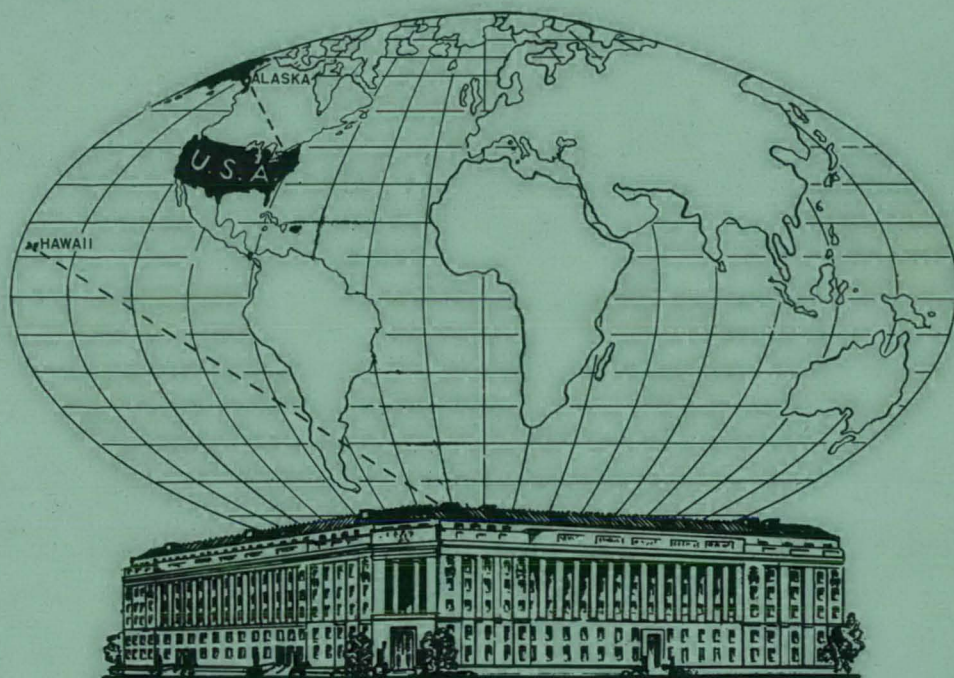


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

October



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

Vol. 9

No. 10

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:-

- 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. 9

OCTOBER 1940

NO. 10

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

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

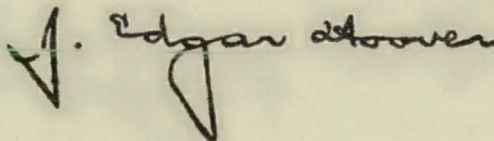
I am indeed encouraged to see that so many of the FBI National Police Academy Associates realized the tremendous problems facing law enforcement today and made a special effort to attend the annual retraining program now in progress at Washington, D. C.

The problems being discussed at this retraining session are the most vital that have ever been presented to the National Police Academy since its inception. Our discussions this year do not deal with solving local problems alone -- they concern law enforcement problems of National Defense.

This year the majority of the Associates returned to Washington to attend the retraining sessions. Considered on a National basis this is indeed heartening as those in attendance represent not only each of the forty-eight States of the Union, but also the Panama Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.

Acting as the coordinating agency in all matters dealing with espionage, sabotage and violations of the neutrality regulations, in accordance with the Directive issued by the President on September 6, 1939, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has enjoyed a favorable position to see at first hand, from a National standpoint, the obstacles which must be overcome to meet the great responsibilities of the present emergency.

We can convey personally to the FBI National Police Academy graduates attending this retraining session a panoramic picture of the complex problems confronting police officers in America as we prepare to defend our internal security. Their discussions will further cement today's unity in our profession.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

THE PRESENT TASK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Address delivered by

John Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,
before the 47th Annual Convention, International Association
of Chiefs of Police, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, over Red Network
of the National Broadcasting Company, at 11:15 a.m., CST,
September 9, 1940

The annual conferences of the International Association of Chiefs of Police are typical of democracy at its best. Here we who represent law enforcement convene to determine how best we can meet the challenges that lie ahead. Since our last meeting, the days have been filled with problems of importance and with difficulties that have at times seemed overwhelming. The future will present even greater emergencies which will test our utmost ingenuity and our energy.

In recent months, the world's complexion has materially changed. Nations of men once free have been cruelly crushed under a heel of might. Green fields have been reddened with freedom's blood and proud landmarks have been reduced to ashes. Transcending a vast expanse of ocean, the hostilities of the Old World have disturbed our own peaceful shores.

Today, America has become the battleground of foreign agents. They spin their webs of alien philosophies to ensnare America, and in darkness weave insidious plans to scuttle our national defense. To counter and attack these vicious forces is the present task of law enforcement. Never have we had such responsibilities or opportunities. By protecting the rights of the citizens of this Nation, we are preserving the security of America.

We of law enforcement already are aware of the potential dangers that menace every community in the land. These increased burdens on law enforcement produce an open invitation to the underworld to plunder and destroy. However, the threats of the underworld are of little consequence today compared to the threats of subverters who are bent on undermining and weakening our Nation, leaving it vulnerable to open attack.

There is no difference between the ruthless dictator of the criminal underworld and the high-handed political dictator of the upper world. Both deal in avarice, in greed, in lust for power, in mass murder and in blood purges. We in America believe that prison or the electric chair is the place for such menaces to civilization. If we would protect America, we must determine that no group of espionage agents or subverters, and no coalition of paid anti-American propagandists shall sway us from our American way of life.

Long before the present threat to our national security, law enforcement began to place its house in order. But much remains to be done. In times like these, to have widespread public cooperation, law enforcement must have widespread public confidence. When a law enforcement

officer or a public official will sell his honor and integrity to the underworld, he will also sell his country's honor to a foreign agent for a price. Law enforcement cannot hope to cope with lawlessness unless it first emulates law and order.

Recently, the FBI was the target of widespread vituperation inspired by Communists and racketeers, aided by a few persons in both high and low places who seemingly had no desire to learn the truth. The "smear campaign," designed to discredit the FBI and wreck public confidence in its mission, was planned by a group of Communist termites and furthered by their ever-willing fellow travelers and stooges. While they sought destruction, they were, of course, claiming their Constitutional rights of assembly and free speech. To the credit of the American people, their malicious lies were recognized and discounted. We of the FBI knew their charges were false and so did you. We of law enforcement have no love for the slimy racketeering, revolution-inciting ways of the Communist and the Bundsman and we realize that law enforcement will be maligned so long as these propaganda purveyors are allowed to revolt against our way of life.

Last September, the President of the United States designated the FBI to coordinate the attack against the foreign foes within our gates. The President called upon all law enforcement to assist the FBI in this task and to refer to it matters involving espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of our neutrality regulations. Never has law enforcement responded so promptly or so efficiently and I am glad of this opportunity to thank each of you men of law enforcement for the splendid manner in which you have assisted the FBI in this important task.

That there is a "Fifth Column" in America is an acknowledged reality; that it does menace America is an established fact; that it must be met is the determination of every decent American. A "Fifth Column" of destruction following in the wake of confusion, weakening the sinews of a nation and paralyzing it with fear can be met only by the nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement. All America must determine that these foreign interlopers shall not establish themselves behind masquerading fronts.

I am happy to report that today we of law enforcement are better prepared to meet these foes than we were when America found herself embroiled in armed conflict in 1917. Obviously, the forces of the FBI, despite its far-flung ramifications, are relatively small compared with the job that must be done. The common task of law enforcement, therefore, has been to unify its efforts and coordinate its endeavors on every front. This has been achieved to an extent which has exceeded our expectations. In every locality of the Nation, conferences have been held between ranking law enforcement officials and the FBI, to perfect the machinery of internal security, which today is functioning as one agency in handling complaints involving our national defense. Night and day, your officers and those of the FBI are quietly working in the closest cooperation in investigating complaints of activities allegedly inimical to our Nation's interests.

I always have abhorred the idea of a national police. Time after time I have pointed out that the only effective system of policing which this Nation wants and needs, is a cooperative local, county, State and Federal law enforcement. Today, this is an accomplished fact, and we have done it in the American way. We recognize that the maintenance of our internal security is a joint responsibility. Together we will handle situations as they arise in a calm, impartial manner. There is need, however, for continued coordination of effort.

Unfortunately, in a few States efforts have been made by persons not fully cognizant of the magnitude and technical character of this task to create superstructures of agencies between local law enforcement and the FBI to handle or direct these matters. This can never be, if our internal security is to be best served. There must be a direct and free flow of contact between all law enforcement agencies and the FBI. That is why I am happy today to meet with you members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. We of the FBI want your ideas, assistance and cooperation so that together we may better do our job. We will have frequent occasion to meet together and to utilize your facilities in our national program of protection against the activities of the "Fifth Column." I intend to continue to look to you for your advice and guidance and in turn the entire resources of the FBI are always available to you.

The effectiveness of our efforts cannot be gauged by screaming headlines of dragnet arrests of spies, saboteurs and subverters. Best results cannot be obtained by blatant statements of sweeping accusations against individuals or groups without legal and competent evidence to support such charges. The preservation of our internal security is too serious a task and too sacred a trust to permit it to be used as a springboard for self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity seekers. You know as well as I that such methods accomplish nothing except to console amateur reformers and pseudo Sherlocks. Counterespionage becomes effective only when foreign agents are placed under surveillance, their contacts observed, their methods of communication established, and sources of information ascertained and later controlled. The Nation need have no fear that professional law enforcement officers of long experience will be moved by any emotional surges of prejudice and passion.

Complaints of espionage, sabotage and subversive activities have been received by the thousands since the outbreak of hostilities last September. On one day alone, 2,871 complaints poured into the various FBI offices throughout the Nation. The surging wave of patriotism which followed the declaration of a limited national emergency, encouraging as it is, has its dangers. Unbridled activities and loose statements of individuals investigating subversive activities are distinctly un-American, no matter how patriotic the aims. The vigilante method is distinctly contrary to American ideals of justice.

It is not necessary for our citizens to take the law in their own hands unless and until law enforcement breaks down. That, it will not do! The handling of matters dealing with espionage, sabotage and subversive

activities is a task which must be entrusted to experienced officers of law enforcement, if the desired results are to be secured. Citizens' groups could more effectively and expeditiously achieve their patriotic purposes if their energies were directed toward strengthening and supporting the law enforcement agencies in their communities rather than in seeking to take over their duties and powers.

We of law enforcement must remember that our Nation has been formed of many different racial and national types. We must not allow misled, emotionally-guided, or gossip-minded individuals to direct acts of nuisance and oppression against persons of different nationalities.

During the past war, a foreign name often aroused suspicion and oppressive action. Already there have been accusations based purely upon racial backgrounds. The great masses of our people of foreign extraction repudiate and abhor the very sentiments expressed by the power-crazed demagogues who would inject into America the deadly virus of Communism, Nazism, and Fascism. The fact that America has been a melting pot is seized upon as a weakness by strategists and dictators abroad. Little do they realize the strength welded by this fusing of peoples who love the democracy of the United States and hate the oppressions of other lands. The very fact that our ancestors sought a new life in America is proof that they would not wish to transplant here the terror and tyranny that was left behind in the Old World.

In charting our course for the future, we must keep in mind that it is better to prevent than to detect. The common task of law enforcement demands not only a preparedness program but a program of prevention. I would urge every Chief of Police in America to immediately take steps to survey the utilities in his community. Nothing would be so devastating as the pollution of a city's water supply. The destruction of power utilities and fuel supplies could be just as demoralizing as the scream of the dive bomber. Civil defense plans are as vital as war plans. Every facility of the FBI is available to assist you in this task.

We all join in the hope that our Nation will never again find itself at war. Should that time come, however, the armed services of the country can be expected to fulfill their missions. The task of law enforcement, which in reality is the first line of defense, will be to protect our country's sources of supply and the internal forces which will insure victory.

The headlines of past months have emphasized in every possible manner the vital need for training in all fields in the methods of modern warfare. All the equipment that the Nation could possibly afford would be of no practical value unless men were trained to use it effectively. Law enforcement some years ago recognized the necessity for this training in its own field. As a result, this Association has played a vital role in the development of the FBI National Police Academy.

The success of the Academy has exceeded our fondest expectations. Its some 500 graduates have given a great impetus to widespread police training schools in every section of the country. Our forces have become training conscious and the state of preparedness which law enforcement has reached is a justifiable source of pride to those of us who have recognized through the years the needs of a "West Point in Law Enforcement."

The FBI National Police Academy has now met that need. It has already proven to be a powerful unifying force. In but little more than five years highly-trained peace officers have returned to their home towns, constituting an encircling ring of protecting outposts. They have taken to their own departments a nation-wide viewpoint of present problems.

So far the major emphasis of my remarks has been directed toward internal defense from the so-called "Fifth Column," with its spies, saboteurs and softeners of public morale. In other years, I have dealt with crime and its treatment. There is little difference between the conniving of the foreign foe within our gates and the filth and scheming of the criminal underworld. The methods that stopped the gangster, kidnaper, and bank robber remain the same. The formula is a simple one; superior manpower, superior equipment and superior training.

Typical of all law enforcement, the FBI has assumed more responsibilities and a greater volume of work than in any other period of our history. Yet, the past year has been the most successful ever experienced: more convictions were secured; more cases were handled; greater services were rendered to you men of law enforcement through the Identification Division, the Crime Laboratory, the FBI National Police Academy, and through training activities. Beyond these tangible achievements lies the fact that law enforcement is still a good investment for the taxpayers' money. During the past year, for every one dollar which was spent on the regular work of the FBI, over eight dollars were returned to the taxpayers in fines, savings, and the recovery of stolen property.

Naturally, I am proud of the record of the FBI. You, too, share in this pride because the FBI is your central service agency and it symbolizes your own accomplishments. You have helped us to achieve, as I hope we have helped you. And, at this time, I extend to you and your associates my heartfelt appreciation for the splendid response you have given our every request. While offering our thanks we continue to offer our services.

