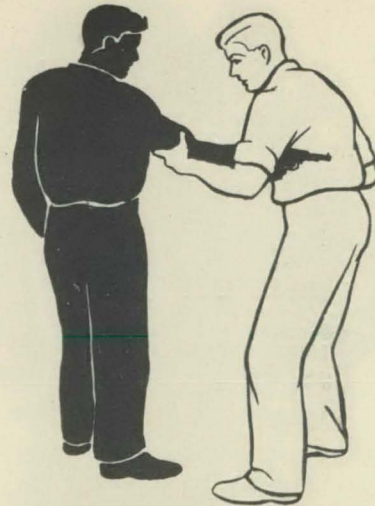


Fig. 10B

10. Left Turn - Trap Gun Under Left Arm. Assailant places gun in your back. Glance over your shoulder to determine which hand is holding gun, (Figure 10 A). Turn to your left, pivoting on your right foot. Your left arm remains bent, elbow passing over assailant's forearm, and trapping it as close to the wrist as possible, between your left arm and body. Left hand should either grasp assailant's arm near elbow or go under his forearm, catching his wrist in the crook of your elbow. When pivot is completed, your left foot should be slightly outside of assailant's right foot and you should be facing him at about a 45° angle, with feet comfortably spread and knees slightly bent, (Figure 10 B).

Follow up immediately with right-hand blow or blows to vulnerable spot or knee-lift to groin, (Figure 10C). If assailant attempts to jerk the gun from under your arm, do not resist but go with him, making it impossible for him to dislodge the gun. Also, do not release the gun from under your arm until assailant is definitely under control. Follow up further as illustrated in Figures 6 D and 6 E.



Fig. 10C





Fig. 11A



Fig. 11B

11. Against Hip Draw. As your assailant attempts to draw a gun from a hip holster, grasp either his wrist or the barrel of the gun with your left hand, (Figure 11A), and hit and grab the inside of his elbow with your right hand, (Figure 11B).

NOTE: The initial grasp may be made with both hands. In this case the right hand is released immediately to strike blow on inside of elbow.

Jerk the elbow toward you and push the gun to the rear, going into a rear arm hold. Force his hand up his back until he releases the gun, (Figure 11C).



Fig. 11C





Fig. 12A



Fig. 12B

12. Against Shoulder Draw. As your assailant attempts to draw a gun from a shoulder holster, grasp his right wrist with your left hand, (Figure 12A). As he pulls the gun free of the holster, hit underneath the cylinder with your right hand, palm up, (Figure 12B), carrying the gun inward and upward toward his right shoulder (Figure 12C), and at the same time twist it counterclockwise, (Figure 12D).

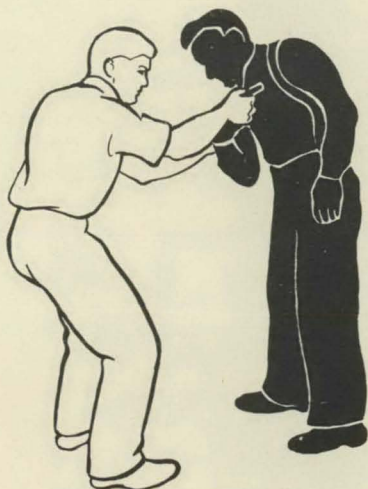


Fig. 12C



Fig. 12D





Fig. 13A



Fig. 13B

13. Jamming an Automatic. Assailant places an automatic (exposed hammer only) very close to or against your abdomen while your arms are still at your side. As you raise your hands, your right hand goes to the wrist (thumb should be placed on or in front of hammer) and your left hand over the back of his right hand. Jerk the gun into your abdomen as you tighten your stomach muscles, (Figure 13A). Immediately twist toward your left so that the muzzle of the gun leaves your body, (Figure 13B).

Retain your grasp with the right hand and grasp the gun with the left hand, thumb up, and force the muzzle back toward your assailant, catching his finger in the trigger guard, (Figure 13C).



