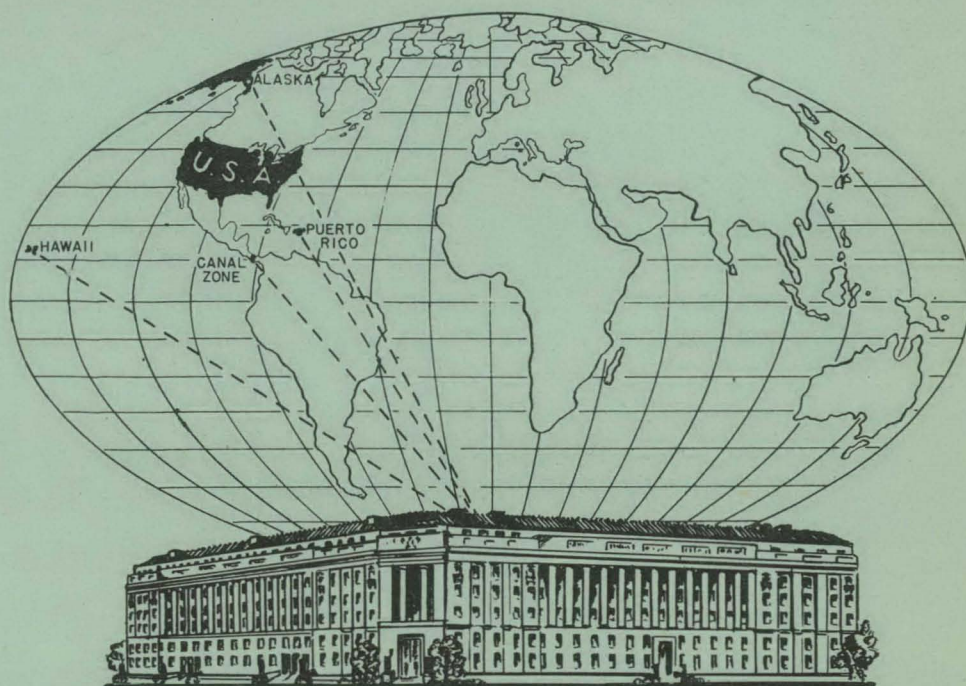


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

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

INTRODUCTION*

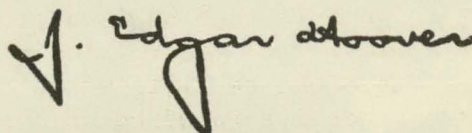
The boundaries which separate State from State offer protection to the people living within them. Back of those invisible walls home government is instituted and administered under the Constitution according to the desires of the people. Thus the State boundaries form one of the firmest safeguards of our American way of life.

By the very fact of their existence as a safeguard to the responsible citizen, State boundaries unfortunately have also proved to be of benefit to the criminal. Not long ago, time, distance and State lines were three elements to be carefully considered in the casing of a victim bank or in the groundwork of a kidnaping. A roving class of criminal scum became adept in the art of seeking sanctuary "over the line." The entire United States served as the hunting ground for a type of criminal who victimized the citizens of one area and moved on quickly to fields where he was unknown.

It was this situation which brought about the enactment of the Fugitive Felon Act on May 18, 1934. The primary purpose of this Act is to aid the States in the return of criminals whose apprehension by local authorities is difficult because of inadequate resources or boundary limitations. It also covers the return of witnesses who deliberately attempt to avoid testifying in criminal proceedings by fleeing across State lines. Although the act makes the flight of major criminals to escape punishment a Federal violation and carries a penalty of a \$5,000 fine and five years in prison, or both, it is not designed to replace State prosecution of local crimes by Federal prosecution. It is the general practice, when a criminal is apprehended by the FBI under this Act, to turn him over to State authorities for extradition and prosecution in the local courts.

The facilities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the apprehension of fugitives and the returning of witnesses, like those of the Identification Division and the FBI Laboratory, are available to all local law enforcement agencies. It is our desire to cooperate in every way possible. Yet unless the necessary jurisdictional facts are present the FBI cannot take action or comply with requests of agencies invoking the Fugitive Felon Act.

When requests for assistance in locating a fugitive or an essential witness have been received and it is found that the necessary jurisdictional facts do exist, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will act immediately in accordance with such requests.



Director

*A detailed discussion of the Fugitive Felon Act will appear in the next issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



GRADUATION CEREMONIES FOR THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY HELD ON MARCH 29, 1946

Ninety-five officers, comprising the Thirty-first Session of the FBI National Academy, received diplomas on March 29, 1946, upon the completion of their twelve-week course of work in police training. Represented in the group were law enforcement officers from thirty-three states in the United States, from Puerto Rico, Canada and the Philippine Islands. Members of this class, the largest to graduate since the inception of the Academy, were awarded diplomas by Honorable James P. McGranery, the Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and Director John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The graduating class was addressed by Honorable Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and Honorable James P. McGranery.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE HAROLD E. STASSEN

Director Hoover, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I extend to the members of the graduating class of this Thirty-first Session of the FBI National Academy my congratulations on the completion of your course and a word of commendation for your initiative and interest in your work which led you to become a member of this class.

The fact that the ninety-five men who make up this class represent thirty-three states of the Union, and in addition, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Canada, is significant confirmation of the outstanding record and reputation of this unusual National Academy.

I take this Academy also to be a symbol of the importance of the cooperation between the police and investigation work on the various levels of national, state and local police forces. I trust that cooperation will constantly increase with the continuous attitude on the part of each department to go more than half way to meet all other departments.

There can be little doubt that the FBI National Academy, in the eleven years since its founding on July 29, 1935, has had a very marked and significant effect upon the police work in this country. I understand that over 1,200 of the ablest officers of the nation have preceded you in this

course. In my brief remarks today, I will not attempt to enter into a technical discussion of your work, but rather to make some comment upon the broader phases of the activity you are engaged in, and the special training you have had in this Academy, and the outstanding Bureau with which you have been associated these past weeks.

The work you are engaged in has a very vital relationship to one of the most important attitudes in the nation and in the world. I refer to the question of respect for law. Respect for law, in a wholesome willing manner, is one of the essential qualities that must be present if there is to be a successful government of free men. And, in a larger sense, respect for law is an essential factor in the future peace of the world.

I am certain that it is not necessary to labor this point. Everyone realizes as they pause to reflect upon it, that the degree to which the average citizen understands the rules or laws under which he is living, and obeys and respects them, has a very direct bearing upon the happiness with which each can live under the government, and the amount of liberty and freedom which the individual citizen enjoys.



HONORABLE HAROLD E. STASSEN

There are five principal factors which have a strong effect upon the respect for law in any community or state or nation. First among these I would list the efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of law enforcement. One cannot mention this phase without pausing to salute the outstanding record of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in war and in peace, and the high calibre of its enforcement of the laws of this nation. We can all recall the spectacular and precise action in stepping into the racket and gangster stage of the thirties, and through cooperation with local police bringing to justice public enemies Number One to one thousand and one.

This remarkable record which has included the solving of 282 kidnaping cases out of 284 kidnapings, and a ninety per cent reduction in bank robbery, and the successful defeat of sabotage and espionage in the World War, is truly a record of which this Bureau and all of the cooperating police forces of the nation can well be proud.

Also significant has been the high calibre of police work, with

rare exceptions, throughout the cities and municipalities and counties of this nation. This Academy has played a part in developing that high calibre. The development of systems of merit and the removal of police departments from machine politics, and the alertness of the press and the public have also contributed directly to the quality of local police work. The absence of these circumstances in numerous instances has been a direct cause of ineffective local police work.

As a second major factor in the development of respect for the law, there must be respect by the citizenry for the guardians of the law. This means, of course, that those who are engaged in police and investigatory work must themselves be intelligent, skillful, honest, well prepared and well equipped in the conduct of their duties.

The emphasis that has been placed in recent years upon the modern equipment and training of police forces has been excellent. The modern police laboratory, effective firearms, special training, have directly improved the detection of crime and the enforcement of law.

This also requires that the guardians of the law should use in their work only methods that are fair and that respect the civil rights of the accused. Sometimes it may seem in an individual case that more can be gained by the use of improper and illegal tactics, but it is always well to remember that the ultimate effects of those tactics are far more harmful than the results that can be obtained in any individual case.

The third factor in the development of respect for law is that there must be widespread belief in the fairness of the law. The overwhelming majority of a free people must believe that the laws are good laws which should be enforced if there is to be the basis for respect for law and the basis for effective enforcement.

