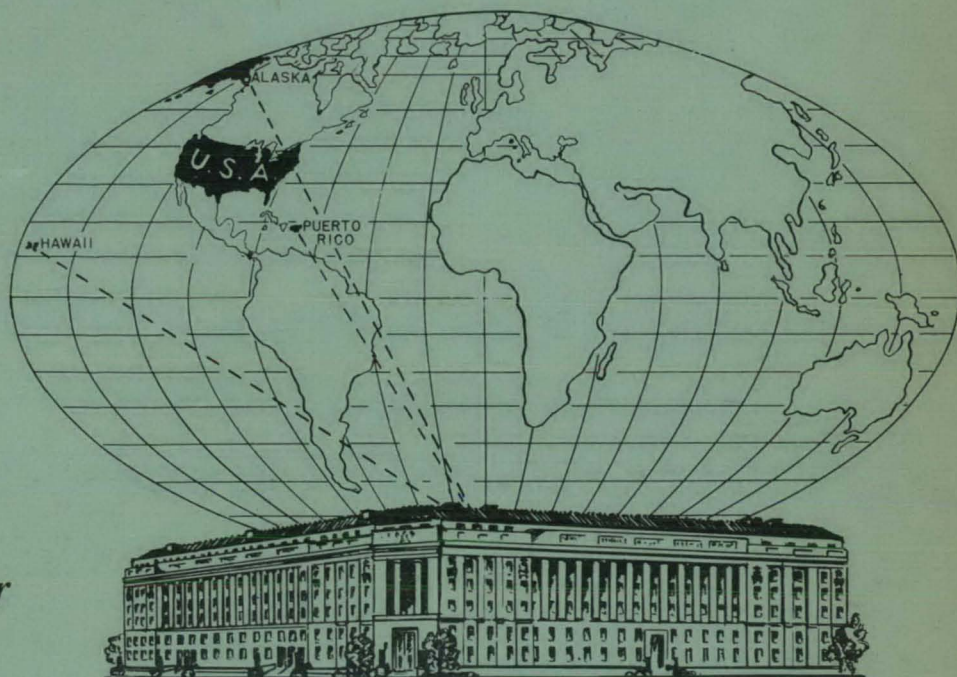


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1942

September October



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

Vol. 11

No. 7

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



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

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

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

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

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



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LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued bi-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 bi-monthly. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.



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

**I N T R O D U C T I O N**

**AUXILIARY POLICE**

All-out total warfare calls not only for extraordinary precautions, but also an all-out effort in every phase of our civilian life which will serve as a bulwark to our armed forces, and reduce, as much as possible, the loss of life and destruction of property here at home. Civilian casualties in the present war are appalling and trained organizations on the home-front are absolutely necessary.

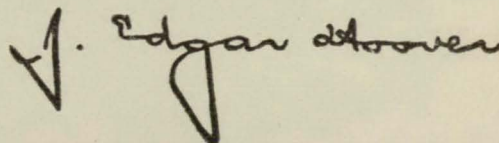
Therefore, an auxiliary police force is a very vital unit of our home defense system. Air-raid wardens, rescue workers, bomb demolition squads, nurses, doctors, auxiliary fire fighters, and auxiliary policemen, are all extremely vital cogs in our home defense machinery.

Numerous instances have come to my attention in recent months to prove the invaluable assistance auxiliary police are rendering to their respective communities today.

Police officials who are now faced with loss of their personnel to the armed services are welcoming with open arms this patriotic group of volunteers who are so willing to undergo any of the necessary sacrifices to do their part in the war effort.

It is encouraging to note that many police departments have opened auxiliary police training schools in order to equip the auxiliary force with every advantage possible to the proper carrying out of their duties. I feel that we should offer every encouragement to these men who are trying so hard to aid their country by sharing our duties and responsibilities.

From November, 1941, through April, 1942, the FBI conducted a series of Civilian Defense Schools and War Traffic Schools throughout the United States for the benefit of law enforcement officers. Nearly 40,000 officers attended those schools and received the training offered. Those officers are now available to train the auxiliary police and I personally feel that no better service can be rendered by the men who received the FBI training.



Director



Address delivered by  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,  
before the Annual Convention of the International Association  
of Chiefs of Police at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City,  
September 21, 1942.

## THE PRESENT TASK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Gratifying progress in law enforcement has developed from the annual meetings of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. These annual conferences offer a splendid opportunity for the Nation's law enforcement leaders to inventory their responsibilities and accomplishments and to chart the course that lies ahead. My hopes for the success of these sessions are matched only by my grave concern for the future of our land.

Ten months ago our Nation went to war. We had no other alternative. A vicious and heartless foe struck the first blow and drew the first blood. Since then our enemy has enjoyed a long series of victories. We have suffered defeats - and others are bound to come, but there will be a turning point. America's military, aerial and naval might will have its day. Then, the stories of Axis victories will dwarf and dwindle to extinction.

What has this to do with law enforcement? I can answer this question best by a passing reference to many conversations I have had with high military and naval leaders. To a man, they have the utmost confidence in their ability to meet the enemy on less than even terms and emerge victorious. But they also hold that they cannot win without the complete support of the people on the home front. Without the implements of war, without communications, without supplies and without moral support, their sacrifices will be in vain.

The enemies we fight on many fronts, thousands of miles from home, have long boasted of their ability to foment domestic unrest and strife. And their words have not been idle boasts. They have done just that. Their underground armies have accomplished as much, if not more, than their uniformed forces. They have long been aware of the great American shortcoming of taking things for granted, of living in idle bliss, unaware of the pitfalls ahead, and of underestimating the evil of our enemies. The ostrich-like theorists and spineless people who would throw away their liberty rather than fight and who would appease rather than stand four-square to the realities of the day, must now take their rightful place in the ranks.

In this, law enforcement has a definite interest. If a defense plant is blown up in your city tonight, killing hundreds of innocent persons and destroying the means whereby our armed forces may be equipped, it will not be sufficient for law enforcement to state that an act of sabotage could have been avoided if the plant authorities had been more diligent. It will be no excuse to say that law enforcement had insufficient personnel because some misguided politician restricted the law enforcement budget. Neither



can law enforcement absolve itself from responsibility merely because meddlers forced restrictions on the authority of law enforcement to act. When these things threaten effective protection, law enforcement must take positive steps to fix responsibility and to correct such conditions before it is too late.

The Nation today looks to the profession of law enforcement as never before to maintain the internal security of the land. The men in our armed and naval forces confidently depend upon law enforcement to protect the home front while they push forward on the battle front. And if there are weaknesses in individual law enforcing agencies, now is the time to correct them. Tomorrow may be too late.

That there are weaknesses in law enforcement we must acknowledge. That mistakes occur is inevitable. That judgment can be wrong is human. But they must not go uncorrected. The police administrator today, who is cognizant of a shortage of personnel on his force, who is aware of inadequate training, and who recognizes that he has improper equipment, should at once take vigorous corrective action. If the authority to do this lies in the hands of others, then he must see to it that they assume their responsibility. The public, who looks to the police for protection, should know why the police are powerless to act.

As an illustration, I can refer to an experience of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Years before Pearl Harbor, we began the careful cataloguing of names and activities of persons who would fight against America rather than for America. We publicly explained just what we were doing and why. And then foreign propagandists, misguided pseudo-promoters of civil liberties, silly sentimentalists, front men for subversive organizations, their stooges and mouthpieces, and some innocent persons, criticized us. And you men of law enforcement were not spared, for you too were preparing for the evil day. These individuals charged that the FBI was a menace to civil liberty; said that the police must be restricted.

A far-seeing President of the United States stood firmly behind us in our efforts to protect America against the day when our enemies within might attack. The value of preparedness has since vindicated our judgment. When war came, thousands of dangerous enemy aliens were promptly arrested before they could move into action. But the fight still continues. To date, over 10,000 such individuals have been arrested by the FBI and cooperating law enforcing agencies. We must not relax in our vigilance. Even today, there are those who would place the personal convenience of some Fascist-loving alien, investigated and apprehended because of his un-American activities, above the liberty and freedom of our citizens.

It is the same problem which law enforcement faced only a few years ago when some misguided parole boards, sob-sister sentimentalists and corrupt politicians were indiscriminately paroling desperadoes and murderers from our prisons. That law enforcement has not always been shortsighted in dealing with the enemies of society is proved by one striking instance which



is the most flagrant abuse of parole on record. Less than twenty years ago, Adolph Hitler went to prison following his conviction for violent and treasonable demonstrations against his government. In less than six months, meddlers and panderers of justice sought to have him paroled. The Director of the Bavarian State Police protested strongly against his parole, stating, "Hitler will again take up his relentless fight against the Government and not abstain from violations of the law even if he is to face the revocation of his parole." Unfortunately, social reformers in Germany refused to heed this warning and Hitler was paroled after serving less than nine months of his long prison sentence. The world knows the consequences. Had Hitler not been paroled, then his Nazi Party might never have come to power and certainly its reign of terror would have been postponed.

I mention this not to emphasize the issue of parole itself but to point out that the law enforcement profession in peace, as well as in war, must deal justly but strongly with those who have proved themselves a danger to this Nation. We must not be guided by individuals who seek to interfere with the true course of justice. We must not be influenced by political, monetary, sentimental or other reasons. We must enforce our national security statutes and the President's proclamations, firmly and impartially. There are enemies in our midst and it is our sacred responsibility to expose their dirty dealings and bring them to justice.

The Nation's law enforcement agencies are severely taxed with new burdens brought on by the war. Understaffed, and often poorly equipped, America's law enforcing agencies have turned in a most creditable performance. You have no more important task than that of keeping law enforcement in professional hands. True, you must have assistance, and you welcome the aid of citizens everywhere. But the fact remains that there are many uninformed and misguided individuals who would like to direct law enforcement without assuming its responsibilities.

The past few months have demonstrated that the decent American has no reason to fear honest law enforcement. Nor does the honest, American-minded alien need have any such fear. Invariably his fears in the past have been nurtured by self-appointed apostles of social behavior who themselves are out of touch with reality.

True, the "ism" advocates eye us with suspicion. They should. Because our Nation is now convinced that we have no place for the hellish hates they represent. In considering them, trained law enforcement officers are quick, however, to distinguish the wheat from the chaff and to protect the honest alien who has sought America as a haven of refuge. The would-be witch hunts, which have already made their appearance, come not from law enforcement. In every instance where they have occurred, obviously well-intentioned citizens have been swept away on the wings of mob spirit and emotions rather than facts.

In days such as these, there must, of course, be a tightening up on the release of information that would aid the enemy. Too much care cannot



be exercised in discussing matters bearing upon the war effort. Rumors and idle gossip can serve no good. Loose talk can bring tragic consequences.

It has always been the policy of the FBI to release to the public such facts as are possible once an investigation has progressed to the point of arrests or convictions. But it never has been our policy to announce in advance what we are going to do. That would be harmful to the public interest. I commend that policy to all law enforcement.

As the war effort intensifies, law enforcement must increasingly look to the loyal public for assistance. The splendid cooperation which the press has afforded every field of law enforcement has been most gratifying, and I cannot commend too highly the splendid performance of the hard-working members of the journalistic profession. No finer job has ever been done in the history of the American press than that which now is being performed. Our press representatives are making heroic efforts to separate facts from propaganda, the true from the false. Hard-working reporters and editors, and their associates of screen and radio, have given their best efforts and thoughts that the country might be informed without hysteria. Daily, they demonstrate their willingness and ability to help. But at the same time, headlines, broadcasts and movies will not win the war; neither will they in themselves protect America from spies, saboteurs and enemy agents. They can help. But, first, law enforcement must do its job.

Increasingly, "catching spies" has become the desire of many untrained and unequipped individuals. By being cautious and absolutely accurate in making public announcements, law enforcement officials can offset those who would spout forth wild accusations which, when examined, would be found wanting in substance.

The gauging of accomplishments in our work today by screaming headlines and dragnet arrests is impossible. Best results cannot be gauged by blatant statements, and the maintenance of our internal security is too sacred a trust to permit it to be used by psychopathic political hopefuls as a catapult to bold headlines. Countering the activities of the domestic enemies is effective only when they are under constant surveillance, their sources of information controlled and their communications supervised.

It should not be forgotten that our Nation has been formed of many races and nationalities. Professional law enforcement must not permit itself to be misled by emotion-guided or gossip-minded individuals to acts of nuisance and oppression against persons merely because of a foreign background. Let us be guided by facts and facts alone. The Nation need have no fear that professional law enforcement will be moved by surges of personal prejudice and selfish motives.

In protecting America today, it will be well to continue the preventive procedures we have followed since the emergency. When persons come under suspicion, we must consider every factor and bear in mind that no honest, law-abiding citizen will object to being questioned. The imposter and those seeking to conceal identities will, of course, loudly protest.



The story behind the success of law enforcement thus far is one of farsighted preparedness and determined cooperative effort. For years the men of law enforcement and the FBI have worked hand in hand for the purpose of bettering the profession and of safeguarding our fellow men. Through our Identification Division, which now has over 50,000,000 sets of fingerprints on file, our Technical Laboratory, crime reporting facilities, National Police Academy and police training programs, we have blended our efforts to achieve our common goal. With the President's Directive of 1939, the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense was inaugurated and 155,000 officers of the Nation were mobilized into a smoothly functioning unit. Almost over night, men who had concentrated on criminal investigations and regular police duties turned full efforts to the investigations of activities menacing our national security. While the dictators met in conferences to divide the spoils of war and decide on new aggressions, conferences of peace officers were held and continue to be held throughout the United States to maintain our internal security and to make the American Citizen safe in his home.

Law enforcement always has been the first line of defense on the home front in emergencies. With this in mind in the fall of 1940, the FBI dispatched a mission to England to study police procedure under actual wartime conditions. Their observations proved conclusively that civilian defense work was another tremendous responsibility that organized law enforcement must shoulder in anticipation of that day when America may be the target of enemy bombers. I am happy to announce today that another mission has just returned from England after studying the more recent wartime experiences of the Police. Again, the results of the FBI studies will be made available to the Police of this country.

The FBI Civilian Defense Courses for Police were instituted in October of 1941 throughout the country, designed to train American officers in the problems of home defense. In February of this year, a series of War Traffic Schools was inaugurated by the FBI. This covered all phases of traffic conditions that confront a nation at war in order that America would not suffer the tragic experiences of some European countries when disorganized traffic and panic-stricken pedestrians interfered with the movement of the armed forces and actually contributed to the downfall of some nations. A total of 438 Civilian Defense and Traffic Schools were held, attended by 36,722 officers, representing over 7,000 law enforcement agencies in the land.