Fig. 13C



B. LONG BARRELED WEAPONS



Fig. 14A

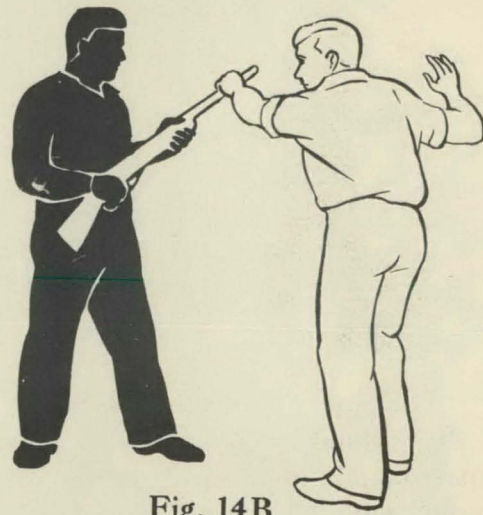


Fig. 14B

14. Left Hand on Barrel - Right Hand on Stock - Twist. Assailant has shotgun on you, your hands are raised, (Figure 14A). Grasp the barrel of the gun with your left hand, pushing it sideward and then upward toward your right and at the same time twisting your body in the same direction, (Figure 14B). Immediately step in with the left foot and grasp the stock or butt of the gun with the right hand - this movement must be executed swiftly to guard against a possible butt stroke, (Figure 14C). Twist the gun counterclockwise or toward your left, thus causing assailant's arms to cross, (Figure 14D). Continue twisting and then jerk the gun free.

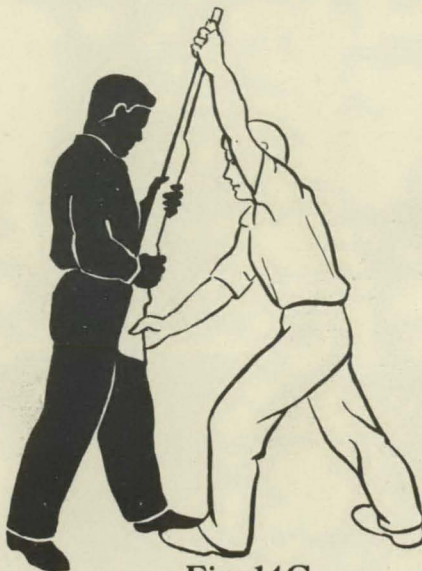


Fig. 14C



Fig. 14D



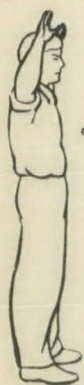


Fig. 15A



Fig. 15B



Fig. 15C

15. Right Hand on Barrel - Strike Point-of-Elbow Blow. Assailant places a gun close to your stomach, your hands are raised, (Figure 15A). Grasp the barrel of the gun with your right hand pushing the muzzle sideward and then upward toward your left, and at the same time twisting your body in the same direction, (Figure 15B). Immediately step in with the right foot and grasp the stock of the gun with the left hand, (Figure 15C). Start twisting the gun clockwise as you step forward with your left foot forcing assailant backward and off balance, (Figure 15D). Then twist your body quickly to your right (feet remaining practically stationary), shift your left hand from the stock of the gun to a position on the barrel over your assailant's left hand, drag the gun forward and downward over your right thigh, (Figure 15E), and from this position deliver a blow to your assailant's face with your left elbow, (Figure 15F). Get gun by again jerking it forward and downward or striking additional blows.



Fig. 15D



Fig. 15E



Fig. 15F



FBI VISUAL INSTRUCTION - PHYSICAL TRAINING





Fig. 16A



Fig. 16B



Fig. 16C

16. Right Hand on Barrel - Trap Gun Under Left Arm. Execute in same manner as illustrated in Figures 6A, 6B and 6C, except left arm and hand traps and grasps gun instead of assailant's arm (Figures 16A, 16B and 16C).

17. Left Turn - Trap Gun Under Left Arm. Assailant places a shotgun in your back, your hands are up. Glance over your shoulder to determine position of gun and how it is being held, (Figure 17A). Turn quickly to your left, and at the same time, step backward with your left foot, pivoting on your right. This movement will get your body out of the line of fire, (Figure 17B). Your left arm remains bent, elbow passing over gun and trapping the barrel between your arm and body. Left hand grasps gun near breech, (Figure 16B). Follow up immediately with right hand blow to face and knee-lift to groin, (Figure 16C).