This is not a factor that is of direct concern to the police officer, but I submit that the officers who are directly enforcing laws are the first to have an opportunity to realize that a particular law or a phase in a law is not fair in its actual application, or that there are gaps in it which need correction. As I see it, there is then a general duty on the enforcement officers to bring these unfair phases or these omissions to the attention, in a proper way, of the officials who have the authority to correct them.

Equally, I consider it to be their responsibility, in a proper way, to make the facts available to the press so that the public may know. Basically it is not the police officer's duty to make the law, nor to decide which law to enforce, but there is a duty to make available the information which the police officer possesses which has a bearing upon the fairness of law and the need of correction, addition, or repeal.

The fourth factor is the maintenance of a judicial system for the impartial administration of justice, with processes readily available to all the people without discrimination, and with a judiciary of excellent reputation.

The fifth factor, which in many ways is the most important of all, is that there must be a broad understanding by the citizenry of the law and of the basic importance of respect for the law.

This educational phase of the relationship between a citizen and the law is a broad responsibility that rests upon school and home and church. But even here I believe that the enforcement officer carries a share of the responsibility. By his contact with civic leadership, through his public appearances on various platforms that are open to him, and through the emphasis that he can give in the community to this educational process, he can do much in this most constructive sense to develop the attitude of the citizenry. It has long been my observation that the police officer who is found to be actively interested in programs for the welfare of children, in character-building child organizations, and in playgrounds and recreation, also proves to be among the most effective and efficient and far-seeing of the police officers in the nation.

It should also be noted that the passage of laws or rules which are so complicated that the citizen cannot understand them, but yet which he is expected to individually obey, is a very dangerous action in a democracy. Simplicity of law and reliance upon the desire of the average citizen of every walk of life to obey the law, with the rigid detection and punishment of violations, as contrasted to detailed and stifling supervision of the conduct of the average citizen, is the genius of government of free men.

These five major factors which we have briefly discussed are closely inter-related and together have a large effect upon the life of a community and of a nation. When respect for law breaks down, there are two alternatives. One is anarchy and lawlessness, and the other is the taking away of individual liberties with an autocratic government clamping down on the people in an extreme manner. In other words the alternative to maintaining vital respect for law through this fine balance of fair and just administration of law with effective enforcement by high calibre guardians of the law, and broad education and understanding of the law, is to seek to obtain submission to authority by extreme punishment, by wiping out civil rights and by cruelty of enforcement. Obviously this is an alternative rejected at the very founding of our country and equally unacceptable to us today.

Equally might the lesson be pointed that the degree to which the nations of the world develop respect for law and depart from the outmoded concepts of absolute nationalistic sovereignty which places them above law, will determine in large measure the chances of future peace in the world. The same problems are posed in world relationships of developing sureness and efficiency of enforcement, of insuring respect for the guardians of the law by the high calibre, justice, and integrity of their actions, by the development of a code of law that is clear and fair, and by developing a broad understanding of that law.

Members of this graduating class of the FBI National Academy, you are engaged in important work as you catch individual criminals and solve individual cases. But I trust these few remarks may have served to

emphasize to you the broader significance and importance of the work in which you and your fellow officers are engaged. I wish you well as you return, to the communities from which you came, to carry on!

REMARKS OF HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY

I welcome this opportunity to address the thirty-first graduating class of the FBI National Academy. You have spent twelve weeks in arduous but most profitable study in the very latest law enforcement techniques. For many of you it meant great personal sacrifice to come here to Washington. You have worked hard. The knowledge that you have gained will more than compensate you for the time and effort that you have expended.

Director Hoover and his magnificent organization have gained the respect, admiration and confidence of the American people. Their courage, their devotion to duty and their scientific methods of crime detection have made the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the most highly respected law enforcement officers in the world among law-abiding people and the most feared and dreaded ones among members of the underworld.

By attending the FBI National Academy and by successfully completing its course of instructions, you now become an integral part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I congratulate you.

Law Enforcement - in fact, all America - owes a debt of gratitude to Director Hoover for his foresight and action in founding the Academy in 1935. He saw the need for this course of training and set about to meet that need. The rich contribution of the Academy to our American life is unparalleled in the entire law enforcement field.



HONORABLE JAMES P. McGRANERY

Your profession is no longer local in nature. It is truly international in scope. In the ranks of the graduates of this great institution are those from every state in the union, from foreign nations and from a number of territorial possessions. I am told that in your own class there are representatives from thirty-three states, Puerto Rico, Canada and the Philippines. You have been fortunate in your associations with the FBI. Today should mark only the beginning of your close comradeship with this fine

organization and with fellow officers throughout the United States and the world.

You have finished your course of training. Today you go home. But to what? Optimism is a noble virtue, but it can be fatal if we allow it to blind us to the actual facts of crime. Today, as you return to your respective communities, you face the greatest fight in your collective careers. And it is a fight which you must win if we are to spare the America of tomorrow the shame and degradation of crime. A wave of criminality, following in the wake of war, is now sweeping the land.

Last year all states but two reported an increase in crime. Serious offenses rose 12.4 per cent, the greatest increase during the fifteen years that nationwide crime figures have been tabulated by the FBI. Over 1,500,000 major crimes were committed, not to mention the additional millions of less serious offenses.

But this is not all. Perhaps the most startling thing about crime last year, aside from its sheer magnitude, was the part played in it by youth - by young people not yet old enough to vote. The predominant criminal, from the standpoint of frequency of arrest, was not the hardened convict of middle age who has been in and out of prison time and again. He was, rather, the youth of 17.

Are we, as the adults of today, to turn our backs upon youth - upon the generation which will run America tomorrow? Hitler and others of his ilk recognized the value of youth to their causes and molded it to fit their diabolical purposes. Surely, in a great democracy, we cannot afford to temporize - we cannot fail our children. It is a supreme challenge; it is one which will test the best that is in you.

Police and other law enforcement officers have faced dire challenges before. We well remember the early 1930's when criminals ran rampant throughout the land - when kidnaping was the scourge of every American home. Law enforcement was put to the test, but with the able leadership of Director Hoover it came through.

The tragic war through which we have just passed likewise tested your mettle. Faced with insufficient appropriations and manpower, many agencies had a difficult struggle. But again they came through, and did a superb job of protecting the home front against insidious enemies who might have nullified right here in America the heroic deeds of our Armed Forces abroad.

Today's fight can be won if we are determined to win it and will pay the price. It will not be easy. Hard work, devotion to duty, and full cooperation with others - these and much more will be necessary.

You cannot do the job alone. You must solicit and win the aid of law-abiding citizens everywhere. Fighting crime is their responsibility as well as yours. See that they understand your problems; be alert to obtain

their good will and full cooperation in fighting the menace which threatens our land.

Training is also a powerful weapon at your command. Here at the hands of the FBI you have received expert instruction in your chosen field. Let this be only the beginning. Be eager in your desire to share your knowledge with others.

And then I would mention the importance of keeping your own houses clean. Nothing weakens your attack - nothing cuts down your effectiveness - so much as crookedness and corruption within the ranks of your profession. Don't blacken the good name of law enforcement by acts which can bring nothing but dishonor and shame upon you or your department. You represent the majesty of the law in your community. Yours is a position of trust. Don't violate it.

As you go back to your homes in widely separated parts of the world, I wish you great success. The future is yours. I can think of nothing better than to commend to you the motto of the FBI which you have already come to know and respect - "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity."