I could not begin to thoroughly review, however, all that the profession has done during the emergency and particularly since war has been declared. Day after day, despite increased difficulties, we have struggled to keep abreast of our responsibilities. The majority of your departments have added auxiliary policemen to assist you in your manifold duties. A recent survey conducted by the FBI revealed that there are approximately 175 auxiliary officers for every 100 regular police officers in the larger cities. New personnel necessitates additional and intensive training. The IACP and the FBI have worked together constantly to provide that training.



In handling our wartime duties, we must never lose sight of our vast domestic problems. Crime is definitely on the increase. Enforcement alone is not the answer. Juvenile delinquency is mounting rapidly and unless we all do our jobs better, we can expect another era of lawlessness such as swept the country after the last war. By constantly enlisting the intelligent aid of the citizens, we can build up a barrier against the lawless. But the greatest single thing we can do is to constantly emphasize prevention and in so doing the place of emphasis is in the home.

The fundamental fact remains that the principal responsibility of a law enforcement agency is to vigorously, fearlessly and courageously enforce the laws, to apprehend violators and turn them over to the prosecuting officials. Kidnapers and bank robbers were stopped when they could no longer act with impunity. The same methods will work in other fields as well.

The wartime spirit of abandon should not cause people to assume a paternal, tolerant attitude toward criminals. The greatest crime of our age is tolerance of and compromise with indecency.

In surveying the advances of our profession, we can take great pride in the fact that America today has all the advantages of a national police with none of its objectionable features. Inspired by the sacredness of a common task, law enforcement presents a solid front of courage and integrity ready to continue at any sacrifice to carry out its assignment of protecting America. I am certain that in this time of war 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. May we continue to dedicate ourselves to this task!

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ANNUAL CONVENTION I. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21-23, 1942

To The President and Members of the International Association  
of Chiefs of Police:

As Chairman of your International Relations Committee during the past year, it is a pleasure to present our annual report pertaining to matters of international significance which may be of interest to the members of the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police assembled at New York, New York.

Since our meeting slightly over a year ago at Buffalo, New York, momentous events have occurred which make international cooperation among law enforcement agencies all the more urgent and important. Then most of the nations of the Western Hemisphere were on the sidelines, so to speak, as the rest of the world seethed with terrible strife. Today, with but few exceptions, we are either actively in the struggle or have severed relations with the Axis Powers. As members of your International Relations Committee, we realize that freedom - the right of the individual man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness - hangs in the balances more precariously than ever before. Upon law enforcement officers devolves the duty of protecting the home front. In this task we must not fail and through the cooperation of all we will not fail.

Perhaps the most urgent need of the day is close cooperation among the various law enforcement officers of the nations still active in our Association with regard to the activities of spies and saboteurs. These seldom operate single-handedly. Rather their activities are national and in many instances international and world-wide in scope. The espionage cases handled by the FBI involving Kurt Frederick Ludwig and Fritz Duquesne in which forty-two spies were sentenced during the past year were not just confined to the United States. Contacts and mail drops were maintained elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere as well as in other countries throughout the world. International cooperation is imperative in the successful handling of cases of this kind.

A noteworthy example of such cooperation occurred recently when Gerhardt Wilhelm Kunze, former leader of the German-American Bund, who was wanted in the United States for violation of the espionage statutes, was apprehended in Mexico and speedily removed from that country to stand trial for



his crimes. Kunze, posing under the name of Alfonso Graf Cabiedes, had equipped a boat with a many weeks' supply of provisions at the town of Boca Del Rio, which borders on the Gulf of Mexico south of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and was preparing for an attempted escape to the Azores and thence to Germany when arrested by officers of the Ministry Gobernacion of Mexico. After being identified as the fugitive Kunze badly wanted in the United States, Cabiedes was flown to Mexico City and after necessary arrangements had been completed taken by airplane across the border to Brownville, Texas, and turned over to the FBI. Taken immediately to New York and then to Hartford, Connecticut, he was sentenced a few weeks ago to serve fifteen years in prison.

During the year it was possible for several law enforcement officers from the United States to visit in other nations represented in the Association. Some were privileged to attend conventions and law enforcement conferences. Then, I am happy to report, officers from several countries had the opportunity to visit in the United States. Your Committee feels that in the future every possible opportunity should be taken to send law enforcement missions to other countries, for in this way we will become more closely acquainted and will be able to assist in the solution of many mutual problems.

The various countries still active in the Association continued during the year to exchange publications and in many instances articles printed in one country were reprinted in others. Then, too, there has been a continual interchange of law enforcement data which has proved helpful to all concerned.

Particularly significant during the year was the use made of the International Fingerprint Exchange facilities of the FBI. The foundation for this activity was laid as early as 1926 and by 1932 many members of our Association were exchanging fingerprint data. Despite the war, forty-two foreign countries and Territorial Possessions of the United States engaged in the interchange. A total of 2,378 fingerprint cards were transmitted from the United States and 7.35 per cent of these were identified with prior records. During the year 53,639 cards were received in the International Exchange, resulting in 9,130 identifications. The percentage of identifications was 17.02 per cent, a highly satisfactory figure. It is significant that last year the corresponding figure was 12 per cent and that only 33,818 cards were submitted to the United States in the International Exchange.

A typical illustration of the effectiveness of the International Exchange occurred recently when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, Canada, forwarded to the FBI the fingerprints of Edward Adolph Roland Michael for search through the criminal files. These were identified with the record of a person who first came to the FBI's attention in 1935 when a fingerprint card was received indicating he had been arrested in Vienna, Austria, on an extortion charge. After serving fourteen months in prison,




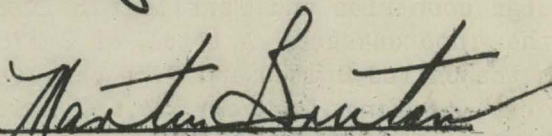
Michael was released, subsequently going to Sweden and securing passage to the United States. Deserting the ship in Savannah, Georgia, he went to Washington, D. C., where in order to elude the Immigration authorities he stole some airplane tickets and flew to Texas. Arrested in Texas and returned to Washington, D. C., Michael was charged with grand larceny and sentenced to one to two years in prison. While being held for deportation, Michael escaped and fled to Canada. In December, 1941, the FBI received a fingerprint card from the British Security Coordination in New York City which contained the impressions of one Edvard Roland Linder, an applicant for the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Canada. When searched through the FBI's files, the prints were identified with those of Michael, wanted in Washington, D. C. While he is not extraditable under existing treaties, the charge is being left open in the event he returns to the United States.

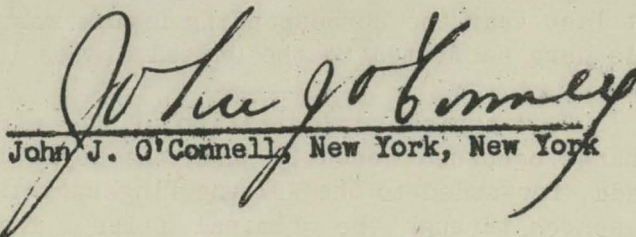
Your committee feels that all members of the Association should make even more liberal use of the science of fingerprinting and the International Exchange. The FBI's Identification Division now contains over 50,000,000 fingerprint cards, a wealth of identification data available to all members of the Association.

As we face the trying days which lie ahead, it is the sincere hope of your Committee that the present most favorable relationship existing among the law enforcement agencies represented in the Convention will continue in the coming year. Through unity of purpose and unity of action the tasks of the future will be made immeasurably easier.

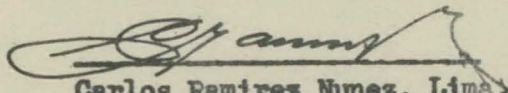
Respectfully submitted,

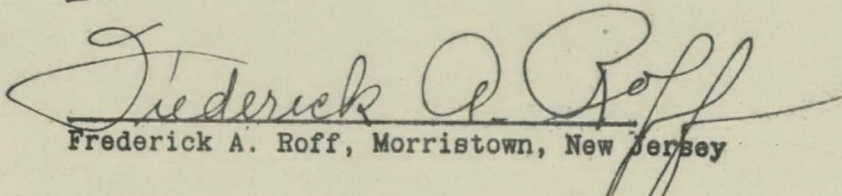
  
J. Edgar Hoover, Chairman  
Washington, D. C.

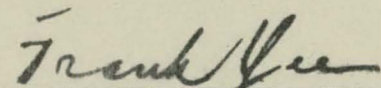
  
Martin Bruton, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

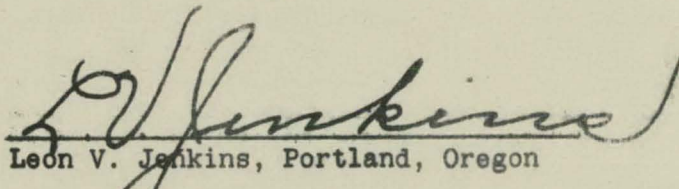
  
John J. O'Connell, New York, New York

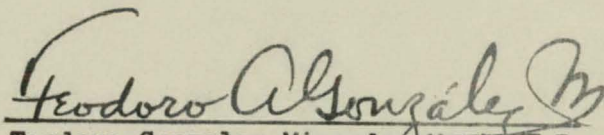


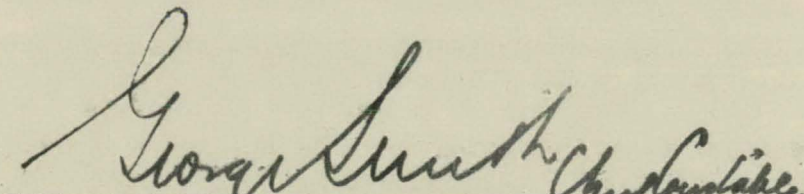
  
Carlos Ramirez Nunez, Lima, Peru

  
Frederick A. Roff, Morristown, New Jersey

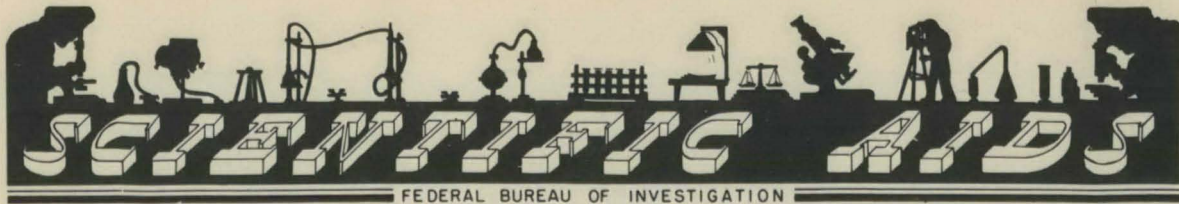
  
Frank Yee, Chungking, China

  
Leon V. Jenkins, Portland, Oregon

  
Teodoro Gonzalez Miranda, Mexico, D. F.

  
George Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada





## EXAMINATION OF BLOODSTAINS IN THE SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY

Chemistry and its close relative biochemistry are two branches of science which have proved of tremendous value to the analysis of evidence submitted by peace officers to scientific laboratories for examination.

During the past few years the role of the scientific expert has become more and more important in determining the correct solution to various crimes.

In many instances the scientific expert's findings have detected crimes which otherwise would have remained unsolved and undiscovered.

The value of testing stains which have the appearance of blood is well known as an aid in the detection of crime.

Ofttimes unnecessary investigations are prevented when laboratory technicians determine through examination that stains which are similar in appearance to bloodstains are found to have been made by some other substance.

Bloodstains are not uniform in color. The color varies, depending upon the nature and color of the material on which they appear -- and the age of the stains. Fresh bloodstains are usually red, but older bloodstains may be a deep chocolate brown in color. In some instances bloodstains may even have a faint greenish or bleached appearance.

Stains having the appearance of blood may be produced by fruit juice, vegetable juice, paint, rust, coffee, dyes, et cetera.

The chemist can determine not only whether a suspected stain has been made by blood or some other substance, but he can determine, if it proves to be a bloodstain, whether it was made by human blood or animal blood.

The search for possible bloodstained objects at the scene of a crime is usually the function of the police authorities but the analysis necessary to establish the exact nature of the stains is strictly a chemical problem and should be made only by a chemist trained in such work. The



Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., is available to any law enforcement agency in the United States or its Territorial Possessions which may desire such examinations. This service is rendered without charge and the expert who conducts the examination is available for court testimony if it is desired.

An examination of a suspected bloodstain may be divided into three stages, i.e.:

- (1) A preliminary test which determines whether the stain may be blood.
- (2) A confirmatory test which definitely establishes the fact that the stain is blood.
- (3) The determination of the origin of the blood.

There are various preliminary tests for blood, such as the guaiac test, the phenolphthalein test, the leuco-malachite green test,<sup>1</sup> and many others, but the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has found that the most satisfactory of these various tests is the benzidine test. This is based upon the production of a greenish-blue color when a drop of a solution of benzidine and a drop of hydrogen peroxide are added to an extract of the suspected stain. This latter extract is prepared by dissolving the stain in an 0.85 per cent salt solution, so called physiological saline.

A positive reaction with benzidine, however, does not mean that the stain is blood since some other substances may produce similar results. However, if no color is produced when this test is conducted, it may definitely be stated that the stain is not blood.

