

# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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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.

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

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice bimonthly. 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.





## YOUTH

### A HOMEFRONT CHALLENGE - THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT

BY  
CHIEF JOSEPH KLUCHESKY\*

WHAT IS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY? The National Probation Association defines a delinquent child as:

- (a) One who has violated any laws of the state or any ordinance or regulation of a subdivision of the state.
- (b) One who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian or custodian.
- (c) One who is habitually truant from school or home.
- (d) One who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others.

Each state in the union has its own definition of "delinquent child," some shortening the classification just given, others extending it.

In Wisconsin the words "delinquent child" mean any child under the age of eighteen years who has violated any law of the state, or any county, city, town or village ordinance; or who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian or custodian; or who is habitually truant from school or home; or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others; or, if below twenty-one years of age, shall unlawfully and carnally know and abuse any female under the age of eighteen years, or assault, intending carnal knowledge and abuse.

So far as we know, juvenile delinquency, by whatever other name it may have been known, has existed as long as the human race itself. The reason for this is, of course, that there has always been adult delinquency, and juvenile behavior is usually a reflection of adult behavior.

\*This enlightening article on Juvenile Delinquency is a reprint of an address delivered by Mr. Joseph Kluchesky, Chief of Police, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, before the Thirteenth Annual Delinquency Conference at the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Chief Kluchesky is one of the outstanding law enforcement officers of America and has, for a number of years lectured regularly before the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. He has very kindly consented to this publication of his remarks on this all important subject.



It has always been true that a number of individuals in any population group appear to consider themselves unbound by the laws, decrees or rules of conduct prescribed for them by such authority as may exist for the benefit of the particular society of which they are members. This non-conformity with social and legal requirements is attributable to various circumstances and conditions, but this is a social problem involving adult delinquency and therefore touches the subject of our present discussion only as a causative factor. In any civilized social group, the vast majority of its members conform to the legal and social requirements prescribed for them. They realize that conformity, since it protects the rights of all, protects their own as well. But there are a few in the group who are careless about the rights of others and at the same time keenly resentful of any infringement of their own. These are the ones who feel that the rules apply to everyone but themselves. Among these are to be found the extremists who live in utter disregard of the law. They make up our adult criminal element.

Others, more discreet, violate the law only when they feel they have a good chance of getting away with it. Among these are gamblers and promoters of various fake enterprises. They are a great deal more difficult to bring to justice. Usually they are sufficiently discreet to avoid prosecution or, if prosecution is instituted, to defend themselves successfully with the help of legal counsel. They are the ones who are responsible for the countless schemes in operation to deprive the gullible of their savings.

There is another group of non-conformists which includes the tax evaders, draft dodgers and ration chiselers. There are more in this group than in the other two combined. To them can probably be added the persistent violators of our traffic laws.

Juvenile behavior in any community is a fair barometer of adult behavior. It is therefore not surprising that conditions which bring about default in obligations of adults will be reflected in undesirable behavior on the part of their children.

Juvenile delinquency has been variously attributed to low economic income, bad housing conditions, broken homes, unfavorable home conditions, subnormal intelligence, and other causes. But not all children subjected to one or more of these environmental conditions become delinquent. Only about three per cent of our nation's children ever become delinquent and yet a far greater percentage live under conditions which we have accepted as causes of delinquency. It is probable, then, that these accepted causes of juvenile delinquency are causes only in cases of children predisposed to delinquency, or in cases of children who do not have the benefit of counterbalancing leading away from the path of delinquency.

The younger the child the more impressionable it is, and in early youth the predominating influence in any child's life is the home and family. When the child attains school age, other influences begin to make themselves felt, but the most intimate childhood relations are still those experienced in the home. The importance of wholesome home conditions to the development of the child can therefore hardly be overestimated. A home in



which domestic tranquillity prevails, where each member of the family treats all others with consideration and respect, where obedience to constituted authority is accepted as necessary to our way of life, where peace, contentment, happiness and good will toward others is recognized as life's highest goal, there is found the ideal environment for character growth and development in the child. Under such home conditions the child develops such strength of character and early appreciation of morality and integrity that it is secure and impregnable against outside influences which might otherwise corrupt it.

Unfortunately, many homes do not provide these ideal conditions and it is not unusual to find in many American homes adult attitudes harmful to the proper character growth and development of the child. Let us look into one of these homes about the time "Pa" comes home from work. Mother and the children are there, ready to sit down to the evening meal as soon as "Pa" gets washed up. Mother says to him: "Well, Pa, today is election day. Did you vote?" and "Pa" comes back with: "What? Me vote for that bunch of crooks? The government is crooked enough now. I ain't voting." This attitude, in the presence of children, will certainly tend to rob them of such confidence as they may have had in their government and in agents of the government, which includes all public employees.

In another home the father probably comes home fuming and fussing because he was arrested for speeding, referring to the arresting officer as a "flat-footed, no good so and so" in the presence of his children. Such an attitude must be very confusing to the children, whom their teachers in school are trying to impress with the idea that the police officer is their friend whose every official act is for the protection, safety and welfare of children and adults alike. Obviously, this opinion is not shared by father. In another family, father prepares for a fishing trip. Mother says: "Where are you going to get enough gas for that?" Father replies: "I got some 'T' coupons for a quarter apiece. I'll have plenty of gas." Up pipes little Johnny, "But, Pa, my teacher said buying gas coupons is cheating," and father comes back with, "That's none of your teacher's business. They're always sticking their noses into other people's business. What do they think I am, a sucker? I'll drive my car as much as I want to and it's nobody's business where I get my gas." Little Johnny wonders. He had always thought his teacher was a pretty good sort. He always thought his father was too. He had always believed cheating was wrong, but his father seemed to think it was all right. Very confusing.

In another family father and mother while entertaining friends, repeat smutty stories they heard in a night club the evening before. The fact that their young children are "listening in" does not seem to bother them at all. They believe it is "over their heads" and that they do not "get it," but the children do "get it" and their opinion of their parents undergoes an unconscious change. The effect is not immediate, but in the course of time, together with other unfavorable influences, it will make itself felt.



In another family, father sits down to fill out his income tax blank. He becomes thoroughly exasperated with the job, curses the government, the President and the Country, and then, with the aid of mother, and in the presence of the children, schemes to defraud the government by withholding certain information required to be reported, or by "padding" exemptions, donations, etc. Having succeeded in whittling down the amount of tax to be paid by these methods, father and mother congratulate each other on having "put one over" on the government. The youngsters find, perhaps to their surprise, that "putting one over" on the government is approved by their parents and seems to be a pretty smart thing to do.

In another family, father comes home from work and can hardly wait to enter the door before exploding with a voluble burst of profanity and obscenity about his "boss," the "dirty so and so," who perhaps did nothing more than assign him to some disagreeable, but necessary, task. "I'll get even," he promises, "by stalling on the job and I'll fix it so he can't catch me at it." What an example for young children! Not only do they hear foul language and profanity from their father, but they also learn that "stalling on the job" is an approved way of "getting even."

It is strange indeed that a man who uses profanity and obscene language in public in the presence of adults is subject to arrest and fine, but in his home can use the vilest language in the presence of his young children without fear of prosecution.

When company comes, father and mother are just as nice as can be to their visitors, but after they leave, father and mother really tear them apart. They criticize their clothes, their manners, and their nerve in coming there in the first place. Thus the children are taught hypocrisy and deceit.

In these and countless other ways, children acquire the faults of their parents, and because their parents have them, they are not recognized as faults but accepted as proper behavior. Most children believe nothing their parents do is wrong and it is high time parents begin to realize the tremendous influence their own conduct has upon their growing children.

Next to the home, the child's early environment and influence is furnished by the school. The schools have not, as a whole, shouldered enough of the responsibility of character building in the child. They have confined their attentions largely on academic training, leaving the moulding of character and behavior patterns to the families of the children with whom they are dealing. But we know that the parents of many children do not in this respect adequately discharge their duties and responsibilities. The needs of our young people for environmental conditions which build character and proper social consciousness must be met, and if they are not available at home, they must be made available in school. It is difficult to go into homes and attempt to re-educate and reform the parents. We can, however, make whatever changes may be deemed necessary or desirable in our teaching program in the schools and provide whatever facilities may be necessary to enable the schools to guide behavior patterns in children as they form.



Our country is now at war and the effect has been felt nowhere more keenly than in the home. In many instances the home has been completely disrupted. In some homes both parents are employed and returning home from their work are too tired to give a great deal of attention to their children. If not too tired, they probably go out to spend some of the money they are now earning in quantities never before dreamed of. This leaves the children to their own devices during a great part of their waking hours. Some of the older children have no difficulty finding employment of their own and are developing an air of independence and, because of it, resent parental interference in their leisure time pursuits. They form foolish spending habits and, because employment is plentiful, poor working habits. They will find adjustment to new post-war conditions difficult.

Because of the great war-time demand for production, work is easily obtained, wages are high and money is king. Boys and girls who were able, because of loosening of restrictions on child labor, to obtain employment "just for the vacation period" are loathe to give up their jobs when the schools reopen. And many times their parents do not object to their remaining at work. They succumb to the lure of the immediate dollar and fail to perceive that it is of insignificant value when compared to the many opportunities for a broader and happier life to which further schooling and education is certainly conducive. When the war is over, these young people will not find work so plentiful and, once having withdrawn from school, many will not return.

In young girls, the craving for life and adventure is frequently satisfied by the man in uniform. Inhibitions are forgotten. Life seems so uncertain during war time. Peace and the old feeling of security seem so far away. The general theme seems to be: "Let us live today, for tomorrow - nobody knows what will happen tomorrow." Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. The wonder is that it is not increasing more rapidly.

What is there to do about it? Since the child begins life at home, we must first of all bring to parents a full realization of their duties and responsibilities. How to provide the proper methods of bringing this about is definitely a community problem. Parents probably could be induced to give greater care to the raising of their children if they were forced by law to accept a larger measure of responsibility. In many cases of delinquency the parents ought to be made to answer for the charge rather than the child. Greater interest on the part of parents in the welfare of their children will have to be brought about, either by education or by compulsion or both.

Schools will have to broaden the scope of their activities so as to include not only the academic education of the young, but the guidance to proper social behavior. Perhaps this will require a change in the method of preparing teachers for their work. It is a subject with which schools may well concern themselves. Next to parents themselves, schools are in a more favorable position to influence the moral and character development of our young children than any other agency.



Before touching upon the subject of recreation centers, playgrounds and other youth centers in a community, we will discuss the subject of police attitude toward juveniles in general and juvenile delinquency in particular.

In Milwaukee, since enactment of "The Children's Code" into law in 1929, in keeping with the intent of that law, juvenile prisoners, male or female, under 18 years of age, are never confined in any police station of the city, nor are juvenile delinquents conveyed to or from the Detention Home in patrol wagons or placed in any vehicle in company with adults who have been charged or convicted of a crime, nor are juveniles allowed to come into contact with adult prisoners, the only exception being that under the state law a juvenile between the ages of 16 and 18 years, whose habits and conduct are such as to constitute a menace to other children, may by the order of the Juvenile Court be detained in a police station, but in a room separate and apart from where adults are confined.

Our police officers have been instructed to regard the juvenile as an immature or undeveloped individual, a person in his formative, impressionable years, during which all of his contacts leave their mark, either favorable or unfavorable to his normal development; that it is vitally important that every officer bear this fact in mind whenever he has occasion to deal with juveniles. The child, even at a very tender age, knows that the officer represents the law and it can hardly be expected that the child respect the law unless it also respect the law's representative, the police officer. The officer's tremendous responsibility in this regard therefore becomes immediately apparent and the subject is worthy of his most careful thought and consideration.

It is not expected of police officers that they make a thorough and exhaustive study of the subject of child psychology, but it is expected of them that they have, and never lose sight of, a certain knowledge of fundamental truths with respect to juvenile thought and behavior, such as are generally known and recognized by all enlightened minds.

Milwaukee believes that the play hours and recreation hours of its boys and girls, its youth, and its men and women are as important as are the hours spent in school or on the job. In fact, we know that leisure hour activities are of more importance to character formation than are working hours, for surveys prove that by far the largest percentage of misdemeanors are committed not while those involved are on the job or in school, but while they are free to seek recreation. We believe that recreation is a form of education and therefore should have the same quality of guidance and supervision as does the academic life of the community. Milwaukee has therefore placed much of the responsibility for its municipal recreation into the hands of the Board of School Directors and the Director of Municipal Recreation in Milwaukee is an assistant to the Superintendent of Schools, but has nothing whatever to do with the curriculum or the conduct of the day schools.

The Department of Municipal Recreation provides leisure time activities through seventy-two organized playgrounds, through thirty-two social



centers and a highly organized program of games, leagues, tournaments and meets in twenty-eight different sports.

In addition to the recreational, sports and constructive activities provided for our youths by the Department of Municipal Recreation of the Milwaukee Public Schools, there are a number of private agencies performing a similar function. Among these are the Goodwill Community Center, Milwaukee Boys Club, Calvary Community House, Jewish Center of Milwaukee, Christian Center, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Milwaukee Urban League, Catholic Youth Organization, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts, Junior Optimists Club and the American Legion.

Periodically the Police Department makes a survey of all "Youth Centers" in the city. Beat patrolmen are required to fill out prepared forms, one for each "Youth Center" in the beat, giving the following information with respect to each: Name of Organization; Address; Telephone Number; Name of Person in Charge; Home Address; Telephone Number; Description of both summer and winter activities provided, either recreational or educational; Days of Week Provided; Between what Hours; Ages of Participants, both boys and girls; Registration or other Fees; Religious or other limitations. The purpose of the survey is to provide the department with information as to the location, number and activities of such "Youth Centers," but what is more important, to familiarize beat patrolmen with this information. By requiring the beat patrolman to ascertain the information needed to fill out the prepared form, the department is assured that the officer traveling the beat knows where these centers are located, what their activities are, the person in charge, and the extent to which participation is available to children living within his beat. Thus he is able to advise and direct both parents and children with regard to the subject.