The enjoyable reflection on past attainments should serve as an inspiration for greater achievements in the future. We must press on to make America secure for our men, women and children. But, first, we must make it unsafe for all spies, saboteurs, enemy agents, Communists, Bundists, and the entire breed of hellish conspirators who have been spawned in the fetid swamps of European hate.

In the present conflict, fortunately, law enforcement has powerful allies. The honest workingman and the honest employer, the true American, whether by birth or by naturalization, owes it to his Nation, to

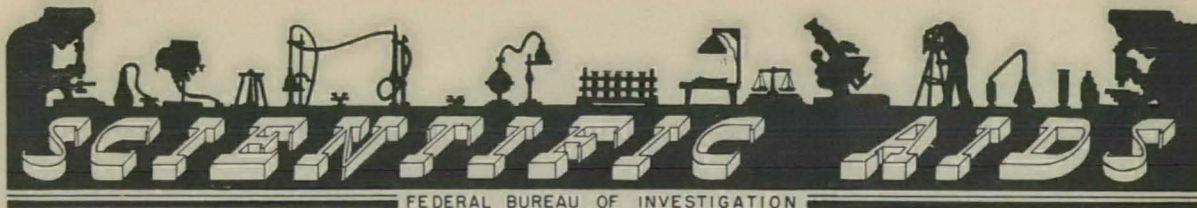
his family and to his God to stand by the land which protects him. Such real Americans must unite in telling everybody who assails the principles upon which our country was founded that if they do not appreciate what America stands for, then they should go to the lands which foster the foreign isms they preach. This country has no place for the subverter or for the dictator-lover, no matter under what innocent-appearing guise he may masquerade his activities!

Freedom of the press, of speech, and of thought, conceived by the founders of this Nation as a vital part of this country's heritage, were intended for honest persons seeking a land of liberty, and not for crooks or dictators, spies or traitors, Communists or Bundsmen. To these malefactors, the Constitution is merely a scrap of paper, not a symbol of liberty and freedom. They use the Constitution as a shield to protect themselves while they seek to kill, plunder and destroy our American way of life. Let us not be beguiled by their smoke screens or their perversion, too often concealed under a false front of alleged civil liberties.

As a peace loving people, we have not emphasized an effective state of preparedness. We have been lulled into an unsafe sense of security by the subtle propaganda that has been unleashed in America. As a result, our defenses both physical and moral have been neglected. Fortunately, now in the face of a national emergency, we are developing a real state of preparedness that will defy and overwhelm any external enemies or internal plotters who would destroy this glorious Nation.

In the past we have failed to recognize and to attack the menaces that abound. This does not apply solely to equipping armies or navies. There is not a law enforcement agency in the land that has not felt the ax of false economy at one time or another. There are few cities in America today which have provided their police departments with adequate compensation, sufficient personnel and modern equipment. Now is the time to build up the forces of law enforcement, and put them on a basis that will enable us to meet every emergency. It is of utmost importance that every police department's personnel be raised to the maximum quota in order that it may properly assist the FBI in dealing with "Fifth Column" activities.

In surveying the advances of our profession, we can take pride in the thought that today we are united. Inspired by the sacredness of a common task, law enforcement presents a solid phalanx of courage and integrity ready, if need be, to stop at no sacrifice to carry out our assignment of protecting America. I am certain that in this national emergency the country can feel safe in the knowledge that its internal defenses are manned by these gallant, skilled, self-sacrificing, patriotic law enforcement officers, trained in modern methods and vitalized by the spirit that has made America great -- the spirit that will continue to make our America endure and conquer every foe from within or without. We dedicate ourselves to this task!



IDENTIFICATION BY TEETH

Fingerprints are today recognized as the best and simplest means of identification. They possess the three necessities in a perfect system of identification: characteristics in great variety, individualism, and permanency -- to a certain degree. They are formed before birth and continue throughout a lifetime, and are among the last of the tissues to disintegrate in the general decomposition of the body. Law enforcement, however, is oftentimes faced with the problem of identification after the dismemberment, mutilation, and decomposition of the body. It is in such cases that the teeth play an important part in the identification of remains, often resulting in definitely establishing identity when other means have failed. Several cases of this type have come to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in recent years.

There are records of identification by teeth as early as the fifteenth century. It is not a new science, but during recent years dentistry has been of immeasurable assistance to law enforcement. Dentists throughout the country have cooperated with the forces dedicated to law and order and have both officially and unofficially indicated their willingness to be of greater service.

Practically every dentist in the country has a wealth of technical knowledge, as well as excellent filing systems in many instances, which is available as a constant source of information. We should learn of the assistance which dentists can render and we should accept their invitation to call upon them when the occasion presents itself. It is with this thought in mind that this article is written.

Full details concerning the discovery of the skulls pictured in Exhibit 1, Page 10, were carried in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Volume 5, Number 3, March 1, 1936, Page 3, in the article entitled "Three Unidentified Dead - Their Possible Identification Through Dental Work."

The local dentist may be able to furnish information that will ultimately solve the most difficult case, particularly so where the identification of remains is concerned. There are some rare cases where teeth impressions left at the scene of the crime have, when compared with those of a suspect, resulted in solution. This is a thought to bear in mind, but it is much more important that law enforcement officers adopt the policy of giving immediate attention to the teeth as one of the first investigative steps especially in fugitive cases and in those cases which require identification of remains.

Teeth as a Means of Identification

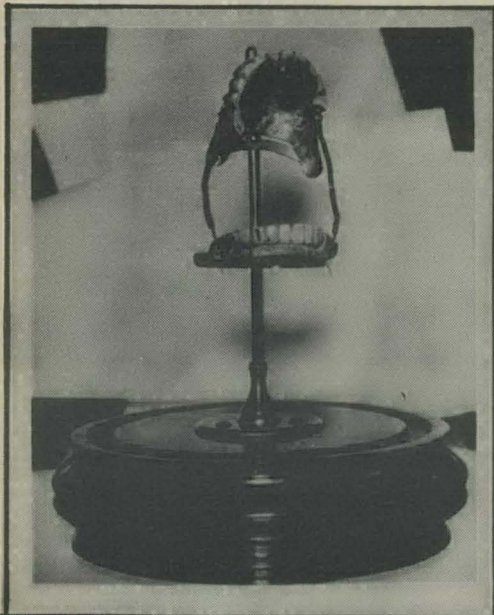


PERSONAL IDENTIFICATIONS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED BY IDENTIFYING DENTAL WORK PERFORMED ON THE SUBJECTS. EVEN UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PRECLUDE IDENTIFICATIONS THROUGH OTHER MEANS, SUCH AS PERSONS BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION, OR DEAD FOR ANY APPRECIABLE LENGTH OF TIME, WHERE FINGERPRINTS ARE ENTIRELY DESTROYED AND OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION ARE IMPOSSIBLE, IDENTITY MAY YET BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH AN IDENTIFICATION OF DENTAL WORK OF THE DECEASED.

IN THE CENTER, ABOVE, IS A PICTURE OF THREE HUMAN SKULLS FOUND, MAY 1935, IN MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, EACH PUNCTURED BY BULLET HOLES. TO THE LEFT OF THIS PICTURE IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THESE SKULLS BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF AN ADULT FEMALE, SHOWING PROTRUDING TEETH AND ALSO FILLINGS IN THE UPPER TEETH. ON THE RIGHT, ABOVE, IS A VIEW OF ANOTHER OF THESE SKULLS, BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF A BOY, SHOWING GOLD BANDS

ON THE UPPER TEETH AND A PORTION OF AN INNER BAND ON THE LOWER TEETH. THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE BODIES WILL DEPEND GREATLY UPON THE IDENTIFICATION OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED ON THESE PERSONS WHILE LIVING. THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ENCOURAGES THE MAINTAINANCE OF COMPLETE AND ACCURATE RECORDS OF ALL DENTAL WORK PERFORMED SO THAT SUCCESSFUL IDENTIFICATIONS THROUGH TEETH MIGHT BE GREATLY ENHANCED.

PICTURED BELOW AT THE LEFT, IS A SET OF FALSE TEETH, ONCE THE PROPERTY OF AND WORN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON. APPRECIATION IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO DOCTOR WALTER A. RATH, WHO PERMITTED THIS PHOTOGRAPH TO BE MADE. AT THE RIGHT, BELOW, J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND A GROUP OF OFFICIALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION ARE EXAMINING A MOULAGE CAST OF TEETH.



Teeth as a Means of Identification

Bleached skeletons, remains dragged from a watery grave, dismembered bodies, charred remains removed from furnaces and bodies which have been covered with alkalies or acids to prevent identification are a few of the challenges to law enforcement. In murder cases the problem of "corpus delicti" is ever present. It is in these cases that the dentist can often supply the missing element -- identity.

The Grace Budd case which gained Nation-wide attention some years ago resulted in stimulating dental consciousness in officers who had given little thought to the subject theretofore. The facts have been so widely publicized that it is only necessary to say that the missing element -- "corpus delicti" -- was supplied when dentists compared the teeth found in the skull of a dismembered body with the dental chart of ten-year-old Grace Budd and pronounced them identical. Although Albert H. Fish had confessed to the atrocious murder and had pointed out the location of the body, which when located was a mere skeleton, the problem of proving the identity of the victim after six years in a shallow grave remained. The solution was found in forensic dentistry.

With no thought of presenting a technical discussion, a review of some of the cases which have come to the Bureau's attention in recent years may suggest possible applications of dentistry in perplexing cases which are now being investigated by police departments, sheriffs' offices and state police throughout the country.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY OF JOHN HAMILTON BY DENTAL WORK DONE IN INDIANA STATE PENITENTIARY

Information was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that John Dillinger, six men and three women were located at a summer resort known as Little Bohemia, located near Rhineland, Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934. Special Agents were immediately dispatched to that vicinity in order to apprehend Dillinger and his associates. The Special Agents arrived at the Little Bohemia Resort that evening and surrounded the place. Their presence was prematurely disclosed by a barking dog which warned the occupants of the resort. They sought to escape in a blaze of gunfire, and were successful.

Subsequent to this time, information was received that one of the men who had been present with Dillinger was John Hamilton who had participated in a number of the group's lawless activities. Hamilton was injured in the gunfire, having been shot in the liver. The bullet had mushroomed, and the gang was unable to obtain the needed medical assistance for him. Hamilton was taken to a saloon in Chicago, Illinois, but the syndicate which operated the saloon refused to permit him to stay, and he was then taken to Aurora, Illinois, where he stayed in the apartment of a friend of the gang. Because of lack of proper medical attention, gangrene developed in the wound and Hamilton died a short time after his arrival at Aurora, Illinois, about ten days after he had received his injury at Little Bohemia. He was buried by his friends at a place estimated to be about ten miles south of Aurora, Illinois.

In order to obliterate all identifying marks Hamilton's body having been placed in the grave was covered with the contents of ten cans of lye and water then poured on top of the lye for the purpose of disfiguring all distinguishing characteristics. The grave was covered by a roll of rusty wire. This was the tombstone. His burial suit was blue serge and his hat was thrown into the grave.

Upon information being received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 23, 1935, Special Agents sought to find Hamilton's grave and, if possible, identify him. After some time and considerable labor, the body was discovered on August 28, 1935, buried in a grave between three and four feet deep, near Aurora, Illinois. Dr. F. M. Groner, coroner, and J. B. Thorsen, undertaker, Yorkville, Illinois, examined the body. They found that it was that of an adult male, possibly a little less than forty years of age, measuring five feet, eight and one-half inches in height, and the weight was indicated as approximately one hundred sixty pounds. The waistline as indicated by the belt was thirty-six inches. There were not sufficient remaining bones of the right and left hands to determine whether there had been any amputations. The lye and water had done its work. The features were disfigured -- the hands were gone. Elimination of further search for this criminal depended upon establishing the identity of these remains. The circumstances under which the body was found were identical with information which assisted in locating it, but there was still a possibility that it was not Hamilton.

Further examination of the body disclosed that the teeth had perhaps suffered least from the lye and were in good condition. There were small silver fillings in some of the teeth and it was suggested that Hamilton's teeth had been charted or recorded at one time.

It was known that the dental authorities at the State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana, retained an accurate chart of the work done on the teeth of the inmates of this Institution. The dentist who filled one of John Hamilton's teeth furnished a complete chart made at that time which coincided perfectly with the teeth taken from the body. Upon examination, he identified the work as his own. Thus, final identification of Hamilton was made by his teeth.

TEETH PRINTS IN APPLE CAUSE CONFESSION

The following notation which tells its own story concerning identification by teeth impressions was found on the back of an old fingerprint card in a recheck of our Identification Division:

"Arrested on suspicion of committing two burglaries in this city and arrested with Number 155. At one (burglary) they had eaten apples leaving one partly eaten with teeth marks. On arrest it was found that Hotaling's teeth matched marks found on apple. Confessed to burglaries here and all over Southern part of State. Will say that as a fingerprint operator I have lost out, identification of these fellows was made by teeth marks left in an apple that one of them, Hotaling, had eaten when in the

house. On being picked up on suspicion our Chief, who is a retired dentist, took a wax impression of their mouths and found that both impressions matched. When this was shown them they confessed....."



Exhibit 2
Moulage cast of an apple core bearing teeth impressions

FREDERICK WILLIAM (BILL) BURGESS
MISSING PERSON

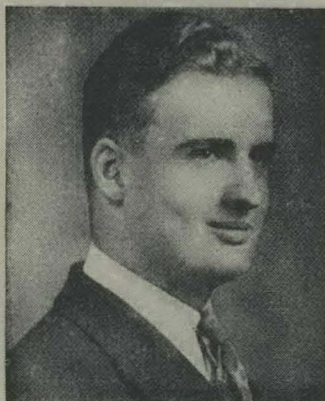
Frederick William Burgess, who was better known to his friends and associates as "Bill," 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Burgess of Cincinnati, Ohio, was last seen at his dormitory, Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 12:30 P. M. on Saturday, November 13, 1937. He was attending Harvard Law School and was in excellent health and spirits when last seen. Twelve hours later his hat and overcoat were found on the subway bridge over the Charles River. Several persons who stated that they heard cries for help about 12:50 A. M. on November 14, 1937, gathered on the subway bridge near the Boston end and obtained assistance from the river police who made a hurried search of the immediate spot of alleged disappearance and subsequently covered the entire surrounding area. A diver later covered the floor of the Charles River, reporting that it was smooth and even with a slight covering of silt and that there were no wrecks or objects capable of holding a body down.