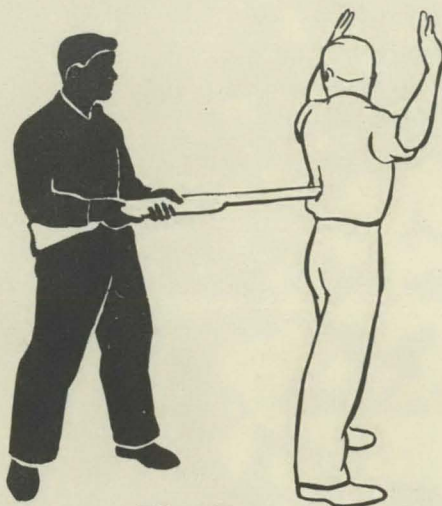


Fig. 17A

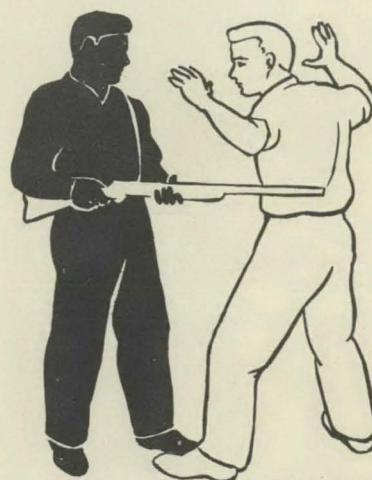


Fig. 17B



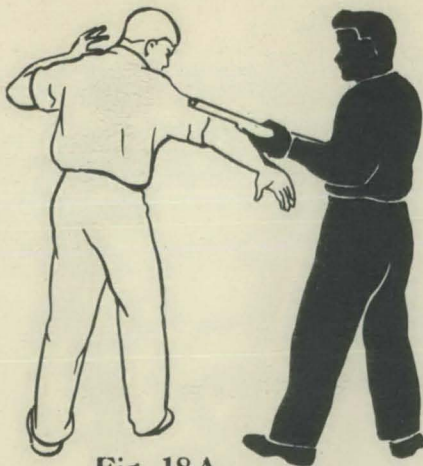


Fig. 18A

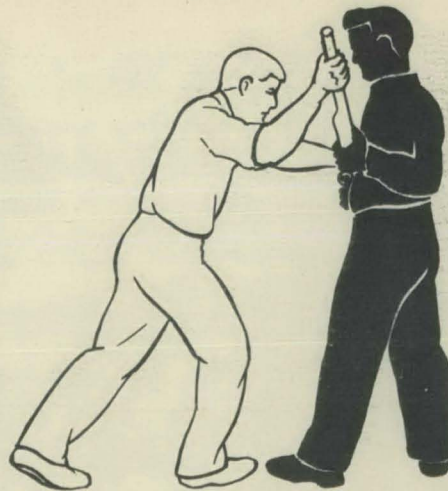


Fig. 18B

18. Right Turn - Strike Point-of-Elbow Blow. Assailant places shotgun in your back, your hands are raised. Glance over your shoulder to determine position of gun and how it is being held. Strike barrel of gun forcefully with your right hand or forearm as you turn toward your right, pivoting on your left foot, (Figure 18A). Immediately grasp the receiver of the gun, directly in front of assailant's right hand with your left hand and grasp the barrel of the gun with your right hand, (Figure 18B), as you step forward with your left foot, forcing assailant backward and off balance, (Figure 18C). Then twist your body quickly to your right (feet remaining practically stationary), shift your left hand to a position on the barrel over your assailant's left hand, drag the gun forward and downward over your right thigh, (Figure 18D), and from this position deliver a blow to your assailant's face with your left elbow, (Figure 18E). Get gun by again jerking it forward and downward or striking additional blows.

