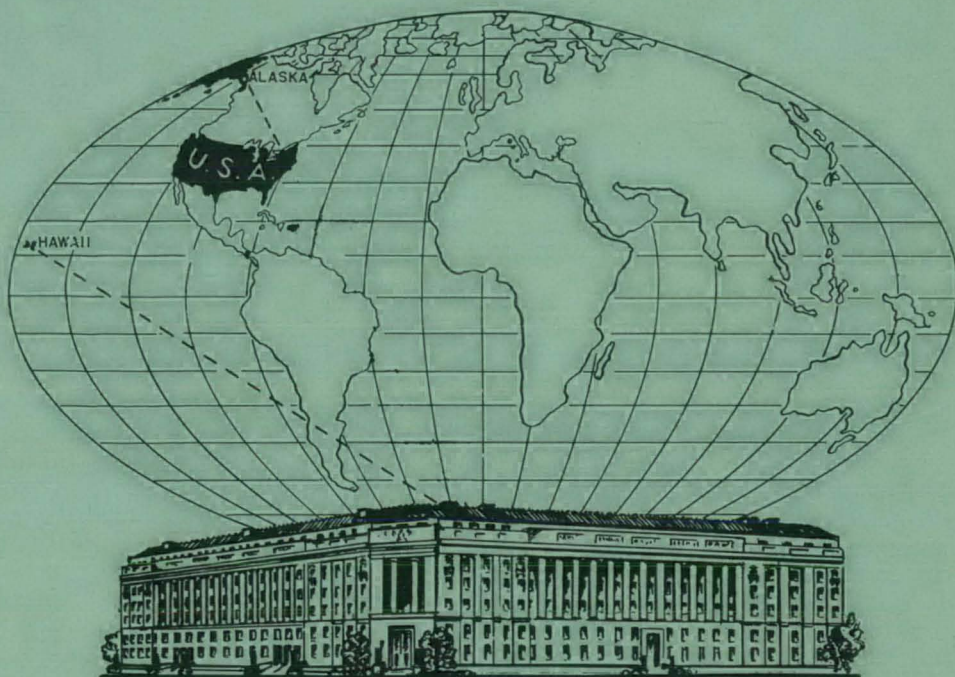


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

1940

*August*

Vol. 9

No. 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

VOL. 9

AUGUST 1940

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

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

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

**PATRIOTISM**

During the past few months, since totalitarian governments in Continental Europe began their murderous crusade against small defenseless nations, a tremendous wave of patriotism has swept our country. Americans love America, love their rights of thought, action and free speech, and will do everything necessary to perpetuate for posterity the freedom we have enjoyed since 1776.

Since the President's order of last Summer delegating to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the specific task of investigating violations of all matters dealing with our national defense, thousands of letters have been received from patriotic Americans in all walks of life offering gratuitously their services in protecting America's internal and external defenses.

We cannot protect America unless definite steps are taken to strike at the source of espionage, sabotage and Fifth Column activities. Such activities are necessarily veiled with much secrecy. Locating the culprits is a delicate and dangerous task. Such a task cannot be successfully handled by citizens, vigilante groups or local law enforcement officers acting independently. Experience has proven that persons seeking to destroy our national defenses are usually connected with a ring operating nationally for some foreign power. Investigations of such activities must be handled by one particular corps of men trained meticulously in this type of work and operating on a national scale. It is, therefore, essential that all information concerning subversive activities against the Federal Government be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which has been designated as the coordinating agency in order to preclude the possibility of ruining an investigation of a large ring of conspirators which might have been in progress for months.

It is for this reason that I am setting forth on page 2, suggestions as to what should be done by local police officials to aid the Federal Bureau of Investigation in carrying out the orders of the President, set forth in the October, 1939, and July, 1940, issues of this Bulletin.

*J. Edgar Hoover*

Director

**SUGGESTIONS  
AS TO THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN  
BY  
LOCAL POLICE OFFICIALS  
CONCERNING VIOLATIONS  
OF  
ESPIONAGE, COUNTERESPIONAGE,  
SABOTAGE, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES  
OR  
VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS**

1. Full and complete information should be furnished officers of each department as to the aid which they will be giving by reporting to the head of the department all information indicating violations of the above Federal Laws immediately upon such information coming to the officers' attention. Upon receipt, such data in turn should be furnished by the head of the law enforcement agency to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. The officers of each department should be urged to maintain absolute secrecy concerning any alleged violation, so as to avoid possible inflammatory publicity or a spirit of hysteria which might be occasioned by such publication.

3. The heads of the law enforcing agencies should request the officers to make a written record of the name of any person suspected of being a violator of any of these laws, obtaining full and complete information without conducting any investigation whatsoever. In other words, any informant advising an officer of a violation should furnish the officer with as complete and detailed information as possible. The officer should then make a written notation of the information received but should, under no circumstances, conduct an investigation, and should merely report the same to the head of the department in order that it might be relayed to a representative of the FBI.

4. All officers should be fully advised as to the President's Proclamation of September 6, 1939, in order that they will have a clear understanding of the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in violations of matters pertaining to national defense.



## GRADUATION EXERCISES FOURTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

In the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., on the morning of June 29, 1940, the members of the Fourteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy received their diplomas certifying that they had satisfactorily completed the courses required during their twelve weeks of training in scientific crime detection. Thirty-six graduates received their diplomas on this occasion, bringing the total graduates of the National Police Academy to date to 478, representing 84,765 police officers throughout the United States.

As the most important contemporary problem facing America today -- in this state of world-wide chaos -- is the strengthening of our internal and external defenses, our honorable profession is faced with a challenge, to prove through meritorious accomplishment, our ability to handle the responsibilities placed on us individually and collectively as minions of the law, by the President of the United States in ferreting out those who seek to weaken this Nation's internal security.

Addresses delivered on this occasion were in keeping with the tempo of the times, reflecting clearly the law enforcement officer's important position in the scheme of America's present emergency defense program and, therefore, we present herewith several of these addresses for the benefit of interested law enforcement officers.