Since it is necessary even in the case of children who enjoy a happy home life and are not particularly exposed to evil companionship or other harmful influences, to provide wholesome activities to occupy their leisure hours, the necessity of providing such activities for children from unhappy homes, unwholesome surroundings and constant subjection to evil influences of bad companions must be apparent. It is the police officer's privilege and duty to cooperate fully with the various agencies which provide Youth Centers where the leisure hours of young persons are spent in directed recreational pursuits, sports, constructive occupation and similar pursuits designed to broaden and develop the minds and bodies of all who participate.

Whether or not an officer has one of these youth centers in his immediate beat, he should take it upon himself to become thoroughly familiar with the activities which are indulged in by the young persons in these centers. Newcomers in a neighborhood are frequently found on the streets at night with nothing in particular to occupy their minds or bodies. Such young persons can easily be persuaded by police officers to investigate the possibilities for recreation, entertainment and constructive activities offered by the various youth centers. It is a known fact that children who become participants in the activities provided by these youth centers rarely if



ever become police problems. Obviously it is to the advantage not only of the child itself but to the police and the community as a whole, to have these children participate in supervised pursuits rather than to have them roaming the streets in search of mischief.

From every standpoint this new police attitude toward juveniles has been found productive of splendid results. Police officers most successful in clearing complaints and recovering stolen property have found the best method of questioning juveniles to be one by which the child's confidence is first gained and his antagonism not aroused. It is true that the attitudes exhibited by certain so-called "tough kids" are extremely aggravating and trying to the officer's patience. A sullen, defiant attitude on the part of a juvenile, however, should not cause the officer to lose his temper or to shout at and bull-doze the child. With proper patience and intelligent questioning, maintaining a calm and unruffled exterior throughout, officers can frequently induce a change of attitude in the child and he will pour his heart out to such an officer.

Anyone at all familiar with the number and types of complaints made to the Police Department will readily understand why it is necessary for the police to question all persons arrested for offenses against the law, juveniles as well as adults. It is to be remembered that a good percentage of offenses reported to the Police Department are accounted for by the activities of juveniles. It frequently happens that an arrest of one or two juveniles for a certain type of offense will result, through intelligent questioning of the youngsters, in solving a great number of similar offenses concerning which the department has complaints on file. It is often possible, too, through questioning of arrested juveniles, to recover valuable stolen property and bring about its return to the rightful owners. Since the Police Department has a record of all offenses committed and reported to it, as well as of all property stolen, and is charged with the responsibility of apprehending persons committing such crimes, its representatives have a decided advantage over persons unfamiliar with police records in clearing complaints and recovering stolen property.

If intelligent questioning by a kind, firm, and perfectly self-controlled officer will not produce the desired information, all other methods will prove equally ineffective and may do considerable harm to the child.

Officers of our department have been instructed, whenever they have occasion to deal with juveniles, to lay aside any personal convictions or opinions they may have with respect to the subject if they differ from the following methods of procedure, which have been found by practical experience to be most conducive to the juvenile's welfare, as well as to the best interests of the department's aims and purposes.

1. Treat the juvenile with the utmost consideration. Remember that what he thinks of you and your conduct may influence his future conduct in favor of or opposed to social and legal requirements.



2. Be friendly. Many juveniles feel that the world is against them. Do not let your conduct further the development of an anti-social attitude in the child.
3. Discover the child's problems, if you can. His problems are as important to him as yours are to you. If you know his problems you may be able to help him.
4. In attempting to determine the child's guilt or innocence with respect to any overt act, your chances are far better if you first gain his confidence and respect.
5. Be firm. Appeal to his intelligence, his reason, his sense of fairness.
6. Many juveniles are discouraged. They believe they are failures. They haven't had time to be. You wouldn't expect a half-completed airplane to fly. You can't expect an undeveloped child to function as an adult.
7. Remember that the child of today is the man of tomorrow. A boy who hates a police officer because of the officer's abusive attitude will, as a man, have little respect for him.
8. Be positive in your attitude. Rather show the benefits to be derived from an attitude of conformity with lawful requirements than dwell on the harmful effects of anti-social behavior.

In their contacts with juveniles, whether delinquent or not, police officers are instructed to avoid the following attitudes:

1. Vulgarity, profanity, obscenity. It is sad but true that some police officers have used vulgar, profane and obscene language toward juveniles. This practice is especially reprehensible and will not be tolerated. The use of vulgarity, profanity and obscenity in conversation with ANY prisoner should be avoided.
2. At no time shall such epithets as "thief," "liar," "burglar," "sneak-thief," "forger," or similar terms be used towards juveniles, whether in custody or not; nor shall such terms be used in reference to juveniles in their presence or in the presence of their parents or relatives, or any other person not



a member of the police department. Nothing is to be gained by it and there is definite indication that it is very injurious to the child and gives rise to complaints. In the case of non-delinquent children, parents rightfully resent it; in the case of delinquent children, the State resents it. Such epithets toward juveniles are a reflection upon the character and intelligence of the officer using them.

When the city's bicycle ordinance first took effect about six years ago, the department decided upon a new method of dealing with violators of the ordinance. It was formerly the custom for police officers when arresting juveniles for violations of bicycle traffic regulations, to bring them to the station and turn them over to Juvenile Court authorities, which was sometimes very unpleasant for the juvenile and frequently aroused resentment toward the police. Since enactment of the bicycle ordinance, an entirely different policy in dealing with juvenile offenders against the ordinance has been inaugurated by the Police Department. The department now attempts to instruct and educate these violators in our Bicycle Violators' School with regard to the aims and purposes of the ordinance.

It is clearly the obligation of the community to take whatever steps may be necessary to correct or eliminate conditions found to be conducive to juvenile misbehavior, either by bringing about a general improvement in adult behavior, or by broadening the scope of school and other social agency activities so as to provide wholesome environment and influences of sufficient potency to counterbalance and outweigh the harmful influences to which our juveniles are subjected. Juvenile delinquency is a police problem but the elimination or correction of conditions which give rise to it, such as bad housing conditions, bad home environment, deficiencies in school facilities, lack of recreational and play centers, is purely a community problem. Certainly the police owe it to the community to cooperate in such activities and the police, where they have not already done so, should most certainly place their own houses in order so that juveniles coming into contact with the police will benefit, and not be harmed, by such contact.

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## WEST READING, PENNSYLVANIA, POLICE CADETS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS\*

In September, 1938, Chief of Police Raymond Miller conceived the idea of forming a junior police organization as a step toward eliminating juvenile delinquency in West Reading, Pennsylvania. He thereupon immediately formed the West Reading Police Cadets Drum and Bugle Corps which is composed of boys and girls in the 8 to 16 years age group and its original membership was approximately 85. At the present time, due to war-time conditions, the group membership has dropped to 65 but it is interesting to note that 21 former cadets are now in the Armed Forces serving their country.

The history of the inception and organization of this corps is a lesson in rapid action and might serve as an inspiration to other police chiefs throughout the country who have dreamed of having similar organizations in their own town. Chief Miller started his organization by calling together a group of citizens of the borough to consider the project and if it seemed to be a good one, to make plans for putting it into effect. The citizens who met on that first occasion realized the value of the thought and thereupon organized immediately a board of directors, elected officers and set to work to realize the dream of Chief Miller.

Before a month had passed a campaign to raise money had been worked out and the merchants and citizens contributed so handsomely that the corps, insofar as maintenance was concerned, was a reality. Within two months from the time of this meeting, the necessary drums and bugles had been ordered, instructors had been hired and practices had begun. By the end of the fourth month drills had been instituted and at that time color guards and drum majorettes were added to the personnel. As all little boys and girls like uniforms, the corps was immediately furnished well-designed uniforms.

One of the problems which every community in the United States has to face today is that of juvenile delinquency accelerated somewhat by war conditions now in existence. The exuberance of youth causes boys to form into gangs to satisfy an urge for combat, noise, and the chase, and anything can happen in a neighborhood from a gang of boys whose activities have not been properly channeled, and who, through lack of training, do not realize right from wrong. Many of these boys' gangs start out on innocent pranks such as borrowing a steam roller to go for a joy ride or taking the clothes from one individual's clothesline and hanging them on a neighbor's clothesline. Such activities, although innocently conceived and done with no thought of consequences, oftentimes lead to more serious misdemeanors. And if the gang suffers as a result of their slight depredation, they immediately form a hatred for law enforcement officers whose duty it is to see that they are properly punished. Thus one has the beginning of juvenile delinquents in a neighborhood or community.

Chief of Police Miller states that the Police Cadets have ful-

\*Chief of Police Raymond Miller is a graduate of the FBI National Academy.



filled the primary purpose for which they were created, which is ascertained from the fact that since the corps was organized in 1938 only three West Reading children have gone before the Juvenile Court, in contrast to six or seven Juvenile Court Cases annually prior to 1938. He also advised that no West Reading youngster has faced the Juvenile Court since 1942 and besides this the corps has accomplished much more as it has instilled a wholesome feeling of friendship, respect and cooperation in West Reading children toward the policemen, an attitude which is very apparent to anyone who rides through West Reading with Chief Miller and hears the hearty, "Hello, Chief," with which he is greeted by the youngsters as he passes.

As far as the active personnel is concerned, we find a very definite amount of guidance and control. It is interesting to note that before they qualify for the corps they must submit to a 90-day trial period during which time they are strictly observed and rated according to their musical ability, their ability to drill and take orders, and their general behavior. Once accepted into the corps a boy cannot loaf on the job. His failure to report for practice, or failure to practice on his instrument, or lack of obedience in drill, will cause him to be disqualified. Drills and practices are held several times each week during the summer, during which time no new members are accepted. In the winter weekly drills suffice to keep the members on their toes. During the winter months the rookies are drilled in order that they might be placed in the corps in the spring if they are satisfactory for such promotion. The corps is at all times under the command of corps members who have been designated as Corporals and Sergeants and each officer checks on the attendance, the music and the marching of the boys under his direction.

Memorial Day, 1941, was a day to be remembered by the corps for on that day the members donned for the first time the new cadet style uniforms of black and gold. As they stepped out with heads high and chests swelling, many a parent was thrilled with pride that his or her boy could belong to such an organization and many of the parents whose boys were not members were filled with envy as they watched the snappy well-dressed and well-trained youngsters play their instruments and march.

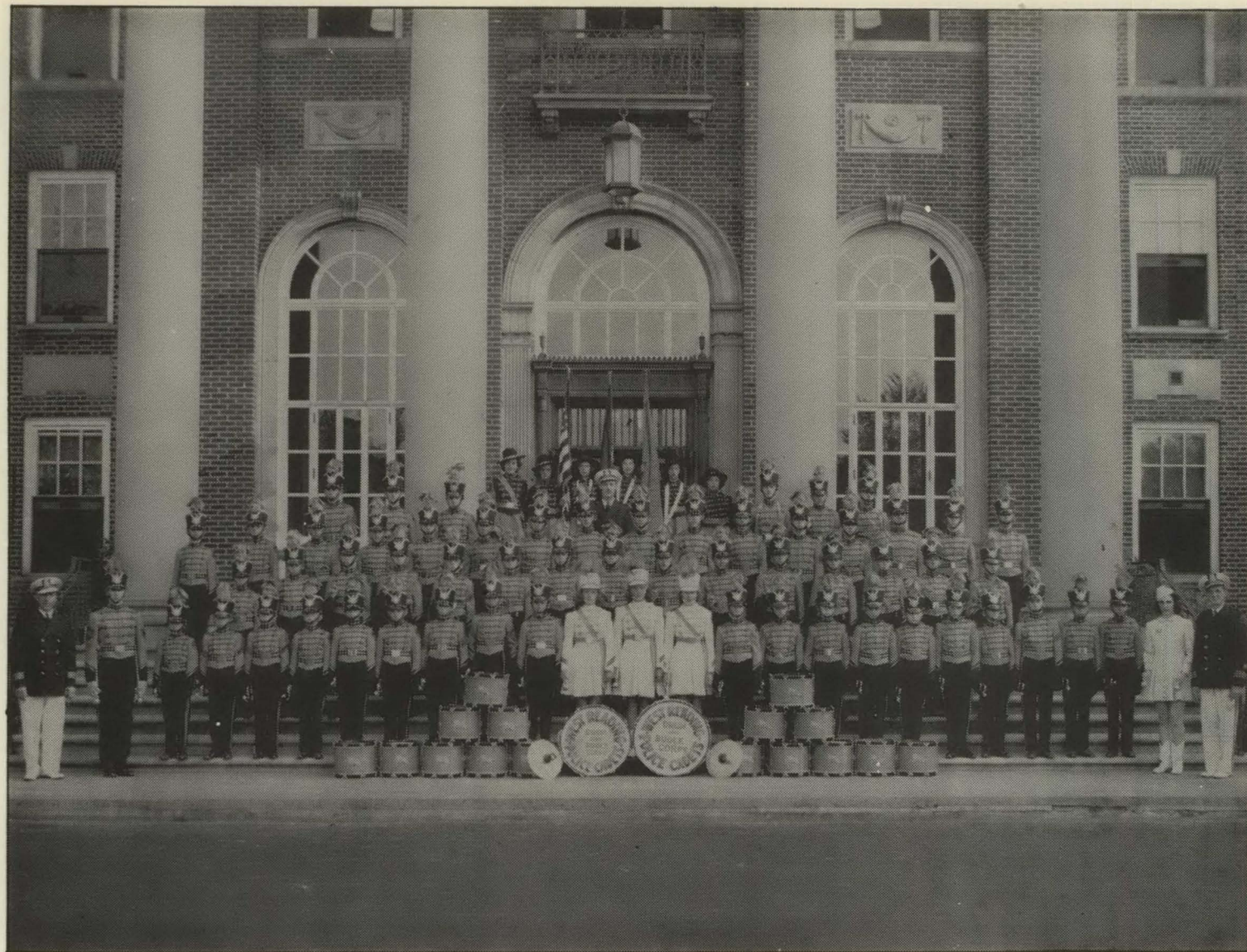
This Corps in West Reading is another example showing that wisdom has taken the place of heavy handed authority with the results that the children of West Reading instead of hating the "cops," like and respect them and regard the police officers as their friends. The police officers of this community, instead of looking with suspicious eyes on every boy as he walks along the street, have invited the boys together and have directed them into proper channels. The love of noise has been satisfied by the drums and bugles which they are allowed to play and the love of show, of dress-up, of parade, is satisfied by supplying uniforms, flags, drum majorettes and in teaching the youngsters how to drill in a manner worthy of trained troops. The result has been that instead of juvenile delinquents running rampant a spirit of good friendship runs rampant and both the youngsters and the police officers enjoy the mutual friendship for each other.