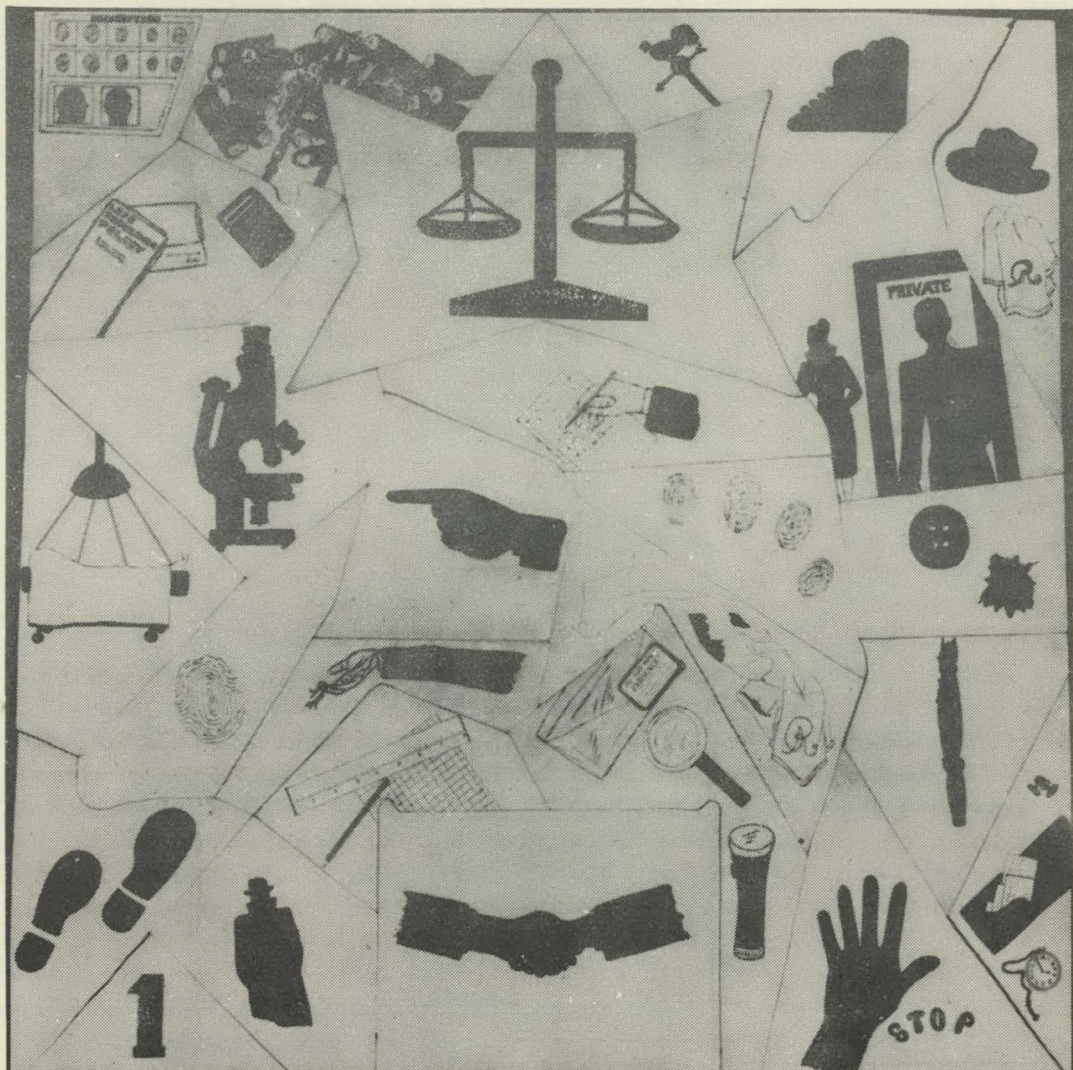
THIS IS MURDER!
Or
"THE CASE OF THE BLOODY CHAIR LEG"

The old man was dying. The two officers who discovered the death car in the lonely lane listened intently to his gasping words.

"My wife....couldn't please her....no use, he..." The battered body lay quiet in a welter of blood.

So began the Case of the Bloody Chair Leg. With it also began what was perhaps a new teaching method for use in combatting crime. The case actually did not occur, but its counterpart happens innumerable times each year and countless communities have their bizarre, and sometimes unsolved murder mysteries. But the Case of the Bloody Chair Leg, dreamed up in the mind of an FBI Agent, was transferred to a four-feet by four-feet square of plywood, and is presently serving as an effective instructive aid. Through visual education it presents a technique in crime detection in what might be called jigsaw puzzle method. It is, as so many real-life murders are, a puzzle. Piece by piece the bits are added to the whole until the picture is complete, the problem solved. It reveals graphically that the solution of a murder and the conviction of the killer result directly from the intelligent use and combination of physical clues, interviews, records, laboratory tests, deductions, knowledge of the laws of evidence, and consideration of the varying details individual to each case. There is an answer for everything. The jigsaw puzzle reveals it if the pieces are found and properly placed.

The basic piece is fixed. It pictures two clasped hands and signifies that the prime requisite of success is cooperation among all branches of law enforcement. Next, the figure "1" points up the fact that there must be only one leadership in directing an investigation. The third piece fits neatly. A silhouetted figure, it is significant because it emphasizes the necessity for complete descriptions in all cases. The fourth piece pictures a hand, palm out, and the word "stop." This halting hand is indicative of the need to protect the crime scene and preserve all evidence.



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, MAY, 1946

O'Brien and Brooks are both hard at work carefully covering every inch of the scene and the surrounding area. Quickly we slip the fifth piece of the puzzle into place. The envelope, flash light and magnifying glass tell us we have correctly indicated the crime scene search. We look for number six as the two officers begin to make notes and chart the evidence they have uncovered. Here it is! A piece showing a ruler, pencil and graph paper.

Now the parts go together more swiftly. Here are cuff links, watch and wallet - the necessary items of identification. We know who our victim is. Here are footprints in the snow. O'Brien measures them carefully. Brooks, searching the near-by area, uncovers a real find - a club-like broken chair leg covered with blood. We add the pieces to the puzzle.

Brooks widens the area of his search. Fully seventy-five yards from the death car he finds a bloody handkerchief. It is a large square bearing an initial in one corner, a sloping letter "R."

Meanwhile O'Brien has retrieved a button and a torn patch of cloth from the rear seat of the car. In addition he has found and lifted a clear thumbprint from the lighter switch. Beside it are four clear fingerprints. We add them all to our jigsaw puzzle. More prints are found on the gear shift.

Now we have completed our crime scene search, but O'Brien and Brooks are only beginning their work. The battered body is removed to the morgue for a medical examination and we add to the puzzle the gruesome piece showing a sheeted body under a strong light. Blood tests are made. The examination yields more evidence. Under the dead man's fingernails are broken strands of hair.

We fit in the piece picturing the comparison microscope as O'Brien and Brooks carefully identify and wrap the evidence which they wish to submit for Laboratory examination. The box is plainly marked "Evidence." It is addressed to the FBI Laboratory rather than to the Director of the FBI.

The two officers are now ready to search the home of the victim. It yields a rich harvest. From a pigeonhole in a writing desk Brooks recovers a \$50,000 insurance policy made out by the victim in favor of his young, ex-chorus girl wife. O'Brien retrieves a well-concealed packet of love letters addressed to the victim's wife. They are signed "Bill." O'Brien also finds a small black address book in the girl's room, and the investigators conclude their search with a fine-toothed combing of the basement. Their last discovery is a chair. It is hidden in a pile of wood and the officers note that one leg is missing.

The puzzle is going together swiftly now, and Brooks and O'Brien see the pattern shaping clearly. They trace the unknown "Bill" of the love letters and find that he is William Romero, paramour of the murdered man's wife. We slide another piece of the puzzle into place as Brooks and O'Brien begin conducting interviews. This one shows a man and a woman at a door

marked "Private," and signifies the necessity for interrogating all witnesses. In this manner only may all background information regarding both victim and suspects be obtained.

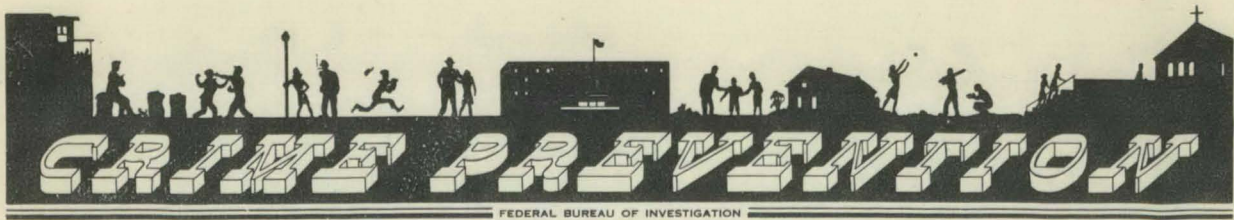
The investigation continues. A hat and a monogrammed handkerchief are found in Romero's room. The handkerchief is embroidered with a sloping letter "R" in one corner. The finger of suspicion is now definitely pointing at Romero and the victim's wife. We add another piece to the puzzle as the officers question both suspects thoroughly. The next bit shows a hand checking off notes. We slide it into place as Brooks and O'Brien check the truth of every statement made by the suspects during the interviews. Numerous discrepancies in the two stories appear but there are still details to be investigated. The typewriter and weathercock slip into place for a typewritten analysis proves that William Romero did write the love letters to the victim's wife, and a check at the weather bureau disproves statements made by both suspects in vital details of their alibis. Then, in answer to the officers' request, a wire is received from the FBI's Identification Division. It reveals the lengthy criminal record of William Romero. The FBI Laboratory report is concluded and an examiner stands ready to testify.