### ADDRESS

**MR. MATTHEW F. McGUIRE**  
**THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

Mr. Hoover, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been my pleasure to witness the development of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy during the past five years of its existence. In that short period of time I have seen it develop from the idea stage into one of the most powerful forces in America for the betterment of law enforcement. Thus, it is with a feeling of pride that I address the graduates of the National Police Academy and their friends today.

Although small in number, your class represents thousands of peace officers who will be aided by you in the utilization of modern and

scientific methods in law enforcement. Through you, we can expect further progress and achievement in that most important governmental activity. Within the span of a few short years, there has been a tremendous change in this today highly specialized field. With the great example and achievement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a norm and a standard, law enforcement has been high. For years, under the able and inspiring leadership of Mr. Hoover, this organization has demonstrated that criminal justice can be real. Scientific training and specialized intelligence has won out against the crudities and unethical tactics that once were common criminal courtroom scenes, and, more important, this has been accomplished in a highly ethical and lawful manner. No investigation is ever considered complete until every shred of connecting and relevant evidence has been secured and placed in the hands of the United States Attorneys. As a result, through this highly coordinated effort of investigator and prosecutor, over a period of years, convictions have been secured in almost one hundred per cent of cases handled. Truly a remarkable record. There is no reason why this record should not be achieved in every community of the land, with the application of science and modern methods of investigative procedure in which you have been schooled in the National Police Academy.

In the last few years, law enforcement has shown that it is possible to match in actual life anything which the fictional writer of criminal fiction has ever imagined. Cases which a few years ago would have been catalogued as unsolved mysteries, through the aid of the modern scientific laboratory, the keen intelligence of technical experts, the magic of the microscope and the deep-seeing eye of the spectroscope and other technical instrumentalities, have been solved with ease and dispatch. In fact, not a day passes but that you men are proving that indeed truth is stranger than fiction.

We have seen also, in a very short time, a marvelous improvement in the personnel of law enforcement. More and more your profession is indeed becoming the survival of the fittest, in which the man who was far-sighted yesterday and who remains far-sighted today, who is quick of intellect, who is proud of his job, proud of his honesty, proud of the integrity of his fellow workers, proud of his standing as a man of character, is bound to succeed. But the person who merely hangs on to a job because it is a job, does not hang on very long. Competition is too keen, and the race, as always, is to the swift. And it is only proper that there is no place in law enforcement for men of this kind. Even more rapidly than we could hope, law enforcement is becoming the object of a career, the ambition of worthwhile young men who today may be in college or only preparing for it, but who tomorrow will look to law enforcement as a means by which they may gain their livelihood, carving out a career and making their contribution to the life of the community, State and the Nation. These are young men to whom science will be second nature, to whom the theories of advanced types of investigation will be intriguing, but nevertheless as commonplace as the nightstick of the old time patrolman. These are young men coming to view enforcement as something distinct and apart from the old time lethargic and indifferent viewpoint.

Today our citizenry is becoming more and more alert to the needs and necessities of good law enforcement. It is interesting itself in the qualities which make a good enforcement body. Slowly but surely, it is becoming educated in fingerprinting, in the scientific development of evidence, in the proper gathering of that evidence and its presentation in court. And as the public learns, the public demands, and rightly so. You men have demonstrated your fitness by the diligent manner in which you have applied yourselves during the last three months.

The fundamental fact embodied in our Bill of Rights and our Declaration of Independence, indeed, the touchstone and foundation of our American democracy, is the recognition of the inherent dignity of the human personality and of the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that flow therefrom. To secure these rights, as our Declaration states, should be the function of government. Of late, however, throughout the world, and even here in our own country, we have become sensible of insidious forces. Call them Fifth Columnists, as the common parlance of the day has it, or some other apt and descriptive term, they are designed to foment internal disruption, hysteria, a breakdown of the public morale and confidence in our democratic institutions. As Mr. Hoover has so ably observed and as Mr. Green also observed, this activity is not only a new challenge directed at democracy, and our American way of life but a challenge we must face and conquer. Here is a task that calls for patriotism of a high and sacrificial order, for unity of thought, of action, and of purpose on the part of all of us, no matter what our avocation or vocation in life may be.

During the past few months, I have had an opportunity to see how magnificently the Federal Bureau of Investigation has arisen to the menace of this type of un-Americanism. I have seen it under the pressure of new obligations which have been placed upon it, obligations which have been met and are being met and which will continue to be met in a spirit of patriotism, in a spirit of duty and a spirit of confidence. That spirit should be your spirit, for it is the spirit of enthusiasm and a spirit of courage whose contagion is sweeping the country for which it augurs well.

The President has designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation to receive and handle all the complaints of espionage and sabotage, and it has been said that in this grave and important task, as Mr. Hoover himself has said on other occasions, you are the organized reserve of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. To successfully discharge the responsibilities and the duties laid upon it, it must have the active support and cooperation of all law enforcement bodies, but the task of coping with the secret agent, the spy, the saboteur and the subverter can only be the task of properly constituted and highly and specially trained authority.

With the shadow of disaster in Europe deepening and widening over that continent, a great hue and cry has been sounded throughout the land for the formation and establishment of volunteer organizations to meet these threats. This zeal and patriotism is commendable, but it is well to remember that it can be provocative of great dangers. For if the quarry is flushed by some amateur Sherlock or vigilante, widespread and

perfected plans of action may well be thwarted. Such activities must be traced to the centers of such movements which are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For that reason, volunteer groups which take it upon themselves to investigate, may block the efforts of the Federal authorities and hinder rather than help. The thing to do is to keep cool, to keep our heads, and to let those whose job it is to ferret out such quarry and run down this type of activity, do that job.

You graduates have a message of great importance to carry back to your departments and to your communities. It will be your duty to furnish the information to your brother officers how best they can cooperate. Above all, they should know what to do with information coming to their attention. See that it reaches the Federal Bureau of Investigation with dispatch.