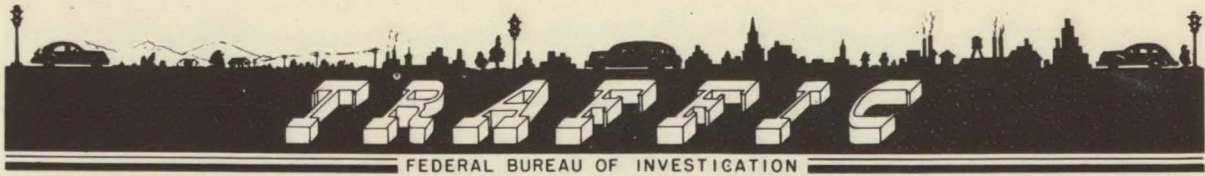
GIRLS OF WEST READING POLICE CADETS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS ON PARADE





WEST READING POLICE CADETS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS





**TRAFFIC PROBLEMS \***  
**BY**  
**CHIEF INSPECTOR JOHN J. O'CONNELL**  
**NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT**

With the termination of the war, the lifting of gasoline rationing, and the resumption of manufacturing for civilian use, the number of automobiles on the highways will, in time, equal and surpass the volume of pre-war traffic. An increase in accidents, congestion and parking problems may be expected.

A municipality, in considering the problem of post-war traffic planning, must give consideration to an extensive survey of its area and should, without delay, program a series of conferences between municipal officials, public service officials, and police officials specializing in traffic problems.

Some of the factors involved include budgetary requirements; amendments to local laws or ordinances, including changes, if necessary, in zoning regulations; the construction of new buildings; parking fee regulations; increases in personnel and equipment; improvements in regulations to alleviate existing conditions and, in metropolitan areas, future construction of buildings, bridges, highways and tunnels.

Provisions must be made for off-street parking, truck and bus terminals, off-street loading and unloading, and side-loading devices on commercial vehicles.

Anticipating a fluidity of traffic in excess of pre-war standards, consideration must be given to the establishment of no parking areas at new locations and the lengthening of restricted areas at locations now specified; the construction of loading platforms inside buildings, to be used during a fixed period of time; the construction of future apartment houses, hotels and business buildings, to provide adequate off-street facilities for the parking of motor vehicles.

\*Excerpts from a speech delivered by an outstanding police official, Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, New York City Police Department, at the 44th Annual Convention, New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, White Plains, New York, July 25, 1944.



Consideration must also be given to the restriction of the over-all length of commercial vehicles and buses; the encouragement of the building of private parking garages; the planning of new terminals for interstate and intrastate buses in municipalities, to be located as close as possible to a point of entrance to the municipalities, to be located as close as possible to a point of entrance to the municipality and proximate to local transportation systems; the receiving and discharging of interstate and intrastate bus passengers at terminals only; the planning of the construction of freight terminals for the loading and unloading of over-the-road-trucks of 33 ft. and over in length; the establishment of freight and merchandise depositories in specified centers, where both the shipper and receiver can handle merchandise.

Other factors demanding serious consideration are the expansion of crosstown traffic facilities; the extension of approaches and off-ramps to bridges and ferries; the repair of roadways and underground facilities at hours when the least inconvenience to the fluidity of traffic will result; the marking and placement of freight and merchandise for shipment to be done within buildings and not on sidewalks; the establishment of reservoir storage space within buildings and the routing and transfer thereto of merchandise, in line with the capacity of elevators.

Traffic light systems will have to be changed to meet changes in conditions, shifts in businesses, population and traffic flow. Additional traffic control systems will have to be provided.

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## BICYCLISTS

The National Safety Council of Chicago reports<sup>1</sup> that, "special studies have demonstrated that two out of every three bicyclists injured or killed in traffic accidents were violating a traffic law at the time of the accident. The reports do, however, further show that an action of the motor vehicle driver contributed to at least one in each three bicycle motor vehicle accidents. One out of five bicycles ridden in these accidents was defective."

<sup>1</sup>Accident Facts - 1943 Edition.




**UNIQUE TRAFFIC TICKET USED BY  
MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS, POLICE DEPARTMENT  
TO CONTROL TRAFFIC VIOLATORS**

Traffic violators, either willful or non-willful, have long been a problem of police throughout the country. The Marlborough, Massachusetts, Police Department, like so many other departments, has put into effect a system of its own in an effort to solve this problem.


The idea of issuing a warning to traffic violators in the form of a "ticket" was, according to Sgt. P. Frank Crotty of the Marlborough Police Department, evolved by him in the year 1930, at which time he was Chief of Police in Marlborough. The idea is unique and Sgt. Crotty states that he has received many letters from various police departments throughout the country complimenting him on the idea and requesting that sample cards be forwarded to them in order that the system might be invoked in their own particular communities.

We are, therefore, with the consent of Sgt. Crotty, passing this idea along to all police chiefs who might be interested in establishing the idea in their own communities.

Below will be found a photographic reproduction of a sample "ticket" used by the Marlborough Police Department to curb traffic violators.



**City of Marlborough**



**POLICE DEPT.**

*You are parked in a restricted district*

Hydrant \_\_\_\_\_ Cross Walk \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Station \_\_\_\_\_  
Entrance to Alley \_\_\_\_\_

**You are not compelled to call at the Police Station.**

**We want your favor---not your fine**

We hope your stay in our City will be pleasant.  
Our Police Department is at your service and anxious to help you. **PHONE 48**

FREE PARKING is at your disposal at ARTEMAS WARD PARK under Police protection.

**Please respect the traffic lights make turns on green**

A. A. MARTEL, Mayor  
P. FRANK CROTTY, Chief of Police

---

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Officer \_\_\_\_\_

**FRONT**

**MARLBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS**

**DOMINATING INDUSTRY**

Manufacturing of medium grade shoes for men, women, children

**OTHER INDUSTRIES**

Dennison Fancy Boxes, Art Goods and Novelties, Shoe Boxes, Welded Wire Goods, Miners Lamps, Hardware Metal Stampings, Skates, Aeroplane Accessories, Cutting Dies, Shoe Lasts, Shoe Machinery, Oil Burners, Carbonated Tonics, Farming, Poultry, Jams, Jellies, Cut Flowers.

**BEAUTIFUL**

**HOMES CHURCHES SCHOOLS STREETS**

**GOOD**

**GOVERNMENT WATER SYSTEM SANITARY SYSTEM BANKING FACILITIES STORES THEATRES**

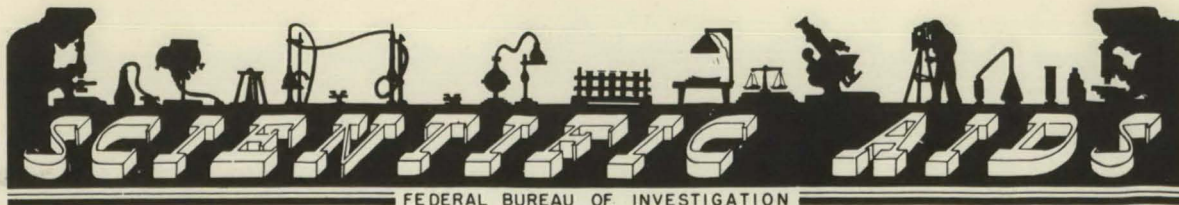
Highly Skilled Workers, Nearly all Home Owners, Good Public Utility Service.

*A Community Spirit equalled nowhere*

**MARLBOROUGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**BACK**





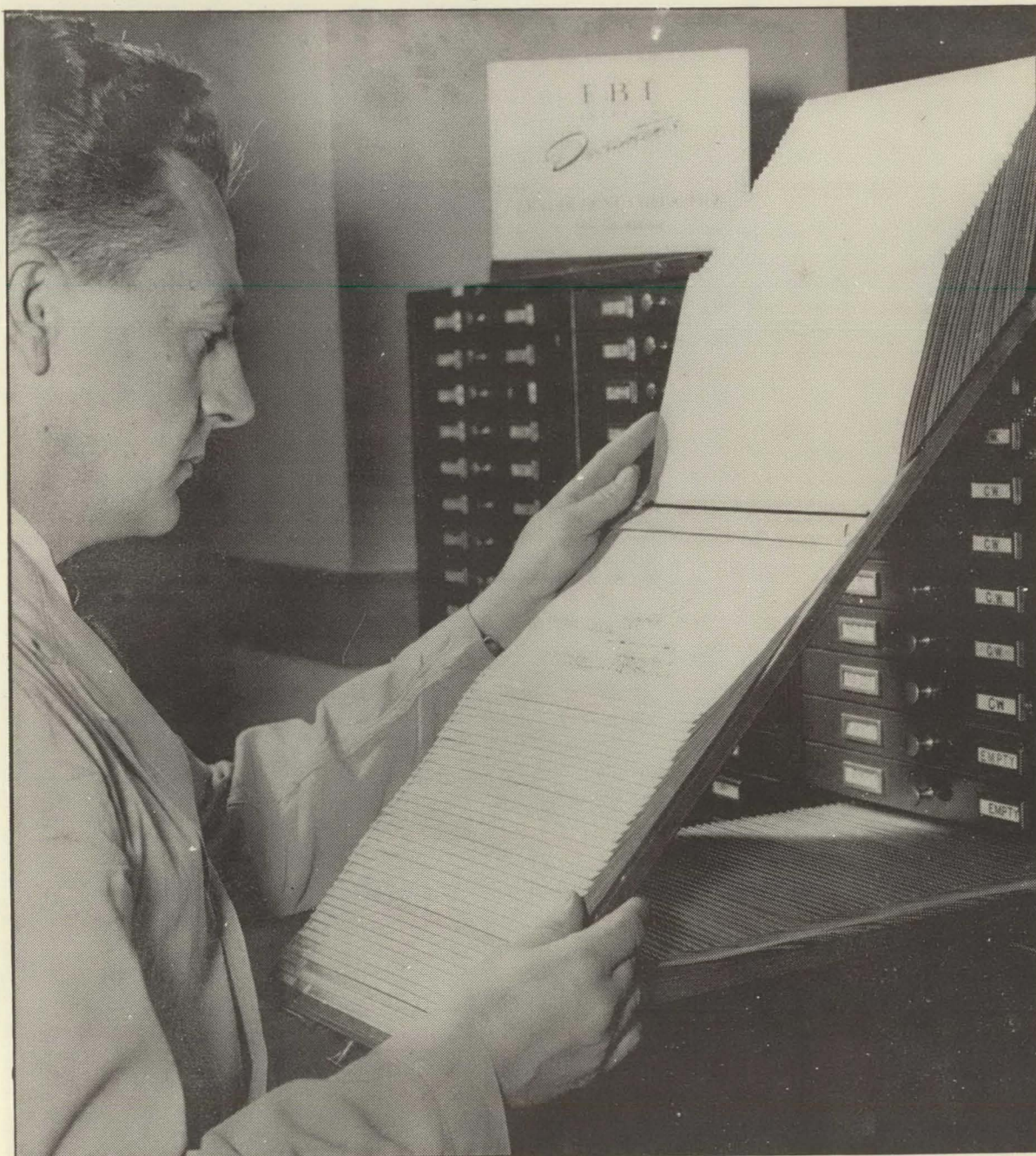
**VALUE  
OF  
FBI'S NATIONAL  
FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE  
TO  
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Combating the check flasher is a problem which has been receiving a great deal of attention from the public in recent years. Law enforcement officials, bank officials and business concerns are being constantly confronted with the problem. To assist law enforcement officials in their efforts to identify the writer of bad checks, the FBI Laboratory maintains the NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE. To this file come checks from every State in the Union. Handwriting experts compare the checks received with those in the file and transmit information to the contributor if an identification is made. At the present time this file contains over fifty-seven hundred photographs of bad checks selected as representative work of all individuals who have written bad checks which eventually found their way to the FBI Laboratory.

A survey was recently made to determine the field of operations of check flashers in an attempt to answer such questions as: Do they travel from State to State? Do they travel in just a few localities or do they roam country-wide in their operations? To answer these questions an analysis was made of the checks received during 2 three-months periods. The results of this survey should be of interest to law enforcement officials in the United States.

Check flashers do not operate in one locality exclusively. They often roam the country finding new places to exploit, as they try to evade the law from State to State. Their operations are so widespread that a central clearinghouse of fraudulent checks is necessary in order that all of their activities may be correlated and accounted for. This was definitely indicated in the survey conducted. One of the three-months periods started with August, 1943 and the other period started with January, 1944. During these six months, 1446 submissions were received enclosing 4149 bad checks. Experts in the FBI Laboratory examined these checks by comparison of the handwriting, typewriting or other impressions appearing on the evidence received. Of these, 2415 checks were identified with checks previously received for examination. It was determined that these 2415 checks were the work of 276 individuals. How many of these operated in only one State?





AN EXAMINER CONSULTS THE FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE IN THE DOCUMENT SECTION OF FBI LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Just 69 or 25%. The remaining 75% (207 persons) operated in more than one State, and in most instances country-wide. This group passed 2195 of the 2415 checks identified. For example, certain checks passed in Missouri were linked with checks passed in 46 other States. This constituted the maximum number of States in which the same check flashers operated; however, it was found that the average number of States tied together in this manner, throughout the country, was thirty-one. These tabulations reflect only those who operated in more than one State and do not include those cases where no identifications were made with previous material. The results reveal the widespread activities of check flashers.

Typical of the check flasher who travels from State to State is the case of ROBERT NICHOLS CLARKE. In May, 1942 he escaped from jail in New Orleans and began passing bad checks. He passed checks in fifteen States before he was apprehended by the Chicago Police Department on a charge of statutory rape of a twelve year old girl.

His racket started when he burglarized a warehouse in Chicago, getting away with a typewriter, a checkwriter and two commercial-sized check books. After preparing a number of checks he left Chicago leaving a trail of fraudulent checks as he traveled from city to city. Names were cheap with him, making his trail a problem to follow. "Kenneth Hobbie," "Charles J. Clark," "J. C. Page," "Raymond Strong," "A. C. Newton," "G. Allison" and "A. Chrisman" are just a few of the names used by Clarke in one year of activity. One hundred ninety-two checks received in the FBI Laboratory were identified as having been written by the same individual, and when known handwriting specimens were secured after his arrest Clarke positively was identified as being that individual.