Suspecting that her son had been kidnaped, inasmuch as there was no apparent reason for his voluntary disappearance, Mrs. Burgess reported the details of his disappearance to the FBI on December 15, 1937. An investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the disappearance of Bill Burgess involved a violation of a Federal Law over which the FBI has primary jurisdiction was conducted immediately, and in the course of the routine investigation it was learned that the Burgess' family dentist, George E. Bratten, possessed a dental chart of Bill Burgess. In the course of the investigation over 75,000 circulars bearing the photograph and identifying data concerning the missing young man were distributed. A reproduction of the dental chart was an integral part of these descriptive data. (See Exhibit 3 shown below)

\$500.00 REWARD

Offered by Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

FOR INFORMATION RESULTING IN THE LOCATION OF
FREDERICK WILLIAM (Bill) BURGESS
Of Cincinnati, Ohio



DESCRIPTION

Age—21 (Born February 21, 1916)

Weight—165 lbs.

Height—5 feet 8 inches

Hair—Fine, slightly wavy, brown

Eyes—Blue

Eyebrows—Black

Eyelashes—Noticeably long and black

Build—Stocky

Complexion—Clear and ruddy

Teeth—Even and white

Features—Clear cut

Marks—Small line scar on abdomen

Clothing—Blue flannel coat, grey trousers

HANDWRITING SPECIMEN

Love to you and father,

Bill



Bill Burgess, of Cincinnati, a student at Harvard Law School, was last seen at his dormitory, Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass., at 12:30 noon, Saturday, November 13, 1937. He was in excellent health and spirits. His hat and overcoat were found twelve hours later (12:50 A. M.) November 14, 1937, on the Subway Bridge near Boston end. The river police state that it has been definitely established that his body is not in the river. There was no reason for voluntary disappearance.

Anyone in possession of information concerning the whereabouts of this student is urged to communicate with the

Superintendent of Police, Boston, Mass., Edward W. Fallon,
Telephone—Kenmore 6700.

Exhibit 3

Circular distributed in an attempt to locate Burgess

At 10:55 A. M. on February 6, 1938, William D. Foley and Charles J. Gilbert, employees on the icebreaker "Francis" sighted a body floating about forty feet from the locks of the Charles River Dam. The body was taken from the water at 11:15 A. M. Having remained in the water from November, 1937, to February, 1938, the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, and identification through ordinary processes was impossible. The teeth, however, their gold fillings and other dental work were in a perfect state of preservation. At 4:30 P. M. on February 6, 1938, Dr. Frederick A. Keyes, Secretary of the Dental Board of Boston, Massachusetts, was called upon to examine the teeth. Dr. Keyes conducted his examination and dictated his findings to Dr. Arlie Bock of Harvard University. Dr. John J. Brickley, to whom the body had been turned over, and Drs. Keyes and Bock then compared Dr. Keyes' findings with the dental chart which had been reproduced on the circular distributed by the FBI and agreed that the teeth of the decedent were identical with those described on the dental chart of Frederick William Burgess. Positive identification was the result of this examination. (See Exhibit 4 below)

				NAME <i>William Burgess</i> ADDRESS <i>728 Ridgeway Ave.</i> TELEPHONE REFERENCED <i>Mr. F. A. Burgess</i> ESTIMATE			
DATE	NO.	DESCRIPTION	TIME	DEBIT	CREDIT		
					DATE	AMOUNT	BALANCE
<i>July</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>Gold 4⁵ 5⁵ 12⁵ 13⁵</i>					
<i>July</i>	<i>532</i>	<i>Gold 29⁵ 28⁵ 20⁵ 21⁵</i>					
<i>"</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>Amal. 15⁵ 18⁵ 31⁵</i>					
<i>Sept.</i>	<i>2636</i>	<i>6 gi. 3 1-5</i>					
<i>Feb.</i>	<i>1637</i>	<i>Interproximal X-rays</i>					
<i>"</i>	<i>2237</i>	<i>Amal. 15 1-5</i>					

THE KOHLHAAS CO., CHICAGO. IN REORDERING SPECIFY FORM 0020 PUNCHED

Exhibit 4
Dental chart of Frederick William Burgess prepared by
Dr. George E. Bratten

DENTAL CHART AND MOULAGE CAST CLUE IN SEARCH FOR IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT WITNESS

It was several years after the disappearance of an important witness in a Government case that the FBI was requested to institute an investigation to locate him. The information which was developed almost conclusively proved that he had been killed a short time before the day set for his appearance at the trial.

To definitely establish this, the investigation was requested continued for the purpose of locating the body. By now the body was a skeleton, of course, and the dental work, if any, would have to serve not only as a means of positive identification but as an investigative aid in speedily eliminating the numerous skeletons found in remote locations.

Therefore, the first step in the investigation was to ascertain whether the unfortunate witness had been attended by a dentist and, if so, whether charts had been made indicating in detail the work performed. The identity of his dentist was readily developed and fortunately, in addition to the chart set out below, he had retained an excellent cast of a bridge worn by the deceased. Thus, through the splendid cooperation of this dentist several moulage casts (Exhibit 6, Page 17) of the victim's bridge-work were obtained. Thus, the Agents assigned to this case had a tangible and positive means of identifying the skeleton of the victim if and when it was located.

7:30 8 8:30 9 9:30 10 10:30 11 11:30 12 12:30 1 1:30 2 2:30 3 3:30																No.	Phone
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16																Name	
UPPER																Address	
RIGHT SIDE LEFT SIDE																Business Address	
LOWER																Recommended by	
32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17																Remarks	
DATE	TOOTH	OPERATION	MATERIAL														
Aug. 5 '30	31	Prep for full veneer															
" 6	29	"															
Aug 12	31	Prep max pattern															
Oct 16	5	D.O. Inlay															
Oct 30		Prophy last															
		Ball															
Apr 21, 32		Prophy last															
Apr 28, "	10	P. 11 Crown															
May 9		Prophy last															
MAR 21, 32		Ball															
July																	
June 28-1933		on acct															

Dent. pres. to quarters

LINDBURG-STYLE B-FORM 1

Exhibit 5
Dental chart of Government witness

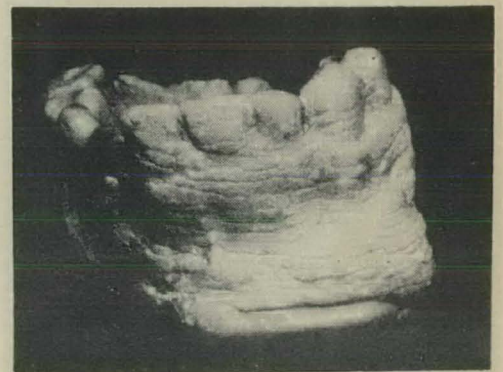
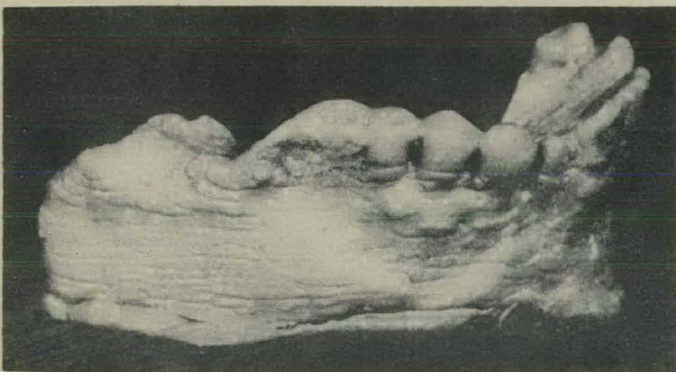


Exhibit 6
Moulage casts of bridge worn by Government witness

BROOKE HART - KIDNAPING

On the evening of November 9, 1933, Brooke Hart, age 22, a graduate of the University of Santa Clara and a son and partner of Alexander J. Hart, one of San Jose's wealthiest merchants, disappeared about six o'clock. His failure to arrive at home on time caused his family to become uneasy. At about 9:30 P. M. that evening a telephone call was received from San Francisco, advising Mr. Hart that his son, Brooke, was being held pending the payment by him of \$40,000 in ransom.

The investigation conducted in this case by Special Agents of the FBI resulted in the arrest on November 15, 1933, of Thomas H. Thurmond at 7:30 P. M., while he was making a telephone call in a telephone booth. He made a complete confession of the kidnaping and implicated his cohort, John M. Holmes, who was also arrested that day in San Jose.

The confession of these two criminals disclosed that they had kidnaped Brooke Hart on November 9, at 6:00 P. M., and driven him to the San Mateo Bridge, where they killed him and bound his arms with wire and, after attaching some bricks to his body, threw the body into San Mateo Bay. Holmes and Thurmond then proceeded to write the ransom notes and make the telephone calls in negotiating the payment of \$40,000 in ransom.

At midnight, November 27, 1933, Thurmond and Holmes, who were being held in State custody, were taken by a mob and lynched.

The body of Brooke Hart was recovered in San Francisco Bay, November 27, 1933. The clothing of the victim had been eaten away and identification was difficult. It was by means of the teeth that the body was positively designated as that of Hart. The victim's dentist, Dr. J. R. Conner of San Jose, had recently done some dental work for him and as a result had a complete chart of his teeth. He aided by supplying this chart showing the teeth examined and the work done thereon. All of this tallied perfectly with the mouth of the victim and proved the most conclusive means of identifying him.

DENTAL IMPRESSIONS OF CRIMINAL RECORDED IN PEANUT BUTTER

The Sheriff's Office, Fairfax, Virginia, while engaged in the investigation of a case of attempted murder and attempted robbery, found that the criminal had helped himself to some peanut butter, leaving the spoon from which he had eaten at the scene of the offense. The impressions of his teeth were rather clearly defined in the peanut butter.

Later, a suspect was taken into custody and the investigating officer suggested the possibility of comparison of the suspect's teeth prints with those left in the peanut butter. He took the suspect's dental impression and transmitted this, together with the spoon containing the peanut butter, to the Technical Laboratory of the FBI.

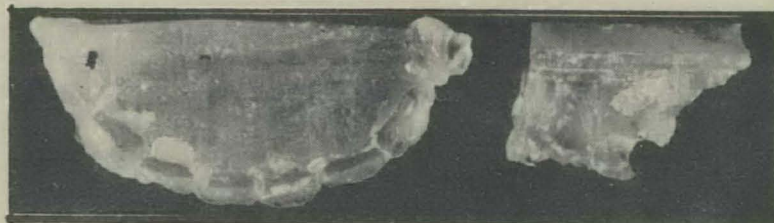


Exhibit 7
Suspect's teeth impressions

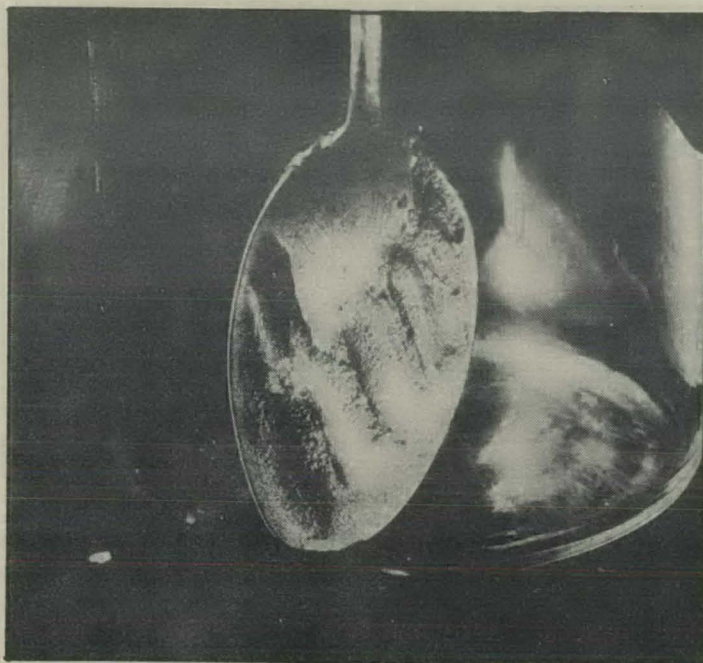


Exhibit 8
Teeth impressions of criminal left in peanut butter at the
scene of the crime

After overcoming many technical difficulties in reproducing the impressions in moulage, the Laboratory was able to report on February 16, 1938, as follows: ".....the teeth impressions left in the peanut butter appeared to be similar to the teeth impressions formed by the suspect's central and lateral incisors of the upper jaw....."

It is to be realized, of course, that due to the nature of the recording substance - the peanut butter - it was impossible to make a positive identification in this case, but to say the least it presents an additional possibility to the investigator.

VICTIM OF MODERN BLUEBEARD IDENTIFIED BY TEETH

State Forest Guard Harry St. Jermain started walking from his fire tower station on September 30, 1930, to repair a telephone line which had gone dead. As he was walking along with his dog, his attention was attracted to a spot in the woods by the dog's peculiar actions and St. Jermain, thinking that the dog might have flushed a deer, followed him into the woods. At a point about eighty yards north of the spot at which he left the county road to enter the woods, he discovered the body of a woman which was badly decomposed; in fact, little remained except the skeleton form. He immediately notified the authorities and an investigation was begun to identify the deceased.