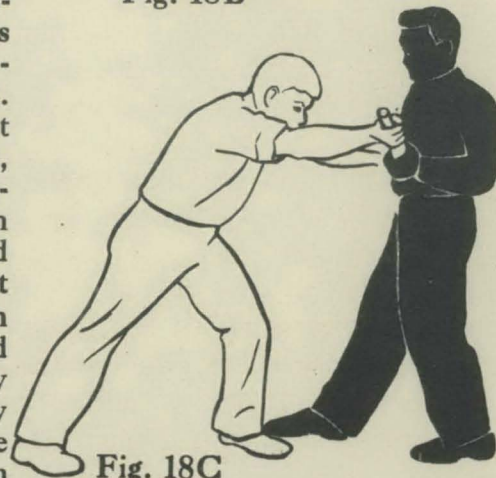


Fig. 18C

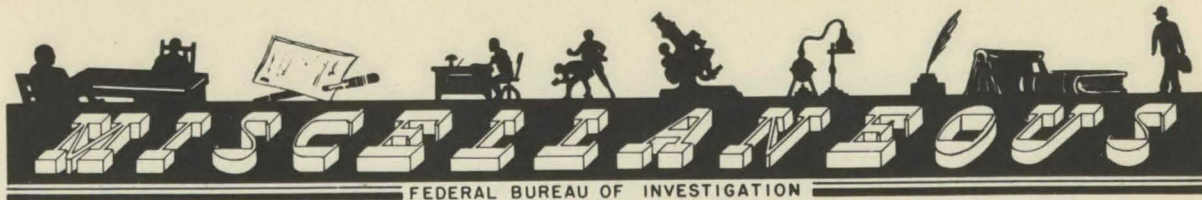


Fig. 18D



Fig. 18E





WANTED BY THE FBI

RAYMOND WRIGHT, alias Raymond Knoel

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER



Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 34 through 36.

WANTED BY THE FBI
RAYMOND WRIGHT, ALIAS RAYMOND KNOEL

AN ARTICLE CONCERNING THIS FUGITIVE WAS RUN IN THE FEBRUARY, 1940, ISSUE OF THIS BULLETIN BUT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS AS TO WRIGHT'S WHEREABOUTS, IT IS FELT THAT THIS FUGITIVE SHOULD BE CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF ALL POLICE OFFICERS AGAIN. IT HAS NOW BEEN NEARLY 11 YEARS SINCE RAYMOND WRIGHT MURDERED MR. CECIL THOMAS, SHOT MRS. THOMAS AND MURDERED A NEIGHBOR NAMED W. H. HICKS, OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, ON OCTOBER 18, 1934, AND SINCE THAT TIME THE FBI HAS CARRIED ON INVESTIGATIONS IN PRACTICALLY EVERY STATE IN THE UNION IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE THIS FUGITIVE WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

Shortly after Mr. Cecil Thomas of Washington County, Oklahoma, left his home on the night of October 18, 1934, to cut off the power at the powerhouse located on his farm, a shot was heard by his wife and son. Mrs. Thomas ran to the powerhouse and found that her husband had been murdered.

The Thomas home was located directly across the State line from Tyro, Kansas. The powerhouse was located on the Kansas portion of the Thomas farm.

Sometime later that same night a neighboring farmer named W. H. Hicks drove onto the premises adjoining the Thomas home. With Hicks was a farm hand who had worked on various farms in the vicinity and whose name was Raymond Wright, but for years he had used the name of Raymond Knoel. Upon seeing Wright, Mrs. Thomas accused him of murdering her husband. Wright thereupon fired a revolver at Mrs. Thomas and the bullet from his gun entered her breast. Immediately thereafter a fight ensued between Hicks and Wright in which Hicks was mortally wounded. Wright then stole Hicks' automobile and effected his escape. The car was recovered the following day near Calvin, Oklahoma.

The murder of Mr. Thomas occurred in Kansas while the murder of Mr. Hicks and the wounding of Mrs. Thomas occurred in Oklahoma; therefore Wright is wanted for the crime of murder in both of these States.

On September 28, 1935, a Federal Grand Jury in Wichita, Kansas, returned an indictment charging Raymond Knoel with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution on a charge of murder. A bond of \$10,000.00 was recommended.

The investigation conducted by Agents of the FBI thereafter revealed many interesting facts concerning this murderer.