You already are skilled in the detection of crime, but you must become preventers of crime as well. By example and precept, you must arouse the admiration of the young, who are quick to respond to example and quicker to emulate. It must not be forgotten that the problem of crime is essentially a youth problem. Criminal statistics today reflect that one out of every five persons arrested is under voting age. They have become enemies of law and order because more frequently than not some home has fallen down in its responsibility. It was my pleasure last month to deliver the commencement address at Boys Town, that splendid medium of character development established some years ago by Father Flanagan. His boys, homeless and penniless at the outset, are succeeding because he has given them lessons in character, in fortitude, in respect for law and order, and above all an abiding faith in and reverence for God. That is more than can be said for many homes where such training should be given at the outset. The State can never make up for the example and the training of a good home. Youthful criminality would not be the ever-increasing menace it is today if we had more homes of character and discipline, and where man's duty to God and country is nurtured and stressed. Delinquency and criminality upon the part of those who may be said to be but on the threshold of life should be stopped in the high chair and not in the electric chair. What we need also is a return to the homelier virtues of a quieter day, and a revivification of our belief in that most fundamental of Americanisms, the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

As you leave this place today to return from whence you come, I know you carry with you the high resolve and determination to meet the difficulties of your state of life with a resolve to win, for your success, in a measure, is but an earnest of the success that still must be achieved by those engaged in tasks that are akin to yours. You have, I know, the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On behalf of the Attorney General, I assure you of the cooperation of the Department itself and wish you Godspeed and success in your every effort to make your community, your State and your country more secure, because we face a grave hour and perhaps we face a graver one.

It is important then for all of us to stand firm so that we can truly say, in the beautiful words of Katherine Lee Bates:

"AMERICA! AMERICA! GOD SHED HIS GRACE ON THEE  
AND CROWN THY GOOD WITH BROTHERHOOD FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA! ...  
O BEAUTIFUL FOR PATROIT DREAM, THAT SEES BEYOND THE YEARS  
THINE ALABASTER CITIES GLEAM, UNDIMMED BY HUMAN TEARS!"

ADDRESS  
MR. WILLIAM GREEN  
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mr. Hoover, Distinguished Guests, Graduating Class of the Fourteenth Session of the National Police Academy, and my Fellow Citizens: I deem it a privilege and a pleasure to be with you this morning. I am happy indeed to respond to the very cordial invitation extended me by Mr. Hoover. I hope that I may make some contribution toward the great problem you must deal with and we must deal with in order to preserve America.

The stalwart membership of the American Federation of Labor, which is in excess of five million, earnestly seeks to establish a sound basis of understanding and cooperation with the law enforcement agencies and authorities within the cities, towns, and communities throughout the Nation. I can truthfully vouch for these men and women who are loyal, self-respecting, law-abiding Americans.

They must depend upon the law and the protection of the law for the enjoyment of liberty and freedom. They are conscious of the fact they can only feel secure in the protection of their person and in the exercise of freedom of speech, of assemblage, and to organize for self-help and mutual protection into free, democratic unions under the protection of the law. Their right to live the American way of life and to enjoy the pursuit of happiness depends upon the protection accorded them by governmental authorities who are commissioned to guard the exercise of these guarantees by lawful, upright, abiding American citizens. They are likewise interested in your welfare and seek your good will. Several hundreds of thousands of City, County, State and Federal Government employees are enlisted in the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Among them are included many city firemen who have banded together in the International Association of Fire Fighters. This progressive union has cooperated closely for years with the Fraternal Order of Police and the American Federation of Labor has given them full support in efforts to obtain by ordinance, legislation and every other peaceful means, better conditions of work and higher standards of compensation for firemen and policemen.

Nevertheless, the relations between organized labor and local police forces have in some instances within the past been marked by bitterness and tragedy. We recall experiences when powerful employers and unscrupulous politicians used the police to interfere with peaceful picketing or to break up lawful strikes. Naturally, such unwarranted police methods

aroused resentment among workers who were exercising their legal right to organize into free and democratic trade unions.

But today violent clashes between police and strikers are the exception rather than the rule. They should be eliminated altogether. Labor unions, with experience, have developed discipline and understanding in the ranks. Municipal police forces are more honestly and intelligently directed. Today, when the laws and the courts of our land have fully guaranteed the right of peaceful picketing, when the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes has been prohibited by Federal Statute; today, when industrial strife is being reduced to a minimum and collective bargaining around the conference table is becoming the rule in industrial labor relations; today, when the police forces of our cities are winning their fight for independence from political machines; today, we can be friends, and we want to be friends.

And so, I ask you to interpret my presence here this morning and the suggestions I have to offer as indicative of the desire of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated unions and its members to promote understanding and establish helpful relations with you, the officers of the law. Such a relationship requires as its basis a clear understanding of our mutual objectives and problems.

First, let me emphasize that the trade union movement in the United States is inspired by a noble purpose and seeks to achieve a great objective--that is, to improve the working conditions, the social conditions and the standard of living of the working masses of our country. In that way, we earnestly believe, the propriety and security of American agriculture, American industry and the entire Nation will be likewise promoted and advanced. We do not propose to achieve progress by forcing others down. We wish to lift all up with us. And we believe that the economic, legislative and social gains which organized labor has won in the past half-century are largely responsible for making the American standard of living the highest standard of living in the world and the American way of life the envy of the world.

I ask you to bear these facts in mind, especially when ignorant, malicious and prejudiced persons attempt to smear the entire labor movement because of the sins of a few individuals. Similar attempts have been made from time to time to defame the police forces of our cities and Nation. Such indiscriminating attacks are vicious because they seek to blind the public to the great accomplishments of wholesome organizations by blowing up tiny molehills of evidence into lurid mountains of accusation.

There is no more room for criminals and racketeers in the labor movement of this country than there is in the police forces of our cities, our States and our Nation.

The American Federation of Labor is not a police organization, it is a fraternal body of trade unions. We do not have the facilities, the equipment, the staff or the legal authority necessary to investigate, try and punish wrongdoers who may have crept into our movement. That is the function of the police, the law enforcement authorities and the courts.