The survey is based entirely upon checks actually received in the FBI Laboratory and includes as identifications only those cases in which the handwriting experts identified handwriting, typewriting, print set-up or checkwriter impressions to tie up checks with each other.

In every case where a positive conclusion is made, the examiner is prepared to testify in court as to his findings at no expense to the prosecuting agency.

The tying together or establishment of a fact that a series of checks was prepared by the same individual assists the investigators materially in tracking down and apprehending the criminal. The service goes further than this, however, and includes the comparison of known handwriting, typewriting or check protector impressions which appear on the checks. Such comparisons result in many identifications of suspects being made. Furthermore, the signatures appearing on the bad checks are compared with signatures on fingerprint cards of persons arrested under the same names. Many identifications are made through this procedure.

Accompanying this report is a State-by-State tabulation of checks received during the six-months period showing the distribution of activities by States of the check flashers, it being broken down to show the various



States in which these criminals operated in relation to their activities in particular States. There is also a map showing pictorially the number of checks identified in each State with those in other States.

FROM THE RESULTS SHOWN BELOW IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE UTMOST EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS CAN BE OBTAINED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE NATION BY SUBMITTING THE FRAUDULENT CHECKS COMING INTO THEIR POSSESSION TO THE FBI LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION IN THE NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE.

## STATE BY STATE TABULATION OF IDENTIFICATION WITH CHECKS PASSED IN OTHER STATES

### 1. ALABAMA

83 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 2; Ark. 29; Calif. 28; Colo. 1; Fla. 16; Ga. 47; Ill. 181; Ind. 38; Ia. 14; Kans. 33; Ky. 10; La. 21; Md. 1; Mich. 21; Minn. 11; Miss. 42; Mo. 18; Nebr. 13; N. Y. 25; N. C. 6; Ohio 33; Okla. 37; Pa. 13; S. C. 1; Tenn. 32; Tex. 125; Va. 13; W. Va. 12; Wis. 7; D. C. 1.

### 2. ARIZONA

19 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 2; Ark. 1; Calif. 23; Colo. 26; Del. 5; Fla. 11; Ga. 3; Idaho 48; Ill. 33; Ind. 18; Ia. 26; Kans. 7; La. 4; Md. 1; Mass. 1; Mich. 2; Minn. 20; Miss. 1; Mo. 6; Mont. 9; Nebr. 3; Nev. 1; N. Mex. 10; N. Y. 10; N. C. 1; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 22; Okla. 7; Ore. 6; Pa. 4; S. C. 1; Tenn. 9; Tex. 13; Utah 7; Wash. 115; W. Va. 1; Wis. 17; D. C. 5.

### 3. ARKANSAS

53 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 41; Ariz. 1; Calif. 2; Colo. 2; Ga. 13; Ill. 160; Ind. 51; Iowa 30; Kans. 11; Ky. 12; La. 2; Me. 3; Mich. 23; Minn. 29; Mo. 18; Miss. 14; Mont. 2; Nebr. 11; N. Y. 26; N. C. 10; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 38; Okla. 30; Pa. 22; S. C. 3; Tenn. 40; Tex. 120; Utah 2; Va. 15; W. Va. 4; Wis. 21.

### 4. CALIFORNIA

157 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 4; Ariz. 8; Ark. 3; Colo. 23; Del. 5; Fla. 12; Ga. 4; Idaho 4; Ill. 55; Ind. 24; Iowa 26; Kans. 18; Ky. 7; La. 19; Me. 1; Md. 4; Mass. 11; Mich. 12; Minn. 28; Miss. 3; Mo. 21; Mont. 21; Nebr. 21; Nev. 8; N. J. 4; N. Mex. 10; N. Y. 13; N. C. 2; N. Dak. 3; Ohio 40; Okla. 17; Ore. 22; Pa. 13; R. I. 2; Tenn. 5; Tex. 36; Utah 30; Va. 3; Wash. 27; W. Va. 4; Wis. 24; Wyo. 3; D. C. 6.

### 5. COLORADO

76 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as fol-



lows: Ala. 1; Ariz. 3; Ark. 1; Calif. 24; Fla. 1; Ga. 5; Idaho 25; Ill. 22; Ind. 16; Ia. 43; Kans. 8; La. 9; Md. 5; Mich. 3; Minn. 25; Miss. 15; Mo. 20; Mont. 3; Nebr. 10; Nev. 1; N. J. 4; N. Mex. 9; N. Y. 1; N. C. 1; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 19; Okla. 2; Ore. 10; Pa. 17; Tenn. 3; Tex. 17; Utah 14; Va. 3; Wash. 26; Wis. 24; Wyo. 3; D. C. 32.

## 6. CONNECTICUT

22 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Del. 7; Ga. 2; Idaho 1; Ill. 23; Ind. 8; Ia. 7; Ky. 2; La. 10; Me. 6; Md. 21; Mass. 15; Mich. 24; Minn. 12; Mo. 9; Nebr. 2; N. H. 8; N. J. 6; N. Y. 35; Ohio 28; Pa. 26; R. I. 7; Tenn. 3; Tex. 2; W. Va. 3; Wis. 5; D. C. 6.

## 7. DELAWARE

16 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 1; Calif. 9; Conn. 1; Fla. 3; Ga. 1; Ill. 26; Ind. 10; Ia. 7; Ky. 2; La. 11; Me. 4; Md. 16; Mass. 4; Mich. 12; Minn. 13; Mo. 10; Mont. 7; Nebr. 3; N. J. 10; N. Y. 13; Ohio 36; Okla. 2; Ore. 6; Pa. 26; R. I. 7; Tenn. 3; Tex. 2; W. Va. 4; Wis. 1; D. C. 1.

## 8. FLORIDA

82 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 9; Ariz. 3; Calif. 45; Colo. 1; Del. 5; Ga. 38; Ill. 10; Ind. 4; Ia. 2; Kans. 14; Ky. 3; La. 15; Md. 7; Mich. 1; Minn. 2; Miss. 5; Mo. 12; Mont. 7; Nebr. 5; N. J. 1; N. Y. 12; N. C. 10; Ohio 15; Okla. 7; Ore. 6; Pa. 4; R. I. 2; S. C. 4; Tenn. 4; Tex. 33; Utah 10; Va. 11; W. Va. 2; D. C. 5.

## 9. GEORGIA

124 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 29; Ariz. 8; Ark. 26; Calif. 24; Colo. 3; Conn. 2; Del. 7; Fla. 35; Idaho 26; Ill. 102; Ind. 27; Ia. 22; Kans. 41; Ky. 9; La. 34; Me. 4; Md. 26; Mass. 4; Mich. 18; Minn. 15; Miss. 27; Mo. 21; Nebr. 5; N. J. 7; N. Y. 10; N. C. 19; Ohio 39; Okla. 31; Pa. 22; R. I. 9; S. C. 3; Tenn. 48; Tex. 43; Va. 27; Wash. 88; W. Va. 4; Wis. 14; D. C. 3.

## 10. IDAHO

58 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 9; Calif. 12; Colo. 27; Conn. 1; Ga. 2; Ill. 2; Ind. 4; Ia. 10; Kans. 6; Mo. 1; Mont. 2; Nebr. 3; Nev. 5; Ohio 2; Ore. 7; Pa. 1; Tenn. 10; Tex. 1; Utah 9; Wash. 111; D. C. 15.

## 11. ILLINOIS

475 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 26; Ariz. 8; Ark. 33; Calif. 61; Colo. 16; Conn. 2; Del. 12;



Fla. 33; Ga. 27; Idaho 27; Ind. 96; Ia. 70; Kans. 51; Ky. 22; La. 37; Me. 4; Md. 19; Mass. 15; Mich. 82; Minn. 54; Miss. 18; Mo. 80; Mont. 13; Nebr. 29; N. J. 23; N. Y. 53; N. C. 9; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 148; Okla. 33; Ore. 11; Pa. 51; R. I. 8; S. C. 3; Tenn. 39; Tex. 60; Utah 6; Va. 18; Wash. 92; W. Va. 10; Wis. 60; Wyo. 3; D. C. 13.

## 12. INDIANA

137 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 15; Ariz. 9; Ark. 15; Calif. 22; Colo. 10; Conn. 1; Del. 12; Fla. 5; Ga. 17; Idaho 26; Ill. 357; Ia. 69; Kans. 40; Ky. 20; La. 37; Me. 4; Md. 19; Mass. 7; Mich. 76; Minn. 55; Miss. 12; Mo. 48; Mont. 9; Nebr. 20; N. J. 10; N. Y. 56; N. C. 12; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 132; Okla. 28; Ore. 12; Pa. 53; R. I. 8; Tenn. 43; Tex. 41; Utah 9; Va. 15; Wash. 92; W. Va. 18; Wis. 49; D. C. 4.

## 13. IOWA

125 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 14; Ariz. 8; Ark. 29; Calif. 40; Colo. 8; Conn. 1; Del. 7; Fla. 3; Ga. 10; Idaho 26; Ill. 331; Ind. 81; Kans. 48; Ky. 18; La. 24; Me. 4; Md. 19; Mass. 7; Mich. 61; Minn. 50; Miss. 12; Mo. 45; Mont. 11; Nebr. 22; Nev. 1; N. J. 10; N. Y. 31; N. C. 3; N. Dak. 3; Ohio 79; Okla. 26; Ore. 1; Pa. 59; R. I. 8; S. Dak. 9; Tenn. 29; Tex. 49; Utah 10; Va. 8; Wash. 91; W. Va. 3; Wis. 41; D. C. 14.

## 14. KANSAS

87 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 9; Ariz. 8; Ark. 22; Calif. 33; Colo. 13; Fla. 5; Ga. 13; Idaho 26; Ill. 114; Ind. 31; Ia. 40; Ky. 10; La. 7; Md. 1; Mass. 2; Mich. 2; Minn. 20; Miss. 12; Mo. 33; Mont. 11; Nebr. 17; N. J. 1; N. Y. 9; N. C. 5; N. Dak. 3; Ohio 32; Okla. 30; Pa. 1; Tenn. 16; Tex. 45; Utah 7; Va. 9; Wash. 88; W. Va. 3; Wis. 26; Wyo. 4; D. C. 1.

## 15. KENTUCKY

52 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 11; Ark. 27; Calif. 11; Conn. 1; Del. 7; Fla. 2; Ga. 26; Ill. 308; Ind. 65; Ia. 42; Kans. 38; La. 25; Me. 7; Md. 19; Mass. 7; Mich. 84; Minn. 32; Miss. 6; Mo. 35; Mont. 2; Nebr. 15; Nev. 1; N. J. 8; N. Y. 37; N. C. 8; Ohio 94; Okla. 20; Ore. 1; Pa. 38; R. I. 8; Tenn. 24; Tex. 41; Utah 5; Va. 11; Wash. 3; W. Va. 18; Wis. 25; Wyo. 1; D. C. 8.

## 16. LOUISIANA

114 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 17; Ariz. 3; Ark. 34; Calif. 56; Colo. 17; Conn. 1; Del. 12; Fla. 29; Ga. 26; Ill. 111; Ind. 31; Ia. 17; Kans. 27; Ky. 8; Me. 4; Md. 19; Mass. 7; Mich. 19; Minn. 21; Miss. 29; Mo. 34; Mont. 7; Nebr. 17; Nev. 1; N. J. 6; N. Y. 33; N. C. 11; Ohio 55; Okla. 43; Ore. 10; Pa. 39; R. I. 8;



S. C. 4; Tenn. 34; Tex. 106; Utah 18; Va. 17; Wash. 6; W. Va. 8; Wis. 11; Wyo. 3; D. C. 1.

#### 17. MAINE

13 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ark. 2; Calif. 2; Conn. 2; Del. 7; Ga. 1; Ill. 22; Ind. 11; Ia. 7; Ky. 4; La. 10; Md. 15; Mass. 10; Mich. 12; Minn. 12; Mo. 6; N. J. 6; N. Y. 5; Ohio 24; Pa. 20; R. I. 8; Tenn. 3; Tex. 2; Utah 2; W. Va. 3; Wis. 1; D. C. 1.

#### 18. MARYLAND.

50 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 2; Ariz. 1; Calif. 37; Colo. 10; Conn. 8; Del. 12; Fla. 9; Ga. 24; Ill. 38; Ind. 16; Ia. 16; Kans. 2; Ky. 5; La. 15; Me. 4; Mass. 7; Mich. 13; Minn. 23; Mo. 12; Mont. 7; Nebr. 8; N. J. 13; N. Y. 29; N. C. 2; Ohio 60; Okla. 4; Ore. 9; Pa. 43; R. I. 10; Tenn. 14; Tex. 12; Utah 6; Va. 8; Wash. 4; W. Va. 13; Wis. 12; D. C. 18.

#### 19. MASSACHUSETTS

51 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 1; Calif. 24; Conn. 10; Del. 7; Ga. 1; Ill. 38; Ind. 10; Kans. 1; Ky. 3; Me. 7; Md. 19; Mich. 23; Minn. 16; Miss. 2; Mo. 7; Nebr. 3; N. J. 10; N. Y. 31; Ohio 31; Pa. 43; R. I. 10; Tenn. 3; Tex. 4; Utah 4; Va. 1; Wash. 4; W. Va. 5; Wis. 13; D. C. 9.

#### 20. MICHIGAN

132 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 7; Ariz. 4; Ark. 6; Calif. 25; Colo. 5; Conn. 3; Del. 7; Fla. 1; Ga. 6; Ill. 284; Ind. 70; Ia. 77; Kans. 3; Ky. 19; La. 16; Me. 4; Md. 19; Mass. 12; Minn. 48; Mo. 47; Mont. 2; Nebr. 8; N. J. 11; N. Mex. 3; N. Y. 50; N. C. 2; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 102; Okla. 11; Pa. 62; R. I. 7; S. C. 3; Tenn. 20; Tex. 27; Va. 6; Wash. 7; W. Va. 11; Wis. 46; Wyo. 1; D. C. 30.

