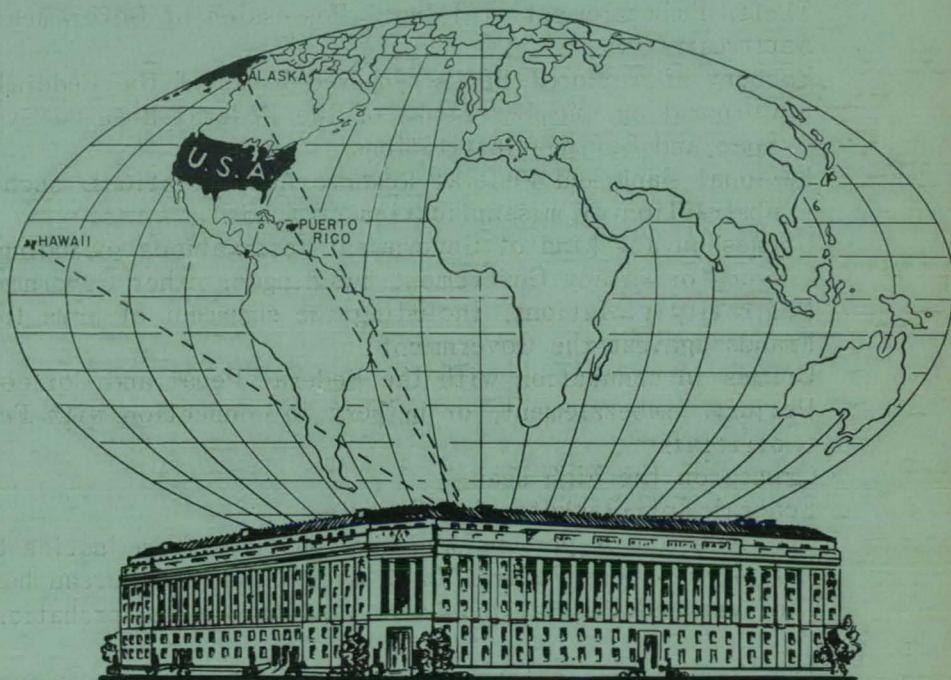


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1943

May June

Vol. 12

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

No. 3

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

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

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

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

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. 12

MAY - JUNE 1943

NO. 3

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STRIKES HOME

No more pressing problem faces law enforcement today than that of juvenile delinquency. A great deal has been said and written about the subject of crime prevention among young people by eminent authorities. Law enforcement, having direct contact with crime, should take a more aggressive role in aiding or establishing programs of crime prevention.

Through the years some farseeing police agencies have established crime prevention bureaus in their respective departments and excellent results have been achieved. Others, while not having a distinct bureau devoted to this work, have taken a more or less casual interest in programs designed to help youth. The majority of law enforcement organizations, however, have concentrated their efforts upon crime detection and repression and have not given enough attention to the prevention of crime.

Of course, many agencies have been hampered by a shortage of personnel or a lack of interest on the part of municipal authorities and have, therefore, been unable to broaden the scope of their activities. I feel, however, that law enforcement can no longer refuse to answer the challenge presented by crime among young men and women. Particularly since we entered the war there has been a tremendous increase in offenses committed by young people in various types of crimes that give cause for national alarm. On every hand we have tragic evidence that many boys and girls have become specialists in murder, robbery and crimes against common decency - which crimes can be traced to improper care and supervision by delegated authorities. Society has not given these young people an even chance with which to face the hardships of life.

Where possible I feel that a number of carefully selected officers of each department should be assigned work in the field of crime prevention as a fulltime assignment. How large a bureau should be established will depend on the particular department and the needs of the community. With this start a harmonious system of cooperation should be worked out with local youth-serving agencies, hospitals, clinics, schools and churches so that maximum effectiveness can be achieved with little duplication of effort. If a separate crime prevention bureau is impossible, then each law enforcement organization should at least be completely familiar with conditions in its community, and should take the lead in sponsoring supervised programs designed to direct the energies and talents of young people into wholesome and constructive channels.

Juvenile delinquency if left unchecked will seriously undermine our Nation's security. We, as officers of the law, pledged to prevent crime, must make every effort to carry out this responsibility intelligently and effectively. The people of America rightly look to law enforcement to carry this burden.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1943

POLICE COOPERATION

On September 6, 1939, I issued a directive providing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations, pointing out that the investigations must be conducted in a comprehensive manner, on a national basis, and all information carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility. I then requested all police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers in the United States, promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any such information.

I am again calling the attention of all enforcement officers to the request that they report all such information promptly to the nearest field representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information relating to espionage and related matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner.

I am confident that all law enforcement officers, who are now rendering such invaluable assistance toward the success of the internal safety of our country, will cooperate in this matter.

Signed/

Franklin D. Roosevelt



GRADUATION EXERCISES TWENTY-FIRST SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On April 10, 1943, at 10:30 A.M., the graduation exercises for the Twenty-First Session of the FBI National Police Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

The graduates were honored at their exercises by not only a multitude of friends and relatives but also by the presence of a number of outstanding men: Reverend Robert Lloyd, Director of Laymen's Retreat, Manresa-on-Severn, Maryland; Mr. Thomas H. Beck, President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company; Mr. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Honorable Kenneth McKellar, United States Senator from Tennessee; Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal; Mr. Earl Godwin, radio broadcaster of Washington, D. C.

The following addresses were delivered to the assembled graduates and their friends, prior to the actual presentation of diplomas to the graduates by Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

by

THOMAS H. BECK

President, Crowell-Collier Publishing Company

I have the temerity to address you because of my admiration for the achievements of the FBI and the law enforcement agencies it has aided and instructed, as well as my knowledge of its accomplishment, that knowledge coming from articles in The American Magazine and Collier's Weekly which have either been written or approved by Mr. Hoover -- always without compensation whatsoever to him, which is somewhat unusual. Moreover, I have had the privilege of visiting the FBI Laboratory and the Fingerprint Division, and I have had the opportunity to see the school at Quantico, Virginia. Lastly, I have information from our reporters who travel throughout the United States and elsewhere in the world, and our twenty-six so-called "X men," anonymous reporters of newspapers in various parts of the country who write weekly letters telling what is going on in their territories. Not infrequently, the FBI and graduates of this Academy are mentioned in connection with what is going on -- the important things.

To me the operation of this Bureau represents Democracy at its best. There is no bureaucracy in it, there is no "pull" or politics, just merit and results. If we could only have that in all divisions and departments of Governmental operations, we would indeed have Utopia in my humble estimation.

Before I go on with my own, I am going to read you something written to me by a friend when I told him I had been invited by the Director to address you. Incidentally, this letter has not been seen by Mr. Hoover because, I am afraid had I shown it, he would have suppressed it, -- but it is interesting and important.

"The important thing about the FBI is its esprit de corps. I know of no other organization in which the spirit is more highly developed. It is impressed upon the fledgling agent from the moment he is accepted for training that he is a picked man, picked for his intelligence, for his quick-wittedness, his trustworthiness, his loyalty, his courage and his stamina. This pride in themselves and in the organization has contributed tremendously to the success of the Bureau. The focal point of this spirit is Edgar Hoover himself. I have never met a single one of his agents but who spoke of him with something approaching awe. There is a tremendous respect for his abilities, his leadership and his personal qualities. This is particularly marked among his close associates, many of whom have known him all of his life, some of them having even gone to college with him. Behind this is the knowledge of the fact that Hoover has steadfastly refused to permit partisan politics to become a factor in his selection of agents. Time and again he has risked and faced the wrath of influential politicians. Again, while he is said to be a strict taskmaster, he stands solidly behind the men. I suspect that there may be disagreements at times within the family but the FBI presents a united front to everyone outside, a sort of one for all, all for one. It is my understanding, and this should be checked, that in each class there are representatives of police forces throughout the country who in turn go back to their home communities to instruct other policemen in FBI methods. In addition, more recently there have been, I think, in each class several Army and Navy officers most of whom are destined for intelligence work. Finally, there is no question in my mind that from the top to the bottom in this organization salary is no object. I have never met one of them who, in my judgment, could not go out elsewhere and make more money. It is a young man's game, an adventurous game and one which only appeals to real red-blooded Americans."

What greater tribute could be paid to a man and an organization I do not know. What underlies all of this? To my mind it is a substitution of science and intelligence for rule-of-thumb, facts for guessing. Emerson wrote an essay way back in 1841, and I was surprised to find the FBI was familiar with that as well as many other things; it was new to me. Ralph Waldo Emerson at that early date wrote,

"Commit a crime and the earth is made of glass. There is no such thing as concealment. Commit a crime and it seems

as if a coat of snow fell on the ground, such as reveals in the woods the tracks of every partridge, fox and squirrel and mole. You cannot recall the spoken word; you cannot wipe out the foot track; you cannot draw up the ladder so as to leave no inlet or clue. Always some damning circumstance transpires. The laws and substances of nature, water, snow, wind, gravitation, become penalties to the thief."

It is on such a fundamental that this organization has been so successful; to my mind there is no doubt of that.

I recall, because of my unfortunate age, the good old days. When I lived in California, where I was born and raised, my father used to tell me of my grandparent's work among the vigilantes. Because of lack of enforcement, the citizens themselves had to try to enforce the laws at the point of a pistol and the end of a rope.

I also recall the early days in New York when the late lamented Devery was Chief of Police. He used to have a meeting nearly every morning at the pump in Greenwich Village where his inspectors met him and parcelled out the work for the day. Somebody asked if he had an office, and he said, "Yes, in my hat." He had a policy of never committing anything to writing because words did disappear in thin air whereas writing was more easily found. And he had a theory which worked to a degree in those days, that if you could not beat them, join them. They performed some remarkable feats of uncovering crime just by making their own associates cough up; they secured the return of stolen goods in a similar manner. In those days fences could go along streets and point out fur coats that were wanted. Later the coats would be stolen and delivered to the fence.

Before Devery there was Inspector Burns who made a great reputation by eliminating crime below 14th Street. Of course the arrangement was really a treaty such as some nations have had in the past. Under this treaty no criminal could go below 14th Street; so if you lived, worked or had your property below 14th Street you were fairly safe.

Another experience that I had when I was a salesman for Armour and Company visiting in McGehee, Arkansas (that is an Iron Mountain Railroad town, or was in those days -- I have not been there in a long time), and I could not find accommodations over night. The one little hotel and the boarding houses were full. There was no place for me to sleep that night except in the back room of a saloon and off that there was a gambling place. The proprietor consented to let me sleep in a chair near the stove. I tipped the chair back against the wall and slept, or tried to sleep rather, with my hands in my pockets because I had expense money with me. I was a little dubious about retaining it in my sleep because of the

proximity of the gambling place and the bar. Well, they tried to induce me to take a chance with the "galloping ivories" but I did not like that -- it is not a moral aspect at all -- it is simply that I have always figured you could not make any money without working for it. I did not think "rolling ivory" was much work and therefore could not be profitable.

After many solicitations and refusals, I thought I would have a chance to doze when in came the sheriff. He had a large traveling bag with him, walked up to the bar and ordered drinks for everybody; that included anybody in the back room, so I had to come forward. I had a little beer, because as it happens -- again not moral -- I do not drink; that is a matter of health, can not help it, have to be good that way. So everybody was buying rounds of drinks one after the other and pretty soon everybody felt pretty good and some few were kind of cockeyed. The sheriff got quite excited about telling stories. I like to tell them too but he told better ones than I did. He opened up the bag and showed that he had not only confiscated pistols, but also the prisoner's money, a considerable amount of it in bills, which he was going to deposit later somewhere. He went on talking about his achievements in crime detection, crime prevention, crime suppression, and finally after many hours he decided to leave. He looked for his bag and it was gone.

Then the riot started. A posse was organized and finally found that somebody had been at the bar in one place, spent some money that had been folded in a particular way, so that man naturally was the criminal. They did not locate the bag but the posse started to hunt down this man. The man heard of it so he formed a posse and one posse was chasing the other. I had a suspicion that neither wanted to find the other. Finally they arrested the man and put him in what they used to call the clink, a little bit of a place on the main street where you could look right in and see him behind the bars. Later on they conducted a trial of this man, that was a most amusing procedure. It was held in an abandoned roller skating rink. The man who presided as judge sat behind a large Webster's dictionary and wore glasses down on the end of his nose, which I think is supposed to give you a look of erudition.

As the spectators came in they were frisked and pistols were stacked on a bench nearby, but they were permitted to wear hats and to smoke in the courtroom, which was odd to me. There was a so-called prosecuting attorney who represented both sides because there was no other lawyer in town. He would rise in behalf of the great State of Arkansas at one moment and then later rise in behalf of the criminal. The net of it all was that the culprit was allowed to go free and I do not think the sheriff ever got the money. However, the sheriff was a very interesting and amusing character. That was law enforcement in the old days.

Then I recall, too, the St. Valentine's Day murders in Chicago. I was amazed that gangsters in Chicago could apparently procure machine guns without any difficulty whatever. So I sent the late "Bill" Shepherd, a great reporter in his day, out to Chicago and asked him to find out how hoodlums obtained machine guns. Bill made a short trip along Wabash Avenue,

went into sporting goods stores and not only bought two machine guns -- and got receipts for them, paid cash out of his pocket -- there was no question whatever -- and the ammunition, but he also bought some brass knuckles and so-called pineapples that do not come from Hawaii, as well as various other instruments of death and torture. We published an article exposing this, hoping that laws would be passed to stop the sale of machine guns, at least at random, and one of the firms that Shepherd called on had the temerity to sue us for \$100,000 for ruining their business. Fortunately the suit never came to trial.

In those days, crime, gangsterism and gangsters were rampant, and criminals were the heroic figures of this country. At gangster funerals great carloads and cartloads of flowers were given by people and vast processions were held because the man had been killed in action. Well, that was because they had nobody else to pin heroic medals on or to think of in a heroic way. Then as the FBI operations developed even the little children all over the United States wanted to be so-called G-men and the whole set-up generated its own publicity. There developed in the minds of everybody, and today of course, that the enforcement officers are the heroic figures apart from those at our various fronts. May God provide the condition always continues because when crime is worshipped there is very little chance of its permanent or continued suppression.