Raymond Wright, better known as Raymond Knoel in Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma, exhibited murderous tendencies at an early age. Wright was born at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, May 20, 1912, being one of three children of John Wright and Emmy Wright. In 1916 Emmy Wright married John Knoel, a transient at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, and her three children lived with them at Peach Orchard, Arkansas, and Delaplaine, Arkansas, until the year 1918 when Emmy Wright Knoel "ran Knoel off." The following year, 1919, Emmy Wright

Knoel died and Raymond Wright proceeded to Ramona, Oklahoma, to live with John Brakebill and his wife. From there he apparently migrated to Kansas and was "picked up" on the road by a traveler.

Mr. Harve Roper, who when last interviewed was 75 years of age, resided on a farm near Caney, Kansas, and Tyro, Kansas. He advised Agents of the FBI that he took Wright into his home when Wright was about fourteen years of age; that Wright went by the name of Raymond Knoel. Mr. Roper advised that Wright was first brought to his home by a traveler who told Mr. Roper he had picked him up on the public highway between Independence and Caney, Kansas; that upon learning that Wright had no close relatives he gave him a home and sent him to school; that Wright was reared and treated as a member of the Roper family until the time he committed murder in 1934. Mr. Roper soon discovered that Wright had a cruel and vindictive streak in his nature, evidenced by the fact that he was sullen and cruel to the farm stock and delighted in killing animals. While at the Roper home, Wright was also employed as a farm hand by Mr. Floyd Key.

Mr. Key is a resident of Caney, Kansas, and stated that he employed Wright at irregular intervals, but had no information concerning the origin or family connections of Knoel.

A former sweetheart of the murderer, who resides at Caney, Kansas, advised that she had never known anything concerning Wright's background.

The widow of Cecil Thomas, now Mrs. Gertrude McMurtrey, resides near Copan, Oklahoma, and has advised that neither she nor Mr. Thomas was acquainted with Wright prior to the time they employed him as a farm hand. Numerous other persons in the vicinity of Caney, Kansas, are acquainted with Wright, but nothing is known of his personal history.

A description of the subject as obtained from acquaintances and former employers is as follows:

Name	Raymond Wright, alias Raymond Knoel
Place of Birth	Peach Orchard, Arkansas
Date of Birth	May 20, 1912
Age	33 (1945)
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark Brown, combed straight back; he has possibly dyed his hair black
Eyes	Black, small; sometimes appear green
Complexion	Ruddy, when last seen had face pimples
Occupation	Farm hand; mechanic; truck driver
Teeth	Prominent eye teeth

Peculiarities

Pear shaped, peaked head; high cheek bones; quiet of nature; well mannered; talks slowly and deliberately; handy about the kitchen; frequently helps with cooking; fond of women; reportedly cruel to domestic animals; rides freight trains, wears cowboy dress; interested in rodeos and dude ranches

Beard

Sometimes wears a two or three-day growth of beard

Nationality

American

Education

Grade School

Scars and marks

Scar on left temple and left eye; several scars on back of head noticeable when hair is closely cut

Criminal Record

Unknown

Relatives

Mrs. John Brakebill, aunt, Ramona, Oklahoma; John Brakebill, uncle, Ramona, Oklahoma; Mrs. Mary Harvey, cousin, Ramona, Oklahoma, (with Mrs. Brakebill); Mrs. Lela Mae Gabbert, cousin, Ramona, Oklahoma; Mrs. Anna Biggs, aunt, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas; "Dollie" Knoel or Biggs, sister, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas; Charlie Wright, uncle, last address, Peach Orchard, Arkansas

Raymond Knoel

HANDWRITING SPECIMEN

IF YOU ARE IN POSSESSION OF ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS OF WRIGHT, PLEASE CONTACT, BY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH, JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE AGENT IN CHARGE OF ANY FBI FIELD OFFICE, THE ADDRESS OF WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN.

INTERESTING PATTERN

The pattern here illustrated is interesting because four deltas are present. In the Identification Division of the F.B.I. this pattern would be classified as an accidental whorl.



In tracing whorls with more than two deltas, the tracing begins at the extreme left delta and proceeds toward the extreme right delta. The two middle deltas are disregarded. Thus the tracing would be "Inner."

NOTICE

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

NOTICE

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

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Crowl, A. H.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Smith, R. E.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2504	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas		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	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Stein, C. W.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	McSwain, G. R.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Nathan, H.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



RAYMOND WRIGHT, alias Raymond Knoel

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 34 through 36.