Since the body was found nearest the town of Lac du Flambeau, investigation was made in this vicinity and it was learned that no one had been reported missing. Due to the circumstances, everyone who lived in and around Lac du Flambeau was a possible suspect. Although there were numerous leads, it was learned that one George W. E. Perry had recently spent several weeks at the Parker Resort, which is located about two miles south of Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, with his wife and that this couple departed from the resort on July 6, 1930, and that at the time of her departure, Mrs. Perry was dressed similarly to the dead woman. This information, of course, was only an investigative lead and by no means positive identification of the body.

Due to the fact that the body was found on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, the FBI instituted an investigation concerning George W. E. Perry and the result of that investigation reminds one of the activities of the Bluebeard of fiction. In conducting the investigation, it was ascertained that Perry, a railroad engineer from the State of Wisconsin, had a wife and three children living there. He deserted them and launched forth on the career of a modern Bluebeard.

In January of 1930 Perry met and wooed a Cleveland seamstress. He told her he was the black sheep of a wealthy family and that he would fall heir to a fortune of \$869,000 as soon as he was married and settled down. She believed him and they were married. He lived with her awhile and then sought new fields to conquer. In Chicago he inserted an advertisement in the newspapers for a woman companion with an automobile to take a trip to California. Mrs. Cora Belle Hackett answered the advertisement, according to her friends, under the impression that the advertiser was a woman. She listened to the same story of the ne'er-do-well scion of the wealthy family to which the seamstress had succumbed. Mrs. Hackett also yielded to his blandishments and on June 16, married Perry. She sold what little property she had, borrowed money from her friends and supposedly started to California in her Studebaker car with Perry. They drove to the Parker Resort in Wisconsin and spent three weeks there.

It seemed probable that the body which was found was none other than that of Cora Belle Hackett, but positive identification was necessary. Dr. Edward L. Miloslavich of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was called in for post-

mortem examination. As a result of this examination Dr. Miloslavich gave as his opinion the fact that death was undoubtedly caused by a bullet wound. He took the skull of the victim to Milwaukee where it was examined by Dr. J. C. Rupert, a Milwaukee dentist, who by means of the teeth identified the skull as being that of Mrs. Cora Belle Hackett of Chicago, for whom he had filled three teeth during the winter of 1929 and 1930.

In the search for Perry which followed, it was learned that he had been married to four women in approximately sixty days. He was finally apprehended in San Francisco and returned to Wisconsin where he was prosecuted by State authorities for the murder of Mrs. Hackett. On August 7, 1931, he was found guilty of first degree murder and sentenced to be imprisoned for life in the State Prison at Waupun, Wisconsin, positive identification of Mrs. Hackett having resulted from forensic dentistry.

BODY THOUGHT THAT OF MISSING PERSON ELIMINATED BY DENTAL COMPARISON

On November 14, 1937, the body of a woman thirty-five to forty years of age was found on the beach at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. The condition of the body was such that it could not be identified by observation. Inasmuch as Mrs. Alice McDonnell Parsons disappeared from her home at Stonybrook, Long Island, on June 9, 1937, the possibility of this body being that of Mrs. Parsons presented itself. Several months had passed since the disappearance of Mrs. Parsons and the teeth seemed to hold the key to positive identification or elimination of this body.

Early in the investigation, Special Agents obtained the following description of Mrs. Parsons' teeth:

Irregular, upper front teeth overlap giving lip a protruding appearance. Dental work performed by Dr. Ernest A. Meinecke, New York City, and Dr. John Overton, Patchogue, Long Island.

The following indicates dental work performed on victim's teeth as of 1932:

Lower Left	-	Molar gold inlay
Lower Left	-	Molar gold inlay
Lower Left	-	Bicuspid gold inlay
Lower Left	-	Bicuspid gold inlay
Upper Left	-	Molar gold inlay
Upper Left	-	Molar gold inlay
Upper Left	-	Bicuspid gold inlay
Upper Left	-	Bicuspid gold inlay
Lower Right	-	Molar gold inlay
Lower Right	-	Molar gold inlay
Lower Right	-	Bicuspid gold inlay
Upper Right	-	Molar gold inlay
Upper Right	-	Bicuspid gold inlay

Upper Right - Bicuspid gold inlay
 Upper (left to right) Front porcelain partial cap
 Upper (left to right) Front porcelain partial cap
 Upper (left to right) Front porcelain partial cap
 Upper (left to right) Front porcelain partial cap.

Through further investigation, the body was tentatively identified as Mrs. E. N. Shackelford by the Massachusetts State Police. Dr. C. N. Amaral of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, prepared a dental chart from an examination of the teeth found in the body. Dr. Amaral then compared this chart with the dental description of Mrs. Parsons and expressed the opinion that they were not identical. Positive identification of Mrs. E. N. Shackelford was made by Dr. C. M. Proctor, who upon interview advised that he had performed considerable work for Mrs. Shackelford. Upon his comparison of the chart prepared by Dr. Amaral and the chart which he maintained in his office of Mrs. Shackelford, he stated that there was no question or doubt in his mind that the body found on the beach at Oak Bluffs was that of Mrs. E. N. Shackelford. The dental charts which made this comparison possible are set out below.

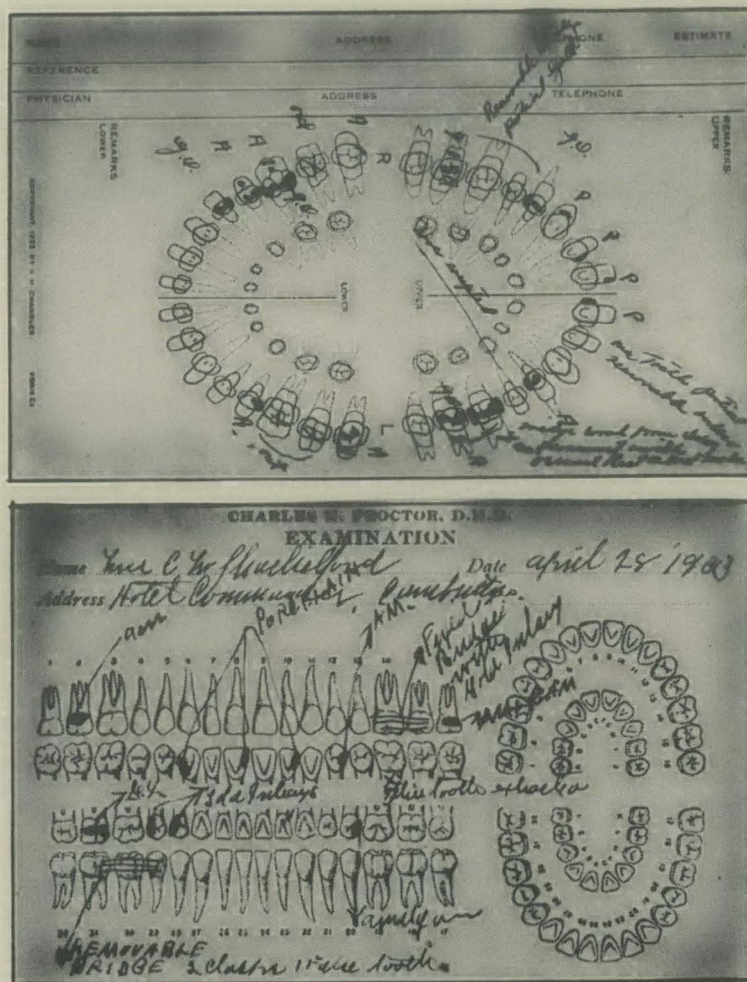


Exhibit 10

Dental charts which resulted in identifying body thought to be that of Mrs. Alice McDonnell Parsons as Mrs. E. N. Shackelford

BODY FOUND IN DESERT IDENTIFIED BY TEETH AS MURDER VICTIM

Sheriff Emert T. Kempton of Safford, Arizona, advised the Bureau by letter on August 19, 1938, that a body was discovered near Solomonsville, Arizona, on August 14. It had been hidden under some brush in a small wash or dry creek bed. The skull had been battered and, no doubt, the man had been murdered. Examination showed it was the body of a white man who had been killed approximately six weeks prior to discovery. He was probably middle aged, having reddish brown hair, was five feet eight inches in height and weighed from 130 to 150 pounds. The body was decomposed and eaten away by vultures. Further identification by ordinary means was impossible at that time. Pictures of the teeth, both upper and lower jaws, were secured, showing the dental work performed thereon. Sheriff Kempton carefully preserved the scalp and hair, the lower teeth, the upper plate, and a fraternity ring of this unknown corpse.

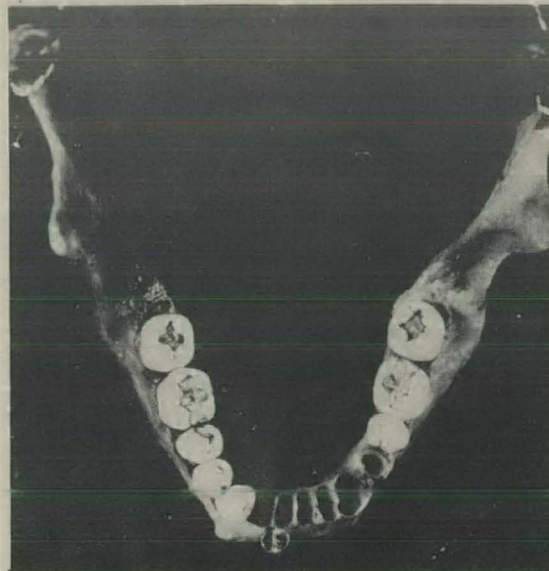
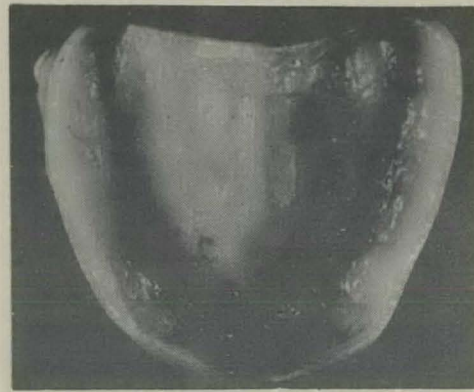
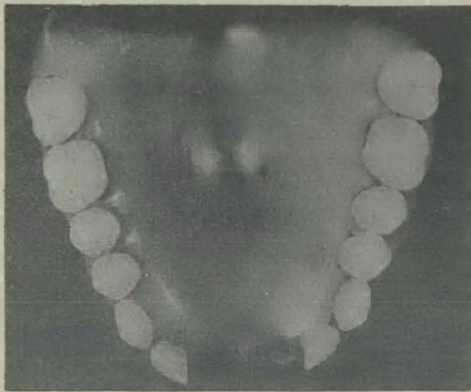


Exhibit II

Teeth taken from body found near Solomonsville, Arizona;
lower teeth, top of upper plate, and teeth in upper plate

On September 14, 1938, a bundle of bloody clothing wrapped in a bloody khaki blanket was found. Throughout the entire investigation Sheriff Kempton carefully preserved all evidence and assisted by the El Paso Office of the FBI sent these clothes to the Bureau's Technical Laboratory to be examined.

From the evidence forwarded to the Technical Laboratory, it was possible to determine that the victim was possibly Virgil Adelbert Vaughn, according to the laundry marks which were identified by Vaughn's laundryman in Baldwin City, Kansas.

Investigation from this point disclosed that about the middle of July, 1938, Vaughn, a twenty-seven-year-old school teacher and textbook salesman of Baldwin City, Kansas, traveled through the West and Southwest for his health and, seeking a job, stopped over in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on his return from Long Beach, California, which he left on July 13, 1938. In the park there he became acquainted with Thomas Wilkes Lawshe, who was using the name of Johnny Thomas or Thompson of Phoenix, Arizona, and Wilbert Lowe of Terre Haute, Indiana.

On July 26, 1938, Lowe left Albuquerque for his home in Indiana, leaving Vaughn and Lawshe together. Little did Vaughn know when he was left with Lawshe that he was with the man who was to be his murderer. However, during the time that these two individuals were in Albuquerque, there was no indication insofar as is known of any plans on the part of Lawshe to do away with Vaughn.

On August 3, 1938, Vaughn and Lawshe left Albuquerque in Vaughn's Chevrolet Sedan with the intention of proceeding to Phoenix, Arizona, where they intended becoming partners in a gasoline station venture. The last forwarding address sent to his brother, Burton E. Vaughn, was 911 East Van Buren Street, Phoenix, Arizona. Investigation disclosed this address to be the home of Thomas Wilkes Lawshe. Although Lawshe admitted in a signed statement the killing of Vaughn where the body was found, the problem of positive identification of the body was still existent.

It was learned that Dr. S. H. Flickinger of Baldwin City, Kansas, was Vaughn's dentist and that Vaughn had had an upper plate made, the description of which completely matched the description of the teeth taken from the remains found in Arizona. It was further determined that Dr. J. E. Jackson, of Kansas City, Missouri, had X-rayed Vaughn's teeth on May 21, 1937. From these X-rays, Dr. Flickinger advised that he could testify that the fillings found in the lower teeth of the deceased were identical with those contained in the X-ray photographs of Vaughn's teeth.

On December 5, 1938, the Sheriff of Graham County at Safford, Arizona, filed a murder charge against Lawshe for the murder of Vaughn. He was returned to that State and on February 21, 1939, on a plea of guilty to second-degree murder, was sentenced to serve not less than fifty nor more than sixty years in the Arizona State Penitentiary.

DENTIST AND MODERN DELILAH COOPERATE IN SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF MURDERER

In the Spring of 1924, Mrs. Richard Conner of Tacoma, Washington, brought divorce proceedings against her husband on grounds of cruelty and unfaithfulness. She had good grounds and would apparently have had no difficulty in obtaining a separation. Conner in the past had broken up several homes and had even gone so far as to persuade his wife to relinquish her job at the store where they were both employed so that his paramour of the moment, a young widow from a nearby town, could take her place.