I do not know what we would do in this war if it were not for the FBI. After the last war everybody claimed to have contributed the major part in winning the war. I remember conventions of copper men, of steel men, of ship men, of safety pin manufacturers, and each one proved conclusively their contribution won the war. Now, before this war is over, I want to say that the outstanding domestic contribution is this law enforcement operation headed by Mr. Hoover. The reason is that this war is more scientific and mechanical than any other war in history, and this country has a leadership in mechanical production to protect. Sabotage in this war would be ten times more disastrous than in any previous war. Therefore, those of you who are graduates here, former graduates, and the Special Agents of the FBI, have the vital work of protecting from spies, so called, and from saboteurs all this vast mass production of the United States because that, together with the heroic work of our own men in the armed services, is what is going to bring us Victory.

Let me tell you, if I am not taking too long, about some of the techniques that have been brought into use in this war. We are now making guns and cylinder sleeves for airplane engines by centrifuge casting. That is very technical perhaps for an audience with so many ladies and young men engaged in other endeavors, but let me try to explain it. You know if a boy were to fill a bucket one quarter full of water and swing it rapidly around, or over his head, the water would not spill because the centrifugal force holds the water against the bottom and sides of the bucket. Also, you know that on farms there are separators with spinning centers that separate the heavier cream from the lighter milk emerging from two spouts. That is based on centrifugal force. Those of you that have seen mechanical washers know that some of them have a basket in the center, full of holes,

in which wet clothing is placed and spun at a high rate of speed. This action throws all the water out and the clothes are dried. Well, the engineers have learned that if liquid white hot steel is poured down through a pipe inside of a mold and spun very rapidly the molten steel is thrown against the walls of the mold so hard to cast whatever instrument for which the mold was made. That steel is harder than forged steel, which is made by heating a billet red hot and hammering it all over. The object of the hammering is to drive the molecules of steel closer together, which it does but not evenly all over the block or billet. On the other hand, the centrifugal force drives molecules closer together, evenly all the way around the circumference of the object and for its entire length. Therefore we can make big guns and other instrumentalities in a fraction of the time that was formerly required, because the strain and stress is evenly distributed and the instrumentality can be cooled quickly. In the old days big guns up to fourteen and sixteen inches sometimes required as much as four months to cool, for if cooled too quickly they would crack internally because of differences in strain and stress. I hope I have not been too technical. I talked about it because it is vitally important.

We have turbo-superchargers, the invention of Professor Moss of the General Electric Company, a gentleman whom I happen to know; the rotors in those superchargers force air into the carburetor at high altitudes where the air is too thin. As he says, "We fool the engine and make it think it's at sea level when it is at 30,000 feet." Now at 30,000 feet the rotor in the supercharger turns at 33,000 revolutions a minute. Think of that, if you will, for speed. It requires 195 horsepower to rotate it. The power does not come from the engine or an auxiliary engine but derives from the expanding hot gases of the exhaust. The rotor moves more air in less time with less power than any instrument devised by man. Think what that means for electric fans and blowers in the future. Instead of being made the old way with queer old fans, we will have the new type.

Our accuracies today are staggering. Nearly everything is made with a tolerance of only one ten thousandth of an inch. It is almost impossible to conceive of. I was talking to an engineer the other day and he said, "Yes, the thickness of the plating on that is sixteen one-millionths of an inch." Now what does that accuracy mean? That is not done just for quality. Why that means if you make all the valves in all the engines accurate to one ten-thousandth they are all interchangeable. And so it is with machine gun parts and with everything else.

Moreover, in making machine guns in the last war we used to hunt the country over for locksmiths and gunsmiths. Today we take totally inexperienced people, because each person drops a part in a particular place as the gun moves by, and since each part is correct to one ten thousandth every gun is uniform unless someone has made a mistake, but there are also inspectors. I can tell you, because it is a matter of public record, that the Remington Arms Company, for example, made in four months of this year more small arms ammunition than they had made in the whole of the last war. They started supplying Britain when the war started and Britain entered the last

war before we did.

Most of you remember the planograph that we used as children when we copied a drawing placed in one spot and it cast a larger or smaller or the same size in another spot. They now put an oxyacetylene torch on the other end following a pattern here and it cuts it out of steel over there and automatically turns off when the pattern is finished.

The Bible tells us that man is fearfully and wonderfully made. But for all that, a man can not see as well as a crow, can not smell as well as a bird dog and he can not hear nearly as well as most animals and birds. But man's mind is superior and his ingenuity has enabled him to do these things and others, enabled him to build a 200-inch mirror for a telescope that will bring Mars within twenty-two miles of this earth, that enables him to measure the heat of a candle two hundred miles away. It has enabled man to build the electronic microscope that multiplies the size of anything some thirty thousand times. Somebody told me not long ago that if the head of a pin was multiplied progressively thirty thousand times it would be as large as the island of Manhattan. Somebody else, when we were discussing a millionth of an inch, said to Professor Moss, "What is a millionth of an inch?" He said, "Take a dime, slice it horizontally forty-six thousand times and each slice will be a millionth of an inch." It seems incomprehensible.

Now what has that to do with crime detection? Why after the war there will be new instrumentalities of science, new techniques and new methods to introduce in crime detection, and you men, graduates today, will have become the teachers of tomorrow, just as Mr. Hoover will, in the use of these new instrumentalities.

You have all read of the capture of the gangster crowd that escaped from prison in Chicago, where loud speakers and various other modern devices were used. We have such things as radar now that can spot and definitely locate an airplane miles away in solid fog and keep on it during its travels for anti-aircraft purpose. I can not yet directly see the application of radar to picking out a criminal in a crowd and following him wherever he goes, but I am quite sure that all I saw at the FBI in the Scientific Laboratory is going to be multiplied many times after the war when all instrumentalities are available and we have time to study their use for peacetime maintenance of peace.

You graduates have a job to do, and to my mind it is a real job. You have to sell new methods. You have to teach old dogs new tricks. That is a real job. Not in all cases, but here and there you will find them in your organization and other organizations. You have to open closed minds. You have to bring them up to date on the things that really do work, the things that are worth while, and you have to prepare them for new and even more scientific methods and devices in the future. And above all, every man must work for victory and unity, and I know, as I stand here before you, that you have devoted your lives, your futures, your fortunes and your sacred honor to that task. Thank you.

ADDRESS

by

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.
President, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"POST-WAR LAW ENFORCEMENT"

It is a very great privilege and honor to be with you today at your graduation ceremonies and to have this opportunity as a member of industry to talk to you about some of the phases of crime control in these critical days and in the post-war world.

As graduates of the FBI National Police Academy, you men will be called upon to play a vital part in this important task of crime control. Surely no body of men was ever better qualified than you for this job, after the intensive training you have received from the world's greatest crime control organization -- the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Every man, woman and child in America has been thrilled time and again by the remarkable achievements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and his men. People everywhere look with the greatest admiration upon the FBI and no other group in all history has won such tremendous public acclaim and such universal public confidence.

We of the industrial world not only admire the FBI but also respect it as a tremendous force in preserving the safety of our country and the vital industries upon which our fighting men depend for the munitions to win this war. Long before that tragic Sunday when the bombs of our enemies rained down upon Pearl Harbor, the FBI began an intensive survey of more than 2,300 great industrial plants of this Nation. Some of the discoveries made by the FBI would have been laughable if they had not been so tragic. In one plant, the combination of the vault, in which confidential blueprints and documents were stored, was written on the wall adjacent to the vault. In another factory, an employee working in the vitally important engine room had been on the payroll three days before it was discovered that he was insane. These are typical of the many dangers uncovered by Mr. Hoover's men.

When war came, it found the FBI ready. Out of 8,637 suspected cases of sabotage reported to the FBI since January 1, 1940, technical sabotage was found in only 659 cases and all of these were found to be the results of carelessness, accidents or personal grievances. So keen was the foresight of the FBI and so thoroughly did this alert organization perform its work that not one single case of foreign-directed sabotage has occurred.

By this almost unbelievable record, Mr. Hoover and his men have won the inexpressible thanks and immeasurable respect of American industry. You can, I am sure, imagine the dire consequences that would have resulted if widespread sabotage had slowed down America's production program. Without the necessary material, our fighting men would have suffered much higher casualties and the war might have been prolonged for years. Divisions now

in action in Africa and the Western Pacific might still be here in training camps waiting for equipment. The Russian defense of Stalingrad and the brilliant counter-offensive which followed might never have materialized for lack of the necessary American aid. And the British might even now still be fighting a defensive battle in Egypt, instead of an offensive campaign in Tunisia.

While your work and that of the FBI has been of great benefit to our national welfare in peacetime, its importance in these days cannot be over-emphasized. Sabotage will continue to remain a very dangerous threat in this country. Work stoppages for no apparent reason, rumors that destroy confidence in our leadership and slow-downs in production brought about by ruining the spirit and determination of workers are as dangerous as hidden bombs. As the responsible guardians of our national security, the FBI needs your cooperation and best efforts as never before. It is your constant vigilance and increased activities that will do much to determine whether or not sabotage, subversive operations and other treasonable acts will slow down our war effort. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay to prevent enemy action on the home front.

There is no country in the world that has been as kind to aliens as we have. And on the whole we have been wonderfully repaid by a loyalty and contributions to our progress on their part that have not been surpassed by our native born. But because there are so many among us with ties abroad, it is easier for enemy agents to conceal their activities. Under these circumstances the problems of the police are greatly complicated and it requires a fine intelligence and sense of justice to locate sedition or treason without injuring the innocent.

One of the great achievements of the FBI in the present national emergency, and one which the average citizen overlooks, is the lack of hysteria which was so prevalent during the first World War. All of you recall that during the last war many citizens with German names were held up to ridicule and in some cases such persons actually were subjected to violence. No such instance has occurred during this emergency, for which all of us may be truly grateful.

Today, millions of Americans are serving in the armed forces, ready to sacrifice their lives to preserve and protect our democratic way of life. From the tempering fires of this war a new world will emerge - founded on the principles of Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear. Already many minds have turned to the problem of preventing future conflicts. Since nations are not merely geographical areas but rather the creations of flesh and blood, it is obvious that such age-old sins as selfishness, dishonesty and lust for power must be reckoned with. The day may come when the home, the school and the church will erase these traits from the hearts and minds of men. But such a renaissance will take generations and, meanwhile, we must rely upon a strong and conscientious international police force to preserve law and order throughout every part of the world and to enforce the Four Freedoms.

I do not believe that anyone can any longer doubt the outcome of this war. It must be apparent now, even to our enemies, that we shall win it. But Victory will also bring to us and to our allies the serious responsibility of carrying out both the long-range and immediate methods of preventing future wars. And we shall also be charged with the equally great assignment of detecting and punishing international crime wherever and whenever it may occur in the period immediately following this war.

In fact, even after long years of education, nations like individuals, will continue to have disagreements, for perfection is still the unattained goal of mankind. And the policing of the world may become a permanent obligation of the peace-loving nations. But if we are to help police the world, we must obviously set an example by obedience to law within our own country. And it is here that you men are to play a role so vital to the welfare of the whole world that its importance cannot be measured by present standards.

You are familiar with the substantial increase in juvenile delinquency that has occurred since the outbreak of the war. This will have a tendency to grow more serious as the war progresses. The seeds of crime, fertilized by laxity in the rearing of children, bring forth a bumper crop of criminals. With so many mothers engaged in war work, boys and girls in their formative years are being neglected. Principles of right have not been sufficiently impressed upon them and they become the hapless victims of temptation. Many of these neglected children can be saved by the school and by the church. But others will become problem children in the years to come.

If our experience after the last war is any criterion, we face a future crime wave of major proportions. Only by intelligent and effective post-war plans can we prevent such an epidemic. Idleness and lack of employment are tremendous factors in nurturing crime. Consequently, the post-war plans of American industry are being based on providing work for the men now in service.

Psychologically, there are other powerful factors involved in this question of post-war crime. Millions of men who never before fired a gun are becoming proficient in the use of firearms. They will not be afraid of death or pain for they have faced the one and suffered the other.

War affects men in a multitude of ways and adequate provisions must be made for counteracting all of its effects if we are to do a satisfactory job of crime prevention. The responsibilities for such measures rest with Government, Industry, Agriculture and Labor and upon their degree of success will depend the extent of the problems with which you will be faced.

Perhaps the American public does not now fully appreciate either the scope or significance of the work you will be called upon to perform. But of this you may be sure -- we of the industrial world know the problems you face and we are confident that the training and instruction you have

received here will enable you to cope with them adequately, intelligently and effectively.

Gentlemen, I congratulate each and every one of you upon having completed a difficult course of study and I am sure I speak for all industry when I extend to you our pledge of complete confidence and cooperation in the work that lies before you. We are content to entrust to your alert minds and capable hands the responsibility of dealing with those who violate the laws of God and man.

ADDRESS

by

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

On many occasions I have enjoyed greeting graduating classes of the FBI National Police Academy. Conceived at a time when America was dangerously close to being over-ridden by the ruthless element of lawlessness, the graduates who have gone before you have had a prominent part in rescuing whole communities from underworld control. And that was not all. They have helped to keep the home front secure.

We of the FBI have always held to the view that the primary responsibility for maintaining the peace rested with each individual community. The officer on the beat - the city detective who knows every spot of crime infection is a preventer of crime. He works as a true public servant for his neighbors and friends. In turn, they can and should hold him responsible not only for an honest day's work, but for accomplishment.

Today, a serious situation confronts all law enforcement on a nationwide basis. By Presidential Directive the FBI has the duty and responsibility of combatting the spy, the saboteur, the subverter, and the foreign agent. That has been met by enlisting the aid and assistance of all local authorities.

I, for one, am proud of the splendid manner in which the thousands upon thousands of local officers have responded. It is to their credit as much as it is to the credit of the FBI that so far not a single act of foreign directed sabotage has occurred. Beyond that there is the matter of justice and due process of law. That we have had no vigilante movements during the present war is proof of the fact that everyone knew the job was being well done - and we must see to it that we all continue to keep doing that job.

In the scheme of present day warfare, the individual responsibility of every loyal citizen has been clearly defined. The Armed and Naval forces are successfully meeting the enemy on the world's battlefronts.