But I call upon you, as representative police officials from every section of the Nation, to perform this function and stamp out racketeering wherever it may exist in union organizations just as fearlessly as you would stamp out racketeering in business or in any other walk of life.

As President of the American Federation of Labor, I assure you of the assistance and support in that endeavor of our State Federations of Labor in every State and of our central labor councils in more than 810 cities. These local organizations, of course, are officered by a fine group of honorable American citizens. It would pay you to learn to know them better for they will be glad to help you and cooperate with you in any public-spirited undertaking.

As a final word on this subject, let me say this, without reservation, if you meet a situation in the elimination of wrongdoing where you believe I can be of help to you, call on me promptly and I assure you that I will do everything that lies within my power to further the cause of justice.

In these days of world upheaval, there falls upon the law enforcement branch of our Government a new and difficult duty. In addition to your regular job of keeping the peace, you, the police officials of our country, are now confronted with the novel problem -- novel, at least in America -- of defending our Nation against traitors within our midst.

I hold these truths to be self-evident:

1. That the various brands of totalitarianism which have engulfed Continental Europe -- whether their label be Nazi, Communist or Fascist -- are hostile to America and to everything which Americans hold dear. They are contradictory to our form of Government.

2. That these enemies of America have conquered free, democratic nations and instituted a reign of terror over almost an entire continent, not alone by force of arms, but by a carefully planned campaign of organized treachery.

3. That here in America, the totalitarian nations of Europe have established thriving branches and are encouraging their followers to weaken the morale of the United States in every way they can.

4. That such traitorous activities must be stopped by every means in the interest of national safety and national defense.

Toward this end I advocate that the Communist Party and the Nazi Bund in this country be outlawed by Congress.

I am speaking in a two-fold capacity and I am speaking courageously, as an American citizen and as the instrumentality through which five million working men and women in America express themselves. The Communist Party has forfeited any right in America to exist.

I claim no personal familiarity with police methods. I understand they have been thoroughly modernized. I have been informed that in addition to the first principles of persuasion -- powerful as they may be -- present-day crime detectors have acquired a full complement of scientific equipment and a wide range of psychological processes of education. There is no doubt in my mind or in anyone else's that these new developments in the field of law enforcement have been highly effective. And, I might add, in my opinion a large share of the credit for making police work so much more efficient in this country is due to my friend, J. Edgar Hoover, and the splendid record achieved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under his direction.

But when it comes to dealing with treachery and "Fifth Column" activities, modern techniques will be of no use to the policeman unless he is backed by the full power of the law.

On May 1, in Moscow, the Communist Internationale issued a May Day manifesto for the instruction and enlightenment of Communist agents and followers in North and South America. That was issued on May 1, 1940. This manifesto accused Great Britain, France and the United States of imperialism. It also urged Communists in the Americas to campaign for peace and for maintenance of civil liberties here. Not the kind of civil liberties they have in Soviet Russia, but the kind of civil liberties we have here in America.

Only a few hours later, Communist paraders in several American cities displayed brand new placards carrying out the instructions from Moscow. The placards read, "The Yanks are Not Coming" and "Defend Civil Liberties." There also were a few placards denouncing the FBI. The Communists were shrewd enough to soft-pedal the "imperialism" charge in this country. They emphasized it, however, in Cuba, in Central America and in South America where such propaganda was calculated to inflame public opinion in our neighboring Republics against the United States. And, lo and behold, the Nazi organizations in these countries worked hand in glove with the Communists in spreading such false propaganda.

In the face of such evidence of treachery, I feel that we are inviting danger by permitting the Communist Party and the Nazi Bund to continue to operate openly or secretly in this country against the interest of the United States.

The American Federation of Labor is a thoroughly American organization. We have never been hoodwinked by Communist, Nazi or Fascist propaganda. We have never compromised with the foes of the United States and we never will.

When the President of the United States asked us to support the transfer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice so that the Government could deal with "Fifth Column" activities more effectively, we cheerfully gave our approval despite our standing policy of opposing any curtailment of the authority of the Department of Labor.

When the Congress of the United States recently adopted measures to purge Communists and Nazis from relief rolls and to keep an official check on the whereabouts and activities of resident aliens, the American Federation of Labor interposed no objections.

We consider it shameful that a labor group, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, bitterly opposed these measures, and lent itself to underhanded attacks on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would consider attacks made upon this splendid organization, fighting day and night, in season and out of season, when we sleep and when we are awake, for the protection of America and the American way of life, as bordering upon un-Americanism and traitorous conduct. For these men are constantly and continuously guarding our most precious heritage -- liberty, freedom and democracy.

To you, the members of the graduating class of the Fourteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, I wish to offer my sincere congratulations and felicitations. I know you have learned much through your studies here, and I am confident you will be able to impart that knowledge to the men being trained for police work in the cities from which you come. True, your duties are local in character. But the entire Nation has confidence that in time of emergency it can call upon you and your fellow graduates of preceding classes to work shoulder to shoulder with the splendid staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This agency of our Government inspired new respect for law enforcement among our people by promptly and thoroughly stamping out kidnapers of children. I predict that with your aid the Federal Bureau of Investigation will win an even more glorious place for itself in history by promptly and thoroughly stamping out the representatives of subversive forces who would kidnap our liberties. I thank you.

**BENEDICTION**  
**REVEREND ROBERT S. LLOYD, S. J.**  
**MANRESA-ON-SEVERN**  
**ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND**

Almighty and Eternal God, our beloved and common Father in Heaven, in the silence of this fleeting moment, we bow our heads and our hearts to Thee. Thou art the God of Nations and of men. We believe in Thee; we hope in Thee; we trust in Thee. We love Thee. Thou art the God of unity in the mystery of the Trinity. Send forth Thy blessing, O God, upon these Thy noblemen, who today rededicate themselves to the service of their country and to Thee; to law and order, to justice and mercy, to tolerance and truth, that as good American citizens they may be all one in Thee, the Divine Shepherd of our sadly darkened destiny. From the very depths of our soul, O God, give us all to see the value of American Democracy. Let not our hearts be troubled, nor let them be afraid of those who would seek to destroy our priceless liberty. Make us all strong to defend the weak, immeasurably resolute to speak the complete truth, self-sacrificing enough in our daily lives to merit forever the coordinated protection of the glorious stars and stripes.