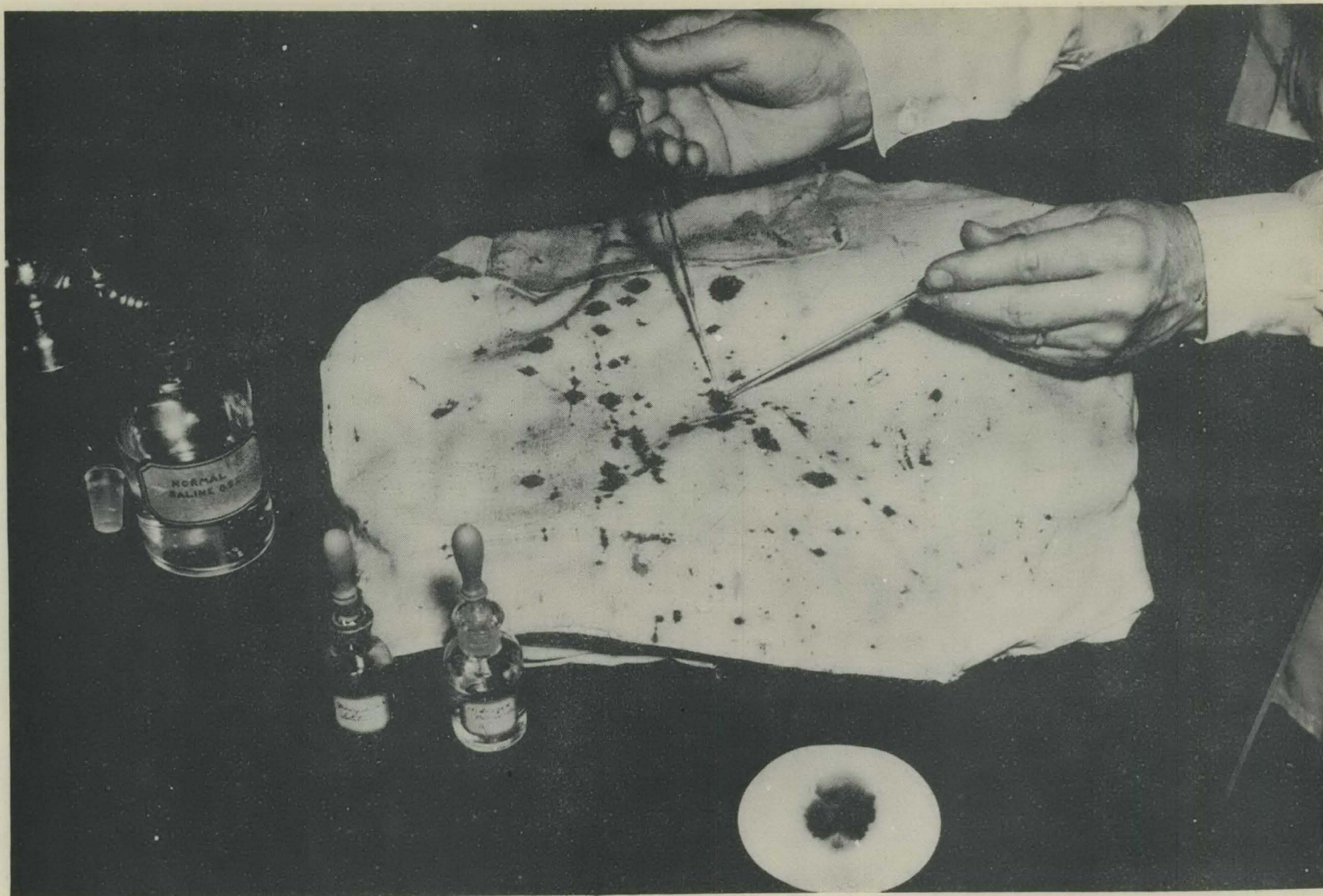
If a positive reaction is obtained with benzidine, it then becomes necessary to prove that the stain is blood. This is done by conducting one or both of two tests, i.e., a spectroscopic examination of the saline extract of the stain or the Teichmann test.<sup>2</sup> The former test is based upon the fact that hemoglobin and its various derivatives produce characteristic absorption bands or darkened areas in the visible spectrum. The Teichmann test is based upon the production of characteristic brown, rhombic, hemin crystals when hemoglobin is treated with glacial acetic acid containing a trace of sodium chloride. Each of these test results is given by blood or hemoglobin, a constituent of blood and by no other substance.

After having ascertained that the stain in question is blood,

<sup>1</sup> Hawk & Bergeim - Practical Physiological Chemistry, 10th Edition (1931) pages 390 - 392.

<sup>2</sup> Hawk & Bergeim - Practical Physiological Chemistry, 10th Edition (1931) page 392.





WASHING BLOODSTAIN THROUGH FABRIC ONTO PAPER FOR SUBSEQUENT PRELIMINARY  
TESTING WITH BENZIDINE-HYDROGEN PEROXIDE



the final step in the examination is conducted. This is the determination of the origin of the bloodstain by the precipitin test.<sup>3</sup>

The precipitin test is based upon the reaction between the questioned blood and a serum prepared by injecting rabbits (or other animals) with the blood of the same species for which the test is being conducted. For example, a serum for use in testing for human blood may be prepared by injecting rabbits with several small doses of human blood. The rabbit will produce precipitins which will cause the formation of a white ring at the junction of the two layers when the serum is stratified beneath a saline extract of a human bloodstain. In a similar manner serum may be prepared for testing bloodstains produced by other animals in order to determine the animal species. The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has at the present time sera for testing for the blood of cattle, deer, pigs, sheep, chickens, dogs, horses, rabbits, ducks, cats and humans. This collection is constantly being enlarged and will eventually include all the common animals.

In some cases, when the stain is sufficiently large, it is possible to group the blood to determine to which of the four major groups it belongs. These groups are, according to the International System of nomenclature, "O", "A", "B" and "AB".<sup>4</sup>

Grouping of blood does not, of course, establish the individuality of the blood since the blood of many persons may fall within the same group. However, it is important as negative evidence, for instance, if a person belonging to Group "O" claims that his own blood is on his clothing and it is shown that the bloodstain came from an individual belonging to Group "A", such evidence is conclusive proof of the falsity of the alibi.

At the present time the Technical Laboratory uses an absorption method of grouping dried bloodstains and has found this method to be quite satisfactory. This method is dependent upon the observation of the strength of the reaction of "A" and "B" sera (with "B" and "A" cells respectively) after they have been allowed to remain in contact with the dried bloodstain for a period of twelve hours. These reactions are compared with the reactions of the same "A" and "B" sera which have been absorbed with known group "O", "A", "B" and "AB" bloods and from this comparison the group of the questioned blood is determined.

The importance and value of the above-described examinations are exemplified by the following cases taken from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

In the early part of June, 1935, the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation transmitted to the Bureau's Technical

<sup>3</sup> Hektoen - Journal American Medical Association, 78, 704 (1922).

<sup>4</sup> Wiener, A. S. - "Blood Groups and Blood Transfusion" (1935), page 6.



Laboratory a revolver frame which was covered with stains. There was also sent to the Laboratory at the same time a cartridge cylinder. It was requested that efforts be made to ascertain whether the stains found on the gun frame were bloodstains and if so whether the blood was of human origin. It was further desired to determine whether the cartridge cylinder could be identified as coming from the revolver frame. These specimens had been obtained during the course of an investigation by Special Agents of the Bureau.

The investigation also revealed that Elvira Barbour, a colored cateress, working at Fort Monroe, Virginia, was brutally attacked one evening shortly after she had retired to her room for the night. Her assailant struck her over the head several times with a weapon which Elvira Barbour believed to be the butt of a pistol. An examination of the victim's room shortly after the assault revealed numerous bloodstains on the bedclothes and on the floor near the bed. There was also found on the bed a cartridge cylinder which apparently had become detached from a revolver.

Subsequently, William Jones, a Negro who had previously worked under the supervision of Elvira Barbour, and who had been discharged by her for inefficiency, was apprehended and in his possession there were found a revolver frame badly stained, a knife, two keys, and some bullets.

An examination was made in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI of the stains found on the revolver and it showed conclusively that these were bloodstains of human origin.

The Laboratory examiner further established that the blood found on the revolver belonged to Group "A". The blood specimen secured from the suspect, William Jones, was examined and found to belong to Group "O" whereas, a blood specimen of the victim was found to belong to Group "A".

The Laboratory examiner was, therefore, able to conclude that the blood found on the revolver could not possibly have been that of the suspect, William Jones, but could possibly have been the blood of the victim. An examination of the revolver cylinder indicated that it belonged to the revolver frame found in the possession of the suspect.

On November 7, 1935, at Norfolk, Virginia, William Jones entered a plea of guilty on the charge of "Assault with attempt to murder on a Government Reservation" and was sentenced to serve ten years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia.

The assistance the Laboratory technician can render to the investigator in cases involving violence against the person is often such that it becomes the very foundation upon which subsequent prosecution of the defendant is based.





**BLOODSTAINED FABRIC BEING WASHED TO REMOVE TRACES OF BLOOD, SIMULATING THE ACTION OF A CRIMINAL TRYING TO ESCAPE DETECTION**



An excellent example of the value the Technical Laboratory can be to local police officers and our own Field Agents is shown in the following case:

A rape occurred at Salt Lake City, Utah. The following morning local police officers arrested a suspect. The suspect admitted to the officers that on the previous night he had been in the company of the victim; that they had taken a ride and parked on a Government Reservation nearby.

He then stated that he was under the influence of liquor on the previous evening and did not recall any assault made on the victim.

Special Agents of the FBI had entered the case inasmuch as the rape had occurred on a Government Reservation. The Agents immediately transmitted to the FBI's Technical Laboratory clothing and other evidence for examination.

The Laboratory was able to report to the interested Agents and local officers that bloodstains found on the clothing were determined to be of the same type as the blood of the victim; that scrapings of stains, found on the seat of the automobile used by the subject, contained blood, and that scrapings from beneath the fingernails of the subject likewise contained traces of blood. On other pieces of clothing submitted semen stains were found by the examining Laboratory technicians.

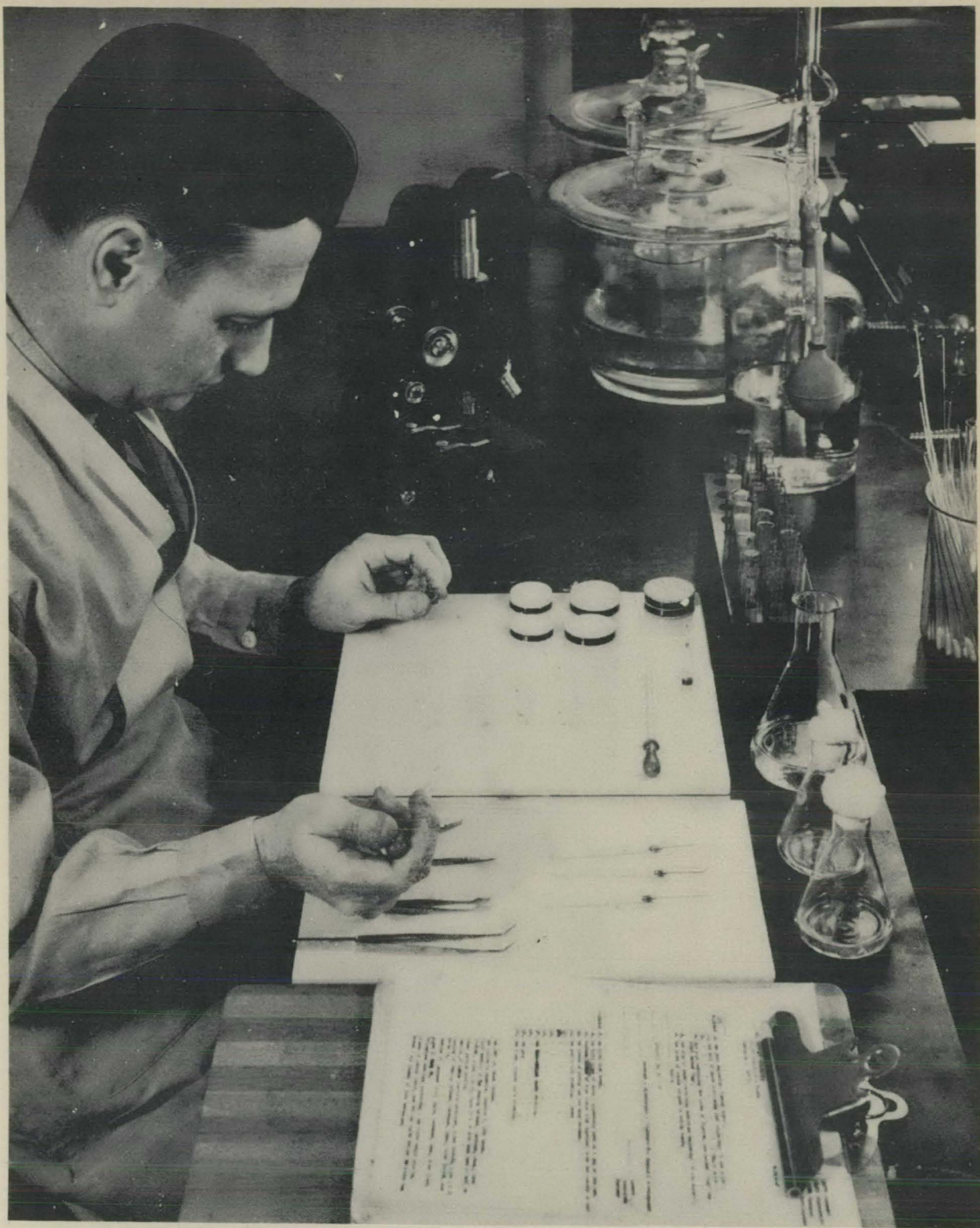
Subsequently the suspect was tried before the United States District Court at Salt Lake City. During the trial testimony concerning the above set-out findings was given by the examining experts of the FBI. This was corroborated by similar testimony given by medical experts of the Emergency Hospital of Salt Lake City. This evidence, offered by experts, corroborated the testimony of the victim and the subject, Willis Rogers, was found guilty of the rape. He was sentenced to serve life imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary on McNeil Island.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has always been as anxious to exonerate an innocent man as it is anxious to prove the guilt of a man who has committed a crime. A splendid example of this occurred several years ago in an Alaska murder case.

In March, 1936, Nome, Alaska, was literally "frozen in." John Nilima, an aged trader, who operated a trading post at Old Buckland Village, was murdered. The nearest habitation to this village at that time was twenty-five miles distant.

As the murder had been committed during a severe snowstorm, the murderer's tracks were completely obliterated by fresh snow. The only evidence found at the scene of the crime was the jacket of a bullet imbedded in the wall of the murdered man's cabin. The bullet had apparently passed through double windowpanes before striking Nilima in the head.





A LABORATORY TECHNICIAN ANALYZING STAINS FOUND ON AN ENVELOPE



The United States Marshal at Nome, Alaska, investigating the case, obtained from two suspects two rifles, several shells and a pair of heavy woolen socks stained with blood. He forwarded these articles together with the bullet jacket via airplane to the FBI's Technical Laboratory in Washington, D.C.

The Marshal advised the FBI that one of the suspects arrested was an ex-convict; that at the time of his arrest he was wearing the bloodstained socks and insisted that it was reindeer blood rather than human blood which caused the stains.