Management and labor are speeding production to supply the needs of our soldiers and sailors. And we of law enforcement must keep faith with them by keeping the home front secure.

In this work you men of the National Police Academy have a vital role. There are difficult days ahead in which we must apply ourselves with renewed vigor. The country's need for more and more manpower in the armed forces, in industry, and on the farms, has struck hard at law enforcement. Many experienced officers have been called to other wartime duties. Personnel shortages can be met only by a general increase in efficiency in your departments and added training for regular and auxiliary recruits. As qualified police instructors, a large part of this burden will fall upon your shoulders.

More and more, we must encourage the active cooperation of our fellow citizens. The investigation of matters affecting our internal security must remain in the hands of qualified authorities. Amateur attempts to uncover danger spots can lead only to confusion and to hysteria. The formation of vigilante bands is not only undemocratic, but would be a positive hindrance to the war effort.

Every loyal American can be of service by performing his duty of reporting information to the proper authorities and then leaving the matter in experienced hands. Let me give you an example: There have been reported to the FBI some two hundred accounts of alleged landings by enemy parachute troops on our shores. Through prompt investigations, aided by local officers, we have been able to disprove each allegation within a short time. The supposed parachutists ranged from an individual carrying a flour sack over his back to a little boy flying a kite. What the facts happened to be, however, is not important. What is important is that we were able to quickly secure the facts with no hysteria.

To a nation at war, confidence and faith in its cause is a necessary ingredient of success. Victory cannot be obtained through arms and tanks and planes alone. The heart and will of the people must be in the fight. Perhaps the most insidious enemies of our nation's morale and will to win are vicious rumors and loose talk. Like torpedoes, they strike sight unseen, leaving a wake of fear, confusion and suffering behind them.

At no other time in our country's history have so many persons been entrusted with confidential information affecting the entire nation. The men and women in our armed forces, war workers, and government employees, all have knowledge of some information which fits into the pattern of our campaign of war. It is important that that information remains in safe hands.

Whether of enemy origin or homespun, rumors, like balls of snow, gather momentum as they travel. Unless stopped at an early stage, they are a powerful force hammering at the very backbone of our national morale. As guardians of the internal security, we of law enforcement should constantly discourage the spreading of rumors and loose talk.

While putting first things first, we must concentrate upon our wartime responsibilities, but it is not too early for law enforcement to give some thought to post-war problems. The ending of hostilities will leave to a war-scarred world the tremendous task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Abnormal economic and social conditions will place a heavy strain on law enforcement. To meet these conditions, police organizations will have to function with maximum efficiency. As graduates of the National Police Academy, you will be looked to as leaders in crime prevention and police administration. Many of your post-war problems can be made easier by adequate preparation and consideration now.

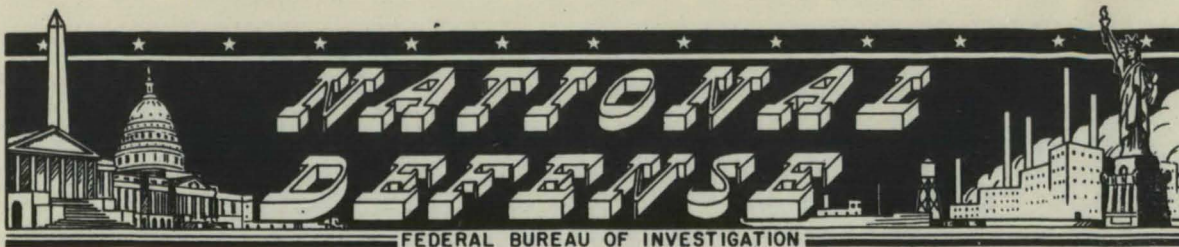
Crime figures last year were truly alarming. Law enforcement must find ways and means to stem the rising tide of youth in crime. With 18 year olds leading in the number of persons arrested, the magnitude of our job reveals itself. Something has happened to our moral fibres when the Nation's youths under voting age accounted for 15% of all murders, 35% of all robberies, 58% of all car thefts and 50% of all burglaries. Beyond that there is the stark fact that common decency is at a premium when arrests of boys under 21 for offenses involving moral turpitude increased materially.

The tragedy of the facts of crime among our youth however reflects itself in the arrests of girls under 21 for offenses against common decency which increased 76% last year.

Surely we cannot close our eyes to this break-down on our home front. Today we view with alarm, but unless our homes awaken to their responsibilities, tomorrow may be too late for we cannot forget the experience of mankind down the ages. When society softens and crumbles it has always been because the home has first broken down.

Now is the time to start a counter-offensive to keep the home front clean, wholesome and strong.

As you leave us today, it is a physical parting - our aims are still united - our efforts are welded in a common objective. You have much more at stake than your own comforts and well-being. You have a sacred public trust, to maintain in your community the standards which will propagate the ideals for the future well-being and security of our Nation. And to sustain you as you leave the FBI we give you our motto: - Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity.



POLICE PRIORITIES FIREARMS

In the November, 1941, and April, 1942, issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared data relative to priorities on firearms equipment for law enforcement officers. It has now come to the attention of the FBI that the Defense Supplies Corporation has on hand a number of various types of firearms which can be made available to police officers and police agencies. It has also been ascertained that these firearms are very difficult to get and unless police officers and agencies submit their priorities application immediately the present supply will be exhausted and there will be no more available to police throughout the country for the duration.

The Defense Supplies Corporation has on hand the following types of firearms at the present time:

- a. .38 Calibre. Smith and Wesson, "Victory Model," 4-inch barrel. Cost \$28.
- b. .38 Calibre. Colt "Official Police Commando Model," 4-inch barrel. Cost \$28.
- c. .30 '06 Springfield rifle; cost \$55; with leather sling, \$1.25 extra.
- d. .45 Calibre. Reising semi-automatic rifle, 18-20 inch barrel. Cost \$63.
- e. .22 Calibre. Harrington and Richardson target revolver; 9 shot; 6-inch barrel; Cost \$21.
- f. .16 gauge shotgun, both automatic and repeater; Cost \$54 to \$78.

The Defense Supplies Corporation has made it a policy to deliver the guns into the hands of the ordering police agencies within twelve to fourteen days from the receipt of the application.

It has also been called to the attention of the FBI by the Defense Supplies Corporation that a number of the forms being submitted by

police departments are obsolete forms. This, of course, causes additional delays and excess correspondence. There is, therefore, being reprinted below a photographic copy of the new type of form which must be used by police departments or police officers in submitting their applications for priorities in obtaining the above-named firearms.

Order blanks similar to the form printed below can be obtained either by a letter to Mr. Michael Hudoba, Defense Supplies Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., or by contacting the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DSC FORM 7
(Revised 11-15-42)

APPLICATION AND ORDER FOR REVOLVERS

RETURN TO: DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION
811 VERMONT AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date _____, 19__.

(Name of Applicant)

(Complete Address)

hereby makes application for:

(Check Type Desired)



.38 Smith & Wesson Special Military and Police Model Revolvers
4" barrel only, @ \$_____ each. "Victory Model"



.38 Colt Official Police Model Revolvers, 4" barrel only,
@ \$_____ each. "Commando Model"

ATTACHED HERETO IS A CERTIFIED CHECK in amount of \$_____, payable to Defense
MONEY ORDER
Supplies Corporation, covering the aggregate cost at the point of shipment.

NOTE PRICE The unit price to classifications 1a, 2, and 3 below is: COLT S & W
F. O. B. \$28.00 \$28.00
The unit price to classifications 1b, 1c, and 4 below
SHIPPING POINT with an 11% Federal Tax included is: \$30.60 \$30.60

Applicant represents that the equipment ordered hereby: (Check proper Classification)

1. Will be owned by Applicant (or the officers to whom issued) and used exclusively
by: (a) ☐ City, County, State Police (State number of full time officers) _____

(b) ☐ Special Police, Deputies, solely in employment of and paid
by a private concern. (State number of full time officers) _____

(c) ☐ Guards. (State number of full time guards) _____

**Actual number of pistols on hand. (Specify no.) _____
Revolvers ordered are for new employees. (Specify no.) _____
Revolvers ordered are for replacements. (Specify no.) _____
State largest number of guards on duty during any one
shift. _____

2. ☐ Will become the property of the U. S. Government even though Applicant
is a private concern.*

3. ☐ Will be owned and used by Applicant, which is a private concern, but the
arms ordered hereby are tax-free as evidenced by the Exemption Certificate
submitted herewith.

4. ☐ Will be owned by Applicant which is a private concern.

State fully class of materials being manufactured by you under U. S. Government
Contract, or Sub-Contract.

EXPRESS CHARGES WILL BE PAID UPON DELIVERY BY CONSIGNEE - The shipment is to be
consigned to:

(Name)

(Complete Address)

It is hereby certified, that the foregoing statements are true and correct, and
that the above equipment is deemed essential.

COUNTERSIGNED:*

SIGNED:

(Name)

(Applicant)

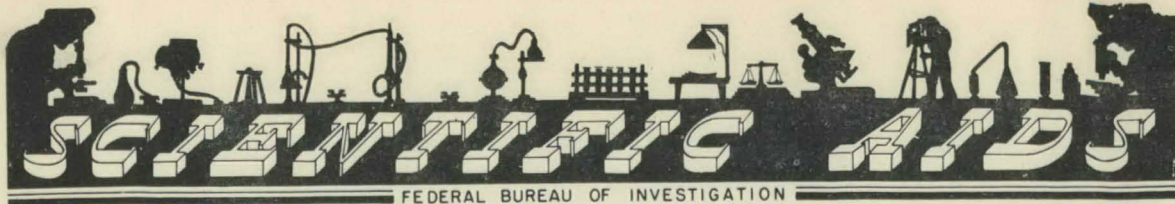
(Title)

(Title)

*If applicant is a police department, this application should be countersigned by
Mayor, Commissioner or other officer in charge. If Applicant is within paragraph
2 above, this application must be countersigned by an officer of the Army or Navy
or other Government official having authority. Applications by private concerns
need not be countersigned.

ORDERS CAN BE ACCEPTED ONLY ON A CASH BASIS. **APPLICATION MUST BE COMPLETED FULLY;
OTHERWISE, THERE MAY BE A DELAY IN APPROVAL OF ORDER.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



MURDER BY POISON CASE SOLVED

FBI LABORATORY ASSISTS MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, POLICE IN SOLUTION OF CASE

Subsequent to the death of W. L. Samples of Memphis, Tennessee, a Spanish American War Veteran, who died as a result of drinking poisoned milk which had been left on his doorstep, a will was found in the possession of Mrs. LeRoy House. This will purported to convey all of Mr. Samples' property to Mrs. House, (Ercie Ertha House).

I, W. L. Samples, of Memphis, Tennessee, being now in good health, strength of body and mind, but sensible to the uncertainty of life, and desiring to make disposition of my property and affairs while in health and strength, do hereby make, publish and declare the following to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking and cancelling all other or former wills made by me at any time.

1. I direct the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses.

2. All the rest of my property, of whatever kind, both real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to Ercie Ertha House.

3. It is not my intention to give any of my property whatever to any of my legal heirs, and the fact that they are not mentioned shall not be construed as proof that I have forgotten them.

4. I hereby appoint Ercie Ertha House to be the executrix of this my last will and testament and hereby direct that she be allowed to serve without bond.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, W. L. Samples, have to this my last will and testament, consisting of one sheet of paper, subscribed my name this 28th day of September, 1939.

W. L. Samples Trustee

State of Tennessee;

County of Shelby;

Signed, sealed and delivered in my presence, this 30th day
January 1940 A D

The foregoing instrument, consisting of one page, was at the date thereof signed and declared by the said W. L. Samples to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

THE QUESTIONED WILL

On April 26, 1941, the FBI was requested by the District Attorney General, Mr. William Gerber, of Memphis, Tennessee, to make a handwriting and typewriting examination in this case to determine whether the signature on the will, allegedly that of W. L. Samples, was genuine or forged, and to also determine whether the typewritten portion of the will was typed on the same typewriter as one used to prepare a specimen submitted for examination at the same time.

I, Belle Wood, of the Town of Gainesville, Ozark County, Missouri, being now in good health, strength of body and mind but sensible to the uncertainty of life and desiring to make disposition of my property and affairs while in health and strength do hereby make, publish and declare the following to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking and cancelling all other or former wills by me at any time made.

FIRST. I direct the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses.

SECOND. I give and bequest to each of my grandchildren, namely, Mildred Cox, Urban Parker, Roxie Ebrite, Russell Parker, Elmo Parker, Ruth Mantle, Lee Edd Parker, the sum of ONE DOLLAR each.

THIRD. All the rest of my property of whatever kind, nature or description, I give and bequeath to my son, James Orvis Wood. I hereby name and appoint my son, James Orvis Wood, to be the executor of this my last will and testament and direct that he be allowed to serve without giving bond.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, Belle Wood, have to this, my last will and testament, consisting of one sheet of paper, subscribed my name this 4th day of December, 1937.

Belle Wood

The foregoing instrument consisting of one page was at the date thereof signed and declared by the said Belle Wood to be her last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at her request and in her presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

EW Rogers
RM Camp

**KNOWN SPECIMEN OF TYPEWRITING THROUGH WHICH THE
TYPEWRITING ON THE FRAUDULENT WILL WAS IDENTIFIED**

The District Attorney General of Memphis was so interested in the case that he personally carried the documents to be examined to the FBI's Technical Laboratory in Washington and waited there until the examinations had been made.