God bless America, the land we truly love. God bless America, with all blessings from above. God bless America and always keep it free. Our native land, this lovely land, we consecrate to Thee.

And might we in closing, Dear Lord, draw from the hearts of all here present, one humble prayer for the beloved Director of this great National Police Academy. Keep him, O Lord, always in Thy love; strengthen him always with Thy grace; direct him safely in the path of duty; console him in the hour of doubt and contradiction. And as he, our beloved friend, and his men of the self-less FBI have been true to American principles, so may we all be one and true to ourselves, to each other and to Thee through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

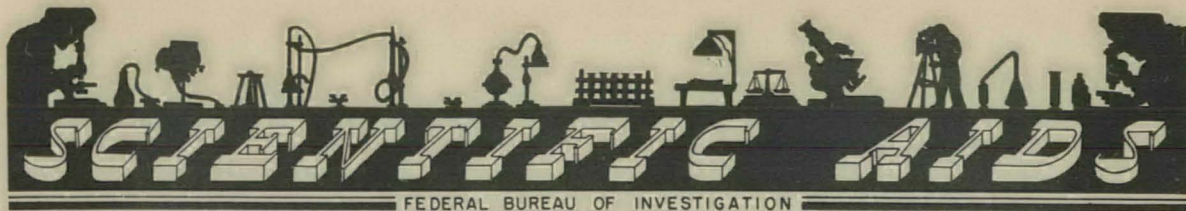
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### BODY OF NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS IN THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI

On June 6, 1940, a young white man was hit by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street in the City of New York and was rushed to the Roosevelt Hospital where, on the following day, he died. The only information in the possession of the police relative to his identity was that his name was reputed to be Leo Roberts. The New York Police forwarded the fingerprints of this deceased to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for search through the files in an effort to obtain the proper identity and background of the deceased.

The fingerprints were identified in the FBI disclosing that the deceased was in fact Harold Ervin Wesley Hermer, who, according to his record, had been first arrested in January of 1937 by the police at Tampa, Florida, as a runaway from home and released on the same date. This boy, who was sixteen years of age at the time of his arrest in Tampa, Florida, in 1937, was later arrested by the police at Columbia, South Carolina, for vagrancy and by twelve other police agencies in Texas, Missouri, Indiana, New York, California, Nevada, Utah, Florida and South Carolina from 1937 to 1940. His record also shows that he had at one time enlisted in the United States Army. From all of these arrests and from information given at the time of arrests he had consistently given his residence address as 1263 Northwest Thirty-eighth Street, Los Angeles, California, and also had indicated that his mother's name was Mrs. Louis Harmmmer and her address, 445 West Forty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, California.

This information was immediately transmitted to the New York City Police for their information and in order that the proper steps could be taken as soon as possible to locate and notify his relatives so that they might have an opportunity to furnish decent burial to this boy.



## MICROSCOPY IN THE EXAMINATION OF HAIRS, FIBERS, AND RELATED EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

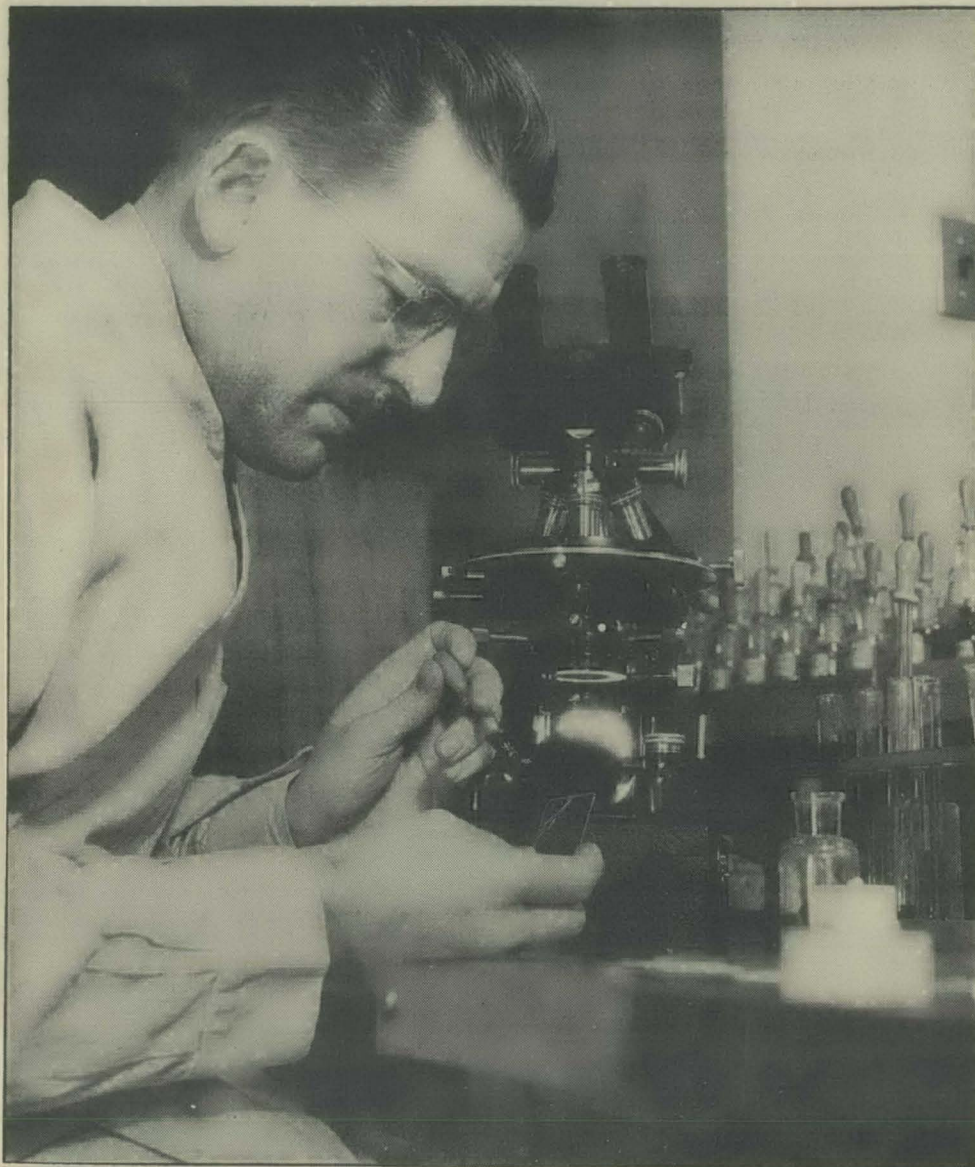
Even minute particles, accidentally left at the scene of a crime, may be magnified by the microscope into evidence of the most incriminating character. The bits of small-sized evidence which may escape the criminal's effort to hide his crime are varied in nature. Some of the more common forms, which have been of probative value, are human hair, animal hair, textile fibers of all kinds, bits of cloth, rope and string, adhesive tape, parts of plants, and small amounts of crude or chemical drugs.