"Dick," as he was commonly known, had no concern for his wife's legal actions until he learned through his attorney that she had petitioned for half of their property and that under the law she could obtain it. He became angry and cursed violently. Then he altered his course and pled pitifully for his wife to give him just one more chance. The divorce proceedings were dismissed.

Several days later she fell and sprained her ankle. The next evening Conner took his wife for a ride in their automobile, ostensibly to give her a driving lesson. Neighbors saw her limp to the car. Several hours later Conner returned alone. His wife's absence aroused the curiosity of neighbors. He related that they had gone for a drive and that upon reaching a spot three-fourths of a mile from her parents' farm, his wife had announced her intention of walking the remaining distance to visit her parents. He said she had asked for him to come for her the following Thursday. On Thursday he went to the father's residence and found to his pretended amazement that his wife was not there, nor had she been there. He stated that he believed she had run off with another man, according to a pre-arranged plan. The neighbors were plainly suspicious of this thinly-spun story. The prosecuting attorney became apprehensive and initiated an investigation to locate the missing woman.

Conner eventually admitted to a woman who was working in connection with the Prosecuting Attorney that he had shot his wife, and even gave her explicit directions how to find the well where the body had been disposed of. She left immediately, joined the prosecuting attorney and in company with three others they set out to locate the well. After digging all night the body was discovered, exhumed and tentatively identified by a brace similar to that worn by Mrs. Conner for her sprained ankle.

Inasmuch as the well was located on the Camp Lewis Military Reservation, the FBI had jurisdiction over the crime and Agents were sent to the scene immediately. The woman's body had been found but it remained to definitely establish her identity, that she had been murdered, and, if so, the identity of the murderer.

Subsequent investigation disclosed parts of Mrs. Conner's clothes in the ashes at the Conner home. Undoubtedly Conner had burned his wife's clothing. Sod taken from the vicinity of the well was found to be saturated with human blood. A ballistics expert examined the shell and

found that it had been shot from Conner's Luger pistol. A physician who was an authority on gunshot wounds examined the skull and found that the bullet had entered from the exact center of the back of the head and came out through the forehead. The shot, he stated, could not have possibly been fired by the dead woman.

The one remaining factor was that of identification of Pearl Conner. Investigation disclosed that Dr. R. W. Gregg of Tacoma, Washington, had at one time repaired Mrs. Conner's teeth. Upon interview he stated that it was his custom, when he was finished with a piece of dental work, to make a diagram of the work in duplicate, giving one to the patient and placing the other in his files for future reference. At the request of the prosecuting attorney he proceeded to the undertaking parlor where the remains were awaiting burial and there compared the dental work found in the teeth of the dead woman with the duplicate diagram taken from his files and found the two to correspond exactly. One of the most interesting features of the investigation which led the investigators to Dr. Gregg was the fact that a dental diagram bearing his name was found among Mrs. Conner's effects at her home in Tacoma, Washington.

On October 31, 1924, a jury returned a verdict of guilty to the charge of first degree murder and Richard Conner was sentenced to life imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON TEETH IDENTIFICATION

On September 17, 1940, there appeared in the Evening Star Newspaper of Washington, D. C., an editorial entitled "Dental Debacle." Through the courtesy of the Editor, this editorial is being quoted herein.

"Police, investigating the burglary of a grocery in Montgomery County, were not baffled for long. The sergeant in charge, possibly acting on the theory that only a rat would pull such a trick, found a clue in a slab of cheese which had marks where the intruder had bitten, and sent it to the FBI for a moulage cast. Later, when a suspect was picked up, he was taken to a dentist to have an impression made of his teeth. It is not known whether the dentist told him it would hurt a little, but he could have done so and been right; a report from the G-men stated that they were similar to the grinders that had bitten the cheese. To the layman this seems a slim and dubious means of identification, but if by any chance they are right, then a job with all the earmarks of the perfect crime was ruined by its toothmarks.

"The State's attorney hopes to put the bite on the suspect and make him stand trial. His office insists that the chief evidence for the prosecution, the cheese, is very strong and will stand alone as the first and only application of a new branch of criminal science, toothology. If a conviction results, in this tale there will be a couple of morals for the price of one. It will teach that it is inadvisable to bite off more than one can chew, and that the tooth, no matter how well hidden, will prevail."

DENTIST HELPS SOLVE HIT-AND-RUN CASE

One of the most unusual cases which has come to our attention was a hit-and-run case investigated by a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy. An elderly man was killed, and when the officer arrived at the scene no broken glass or other evidence could be found. Witnesses described the automobile as a large one, dark in color, with two spare wheels. The victim, upon examination, was found to use false teeth, the lower plate being missing. Interviews with relatives disclosed that the victim regularly wore the false teeth and that he was wearing them when he left home the morning of the accident.

All garages and filling stations were notified to be alert to observe automobiles bearing marks or scars that might have been caused by such an accident. About an hour later a filling station proprietor called the investigating officer and informed him that an automobile being driven by a woman was being repaired and the repairman had found a plate of false teeth in the fender well of a maroon colored sedan. The victim's dentist identified the teeth immediately. The woman identified a friend to whom she had loaned the car, and who, it was learned, had been intoxicated on the evening of the accident. He was apprehended, charged with a homicidal violation, and indicated that he would plead guilty.

BODY OF WEALTHY KIDNAP VICTIM LEFT IN UNDERGROUND PIT IDENTIFIED BY TEETH

John Henry Seadlund, characterized as a cold-blooded, ruthless and atrocious kidnap-murderer as well as a lone bank bandit, counted off the last twenty-four hours of his life on July 13, 1938, at Chicago, Illinois, as on the morning of July 14, 1938, Seadlund was executed for the abduction and slaying of the aged Charles Sherman Ross. In the earliest stages of the investigation it was evident that the victim of this heinous crime was not to be returned by his abductors.

Special Agents of the FBI began to unravel the carefully-woven web which shielded the identity of the perpetrators of this abduction. The investigation radiated from Chicago where the kidnaping occurred on September 25, 1937, and the wide geographical ramifications were astounding. Briefly, after the kidnaping of Mr. Ross by John Henry Seadlund and James Atwood Gray at Franklin Park, Cook County, Illinois, they took him to the first hideout near Emily, Minnesota. Seadlund returned to Chicago where he began to negotiate for the payment of \$50,000 in ransom, mailing four ransom letters in and around Chicago. Upon payment of the ransom outside of Rockford, Illinois, on October 8, 1937, Seadlund returned to the first hideout where James Atwood Gray, his accomplice, was keeping watch over the victim. Seadlund accompanied by his co-conspirator then took Mr. Ross to the second hideout, northwest of Spooner, Wisconsin, where at about 3:00 P. M. on October 10, 1937, Seadlund killed his partner, Gray, and Mr. Ross.

He then threw both bodies into a pit and covered them over with dirt and brush. Hiding \$32,645 of the ransom money in a typewriter box

The importance of finding a dental chart is apparent from the reading of these few cases. It is obvious that the system of identification by teeth is nothing more than one of comparison and elimination. Without a dental chart or cast for comparison purposes, the system is of little or no value. It is, therefore, of increasing significance to law enforcement that more dentists each day are adopting the policy of keeping complete records and charts of their patients.

Naturally, since such records are of vital importance, it would be most fortunate if the dental profession as a whole adopted a standard or universal method of recording. This, however, must be initiated within the profession as it is not the prerogative of law enforcement to urge such a plan. Obviously, no attempt has been made in this article to suggest any method of recording dental impressions, and it is not desired that the presentation of the charts which appear herein be construed in any way as a recommendation of these specific types of charts.

Suggestions have been received from dentists throughout the United States that identifying numbers be used on artificial dentures or removable bridges. One suggested that a number be assigned to each State; for example, 21 would be used to designate Michigan, and each dentist in that State would be given a number ranging from one to the number of dentists within the State. This number would then be stamped with a very small die into each piece of dental appliance manufactured. As an example, the number would be 21-2561. The figure would immediately indicate the appliance was made in Michigan and by reference to the directory of assigned numbers, it would be a simple matter to locate the dentist and identify the person for whom the work was performed.

Many outstanding men in the dental profession have forwarded charts to the FBI, suggesting that they be recommended for universal adoption. One copyrighted chart of exceptional merit was transmitted with the offer to make the principle of it available to all without cost. These kind offers and suggestions were deeply appreciated, but of necessity the contributors were advised that the FBI felt these were matters solely within the province of the profession.

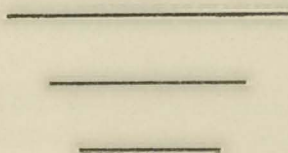
Law enforcement officers are not expected to become technicians, but they should possess a fundamental knowledge of the principles involving the reproduction of teeth impressions found at the scene of crime when immediate preservation is necessary.

General information on the subject of the use of moulage for this purpose may be found in a previous issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

*FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Volume 5, Number 11, November 1, 1936. "The Reproduction of Original Evidence in the Third Dimension."

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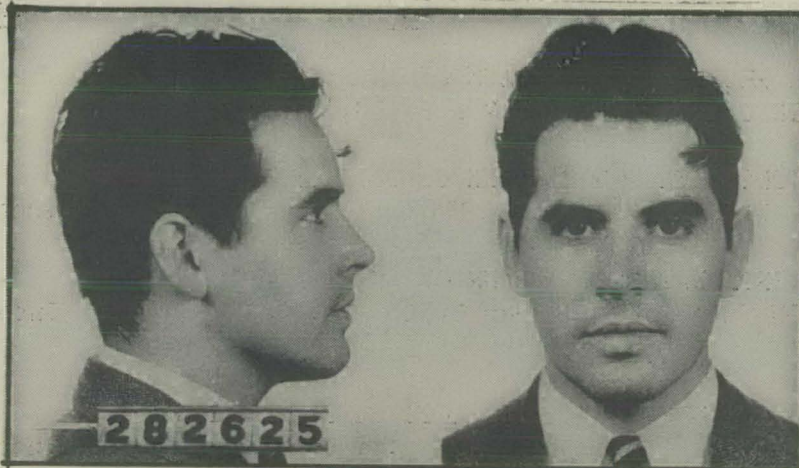


**CHECK FLASHER GANG OPERATING FROM THE
WEST COAST TO THE EAST**

Since October, 1939, a group of men have been operating rather extensively from California to New York and from the District of Columbia to Massachusetts in fraudulent and fictitious check schemes. All of these checks appear to be bogus, including the paper, printing, signatures, and in some instances the name of the company as well as the name of the bank and bank number. Although no member of the gang according to information received thus far has been apprehended, two members have been identified from photographs as the men who passed one series of these checks. They are James L. Armentrout, #FBI-656347, and Theodore R. Llewellyn, #FBI-1609038. From information contained on the latest arrest card of Armentrout, he was described as being 26 years of age (1936), 5' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 151 pounds, blue eyes, medium complexion, medium dark chestnut hair, slender build and has a cut scar in the left eyebrow. Llewellyn was described as being 27-30 years of age (1938), 5' 8" to 10", 160 pounds, dark brown hair, brown eyes, medium build, medium complexion and of Welsh descent.



Photograph of James L. Armentrout



Photograph of Theodore R. Llewellyn

In order to assist various law enforcement officers in recognizing these checks the following data, consisting of some of the more outstanding characteristics of the checks, are set forth:

1. The typewriter used in filling out all of these checks is equipped with Remington Pica type spacing ten letters per inch. It is very probably a portable typewriter called the Remington Cadet.

2. The same check writer is used on these checks and is known as the Long Todd Protectograph, which was manufactured by the Todd Company, Rochester, New York.

3. A dater stamp is being used more recently for inserting the date.

4. Most of these checks are drawn on the payroll, expense, bonus or claim accounts of the various companies on which the checks are drawn.

5. All of the checks are numbered under one or more of the following headings: Payroll number; Disbursement number; Check number; Social Security number; Policy number; and Claim number.

6. The amounts of the checks do not vary much and are nearly always for odd amounts such as \$22.62, \$23.28, \$23.74, \$23.78, \$23.87, \$23.84, \$24.37, \$24.56, \$24.87, and \$27.78.

7. The following are the company accounts, the banks on which the checks are drawn, and the bank numbers as shown on the checks:

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>BANK NUMBER</u>
SCHLUMBERGER WELL SURVEYING CORPORATION	BANK OF AMERICA, Bakersfield, California	90-142
ASSOCIATED TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	BANK OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, California	90-438 (Incorrect number)
GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION ON TREASURE ISLAND	BANK OF AMERICA, San Francisco, California	90-324 (Incorrect number)
COYNES FREIGHT LINES, BOISE, IDAHO	IDAHO FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOISE, Boise, Idaho	83-2-14 (Incorrect number)

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>BANK</u>	<u>BANK NUMBER</u>
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Scranton, Pennsylvania	11-772 (Incorrect number)
F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY	1-30
WESTERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	BANK OF AMERICA, Sacramento, California	90-438 (Incorrect number)
RICHFIELD OIL CORPORATION OF NEW YORK	CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York, New York	1-2 (Incorrect number)
COCA COLA COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	BANK OF AMERICA Fresno, California	
CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY, DUNSMUIR, CALIF.	BANK OF AMERICA, Dunsmuir, California	90-453 (Incorrect number)
DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY CHICO, CALIFORNIA	FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chico, California	90-117 (No such bank)
WEST COAST EMPLOYEE'S ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	THE CROCKER FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, San Francisco, California	90-32 (Incorrect number)
SHELL OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED, MAIN SALES OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY	THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON	1-54 (Incorrect number)
FRIGIDAIRE DIVISION GENERAL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION, NEW YORK CITY	THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON	1-54 (Incorrect number)

8. On the "SHELL OIL COMPANY" checks there appears the Shell gasoline trade-mark. Similarly on the "FRIGIDAIRE" checks appears the Frigidaire trade-mark.