ORDER OF *paid to me, my heirs* \$ *21.00*
Thirty Seven 69 DOLLARS
W. L. Samples Trustee

Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS
W. L. Samples Trustee

W. L. Samples Trustee

W. L. Samples Trustee

*June, 1929, and
in full*

W. L. Samples Trustee

W. L. Samples Trustee

W. L. Samples Trustee

1235-20

to him

W. L. Samples Trustee

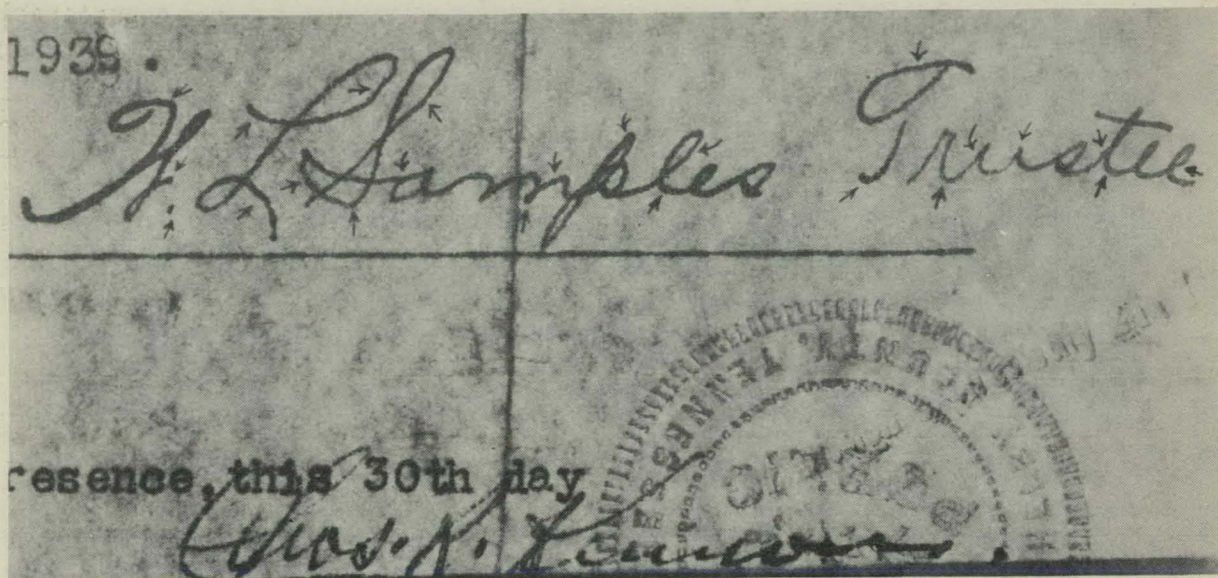
W. L. Samples Trustee

KNOWN GENUINE SIGNATURES OF W. L.
SAMPLES FOUND ON CANCELED CHECKS

The Laboratory examiner made the necessary examinations and determined that the signature of W. L. Samples was a forgery and the typewritten portion of the purported will was identical to the known specimen of typewriting submitted for comparison purposes.

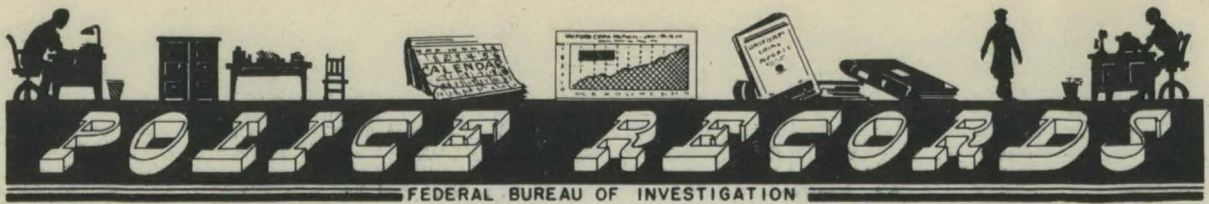
Subsequent to the Laboratory's findings Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy House were brought to trial in the State Circuit Court of Tennessee at Memphis, Tennessee. During the course of the trial, the Laboratory technician who had made the examination caused great interest in the court room by demonstrating that not only was the signature on the will a forgery, but the typewriter on which it was prepared was a typewriter in the office of the defense counsel.

Mr. and Mrs. House were convicted of murder in the first degree, with mitigating circumstances, and were sentenced to serve not more than twenty years and one day in the State Penitentiary at Nashville. This conviction, in the opinion of the District Attorney General as expressed in a letter to Mr. Hoover, would not have been possible had it not been for the testimony of the Laboratory expert at the trial.



PHOTOGRAPH BY TRANSMITTED LIGHT OF THE
QUESTIONED SIGNATURE OF W. L. SAMPLES

In a review of the case, the State Supreme Court set aside the decision of the lower court because of the admission into evidence of House's confession. A retrial was set, but, before its culmination, Mrs. House admitted being guilty and took the entire blame. The charges against Mr. House were dropped.



TYPES OF OFFENSES, SEX, AND AGE OF CRIMINALS FIRST QUARTER -- 1943

SOURCE OF DATA:

During the first three months of 1943 the FBI examined 104,404 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably smaller than for the first three months of 1942, which was 148,847. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

OFFENSE CHARGED:

More than thirty-five per cent (36,624) of the records examined during the first three months of 1943 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 26,489, which represents twenty-five per cent of the total arrest records examined.

SEX:

Fingerprint cards received representing arrests of males during the first three months of 1943 numbered 88,134, which represents a 35.0 per cent decrease from the 135,590 cards received during the first three months of 1942.

Female arrest prints received increased, however, from 13,257 during the first three months of 1942 to 16,270 for the first three months of 1943. Although this 22.7 per cent increase may be due in part to an increased tendency on the part of the police to forward fingerprints of arrested women to Washington, the increases this year were so substantial

as to indicate clearly a marked upswing in crime and delinquency among women and girls.

The following are some of the changes in the arrests of males and females during the first three months of 1943 as compared with the corresponding period in 1942:

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>PER CENT CHANGE</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Larceny	-39.8	+19.0
Disorderly conduct	-20.5	+77.7
Drunkenness	-27.8	+24.5
Vagrancy	-48.4	+60.7

AGE:

During the first three months of 1943 age 18 predominated in the frequency of arrests, and age 19 was next. This was true for males and females alike. It is significant to observe that during the past decade the predominant age groups among females arrested have been ages 22 and 23, except that in 1942 ages 22 and 21 predominated among female arrests. The increased participation in crime on the part of young girls is reflected in the figures for the first quarter of this year, which show that ages 18 and 19 were most frequently represented among the arrest records of females.

Figures for males and females combined for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first three months of 1943 are as follows:

<u>AGE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</u>
18	5,805
19	5,179
17	4,330
20	3,635
22	3,609

In examining the arrest figures involving persons less than 21 years of age, a 67.0 per cent increase was seen for girls (from 2,525 during the first quarter of 1942 to 4,217 in 1943), and a decrease of 23.1 per cent was recorded for boys (from 24,883 in 1942 to 19,137 during January-March of 1943).

For offenses against common decency and involving moral turpitude, the arrests of males under 21 years of age declined 15.9 per cent (5,419 to 4,555), while the number of girls under 21 years of age charged with such crimes increased 92.9 per cent (from 1,138 to 2,195) the first quarter of 1943 as compared with the first quarter of 1942. This general crime classification includes such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution, commercialized vice, and other sex crimes.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft and related offenses) the arrests of boys under 21 decreased 25.4 per cent (from 11,339 to 8,462), while the arrests of girls increased 32.4 per cent (from 457 to 605). For miscellaneous offenses, including cases in which the charge of "suspicion" was placed against the arrested juveniles, boys declined 28.5 per cent (from 6,597 to 4,718), and girls increased 69.6 per cent (from 759 to 1,287). For assault offenses, including homicide and rape, both sexes showed decreases (male juveniles, -8.2 per cent, and females under 21, -24.0 per cent).

During the first quarter of 1943, 35.4 per cent of the rapes were committed by youths under 21. The figures again this year show the predominant part played by youths in the commission of crimes against property. The following figures represent the portion of offenses committed by persons under 21:

Larceny, 37.0 per cent; robbery, 40.8 per cent; burglary, 57.7 per cent; and auto theft, 62.8 per cent. These percentages are somewhat higher than those for 1942, which of course results from the decrease in the number of persons 21 years of age and over arrested.

During the first three months of 1943, there were 21,750 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 9,067 (41.7 per cent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

The extent of the participation of youth in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures. During the first three months of 1943, 35.3 per cent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 62.0 per cent of those charged with robbery, 69.8 per cent of those charged with burglary, 51.4 per cent of those charged with larceny, and 79.7 per cent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first quarter of 1943 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

In addition to the arrests of 23,354 males and females under voting age, there were 13,473 (12.9 per cent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 36,827 (35.3 per cent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 14,150 (13.6 per cent). The resultant total is 50,977 (48.8 per cent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the FBI, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

CRIMINAL REPEATERS:

Of the 104,404 arrest records examined, 51,333 (49.2 per cent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the

Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.0 and for females the percentage was 33.8.

REVIEW OF THE
1941 ANNUAL REPORT
of the
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
AT CEYLON

This report recently received at the FBI contains information which law enforcement officers in this country will find of interest.

Without indicating the total strength of the Ceylon Police Force, the report does show that the proportion of police to population in Ceylon is one police officer for every 1,754 persons.(1)

The cost of maintaining the police force in 1941 was 85 pounds 8 shillings and 10 pence (\$346.07) per police officer.

The following is a list of selected crimes shown in the report for 1940 and 1941:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>Per cent Change</u>
Homicide	439	380	-13.4
Attempted homicide	217	214	-1.4
Grievous hurt	1,915	1,848	-3.5
Hurt with dangerous weapons	2,614	2,655	+1.6
Burglary	3,793	4,345	+14.6
Cattle theft	1,851	1,737	-6.2
Robbery	1,241	1,252	+0.9
Theft	2,998	3,462	+15.5
Bicycle theft	963	918	-4.7
Other offenses	978	935	-4.4

The increases noted were attributable to the unsettled conditions and interruption in the flow of trade due to the war which, in Ceylon, has increased unemployment and raised the cost of living. In the rural areas where these unusual conditions were less apparent crime showed decreases.

- (1) The FBI survey of the number of police in cities over 25,000 in the United States as of April 30, 1942, showed one police employee for every 548 inhabitants.

The report refers to the work of the Government Analyst in the detection of crime by scientific methods in 2,003 "Productions." (This apparently refers to examinations of evidence). Of these, 765 were tested for blood and seminal stains. 187 were in connection with poisoning cases; 419 were in regard to shooting cases; and 137 samples of wire were examined in cases of theft of telegraph and telephone wire.

Of the 9,145 persons convicted of crimes in 1941, those classed as youthful offenders numbered 3,417 or 37 per cent of the total. Of the youthful offenders convicted 678 were less than 16 years of age and of the youths arrested 25 per cent had one or more previous convictions recorded against them. The report shows an increase of 6 per cent in the number of youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 22 and a 22 per cent increase in the number of boys less than 15 years of age committing crimes.

The Ceylon Police point out that patrolling on foot is found to be the most effective way by which the police can prevent crime. The reason given by officers for the crime in the worst areas of the districts is the distance of such areas from the nearest police station or the inability of the police to provide adequate patrols. In some districts the activities of the Village Welfare Societies have done much to remove the causes of crime. In other areas where efforts have been made to grow more food there has been less poverty and less unemployment and consequently less crime.

On December 31, 1941, the total number of motor vehicles registered in Ceylon was 29,913 or an average of one motor vehicle to every 203 persons. This includes public and private cars, buses, motorcycles, lorries, tractors, and trailers.(2)

- (2) The report of the Public Roads Administration of State Motor Vehicle Registration for 1941 showed a total of 34,764,996 motor vehicles registered in the United States or an average of one for every 3.79 persons.
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-
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STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS

Beginning with the March, 1940, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a list of Standardized Abbreviations was published in part each month through the month of June, 1940.

In recent months, however, local law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors have had difficulty in deciphering the abbreviations appearing on criminal records forwarded to them by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Therefore, it is felt that this list of Standardized Abbreviations should be again published in this Bulletin in an effort to call to the attention of local police officers, judges, and prosecutors the correct meanings of the abbreviations on criminal records.

One half of the list of abbreviations will appear hereinafter in this issue and the other half will appear in the July-August, 1943, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Abandoning child.....	abndn C
Abandoning wife	abndn W
Abandonment	abndnt
Abduction	abd
Abduction and compelling to marry	abd & comp to mar
Abduction for purposes of prostitution	abd for prost
Abortion	abor (or abrtm)
Absent without leave	A W O L
Abstraction	abst
Abuse or abusive	ab
Abusive language	ab L
Accepting a bribe	accpt brb
Accepting earnings of a prostitute	accept earn of prost
Accessory	acc
Accessory after abortion	acc aft abrtm
Accessory after the fact, receiving	acc R S P
Accessory to burglary	acc burg
Accessory to issuing checks	acc to iss C
Accessory to jail breaking	acc to jl B
Accessory to larceny	acc L
Accessory to murder	acc to mur
Accessory to robbery	acc to rob
Accompanying drunken driver	accyg D D
Accomplice	acopl

Accosting.....	accost
Addict.....	adt
Adultery.....	adlty
Affidavit.....	aff
Affray.....	affr
Affray with deadly weapon.....	affr w D W
Aggravated assault.....	agg A
Agitator.....	agtr
Aiding and abetting crime.....	aid & abt Cr
Aiding and abetting lottery.....	aid & abt lot
Aiding and harboring an escaped prisoner.....	aid & har esc pr
Aiding a prisoner to escape.....	aid pr to esc
Alien Firearms Act.....	A F A
Alien in possession of firearms.....	A in P F
Alimony.....	alimy
Allowing one to drive without a permit.....	allow dr wo prmt
Altering.....	alt
Altering Government obligations.....	alt govt obli
Anarchy.....	an
Annoying and soliciting.....	annoy & solic
Answer.....	ans
Anti-Trust Law.....	A T L
Appropriating.....	approp
Appropriating property in possession of common carrier.....	A P I P O C C
Armed.....	armed
Armed with a dangerous weapon.....	armed W D W
Arrest.....	arr
Arson.....	arn
Arson of personal property.....	arn of per prop
Article of War.....	A W
Assault.....	aslt (or A)
Assault 1st.....	aslt 1st (or A 1st)
Assault 2nd.....	aslt 2nd (or A 2nd)
Assault 3rd.....	aslt 3rd (or A 3rd)
Assault and battery.....	A & B
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	A & B w/i K
Assault and robbery.....	A and rob
Assault and robbery, armed.....	A and rob A
Assault, armed.....	A armed
Assault on Government reservation.....	A on govt res
Assault to kill.....	A to K
Assault to maim.....	A to M
Assault to murder.....	A to mur
Assault to rape.....	A to ra
Assault to rob.....	A to R (or A to rob)
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	A D W
Assault with intent to maim.....	A w/i Maim
Assembling.....	assmb
Assisting.....	asst