The pieces have fallen into proper place. The jigsaw puzzle is nearly complete and the weight of evidence is too much for the suspects. Tangled in the web of their lies, both confess to the murder in detailed signed statements. The guilty pair stand in the courtroom to be sentenced as we slip the last piece of The Case of the Bloody Chair Leg into place. It is a picture of the scales of justice.

The Case of the Bloody Chair Leg, acted out at numerous police conferences, does not, unhappily, always end with justice triumphing. In the mock trials which have been held, four acquittals have been achieved by the defense on the basis of improper handling of vital details.

In the course of the investigation instructors are bombarded with questions: Is it legal to take samples of the victim's blood? What do you mean by "proper preservation of blood?" How does it affect a blood test? Why shouldn't Romero be quizzed the moment suspicion falls on him? Will one fingerprint be sufficient to identify a suspect? Could the letters, insurance policy, chair, and other evidence be removed from the victim's home without a search warrant? Was it necessary to obtain a warrant to search Romero's room?

Do you know the answers?



LA VERNE POLICE SCOUTS, LA VERNE, CALIFORNIA

By

Harvey M. Case, Chief of Police, La Verne, California*

The need for some character-building organization for boys of La Verne, California, had been recognized for some time by citizens of the community, but by an unusual quirk it took an epidemic of rabies to bring such a group into existence. Such an epidemic swept the area early in October, 1944, and I perceived in it an opportunity to organize the youths of La Verne. The cooperation of the local Lions Club was sought and together we created the La Verne Police Scouts on October 9, 1944.

The boys were instructed in methods of combating rabies and the necessity for quarantining all dogs in the community was particularly stressed. Various motion picture films showing the results of rabies on human beings were exhibited, and the boys set about their task with enthusiasm. In a short time the rabies epidemic was completely stamped out.

After the successful termination of its initial project the club was continued under the joint sponsorship of the police and the La Verne Lions Club as a medium for acquainting the boys of the community with the functions of the Police Department and gaining their cooperation and respect.



HARVEY M. CASE

Members are drawn from the ranks of the Boy Scouts of America and consequently the age limits coincide with those of the Boy Scouts. No fees of any kind are required and the only requisite upon assuming membership is a pledge of cooperation with the Police Department and the Lions Club. At the same time each boy is fingerprinted, photographed and issued an identification card.

Funds required for the operation of the club, which thus far have been held to a minimum, are provided by the Lions Club through donations by its members and other interested citizens.

Activities of the club include monthly meetings held in the Coun-

*Chief Case is a graduate of the 28th Session of the FBI National Academy

cil Chambers of the La Verne City Hall. The boys view motion picture films which have a direct bearing upon police work and the safety program of the Lions Club and receive instruction in first aid. Occasionally guest speakers are engaged for the meetings. Any problems which may arise are brought up for discussion and possible solution. Approximately thirty minutes of each meeting are devoted to disciplinary drill.

Each month ten boys are designated to be subject to call at any time to assist the Police Department in whatever capacity may be deemed advisable. These boys are usually called to aid the police in handling traffic.

From time to time a day is set aside for the boys of the community to administer the government of the city, and on such a day all city offices are relinquished to youthful understudies.



LA VERNE

POLICE

SCOUTS

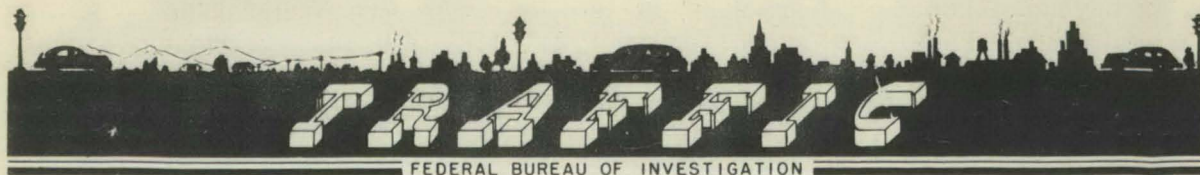
Closely allied with the work of the Police Scouts is the juvenile council which is sponsored by the Lions Club and works in conjunction with the Police Department. At the discretion of the Police Department a juvenile offender, together with his parents, may be taken to the juvenile council where the offense and other problems contributing to the child's delinquency are freely and openly discussed. The council then makes recommendations to the juvenile and his parents in an effort to prevent further misconduct.

This crime prevention program has effectively handled this city's juvenile problem and may well serve as an example of what communities can do to safeguard the future security of America.

* * * * *

WAR SURPLUS SUPPLIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The FBI recently was informed of the pending discontinuance of the program whereby law enforcement agencies can purchase revolvers and certain other firearms through the Defense Supplies Corporation. However, the program will be kept in operation until the present supply of firearms is exhausted or until the close of business on May 31, 1946.



DOES YOUR PUBLIC LIKE YOU?

"See how easy he is? He's one of the best." The motorman turned to the apprentice operator as the streetcar halted. "Now, watch him."

With smooth, easy movements the man in the blue uniform directed the surge of traffic on the busy main avenue. There was no haste, no faintest touch of impatience or arrogance in his gestures. He moved deliberately. And, without seeming effort, he maintained complete and perfect control over a huge volume of machine and pedestrian traffic. By a combination of effort and personality the officer, perhaps unconsciously, had established a sound basis of confidence. He had transcended the intangible but ever-present wall which separates the man in the machine from the man on the street, and his public liked him.

"Watch him a minute. You never see him when he isn't smiling."

It was an expression rather than a smile. An "I-enjoy-my-work" expression, and it created positive reactions. The streetcar passengers by the window smiled faintly. The motorman waved and a pedestrian shouted "good morning."

That man in the smart blue uniform was more than a traffic officer. Without knowing it he was the world's best press agent for law enforcement.

The traffic officer on the street is his department's major public relations man. He builds up or breaks down public confidence and in either case starts a chain of events which reacts, directly or indirectly, on his department and his pay envelope.

No police department is effective unless it is supported by the general public. With that support, law enforcement is easy; without it, impossible. The commendation of a friendly public boosts the morale of a deserving department and results in even better public service and mutual confidence. New and improved programs are more easily instituted. A responsible and appreciative public observes regulations, thereby easing the burden of the officer.

Conversely, hostile public opinion is deadly to a department. Morale drops. Salaries may be slashed. Appeasement of an angry public may

result in loss of vacations, sick leave, numerous deserved benefits. Charges of inefficiency breed resentment. Progressive programs are viewed with skepticism. Convictions for violations of the law are difficult to achieve.

The average American abhors attempts to control his actions. He is the freest man on earth and he intends to maintain his freedom to the greatest degree possible. The one place where he comes face to face with an actual regulation which affects his freedom of movement is the street. He must become obedient to a whistle and a light, and his reaction, whether of cheerful acceptance or surly resentment, is largely in the hands of the man on the corner.

The attitude of the traffic officer is a powerful weapon. A mixture of fairness, firmness and courtesy forms a happy medium between obsequious subservience and unreasoning arrogance. An informed public, one which understands the reasons for current traffic rules, will welcome such an officer. Both he and his department will benefit from the respect and confidence which he has earned.

The individual officer might profitably conduct his own self-questionnaire and ask himself: Am I neat? Clean? Is the tone of my voice pleasant? Am I firm but courteous with violators? Have I been pleasant and helpful, especially to old people and children? Has my private behavior been such as to inspire confidence in my public life? Does my telephone conversation assure the citizenry of my desire to please, and do my subsequent actions prove my sincerity? Have I roused resentment by treating an unintentional violator as a criminal? Do children like me? Am I capable of taking part in educational activities? If I am selected to explain traffic problems to civic, religious, parent-teacher or school groups, am I willing to expend sufficient time in careful preparation of my talk and do I remember to suit it to my audience?

Since public good will is essential to the effectiveness of any law enforcement agency, an honest self-analysis by each department may be in order. Are administrative practices and policies intelligent and understandable? Is proper care given to selection and training of personnel? Is a definite effort made to advise the public of the department's desire to serve its employer, the general public, in the fullest degree?

Any flaws in the relationship between the public and police must be recognized before they can be eliminated. Ticket fixing is a sure way of destroying confidence and rousing resentment. The careless driving of police vehicles and subsequent violation of traffic ordinances, when there is no emergency, are not conducive to good will. Unreasonable strictness, like undue laxity in enforcing regulations, is highly detrimental.

Warning notices to inadvertent offenders, a general friendly attitude of helpfulness in duties not strictly official, and frequent appearances of "on-the-job" patrol equipment will demonstrate better than publicity campaigns the desire of the department to be servant rather than dictator.