9. The Social Security numbers appearing on the checks so far are "528-20-0907", "577-28-9563", and "577-28-9561".

10. The safety paper used for the checks has been either "PACIFIC SAFETY PAPER", "HAMMERMILL SAFETY" or

"GILBERT SAFETY" paper. The "PACIFIC SAFETY PAPER" is registered for the Union Lithograph Company, 2030 East 7th Street, Los Angeles, California. The Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, has registered the medallion "HAMMERMILL SAFETY" on its safety paper. The "GILBERT SAFETY" medallion is registered for the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wisconsin.

The following is a history of the activities of this group of check flashers and descriptions of them as given by the victims and furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the contributing law enforcement agencies.

The first notice of the activities of this gang came from the Sheriff of Kings County, California, November 24, 1939. He reported that the SCHLUMBERGER WELL SURVEYING CORPORATION checks were being issued in Central California and had been for the past several weeks. He further stated that during the past three years he had been getting quite a number of checks of this type and believed that the same party or parties were passing them all. Similarly the Constable of Porterville, California, submitted one of these checks which had been passed in the early part of November, 1939, at a hotel in Porterville. Along with five other checks, the Chief of Police, Fresno, California, submitted two SCHLUMBERGER checks which were passed in Fresno during the first week of November, 1939. The Fresno Police Department was of the opinion that the seven checks submitted by them were being passed by two men, probably working in the same gang. One man was described as being 45 years old, 6' tall, weighing 200 pounds and dressed in workingman's clothes. The other was a younger man, about 23 years of age, 5' 7" tall, and weighing 125 to 130 pounds, dark complexion, dark hair, and wearing a dark hat. The other five checks submitted by the Fresno Police Department will be referred to in chronological order according to the time they were floated by the members of this gang. All of the SCHLUMBERGER checks received in the Bureau were dated October 30, 1939, payable to the order of PAUL KOTZBERG, for \$23.28 and signed R. L. SCHLUMBERGER. (See Illustration 1, below)

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice 95-3858-6 Q 8

REGISTERED
Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation
ELECTRICAL OIL WELL SURVEYING 2 Days at, \$ 11.75
per diem.
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA October 30, 1939

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Paul Kotsberg **23.28**

THE SUM OF Twenty Three Dollars and Twenty Eight Cents

PAY-ROLL CHECK NO. 14682 Not Valid if Drawn For More Than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Bank of America
BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA 90-142
UNABLE TO LOCATE AT EAST BAKERSFIELD BRANCH

R. L. Schlumberger
Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp.

Illustration 1

The next series, apparently issued by this same gang, was the DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY checks. One check of this series was reported by the Sheriff of Martinez, California, having been passed in that vicinity about November 21, 1939. The man who passed this check was considered by the Sheriff as being a member of the fraud syndicate who issued the fictitious WESTERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY checks a little later. The DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY check was dated November 15, 1939, payable to the order of MANUEL CONTRERAS for \$22.62 and signed T. B. LECCONO. (See Illustration 2, below)

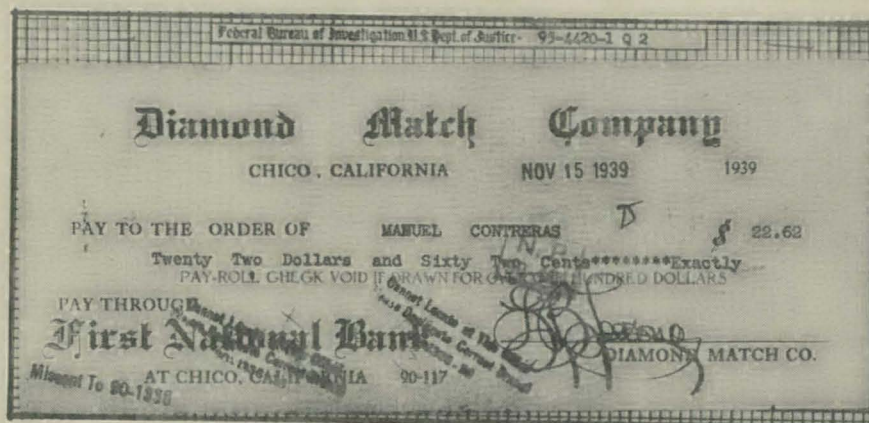


Illustration 2

In the middle of December, 1939, the GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION checks began to appear. According to the Chief of Police, Fresno, California, these checks were passed by the two men who floated the SCHLUMBERGER checks. The only check of this issue submitted to the Bureau was payable to C. V. CUSHMAN for \$23.84. This check was not dated and the signature is not legible due to the flourishes and scrawly nature of the writing. (See Illustration 3, below)

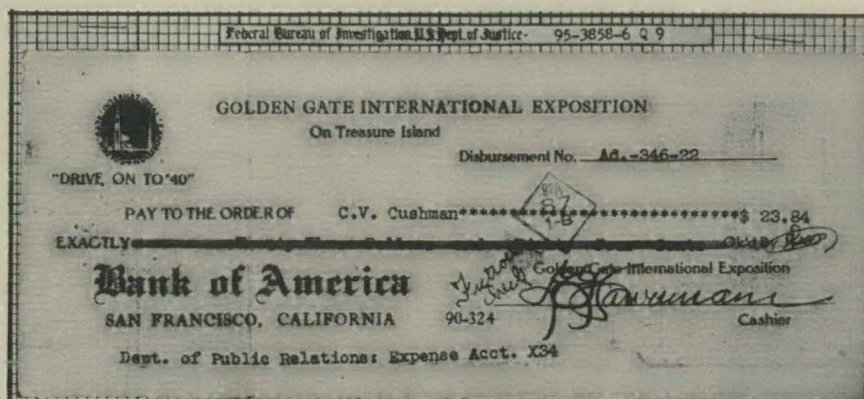


Illustration 3

Another series of this gang's checks appeared during December in the San Joaquin Valley according to the Chief of Police at Turlock, California. These were fictitious COCA COLA COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA bonus

checks. He reported that the man passing these checks was an Italian, 33 to 34 years of age, 5' 7" tall, weighing 140 pounds, having dark eyes, dark brown hair and slender build. He wore tweed trousers and a brown dress coat. He was able to speak Italian and English well and was seen with a vehicle but the make and license are unknown. The particular COCA COLA check submitted to the Bureau by the Turlock Police Department is dated December 26, 1939, payable to ALFRED RICCI for \$24.00 and signed by HENRY L. BAGNALL. (See Illustration 4, below)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice. 95-4078-1 Q 1

Happy Holiday's
EMPLOYEE'S ANNUAL BONUS CHECK
Coca Cola Company of California
FRESNO PLANT FRESNO, CALIFORNIA DEC 26 1939

PAY TO THE ORDER OF ALFRED RICCI \$ 24.00

The Sum of -- TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS -- No Cents

Bank of America
FRESNO, CAL.
UNABLE TO LOCATE AT FRESNO MAIN OFFICE

Henry L. Bagnall
PLANT MANAGER

Illustration 4

By January, 1940, this gang had put out another series of bogus checks. These were payroll checks on the CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY. According to information received from the Sheriff, Red Bluff, California, these checks are all forged including all of the printing, numbers and names. He further reports that the California Oregon Power Company is a legitimate firm but pays all its payrolls at Medford, Oregon, and not at Dunsmuir, California, as shown on the checks. The man who passed these checks was described as about 25 years of age, 5' 10" tall, weighing 150 pounds, having dark complexion, dark hair and sallow skin. Both of the checks submitted by the Sheriff of Red Bluff are dated January 9, 1940, payable to NATHAN GAYLOR for \$23.87 and signed by F. T. HOVEY. (See Illustration 5, below) The Sheriff of Red Bluff later reported

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice. 95-4128-1 Q 2

California Oregon Power Company No. 3827

DUNSMUIR, CALIFORNIA January 9, 1940

N. P. 80-672

PAY TO THE ORDER OF NATHAN GAYLOR \$ 23.87

TWENTY THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY SEVEN CENTS

DUNSMUIR BRANCH CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER CO.

Bank of America
TRUST SAVING ASSOCIATION

F. T. Hovey

Illustration 5

that JAMES L. ARMENTROUT, #FBI-656347, was identified by two different parties, from a photograph, as the man who passed the forged payroll checks under the name of NATHAN GAYLOR in Tehama County, California.

About February 8, 1940, the Chief of Police, Salinas, California, reported that a member of this gang passed WEST COAST EMPLOYEE'S ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED, checks in Salinas and Monterey. (See Illustration 6, below)

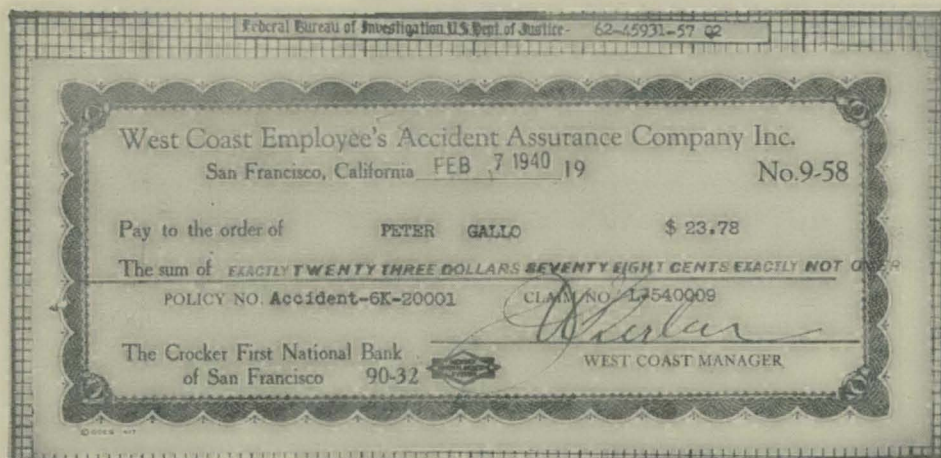


Illustration 6


The man using the name of PETER GALLO was described by his victims as being 25 to 32 years of age, 5' 8" to 9" tall, 150 to 160 pounds, dark hair, skinny and dark complexioned. He gave the appearance of being either a Portuguese or an Italian. In cashing these checks he would enter a meat market, grocery store or liquor store with a bandage over one eye and present one of these fictitious checks which he claimed was compensation for the eye injury he had sustained. Sometimes he would wear dark glasses.

Another issue of this same general type of check was reported by the Sheriff of Martinez, California, as having appeared in Martinez in the latter part of February. These checks were drawn on the account of the WESTERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. (See Illustration 7, following page)

The man who issued these checks in Martinez under the name of PAUL DE LUCCA is the same person who issued checks in Salinas and Monterey under the name of PETER GALLO. At Martinez he was described as being 27 years of age, 5' 6" to 7" tall, 145 pounds, dark eyes and dark hair. In passing these checks in Martinez, on one occasion he used the same modus operandi as he carried out under the name of PETER GALLO and at another time appeared in a meat market with his arm in a sling. For identification he displayed a Social Security Card, #556-20-4413. DE LUCCA was also reported to be traveling with two other men described as being about 30 years of age, 5' 10", light brown hair, blue eyes and looked enough alike to be brothers.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice 95-4420-1 Q 3

Bank of America Sacramento, California February 20, 19 40

Trust  Saving 90-438

COUNTERSIGNATURE *Paul De Luca*

Pay to the order of PAUL De LUCCA \$ 24.87

The sum of ELIETY TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS EIGHTY SEVEN CENTS EXACTLY

Western States Life Insurance Company of California No. 2-589

THIS CHECK PROPERLY ENDORSED REPRESENTS PAYMENT AND RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:
DISBURSEMENT NO. 22-N-64389


Commercial Accident & Health Group *[Signature]*
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

Illustration 7

The ASSOCIATED TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY checks were issued about March 11, 1940, according to the report of the Chief of Police, Fresno, California. This issue was believed to have been put out by the same two men who floated the SCHLUMBERGER WELL SURVEYING CORPORATION and GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION checks. The man who cashed the ASSOCIATED TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY checks in Fresno used the name FRANK BIANCHI. (See Illustration 8, below)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice 95-3858-6 Q 6

Bank of California 90-438 San Francisco, California March 7, 19 40

Trust  Saving

Service Station Maintenance

N.P. 90-90

PAY ROLL CLERK *[Signature]*

Pay the sum of TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS THIRTY SEVEN CENTS \$ 24.37

To the order of FRANK BIANCHI

ASSOCIATED TIDEWATER OIL Co. of California

No. 8219 *Litell* *No. 4*

(DISBURSEMENT NO 6990-27)

[Signature]
GENERAL MANAGER

Illustration 8

For the first time in April, 1940, this gang apparently left California and carried on its activities for that month in Idaho. The Chief of Police, Twin Falls, Idaho, and the Sheriff, Mountain Home, Idaho, reported that the COYNES FREIGHT LINES series of checks were passed in various parts of Idaho during April. The man cashing these checks operated under the name of FRANK LITEL. (See Illustration 9, following page)

From Idaho this gang moved rapidly eastward to Pennsylvania where it issued a number of PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM checks late in May and early in June. From information received from the Chief of Police, Easton, Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company these checks

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice 95-3858-20 Q 10

Q CONYES FREIGHT LINES -- All Utah-Idaho-&-Coast Points
 BOISE, IDAHO April 6, 1980 Number PR.1005

Pay to the order of Frank Litel \$24.56
 Social Security Account Number 528-20-0907

TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS FIFTY SIX CENTS EXACTLY

Idaho First National Bank-of Boise
 NATIONAL ASSOCIATION #3-2-14
 BOISE, IDAHO

[Signature]
 DISTRICT TREASURER

Illustration 9

are bogus in their entirety; paper, printing and signatures. All of this series of checks received in the Bureau are payable to FRANK LUCCA for \$23.74 and signed either by L. T. GUFFEY or R. L. LANGHURST. (See Illustration 10, below)

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice 95-3858-20 Q 10

Pennsylvania Railroad System PAY-ROLL ACCOUNT
 NO: C 371

SCRANTON, PENN. MAY 29th, 1940

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *****FRANK LUCCA*****\$23.74

NOT OVER EXACTLY TWENTY THREE DOLLARS SEVENTY FOUR CENTS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK 11-772
 SCRANTON, PENN.