Assisting and procuring marriage of insane person..asst & proc mar of ins per
 Assisting in attempt to commit rape..... asst att to ra
 Assisting in keeping a gaming place..... assist keep gam pl
 Assisting prostitution..... assist prost
 Atrocious..... at
 Atrocious assault..... A A (or at A)
 Atrocious assault with intent to kill..... at A W I K
 Atrocious robbery, armed..... at rob a
 Atrocious robbery, unarmed..... at rob u
 Attempt to commit crime..... att to comm cr
 Attempt to influence witness..... att to infl wit
 Attempt to pass counterfeit money..... att to P ctft mon
 Attempt to rape..... att to ra
 Attempted..... att
 Attempted abortion..... att abrtn
 Attempted arson..... att arn
 Attempted assault..... att A
 Attempted assault and battery..... att A & B
 Attempted burglary, 1st degree..... att burg ld
 Attempted burglary, 2nd degree..... att burg 2d
 Attempted extortion..... att ext
 Attempted grand larceny..... att G L
 Attempted larceny..... att L
 Attempted larceny by impersonation..... att L by imp
 Attempted robbery, armed..... att rob a
 Attempted robbery, unarmed..... att rob u
 Attempted sodomy..... att sod
 Attempted suicide att sui
 Attorney..... atty
 Auto..... A
 Auto - hit and run..... auto h & r
 Auto - no city license..... auto no lic
 Automobile theft..... A T
 Awaiting trial - Criminal Court..... W T C C
 Awaiting trial - Federal Court..... W T F C
 Awaiting trial - Superior Court..... W T S C

B

Bad check or bogus check..... B C
 Bail..... bl
 Bail jumping..... bl jpg
 Bank..... bk
 Bank robbery..... bank rob (or BR)
 Barratry..... barr
 Bastardy..... bast
 Battery..... bat (or B)
 Beating..... btg
 Beating hotel bill..... btg hotel bill

Beating way on train.....	btg w on rr
Begging.....	beg
Begging on streets.....	beg on st
Bigamy.....	big
Blackmail.....	blkml
Blasphemy.....	blsmy
Blue Sky Laws.....	B S L
Board Bill beating.....	board bill btg
Bond forfeiture (bond jumping).....	bond forf
Bookmaking.....	bkmkg
Box car burglary.....	box car burg
Breach of Peace.....	B of P
Breaking.....	B
Breaking and entering.....	B & E
Breaking and entering by use of explosives.....	B & E by Ex
Breaking and entering dwelling, daytime.....	B & E dw dt
Breaking and entering in nighttime and petty larceny.....	B & E in NT & PL
Breaking and entering with intent to assault.....	B & E w/i A
Breaking and entering with intent to kill.....	B & E w/i k
Breaking and entering with intent to steal.....	B & E w/i st
Breaking and entering with intent to rape.....	B & E w/i ra
Breaking and entering with intent to rob.....	B & E w/i rob
Breaking and entering railroad car.....	B & E rr car
Breaking and entering showcase.....	B & E showcase
Breaking and entering U.S. mailbox.....	B & E US mlbx
Breaking into dwelling, nighttime.....	B dw nt
Breaking into post-office.....	B into P O
Breaking into store, nighttime.....	B store nt
Breaking quarantine.....	B quar
Bribe.....	brb
Bribery.....	brby
Bribery of athletes.....	brb of ath
Bribery of officials or officers.....	brb of ofc
Bribing.....	brbg
Bucket shops.....	bkt sh
Building code violation.....	bldg code V
Burglary.....	burg
Burglary, 1st.....	burg 1st
Burglary, 2nd.....	burg 2nd
Burglary, 3rd.....	burg 3rd
Burglary and grand larceny.....	B & G L (or burg & GL)
Burglary and larceny.....	B & L (or burg & L)
Burglary and larceny, 1st.....	B & L 1d (or burg & L 1d)
Burglary and larceny, 2nd.....	B & L 2nd (or burg & L 2nd)
Burglary tools, possession of.....	burg tools, poss.
Burning.....	burn
Burning, destroying, etc., insured property.....	burn insu prop
Burning, intent to injure insurer.....	burn to inj insurer
Buying U.S. property.....	buy US prop

C

California Vehicle Act.....	C V A
Car breaking (or burglary).....	car B
Car prowling.....	car prwl
Careless driving.....	care dr
Carnal.....	crnl
Carnal abuse.....	crnl ab
Carnal knowledge.....	crnl kn
Carnal knowledge of female child.....	C K of F C
Carnal knowledge of idiot.....	C K idiot
Carrying.....	C
Carrying concealed deadly weapon.....	C C D W
Carrying concealed weapon.....	C C W
Carrying firearms without license.....	C F w/o lic
Carrying weapon without permit or license.....	C W w/o prmt or lic
Challenging to fight a duel.....	chal to duel
Chauffeur.....	chf
Check.....	chk
Cheating and swindling.....	ch & swd
Child desertion.....	C des
Child neglect.....	C neg
Children.....	chdn
Chinese.....	Chi
Chinese Exclusion Act.....	Ch Ex A
Climbing on railroad cars.....	cl on rr cars
Cocaine.....	coc
Cohabitation.....	cohab
Coin matching.....	C match
Committing indecent act.....	com ind act
Common.....	common
Common assault.....	C aslt (or C A)
Common cheat.....	C ch
Common drunk.....	C D
Common night-walker.....	C N-W
Common nuisance.....	C nuis
Common prostitute.....	C prost
Common receiver of stolen property.....	R S P
Common tramp and pickpocket.....	C T & P P
Communistic.....	Comm
Communistic activities.....	Comm act
Compensation.....	comp
Compounding.....	cmpd
Compounding a felony.....	cmpd fel
Concealed weapons.....	C W
Concealing evidence.....	conc ev
Concealing mortgaged property.....	conc mtg P (or C M P)
Concealing stolen U.S. property.....	conc S US P (or C S US P)
Conducting lottery.....	cond lot

Confidence game.....con g
 Con-man.....con m
 Consorting with prostitute.....consort w prost
 Conspiracy to commit offense against U. S.....consp to comm off v US
 Conspiracy to kidnap.....consp to kdn
 Conspiracy to murder.....consp to mur
 Conspiracy to rob.....consp to røb
 Conspiracy to violate election laws.....consp to V El L
 Conspiracy to violate Inter-Freight Law.....consp to V I-F L
 Conspiracy to violate National Bank Act.....consp to V N B A
 Conspiracy to violate National Bankruptcy Act.....consp to V N Bky A
 Conspiracy to violate National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....consp to V NMVTA
 Contempt.....cmpt
 Contempt of court.....cmpt ct
 Contributing to delinquency of minor.....C to D of M
 Conversion.....conv
 Converting property of another to own use.....C P of A to O U
 Copyright.....cpyrt
 Copyright Laws.....cpyrt L
 Corner lounging.....corner lg
 Corruption.....corpt
 Counterfeiting or counterfeit.....ctfg (or ctft)
 Counterfeiting dies for U.S. coins.....ctft dies for US c
 Counterfeiting license plates.....ctft lic plates
 Counterfeiting minor coins.....ctft minor c
 Counterfeiting securities of U.S.....ctft sec of US
 Counterfeiting signature of payee.....ctft sig
 Counterfeiting U. S. currency and obligations.....ctft US cur & obli
 Court.....ct (or crt)
 Criminal carelessness.....C crless
 Criminal Code.....C C
 Criminal conspiracy.....C consp
 Criminal homicide.....Cr Hom
 Criminal libel.....C lib
 Criminal negligence.....cr neg
 Criminal registration.....cr regis
 Criminally or criminal.....crim
 Criminally receiving stolen property.....C R S P
 Criminally uttering and publishing false (or forged check).....C U & P F C
 Criminally uttering and publishing false instrument.....C U & P Fls I
 Criminally uttering and publishing forged warrant.....C U & P fgd W
 Cruelty to animals.....cr to ani
 Cruelty to children.....cr to C
 Custodian of a bet.....cust bet
 Customs laws.....Cus L
 Cutting.....cut
 Cutting with intent to kill.....C w/i K

Damaging personal property.....dam per prop
 Damaging railroad property.....dam rr prop
 Dangerous.....dang
 Dangerous and suspicious.....D & S
 Dangerous weapon.....D W
 Daytime.....Dt
 Dead tags.....dead tags
 Deadly.....D
 Deadly Weapon Act.....D W A
 Dealing in lottery policy.....deal in lot pol
 Defacing building.....def bldg
 Defacing Government Bonds.....def govt bonds
 Defacing or destroying personal property.....def or dest per prop
 Defacing or destroying public property.....def or dest pub prop
 Defective brakes.....def brakes
 Defrauding.....defr
 Defrauding innkeeper.....defr inn
 Defrauding livery keeper.....defr liv k
 Defrauding the mails.....defr mails
 Delinquent.....delin
 Deportation.....dep
 Deportation proceedings.....dep proc
 Depositing in U.S. post office matter containing
 threat to injure person or property of addressee.....dep in US P O thrt
 Desecration of Sabbath.....desc Sab
 Deserter (Army).....des A
 Deserter (Navy).....des N
 Desertion or deserter.....des
 Desertion of wife and children.....des W & C
 Discharging firearms.....disch F
 Disorderly.....dis
 Disorderly conduct.....D C
 Disorderly house.....D H
 Disorderly person.....D P
 Displaying void operator's license.....dsply void op lic
 Disposing of mortgaged property.....disp of mtg P
 Disposing of stolen property.....disp S P
 Disposition.....disp
 Distilling.....distil
 Distributing communistic literature.....distr comm lit
 Disturbance.....dist
 Disturbing regular worship.....dist reg wshp
 Disturbing the peace.....dist P
 Diverting.....div
 Diverting electricity.....div elec
 Diverting gas.....div gas
 Dope.....dope

Dope on person.....D O P
 Drawing checks without funds.....D C w/o F
 Drawing or exhibiting firearms.....draw or exh F
 Driving.....dr
 Driving away auto without owner's permission.....D A A w/o O P
 Driving car intoxicated.....D C I
 Driving while drunk.....D W D
 Driving without permit.....dr w/o prmt
 Drug addict.....D A
 Drugs.....drugs
 Drunk.....drk
 Drunk and disorderlyD & D
 Drunk and disorderly conduct.....D & D C
 Duelling.....duel
 Dwelling.....dwl
 Dyer Act.....Dyer A
 Dynamiting.....dyn
 Dynamiting inhabited building.....dyn inh bldg

E

Eavesdropping.....Evsdrp
 Election Laws.....El L
 Elimination.....elim
 Embezzlement or embezzling.....embz
 Embezzlement by agent.....embz by A
 Embezzlement by bailee.....embz by B
 Embracery.....embrcy
 Endangering.....endang
 Endangering life or health of child.....endang l or h of ch
 Entering.....ent
 Entering, daytime.....E dt
 Entering, nighttime.....E nt
 Enticing.....entic
 Enticing females under age.....entic fem u age
 Enticing into immoral place.....entic in imm place
 Escaped.....esc
 Escaped convict.....esc convt
 Escaping.....escg
 Escaping Federal custody.....esc Fed cust
 Espionage.....esp
 Evading railroad fare.....ev rr fare
 Evasion or evading.....eva
 Evasion of tax laws.....ev Tax L
 Examination.....exam
 Exhibiting.....exh
 Explosives.....explsv
 Exposing.....expos
 Exposing his person.....exp per
 Extortion.....ext

Failure.....fail
 Failure to answer summons.....fail ans sum
 Failure to assist after causing wreck.....fail asst aft caus wrk
 Failure to obtain license or permit (parading,
 peddling, transporting passengers, barbers, merchants,
 pawn shops, pool room, etc.).....fail to obt lic or prmt
 Failure to provide.....fail to prov
 Failure to provide for child.....fail to prov for C
 Failure to provide for wife.....fail to prov for W
 Failure to report an accident.....fail rpt acc
 Failure to report a felony.....fail rpt fel
 Failure to serve legal process.....fail srv leg proc
 Failure to stop and render aid.....fail to aid
 False.....fls
 False advertising.....fls adv
 False claims.....fls cl
 False fire alarm.....fls fire ala
 False police alarm.....fls police ala
 False pretenses.....F P
 False weights and measures.....flse W & M
 Federal.....Fed
 Felonious or felony.....fel
 Felonious assault.....fel A
 Felonious driving.....fel dr
 Felonious theft.....F T
 Felony warrant.....Fel Wt
 Female.....fem
 Fictitious.....fict
 Fictitious checks.....F C (or fict C)
 Fictitious license plates.....fict lic pl
 Fighting.....fgt (or fight)
 Firearms.....F
 Firearms Act.....F A
 Flourishing deadly weapon.....fl D W
 Forcible entry.....forc ent
 Forfeiture or forfeited.....forf
 Forged or forgery.....forg
 Forgery U.S. money orders.....F US M O
 Forging and passing.....F & P
 Forging doctor's prescription.....F Drs prescrip
 Forging U. S. obligations.....F US obli
 Fornication.....forn
 Fraud.....fr
 Fraudulent.....frd
 Fraudulent instruments.....frd I
 Fraudulent removal of leased property.....frd rem of L P
 Fraudulent voting.....frd voting

Fraudulent negotiable instrument.....frd neg inst
 Fraudulently obtaining signature.....frd obt sig
 Frequenting house of ill fame.....F H I F
 Fugitive other authorities.....F O A
 Further hearing.....F H

G

Gambling.....gamb
 Gambling - cards.....gamb cards
 Gambling devices.....gamb dev
 Gambling - dice.....gamb dice
 Game laws.....Game L
 Gaming.....gaming
 General.....genl
 General principles.....G P
 Given hours.....G H
 Government.....Govt
 Grand.....G
 Grand larceny.....G L
 Grand theft.....G T
 Great bodily injury.....Gr bod inj
 Gross cheat.....gross cht
 Gross indecency.....gross ind