No department can maintain the confidence of the public if the press is antagonistic. Therefore, a planned program of press relations is virtually a necessity. Regular press conferences, courteous and uniform treatment of all press representatives, consideration for the reporter. understanding of the power of the press and close cooperation will make both department and press more effective instruments for public good. Both morning and evening papers should have an even distribution of "breaks." If it is advisable to keep a news item unpublished temporarily, and off the record statements are made, explain why the action is necessary. Explain misinterpretations of items. Seek to establish mutual understanding.

Much of the above applies equally to radio. Uniformity in release of news to stations is essential. Spot announcements of temporary hazards and rerouting programs are effective. Long term public service programs may be developed, and news releases of new traffic programs are of inestimable benefit.

The art of developing sound public relations has as many angles as a diamond has facets. No intelligent administration can afford to ignore even its most intangible aspects. The efficiency and morale of the organization depend upon it. The whole basis of the democratic way of life is embodied in it.

Ask yourself honestly: Does your public like you?

CRIME - 1945

Crime reports received by the FBI from 5,531 law enforcement agencies show that:

Two states only, North Dakota and South Carolina, did not report an increase in crime last year.

Arrests of girls under 21 increased 109.3% in 1945, over the last peacetime year of 1941. Arrests of males under 21 decreased 7.3%.

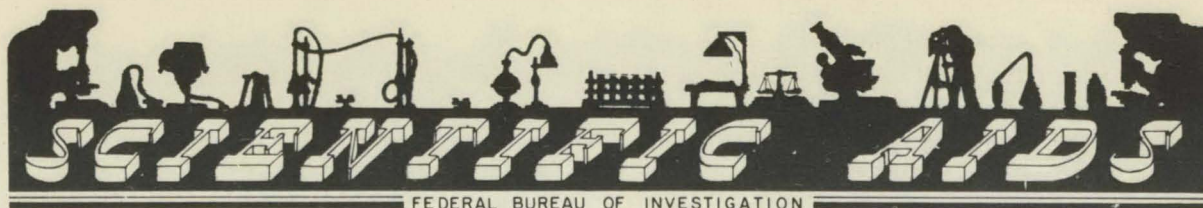
More persons age 17 were arrested than any other age group. Twenty-one per cent of all arrests were of persons under 21 years of age.

Of 543,852 arrest records examined, 282,332, or 51.9% of the subjects had prior arrest records.

Two thousand cities, representing 65,000,000 people reported an increase in serious crimes last year of 12.4% over 1944. Increases in specific crimes last year were: robberies, 23.6%; auto thefts, 18.7%; burglaries, 17%; negligent manslaughter, 16.2%; murders, 10.1%; aggravated assaults, 8.7%; larcenies, 8.6%; and rape, 5.7%.

An estimated 1,565,541 major crimes were committed in 1945 - an increase of 171,886 over 1944. Several million lesser offenses were committed.

The year 1945 reflected the greatest increase in crime in the fifteen-year period since the FBI began tabulating nationwide crime statistics.



THE FBI LABORATORY - A COOPERATIVE WEAPON OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

When a shred of cloth fiber and the coat from which it is believed to have come are secured as evidence in a murder case and are submitted to the FBI Laboratory, the problem of comparison is in the hands of a Laboratory expert and the sensitive equipment at his disposal. Likewise, when a local law enforcement officer in California submits a fraudulent check passed within the range of his jurisdiction by a transcontinental bad check artist, the unknown writer may be identified in the FBI Laboratory. The difference in the two cases lies in the fact that in the second instance the Laboratory expert was assisted by local officers all over the nation. His identification of the man very probably resulted from the fact that officers as far distant as Florida or New York also submitted fraudulent checks which had been passed in the areas under their respective jurisdictions.

For the benefit of those who are uncertain as to the type and extent of facilities made available by the FBI Laboratory to other law enforcement agencies, a complete list is given. All examinations are conducted without cost to the contributing local agency.

FBI LABORATORY FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO LOCAL AGENCIES:

1. Examination of questioned documents.
2. Cryptographic analysis.
3. Microscopic analysis.
 - a. Fibers.
 - b. Petrographic or geologic.
 - c. Metallurgic.
4. Chemical.
 - a. Toxicological.
 - b. Biochemical (including blood stains and spermatozoid examinations).
 - c. General Chemical analyses.
5. Firearms evidence examinations.
 - a. Guns and ammunition.
 - b. Number restoration.
 - c. Gunpowder tests.
6. Tool marks.
7. Spectrographic analysis.
8. Explosive examinations.
9. Footprint and tire tread examinations.
10. Glass examinations.
11. Examination and analysis of drugs.

12. Photographic examinations.
13. Wood examinations.
14. Numerous reference files are maintained which can be used by local law enforcement agencies. These files are as follows:
 - a. Anonymous letter file.
 - b. File pertaining to national security.
 - c. Fraudulent check file.
 - d. Watermark file.
 - e. Rubber stamp file.
 - f. Typewriter type file.
 - g. Lottery file.
 - h. Obscene literature file.
 - i. Tire tread file.
 - j. Rubber heel file.
 - k. Cordage file.
 - l. Blood serum collection.
 - m. Detonator file.
 - n. Firearms collection.
 - o. Explosive file.
 - p. Fuse file.
 - q. National automotive paint file.
 - r. Code and cipher file.
 - s. National unidentified ammunition file.
 - t. Headlight lens file.
 - u. Nail file.
 - v. Reference file of crooked gambling devices.
 - w. Reference file of standard North American woods.

In addition the laboratory

15. Will furnish to local police technical information on radio problems.
16. Will furnish technicians as instructors at police schools.
17. Will make general recommendations as to equipment needed in the establishment of a laboratory by local police departments.
18. Will furnish Laboratory Examiner to testify relative to result of Laboratory examination if needed in connection with prosecution of case at no cost to the contributor.

FINGERPRINT FLASHES

An applicant for a position as clerk-typist modestly indicated that he had been arrested in 1932 for a traffic violation - a U-turn. That was all.

A search of the Identification Division files colored his background somewhat differently. His record indicated that he was arrested on one occasion for making, possessing, and passing counterfeit currency, for which offense he served one year and a day. He was arrested another time for drunkenness.

* * * * *

One reticent soul, this one applying for the position of laborer with the Federal Works Agency in Washington, D. C., indicated that in 1941 he had been arrested on a disorderly charge.

His degree of modesty was inconsistent with his record. It revealed: an arrest on the charge of investigation, a sentence of thirty days for reckless driving, an arrest and sentence of six months to a year and a day for robbery, three arrests for minor offenses, another robbery charge, a narcotics violation with a one-to-three-year sentence, fingerprinting by several law enforcement officials and a resulting two-to-eight-months sentence.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS

Law enforcement will agree that today unauthorized persons and particularly the criminal element have access to and means of acquiring firearms, both of Government issue as well as foreign make. The acquisition of firearms by individuals whose interests for the most part are contrary to law and order, constitutes a menace to the general public and particularly to law enforcement. The current situation throughout the nation is appalling inasmuch as many types of dangerous firearms have been utilized by members of the criminal element during recent months.

Crimes of violence are increasing in most centers of population. The serious problems attendant to the possession of firearms, many of foreign make, by unauthorized persons are a matter of grave concern to law enforcement. In May of 1945, a physician in Washington, D. C., was kidnaped in the early morning hours by three men as he was leaving a hospital. The doctor stated that at the time he was accosted, one of the three thrust "something hard" into his back and ordered him to get into his car. The abductors later released the doctor in Virginia and subsequently held up a taxi driver. They were later apprehended and when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, the criminals admitted possessing two guns, a .735 German Mauser pistol and a .25 caliber German-make revolver. The abductors stated that these guns were stolen from a discharged Army veteran. This case involving the use of foreign-made guns by criminals is typical of other cases which have come to the attention of the FBI.

The presence of a quantity of guns of foreign manufacture in the United States leads to an analysis of the possible means of getting those weapons into the United States. There are three general methods by which firearms are usually imported into this country:

1. Transportation through the mails;
2. Personal transportation;
3. Smuggling.

Section 361 of Title 18, United States Code, prohibits the mailing of a firearm capable of being concealed on a person and subjects the weapon to possible confiscation. In addition, this statute penalizes such a violation by a \$1000 fine, two years' imprisonment, or both. It is to be noted, however, that this statute does not apply to officers of the Armed Forces, officers in the Reserve Corps, officers of the National Guard or militia of the several States, Territories and Districts, officers of the United States or of the several States, Territories and Districts whose official duty is to serve process, and so forth, employees of the Postal Service and watchmen engaged in guarding the property of the United States, and so forth, in connection with their official business. The statute also does not apply to such articles conveyed in the mails to manufacturers of firearms or bona fide dealers in customary trade shipments. War Department Circular Number 353 dated August 31, 1944, prohibits, it appears, the mailing from overseas through the United States mail only those firearms capable of being concealed on the person.