#### 21. MINNESOTA

63 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 9; Ariz. 2; Ark. 5; Calif. 24; Colo. 12; Conn. 1; Del. 12; Fla. 4; Ga. 6; Ill. 333; Ind. 71; Ia. 61; Kans. 14; Ky. 14; La. 18; Me. 4; Md. 26; Mass. 8; Mich. 62; Mo. 32; Mont. 9; Nebr. 19; Nev. 1; N. J. 12; N. Y. 34; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 95; Okla. 11; Ore. 10; Pa. 54; R. I. 9; Tenn. 15; Tex. 15; Utah 9; Wash. 7; W. Va. 10; Wis. 49; D. C. 17.

#### 22. MISSISSIPPI

71 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 27; Ariz. 1; Ark. 27; Calif. 7; Colo. 9; Fla. 10; Ga. 40; Ill. 16; Ind. 8; Ia. 7; Kans. 13; Ky. 4; La. 25; Mass. 3; Mo. 9; Nebr. 8; N. J. 1;



N. Y. 15; N. C. 8; Ohio 8; Okla. 15; Pa. 14; S. C. 1; Tenn. 18; Tex. 21; Va. 19; W. Va. 8; Wis. 5; Wyo. 3; D. C. 3.

### 23. MISSOURI

155 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 12; Ariz. 5; Ark. 30; Calif. 52; Colo. 42; Conn. 9; Del. 12; Fla. 10; Ga. 15; Idaho 1; Ill. 388; Ind. 81; Ia. 79; Kans. 47; Ky. 16; La. 38; Me. 4; Md. 18; Mass. 5; Mich. 71; Minn. 50; Miss. 25; Mont. 10; Nebr. 32; N. H. 3; N. J. 19; N. Mex. 12; N. Y. 67; N. C. 6; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 122; Okla. 44; Ore. 22; Pa. 51; R. I. 8; S. C. 3; S. Dak. 2; Tenn. 20; Tex. 88; Utah 8; Va. 10; Wash. 14; W. Va. 5; Wis. 52; Wyo. 3; D. C. 16.

### 24. MONTANA

27 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 2; Ark. 1; Calif. 17; Colo. 4; Del. 5; Fla. 3; Idaho 5; Ill. 37; Ind. 18; Ia. 22; Kans. 13; Ky. 3; La. 1; Md. 1; Mich. 1; Minn. 20; Mo. 7; Nebr. 6; N. J. 2; N. Y. 6; N. Dak. 3; Ohio 22; Okla. 2; Ore. 11; Pa. 2; S. Dak. 2; Tenn. 1; Utah 7; W. Va. 1; Wis. 17; D. C. 15.

### 25. NEBRASKA

54 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 12; Ariz. 1; Ark. 28; Calif. 49; Colo. 15; Conn. 1; Del. 5; Fla. 4; Ga. 7; Idaho 2; Ill. 292; Ind. 49; Ia. 41; Kans. 39; Ky. 13; La. 13; Md. 3; Mass. 6; Mich. 53; Minn. 20; Miss. 9; Mo. 40; Mont. 14; Nev. 1; N. J. 2; N. Y. 29; N. C. 3; N. Dak. 2; Ohio 68; Okla. 28; Ore. 16; Pa. 15; R. I. 1; Tenn. 10; Tex. 52; Utah 7; Va. 6; Wash. 7; W. Va. 1; Wis. 28; Wyo. 3.

### 26. NEVADA

20 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 2; Calif. 10; Colo. 24; Idaho 23; Ia. 2; Ky. 1; La. 1; Mass. 3; Minn. 3; Nebr. 4; N. Y. 3; Ohio 2; Ore. 2; Pa. 3; R. I. 1; Utah 13; Wash. 23.

### 27. NEW HAMPSHIRE

3 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Conn. 8; Mo. 3; N. Y. 16.

### 28. NEW JERSEY

47 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Calif. 9; Colo. 2; Conn. 1; Del. 11; Fla. 1; Ga. 2; Ill. 56; Ind. 13; Ia. 15; Kans. 2; Ky. 4; La. 10; Me. 4; Md. 26; Mass. 18; Mich. 19; Minn. 15; Miss. 1; Mo. 11; Mont. 2; Nebr. 2; N. Y. 46; N. C. 2; Ohio 25; Okla. 1; Pa. 73; R. I. 8; Tenn. 7; Tex. 9; Utah 1; Va. 4; Wash. 1; W. Va. 4; Wis. 13; D. C. 18.



### 29. NEW MEXICO

27 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 5; Calif. 12; Colo. 18; Mich. 1; Mo. 11; Ohio 1; Okla. 6; Pa. 2; Tex. 32; Wash. 7; D. C. 5.

### 30. NEW YORK

181 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 4; Ariz. 14; Ark. 11; Calif. 23; Colo. 2; Conn. 17; Del. 16; Fla. 10; Ga. 9; Ill. 183; Ind. 74; Ia. 35; Kans. 10; Ky. 12; La. 28; Me. 4; Md. 28; Mass. 23; Mich. 46; Minn. 47; Miss. 11; Mo. 50; Mont. 9; Nebr. 13; Nev. 1; N. H. 3; N. J. 27; N. C. 5; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 125; Okla. 15; Ore. 8; Pa. 86; R. I. 9; S. C. 1; Tenn. 24; Tex. 20; Utah 4; Va. 19; Wash. 4; W. Va. 11; Wis. 28; D. C. 21.

### 31. NORTH CAROLINA

30 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 13; Ariz. 1; Ark. 8; Calif. 2; Colo. 3; Fla. 23; Ga. 41; Ill. 15; Ind. 6; Ia. 2; Kans. 3; Ky. 6; La. 22; Md. 3; Mich. 1; Miss. 20; Mo. 5; Nebr. 1; N. J. 1; N. Y. 8; Ohio 16; Okla. 3; Pa. 1; R. I. 2; S. C. 1; Tenn. 26; Tex. 20; Va. 20; W. Va. 3; Wis. 2; D. C. 1.

### 32. NORTH DAKOTA

8 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 1; Ark. 1; Calif. 4; Colo. 2; Ill. 28; Ind. 12; Ia. 21; Kans. 6; Mich. 1; Minn. 19; Mo. 1; Mont. 9; Nebr. 3; N. Y. 1; Ohio 9; Okla. 7; Utah 7; Wis. 17.

### 33. OHIO

232 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 15; Ariz. 5; Ark. 10; Calif. 39; Colo. 14; Conn. 4; Del. 12; Fla. 4; Ga. 12; Idaho 2; Ill. 364; Ind. 98; Ia. 68; Kans. 32; Ky. 29; La. 33; Me. 4; Md. 32; Mass. 12; Mich. 103; Minn. 60; Miss. 9; Mo. 58; Mont. 11; Nebr. 23; Nev. 1; N. J. 14; N. Mex. 3; N. Y. 67; N. C. 8; N. Dak. 1; Okla. 23; Ore. 21; Pa. 84; R. I. 8; S. Dak. 9; Tenn. 25; Tex. 33; Utah 11; Va. 19; Wash. 16; W. Va. 25; Wis. 52; Wyo. 2; D. C. 30.

### 34. OKLAHOMA

99 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 33; Ariz. 3; Ark. 17; Calif. 45; Colo. 1; Del. 5; Fla. 7; Ga. 14; Ill. 93; Ind. 20; Ia. 8; Kans. 26; Ky. 4; La. 35; Md. 2; Mass. 2; Mich. 8; Minn. 3; Miss. 9; Mo. 36; Mont. 7; Nebr. 11; N. J. 1; N. Mex. 14; N. Y. 17; N. C. 55; N. Dak. 5; Ohio 24; Ore. 7; Pa. 17; S. C. 3; Tenn. 33; Tex. 170; Va. 7; W. Va. 3; Wis. 3.



### 35. OREGON

34 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 1; Calif. 51; Colo. 9; Del. 5; Fla. 3; Idaho 1; Ill. 15; Ia. 2; Ky. 1; La. 4; Md. 2; Mass. 3; Minn. 8; Mo. 9; Mont. 8; Nebr. 7; Nev. 7; N. Y. 10; Ohio 29; Okla. 4; Pa. 7; R. I. 1; S. Dak. 2; Tex. 2; Utah 11; Wash. 31; W. Va. 1; Wis. 2.

### 36. PENNSYLVANIA

135 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 11; Ariz. 4; Ark. 9; Calif. 62; Colo. 3; Conn. 4; Del. 16; Fla. 14; Ga. 6; Idaho 1; Ill. 249; Ind. 60; Ia. 46; Kans. 2; Ky. 22; La. 22; Me. 7; Md. 29; Mass. 25; Mich. 68; Minn. 35; Miss. 6; Mo. 39; Mont. 7; Nebr. 13; Nev. 1; N. J. 23; N. Mex. 3; N. Y. 72; N. C. 1; Ohio 113; Okla. 16; Ore. 15; R. I. 9; Tenn. 19; Tex. 28; Utah 8; Wash. 14; W. Va. 11; Wis. 40; D. C. 24.

### 37. RHODE ISLAND

12 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Calif. 10; Conn. 1; Del. 7; Fla. 2; Ga. 2; Ill. 23; Ind. 9; Ia. 9; Ky. 3; La. 11; Me. 7; Md. 19; Mass. 14; Mich. 12; Minn. 16; Mo. 7; Nebr. 2; Nev. 1; N. J. 8; N. Y. 9; N. C. 2; Ohio 26; Ore. 1; Pa. 23; Tenn. 3; Tex. 2; Utah 4; Va. 5; Wash. 4; W. Va. 3; Wis. 1; D. C. 1.

### 38. SOUTH CAROLINA

7 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 1; Ariz. 1; Ark. 1; Fla. 7; Ga. 1; Ill. 11; La. 3; Mich. 1; Miss. 1; Mo. 5; N. C. 1; N. Y. 3; Okla. 1; Tenn. 1; Tex. 3.

### 39. SOUTH DAKOTA

11 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ia. 2; Mo. 2; Mont. 1; Ohio 1; Ore. 5; Wis. 1.

### 40. TENNESSEE

113 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 52; Ariz. 7; Ark. 39; Calif. 23; Colo. 5; Conn. 1; Del. 7; Fla. 8; Ga. 58; Idaho 28; Ill. 167; Ind. 61; Ia. 39; Kans. 25; Ky. 25; La. 48; Me. 4; Md. 23; Mass. 4; Mich. 51; Minn. 26; Miss. 40; Mo. 41; Mont. 2; Nebr. 7; N. C. 9; N. J. 11; N. Y. 45; Ohio 68; Okla. 42; Pa. 62; R. I. 7; S. C. 3; Tex. 83; Va. 22; Wash. 88; W. Va. 15; Wis. 12; D. C. 17.

### 41. TEXAS

284 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 41; Ariz. 6; Ark. 31; Calif. 61; Colo. 27; Conn. 1; Del. 7; Fla. 34; Ga. 23; Idaho 1; Ill. 102; Ind. 24; Ia. 21; Kans. 38; Ky. 11; La. 70; Me. 4; Md. 20; Mass. 6; Mich. 26; Minn. 15; Miss. 13; Mo. 43; Nebr. 13;



N. J. 12; N. Mex. 27; N. Y. 18; N. C. 10; Ohio 40; Okla. 76; Ore. 8; Pa. 44; R. I. 7; S. C. 3; Tenn. 43; Utah. 12; Va. 18; Wash. 10; W. Va. 14; Wis. 7; Wyo. 4; D. C. 22.

#### 42. UTAH

43 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 2; Ark. 2; Calif. 32; Colo. 33; Fla. 3; Idaho. 23; Ill. 7; Ind. 9; Ia. 7; Kans. 5; Ky. 3; La. 7; Me. 3; Md. 2; Mass. 4; Minn. 8; Mont. 7; Mo. 3; Neb. 13; N. J. 2; Nev. 8; N. Y. 4; N. Dak. 2; Ohio 12; Ore. 14; Pa. 6; R. I. 2; Tex. 5; Wash. 30; Wis. 2.

#### 43. VERMONT

No fraudulent checks received in the Laboratory from Vermont during the period tabulated.

#### 44. VIRGINIA

58 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 13; Ark. 27; Calif. 2; Colo. 3; Fla. 5; Ga. 23; Ia. 6; Ill. 13; Ind. 10; Kans. 12; Ky. 9; La. 10; Md. 5; Mass. 1; Mich. 2; Miss. 26; Mo. 8; N. C. 12; Nebr. 2; N. J. 2; N. Y. 19; Ohio 20; Okla. 13; Pa. 14; R. I. 2; Tenn. 20; Tex. 36; W. Va. 7; Wis. 2; D. C. 11.

#### 45. WASHINGTON

152 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ariz. 12; Calif. 59; Colo. 33; Ga. 2; Idaho 49; Ill. 7; Ind. 8; Ia. 12; Kans. 6; Ky. 1; La. 9; Md. 1; Mass. 3; Mich. 1; Minn. 7; Mo. 3; Nebr. 4; Nev. 1; N. J. 2; N. Mex. 3; N. Y. 3; Ohio 6; Ore. 16; Pa. 3; R. I. 1; Tenn. 9; Tex. 1; Utah 17; Wis. 2; D. C. 5.

#### 46. WEST VIRGINIA

46 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 3; Ariz. 1; Ark. 2; Calif. 13; Conn. 1; Del. 12; Fla. 4; Ga. 2; Ill. 44; Ind. 20; Ia. 7; Kans. 3; Ky. 21; La. 12; Me. 4; Md. 21; Mass. 6; Mich. 36; Minn. 16; Miss. 4; Mo. 12; Mont. 7; Nebr. 3; N. J. 7; N. Y. 22; N. C. 5; Ohio 70; Okla. 4; Ore. 6; Pa. 22; R. I. 7; Tenn. 16; Tex. 10; Va. 11; Wis. 4; Wyo. 1; D. C. 10.

#### 47. WISCONSIN

92 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 9; Ariz. 1; Ark. 5; Calif. 12; Colo. 18; Conn. 4; Del. 7; Ga. 12; Ill. 364; Ind. 69; Ia. 54; Kans. 18; Ky. 13; La. 19; Me. 4; Md. 23; Mass. 19; Mich. 65; Minn. 54; Miss. 13; Mo. 34; Mont. 2; Nebr. 22; N. J. 8; N. Y. 25; N. C. 1; N. Dak. 1; Ohio 86; Okla. 9; Ore. 3; Pa. 51; R. I. 7; S. Dak. 9; Tenn. 14; Tex. 12; Utah 5; Va. 3; Wash. 3; W. Va. 9; Wyo. 3; D. C. 4.