H

Habitual.....hab
 Habitual drunkard.....hab D
 Harboring criminals.....har crim
 Harrison.....Harr
 Harrison Narcotic Act.....H N A
 Health law.....Hlth L
 Held to Grand Jury.....H to G J
 Highway.....hgwY
 Highway robbery.....H R (or hgwY rob)
 Hi-jacking.....hij
 Hobo.....hobo
 Holdup.....hdp
 Holdup with deadly weapon.....hdp D W
 Hop head.....H H
 Housebreaking.....H B
 House of Ill Fame.....H of I F
 House of Prostitution.....H of P

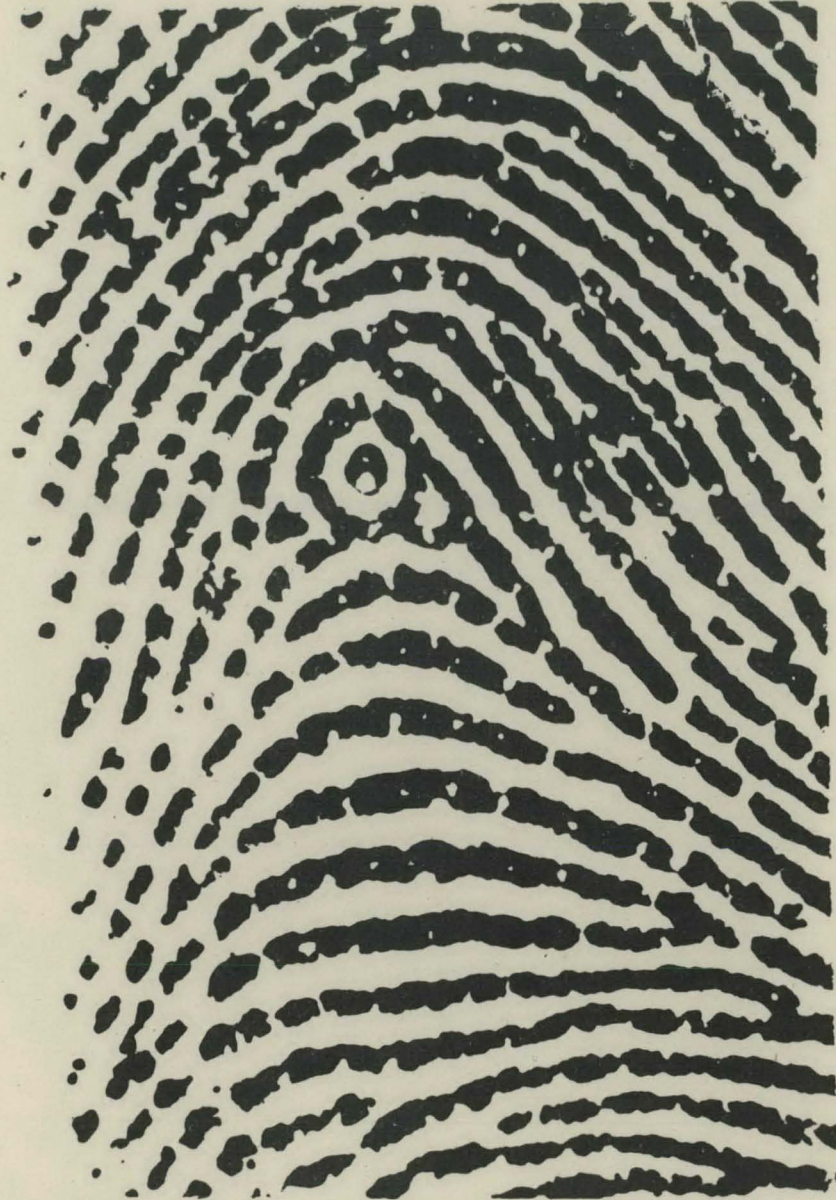
I

Idle.....idle
 Illegal.....illeg
 Illegal business.....illeg busn
 Illegal cohabitation.....illeg cohab
 Illegal dentistry.....illeg dent
 Illegal entry.....illeg ent

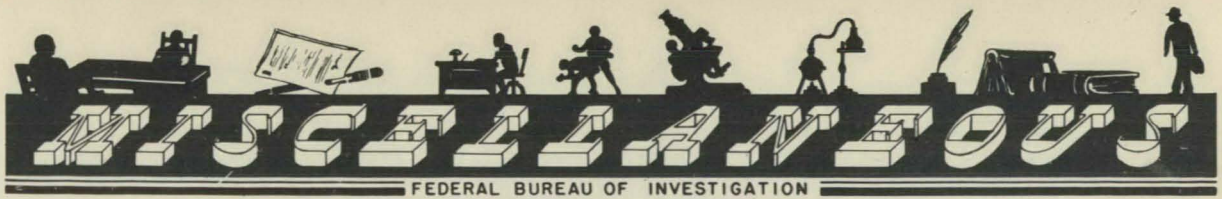
Illegal entry to U. S.....illeg ent US
 Illegal fishing.....illeg fish
 Illegal practice of medicine.....illeg pr med
 Illegal trapping.....illeg trapng
 Illegal wearing of lodge emblem.....illeg wear lodge em
 Illegally wearing U. S. Navy uniform.....illeg wear U S N unif
 Illicit.....illic
 Illicit distilling..... illic distil
 Immoral..... imm
 Immoral entertainment..... imm entnmt
 Impersonating or impersonation..... imp
 Impersonating an officer..... imp ofc
 Impersonation of U.S. officer..... imp US ofc
 Improper state license..... impr st lic
 Incendiarism..... incend
 Incest..... incest
 Incurable or incurability..... incorr
 Indecent..... ind
 Indecent conduct..... ind con
 Indecent exposure..... ind exp
 Indecent liberties..... ind lib
 Indecent liberties with minor child..... ind lib M C
 Indefinite..... indef
 Indians..... Indns
 Infamous..... inf
 Infamous crime against nature..... infa C ag N
 Influence..... infl
 Injunction..... injct
 Inmate disorderly house..... Inm D H
 Instrument..... inst
 Insufficient..... insuf
 Insufficient funds..... insuf funds
 Intent..... int
 Intercourse with a child..... I W C
 Interfering..... interf
 Interfering with an officer..... interf w ofc
 Interfering with Federal Surveyor..... interf w Fed surv
 Interfering with gas meter..... interf w gas mtr
 Internal Revenue Act..... I R A
 Interstate theft..... I S T (or I Th)
 Interstate transportation of prize fight films..... I S Trans. P F Films
 Intimidating Government witness..... intim govt wit
 Intimidation or intimidating..... intim
 Intoxication or intoxicated..... intox
 Investigation..... inv
 Inveterate vagrancy..... invet vag
 Involuntary manslaughter..... I M
 Issuing..... iss
 Issuing fraudulent instruments..... iss fr I

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint illustrated below is interesting because it possesses the minimum requirements of a whorl-type pattern; that is, two deltas and one ridge making a complete circuit.



It is noted that the ridge which makes the complete circuit encloses a dot. The left delta is another dot while the right delta is at a bifurcation. It is true that at the bottom and right side there are ridges which flow into the one which makes the complete circuit. However, they do not spoil the recurves on either side inasmuch as they are not appendages or obstructions in either line of flow.



WANTED BY THE FBI

HARRY RALPH BEVER, with aliases

**BANK ROBBERY - NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE
THEFT ACT - ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER
FEDERAL ESCAPE ACT**



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 40 through 46.

WANTED BY THE FBI

HARRY RALPH BEVER, with aliases

Bank robbery, jail break, kidnaping, auto theft, assault and desertion from the United States Army, all within the space of a few months, were included among the criminal exploits of Harry Ralph Bever, twenty-six year old gunman, who is called "Red" by his associates. This husky, red-haired desperado is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of bank robbery, escape and interstate transportation of stolen automobiles.

Bever is the only member still at liberty of a ruthless trio of thugs who robbed a bank in Cincinnati, Ohio, and became known as the "Happy Hour Gang" in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, where all three were captured after "Red" Bever had brutally shot a soldier in the jaw at the Happy Hour Cafe when he was taunted for not being in uniform himself. Later, these three hoodlums broke out of jail at Cincinnati in company with two demented kidnaper-rapists and terrorized various communities from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Kansas City, Missouri, where Bever's two companions, William Isaac Radkay and Samuel Ricketts, were recaptured by FBI Agents and local police.

Bever has thus far eluded capture and a nationwide manhunt is now being conducted by the FBI to bring about his early apprehension.

"Red" Bever enlisted in the United States Army at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on February 28, 1942, and was sent to Camp Wolters, Texas. He went A.W.O.L. on May 11, 1942, but reported back to Camp on May 24, 1942. He was court-martialed and given thirty days in the guardhouse.

After his release he was transferred to Fort Benning, Georgia, as a cook and on August 3, 1942, he again went A.W.O.L. He changed into civilian clothes and traveled to Miami, Florida, where on August 9, 1942, he met William Isaac Radkay and Samuel Ricketts, whose address he had received by letter from "Buddy" Odell, a member of a gang of robbers in New York.

About three weeks later these three headed for Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon their arrival there about September 1, 1942, they registered at a local hotel using fictitious names. About a week later they moved to an apartment and began to look around for a prospective holdup victim, preferably a bank.

Radkay stole a Plymouth automobile and stored it in a private garage. About October 1, 1942, Bever and Radkay burglarized a hardware store from which they stole an automatic shotgun and two double-barreled shotguns. At their apartment they sawed off the barrels and cut down the stocks of these guns.

Plans were made to hold up the Avondale Branch of the Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, and on October 24, 1942, the three hoodlums "cased" this bank. On October 30, 1942, Bever and Radkay stole a Chevrolet automobile and on Saturday morning, October 31, 1942, Radkay purchased a rifle. They packed their belongings at the apartment in readiness for a quick departure and about seven o'clock that night they drove in the stolen Chevrolet through a blinding rainstorm to the victim bank.

They masked their faces with handkerchiefs and entered the bank. Brandishing guns Bever and Radkay vaulted the partition into the book-keeper's cage, Ricketts standing guard at the door with a shotgun. Employees and customers were ordered to the floor by Bever while Radkay scooped the money from the cash drawers into his shirt. They hurried out of the bank and sped away abandoning the Chevrolet about a mile from the bank where they transferred to the stolen Plymouth. They returned to the apartment about 8:30 P.M. where they counted the loot amounting to \$6,374.00 and split it three ways.

About ten o'clock the same night they left Cincinnati in the stolen Plymouth driving to St. Louis, Missouri, and then to Leavenworth, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. Radkay and Ricketts soon left Bever in Kansas City and after a couple of days Bever caught a train to Omaha, Nebraska, where he stopped briefly and then proceeded on to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to join Radkay and Ricketts again.

At about 10:30 P.M. on November 23, 1942, a United States Army Sergeant on leave entered the washroom of the Happy Hour Cafe, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was followed shortly by Bever who inadvertently dropped his gun on the floor. As he bent over to pick it up Bever remarked "I'm a tough guy" and added a threat to shoot the cafe proprietor daring anyone in the place to evict him. The Sergeant remarked that if Bever was so tough he should be in the Army. At that point Bever drew his gun from the holster and shot the Sergeant through the jaw. He warned the porter to keep quiet and walked back into the cafe telling his woman companion and a soldier who had been drinking with them that they were leaving.

These three took a taxicab to another bar where they had a drink and then proceeded to Bever's hotel room where Bever instructed the soldier to return to the cafe to determine the condition of the Sergeant who had been shot. The soldier returned to the Happy Hour Cafe and reported to the police who had arrived to investigate the shooting. He furnished information as to the probable location of Bever, Radkay and Ricketts, with all three of whom he had become quite friendly.

The Minneapolis and St. Paul Police immediately proceeded to arrest these three, each of whom was staying at a different hotel. Bever and Ricketts were arrested without difficulty but at the hotel where Radkay was located his woman companion engaged the arresting officers' attention momentarily while Radkay slipped out of his coat, made a break and jumped out of a second story window landing on the sidewalk below where he was taken into custody badly injured.

It was determined that all three prisoners were carrying fictitious Selective Service registration cards and were in possession of over \$1600.00 in cash. The questioning of these men and their three women companions by local police and FBI Agents led to a confession by Bever that he had shot the soldier at the cafe.

Information was also developed leading to the location of a Plymouth automobile which proved to have been stolen in Cincinnati, Ohio. A search of this car revealed a repeating rifle, three sawed-off shotguns, a .38 calibre revolver and 17 license plates from five different states. A .32 calibre Colt automatic pistol was found in Bever's room; a similar automatic pistol was in the possession of Ricketts when he was arrested and Radkay had a Luger pistol on his person and a .45 calibre Colt automatic in his room.

It was ascertained that all three had made a trip from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Leavenworth, Kansas, and returned in the stolen Plymouth automobile and a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at St. Paul, Minnesota, by an FBI Agent charging all three with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in connection with this interstate transportation of the stolen car.

Photographs of the prisoners were forwarded to the FBI Office at Cincinnati, Ohio, and identifications were made by witnesses positively establishing Bever, Radkay and Ricketts as the armed robbers of the Avondale Branch Bank. They were then released by the Minnesota authorities to the custody of the Federal Government and were removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 15, 1942, to face bank robbery charges outstanding there against them. Complaints had been filed by FBI Agents before a United States Commissioner at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 30, 1942, charging them with violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute.

While incarcerated at the Hamilton County Jail, Cincinnati, Ohio, Bever, Ricketts and Radkay became friendly with Clarence and Albert Parsons, brothers, who had been sentenced by the United States District Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 23, 1942, to serve seventy-five years each for violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute. At approximately 5:20 P.M. on February 12, 1943, these prisoners plugged up a drain and partially flooded their cell block. They called for a guard and demanded a mop which was furnished by a trusty who then called a Deputy Sheriff.

The Deputy brought a mop bucket and opened the main cell gate which in turn unlocked individual cells occupied by Bever, Ricketts, Radkay, and the Parsons brothers who immediately rushed the Deputy, overpowered him, removed his keys from his person and locked him in a cell. Three of the prisoners proceeded to another cell block where they overpowered another Deputy and then waited at the main cell gate until the turnkey opened the gate. He was attacked and beaten into unconsciousness.