One of the rifles the Marshal forwarded to the Laboratory was in possession of this ex-convict at the time of his arrest.

The other rifle had been found in possession of Jimmy Richards, a young Eskimo lad, who was attempting to escape on one of the trails leading into the Northeast. He had with him a .25-35 Cal. Winchester Rifle.

The Marshal, therefore, was desirous of determining from which one the fatal shot had been fired. The Laboratory experts were able to identify the fatal bullet as having been fired from the .25-35 Winchester rifle. Tests in the Laboratory further disclosed that the blood on the socks was not human blood. This information was immediately dispatched to the United States Marshal in Nome, Alaska, who subsequently advised that Jimmy Richards on being confronted by this evidence confessed to the Murder and on entering a plea of guilty was sentenced on April 17, 1936, to serve twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary on McNeil Island.

The ex-convict was absolved from all blame; thus an innocent man who had prima facie evidence against him was proven innocent.

In another case where blood analysis aided the investigative officers a girl named Mary Ferry was found murdered in the cellar of her home in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Investigation by local police officers revealed that Paul Ferry, husband of the victim, was a likely suspect. He had reportedly threatened to kill his wife and children on several occasions.

In an effort to thoroughly establish the guilt of the suspect, the District Attorney's Office for the County of Erie, submitted to the Laboratory of the FBI evidence recovered during the course of the investigation for examination.

Among the items submitted were various articles of apparel worn by the suspect at the time the murder was believed to have been committed, a laborer's pick, and other articles believed to have been used by the suspect in committing the murder, as well as a mop believed to have been used in cleaning up traces of the crime. Examination of this material in the Bureau's Laboratory disclosed the presence of blood of human origin on all



the articles mentioned and further disclosed the presence of a large number of human hairs tangled in the mop fibers. As an indication of the sensitiveness of the methods employed in such an examination it is to be noted that the evidence of human blood detected on the mop was not visible to the naked eye but indicated that an attempt had been made to remove the blood through the action of water. Examination of the mop further disclosed that the bulk of the hair appearing thereon was similar to known hair specimens taken from the victim.

This information was immediately furnished the District Attorney and testimony relative to the findings of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory was subsequently introduced at the trial by an expert from the Laboratory.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the District Attorney's Office advising that the jury had returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and that the death penalty had been fixed. The letter further stated that both the Court and the District Attorney were highly appreciative of the assistance offered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to local law enforcement agencies.

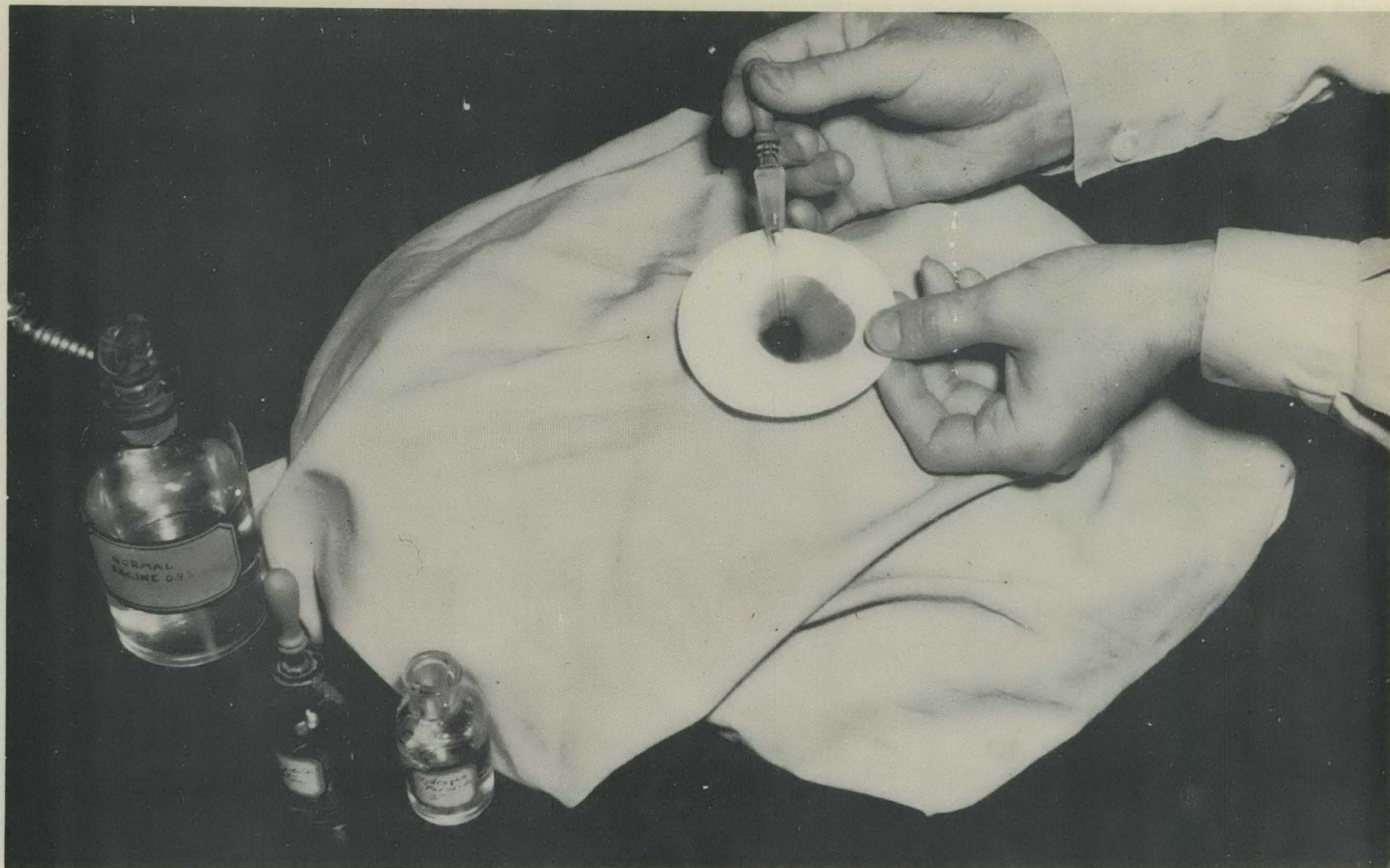
On one occasion an officer of the Mount Airy, North Carolina, Police Department called at the Bureau with evidence recovered by that department in its investigation of the burglary of the home of Henry Wood and Mrs. Sarah Wood, and requested that the evidence be examined in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. Among other items submitted for examination was a shirt believed to have been worn by the suspect during the commission of the crime and an ax believed to have been used by the suspect in an attack on the victims following his forcible entry into their home.

As a result of precipitin tests conducted by experts in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory, it was definitely ascertained that certain stains appearing on the shirt and on the ax were caused by blood of human origin.

Testimony to this effect was introduced at the trial of the suspect by a technician from the FBI's Laboratory. According to information developed during the trial, the subject had entered the house of the victims by forcing a small instrument through the screen door and lifting the latch. Following the entry he attacked both victims with an ax taken from a nearby woodshed and then attempted to rape one of the victims. Testimony was also introduced to the effect that the ax on which the bloodstains were located, had been found under the house of the defendant.

Subsequent to the trial a letter was received from the Chief of Police at Mount Airy thanking the Bureau for its assistance in the case and advising that as a result of the evidence introduced against him, the defendant had been found guilty and had been sentenced to die in the gas chamber.





POSITIVE REACTION OBTAINED WITH BENZIDINE-HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AFTER FABRIC HAD  
BEEN WASHED TO REMOVE BLOODSTAINS



Everett B. Hughes of Pueblo, Colorado, shot and killed his wife. Subsequently he was arrested and confessed to the shooting but strongly maintained he had acted in self-defense, under fear of death.

Hughes presented the following version of the crime - a version which was difficult to controvert because there were no eyewitnesses to the shooting:

His wife, the victim, hated him and had threatened to leave him in favor of another man. On the night of the killing she had become particularly belligerent and had seized a revolver and had started advancing toward him, giving every indication that she intended to kill him then and there. He had no chance to escape and, being in fear of immediate death, he had seized a .22 rifle standing nearby and had fired a shot which passed through her head and caused her immediate death. He was then extremely frightened and took the victim's body to a spot in the country nearby where he buried it in a shallow grave.

Hughes claimed that the burial was not occasioned by a feeling of guilt but was merely the natural consequences of his fright.

The Sheriff's Office at Pueblo, Colorado, believed that this was a cleverly planned and deliberate murder and therefore launched an intensive investigation into the circumstances surrounding the homicide.

It was found that Hughes had, a few days before the murder, secured from the victim a number of sheets of paper bearing her signature on the bottom. He had secured this writing under pretext, advising his wife that they were to be used to write verses on in connection with festivities in the Hughes' home on New Year's Eve. Hughes had written a few verses on these slips of paper, but he had kept some and had written typewritten letters to his son and daughter over the victim's signature, which stated that the victim hated him and was soon to leave him. He had even typed a letter to himself which contained a similar message. These circumstances indicated that Hughes had been planning the murder of his wife for some time.

Examination at the scene of the crime indicated to the investigating officers that the murder had been brutally and quickly executed. Although Hughes maintained that his wife had been shot while moving toward him in one part of the house, a chair, in another part of the house, contained stains that resembled blood. It appeared that Hughes had shot his wife while she was sitting in this chair unaware of his actions. Without eyewitnesses, however, it was difficult to establish this fact.

The section of the chair containing stains and the .22 caliber rifle belonging to Hughes were transmitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for extensive analysis and tests. Findings of the examiners in report form were furnished to the Sheriff's Office at Pueblo, Colorado.



Hughes was tried for murder at Pueblo, Colorado. Two examiners from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were present to testify in behalf of the State of Colorado. As expected, Hughes' plea was self-defense.

The examiner from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who made the examination of the portion of the chair testified that the chair contained stains of blood. He was also able to say that these stains were caused by human blood. This testimony nullified the statement of Hughes that the victim had been shot in another part of the house while moving toward him. The testimony served to substantiate the charges of the State that the victim had been brutally murdered while sitting in this particular chair.

Other testimony was given by a firearms identification examiner from the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the effect that Hughes' gun had fired the shot which took the victim's life.

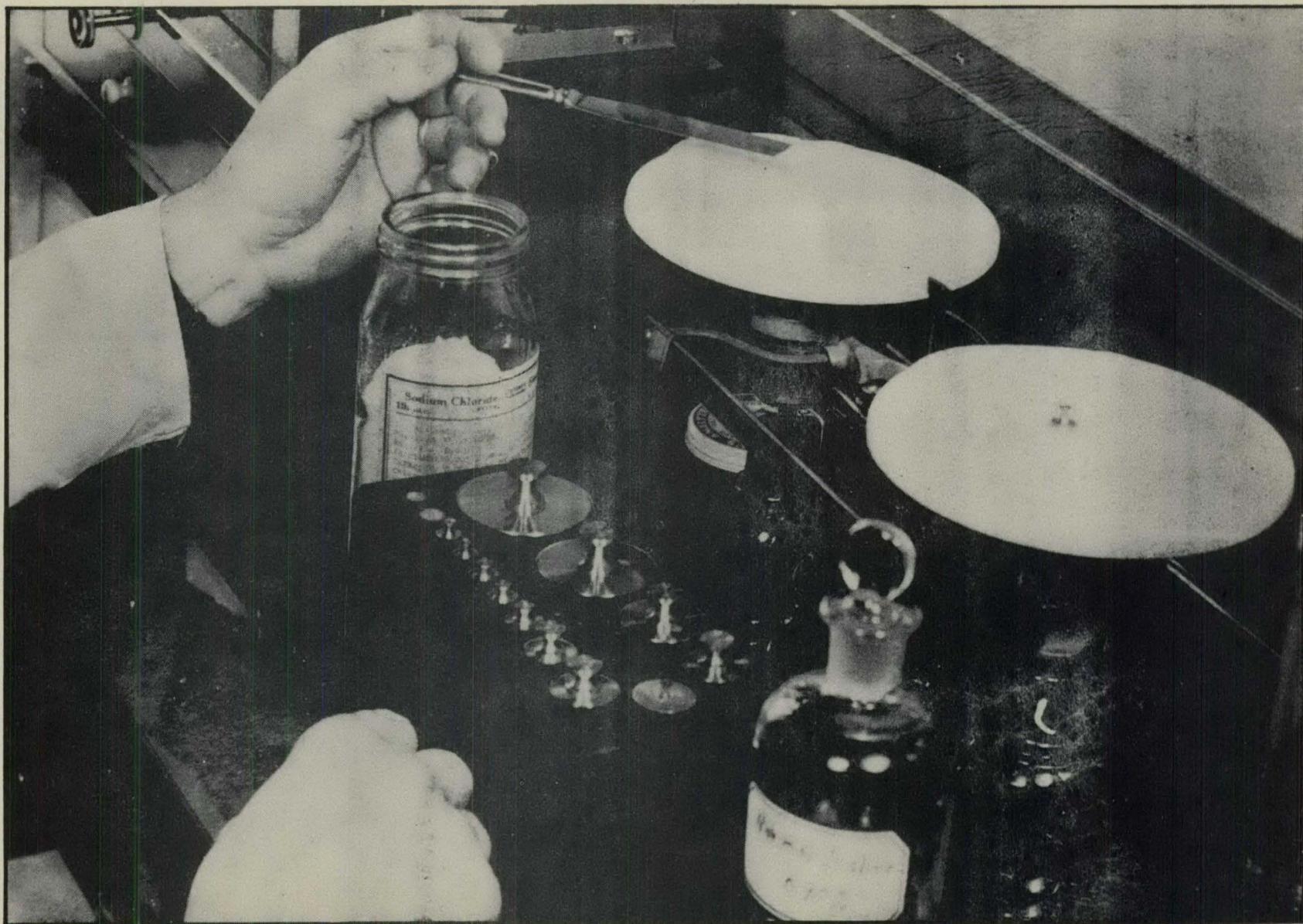
Further testimony given by this examiner was of vital importance in attacking Hughes' version of the crime. As a result of tests conducted in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation he was able to state that the gun used in the murder would make a powder residue pattern similar to that which surrounded the victim's fatal wound only when held within less than one-half inch from the object through which the bullet passed. This absolutely contradicted Hughes' statement and gave valuable support to the State's contention that Hughes had held the gun almost in contact with the victim's head while she was sitting in the chair, possibly sleeping, and had then pulled the trigger. Hughes' story of shooting his wife while she was advancing toward him and still at some distance was thus discredited.