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has set aside a Microanalysis Section devoted to the examination of the miscellaneous substances outlined above. To this end microscopists have available numerous high and lower power microscopes.



Technician making comparative examination  
of fibers of cordage in the FBI  
Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

The low power instruments are used routinely for the location and separation of small particles into preliminary classifications. Following this the specimens are mounted for examination under high power microscopes which have combinations of oculars and objectives capable of reaching very high magnification. In some instances it is necessary to utilize objectives of the oil immersion type.\* In cases where it is desirable to make comparisons between groups of hairs or fibers the Microanalysis Section has available specially designed comparison microscopes with a single focusing control for such purposes. (See photograph below.)



**A laboratory expert staining paper fibers for microscopic examination to determine the source of raw materials.**

\*Oil immersion objectives by being immersed in a small amount of oil cause a concentration of light rays and thus more light is permitted to pass through the optical system.

Accessory equipment includes micromanipulators, microtomes of the hand and machine rotary types, thread counters, thread twist counters, ultra-violet light sources, special light sources with infra-red and other type filters, as well as photographic equipment for the reproduction of evidence in the form of photomicrographs in either black and white or color. In some cases it is necessary to use polarized light for the determination of certain types of fibers. Special polarizing microscopes are available for such examinations.

Many microanalytical techniques are dependent upon the use of differential stains and reagents. Even the smallest particle in many instances will react with these stains and reagents to give unmistakable and conclusive information as to identity. For this reason a supply of these materials is absolutely essential. Although the microreagents can be prepared in advance in some instances and may be kept in stock, care is exercised to see that where fresh reagents are required they be prepared and standardized prior to each use in order to prevent any chance of misinterpretation and resultant fallacy.

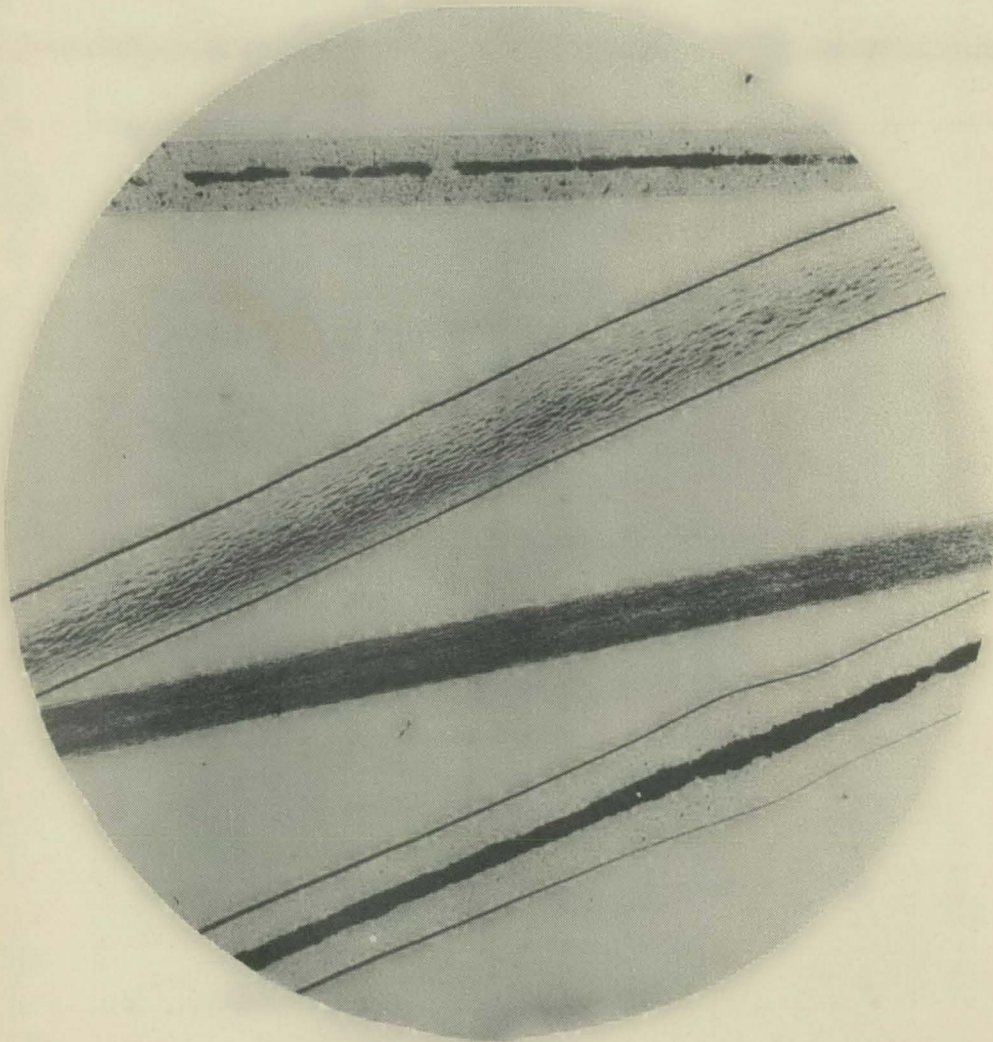


Technician preparing fibers for microscopic slides in the Technical Laboratory

## HAIRS

When evidence is submitted to be examined for the presence of hairs, such as the hat of a subject or victim, the first consideration is whether the specimen appearing to be a hair is in fact that or something else. The main criteria for determining that it is actually a hair are the three main structural components, namely, the cuticle, the cortex, and the medulla.