They entered an office and forcibly placed the dispatcher in an isolation cell. A prison matron was also locked up and then all five

prisoners took an elevator to the fourth floor of the county building where they forced an employee to direct them to the first floor. They struck him several times and jumped out of a window to a garage roof from which they dropped to the ground.

They ran to the nearest intersection and dragged a man and his wife out of their car and drove away in it. The car owner immediately notified the police. This car was soon abandoned and another was stolen. The latter was seen in Eden Park and pursued by a police officer who fired at the fleeing prisoners but they eluded him and then wrecked the car and abandoned it escaping on foot. A police blockade around the park proved fruitless.

Complaints were promptly filed on February 12, 1943, by FBI Agents charging Bever and the others with violation of the Federal Escape Act.

Bever, Radkay, and Ricketts separated from the Parsons brothers shortly after the prison break. On the night of February 16, 1943, a Cincinnati doctor left the Bethesda Hospital and went to a nearby parking lot for his car. A man, later identified as Radkay, approached the car stating, "We want to see you, Doc." As the doctor opened the car door Bever appeared and pushed his way into the front seat. The doctor blew the car horn but when the bandits threatened to cut his throat he obeyed Bever's instructions to get into the rear of the car with Ricketts. Bever then took \$60.00 in currency from the doctor's billfold along with his A and C ration books and the doctor was forced to lie on the car floor while the car was driven through town.

When they stopped they ordered the doctor to accompany them into a house and took him to the basement where they robbed him of another \$30.00 and forced him to lie on the floor while Bever bound him with wire. They left shortly thereafter and the doctor was soon able to free his hands. He dragged himself up the basement steps where he secured a stick of wood which enabled him to hobble across the street where neighbors called the police.

On February 17, 1943, officers of the Cincinnati Police Department arrested Clarence and Albert Parsons in an abandoned house in the outskirts of Cincinnati in the company of two minor girls.

On February 18, 1943, the kidnaped doctor's wife and the Cincinnati Police Department received anonymous notes postmarked Louisville, Kentucky, advising that the doctor could be found tied up in the basement of a vacant house. Diagrams were set out to aid in locating the place.

The three thugs had driven to Louisville, Kentucky, in the Chrysler automobile stolen from the doctor. After a couple of weeks they headed toward Kansas City, Missouri, in a Pontiac they had stolen at Louisville. Exhaustive investigation by the FBI and local officers resulted in definite information that Ricketts and Bever and probably Radkay were in the Kansas City

area. Information was developed that they might appear at a certain address in Kansas City, Missouri, on February 26, 1943.

The fugitives appeared but they eluded capture when they drove their car over the curb and down the sidewalk amid gunfire from riot guns, rifles and revolvers. They collided with a police car, crashed into a brick wall and finally escaped on foot after wrecking the car against a tree. This car proved to be the Pontiac they had stolen in St. Louis, Missouri, and numerous articles belonging to the previously kidnaped Cincinnati doctor were recovered from it.

The subjects succeeded in making their getaway by stealing another automobile but the police and Agents of the FBI continued to close in and on March 1, 1943, two alert FBI Agents recognized fugitive Radkay on a Kansas City street and promptly took him into custody. Immediate investigation resulted in locating the hotel where Radkay and his two companions had been hiding out but the latter had again made a getaway.

Inquiry continued throughout the night and at dawn on March 2, 1943, officers of the Kansas City Police Department accompanied FBI Agents on a raid of an apartment building at which time fugitive Ricketts was arrested when found hiding in the basement of this building.

On March 4, 1943, Radkay and Ricketts were returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and on March 19, 1943, were sentenced in United States District Court to twenty years each for violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute and five years each for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, these sentences to run concurrently.

The indictment with respect to Bever on these same charges remains outstanding. An intensive nationwide search is being conducted by the FBI and local law enforcement agencies to bring about the early apprehension of Bever as the fifth and last member of the escaped gang.

It has been reported that Bever becomes irrational when under the influence of liquor. In addition to the shooting of the soldier at Minneapolis, Minnesota, it has been ascertained that while Bever was A.W.O.L. from the United States Army in May, 1942, he approached a patron in a bar in Kansas City, Missouri, and without provocation assaulted him, slugging him from behind. This victim was carried away in an unconscious state never having seen his attacker but witnesses identified the assailant as Bever.

A description of this fugitive follows:

Name and aliases:

Harry Ralph Bever, with aliases:

Harry Ralph Beaver, Ralph Bever,
Larry Dugan, L. J. Dugan, Larry James
Dugan, Fred Matthews, "Red"

FBI Number - 2,413,512

Description:

Age	26 years (born September 13, 1916, Mill Grove, Missouri)
Height	5' 9 3/8"
Weight	175 pounds
Eyes	Gray-green
Hair	Red, wavy
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium stocky
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	2 years high school
Occupation	Cook, laborer, bell hop, porter
Scars and marks	Tattoo, double heart and letters "RED" right arm, 4 small scars right wrist, vaccination left arm, 1/2" scar right upper lip, scar left side neck and lobe left ear
Peculiarities	Bushy red eyebrows, 1 gold-crowned tooth upper right, teeth in poor condition, occasionally wears rimless glasses, DANGEROUS
Relatives	Oswa Bever, father, 115 East 33rd Street, Kansas City, Missouri Mrs. Blanche Mae Green Bever, mother, 115 East 33rd Street, Kansas City, Missouri Dixie Dean Garret, divorced wife, 3029 Harrison, Kansas City, Missouri Thomas Eugene Bever, brother, 3424 Harrison, Kansas City, Missouri

CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Harry Ralph Bever, #37095, arrested Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, March 29, 1941; charge, investigation; disposition, released, March 31, 1941.

As Harry Ralph Bever, #7194, arrested Police Department, Ontario, California, August 17, 1941; charge, exhibiting deadly weapon; disposition, released to Sheriff's Office, San Bernardino, California.

As Harry R. Bever, #48886, arrested Sheriff's Office, San Bernardino, California, August 19, 1941; charge, exhibiting deadly weapon, disposition, 75 days.

As Ralph Harry Bever, #37095, arrested Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, February 8, 1942; charge, investigation; disposition, released February 9, 1942.

*As Ralph Bever, #13096, arrested Police Department, Terre Haute, Indiana, September 23, 1942; charge, United States Army deserter; disposition, released to United States Army, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

As Larry Dugan, #34865, arrested Police Department, Minneapolis Minnesota, November 24, 1942; charge, investigation; disposition, released to Police Department, St. Paul, Minnesota.

As Harry Ralph Bever, #35117, arrested Police Department, St. Paul, Minnesota, November 24, 1942; charge, suspicion, robbery; disposition, released to United States Marshal, St. Paul, Minnesota.

As Harry Ralph Bever, #5442, arrested United States Marshal, St. Paul, Minnesota, December 4, 1942; charge, bank robbery; disposition, lodged county jail, released to United States Marshal, Cincinnati, Ohio.

As Harry Ralph Bever, #---, arrested United States Marshal, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1943; charge, bank robbery, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; disposition, lodged county jail, escaped February 12, 1943.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at St. Paul, Minnesota, on November 27, 1942, charging subject as Harry Ralph Bever with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in that he did, on or about November 9, 1942, unlawfully transport a stolen automobile in interstate commerce from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Leavenworth, Kansas, knowing same to have been stolen.

An indictment in two counts was returned by a Federal grand jury at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the February, 1943, term charging subject Harry Ralph Bever and others with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in that they unlawfully transported a stolen automobile from Cincinnati, Ohio, through the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, and thence to Minneapolis, Minnesota, knowing same to have been stolen and also charging subject Harry Ralph Bever and others with violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute in that they did on or about October 31, 1942, unlawfully rob the Avondale Branch of the Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 13, 1943, charging subject as Harry Ralph Bever with a violation of the Federal Escape Act in that he did, on February 12, 1943, escape from the Hamilton County Jail, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was being held in custody for Federal authorities.

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

*Represents notation unsupported by fingerprints.



COMMUNICATION PRIORITIES

As a matter of information to law enforcement officers throughout the Nation, there is set forth hereinafter a copy of Order No. 27-A, Part 1722, of the Board of War Communications establishing precedence for telegraph messages essential to the war effort for public safety:

Whereas the Board of War Communications has determined that the national defense and security and the successful conduct of the war demand that certain telegraph messages relating to the war effort and public safety be given preferred handling:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Board by Executive Order No. 8964 (1) of December 10, 1941, prescribing regulations governing the preference and priority of communications, and by Executive Order No. 9089 (2) of March 6, 1942, prescribing regulations governing the use, control, supervision and closing of stations and facilities for wire communications:

It is hereby ordered, as follows:

1722.1 Precedence. Effective February 15, 1943, all wire-line telegraph, cable and radio-telegraph carriers shall upon specific designation by the sender give precedence in the handling of telegraph, cable, and radio-telegraph messages in accordance with the provisions of and in the order set forth below:

- (a) "U.S. Urgent." To apply to domestic and international messages filed by the War and Navy Departments and to international messages filed by the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.
- (b) "O.P. Priority." To apply to domestic and international messages filed only by the War and Navy Departments.

- (c) "Priority." To apply to domestic and international messages filed by the State, War, or Navy Departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice and to any other domestic message requiring immediate transmission for war purposes or to safeguard life or property and which relates to one or more of the following matters:

Immediate dangers due to the presence of the enemy.

Emergency communications in connection with actual military or naval requirements.

Hurricane, flood, earthquake, or other disaster.

Messages designated "U.S. Urgent," "O.P. Priority," and "Priority" shall interrupt the transmission of all telegraph messages of lower precedence.

- (d) "Rapid." To apply to any domestic message which requires prompt transmission and delivery for the national defense and security, the successful conduct of the war, or to safeguard life or property and which involves matters of the following type:

Important governmental functions.

Machinery, tools, or raw materials for war plants.

Production, movement, and diversion of essential supplies.

Maintenance of essential public services.

Supply, movement, and diversion of food.

Civilian defense or public health and safety.

1722.2 Procedure for Indicating Priorities. The priority indicators "U.S. Urgent," "O.P. Priority," "Priority," and

"Rapid" should be written by the sender in the "To" space immediately before the address on messages being transmitted over commercial circuits. They are to be transmitted in plain language.

1722.3 Other Messages. Messages not designated with one of the foregoing priorities shall be handled in accordance with legally established classifications and tariffs on file with the Federal Communications Commission.

1722.4 Definition of Domestic Messages. As used in this Order, domestic message means any telegraph message originating in the Continental United States and destined to a point in the Continental United States, Canada, or Mexico.

1722.5 Priorities Procedures. The Federal Communications Commission is hereby requested and authorized in cooperation with the carriers concerned to evolve procedures and routines to effectuate the precedence and requirements set forth in this Order.

1722.6 Violations. Any sender of a telegraph message who wilfully obtains or attempts to obtain priority for a telegraph message by fraudulently designating such message as a priority message or by furnishing false information to any telegraph carrier for the purpose of obtaining a priority, shall be subject to appropriate governmental action.



ALABAMA - Charles O. Hunter, Sheriff, Winston County, Double Springs, succeeding W. M. Bonds

James Smith, Ch. of Police, Eutaw, succeeding W. H. Hardy

E. W. Stewart, Sheriff, Fort Payne

O. P. Reagan, Sheriff, Gadsden

L. V. Dobbs, Ch. of Police, Jasper, succeeding B. B. Speed

J. M. Abney, Sheriff, Lafayette

Benjamin Anderson Corum, Sheriff, Lawrence County, Moulton

Vernon P. Thomas, Ch. of Police, Scottsboro

Henry Jones, Sheriff, Scottsboro

H. L. Parsons, Ch. of Police, Stevenson, succeeding L. L. Arnold

Rhette G. Parker, Sheriff, Tuscaloosa County, Tuscaloosa

Lee Goodwin, Ch. of Police, Tuscumbia

R. L. Gardiner, Ch. of Police, Union Springs, succeeding Joseph Pickett

J. L. Pickett, Sheriff, Bullock County, Union Springs

CALIFORNIA - Stanley Williams, Acting Ch. of Police, Albany, succeeding Lloyd Jester

Charles B. White, Ch. of Police, Bell, succeeding W. B. Steele

Thomas H. Perkin, Ch. of Police, Escondido, succeeding Porter Meek

Errol Ray, Ch. of Police, Fowler, succeeding Ralph W. Donaldson

Francis French, Ch. of Police, Montague

Robert Tracy, Ch. of Police, Oakland, succeeding Bodie Wallman

W. H. Forward, Sheriff, Butte County, Oroville

Jack Ryan, Ch. of Police, Oxnard, succeeding Glenn H. Waggener

John Balma, Ch. of Police, Redding

Roy S. Duggins, Sheriff, Shasta County, Redding

Jesse P. Hansen, Ch. of Police, Soledad

Harvey Bigelow, Sheriff, Trinity County, Weaverville

A. W. Kimerer, Sheriff, Sutter County, Yuba City

CONNECTICUT - Harold G. Hill, Ch. of Police, Suffield

DELAWARE - Leroy C. Hill, Acting Ch. of Police, Newark, in absence of William H. Cunningham

GEORGIA - J. L. Murray, Ch. of Police, Arlington, succeeding C. B. Reeves

Robert Yawn, Ch. of Police, Chauncey, succeeding C. C. Roberts

W. H. Southers, Ch. of Police, Dalton, succeeding Burgan H. Butler

F. K. Stancil, Sheriff, Pickens County, Jasper, succeeding Joseph M. Poole

GEORGIA (Continued)

Robert Grinstead, Ch. of Police, Rentz, succeeding William H. Coleman
Gus Elliott, Ch. of Police, Sardis, succeeding R. L. Sikes
James Elvin Wiley, Ch. of Police, Thomson, succeeding R. B. Clark
Lewis F. Davis, Ch. of Police, Waynesboro, succeeding John E.
Hankinson

ILLINOIS - Z. R. Graves, Sheriff, Marshal County, Lacon, succeeding the late
Scott Osborne
Edward J. Feldmann, Ch. of Police, Maywood, succeeding Richard W.
Bailey