Everett B. Hughes was convicted of murder in the first degree in State Court at Pueblo, Colorado, and was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment.

In conclusion, it may be stated that scientific evidence of this nature is a most important instrument to the criminological investigator of today.

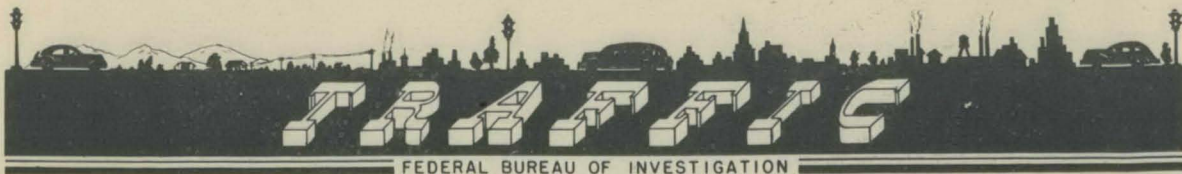
It is hoped that all law enforcement agencies will avail themselves of the facilities of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for such examinations as they may desire. Scientific investigation may not only help to convict the guilty criminal but may also help to exonerate the innocent person accused of a crime.





MEASURING SALT IN THE PREPARATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT SOLUTION FOR USE IN BLOOD TESTS





## PLANNING EVACUATION CONTROL \*

American law enforcement officers can learn much regarding evacuations from the victim countries of Europe. The difference between the calm, deliberate, and planned evacuations which have taken place from time to time in England and the evacuations which took place in France, when Hitler's murderous hordes rolled in, are classic examples for study by American officers.

### FRANCE

"Who told you people to leave your homes? Who ordered you to leave?" It was the mayor, M'sieu. Or it was the the schoolmaster, M'sieu. "How are you going to live, so many of you? Have you anything to eat?" We do not know, M'sieu, nothing, M'sieu.

So it was with the people of France. They were secure behind their Maginot Line, were they not? Had they not paid heavy taxes for many years so that the mighty fortress would hold secure against the horde which one day they felt might march against them? If no one could pass the Maginot Line, did it not follow that there would never be a need to leave their villages; never be a need to evacuate to the South?

Then came the Panzers. So quickly did they come, and with such terrific might, there was never more than just enough time to load the car or the wagon with all that it would hold of the family treasures and join that choked, clogged stream which had but one instinct, one objective--to go South. A few kilometers, a few villages farther South, surely there must be a haven of peace somewhere South.

Quickly, mysteriously, the rumors flew. The Germans were behind and advancing rapidly. The Germans had already taken Paris. A counter-attack had been successful and the Germans were being driven back and

\* Six of the Nation's outstanding traffic experts, all of whom served as instructors in the recent FBI War Traffic Schools for Police, collaborated in the preparation of this article. They are: Wilbur S. Smith, Traffic Engineer, S. C. Highway Patrol; Jerome Hardy, Public Relations Division Automotive Safety Foundation, Washington, D. C.; Dwight McCracken, Director of Traffic and Safety Engineering Division, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Massachusetts; Virden Ritters, Traffic Engineer, Richmond Virginia; Clarence Forrester and Nelson Watson, Special Agents of the FBI.



slaughtered. With each new rumor, hope grew or hope died. The tide surged forward along the broken highway, or the tide ebbed.

Soldiers, trying to come up from the South to reinforce France's stunned and paralyzed army, met that sweeping tide and were carried back with it. Communication was impossible. A dispatch rider might try to carry out his orders, but what was one motorcycle against thousands of bewildered and frightened citizens, with no thought save to go far and fast to the South?

Then came the Stukas. They cleared the roads. And how they cleared the roads. They opened the way for the advancing tanks. They were an innovation in traffic control, but the machine guns cleared the way quickly, and left behind mute proof that it was too late for safety - even to the South.

## ENGLAND

"Persons planning to evacuate the city in their own autos should use one of the following nine streets. These streets and roads will be reserved for one-way traffic leaving the city during the next four days, and will be fully manned and protected by War Reserve Police. Reception centers have been established at the following points for those who wish to be evacuated by bus or train."

That announcement typifies the calm which attended evacuation of women, children, aged, infirm, and others from the city of London. It is a tribute to the organization and planning of the civilian and military authorities of London that at no time during the four-day evacuation period did the evacuation routes become crowded; at no time did the citizens become panicky. This was as true for the worst of the blitz as it was for initial evacuations which followed the declaration of war in 1939.

The experiences of France and England furnish the key for planning which must be done, at least in the coastal areas of this country, before the need for evacuations arises. The plans must be made now. Tomorrow might be too late.

Ask the next motorist you meet what an evacuation is, and he will reply that it is the complete abandonment - in a hurry - of a city or part of a country. And he will be partially correct. A complete evacuation does contemplate the removal of all non-combatants from an area preparatory to resisting invasion.

But planning to carry out, and particularly to control evacuations, must include much besides the last extreme of a complete evacuation.

The subject of controlling citizen-evacuee-traffic was discussed in all of the one hundred twenty recently completed six-day FBI War Traffic



Schools for Police. As outlined there, evacuations are of several types, each type calling for some measure of police traffic control to insure its success. So large will be the part which private cars will play in any evacuation in this country, that the element of traffic control looms as large as the problems of reception, feeding, and housing of evacuees.

Enforced evacuations have already been quietly carried out in the United States. From the West Coast, on orders from Army officials, hundreds of Japanese, German, and Italian enemy aliens have been evacuated. Their removal constituted the first security evacuation in the United States, and removed potentially hostile persons from vital areas.

Carried out under non-combat conditions, a security evacuation usually requires little traffic control, since no great proportion of the population is likely to be moving, and since considerable time is usually allowed. The "who, when, where, and how" of security evacuations lie entirely with the military.

It may become necessary, and the decision will here again lie with the military, to carry out in certain sections or cities, selective evacuations of non-combatant and non-productive civilians. A selective evacuation will not be ordered until and unless the danger of enemy attack is real and imminent, but civilian police will be expected to assist in the planning and to take command of essential traffic control. If the movement achieves size (non-combatant and non-productive civilians comprise about 30% of the community) the ever-present danger of panic will require the application of panic's best antidote, calm and efficient control.

Evacuee assembly points, reception centers, and service and supply along the route are matters which must be worked out well in advance of "E" day, as must the plan of action for controlling the movement. Beside the urgent necessity of keeping the movement flowing smoothly and preventing panic by inspiring confidence, the evacuation control plan must recognize that the military will probably be active in the area being evacuated. Conflicts between military columns, which must have priority of movement if the danger of combat is real and present, and columns of evacuating civilians could be tactically fatal - as they were in France.

The solution to keeping evacuee cars on certain roads and streets, and minimizing interruptions to military traffic lies in careful selection of routes which conflict as little as possible, and manning those routes with officers on point or post duty.

Because more officers will be required than can be spared from other duties, auxiliary police can find one of their most useful functions in manning emergency routes. Houston, Texas, is already using several hundred auxiliaries on permanent convoy routes at all but major intersections, where regulars take over. In Los Angeles fixed posts have been established along emergency routes, and three auxiliaries recruited from the area within five blocks of the post, have been assigned to each.



Just such a system will be used to control evacuations, with auxiliaries protecting selected routes from interference by other traffic.

All of the problems which will arise if a selective evacuation is ordered, will arise manyfold in a complete evacuation, with danger from panic ever more present. The military has indicated that at least four days' notice will be given if complete evacuation in any area becomes necessary. West coast plans for complete removal of non-combatants include the selective evacuation during the first two days of aged, infirm, pre-school age children, and others unable to take care of themselves. Others will be required to evacuate themselves over designated routes, controlled and protected by regular and auxiliary police.

An emergency evacuation means the removal of everyone by police from gassed areas or from the danger area immediately around unexploded bombs. Speed is essential, and the evacuation will probably be on foot or in officially provided transportation.

While an emergency evacuation is being carried out, provisions for keeping people out of the danger area must also be made. London police rope the danger area off and mark it. Heavy fines discourage curiosity seekers.

Coordination and planning keynote the evacuation problem. Several public and private groups must necessarily work together to take care of the many problems of collecting, moving, feeding and housing a large group of evacuees. Police, fire, highway, housing, military and medical groups should all cooperate in laying the basic plan.

Today the possibility of any large scale evacuation seems almost as remote a possibility as Pearl Harbor did a year ago. Careful planning can prevent the same rude and costly awakening which we suffered there.

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## AN INTERESTING ITEM

### SABBATH SABOTEURS

In the August, 1942, release of the Traffic Education Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department entitled "Traffic Tips" an interesting observation was made concerning the fact that during 1941 nearly 42% of all fatal traffic accidents occurred over the weekends. The release points out that weekend joy-riding during wartime when military vehicles need the use of the highways is dangerous and unpatriotic. The Los Angeles Police Department suggests adding to the current war slogans "Don't Be A Sunday 'Sabo-Tourist'."





### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern presented for discussion this month is interesting because of the odd formation of the ridges.



The fingerprint experts of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation classify this pattern as a whorl with a "meeting" tracing. Close analysis reveals that it is a whorl of the double loop variety inasmuch as there are two separate loop formations with two separate and distinct sets of shoulders. Furthermore, the two deltas which are necessary for the whorl type of pattern are present.

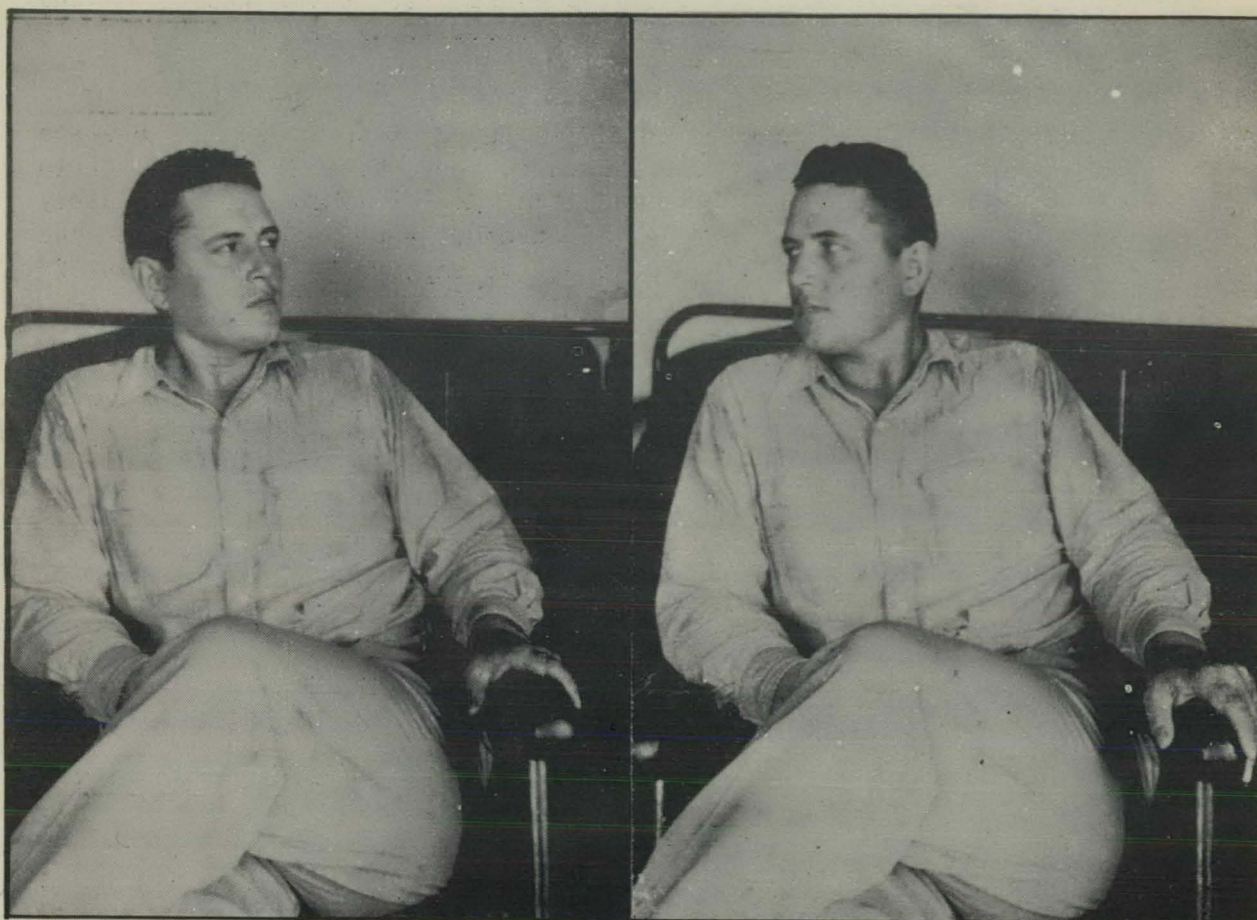




# **WANTED BY THE FBI**

## **THOMAS NATHAN NORRIS, with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION  
(ROBBERY)**



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 32 through 40.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**Thomas Nathan Norris, with aliases**

Two ruthless young desperadoes in a 1941 Plymouth automobile drove up to the Ferguson State Prison Farm at Midway, Texas, on March 16, 1942, and ordered a prison guard to put up his hands and turn over his guns. With clocklike precision this guard and another were relieved of two revolvers, a shotgun and a .30 caliber rifle and in a few minutes convict Thomas Nathan Norris, a notorious robber and murderer, and six other long-term prisoners were speeding away with their two liberators.

With 436 years imprisonment already imposed on him for murder and armed robberies and with various additional indictments and complaints outstanding against him, tall, husky, thirty-year-old Thomas Nathan Norris, known as "Pete" and "Big Boy," the last of the notorious "Sonny" Lamb gang of gunmen and thugs who terrorized the southwest with machine guns and other death dealing weapons in the middle thirties, has become the object of one of the most intensive nationwide man-hunts conducted by law enforcement officers in recent years.

"Pete" Norris' career of crime, which has been aided and abetted by many members of his family, including his mother, Mrs. Mary Wylie Norris who has been aptly characterized as a second "Ma" Barker, was ostensibly brought to an end on August 16, 1937, when gunshot wounds in both arms and legs brought him down as he attempted to escape capture by local police officers and FBI Agents in a raid on his mother's farmhouse near Rogers, Arkansas.