#### 48. WYOMING

5 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Calif. 1; Colo. 5; Ill. 4; Kans. 5; Ky. 8; La. 1; Mich. 22; Miss. 2; Mo. 1; Nebr. 4; Ohio 3; Tex. 3; W. Va. 5; Wis. 3.

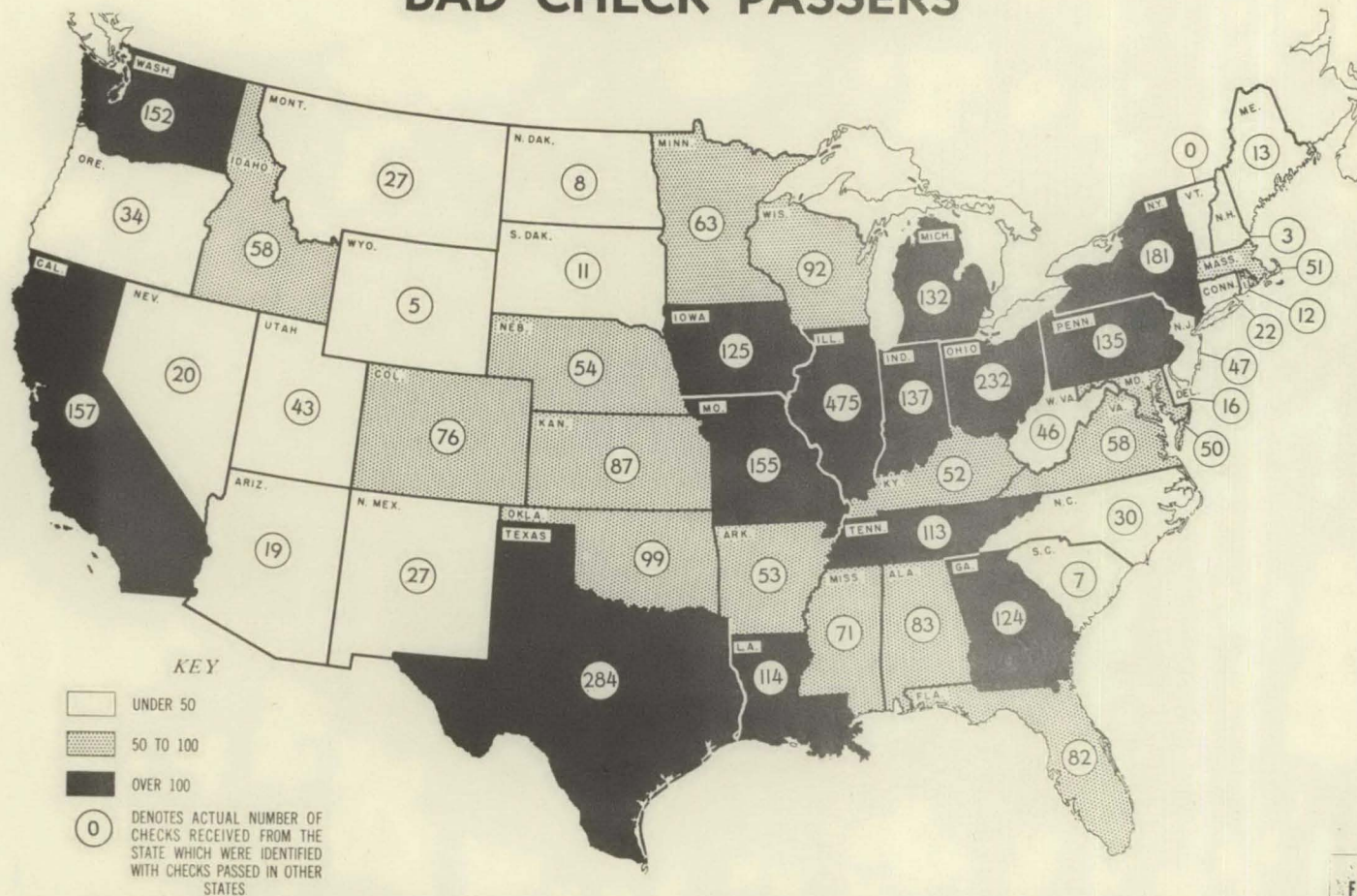
#### 49. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

73 checks passed and identified with checks passed in other states as follows: Ala. 1; Ariz. 3; Calif. 12; Colo. 5; Conn. 2; Del. 7; Fla. 9; Ga. 4; Ill. 30; Ind. 13; Idaho 2; Ia. 15; Kans. 2; Ky. 14; La. 10; Me. 4; Md. 25; Mass. 11; Mich. 19; Minn. 17; Miss. 1; Mo. 14; Mont. 1; N. J. 12; N. Mex. 3; N. Y. 19; N. C. 2; Ohio 44; Pa. 39; R. I. 7; Tenn. 12; Tex. 16; Va. 12; Wash. 7; W. Va. 12; Wis. 4.

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\*  
\* NOTICE \*  
\*  
\* THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT \*  
\* COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND \*  
\* PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVI- \*  
\* DENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES \*  
\* INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVI- \*  
\* DENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPEC- \*  
\* IMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, SOIL SPECIMENS, \*  
\* TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION, PAPER ANAL- \*  
\* YSIS, TOOL MARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC, HAND- \*  
\* WRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHER- \*  
\* EVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY TECHNI- \*  
\* CIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CON- \*  
\* CERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY \*  
\* IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*



## Interstate Activities of BAD CHECK PASSERS







## ANNOUNCEMENT

### SURPLUS AMMUNITION NOW AVAILABLE TO POLICE

Mr. Louis W. Lipscomb, Chief, Public Protection Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., has requested the FBI to inform Police Officials throughout the country that the War Production Board and the Defense Supplies Corporation have on hand several million rounds of ammunition and primers as follows:

Calibre or Gauge	Rounds on Hand
.38 Special Service	4,228,300
.38 Midrange	1,981,100
.38 (Primers)	11,244,000
.45 Automatic	876,200
.45 Colt	30,000
.30-06 Rifle	2,529,000
.22 Long Rifle	255,820,900
12 Gauge-00 Buckshot	334,250
16 Gauge- 1 Buckshot	272,000

Mr. Lipscomb states this ammunition will be released to police departments whenever a police department makes an adequate showing on the WPB application form 2682 which has taken the place of form PD-860, copies of which were published in the September-October 1943 issue of this Bulletin, pages 44 and 45.

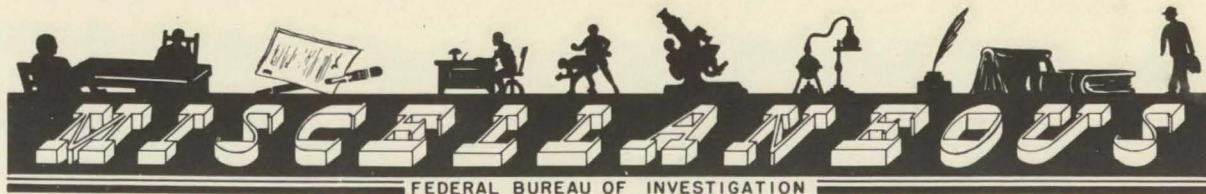
COPIES OF FORM WPB-2682 CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MANY HARDWARE STORES\*, OR WRITE DIRECTLY TO MR. LOUIS W. LIPSCOMB, CHIEF, PUBLIC PROTECTION BRANCH, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

\*See pages 50-52, this Bulletin, September-October 1943 issue, "List of Distributors of Ammunition-State Jobbers."



**L-286-b**  
AUG. 29, 1944  
Corrected Copy





## LET'S "EDUCATE" AUTO OWNERS

Chief of Police Harry H. Bailes of Jackson, Michigan, has recently conducted a newspaper publicity campaign to "educate" auto owners against leaving their keys in the ignition while their cars are parked.

A study was made of the stolen car reports at the Jackson, Michigan, Police Department, from January, 1943 to April 25, 1943, and revealed that of the 167 owners reporting thefts of automobiles in 1943, 135 admitted at the time the original report was submitted that they had left their keys in the ignition. The newspaper campaign has apparently had some effect, as a survey of stolen car reports from January 1, 1944, to April 25, 1944, showed 36 owners out of 54 who reported stolen cars indicated they had left the keys in the ignition at the time the cars were stolen.

A spot check was made in the city of Jackson, Michigan, recently by Chief Bailes and an FBI Agent and it was found that 32 out of 88 unoccupied automobiles parked in one section of the business area were unlocked with the keys in the ignition, thus extending an open invitation to thieves to steal the cars.

Police Chiefs throughout the nation must take the lead in their own communities to educate car owners to lock their cars when they leave them unoccupied and keep their car keys in their personal possession.

Literally hundreds of car thieves, after their apprehension by FBI Agents in the past, have admitted that in stealing a car they walk along looking for a car with keys in the ignition, carelessly left there by the owner, as it is the easiest way to steal a car and attracts so little attention. It is just a matter of stepping in the car, and starting right off.



## BURGLARIES IN NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, POLICE  
DESIRE ALL POLICE TO REVIEW  
THIS LIST OF STOLEN LOOT

Chief of Police Walter Kirchoff of the City of New Rochelle, New York, has requested the FBI to publish data concerning two robberies in which a large amount of loot was stolen including stock certificates, bonds, and cash.

On May 31, 1944, a burglar entered the home of Mrs. Ida Maud Edwards in New Rochelle, New York, between 7 P.M. and 10 P.M. while Mrs. Edwards was away from home and the house was unoccupied. The burglar gained entrance by forcing a small rear window with a small round-pointed jimmy. This window was closed but was not locked, although it was stuck tight due to a recent painting. The burglar made his way through the house by using ordinary paper matches until he found a flashlight which he used and which was found the following day on a side road in the vicinity of Mrs. Edwards' home. All drawers in the house were ransacked and a locked closet was forced open by use of some sort of jimmy. In the closet a locked strong box was forced open and the contents, consisting of currency, valuable papers, stocks, bonds and jewelry were removed.

The enunciator in the kitchen had been cleared by Mrs. Edwards before she left her home, and the enunciator indicated that the burglar rang the front door bell before entering the house. Mrs. Edwards also double locked the front door with her key, and on returning about 10 P.M. she noticed the front door had only the one night lock on it which indicated that someone left the house by the front door after she had double locked it.

There follows a detailed descriptive list of stocks, bonds and jewelry and currency stolen during the course of the above related burglary and it is requested that all law enforcement officers observe this list closely in the hope that some of the items indicated herein might be located and thereby furnish a clue of value:

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STOCK CERTIFICATES

Shares	Serial Number	Shares	Serial Number
65	A287538	7	NG15832
60	A256597	10	NX17010
25	NL1108	11	NO22636
2	NB61744	100	G112783
5	T60359	15	A214214

All of this stock was listed to Ida Maud Edwards and was not indorsed.



## UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS, SERIES "G"

1 - \$5,000 Bond - Serial No. V-101208-G  
1 - \$5,000 Bond - Serial No. V-101209-G  
1 - \$5,000 Bond - Serial No. V-59451-G  
1 - \$1,000 Bond - Serial No. M-367283-G  
1 - \$1,000 Bond - Serial No. M-367284-G  
1 - \$1,000 Bond - Serial No. M-367285-G  
1 - \$1,000 Bond - Serial No. M-367286-G  
1 - \$1,000 Bond - Serial No. M-367287-G

These war savings bonds were also listed in the name of Ida Maud Edwards.

### EDWARDS & COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATES

1,080 Shares	Serial Number 15	Issued May 1, 1930
5,400 Shares	Serial Number 16	Issued May 1, 1930
2,160 Shares	Serial Number 29	Issued June 8, 1937
6,884 Shares	Serial Number 30	Issued June 8, 1937
2,160 Shares	Serial Number 33	Issued July 22, 1943

There was also taken from the strong box in the closet \$50,000 in cash in the following denominations:

One - Five thousand dollar bill,  
Six - One thousand dollar bills,  
and the remaining amount in five hundred's, one hundred's, fifty's, twenty's, ten's and five's.

This money was folded in an ordinary wide envelope, then placed into another envelope and sealed. Mrs. Edwards' personal card was in the envelope with the money on which was inscribed the following writing, "In the event this envelope is opened, it is to be used for dues and taxes."

Mrs. Edwards' will as well as a deed for a vault at the Fern-cliff cemetery and other papers were taken from the strong box.

### JEWELRY

2 Platinum Bracelets, 21 Diamonds and 21 Synthetic Sapphires.  
1 Platinum Bracelet, 34 Diamonds, 6.31 Kt.  
1 Platinum Bracelet, 34 Diamonds, 6.30 Kt.  
1 Platinum Diamond and Guard ring  
1 Ladies Yellow Gold Mesh handbag  
1 Yellow Gold open face Waltham Man's pocket watch.

Chief Kirchoff advised that stops had been placed on all stock certificates with the various corporations and the Treasury Department in Chicago, Illinois, was notified of the theft of the war savings bonds.



In a canvass conducted by the various Police Departments, it was ascertained that a burglary of similar nature occurred between 7:25 P.M. and 11:30 P.M. on May 6, 1944, at the home of Evans Ward, King Street, Port Chester, New York, which was entered through an unlocked rear window by a burglar who used paper matches in the various rooms which he ransacked. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ward's home is located near the Hutchinson River Parkway as is Mrs. Edwards home and is a large estate similar to that of Mrs. Edwards'. In the burglary of Mr. Ward's home a quantity of jewelry and a loaded revolver were stolen. The description of these articles is set forth below as the person or persons who burglarized the home of Mr. Ward may also have burglarized the home of Mrs. Edwards.

1 Platinum Circle Brooch, 24 Diamonds, 5 Kts.

1 Ladies Ring, 2 round Diamonds, 2.97 Kts.,

1 Baguette Diamond, .60 Kts. 2 Pentagon  
Diamonds, .44 Kts.

Man's Gold wrist watch, LONGINE, has two numbers  
in back, Nos. 7500 and 112.