[Signature]
 L. T. GUFFEY
 TREASURER

Illustration 10

The Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C., submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a check passed by a member of this gang at Rockville Centre, New York, about June 27, 1940. This was a fictitious F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY check for \$22.78, payable to GEORGE L. HEFFNER and signed by R. T. KENNEDY. (See Illustration 11, following page)

Another check of a different series was received from the Metropolitan Police which was cashed about the middle of July in Washington, D. C. These checks were drawn on the RICHFIELD OIL CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, payable to STEPHEN MOORE for \$24.87 and signed by R. S. MAGEE and L. L. LELAND. (See Illustration 12, following page) About this same time a similar check was received from the Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland, payable to STEPHEN MOORE for \$24.87 and signed by L. L. LELAND and MARTIN CAVANAUGH. On the RICHFIELD OIL CORPORATION checks appears the Social

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 95-3858-30 Q 15

F.W. WOOLWORTH CO. 5 & 10 CENT STORES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

JUN 20 1940

Pay to the order of George L. Mediner \$20.00

PAY ROLL CHECK NOT OVER FIFTY DOLLARS 4673

EXACTLY TWENTY TWO DOLLARS SEVENTY EIGHT CENTS

Manufacturers Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK CITY 100

R. S. [Signature]
DISBURSEMENT OFFICER

Illustration 11

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice - 95-3858-30 Q 16

Richfield Oil Corporation No. 46-0095

OF NEW YORK PERIOD EMPLOYED
FROM JUL 2 1940 TO JUL 9 1940

PAY TO Stephen Moore SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT
No. 577-28-9563

EXACTLY TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS EIGHT CENTS \$24.87

TO THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK 1-2
NEW YORK, N.Y. PHILA. DIVISION

[Signature]
PAYEE ACCOUNT RICHFIELD

Illustration 12

Security account number 577-28-9563. The man who passed the check in Frederick is approximately 36 years of age, 5' 8" tall, blue eyes, medium complexion, blond straggly hair, quite prominent chin, rather dumpy carriage, and speaks in a low tone.

About one week after the RICHFIELD OIL CORPORATION checks appeared in Washington, D. C., and Maryland, SHELL OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED checks and FRIGIDAIRE checks came out in Massachusetts. According to the Chief of Police, Fall River, apparently only one member of this gang was passing these checks. LEE MONTGOMERY, the name of the individual passing these checks, was described as being rather tall, slender and dark and appears to be in his early thirties. He operates alone, makes a small purchase in a store, presents a bogus check for a much larger amount and receives the balance in cash. On these checks appears the Social Security number 577-28-9561.

The following is a list of some of the aliases used by the members of this gang:

R. L. Schlumberger
Paul Kotzberg
Frank Bianchi
C. V. Cushman
Z. E. Zachary
Frank Litel
L. T. Guffey
Frank Lucca
R. L. Langhurst
R. T. Kennedy
George L. Heffner
R. S. Magee
L. L. Leland
Stephen Moore

Martin Cavanaugh
Henry L. Bagnall
F. T. Hovey
Manuel Contreras
Peter Gallo
C. L. Randolph
Lee Montgomery
B. B. Murphy
F. B. Winslow
J. B. Boyston
J. B. Murphy
Paul DeLucca
Nathan Gaylor
Alfred Ricci

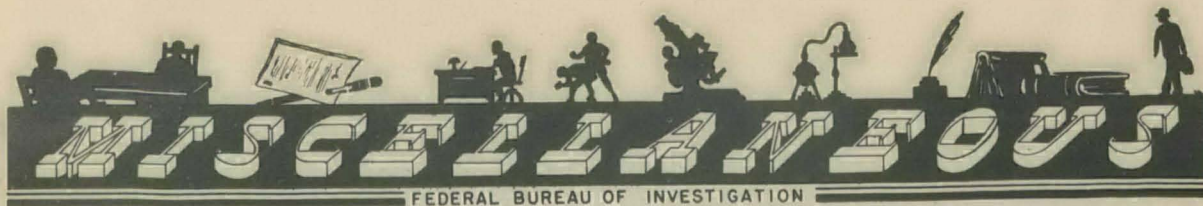
The above information has been collected and summarized as the result of the various searches made in the National Fraudulent Check File maintained by the FBI for the law enforcement agencies who care to make use of this means for developing additional leads and information on fraudulent and fictitious check cases being investigated by them.

It is requested that should you learn of any further activity of members of this gang or of their identity or present whereabouts that you communicate this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that all interested law enforcement agencies may be kept currently advised on them.

TESTIMONY OF FIREARMS EXPERT AIDS IN CONVICTION OF ESTILL BROOKS FOR ARMED ROBBERY

In March, 1938, an automobile containing two men pulled up to a gas pump at a gasoline filling station near Morehead, Kentucky, and when the proprietor of the filling station appeared one of the men produced a revolver and announced that a holdup was in progress. The proprietor did not respond quickly enough to the command, "Hands up!" and the robbers thereupon fired at him three times. One shot struck the victim in the arm but no serious wound was inflicted.

An individual by the name of Estill Brooks was later apprehended and charged with this crime. He was subsequently brought to trial in Morehead, Kentucky, which resulted in a jury disagreement. He was again brought to trial in Morehead, Kentucky, on October 12, 1939, at which time a firearms identification expert in the FBI Technical Laboratory testified for the commonwealth and identified a fired cartridge case as having been discharged in a caliber .32 Colt automatic pistol taken from the suspect Brooks. The result of this trial was a conviction of Brooks and he was subsequently sentenced to serve twenty-one years in prison.



WANTED BY THE FBI

CLARENCE VERNON STEVENS, with aliases

For

KIDNAPING



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 43, 44, and 45.

WANTED BY THE FBI
Clarence Vernon Stevens - with aliases

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 28, 1933, a young lady was discharged from an automobile at a point adjacent to the Milburn Golf and Country Club at Merriam, Kansas. The automobile was driven rapidly away and people in that vicinity noticed that the young lady had fainted. She was given prompt attention and it was then determined that her identity was Mary McElroy, daughter of Judge H. F. McElroy, City Manager of Kansas City, Missouri, whereupon she was sent to her home.

Subsequently it was disclosed by her father that she had been kidnaped on the previous day and that her release was secured through a cash payment of \$30,000.00 as ransom; that no authorities had been notified up to the time of the girl's release in strict compliance with instructions from the kidnapers.

According to Miss McElroy, who was at that time twenty-five years of age, she was taking a bath about 10:45 on the morning of May 27, 1933, when her doorbell rang and the housekeeper, who answered the door, informed her that there were two salesmen downstairs who had soap and face creams. After talking with Miss McElroy the housekeeper informed these alleged salesmen that Miss McElroy was not interested. Immediately, one of the men pulled a gun and forced the housekeeper to lead them upstairs to Miss McElroy. The victim was informed that she was about to be kidnaped and was instructed to dress.

The housekeeper was requested by the two kidnapers to wait ten minutes, then call Judge McElroy and tell him to come home promptly and, further, not to state the details of the kidnaping to him until he arrived at home; that Judge McElroy was then to be informed that \$60,000.00 ransom was being demanded and the ransom would be raised to \$100,000.00 in the event details were furnished to the newspapers.

Upon leaving the McElroy home, Miss McElroy was placed on the back seat of a waiting Chevrolet sedan and a quilt was thrown over her. Her eyes were taped and she was driven for about twenty minutes and then led into a dirt basement of a small house where she was handcuffed and chained to the wall. She remained in this dungeon from Saturday forenoon, May 27, 1933, until about 3:00 P. M., Sunday, May 28, 1933, during which time her kidnapers were in communication by mail and through telephone conversations with her father.

Judge McElroy finally persuaded these kidnapers to accept \$30,000.00 ransom instead of the original demand of \$60,000.00. During the time Miss McElroy was being held as a victim, there were two additional members of this gang standing guard over her at various times. Upon the payment of the \$30,000.00, Miss McElroy was driven to the vicinity of the golf course near Merriam, Kansas, and released.

Through intensive investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, the identities of the kidnapers were determined to be Walter H. McGee, his brother George McGee, Clarence Click, and Clarence Vernon Stevens. It was further determined that Walter McGee and Clarence Stevens had first plotted this kidnaping about one month prior to its occurrence, the plot having originated in the back room of a small dingy saloon in Kansas City, Missouri. George McGee and Clarence Click were later taken into the kidnap gang.

For a full month every movement of the McElroy family was watched by these kidnapers. Through carefully laid plans it was decided by the gang to kidnap the daughter of Judge McElroy at a time when she would be at home alone, or at least not in the presence of any other member of her family.

Clarence Click was arrested at Kansas City, Kansas, for his participation in this kidnaping on June 2, 1933. On the same date through information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Walter McGee was located and arrested at Amarillo, Texas. On June 17, 1933, George McGee, as George L. Jackson, was arrested by the Police Department at Roanoke, Virginia, charged with drunk and disorderly conduct. His fingerprints were taken and were quickly identified as being those of George McGee, one of the wanted kidnapers in this case.

The Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 3, 1933, returned an indictment against George McGee, Walter H. McGee, Clarence Stevens and Clarence Click for violation of the Federal extortion and kidnaping laws. At the same time an indictment was also returned against these same individuals in the State Court of Kansas City, Missouri. Walter H. McGee, George McGee, and Clarence Click were tried for the kidnaping in State Court at Kansas City, Missouri, and convicted. Walter McGee received a death sentence. However, this sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. George McGee was sentenced to life imprisonment and Clarence Click was sentenced to eight years, all to be served in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Of the \$30,000.00 ransom money paid to the kidnapers, the sum of \$23,842.65 was recovered. Clarence Stevens has not as yet been apprehended.

From investigation it has been learned that Clarence Stevens, under the name of Henry F. Nelson, leased a farm at Benson, Nebraska, during the summer of 1934. He resided on this farm up to August 20, 1935, at which time he learned that Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were beginning to check on him and he immediately disappeared.

Prior to the time that Clarence Vernon Stevens left Kansas City, Missouri, it was known that he was living with a woman. Shortly after the McElroy kidnaping, this woman disappeared from her home in Kansas City, Kansas, and soon thereafter her clothes along with a note were found near a river bank giving the impression that she had committed suicide. Although it was determined that this was a hoax, she has never been located. It is

known, however, that she was not living with Clarence Stevens during the early part of 1935 at which time he was using the name of H. F. Nelson at Benson, Nebraska.

Clarence Vernon Stevens is alleged to be suffering from heart trouble. He has had medical attention for gall bladder trouble and a stomach ailment, believed to be an ulcer. His description is as follows:

Age	36 years, born November 12, 1903, at Butler, Missouri
Height	5' 7"
Weight	145 pounds
Build	Medium slender
Hair	Chestnut
Eyes	Grey
Complexion	Medium
Nationality	American
Education	Sixth grade
Occupation	Mechanic, painter, insurance salesman, farmer.

His criminal record includes only one arrest and that was made by the Police Department at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1932 for "Investigation."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation issued Identification Order Number 1212 for Clarence Vernon Stevens on October 25, 1933. Although both Judge H. F. McElroy and his daughter, Mary McElroy, are now deceased, strenuous efforts are still being made to bring to justice this one remaining member of the kidnap gang.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Clarence Vernon Stevens, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately or that the information be furnished to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for discussion this month reflects a loop type formation with two bifurcations as possible deltas. The delta is located at the bifurcation marked "D" which is nearest to the core, as that is the rule when there is a choice of bifurcations, each of which possesses two good typelines.

As the upper fork of the bifurcation runs in a direct line between delta and core no ridge count can be obtained because no white space is encountered before the looping ridge is reached. It is a rule of ridge counting that a white space must be encountered before a count is begun. The pattern may not, therefore, be classified as a loop. A ridge count is one of the three basic requirements for the loop.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this impression would be classified as a tented arch because it possesses two of the basic characteristics of a loop, delta and recurve, but lacks the third, a ridge count. A reference search would be conducted as a loop.



**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CURBED
THROUGH SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU OF
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA, POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**By
FRANK BERGON, NPA ASSOCIATE**

Youth is indeed an important constituent in the lifeblood of any nation. Without youth, a nation's days are numbered.

During May, 1940, the world was stunned at learning of the atrocities of a brutal war - a war where youth was playing a tremendous part.

Youths were being destroyed in countless thousands. Airplanes, bombs, cannons and guns were being placed into the hands of youths for the purpose of mass murder. A new form of warfare - parachute troops - calling for nerve and recklessness was being waged. Those terrifying parachute troops which power-dived and machine-gunned helpless individuals were youths 17 to 20 years of age. Youth filled the gaps in the ranks of the offenders and defenders as targets, for the cannons, machine guns, bombs and rifles.

During all of this conflagration and destruction of humanity, in a medium sized community in the heart of California, plans were under way to mobilize youth - not for destruction but for construction - in the interest of good citizenship, development of character, and for the inculcation into youths' minds the honor of being "a good neighbor."

These plans were part of a program, sponsored by the Special Service Bureau of the Fresno, California, Police Department, to keep 16,500 boys and girls in the City of Fresno occupied in a constructive recreational program during the Summer vacation months.

With the cooperation of the school authorities a questionnaire was given to all students in the City in order to ascertain their favorite hobbies. The result of this information was the organization of bicycle groups, a rubber-band airplane model group, a gas motor airplane model group, swimming groups, and special playground activities.

In those districts having no City playgrounds the various school playgrounds were utilized and operated under the supervision of NYA or WPA directors.

The activities set forth above form only a part of the work of the Special Service Bureau, the history of which might be of interest to other law enforcement bodies desiring to organize some movement to reduce juvenile delinquency.