When there is personal transportation of firearms into the United States by members of the Armed Services, it seems that under War Department Circular Number 353 (Paragraph 4 of Section III) and Navy Department Serial (Section 8), the bearer of the weapon is required only to exhibit a certificate of authorization received from the Theater Commander. A duplicate of this certificate must be surrendered to Customs authorities.

At the present time, there are in effect two Federal firearms statutes dealing with the manufacture, sale, possession, importation, registration, transfer and transportation of firearms. The statutes are the National Firearms Act (Section 2700-2733, Title 26, United States Code) and the Federal Firearms Act (Section 901-909, Title 15, United States Code). The National Firearms Act became law July 26, 1934, and the Federal Firearms Act became effective June 30, 1938.

The National Firearms Act covers the registration, transfer and possession of certain firearms, particularly rifles and shotguns with barrels of less than 18 inches and machine guns. This statute contains regulatory measures and taxing features, all of which are administered by the Treasury Department. Under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of the National Firearms Act, persons who possess firearms of the nature described are required to register the same with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recording with their application for registration or transfer, the person in whose name the firearm is to be registered or transferred, the address, description of the firearm, fingerprints and photographs of the registrant or transferer. There are also certain regulations covering the manufacture of these firearms, the placing of appropriate identification markings on the firearms, as well as the importation into this country of such firearms.

The Federal Firearms Act covers practically any weapon which shoots and includes pistols, revolvers, parts, silencers and mufflers. This Act prohibits the interstate transportation of stolen firearms or ammunition and also prohibits the possession of a firearm by anyone convicted of a crime of violence where the firearm has been transported in interstate commerce. The Federal Firearms Act also provides for the licensing of manufacturers or dealers to transport, ship or receive firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce.

With reference to confiscation of firearms, it is to be noted that the National Firearms Act contains a confiscation clause which is based primarily on the taxing authority of Congress. Section 645, Title 18, United States Code, provides for the confiscation of firearms and ammunition found in the possession of persons convicted of certain specified crimes such as Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Kidnaping, et cetera. This statute leaves their confiscation to the discretion of the courts.

REWARDS PAID FOR APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS

When is a reward paid to a law enforcement officer for the apprehension of a deserter from the Armed Forces? Will the apprehending officer be reimbursed for his expenses? Is it necessary to conform to any special regulations in order to obtain the reward?

These are a few of the questions which frequently arise in connection with the system of rewards as established by the Armed Services for the apprehension of absentees, deserters or escaped general prisoners. Unfamiliarity with the existing regulations often prevents a police officer from obtaining a reward to which he is entitled, and for that reason this article will explain briefly when rewards are payable and what action should be taken by the officer to secure payment.

Because the Services differ somewhat in their regulations the information is divided under separate headings for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

A R M Y

Fifteen dollars will be paid to the civil officer or other person arresting a deserter, escaped military prisoner or an enlisted man absent without leave when the arrest is authorized by a military officer. Twenty-five dollars will be paid to the civil officer or other person arresting and delivering an individual in one of the classes named above.

(For a deserter from the Philippine Scouts or for an escaped military prisoner who immediately before escaping was a Philippine Scout ten dollars will be paid if the subject is arrested and held for the guard. If the subject in such a case is arrested and delivered to a military post fifteen dollars is payable.)

Payment will be made whether the subject surrenders or is apprehended but no reward is payable merely for information leading to the arrest or for an arrest not followed by a return to military control.

Police officers need not be concerned with the requirement for authorization of arrest provided a notice of reward has been issued. Most police officers are familiar with the War Department's AGO Form 45, which serves both as a notice of reward and as a wanted notice. It need not bear a signature to be effective. Although this form has no expiration date, the War Department at the present time, as a matter of policy, does not desire the return of absentees or general prisoners after a period of twenty years from the date of desertion or escape.

On the reverse side of Form 45 is a statement to the effect that a law enforcement officer apprehending a deserter need not produce the reward notice in order to secure payment of the reward. There has been some question as to whether this applies to cases of escaped military prisoners, but according to an informal opinion of the Judge Advocate General's Office the rewards will be payable in such cases without presentation of a Form 45.

In some of the older cases of escaped general prisoners no Form 45 was ever issued or, if it was issued, is not now available.

In order to qualify for the reward it is not necessary that the local police officer transport the deserter to an Army facility but, of course, if the prisoner is so transported the amount of the reward is greater. Furthermore, if more than one police officer takes part in the capture each is entitled to a share in the reward and it may be paid to them jointly.

N A V Y

United States Navy regulations provide that when a person subject to Navy control has been absent without authority for more than twenty-four hours without communicating with his commanding officer a reward not exceeding twenty-five dollars shall be paid for the delivery of the straggler to a proper Navy facility. When the subject has been declared to be a deserter a reward not exceeding fifty dollars shall be offered for his apprehension and delivery to the Navy.

In Navy cases there are two kinds of reward notices. The older one may be recognized by its caption, "Declaration and Reward for Straggler or Deserter from United States Naval Service." The newer form is a request for FBI assistance and is itself a notice of reward. To qualify, a police officer in most Navy cases must present a reward notice.

Twenty months from the date of desertion the Navy's reward notice expires. Not only must the apprehension be made within that period but delivery of the prisoner to a Naval facility must also be effected before the expiration of the twentieth month. "Delivery" does not mean that the arresting police officer must physically transport the deserter to a Naval facility or a Naval authority. The provisions of the term are usually fulfilled even where the Naval Shore Patrol calls at the local jail to take custody of the prisoner. In other words, "delivery" merely means transfer of custody from civil to Naval authority, however effected.

Police officers should note that upon the delivery of a Navy deserter to Naval control a receipt is always given to the officer in whose custody the deserter is found. The officer to whom that receipt is issued is the only one who can claim the reward. Regardless of how many assist in the location and apprehension of a deserter, the holder of this receipt is considered the apprehending officer by the Navy Department. Upon presentation of the receipt and reward notice that officer receives the reward. It is a common practice for him to give a proportionate share of the reward to the other police officers who assisted him.

Where FBI Agents take part in the arrest it has no bearing on the right of the police officer to receive the reward, provided he assisted in the apprehension and is presented to the Navy Department as the arresting officer.

Ordinarily the reward itself is paid in lieu of any expenses incurred by the police officer. However, if the notice has expired after

the twenty-months' period or if no reward has ever been offered, Naval regulations provide that the arresting officer may submit an itemized statement of expenses to the commanding officer of the facility where the deserter was returned. The statement may not include a claim for personal services or for compensation for time spent in locating or apprehending the deserter, but may include only actual expenses incurred.

A suggested form for this statement is as follows:

Date

To: Naval facility to which man was returned.

Subject: Man's name, rating and service number.
(Claim for apprehension in case of.)

1. I hereby certify that I apprehended the above-named man at (hour and date) and delivered him to (Naval facility to which man delivered) at (hour and date).
2. To date I have not received payment for the following expenses incurred by me in the apprehending, holding and delivery of (man's last name) to Naval custody:
(Itemized expenses; namely, travel, meals, lodging, telegrams, telephone calls, etc.)

Signature

The statement must be made in triplicate and if it constitutes a reasonable and proper claim, the commanding officer will approve it and forward it to the disbursing officer for payment.

M A R I N E S

The amounts of rewards payable for the apprehension of deserters from the United States Marine Corps are the same as those payable for Navy deserters. The Marine Corps uses a notice simply entitled "Reward" and this notice, to be valid, must be properly completed and signed. It expires twenty-three months from the date of desertion and in order to claim the reward a police officer must apprehend and deliver the deserter within that period, at the same time presenting the copy of the reward notice.

It is important to note that "delivery" in the case of the Marine Corps means actual transportation of the subject by the police officer to the appropriate Marine facility, or to the Naval Shore Patrol if there is no near-by Marine base. In some cases, upon being advised by the FBI that the deserter is being held in a local jail, the Marine Corps in Washington will make arrangements to have its field representatives take custody of the prisoner at the jail and consider such transfer a delivery within the meaning of the reward notice.

Where no reward has been offered or when the notice has expired after the lapse of twenty-three months, any claim for reimbursement for

actual expenses should be presented according to the same procedure outlined above for similar cases involving Navy deserters.

HOW THE FBI MAY ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS

As far as the payment of rewards is concerned, deserter cases fall generally into two categories regardless of the Services involved: those in which the assistance of the FBI has been requested by the Service from which the subject deserted and those in which no such request has been made.