Man's Silver or White Metal Watch

Ladies wrist watch, Yellow Gold, International,  
19 Jewels, Movement No. 741956, Case No. 68648  
Tiffany & Company

Lapel Watch, Gold

Gold Ring, 5 Diamonds, Platinum, Yellow stepped  
mounting, Tiffany & Company, No. 51562

Gold bowknot pin, 3 Diamonds, 32 Kt. Scratch op-182

Colt Police Positive Revolver, fully loaded, No. 109417

Any information concerning any of the stocks, bonds, jewelry or money listed in this article or knowledge of any burglaries similar to those described herein should be reported immediately to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. or to Mr. Walter Kirchoff, Chief of Police, New Rochelle, New York.

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#### NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT - 1944

Fifty-three convictions resulted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, in cases involving violations of this Statute prohibiting the interstate transportation of property or money valued at more than \$5,000 which has been stolen, embezzled, or otherwise taken feloniously. Sentences imposed totaled 261 years, 10 months and 2 days while fines, savings, and recoveries amounted to \$25,385.00. This Statute also prohibits the interstate transportation of forged, altered, falsely made or counterfeit securities and the implements used to make them regardless of the value of the property or its prior stolen character. This law provides the FBI with an effective weapon to combat international jewel thieves, roving confidence men and purveyors of worthless securities.



# WANTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

BY STATE OF OHIO

JOHN W. LYONS - FUGITIVE

On the following page will be seen three photographs of John W. Lyons, which were furnished to the FBI by Chief of Police Ross Enright of the Perrysburg, Ohio, Police Department, for publication in this Bulletin, as Lyons is wanted in that town for embezzlement.

Sheriff Arnold F. Isch of Wood County, Bowling Green, Ohio, has advised the FBI that John W. Lyons was former Mayor of Perrysburg, Ohio, and has been missing along with \$6,009.00, since March 4, 1943. After Lyons disappeared, an Ohio bank examiner found he had embezzled \$6,009.00 in public monies during the time he served as Mayor of Perrysburg.

This former public official is charged with a premeditated plan of destroying records involving state, county, and village cases, according to Sheriff Isch, who further stated that the examiner actually found a shortage of \$6,009.00, but the amount embezzled was probably more as the records were in such a state as to make it difficult to know the exact amount. Lyons accepted jewelry and auto accessories from persons convicted, then kept the articles himself.

Sheriff Isch states that Lyons is wanted on eight indictments for embezzlement; that the indictments were returned April 9, and charge him with embezzlement of \$100.00 from the State of Ohio; \$695.00 from Wood County, Ohio, and \$5,214.00 from the town of Perrysburg.

## Physical Description

Name . . . . .	.John W. Lyons
Age . . . . .	.59
Height . . . . .	.5'7"
Weight . . . . .	.175 pounds
Build. . . . .	.Stocky
Hair . . . . .	.Grey - partly bald
Complexion . . . . .	.Fair
Teeth. . . . .	.False
Eyes . . . . .	.Wears glasses
Habits . . . . .	.Frequents drinking places.

If this fugitive is located please notify Sheriff Arnold F. Isch, Bowling Green, Ohio, who states he will extradite, or communicate with the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.



## **WANTED**



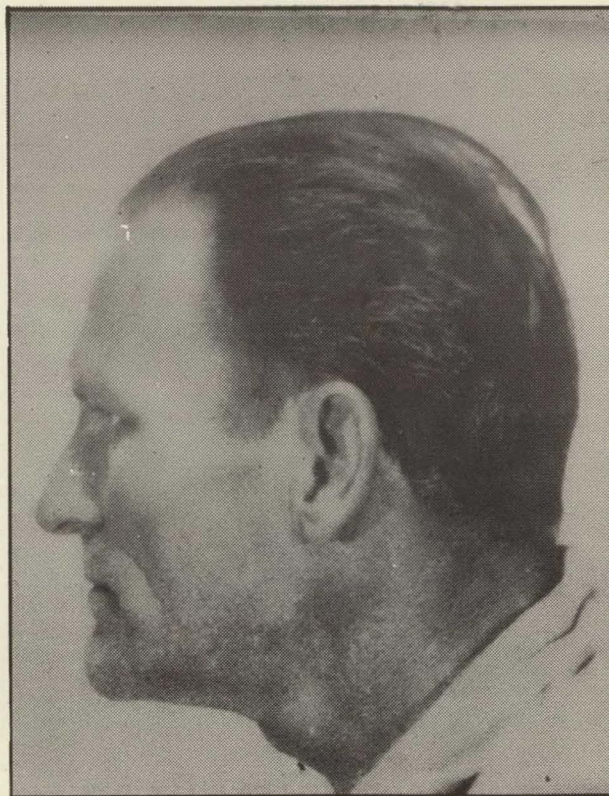
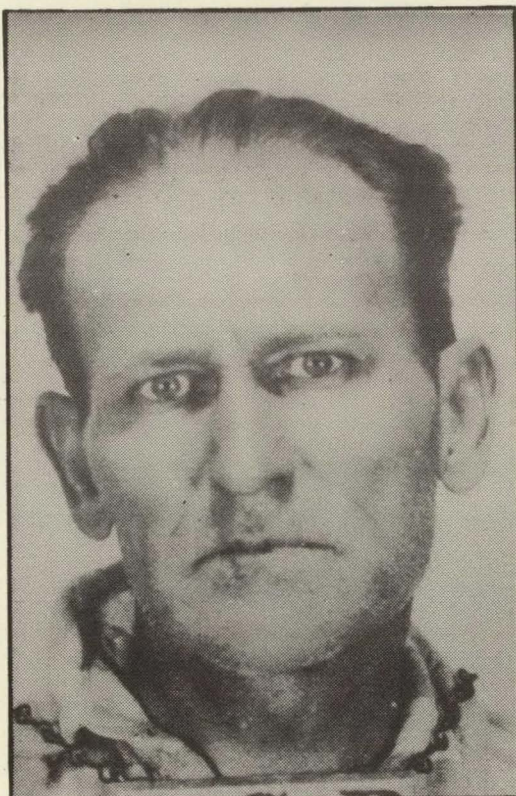
**THE ABOVE PHOTOS REFLECT THREE POSES OF JOHN W. LYONS, 59, FORMER MAYOR OF PERRYSBURG, OHIO, WHO IS WANTED BY WOOD COUNTY AND PERRYSBURG, OHIO, POLICE AUTHORITIES ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONIES - DETAILS ON PAGE 37.**



# **WANTED BY THE FBI**

**FRED WILLIAMS POOLE, with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER**



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 40 through 42.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**FRED WILLIAMS POOLE, with aliases**

At approximately 9 o'clock on the evening of May 4, 1943, Mr. John Kelley, a retired businessman, was shot to death at his home near Columbia, South Carolina. The only witness to the crime was the now deceased widow of Mr. Kelley who testified at a coroner's inquest that her husband had been shot while on his knees after he apparently had refused to open a small safe which he kept in his residence and which contained his life savings. Mrs. Kelley subsequently identified Fred Williams Poole, from a photograph, as the slayer of her husband.

An investigation was immediately begun by the Richland County, South Carolina, Sheriff's office. The investigation established the possible guilt of Poole and a true bill charging him with murder was returned by the Richland, South Carolina Grand Jury naming Theodore R. Tindel and Charlie Kelley as Poole's accomplices in the crime.

On May 15, 1943, a complaint was filed against Poole at Columbia, South Carolina, before United States Commissioner R. Beverly Sloan charging him with a violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute in that he fled from the State of South Carolina to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Poole and was returned "non est" on the same date.

Intensive investigation has been conducted by the FBI looking toward the apprehension of this subject and this investigation reveals that Poole was born at North, South Carolina, in Orange County on October 23, 1887.

**CRIMINAL RECORD**

He started on his long criminal career when he was arrested under the alias of John M. Quinn and was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the South Carolina Penitentiary for Grand Larceny. After serving eight months of his sentence, Poole was pardoned and on September 16, 1913, he was arrested by the Baltimore, Maryland Police Department on a charge of burglary. He was placed on parole on November 1, 1913, and was next arrested at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the name of Fred Poole on January 8, 1915, on charges of having burglary tools in his possession. He received an indefinite sentence on this case and was placed in the State Penitentiary in Columbus, Ohio.

On November 16, 1920, Poole was arrested by the Birmingham, Alabama, Police Department on a charge of counterfeiting and was sentenced to serve three years, when found guilty on this charge. He was admitted to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 4, 1921.

The U. S. Secret Service arrested Poole on November 10, 1928, at Dallas, Texas, on a charge of counterfeiting and on March 2, 1929, he began another three-year sentence in a United States Penitentiary, this time at Leavenworth, Kansas.



Under the name of Fred William Burckhauser, Poole was arrested by the Police Department at Houston, Texas, on July 20, 1931, for investigation on counterfeiting charges but was subsequently released.

At Florence, South Carolina, Poole was arrested by the Sheriff's office on charges of receiving stolen goods on September 13, 1931, and on September 15, 1932, he was admitted to the South Carolina State Penitentiary at Columbia, South Carolina, to serve a term of five years for Housebreaking and Larceny. He was released from this penitentiary on September 15, 1937.

Immediately upon his release from the State Penitentiary at Columbia, South Carolina, Poole was sentenced in Federal Court to serve five years in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta. His sentence, however, was suspended on good behavior and he was released.

Poole's freedom was again short-lived and on April 9, 1938, he was admitted to the State Penitentiary in Columbia, South Carolina, to serve a term of six years for Housebreaking and Larceny.

Upon being released from the South Carolina State Penitentiary in January, 1943, Poole obtained a job as a short-order cook in Columbia and resided there until May 9, 1943, when investigation by the Richland Sheriff's office implicated him in the murder of Mr. John Kelley.

During Poole's freedom between the years 1924 and 1928, he allegedly was married to a woman of Indian descent at an unknown place in Oklahoma and is believed to have had one son by this marriage. The present whereabouts of the wife and son has not been determined, but the wife's first name is believed to be Jessie, and the son is called "Buddy."

After Poole's release from the State Penitentiary at Columbia, South Carolina, on September 15, 1937, he is known to have lived with a woman near Waynesboro, Georgia, who has since died, and a son of this common-law marriage bears the name of Sonny Elmore, who presently resides with his grandmother at Waynesboro, Georgia.

Subject is well known to law enforcement officers through South Carolina and is reputed to have made statements to associates that he would not be taken into custody alive. Information has been received that he is armed at all times, allegedly with two .45 caliber automatic pistols.

Poole's criminal specialty is burglary, but he is also known to be an expert counterfeiter. Poole is a very good mechanic having learned the mechanics trade in various penitentiaries and has also earned a livelihood as a short-order cook.



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Name	FRED WILLIAMS POOLE, with aliases, Fred William Burckhauser, C. F. Hoefler, F. C. Hoefler, Fred W. Pool, Fred Poole, Fred William Poole, John M. Quinn, Fred Walker, F. P. Williams, Fred Williams, Fred P. Williams, Frederick A. Williams, "Pop" Poole.
Age	56 years
Date of Birth	October 23, 1887
Place of Birth	North, South Carolina
Height	5'7½"
Weight	145 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown (Grayed)
Complexion	Fair
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Eighth grade
Occupations	Mechanic and cook
Teeth	Upper and lower front teeth are out
Peculiarities	Walks very erect with head down.

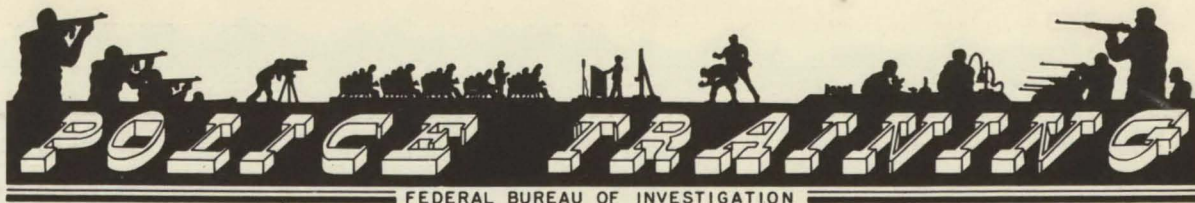
ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED IMMEDIATELY BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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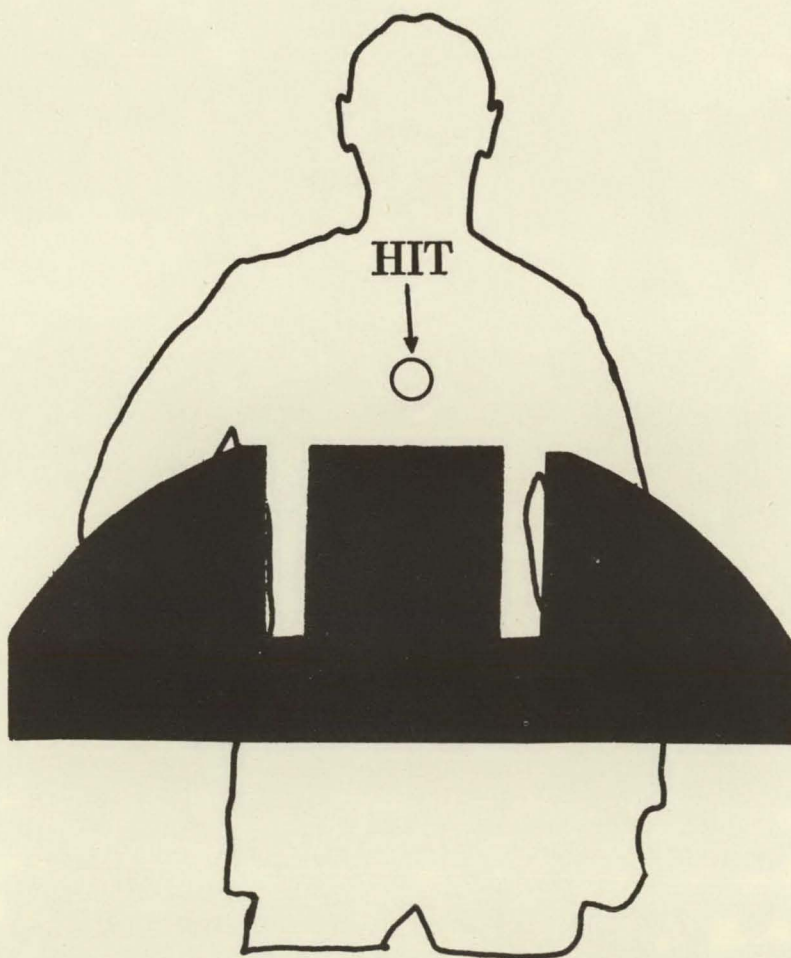
## SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT - FISCAL YEAR 1944

The cooperation of local law enforcement officers with the FBI in enforcing the Selective Training and Service Act was outstanding during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. Convictions totaled 5,302 while sentences aggregated 14,646 years, 7 months and 19 days. In addition, fines amounting to \$459,468.02 were imposed. A total of 9,682 convictions have resulted since the first registration date on October 16, 1940, with sentences totaling 24,416 years, 2 months and 23 days and fines of \$952,347.10. Since the first registration date 383,389 cases have been closed and the men involved have either been made available to the armed forces or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Statute.