The other three leaders of "Sonny" Lamb's gang of desperadoes were also the objects of swift justice. Two days before the capture of "Pete" Norris, Alfred "Sonny" Lamb was killed at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in a gun battle with the Arkansas State Police, and Sam Stegal Haynes was arrested at Benton, Arkansas, the same day.

Within a month from that time the body of Goldie Hairston was found in a roadside ditch near Jena, Louisiana, Hairston having been mortally wounded in a gun battle with police officers at Gulfport, Mississippi, in which he killed a police officer.

It was for harboring "Pete" Norris and the infamous Alvin Karpis that Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, received sentences totaling four years imprisonment in a Federal Penitentiary in 1938.

On March 16, 1942, however, "Pete" Norris was again at large ready to resume his depredations against society as a result of the daring jail-break from the Ferguson State Prison Farm, which was revealed to have been engineered by Taylor Marshall Whichard and Jene Paul Norris, younger brother of "Pete."

It was discovered at the prison that on the day previous to the break for freedom "Pete" had been visited by his mother and other members



of the Norris family, at which time it is believed the escape plans were completed inasmuch as he received a watch from his family and after breaking it accidentally the next morning he repeatedly inquired as to the time from another prisoner. Shortly thereafter the successful break was made.

Whichard and Paul Norris were arrested in July, 1942, by FBI Agents and local officers and extensive efforts are being made to locate and apprehend the most dangerous of the trio, "Pete" Norris.

"Pete" Norris' crimes have carried him from Coast to Coast and his lawless activities are closely connected with many notorious criminals whose gangster terrorism is well known throughout the country.

In 1934 Whichard, "Pete" Norris, and a gunman named "Red" Callan held up the President and Cashier of the Palmetto State Bank, Lake City, South Carolina, and made their getaway with more than \$100,000 in cash. Federal process was issued against them for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for that robbery which resulted in Callan's arrest and conviction.

"Pete" Norris, along with his cohort, Whichard, participated in an armed robbery at Fort Worth, Texas, late in the summer of 1936 and again Federal process for their arrest was issued, charging them with fleeing in Interstate Commerce to avoid State prosecution for that crime.

Investigation revealed that on October 1, 1936, "Pete" Norris and Sam Stegal Haynes had contacted a tavern bartender near Rodessa, Louisiana, who referred them to a service station operator in Hot Springs, Arkansas, who could in turn arrange for police protection in that town. After traveling about the country and participating in various armed holdups, "Pete" Norris and Haynes took up residence on March 17, 1937, in adjoining cottages at Hot Springs, Arkansas, both using assumed names. Norris was accompanied by his wife and Haynes by a woman he had just met.

Three days later "Pete" Norris and Sam Haynes contacted the service station operator to whom they had been referred and arrangements were made for them to meet Herbert "Dutch" Akers. This meeting took place the next day and it was agreed that the two thugs, whose specialty was armed robbery, could remain in Hot Springs with complete immunity from arrest.

Thereafter numerous contacts between Akers and "Pete" Norris both personally and telephonically, kept the gunmen informed as to whether their whereabouts were in danger of being disclosed, and in return numerous payments of money were made to Akers by them.

To show his good faith and to be of all service possible, Akers, at one of their secret meetings at a lonely spot on the outskirts of Hot Springs, delivered to "Pete" Norris a bundle of police department records pertaining to "Pete," including a police photograph, criminal record and wanted



notices. "Pete" and his companion openly attended the horse races at Hot Springs almost daily and on April 2, 1937, after the race meet closed they moved to a cottage at nearby Rogers Landing, having held up the Galveston-Houston Brewery Company in Texas on March 14, 1937.

Late in April, 1937, they left "Pete's" wife and Haynes' girl at the Rogers Landing cottage and traveled to Texas, stopping at Galveston and at Houston, where they checked in at tourist camps. A few days later they held up a gambling house and returned to Hot Springs, where they met "Sonny" Lamb who had escaped from jail at Fort Worth, Texas, on April 24, 1937, and Goldie Hairston, who had escaped from the same jail on May 14, 1937.

Haynes and "Pete" Norris then returned to Galveston, Texas. After a week there they moved on to Houston on May 22, 1937, where they were met by Hairston and Lamb. Together they held up a bookmaker on May 30, 1937. During this holdup "Pete" added murder to his criminal record by killing a man named Robert Rutledge. The gang immediately returned to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where Hairston and "Pete" Norris occupied one cottage and Lamb and Haynes another.

This gang remained in the vicinity of Hot Springs, stealing automobiles and making periodic forays to various towns to engineer holdups, making several contacts meanwhile with "Dutch" Akers to insure their protection.

On June 23, 1937, all four of the above-named criminals left for Colorado in two stolen automobiles, "Pete" Norris and Lamb taking their wives along. After spending several weeks near Crested Butte, Colorado, ostensibly on a vacation, all returned to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where they remained until July 29, 1937, at which time they left rather suddenly only to appear the next day in Gladewater, Texas. There they stole a 1937 Plymouth Sedan, and on the following day at Houston, Texas, they held up the Shippside Construction Company, taking a \$3,400 payroll and then returned to Hot Springs.

On August 10, 1937, they proceeded to Lockhart, Texas, for the purpose of releasing Taylor Marshall Whichard from jail, but when the proposed delivery failed to materialize they again returned to Hot Springs on August 14, 1937.

The next day "Pete" Norris, Haynes and Lamb all decided suddenly to leave town as the "heat was on." Fortunately for society but unfortunately for "Sonny" Lamb, this decision to leave came too late for he died the same day in a blaze of gunfire while resisting arrest by officers of the Arkansas State Police. Haynes got as far as Benton, Arkansas, where he was arrested the same day.

At dawn the next morning FBI Agents and local police closed in on "Pete" Norris, who had taken refuge in his mother's farm home near Rogers,



Arkansas, and when he tried to avoid capture by running for the woods armed with a rifle and automatic pistol, he was shot down and taken into custody by FBI Agents.

Numerous guns were found in the house together with \$967 in cash, tentatively identified as part of the loot from one of the gang's previous holdups.

On August 30, 1937, having sufficiently recovered from his gunshot wounds, "Pete" Norris was released to Texas authorities for prosecution on local charges. Although this seasoned gangster had in the past always successfully eluded the authorities and had only one arrest recorded in the FBI files, that being at Wilson, North Carolina, in 1935 on a charge of possessing firearms, his crimes now began to overtake him and within a few months a staggering total of 436 years imprisonment in the Texas State Penitentiary had been imposed upon him for only five of his many offenses.

At Lockhart, Texas, on October 18, 1937, he was convicted of robbery with firearms and received a sentence of from five to forty years. Again on December 11, 1937, he was tried at Richmond, Texas, for the murder of Rutledge during the bookie holdup at Stafford, Texas, the previous May, and upon conviction received a 99 year sentence, plus 5 to 99 years for robbery by assault. At Houston, Texas, on February 1, 1938, "Pete" Norris pleaded guilty to two charges of robbery with firearms, one involving the Shippside Construction Company payroll holdup and the other the Galveston-Houston Brewery holdup, and received 99 years for each of these offenses.

The State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, received "Pete" Norris after his former companion Whichard had already begun serving a 99 year term there for armed robbery.

"Pete" Norris' incarceration in the Texas State Penitentiary, however, was merely the beginning of another chapter in his criminal career as on April 21, 1941, Whichard escaped from the Harlem State Prison Farm, Richmond, Texas, and after a series of crimes, including armed robberies of payroll messengers, night clubs, banks and gambling dens, extending over a period of nearly a year, many of them in collaboration with Jene Paul Norris, Whichard and Paul finally combined to effect the escape of "Pete" from prison on March 16, 1942.

Paul Norris and Whichard had teamed up in armed robberies in Kansas and Texas, preying upon gamblers in that area, robbed a State bank and several night clubs in Georgia and impersonated Federal officers in Chicago, Illinois, at which time they robbed a guest at a large Chicago hotel of \$7,400.

Shortly after "Pete's" escape from prison, a store messenger was beaten and robbed of \$2,700, in cash at Little Rock, Arkansas, while on his way to make a night bank deposit. The robbery was perpetrated on April 4, 1942, by three men and investigation pointed to the Norris-Whichard gang as



the thugs and when information was received that this gang had been seen in Tulsa, Oklahoma, subsequent to the robberies, Federal process was issued at Little Rock, Arkansas, on April 17, 1942, for Whichard, "Pete" and Paul Norris for violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution statute. Again the FBI joined with other law enforcement agencies in their man hunt for "Pete" Norris.

In addition, on July 6, 1942, complaints were filed by FBI Agents before a United States Commissioner at Little Rock, Arkansas, charging all three of these fugitives with failure to register under the Selective Training and Service Act and with violations of the Federal Firearms Act.

Investigation by FBI Agents revealed that Whichard's wife and six-year-old son were residing in Los Angeles, California, and that Whichard had been in Los Angeles for several weeks prior to June 15, 1942, on which date he left for Dallas, Texas. Whichard's trail finally led to Chicago, Illinois, and on July 11, 1942, FBI Agents and local officers apprehended him while he was eating breakfast in a downtown Chicago restaurant. Several other persons were arrested the same day, including Whichard's wife and his brother Joseph.

Although Whichard was unarmed at the time of his arrest, a search of his automobile and apartment revealed a Magnum revolver, a Colt revolver and an automatic pistol.

On July 24, 1942, in the U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, Whichard plead guilty to violations of the National Stolen Property Act, Federal Firearms Act and Federal Impersonation Statute, and received sentences totaling nine years. He entered the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 7, 1942. He is still wanted for escaping from the Texas Prison Farm and for many other crimes.

It was known that Paul Norris had been with "Pete" over a great portion of the time since "Pete's" escape. They spent some time together at Fort Worth, Texas, and Jacksonville, Florida. With Whichard they twice robbed the same night club at Albany, Georgia. Later they were joined by Mary, Agnes and Wayne Norris and all of them stayed at a small hotel in Galveston, Texas; later, they moved on to New Orleans, Louisiana, and finally took up residence in a cabin near Lawton, Oklahoma.

The investigation moved swiftly and information was uncovered that the Norris brothers were possibly in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas. Inquiry there revealed that Mrs. Mary Norris and various members of her family occupied a farm near Sulphur, Oklahoma. This farm was located by Special Agents of the FBI and on the morning of July 13, 1942, Jene Paul Norris was arrested at the telephone office in Sulphur, Oklahoma. "Pete" Norris could not be located at the time but it was ascertained through investigation that "Pete," his mother, his sister Agnes, his brother Wayne, and Paul had been living on a farm two miles east of Davis, Oklahoma, not far from Sulpur,



which they had rented several months before. "Pete" was using the alias Jim Polk, while Paul and his mother used the names Robert Boyd and Ruth Boyd, respectively.

On the evening of the day Paul was arrested, Hiram "Vic" Wylie, Mrs. Norris' brother, and his son-in-law, Rex Pender, purchased the stock, crops and other goods from Mrs. Norris. "Vic" Wylie, along with his son Henry, assisted the Norrises in moving these goods to the Wylie farm near Healdton, Oklahoma.

FBI Agents located "Vic" and Henry Wylie and took them into custody for questioning on July 16, 1942. They refused to give any information as to the whereabouts of "Pete" Norris but it was learned that Mary, Agnes, Wayne, and "Pete" had been at the Wylie farm as late as July 14, 1942, the day following Paul's arrest.

Complaints were filed on July 17, 1942, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, by FBI Agents charging Mary Wylie Norris, John Wayne Norris, Agnes Norris, Hiram V. Wylie, and Rex Pender with violation of the Federal Harboring Statute. Pender later admitted he had agreed to dispose of the goods for Mrs. Norris, who would return for the proceeds and Wylie confessed that "Pete" and his family stayed at his home after Paul's arrest and prior to its being raided by officers.

On September 18, 1942, Mary Wylie Norris, John Wayne Norris and Agnes Norris surrendered themselves to FBI Agents at Dallas, Texas, and on the following day were removed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Firearms known to have been in possession of "Pete" Norris recently are described as one automatic 12 gauge shotgun, one .22 caliber automatic rifle and one automatic pistol. He may possess other guns. It has been noted that "Pete" Norris usually keeps his long guns in the trunk of his automobile when traveling and that he takes them into tourist camps at night but not into hotels. In the past he has been known to carry rifles and other long guns in a golf bag in order to conceal them.

"Pete" has been partial to tourist camps as hideouts and temporary residences. He has also rented farms on several occasions.

If in need of funds "Pete" may attempt armed robberies, and in this connection it has been noted in the past that the Norris-Whichard gang often victimized gambling houses, night clubs and vice dens, whose operators because of their own criminal activities were often loath to report such robberies to the proper authorities.

"Pete" Norris was last known to be wearing a light gray suit and a light tan summer hat with snap brim and speckled blue, white and black

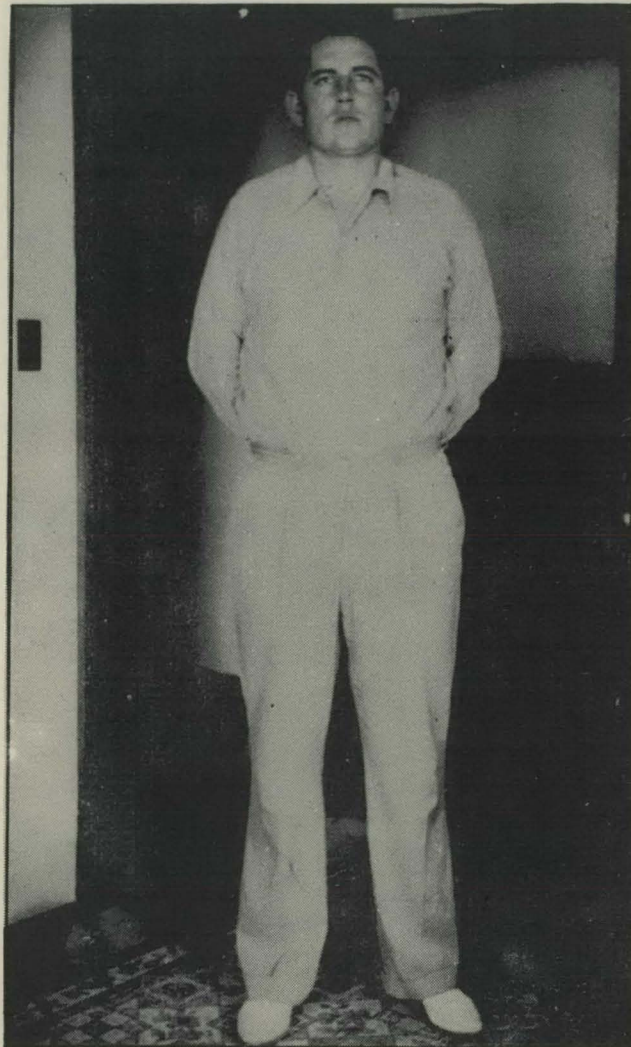


band. This hat was purchased at Lawton, Oklahoma. He frequents race tracks, night clubs and gambling dens and drinks heavily but seldom becomes intoxicated. It has been reported that shortly after Paul's arrest, "Pete" Norris stated: "They'll never keep Paul in jail while I'm above the ground."