Whenever the Army, Navy or Marine Corps has requested assistance from the Bureau in a deserter case and the appropriate Field Office has advised local police officers of its interest in that specific case, the Bureau will lend all possible assistance to local officers in collecting whatever rewards are due them.

For example, if the police officer assisting in a deserter arrest does not possess a copy of the reward notice and must submit one in order to claim the reward, the Bureau will forward a duplicate notice of reward through the Field Division. These duplicates will be available for sixty days after the Bureau has been advised of the subject's apprehension. After that they will be destroyed. Therefore, it is essential that the interested officer advise the Bureau of his needs well within this sixty-day period.

But where a police officer apprehends a deserter who is not the subject of a Bureau case the Bureau is unable to take any action. In such instances, however, the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest Field Division will always be ready to advise local officers of the regulations existent in the locality. Since there is some variation in the administration of Army, Navy and Marine regulations throughout the country, such advice may be of considerable help to the officer.

For convenient reference the following tabular summary of reward requirements is appended:

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>MARINES</u>
Amount of Reward	Up to \$25.00	Up to \$50.00	Up to \$50.00
Type of Reward Notice	AGO Form 45	"Declaration and Reward..." (old form) or Request for FBI Assistance (new form)	"Reward"
Reward Notice Expires	Twenty years from date of desertion	Twenty months from date of desertion	Twenty-three months from date of desertion

Presenta- tion of Notice by Po- lice Officer	Generally not necessary	Necessary to claim the reward	Necessary to claim reward
Reward Payable	To any number of officers, jointly	Only to "appre- hending officer"	Only to "appre- hending officer"
Delivery	Not necessary, but may increase reward	Transfer of custody to Naval facility within the twenty- month period	Actual delivery to Marine or Naval Shore Patrol must take place within twenty-three month period (except in unusual cases)

PAIR SOUGHT IN DIAMOND THEFT

At 1:00 p.m. on October 18, 1945, a man and a woman entered the Rose Jewelry Store, 310 Main Street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, and asked to look at diamonds with the indicated intent of buying or trading. While the man examined the diamonds, his confederate questioned the proprietor, who was working alone in the store, about chinaware. Both left abruptly without making any purchases.

The jeweler returned to the case where the man had been examining the diamonds and discovered that an 8" by 8" tray containing 36 diamond rings valued at \$2,767.00 was missing.

The man is described as being 40-45 years of age; height 5'10"; weight 170 lbs; dark complexion; blue eyes. He wore an old-fashioned dark blue overcoat. This was tight fitting and was belted in the back. He wore a dark colored soft felt hat and talked with a southern accent.

The woman is described as being approximately 50 years of age and weighing 150 pounds. Her hair was dyed black. She wore very bright clothes and a white-gold ring with four settings on her left hand. She left the impression of being a gypsy.

The stolen jewelry, described as follows, is listed in the National Stolen Property file of the FBI.

NUMBER	MOUNTING	MOUNTING	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT OF STONE
1	xx	8804/2	Palladium-2 dia. in shank	.54
2	xx	xx	14 K white top	.14
3	Yaeger	1025	14 K white gold 2 D shank	.45
4	xx	xx	14 K white top 4 D shank	.55
6	Ehrlich	1950	14 K white gold top	.15
8	Earle	xx	14 K white gold top	.16

NUMBER	MOUNTING	MOUNTING	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT OF STONE
9	Earle	xx	14 K white gold top & trim	.14
11	xx	xx	14 K white gold top	.11
13	Ost & And	56	14 K white top - fancy	.07
14	xx	5090	14 K white top - 2 rose dia.	.09
16	Ehrlich	7450	14 K white top - 2 rose dia.	.15
17	Stone	961 comb	14 K white top & matched wedd ring	.14
18	Ehrlich	1101	14 K white top - 2 dia.	.18
19	xx	xx	14 K white top - 2 dia.	.14
20	Ehrlich	1411	14 K white top	.15
21	Ehrlich	961 comb	14 K white top & matched wedd ring	.17
22	Ehrlich	1950	14 K white top	.17
23	xx	2761	14 K white top & rose dia.	.17
24	Yaeger	950	14 K white top	.17
26	Ehrlich	868	14 K white top	.19
27	Ehrlich	2461	14 K white top - 2 rose dia.	.20
28	Ehrlich	2901/66	14 K white top - 2 rose dia.	.20
30	Ehrlich	426160	14 K white top - 6 dia.	.45
31	xx	xx	18 K white gold - 2 shank	.55
33	Milhening	1693	Emerald 6 dia. platinum	1.18
34	Milhening	1187	Pearl-Platinum Mtg.	8 gr
36	Roseman	xx	14 K white top and trim	.20
37	xx	xx	14 K white top - 4 dia. shank	.25
39	xx	xx	14 K white top	.10
41	xx	xx	14 K white top - 2 rose dia.	.07
42	xx	xx	14 K white top & trim	.07
43	Rviate	xx	14 K white top & trim 2 dia.	.10
45	xx	xx	14 K white top	.06
46	xx	xx	14 K white top	.10
47	Phil Co.	12605	14 K white top & trim	
48	Phil Co.	12605	14 K white top & trim	
50	Phil Co.	10671	14 K white top & trim	xx

Parts of the badly mangled body of a dead man were found strewn along the railroad tracks for a distance of several hundred yards near Berkeley, West Virginia. It was believed that the accident victim had fallen from a passenger or freight train but local efforts at identification were unsuccessful.

West Virginia State Police recorded the finger impressions of the unknown man on March 2, 1946, and a member of that organization brought the fingerprints to the FBI for search against the more than one hundred million fingerprint cards on file. The unknown dead man was identified. He had been fingerprinted upon his induction into the Army and again in connection with his employment at the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore.

* * * * *

WANTED BY THE FBI
CALVIN HITE GREGORY, with aliases
NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

The trays full of cheeping little yellow chickens apparently attracted the man's attention. He watched them for a few moments. Sharp-eyed, with thinning gray hair receding from a high forehead, he appeared to be a typically successful business man. Placing an order for a hundred baby chicks, the man proffered a check a few dollars in excess of the purchase price, received the change and chickens and walked out.

The man - Calvin Hite Gregory at work. His business - passing bad checks. Shoes, furniture, hardware, chicks, in fact anything purchasable for from five to ten dollars serves his purpose. His checks are in odd cents and range from eight to eighteen dollars.

Gregory's criminal career began in 1926 when he embezzled \$3,000 from the coal company in which he was a partner. He left the state but began cashing bad checks on the company. Traveling as a foot specialist or shoe salesman, Gregory passed a large number of bad checks. He served four years of a six-to-ten-year sentence for forgery in the Tennessee State Penitentiary and was released on June 17, 1935. Since that time he has evaded arrest. In 1940 and 1941 Gregory's bad checks began to appear widely over the entire country.

Posing as an X-Ray Technician, medical supply salesman, retired doctor, or shoe salesman, Gregory pretends to be connected with the medical profession. His checks usually bear a rubber stamp impression "Tri-County Registered Nurses Association" or "Hall-Thompson Clinic," both non-existent concerns. His modus operandi has varied recently but a similar pattern recurs with sufficient frequency to permit recognition of his work. Information indicates that at present he may be accompanied by a woman and a younger man, although he has operated alone during the greater part of the time. His method of transportation is not definitely established. Since January, 1945, he has left a trail of fraudulent checks in Iowa, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, but no pattern has been established which would predict his future itinerary. In four years he has been in almost every state west of the Mississippi as well as in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York.

On January 24, 1945, a Federal Grand Jury at Waterloo, Iowa, returned two indictments charging Gregory with violations of the National Stolen Property Act. In addition he is wanted by innumerable local law enforcement agencies.

Gregory is described as follows:

Name	Calvin Hite Gregory, with aliases: C. R. Barclay, E. R. Brumbaugh, C. E. Cole, C. H. Garvin, Charles Gibson, Clarence M. Grace,
------	---

Aliases (cont'd) C. H. Graham, C. J. Graves, Cal H. Gregory, C. E. Gregory, C. H. Gresham, Orph M. Hall, W. F. Hanson, Sr., Charles Joseph Kern, C. J. Kerns, C. H. Mason, Cal McGregor, G. R. Tatman, C. J. Taylor, C. D. Thompson, F. J. Thompson, C. M. Towne, Edgar H. White, and numerous others.