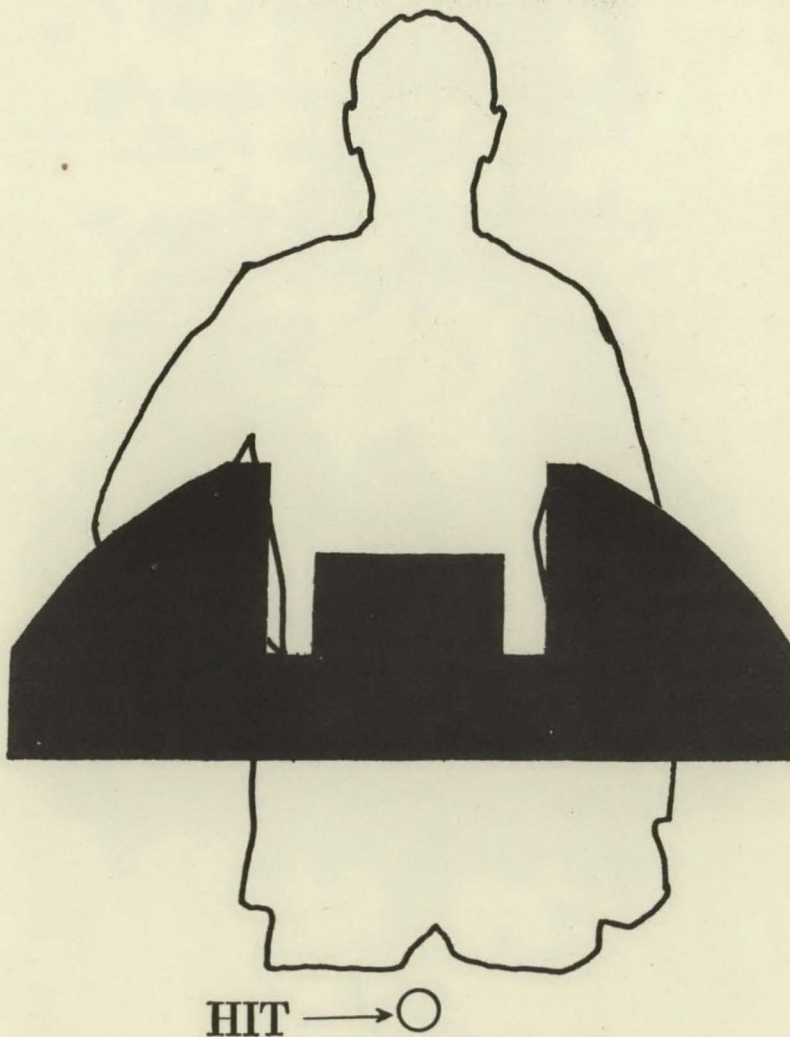
### SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 1



PERFECT ALIGNMENT. TOP OF FRONT SIGHT LEVEL WITH TOP OF REAR. EQUAL LINE OF LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT IN REAR SIGHT NOTCH. PERFECT SHOT.



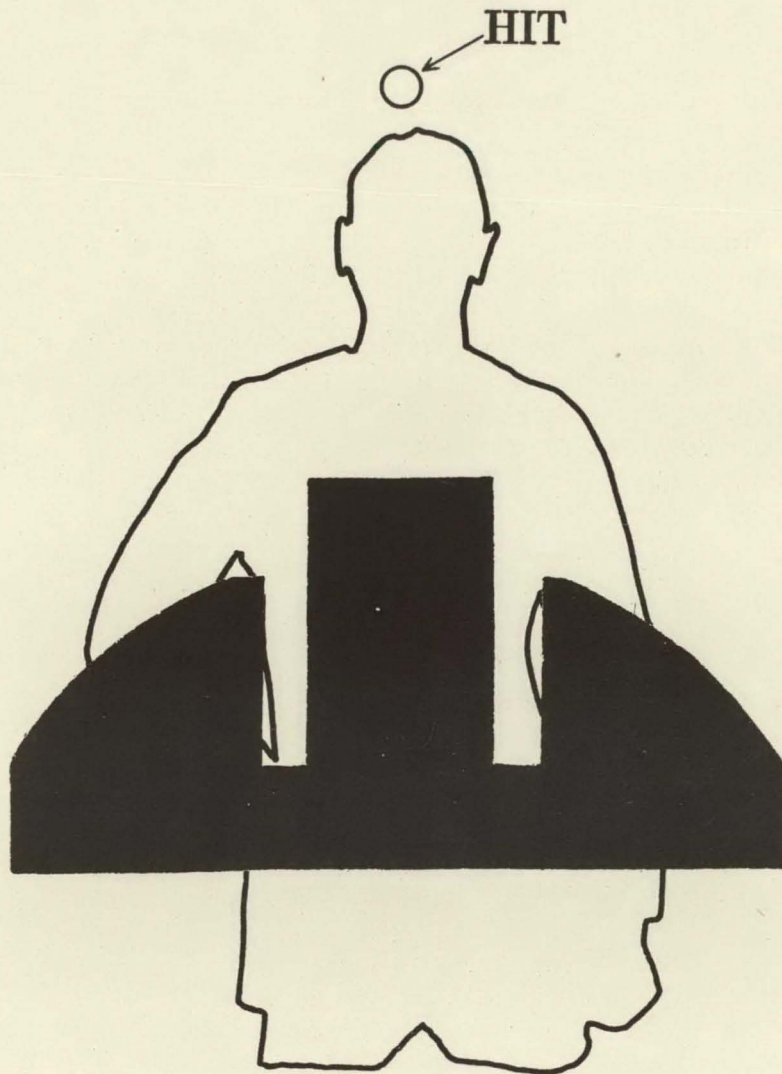
SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 2



FRONT SIGHT LOWER THAN TOP OF REAR. EQUAL LINE OF LIGHT ON  
EITHER SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT IN REAR SIGHT  
NOTCH. SHOT TOO LOW.



**SIGHT ALIGNMENT CHART NO. 3**



**TOP OF FRONT SIGHT HIGHER THAN TOP OF REAR. EQUAL LINE OF  
LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE OF FRONT SIGHT IN REAR  
SIGHT NOTCH. SHOT TOO HIGH.**





## INKLESS FINGERPRINTING

It would be difficult to establish when thought was first directed toward an effort to produce a method of fingerprinting which would not soil the fingers. It is known that over a period of many years a number of such methods have been suggested and the better ones used.

One of the stainless methods was produced for the commercial market and was used for "personal identification" where there was reason to have some concern for the cleanliness of the method and, in addition, the novelty feature was attractive. This method consisted of having a card which was sensitized with a chemical, and the fingertips were pressed on a pad moistened with a colorless solution. This solution, in contact with the sensitized surface of the fingerprint card, left an almost black fingerprint impression.

The primary reason for this article is to call attention to the fact that fingerprints so taken do not have the permanency of the ink method using a black printer's ink. Since the print is formed as a result of the reaction of the chemical in the paper with that applied by the fingertips, the resulting print actually exists as a colored chemical compound formed in the sensitized surface of the paper. It has been found that even though such fingerprint cards are maintained in darkness, oxidation takes place gradually causing the prints to fade, turn yellow, and become so indistinct that the pattern characteristics are not discernible. The period of time necessary for this fading is difficult to state definitely because climatic conditions as well as the particular manner of maintenance affect this change. Of the thousands of such cards presently in file it has been found that very few of those as old as 1936 are now satisfactory prints. On the other hand, the majority of those taken since 1939 are still fairly distinct at this time. In addition to the natural fading it has been found that any severe condition such as contact with steam or becoming wet by any accident will cause almost immediate fading to an unsatisfactory condition.

Obviously, therefore, the present inkless or stainless fingerprint methods should not be employed where a permanent record is desired. Since the orthodox method uses printer's ink, which contains black pigment, its permanency is assured. This is attested to, not only by the permanency of a printed document which uses a similar ink, but by the fact that of the more than 90,000,000 fingerprint cards on file in the FBI Identification



Division none of the inked fingerprints have shown any evidence of fading although many of these cards go back to the turn of the century. When printer's ink is used the permanency of the paper is of more concern than that of the ink. Little inconvenience is caused by the printer's ink method if one of a number of solvents such as alcohol, kerosene or gasoline is available since a small quantity of these liquids will permit the rapid removal of any remaining ink from the fingers.

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### **LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN LEADS TO LOCATION OF FUGITIVE**

Each issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin contains descriptions and single fingerprints of selected individuals wanted by various law enforcement agencies. The fingerprint classification of each individual is also furnished along with the descriptive data.

Many law enforcement agencies follow the practice of clipping these wanted notices and placing them on cards similar in size to fingerprint cards. They are then filed under the proper fingerprint classification in the law enforcement agencies' records for future reference.

The value of this procedure was demonstrated recently in Rochester, New York. The Police Department of that city has advised that an individual was arrested on a charge of public intoxication, and while his fingerprints were being checked through the files of the Rochester Police Department, it was ascertained that he was identical with an individual wanted by the State Police at Indianapolis, Indiana, for grand larceny.

The identification came as a direct result of the publication in the February, 1944, issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin of a wanted notice containing one fingerprint of the fugitive as well as his fingerprint classification. This enabled the police of Rochester to advise the State Police in Indianapolis that the man they wanted was in custody.

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## INTERESTING PATTERN

This pattern is not questionable; however, the problem encountered is the location of the core. To get an accurate ridge count of a loop, it is necessary that the correct core be located. The core cannot be located on, or within, looping ridge "D" because it is spoiled by an abrupt appendage. The end of rod "E" would be the core, because it is the only rod within the innermost sufficient recurve.



The delta is on the end of ridge "B", which is located between the typelines "A" and "C". In the Technical Section of the FBI, the pattern would be classified as a loop of 18 counts.



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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Morgan, E. P.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	McConnell, H. L.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Weeks, C. E.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Brown, D. K.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Untreiner, R. J.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Hicks, R. H.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Traynor, D. L.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffy, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Stein, C. W.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Murphy, W. A.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. I.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	McSwain, G. K.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Moss, H. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

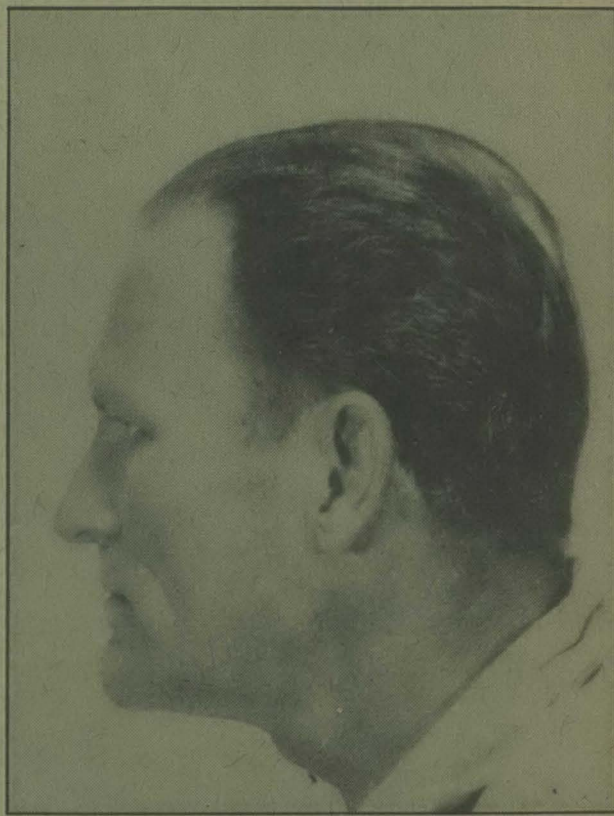
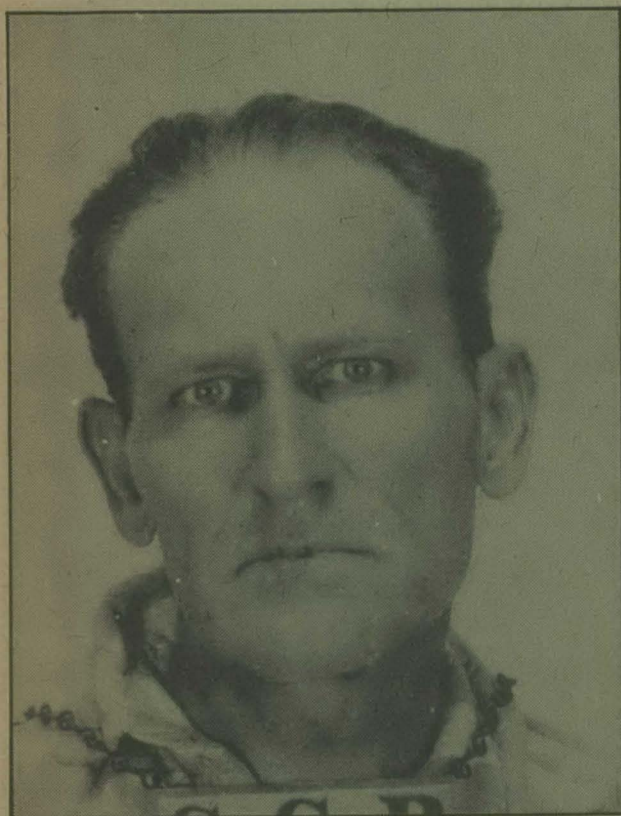
The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100  
NATIONAL 7117



# WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



**FRED WILLIAMS POOLE, with aliases**

**UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 40 through 42.