The cuticle of hair is invariably made up of scale formations of various types. The classification of these types has been worked out to an extent whereby conclusions may be drawn as to the kind of animal from which the hair came. In light-colored hairs the scale pattern which is formed by the junctures of many scales is readily seen by the use of cross or reflected light under the compound microscope using magnification of between 100 and 200 diameters. Where it is found that a hair is quite heavily pigmented, the microanalyst must then employ some means of reproducing the scale pattern in



Longitudinal whole mounts of human hair from different individuals showing characteristic structures through increased magnification

order to study the formations. This is done through the use of plastic materials including cellulose acetate or nitrate in solution. The general method is to lay the hair in a thin layer of the solution, allow the latter to dry, and lift the hair out. The impression is left in the film in all of its detail much in the same manner as a fingerprint. Use may be made of some of the newer plastic materials which require heat or pressure, but the ultimate effect is about the same. Having made the scale impression in the material the scale pattern may then be photographed and enlarged for further study.\*

The cortex of the hair is made up of elongated cells of a somewhat horny nature which run lengthwise in the hair strand. These cortical cells are somewhat protected and held together by the outer cuticle which is of tough pliable consistency. In the cortex are found numerous pigment granules or the color cells of the hair. The color of these granules, their distribution, and location are criteria which are considered by the examiner of hair evidence.

The medulla is the channel often referred to as the medullary canal which usually lies in the center of the hair and parallel to the hair's length. The medullary characteristics are perhaps the most variable of the three structural components. There seems to be no limit to its variability even to the extent of being entirely absent.

After the preliminary examination establishes the specimen to be in fact a hair, the examiner then proceeds to determine the kind of hair involved. In his examination of hair the microanalyst must study the specimen in reflected light to ascertain its true color (that color which is noted by casual examination). The reason for this is that the color noted by reflected light is usually different from that seen in later examinations with transmitted light under the compound microscope. This difference in color is undoubtedly due to refraction and other light interferences in the hair. Therefore, the color of the pigment granules and medulla are not always indicative of the true color of the hair. This is especially important to the investigator in the apprehension of fugitives because the composite color of the hair of the subject is the identifying factor used by him.

The specimen is viewed in the longitudinal and transverse planes. Variations of the three main structures will occur according to the kind of animal from which the hair came.

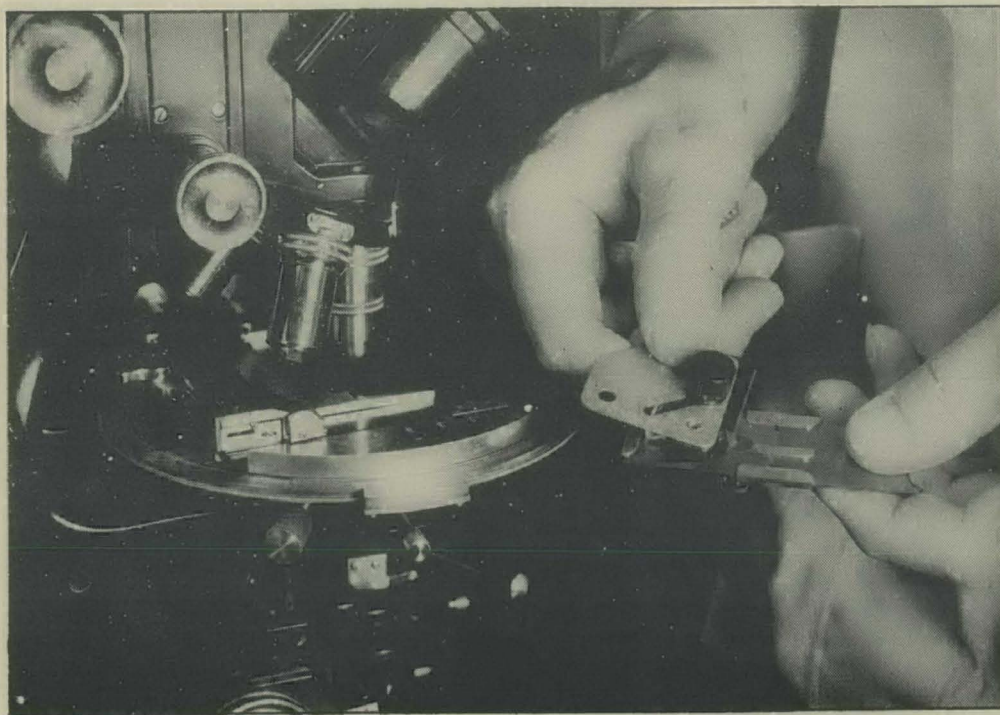
To facilitate the examination for the determination of the kind of animal, the Technical Laboratory in its Microanalytical Section maintains a large collection on microscopical slides of the specimens of

\*Dr. J. I. Hardy of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., has developed a very satisfactory method of reproducing the scale patterns of pigmented hairs. A copy of his release on this subject can be obtained upon request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

animal hair, both of domesticated and wild species. No other means of identifying by microscopical methods is better than the use of known standard specimens for comparison purposes. Word descriptions of the variations usually existing in the hair from the different species are considered valuable where the reference collection itself is not procurable. The reference slides are dual-mounted so that observation may be made of the specimens in the longitudinal and transverse planes. The mounting medium may be either balsam or euparal which is a synthetic resinous substance of practically neutral coloration.