Following is the description of "Pete" Norris:

**Name and aliases**

Thomas Nathan Norris, with aliases:  
C. H. Anderson, Carl Anderson, Floyd Haynes, Fred Haynes, F. R. Miller, Fred Miller, T. N. Norris, "Pete" Norris, Thomas N. Norris, Tom Norris, T. N. "Pete" Norris, Tom N. Norris, Jim Polk, Fred Snowden, Ralph "Pete" Taylor, "Pete" Vickers, Joe Victor, "Pete" Victor, J. D. Wade, Jr., "Big Boy," "Dr. Brown," "Pete."



**Photograph of THOMAS NATHAN NORRIS**  
**FBI Number 1,106,137**

Fingerprint	16	O	1	R	OIO	11
Classification		L	17	U	OOI	
Age	30 years (born February 25, 1912, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma)					
Height	6' 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "					



Weight	215 pounds
Eyes	Left, blue; right, brown
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Fair
Build	Heavy
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Twelfth grade
Occupation	Pipe fitter, auctioneer
Scars and marks	Gunshot scar upper outer left arm running to left shoulder, gunshot scars left middle ribs, small cut scar upper inner right arm, gunshot scar left leg.
Peculiarities	KNOWN TO BE ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS, frequents race tracks, night clubs, gambling dens.

The criminal record of Thomas Nathan Norris as recorded in the files of the FBI is as follows:

As T. N. Norris, #1634, arrested Police Department, Wilson, North Carolina, November 8, 1935, charge possession of firearms; disposition, \$250 fine, ordered out of town.

\* As Thomas Nathan Norris, arrested Sheriff's Office, Bentonville, Arkansas, August 16, 1937, charge, Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery); disposition, released to U. S. Marshal, Fort Smith, Arkansas, August 16, 1937.

As T. N. Norris, #13958, arrested U. S. Marshal, Fort Smith, Arkansas, August 16, 1937, charge Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery); disposition, released to U. S. Marshal, Fort Worth, Texas, August 26, 1937.

As T. N. Norris, #765, arrested U. S. Marshal, Fort Worth, Texas, August 26, 1937, charge, Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery); disposition, released to Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, August 30, 1937.

As Thomas Nathan Norris, #8909, arrested Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, August 30, 1937, charge, robbery with firearms; disposition, released to Police Department, Houston, Texas, September 17, 1937.

\* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints



As T. N. Norris, #17942, arrested Police Department, Houston, Texas, September 17, 1937, charge, robbery with firearms; disposition, released to Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas, October 7, 1937.

\* As T. N. Norris, arrested Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas, October 7, 1937, charge, robbery with firearms; disposition, sentenced at Lockhart, Texas, October 18, 1937 to five to forty years for robbery with firearms.

As T. N. Norris, #86508, received State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas, October 19, 1937, crime, robbery with firearms; sentence, five to forty years; released temporarily to Sheriff's Office, Richmond, Texas, December 7, 1937, and sentenced to ninety-nine years for murder and five to ninety-nine years for robbery by assault; released temporarily to Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas, February 1, 1938, and sentenced to ninety-nine years on each of two charges of robbery with firearms.

As T. N. Norris, #87379, received State Penitentiary. Huntsville, Texas, February 1, 1938, crimes, robbery with firearms (2 cases), robbery by assault, murder; sentences, ninety-nine years each for robbery with firearms (2 cases), five to ninety-nine years for robbery by assault, ninety-nine years for murder; escaped March 16, 1942.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Little Rock, Arkansas, on April 17, 1942, charging subject as Thomas Nathan Norris with a violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute in that he did, on or about April 4, 1942, flee from Little Rock, Arkansas, to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to avoid prosecution for robbery committed at Little Rock, Arkansas, on April 4, 1942.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 6, 1942, charging Thomas Nathan Norris with a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 6, 1942, charging Thomas Nathan Norris with a violation of the Federal Firearms Act.

IF ANY INFORMATION IS OBTAINED RELATIVE TO THOMAS NATHAN "PETE" NORRIS, PLEASE CALL OR WIRE (COLLECT) THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., OR TELEPHONE THE NEAREST OFFICE OF THE FBI.

\* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints



GUN USED IN MURDER OF FOUR  
AT MIAMI, FLORIDA,  
IDENTIFIED IN FBI LABORATORY

At 7:10 P.M. on the night of July 17, 1942, shots and screams were heard coming from an apartment located above a Meat and Poultry Market at 2011 S.W. 8th Street, Miami, Florida.

The apartment was occupied by Irving Leopold, his wife Esther, and her son by a former marriage, Phillip.

Witnesses, hearing the shots and screams, noticed a white man running from the Leopold apartment to a roof which appeared to be a pent-house yard, and then he dropped to the ground at the rear of the house and escaped.

Neighbors ascertained immediately that Leopold, his wife, and son had been murdered.

The murderer, after escaping from the apartment ran between houses for a distance of three blocks, then commandeered a car driven by Ralph Morin of Miami, a youth, nineteen years of age.

At 8:12 P.M., that same night, the car was found abandoned about two miles southeast of the Leopold apartment, but neither Morin nor the murderer were found in the car. The car had struck a tree and had thus been abandoned by the slayer.

At 8:30 A.M., on the following morning Ralph Morin's body was found approximately three miles from the scene of the triple murder.

The description of the slayer furnished by witnesses is as follows:

Race	White
Age	35 to 40 years
Hair	Medium brown
Weight	160 to 170 pounds
Nose	Pointed
Face	Long
Clothes	Was wearing tan two-piece suit; tan cocoanut straw hat, fedora type; cream or yellow chamois gloves

No fingerprints could be found at the scene of the crime, nor were any latent fingerprints located on or in the abandoned car.



On September 9, 1942, Vincent Christy, alias Vincent Chrostowski, was arrested by the Jacksonville Police Department as a subject in a series of robbery cases. Christy had two guns in his possession at the time of his arrest, which were of the same caliber used in the above described murder.

Miami police officers immediately proceeded to Jacksonville, secured these guns and took them immediately to the FBI Technical Laboratory at its headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Technical experts of the Laboratory examined these weapons and it was their conclusion that the bullets which had been found at the scene of the Miami murders had been fired from the guns found in the possession of Vincent Christy.

Christy's complete criminal record in the files of the FBI is as follows:

On April 16, 1926, he was arrested as Vincent J. Christy by the Police Department at Los Angeles, California, on charges of robbery. He received a sentence of five years to life in the San Quentin State Prison.

The Police Department at Buffalo, New York, arrested him as Vincent Christy on July 5, 1934, on charges of third degree burglary and larceny. The indictment was later dismissed.

As Vincent Chrostowski he was arrested by the Buffalo, New York, Police Department on March 8, 1935, and charged with attempted grand larceny. On March 15, 1935, he was discharged.

Less than three weeks later, on April 4, 1935, he was arrested by the Buffalo Police Department on a first degree robbery charge which was later reduced to third degree robbery. He was sentenced to serve ten years in the Attica Prison. On January 15, 1936, Christy was tried on two charges of first degree robbery which were subsequently reduced to third degree robbery and he received a ten year sentence. On a motion of the District Attorney, December 15, 1941, all outstanding indictments against Christy were dismissed.

On September 9, 1942, Christy was arrested by the Police Department at Jacksonville, Florida, on a charge of armed robbery.

Information, unsupported by fingerprints, is in the records of the FBI that Christy was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Buffalo, New York, on August 3, 1934, on charges of burglary and petty larceny, and also again on May 14, 1935, on first degree robbery charges.

Christy was on parole from a life sentence meted out to him in California in 1926. He served only six years and was placed on parole. In 1936 he was given a ten year sentence and later paroled.





ALASKA - Leo Adelbert Hall, Ch. of Police, Anchorage

Preston Williams, Ch. of Police, Cordova  
L. W. Kilburn, Ch. of Police, Douglas  
George Kennedy, Ch. of Police, Fairbanks  
Carl Thag, Ch. of Police, Haines  
Jack Manery, Ch. of Police, Juneau  
Roy Hoffman, Ch. of Police, Kodiak  
Willie Anderson, Ch. of Police, Petersburg  
Robert Van Kirk, Ch. of Police, Seward  
Alford Lundstrom, Ch. of Police, Skagway

ALABAMA - E. L. Evans, Ch. of Police, Athens, succeeding late C. T. Wilson

R. H. Parker, Ch. of Police, Calera, succeeding J. H. Bentley  
Sidney H. Darnell, Ch. of Police, Childersburg  
O. C. Moorner, Sheriff of Lowndes Co., Hayneville, succeeding R. E. Lee  
E. L. Scott, Act. Ch. of Police, Homewood, succeeding W. O. Haynes  
W. R. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Leighton  
Dudley E. McFadyen, Ch. of Police, Mobile  
Robert D. Rutledge, Sheriff, Talladega

ARIZONA - George Glasgow, Ch. of Police, Globe, succeeding G. L. Hunsaker

ARKANSAS - Howard E. Hagamen, Ch. of Police, Stuttgart, succeeding T. J. McCaslin

CALIFORNIA - Art Lawson, Ch. of Police, Arcata

Walter Viscia, Ch. of Police, Colfax  
Owen Haplutzel, Ch. of Police, Fort Bragg  
Richard Maggi, Ch. of Police, Jackson  
W. H. Williams, Ch. of Police, Lincoln  
J. R. Michelis, Ch. of Police, Livermore  
Thomas J. Kearney, Ch. of Police, Menlo Park  
Fred C. Burley, Ch. of Police, Merced  
M. O. Williams, Ch. of Police, Mount Shasta  
Ellis Roberts, Ch. of Police, Orland  
Glen Waggener, Ch. of Police, Oxnard, succeeding George M. Pryor  
Charles C. Hale, Ch. of Police, Sonora, succeeding Don Farrs  
E. C. Setzer, Ch. of Police, South Pasadena  
Earl C. Jewell, Ch. of Police, Sutter Creek  
E. C. Wyman, Ch. of Police, Tracy  
J. V. Hildreth, Ch. of Police, Ukiah  
Eugene B. Mueller, Ch. of Police, Upland



CALIFORNIA - (Continued)

Lon E. Buck, Ch. of Police, Walnut Creek, succeeding T. Berling  
William White, Ch. of Police, Willits, succeeding J. Thom

CONNECTICUT - Clarence D. Lane, Ch. of Police, Wallingford, succeeding  
late George C. Abbott

DELAWARE - William L. Marvel, Ch. of Police, Rehoboth Beach

FLORIDA - Alex Littlefield, Sheriff, Volusia County, Deland, succeeding  
S. E. Stone  
W. R. Horan, Ch. of Police, North Miami, succeeding R. C. Gwynn

GEORGIA - Elmer W. Lightner, Ch. of Police, Cusseta  
R. T. Tucker, Ch. of Police, Hogansville  
Alfred Meeks, Ch. of Police, Nicholls, succeeding J. H. Griffin  
W. E. Smith, Sheriff, Woodbine, succeeding late Blake Smith

IDAHO - Ashley Cochrane, Ch. of Police, Emmett, succeeding Edward Mayer  
Edwin L. Jacks, Ch. of Police, Lewiston, succeeding Frank Jacobs  
Clarence Johnson, Ch. of Police, St. Maries  
Howard W. Gillette, Ch. of Police, Twin Falls

ILLINOIS - William Anderson, Ch. of Police, Farmington  
Irving Meyerhoff, Ch. of Police, Glenview, succeeding A. L. Kenney  
Martin E. Kopp, Ch. of Police, Highland Park, succeeding R. Andrews  
J. W. Stewart, Ch. of Police, Hopedale  
Barney Fraundorf, Ch. of Police, Madison  
Donald W. Clavey, Ch. of Police, Northbrook, succeeding Roy Lee  
J. Edward Wombacher, Ch. of Police, Peoria  
Adolph Rickert, Ch. of Police, River Grove  
William J. Parsons, Ch. of Police, Silvis  
Theodore Hall, Ch. of Police, Willmette  
Allan Cowie, Ch. of Police, Winthrop Harbor

INDIANA - Glen L. Nickols, Ch. of Police, Frankfort, succeeding M. Major  
Charles Goble, Ch. of Police, Peru  
Oscar Gerard, Ch. of Police, Spencer, succeeding Paul Adams  
Peter W. Ludwig, Ch. of Police, Tell City

IOWA - G. E. Franks, Ch. of Police, Keokuk, succeeding E. C. McPherson  
Charles R. Hooper, Ch. of Police, Newton

KANSAS - John Henry Bankhead, Ch. of Police, Galena, succeeding J. Petty  
Clinton Bolte, Ch. of Police, Manhattan, Kansas, succeeding Arthur  
Scheleen

KENTUCKY - Walter W. Green, Ch. of Police, Fredonia  
Justin Ware, Act. Ch. of Police, Hazard, succeeding B. Feltner  
A. E. Kimberling, Ch. of Police, Louisville, succeeding E. P. Callahan  
E. Payne, Act. Ch. of Police, Mt. Vernon, succeeding late C. T. Sig-  
mon.