This Bureau came about through the efforts of our present Chief of Police R. T. Wallace. As a Lieutenant of Police, in charge of the evening shift for many years, Chief Wallace and other officers of our Department for a long period of years took cognizance of hundreds of boys and girls brought to the Department for violations of the law, both serious and trivial.

Time after time these youthful boys and girls were sent to the "Detention Home" or turned over to the Juvenile Court. These offenders would then be either put on probation or incarcerated in a penal institution.

The officers realized that the home environment of many of these offenders was improper; that their training had been neglected and was inadequate to withstand the temptation of a "get-rich-quick" career of crime. They further realized that when heredity, environment, lack of companionship and broken homes were the causes of these youths' delinquencies, the problem could not be solved by incarceration in a correctional institution.

With these thoughts in mind, as soon as possible after taking office, Chief Wallace visualized a plan whereby these youngsters could be given a helping hand and guided in the right direction; a plan that would give them new hope and courage, new faith in their fellow men, and a desire to attain success rather than eke out an ignoble existence through a life of crime which could lead only to a miserable death or the penitentiary.

After studying the various methods of correcting juvenile delinquency in operation throughout the country, he visited several cities in California which had promoted successful juvenile programs, such as Sacramento, Santa Monica and Long Beach.

Next, he called together a group of citizens in Fresno consisting of representatives of various religious faiths, schools, social and welfare agencies, such as the Y.M.C.A., C.Y.O., the Salvation Army, and other organizations which already had workable juvenile programs of their own. A series of meetings was held by this group. They adopted the name of "Coordinating Council" and agreed to act in an advisory and consultant capacity to the Special Service Bureau, not to dictate matters of policy, but to render particular assistance in the crime preventive and rehabilitation phases of the police juvenile program. The success of the program has been in a large measure due to the unfailing cooperation and effort of this "Coordinating Council."

The Special Service Bureau was set up in a special office in the City Hall, separate and apart from the Police Department proper, with a

Lieutenant of Police in charge and four other officers, especially interested in and qualified to work with juveniles, appointed to assist him.

When a child is now taken into custody, unless the crime is of a very aggravated nature or the child is a recidivist, he is remanded to the custody of his parents or other responsible parties until full investigation is made of the case. A thorough and complete investigation is made of the child's home conditions, history and school record. In some cases psychiatrists and psychologists have been employed to assist in arriving at a solution, and a solution is not attempted until a cause has been established.

There are four classifications of causes with which the Bureau deals:

First: Those which have to do with the parents.

Second: Those which have to do with the child.

Third: Causes dealing with associations and environment.

Fourth: Causes such as physical or mental deficiencies, disease, et cetera.

Once the cause has been established a solution is applied which may be one of the two following general solutions:

1. If the child is a repeated offender beyond hope of correction or the case is one of such aggravated nature that court action is necessary, the child is remanded to the Juvenile Court for action. That this action is not taken unless absolutely necessary is borne out by the fact that, of the first 280 cases handled by our Bureau, only three were sent to reformatories and one to a detention camp.

2. First offenders and predelinquents:

a. Those whose parents are irresponsible or incapable of proper training of the child, or whose moral conduct is such as to contribute to the child's delinquency, are taken away from the parents and placed in State licensed homes. These State licensed homes are private homes in the community which have been thoroughly investigated by the State, regularly examined and checked, and the individuals selected are not only thoroughly capable, but are responsible for the child's development and training. Of the above number, 12 youngsters were placed in this type of home.

b. All others are placed on voluntary probation to the Bureau and must report once a week, at which time personal problems are discussed, home conditions

ironed out, recreational, club, and hobby activities developed, and new interests created for the child.

c. Through the cooperation of the 20-30 Club, a civic organization of young business and professional men, a Big Brother program has been established and is effectively under way. Boys are assigned to a Big Brother, who is just that. He becomes responsible for the child and reports the child's progress to the Bureau. Big Brothers are thoroughly investigated and they fill out a questionnaire in which they list among other things their nationality, church preference, trade or occupation, recreational, athletic and hobby preferences. If a juvenile delinquent happens to be of Scandinavian descent, belongs to the Lutheran Church, likes hunting and baseball, he is assigned to a Big Brother who has those qualifications, or as nearly the same as possible. Many Big Brothers give these youngsters an opportunity to earn spare money by employing them after school or on week-ends, doing odd jobs. So far over 20 boys have been assigned to Big Brothers and the Bureau has yet to receive its first complaint of dissatisfaction from either party.

d. Should the Bureau find there is a religious affiliation in the family which has been neglected to the detriment of the child's welfare, the case is turned over to the pastor or minister of that particular denomination for attention. No attempt is made by the Bureau to force this upon any family, but in no case has there been displayed any unwillingness to cooperate.

e. In many minor cases the Bureau finds the child has become a predelinquent or mild first offender because of the desire to obtain the means with which to develop or maintain a hobby or recreational activity. Many of these cases have been satisfactorily solved by obtaining for the youngster a musical instrument, or other desired article, or placing him in the Boy Scouts or Salvation Army Boys Club, which have the facilities for boys to work at fourteen different wood and metal crafts, and in other organizations.

Special concentration is made by the Bureau on adults who are guilty of contributing to the delinquency of minors in matters such as sex offenses, obscene literature, selling liquor to minors, et cetera. During the first four months of operation 28 adults were arrested for contributing to the delinquency of minors.

The Police Department is proud of the fact that due to the Bureau's efforts, the 280 juveniles handled in the first four months, with the exception of a very small number, have been saved the stigma of a police record, and have been given an opportunity to start clean, with the assistance and helping hand of the police officer. Many previously regarded the officer as a man to fear and avoid instead of looking upon him as a friend.

From a public relations standpoint the Bureau has proved to be one of the most valuable assets of the Fresno Police Department. Scores of parents are grateful to the Department for having saved their child the blemish of a police record. The community is interested and is cooperating in the police program. In the month of May alone, 29 public addresses were made by representatives of the Bureau at the request of students themselves, and in one week 1,400 students were addressed by officers of the Bureau.

Both simplicity and efficiency were kept in mind in the arrangement of the filing system and records, and the office in general.

It is not the purpose of this article to convey to its readers the thought that our Department feels it has the "cure-all" and the only solution for the ever growing problem of juvenile delinquency, but it feels it is a long step in the right direction in solving the problem as presented in our community.

This is further borne out by our Probation Office which states that the work in the Juvenile Division of our Superior Court has been more than cut in half since the establishment of the Bureau.

And though there are some that may say crime prevention among juveniles is not a police function, but one of society and that the police are taking on a heavy burden and responsibility, Fresno's Department is proud to do this work in its community and feels well repaid for its efforts by the interest shown and cooperation given by the community as a whole.



SOME INTERESTING ITEMS FROM

"ACCIDENT FACTS"

During the calendar year 1939 motor vehicles again ranked as a "major killer," with a death occurring every 16 minutes. Victims in fatal motor vehicle accidents equaled the death total of diabetes, or half the total for tuberculosis. Among children, traffic deaths exceeded the combined total of deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough.

Last year 32,600 persons were killed in motor vehicle accidents according to the 1940 edition of "Accident Facts" published by the National Safety Council, Incorporated, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. Although the number of deaths was practically identical with the figure for 1938, there was, last year, a 6 per cent increase in motor vehicle usage resulting in a new all-time low of 12.1 deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle miles.

Three out of five drivers involved in fatal accidents last year committed some violation of law or of good driving practice. Speed was the contributing factor in one out of four fatal accidents. Other improper driving was reported in two out of five cases. However, it is probable that if all facts were known, at least one improper driving practice would be found in almost every accident.

Pedestrian accidents accounted for almost two-fifths of last year's motor vehicle deaths. Although violations and lack of due care on the part of drivers were contributing factors in many fatal accidents, it was found that two of every three pedestrians killed were either violating a traffic law or acting in an obviously unsafe manner. An extreme lack of caution is evidenced in the manner in which many pedestrians use streets and highways to "walk into trouble."

In 25 per cent of the fatal motor vehicle accidents, reports of State traffic authorities indicated that either the driver or the pedestrian had been drinking. These figures are considered conservative as they are often based on observations rather than chemical tests. Special studies on a small scale have indicated an even larger proportion of drinking drivers and pedestrians involved in traffic accidents.

At least three-eighths of city traffic fatalities occur over the week-end. On the open road, however, week-end accidents represent 44 per cent of the week's total.

The majority of fatal accidents last year occurred during the night. The percentage of urban deaths after nightfall was 65, while 58 per cent of the rural deaths occurred after nightfall. In cities and towns fatal accidents reached their peak during the rush hours of 6:00 to 8:00 P. M., when 19 per cent of the deaths occurred. In the rural sections of the country 15 per cent of the motor vehicle deaths occurred during these hours.

The safest month to drive in the country is February, according to tabulations presented in "Accident Facts." Generally, the rural traffic fatalities increase from February during the summer and fall, reaching a peak in December. Traffic deaths in cities are fewest during June, July, and August, but rise sharply during the fall and winter to a peak in December. One contributing factor in the frequency of traffic deaths during the period of October-December may be that during this time there are about three and one-half hours less light daily than during the spring months. Most of the darkness in winter comes in hours when traffic is the heaviest.

It is gratifying to observe the statements in "Accident Facts" that school children between the ages of 5 to 14 years again in 1939 established the lowest motor vehicle death rate since 1922. Since that year such deaths have decreased 31 per cent; a 7 per cent decrease was seen during 1939 as compared with 1938. This is a remarkable record in view of the large increase in the number of automobiles and the miles driven annually.

The 1940 edition of "Accident Facts" contains not only detailed tabulations relative to traffic accidents, but numerous charts attractively presented to show how, when, where, and to whom these accidents occur with such alarming frequency, costing America annually one and one half billion dollars.



ALASKA

Mr. George B. Blondeau has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Fairbanks, Alaska, succeeding Mr. Joseph H. Hubbard.

ALABAMA

Mr. R. B. King has been appointed Chief of Police of the Montgomery, Alabama, Police Department, succeeding Mr. S. G. Pruitt.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Alex H. Bordges has assumed the duties of Sheriff of Monterey County, Salinas, California, succeeding the late Carl H. Abbott.

Mr. Donald W. Parks has resigned his position as Chief of Police at San Luis Obispo, California, effective September 1, 1940.

IDAHO

Mr. Frank Huett has succeeded Mr. Joe E. Campbell as Chief of Police at Parma, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Mr. John R. Parrish has been appointed Chief of Police of the Carbondale, Illinois, Police Department, succeeding Mr. C. E. Fehrenbaker.

INDIANA

Mr. William Hyland has succeeded the late Ira C. Wiltshire as Chief of Police at Evansville, Indiana.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Allison Hood has been appointed Chief of Police at Burkesville, Kentucky.

Mr. G. W. Boggs has recently been appointed Chief of Police at Corbin, Kentucky, to succeed Mr. G. W. Jenkins.

KENTUCKY (Continued)

Mr. Shelby Reed is now Chief of Police at Henderson, Kentucky, succeeding Mr. John F. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Hays Page has succeeded Mr. Pearl Osborne as Chief of Police at Pineville, Kentucky.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Raymond J. Moran, formerly a member of the Massachusetts State Police, has been appointed Chief of Police of the Mansfield, Massachusetts, Police Department.

Mr. Warren N. Phelps has been appointed Chief of Police at West Boylston, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. Richard G. G. Smith.

MINNESOTA

Mr. C. A. Kerner has been named Chief of Police at Crookston, Minnesota, succeeding Mr. J. V. McCaffery.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Jeffe Lyman has been appointed Chief of Police at North Conway, New Hampshire.

NEW YORK

Mr. Leo Fitzgerald recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Cohoes, New York, Police Department, succeeding the late Mark Robertson.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. George Lee Griffin has succeeded Mr. T. G. Autry as Chief of Police at Bailey, North Carolina.

Mr. Griffin Middleton has been appointed Chief of Police of the Sylva, North Carolina, Police Department, succeeding Mr. W. O. Allen.

Mr. E. R. Richardson is now Chief of Police at Thomasville, North Carolina, succeeding Mr. F. C. Smith.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Bill Taylor has succeeded Mr. John Meeks as Chief of Police at Chandler, Oklahoma.

Mr. Cain Burnett has assumed the duties of Sheriff at Muskogee, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. John Baxter.

OKLAHOMA (Continued)

Mr. John Black has been appointed Chief of Police at Stillwater, Oklahoma, having succeeded Mr. Horace A. Andrews.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. E. R. Hartman has been named Chief of Police at Ellwood City, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. William C. Morrow.

Mr. B. G. Burns recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Freeport, Pennsylvania, having succeeded Mr. Samuel Campbell.

Mr. R. S. Bowers is now Chief of Police at Martinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. George W. Young has been appointed Chief of Police at Millvale, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. Frank Capan.

Mr. J. H. Bittner has been appointed Chief of Police at Myersdale, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Louis Popp has been named Chief of Police at Scalp Level, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Max Homer has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Stowe Township, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. W. I. Burden has succeeded Mr. W. Wiley Driskell as Chief of Police at Anderson, South Carolina.

Mr. Gibbon Armstrong has been appointed Chief of Police of the Fountain Inn, South Carolina, Police Department, succeeding Mr. S. M. Thompson.

Mr. Joe Kemp recently succeeded Mr. J. B. Robinson as Chief of Police at Iva, South Carolina.

Mr. Sexton Edwards has been appointed Chief of Police at Saluda, South Carolina, having succeeded Mr. W. S. Allen.

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, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	O'Connor, H. T.	Cleveland 2090	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Vincent, J. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Richmond, E. L.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Murphy, W. A.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U. S. Post Office & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1501 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Abbatechio, R. J.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Clegg, J. E.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Drayton, S. J.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 7100	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Clarence Vernon Stevens

with aliases

For

Kidnaping

Detailed descriptive data on this individual appear on pages 43, 44, and 45.