INDIANA - Clarence May, Ch. of Police, Bedford, succeeding A. M. Rainbolt
Robert Livingston, Ch. of Police, Grandview Heights
William C. Bates, Ch. of Police, New Albany, succeeding Orville
Condra
Harry T. Everett, (National Police Academy graduate) Ch. of Police, South
Bend, succeeding William K. Ingram
Forrest Braden, Ch. of Police, Terre Haute, succeeding Cary M. Thompson
Milo Maloy, Ch. of Police, Warsaw

KANSAS - M. S. Harley, Sheriff, Cherokee County, Columbus, succeeding
Clarence E. Burger

LOUISIANA - Allen Hundley, Jr., Ch. of Police, Eunice, succeeding the
late Allen Hundley, Sr.
Peter Cuccia, Ch. of Police, Independence

MARYLAND - H. Leslie Carlin, Ch. of Police, Rockville

MASSACHUSETTS - George Yarsley, Jr., Ch. of Police, East Longmeadow

MICHIGAN - Homer Hillaker, Sheriff, Tuscola County, Caro, succeeding the
late Lewis Massoll
Otto Buder, Sheriff, Kalamazoo County, Kalamazoo, succeeding Charles K.
Struble
Edgar Shaffer, Sheriff, Arenac County, Standish, succeeding Mrs. John
Johannes

MINNESOTA - Sigvart Kirkness, Ch. of Police, Detroit Lakes, succeeding the
late Bert Clemens
Fred U. Day, Sheriff, International Falls, succeeding the late Hugh
Reidy
Lester Bangston, Ch. of Police, Kandiyohi
Noel Proulx, Sheriff, Red Lake Falls, succeeding Carl A. Kankel
Paul Braun, Ch. of Police, West St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI - Harry Fowler, Sheriff, Panola County, Batesville, succeeding
Wesley Whitten
William Herbert Chilton, Ch. of Police, Yazoo City, succeeding the
late K. P. Parks

MISSOURI - Willard Ross, Ch. of Police, Brookfield
Clay Marks, Ch. of Police, Canton, succeeding John Madden
Leo Widmer, Sheriff, Keytesville
H. F. Kitchen, Ch. of Police, Parma, succeeding Jesse Webb
Henry Lovelace, Ch. of Police, Steele, succeeding L. W. Weaver

NEBRASKA - Bernard L. Illian, Sheriff, Albion
Guy Kinnaman, Sheriff, Alma
Ralph Emerson, Sheriff, Arthur
Carl H. Dovel, Ch. of Police, Auburn
Harvey H. Kuenning, Sheriff, Auburn
James G. Fredrickson, Sheriff, Bassett
Bert Watson, Sheriff, Beaver City
William E. Gustin, Ch. of Police, Blair
Claude Collins, Sheriff, Butte
Fred A. Rasmussen, Ch. of Police, Cozad
Clarence J. Lane, Ch. of Police, Crawford, succeeding C. W.
Eschenbrenner
Robert Millard, Ch. of Police, Fremont
Ed Strobe, Ch. of Police, Friend
Frank Whitney, Sheriff, Fullerton
Harry A. Hulse, Sheriff, Geneva
Fred Beutler, Ch. of Police, Gordon
Herbert Hann, Sheriff, Grand Island
Charles U. Umphenour, Sheriff, Harrison
Adolph Meyers, Acting Ch. of Police, Hastings, succeeding George
Maul
Elmer Rhoades, Sheriff, Kearney
Henry Waldrop, Ch. of Police, Kearney, succeeding Lloyd Frank
Theodore H. Piepo, Sheriff, Nelson
Oran Van Cleve, Ch. of Police, Ogallala
Robert G. Hall, Sheriff, Ord
Edward Patatch, Sheriff, Schuyler
Willis Blaker, Ch. of Police, South Sioux City
A. B. Chase, Sheriff, Springview
George Harphan, Ch. of Police, Superior, succeeding J. Dugger
A. L. Porter, Sheriff, Trenton
William Kelly, Ch. of Police, Valentine
Art Jones, Sheriff, Valentine
John Tesar, Sheriff, Wilber

NEW JERSEY - Orville B. Cox, Ch. of Police, Hackettstown, succeeding
Judson Wiley
John S. T. Sommerrock, Acting Ch. of Police, Ridgewood, in absence
of R. Floyd Tremper
Ivar J. Petersen, Acting Ch. of Police, Roselle, succeeding the late
Bert M. Avery
John Pick, Ch. of Police, Waldwick, succeeding Frank C. Holley, Sr.

NEW YORK - Chester Borngraver, Ch. of Police, Angola, succeeding Morris
Crawford

NEW YORK (Continued)

Kenneth F. Wick, Sheriff, Otsego County, Cooperstown
Seymour A. Cole, Ch. of Police, Fulton
William Freeman, Acting Ch. of Police, Green Island
John F. Weingart, Sheriff, Chautauqua County, Mayville, succeeding Roy
L. Chadwick
A. P. Meeks, Ch. of Police, Philadelphia, succeeding the late William
L. Leuze
Carlton H. Marshall, Ch. of Police, Sherill
Wesley Dudley, Ch. of Police, Theresa

NORTH CAROLINA - W. G. Honeycutt, Sheriff, Mitchell County, Bakersville

Charles M. Watson, Sheriff, Watauga County, Boone
Freeman Hayes, Sheriff, Transylvania County, Brevard
Frank Hyatt, Sheriff, Swain County, Bryson City
Ralph Neill, Sheriff, Yancey County, Burnsville
J. P. Bradley, Sheriff, Macon County, Franklin
Neil R. Kitchens, Sheriff, Clay County, Hayesville
F. D. Dalton, Sheriff, Henderson County, Hendersonville
John Goodman, Sheriff, Ashe County, Jefferson
J. P. Ramsey, Sheriff, Madison County, Marshall
Rich C. Chapman, Sheriff, Burke County, Morganton
L. L. Mason, Sheriff, Cherokee County, Murphy
G. E. Brewer, Sheriff, Graham County, Robinsonville

NORTH DAKOTA - Ira Wooster, Sheriff, Mountrail County, Stanley

OKLAHOMA - Quinton Blake, Ch. of Police, Ada, succeeding Raymond M. Rains

Andrew Orr, Sheriff, Chandler
Andrew W. Jelsma, Sheriff, Logan County, Guthrie
L. J. Hilbert, Ch. of Police, Oklahoma City

OREGON - Malcolm E. Keyes, Sheriff, Wheeler County, Fossil, succeeding
E. J. Kelsay

R. G. Sabin, Sheriff, Gold Beach, succeeding P. W. Smith
J. W. Barney, Ch. of Police, Hillsboro, succeeding W. W. Weaver
Robert M. Robinson, Ch. of Police, LaGrande
James H. Catton, Ch. of Police, Newberg, succeeding A. V. Casteel
Guy Griswold, Ch. of Police, Newport
Sidney McCarter, Ch. of Police, North Bend
Dewey F. Hannon, Ch. of Police, St. Helens, succeeding Harry Houser

PENNSYLVANIA - Harry Anderson, Ch. of Police, Beaver, succeeding Lyse C.
Kimple

Paul Brazack, Ch. of Police, Belle Vernon, succeeding Frank Camino
N. E. Jackson, Ch. of Police, Blawnox, succeeding Regis Whalen
Charles S. Holleran, Ch. of Police, Braddock, succeeding Richard J.
Butler
Howard J. Young, Ch. of Police, Conway, succeeding Frank D. Whelan
J. Arthur Spang, Ch. of Police, Vandergrift, succeeding Ralph E.
McIntire

RHODE ISLAND - James O'Leary, Sheriff, Bristol County, Bristol
Clifford Bailey, Ch. of Police, Coventry
Aubrey S. Dunn, Ch. of Police, New Shoreham
James Lynch, Sheriff, Washington County, West Kingston
Edgar C. Turcotte, Ch. of Police, Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA - W. S. Dukes, Ch. of Police, Branchville
J. Lawton Malphrus, Acting Ch. of Police, Ridgeland, succeeding Bill
Thomas

SOUTH DAKOTA - V. C. Fisher, Sheriff, Britton
Virgil Chambers, Sheriff, Burke
Robert T. Kappen, Sheriff, Canton
Mae Campbell, Sheriff, Chamberlain
Theodore Shoemaker, Sheriff, Custer
Ted J. Kelley, Sheriff, Deadwood
Merle Melstad, Sheriff, Desmet
T. A. Williams, Sheriff, Faulkton
Friday E. Simpson, Sheriff, Fort Pierre
August Klindt, Sheriff, Gann Valley
Clyde F. Warden, Ch. of Police, Gregory
Joe Reilly, Sheriff, Beadle County, Huron, succeeding John Boyle
F. H. Goodspeed, Sheriff, Ipswich
Simon Simonsen, Ch. of Police, Menno, succeeding Albert J. Bender
Roy W. Haas, Sheriff, Miller
Carl Almond, Ch. of Police, Miller, succeeding Linell Haigh
William Morrow, Sheriff, Mitchell
W. L. Jordan, Sheriff, Onida
R. F. Elliott, Sheriff, Parker
John C. O'Reilly, Sheriff, Philip
Ben Howe, Sheriff, Salem
A. E. Chalmers, Sheriff, Timber Lake
Andrew Schmidt, Sheriff, Tyndall
Dennis Sullivan, Ch. of Police, Vermillion, succeeding H. A. Fowler
Henry O. Johnson, Sheriff, Webster
H. B. Hemmelman, Sheriff, Wessington Springs
Sam Harris, Sheriff, White River
Gil Ohlson, Sheriff, Woonsocket
Harry Coates, Sheriff, Yankton
Ray Rosman, Ch. of Police, Yankton, succeeding Ed Sampson

TENNESSEE - W. O. Walker, Sheriff, Obion County, Union City

TEXAS - B. D. Ikard, Sheriff, Archer City, succeeding C. P. Pryor
Dan Lunsford, Ch. of Police, Cameron, succeeding Gene Smith
Mrs. Sarah White, Sheriff, Cameron, Milam County, succeeding Walter
White
C. R. Kelley, Sheriff, Kent County, Clairemont, succeeding B. J. Smith
W. P. St. Clair, Sheriff, Comanche County, Comanche, succeeding Wid
Spivey
Lee Howard, Sheriff, Floyd County, Floydada, succeeding Fred Clark

TEXAS (Continued)

Dusty Rhodes, Sheriff, Tarrant County, Fort Worth, succeeding
A. B. Carter

Bert Bunnel, Sheriff, Graham, succeeding H. C. Williams, Jr.
W. R. Chilton, Ch. of Police, Lamesa, succeeding Jack Phinizy
Jack Ellington, Ch. of Police, Midland, in absence of Lon H. Tyson
W. M. Steward, Ch. of Police, Mission, succeeding Jess L. Avinger
W. E. Angley, Sheriff, Cochran County, Morton, succeeding Tom C.
Standefor

Aubrey Redfearn, Sheriff, Mount Pleasant, succeeding Earl W.
Albright

Charles Trimble, Sheriff, Gaines County, Seminole, succeeding J. E.
Greenwood

Sam Floyd, Sheriff, Lynn County, Tahoka, succeeding B. L. Parker
Jake Long, Sheriff, Parker County, Weatherford, succeeding J. Turner

VERMONT - Dewey Perry, Sheriff, Chittenden County, Essex Junction
Arthur W. Hansen, Ch. of Police, Fair Haven
Geno N. Franzoni, Sheriff, Rutland County, Rutland

VIRGINIA - Robert F. Craft, Ch. of Police, Clifton Forge, succeeding
John W. Huffman
William J. Kean, Ch. of Police, Harrisonburg, succeeding Hillyer J.
Boice
Sam Dishman, Sheriff, King George County, King George, succeeding
T. C. Payne
W. H. Kelly, Ch. of Police, Williamsburg

WASHINGTON - W. Brice Shaw, Ch. of Police, Aberdeen, succeeding A. M.
Gallagher
P. E. Haislip, Ch. of Police, Davenport, succeeding John F. Pebles
L. G. Payne, Ch. of Police, Dayton, succeeding Charles W. Shoekley
Harry A. Smith, Ch. of Police, Ephrata, succeeding C. A. Blanchard
Joseph A. Lefebvre, Ch. of Police, Granite Falls
H. L. Root, Ch. of Police, LaCenter, succeeding H. L. Post
Dudley McLean, Ch. of Police, Moses Lake, succeeding Charles L. Abell
George Clark, Ch. of Police, Oakville, succeeding Cole Younger
Roy L. Kelly, Ch. of Police, Olympia, succeeding Richard H. Bryan
George Workman, Ch. of Police, Pe Ell, succeeding Leonard T. Bennett
Rex Hamilton, Ch. of Police, Soap Lake, succeeding H. E. Woodward
Sam Meyer, Ch. of Police, Sprague, succeeding Joe Monaghan
Bert Ellis, Ch. of Police, Springdale, succeeding Roy Woods

WEST VIRGINIA - Perry Wilson, Ch. of Police, Charles Town, succeeding
D. H. Ambrose
E. S. (Bill) Thompson, Ch. of Police, Dunbar
P. H. Odell, Ch. of Police, East Bank, succeeding J. F. Becher
J. C. McDonald, Ch. of Police, Junior, succeeding V. G. Ware
H. H. Ramsey, Ch. of Police, Nitro, succeeding E. S. Thompson
Clyde Zonker, Ch. of Police, Wellsburg, succeeding P. W. Arthurs

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, 7, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Brown, D. K.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston, Massachusetts	Hennrich, C. E.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo, 2, New York	Little, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, 90, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, 1, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, 9, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, 26, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Hostetter, D. S.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson, 112, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Stein, C. W.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4636	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, 2, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, 3, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, 32, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, 3, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3520	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk, 10, Virginia	McSwain, G. R.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City, 2, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Vogel, R. C.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, 5, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Johnson, H. K.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Kramer, R. P.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, 3, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, 17, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, 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, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, 1, Calif.	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Lopez, J. M.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, Guy	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 . . .



HARRY RALPH BEVER

With Aliases

**BANK ROBBERY - NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER - FEDERAL ESCAPE ACT**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 40 through 46.