LOUISIANA - Jesse J. Riser, Ch. of Police, Ruston, succeeding H. Marvin Nelson

MAINE - Stanley E. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Freeport, succeeding Glenwood G. Silver

Herbert Green, Ch. of Police, Old Orchard Beach

Laurence K. Mansfield, Ch. of Police, Rockland

MASSACHUSETTS - Robert E. Nelson, Ch. of Police, Essex, succeeding Louis J. Boutchie

George E. McNamee, Ch. of Police, Taunton, succeeding T. Edward Young

MICHIGAN - Howard Burgoon, Ch. of Police, Flat Rock, succeeding A. Busick

Edmund Burke, Ch. of Police, Grand Rapids, succeeding Hugh J. Logan

Anton Jensen, Ch. of Police, Menominee, succeeding Frank Parsek

Charles Woodrow, Ch. of Police, Traverse City, succeeding William J. Rennie

MINNESOTA - Matt Karpen, Ch. of Police, Hastings, succeeding Albert H. Jacobson

F. D. Ball, Ch. of Police, Northome

Gust E. Riseberg, Sheriff of Lake Co., Two Harbors, succeeding Emil Nelson

MISSOURI - E. L. Moore, Ch. of Police, Bernie

Ed Sifford, Ch. of Police, Bloomfield

Y. D. Seals, Ch. of Police, Brunswick

Carl C. Washington, Ch. of Police, Cardwell

Charles A. Goddard, Ch. of Police, Chaffee

Jesse J. Jackson, Act. Ch. of Police, Charleston

Joe Wynn, Sheriff, Cuba

Clarence Jackson, Ch. of Police, Downing

W. R. Stogsdill, Ch. of Police, Ellington

Ralph Knupp, Ch. of Police, Illmo

Joe W. Knox, Ch. of Police, Jackson

George Muse, Ch. of Police, Kennett

Leo Clavin, Sheriff, Keytesville

Boyd Williams, Ch. of Police, Keytesville

Leonard Browne, Ch. of Police, Maplewood

J. W. Rather, Ch. of Police, Matthews

N. W. Hearon, Ch. of Police, Morehouse

Jesse Webb, Ch. of Police, Parma

Frank Zadnick, Jr., Ch. of Police, Poplar Bluff, succeeding E. Porter

Olian Dacus, Ch. of Police, Portageville

MONTANA - Bill Moody, Ch. of Police, Bridger, succeeding George Miller

Joe Opelca, Ch. of Police, Columbia Falls, succeeding E. Brunette

Arthur C. Parson, Ch. of Police, Helena, succeeding Clyde Burgess

James B. Trotter, Sheriff, Jordan, succeeding Jay Phelps

Leland McNeill, Ch. of Police, Troy, succeeding Carl Cummings



NEBRASKA - Howard Gould, Ch. of Police, Chadron, succeeding W. P. Schommer  
Myles Holloway, Sheriff, Lancaster Co., Lincoln, succeeding Cecil Ward  
Solomon Scheierman, Ch. of Police, Sutton

NEW JERSEY - James A. Conover, Ch. of Police, Galloway Township, Absecon  
Melvin H. Brower, Ch. of Police, Avon by the Sea, succeeding Frank S.  
Bedle  
Arthur J. Wilhelm, Ch. of Police, Bloomfield, succeeding C. F. Jensen  
George Sedore, Ch. of Police, Fairview, succeeding Anthony Magrino  
Forrest Cottrell, Ch. of Police, Neptune City  
Frank W. Masterson, Ch. of Police, New Brunswick, succeeding George  
T. Cox  
William A. Allgair, Sheriff, Middlesex County, New Brunswick  
Peter J. Loughran, Ch. of Police, South Orange, succeeding Thomas L.  
McGuire  
Milton Branin, Ch. of Police, Winfield Township

NEW MEXICO - Berlin Crites, Ch. of Police, Clayton  
Ed Roberts, Act. Ch. of Police, East Las Vegas  
Barney Mitchell, Ch. of Police, Raton  
Manuel Gallegos, Act. Ch. of Police, Santa Fe

NEW YORK - Pierre Malterner, Act. Ch. of Police, Canton, succeeding U.  
Sherman Grant  
L. Matthew Fitzgerald, Ch. of Police, Cohoes, succeeding Mark Robertson  
J. Fred Casey, Act. Ch. of Police, Fulton, succeeding late Edward J.  
Dyer  
Claude J. Stewart, Act. Ch. of Police, Glens Falls, succeeding George  
H. Culver  
Frank Driscoll, Act. Ch. of Police, Hoosick, succeeding Edward R. Burns  
G. C. Boucher, Act. Ch. of Police, Mechanicville, succeeding John B.  
Foster  
Joseph T. Owens, Ch. of Police, Rome  
Henry Harris, Ch. of Police, Sacketts Harbor, succeeding A. Hooley  
Robert E. Rumens, Ch. of Police, Sands Point, succeeding late William  
Borer  
George P. Bissell, Ch. of Police, Waterville, succeeding Claude C.  
Wilbur

NORTH CAROLINA - Walter Anderson, Ch. of Police, Charlotte, succeeding Alex  
West  
Gordon Bush, Ch. of Police, Lenoir, succeeding T. A. Early

NORTH DAKOTA - John Elliott, Ch. of Police, Grandin  
E. V. Gilmore, Ch. of Police, Granville, succeeding Arnold Aneinson  
Emil Mace, Ch. of Police, Lisbon, succeeding Warren T. Haynes  
Amund Bjerga, Ch. of Police, Mayville  
Henry Feist, Ch. of Police, Strasburg  
P. J. Turner, Ch. of Police, Walcott, succeeding Ben Anderson



OHIO - Leonard Hoffman, Ch. of Police, Delaware, succeeding E. Amrine  
Merle D. Gow, Ch. of Police, Galion, succeeding late George Moody  
J. H. Wyman, Ch. of Police, Grandview Heights, succeeding E. S. Morten  
Andrew Przelomski, Ch. of Police, Youngstown, succeeding John W.  
Turnbull

OKLAHOMA - Tom Kyle, Ch. of Police, Ardmore, succeeding late C. Hathcock  
B. M. Ingram, Ch. of Police, Norman, succeeding A. J. Beddo

OREGON - Carl Dallas, Ch. of Police, Grants Pass, succeeding Ben Graybill  
Bert Nation, Ch. of Police, Hermiston, succeeding Harry Dent

PENNSYLVANIA - Alan J. Donlon, Ch. of Police, Athens, succeeding H. A.  
MacMorran

Robert George, Ch. of Police, Avoca  
Jacob Carl, Ch. of Police, Bernville, succeeding Lloyd A. Wenrich  
Fred Williams, Sheriff, Cameron County, succeeding Cash E. Henry  
Arthur Fields, Ch. of Police, Canton, succeeding W. J. Brown  
Earl B. Smith, Ch. of Police, Coudersport, succeeding R. S. Johnstone  
Bailey Brown, Ch. of Police, Elkland, succeeding Edward A. Booth  
George Meitzler, Ch. of Police, Fleetwood, succeeding E. H. Stoudt  
J. B. Silvers, Ch. of Police, Highspire, succeeding William A. Rider  
Harry G. Gensemer, Ch. of Police, Muhlenberg - which includes Bernharts  
Township  
U. S. Houseknecht, Ch. of Police, Muncy, succeeding Harry A. Merrill  
N. B. Rapp, Ch. of Police, Quakertown  
Wayne Keltz, Sheriff, Tioga, succeeding C. H. Dillman

RHODE ISLAND - Clifford H. Bailey, Ch. of Police, Coventry, succeeding  
William D. Capwell

SOUTH CAROLINA - Julian A. Price, Chief of Police, Florence, succeeding W.  
W. Gregg

SOUTH DAKOTA - Nester A. Erickson, Ch. of Police, Deadwood, succeeding L. W.  
Hardin

Russell Griese, Sheriff, Grant County, Milbank  
Nick Steichen, Ch. of Police, Sturgis, succeeding Earl Sinclair

TENNESSEE - Clarence Turner, Ch. of Police, Dyersburg, succeeding Nick Bond  
Bert Wallace, Ch. of Police, Gallatin  
H. P. Lowry, Ch. of Police, Sparta, succeeding Charles Saylor  
Bud Lafever, Ch. of Police, Smithville, succeeding F. D. Stuts

TEXAS - Ross Dickey, Ch. of Police, Beaumont, succeeding J. T. Swanzy  
Ysobelg Zambrano, Sheriff, Sandoval County, Bernalillo  
J. B. Bruton, Ch. of Police, Big Spring, succeeding J. T. Thornton  
Dale Lane, Ch. of Police, Borger, succeeding Jeff Dunham  
Jack Hallmark, Ch. of Police, Brownwood, succeeding James L. Sandlin  
R. G. Gentry, Ch. of Police, Carrollton



TEXAS - (Continued)

Tom Fagan, Ch. of Police, Comanche, succeeding J. C. Cunningham  
D. E. Wood, Sheriff, Cooper, succeeding Clarence L. Cates  
Jess Cummings, Ch. of Police, Cooper, succeeding Robert Carroll  
Rudd Spinks, Ch. of Police, Crockett, succeeding W. H. Pyle  
T. G. Curry, Act. Ch. of Police, Fort Worth, succeeding Karl Howard  
Tom Raney, Ch. of Police, Fruitvale  
C. H. Kirchenbauer, Ch. of Police, Gainesville, succeeding H. Olman  
Walter L. Teele, Sheriff, Garden City  
Doak Crawford, Ch. of Police, Garrison  
Gordon Carrington, Ch. of Police, Gilmer, succeeding Orear Watson  
J. R. Todd, Ch. of Police, Gorman  
J. T. Dobbs, Ch. of Police, Honey Grove, succeeding George Rogers  
Percy Heard, Ch. of Police, Houston, succeeding Ray Ashworth  
Walter H. Moss, Ch. of Police, Kerrville  
Dave Gallagher, Ch. of Police, Laredo, succeeding late C. Mendiola  
J. C. Martin, Sheriff, Webb County, Laredo  
L. L. Wright, Ch. of Police, Lawn  
George Everet, Ch. of Police, Milford  
Eugene Davis, Ch. of Police, Overton, succeeding M. G. Hickman  
E. O. Bennett, Ch. of Police, Roby  
C. Barringer, Ch. of Police, Royse City  
J. B. Joiner, Ch. of Police, Santa Anna, succeeding Ben P. Vinson  
George E. Smith, Ch. of Police, Sonora  
Burk Green, Ch. of Police, Stratford  
Sloan Stribling, Ch. of Police, Throckmorton  
T. E. Timmons, Ch. of Police, Tulia, succeeding Z. H. Grissom  
Lee R. Jordon, Ch. of Police, Van Alstyne, succeeding B. F. Lillard  
Oran Brown, Ch. of Police, Waxahachie, succeeding W. P. Clark  
Harvey F. Hawkins, Sheriff, Wichita Falls, succeeding Pat Allen

VERMONT - Truman Bisette, Act. Ch. of Police, Brandon, succeeding  
Howard W. Phillips  
Charles A. Cassin, Act. Ch. of Police, Rutland, succeeding late  
William P. Fox

VIRGINIA - John C. Hicks, Ch. of Police, Bristol  
John M. Webb, Ch. of Police, Staunton  
Clarence Hobeck, Ch. of Police, Virginia Beach, succeeding William P.  
Dodson

WASHINGTON - Earl Jones, Ch. of Police, Washougl, succeeding F. Allmaras  
Sherwood Branch, Ch. of Police, Asotin, succeeding Carl Cox  
Brant W. Burton, Ch. of Police, Burlington, succeeding J. E. Patrick  
Ross Fletcher, Ch. of Police, Colville, succeeding Guthrie G. Gray  
Harry J. Meyers, Ch. of Police, Eatonville, succeeding J. E. Ramey  
Harold C. Peterson, Ch. of Police, Everett, succeeding J. W. Johnson  
G. L. Gibbs, Ch. of Police, Fairfield, succeeding Raymond Carter  
E. C. McNeil, Ch. of Police, Garfield, succeeding Charles G. King  
Ray White, Ch. of Police, Granger, succeeding, J. O. Miller .



WASHINGTON - (Continued)

E. S. Gaines, Ch. of Police, Leavenworth, succeeding W. J. Collinson  
Robert Ragsdale, Ch. of Police, North Bonneville, succeeding Clarence  
E. McCurdy  
W. H. Hankin, Ch. of Police, Port Orchard, succeeding V. E. Holmquist  
Frank W. Ross, Ch. of Police, Orting, succeeding Edward Kiesel  
E. A. Hok, Chief of Police, Spangle  
Arthur Fuehr, Ch. of Police, Stevenson, succeeding Bert Rynearson  
Thomas B. Ross, Ch. of Police, Tacoma, succeeding Einar Langseth  
A. L. Jefferis, Ch. of Police, Walla Walla, succeeding R. L. Kelley

WEST VIRGINIA - A. W. Kemper, Ch. of Police, Dunbar, succeeding H. A. Master  
Earl L. Hellems, Ch. of Police, Hinton, succeeding E. B. Fox  
V. L. Sizemore, Ch. of Police, Mullens, succeeding J. H. Miller  
Paul Ludy Gibbs, Ch. of Police, Ronceverte, succeeding C. E. Cox  
Arthur J. Funk, Ch. of Police, Rowlesburg, succeeding L. E. Thompson  
H. D. Carder, Ch. of Police, Salem, succeeding D. A. Rumbaugh  
H. H. Paugh, Ch. of Police, Spencer, succeeding Hugh Longfellow

WISCONSIN - Leland Edwards, Ch. of Police, Adams, succeeding G. Woodhouse  
Peter Krosnicki, Ch. of Police, Antigo, succeeding W. Coblentz  
Herbert W. Kapp, Ch. of Police, Appleton, succeeding George T. Prim  
Harry L. Thompson, Act. Ch. of Police, Chilton, succeeding late A. J.  
Steffes  
Jack Nutter, Acting Sheriff, Marathon County, Wausau, succeeding Ralph  
Gunzel

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AN INTERESTING ITEM

The collection of magazines and papers in behalf of National Defense proved to be the undoing of Jerome Cretes, fugitive, who was taken into custody by the Little Rock Office of the FBI on June 26, 1942, after having been sought since 1935 on a charge of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution. A young boy in Rogers, Arkansas, while getting together scrap paper for the war effort, obtained a copy of a detective story magazine containing a photograph of Cretes. Observing a striking similarity between the fugitive and a local poultry dealer named A. L. Jackson, the youth wrote the Bureau calling attention to the likeness. The resulting investigation confirmed the boy's opinion, and he was later commended by the Director for his alertness.







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	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 5533	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
	Belmont, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Riverside 6101	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichchio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3515	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Drayton, S. J. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico		1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100  
NATIONAL 7117



WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



**THOMAS NATHAN NORRIS**  
**with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION**  
**(ROBBERY)**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual  
appear on pages 32 through 40.