Age	57
Born	March 12, 1889, Louisville, Kentucky
Height	5 feet, 3 inches to 5 feet, 7 inches
Weight	150 to 160 pounds
Eyes	Brown (known to have worn glasses at times)
Hair	Gray, very thin
Complexion	Average to dark
Build	Stocky
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Eight years elementary school
Occupations	Claims to be laboratory or x-ray technician, medical supply salesman, retired doctor, or shoe salesman. Actual employment in past, photographic salesman and coal dealer.
Scars and marks	Small round scar on left side of forehead
Teeth	False
Characteristics	Smokes or holds pipe in mouth most of the time
Fingerprint	
Classification	27 L 25 W IOO 17 L 3 W IOO
Identification	
Order Number	1988, issued October 18, 1945
FBI Number	499,720

Gregory's photograph, taken in 1931, appears on the back cover.

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION THAT MAY ASSIST IN LOCATING CALVIN HITE GREGORY IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IDENTIFICATION TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The annual Convention of the International Association for Identification will be held at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, New York, from July 15 to 18, 1946, inclusive.



BLOODY FINGERPRINTS ARE EVIDENCE IN BRUTAL OHIO MURDER

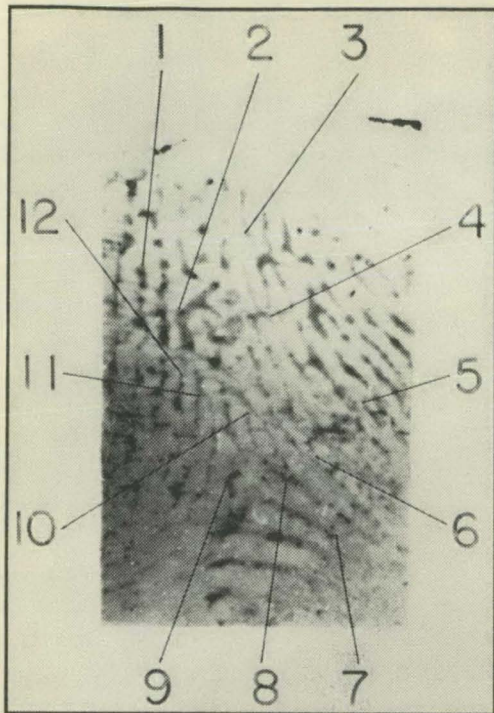
In the evening darkness of October 24, 1945, Mrs. Helen Duffield walked out of a small confectionary store in Lorain, Ohio, crossed the street and entered her Buick coupe. Before she could close the door, a man stepped into the car and demanded the keys which Mrs. Duffield refused to surrender. A brief argument followed before the man, identified as Gordon Wellman, drew a .25 caliber Colt automatic pistol. His first shot was deflected in the struggle. It missed the victim but wounded Wellman himself in the tip of his left index finger. The assailant then succeeded in placing his gun against the back of Mrs. Duffield's head, firing, and wounding her severely.

Wellman then took the wheel and with the moaning woman beside him drove approximately eleven miles into the country and stopped in an unfrequented lane. He dragged the still-living woman out of the car, re-entered, turned on the radio and lit a cigarette. As Mrs. Duffield's dying moans disturbed him, he stepped out and holding the pistol parallel to her body, fired twice at her head. One of the shots entered her throat. Dragging her into a water-filled ditch and standing astride the bullet-torn body, Wellman fired two additional shots toward his victim's heart.

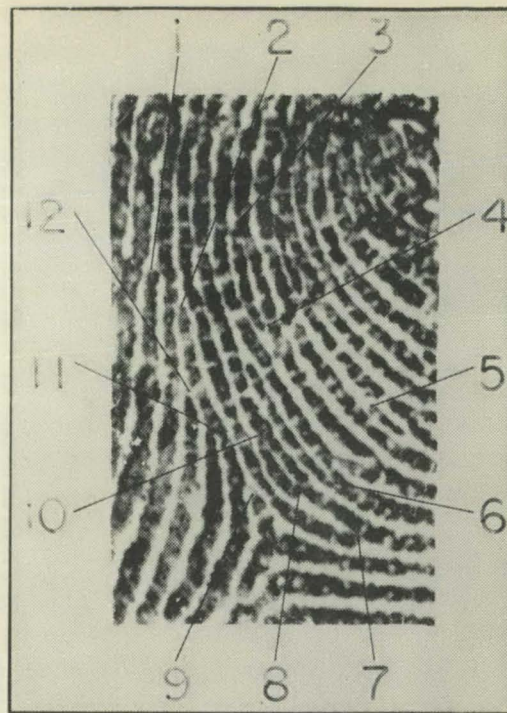
An approaching automobile frightened him and, abandoning the car in which he had left a topcoat, scarf and signet ring, Wellman fled through the open country. Back in Lorain, the murderer went to the National Tube Company where he had formerly been employed. Entering undetected, he broke open a locker and stole shoes, trousers and other clothing. Dressing in this he disposed of his clothes and buried the gun in the plant yard preparatory to making his escape.

Officers of the Lorain Police Department found that the steering wheel of the murder car was covered with blood, and that several fingerprints were discernible. The steering wheel, with other evidence, was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The fingerprints in the blood were examined by experts of the Single Fingerprint Section and compared with the inked fingerprints of Gordon Wellman. All of the bloody prints were found to be identical with Wellman's prints.

Apprehended in Columbus, Ohio, on October 27, 1945, Wellman told officers that he had no grudge against his victim. He claimed he hardly knew Mrs. Duffield whom he had seen at work in the confectionary store and that his only motive for murdering her was to get possession of



LATENT PRINT



INKED PRINT

her automobile. He wanted to use the car to kidnap another girl so that he could force the latter to marry him.

Wellman was brought to trial on January 7, 1946, in State Court at Elyria, Ohio, and an FBI fingerprint expert testified concerning the fingerprint identifications. He exhibited the accompanying charts illustrating one of the identifications to the jury. Wellman was found guilty of murder and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY RETRAINING SESSION CANCELLED

The Annual Retraining Course for the FBI National Academy Associates which was scheduled from September 30 to October 4, 1946, has been cancelled.

Restrictions caused by the critical food situation, the Washington housing shortage which would make it impossible for even 25% of those who might be expected to attend the Retraining Course to find lodging, and the difficulty in securing a convention hall to be used continuously for a week, have made it inadvisable for the session to be held. In view of these conditions over which neither the FBI nor the FBI National Academy Associates have control, and after official conferences, it was deemed necessary to cancel the scheduled course.

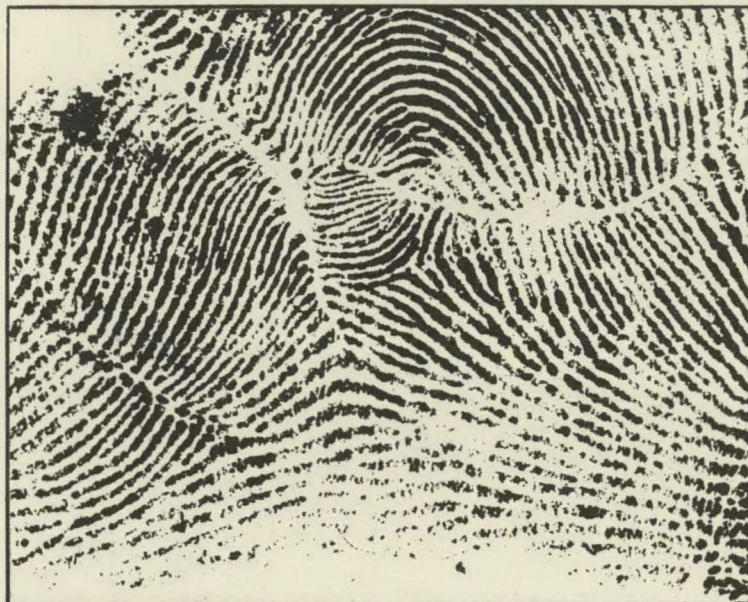
A future retraining program will be given consideration as soon as circumstances permit, and plans will be discussed with the officers of the FBI National Academy Associates.

A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN SCARRED IMPRESSION

The pattern presented this month illustrates the effects of a scar. When an impression is so scarred that the general type of pattern cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy, the impression should be given the classification of the corresponding finger of the other hand.



BEFORE SCAR



APPEARANCE AFTER SCAR

Of course, references to any other possible classifications would be used.

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

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

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Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbaticchio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Good, J. D.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 16, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Thornton, J. E.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Gleason, J. J.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Boardman, L. V.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Foltz, E. J.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Fletcher, F. A.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Bobhitt, H. I.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond 19, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Fletcher, H. B.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Maynor, H. G.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



CALVIN HITE GREGORY, with aliases
NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

Detailed descriptive information on this person
will be found on pages 27 through 28.