In many cases the questioned hair is found to be of human origin. Sometimes it may be examined further and found to possess characteristics peculiar to the Negro or Mongolian races. At the present time there are not sufficient characteristics for the examiner to go much further in reporting conclusions as a result of his examination. Human hair has been found to exhibit a wide variation of characteristics even within the same individual.

Supporting facts together with the examination of the hair itself indicate whether or not it may be desirable to have expert testimony in the trial of a case in which hair is located during the investigation. For instance, in cases where human hair is located on the fender, bumper, or running gear of an automobile suspected of being a hit-and-run car in sufficient amount as to obviate its casual presence, it would then appear that expert testimony may be valuable to establish that the hair found was actually human.



**Cross sectioning a group of hair fibers by the use of a Hardy Microtome preparatory to microscopic study for identification in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI**

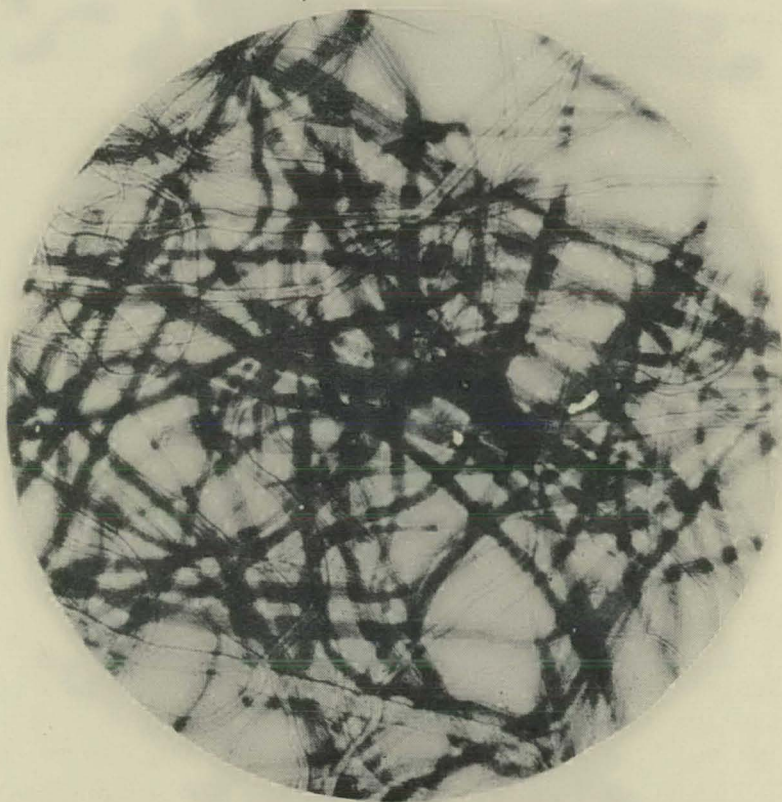
## FIBERS

Textile fibers are classified into four general groups, namely, animal fibers, vegetable fibers, mineral fibers, and synthetic fibers.

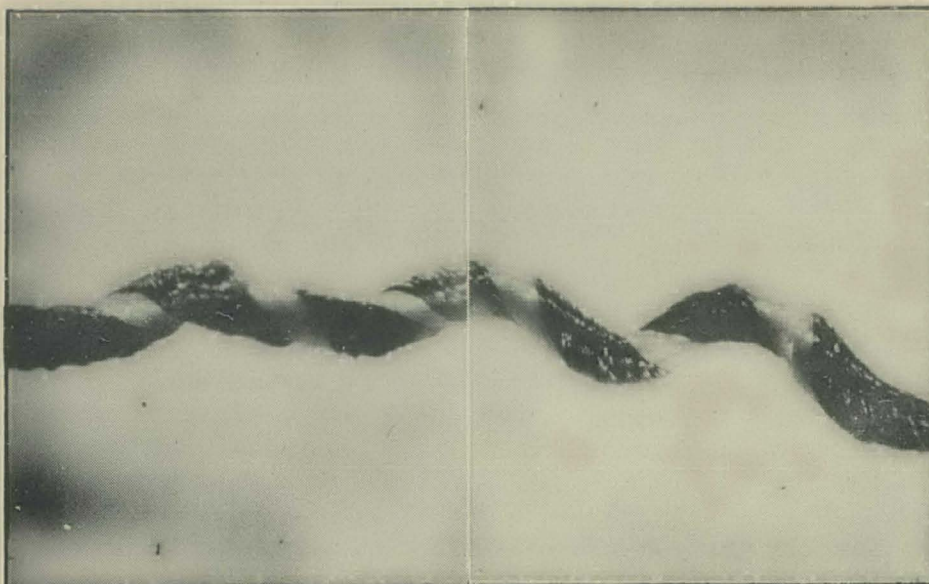
Animal fibers are typified by wool and silk. Wool is identified by the presence of the morphological characteristics of animal hair peculiar to the species. Silk is identified by the use of various chemical tests. Among these tests is the copper-glycerol test which dissolves silk but not rayon fibers which are sometimes very difficult to distinguish by means of observation alone.

Vegetable fibers include many hundred kinds which are used more or less in commerce today. Among the more common are cotton, hemp, jute, manila, and kapok. These textile fibers are further subdivided into the seed hair and bast fiber groups. This sub-division is based on the morphological characteristics of the fiber under consideration. Typical seed hairs are cotton fibers while hemp demonstrates the bast fiber group.

For the positive demonstration of the exact kind of vegetable fiber it becomes necessary for the fiber microanalyst to make use of various differential stains and diagnostical reagents which act specifically for certain fibers. Mere microscopical examination is not always sufficient for this purpose.



The appearance of paper fibers as viewed through the microscope using transmitted light



**Questioned Fiber**

**Known Fiber**

Above there are shown known and questioned threads placed together and highly magnified for identification purposes.

Mineral fibers are exemplified by asbestos and glass fibers. The optical properties of these relatively inert fibers are the important factors to consider in effecting their identification. Such factors are derived by use of the polarizing microscope. Mineral fibers are usually found in fireproof materials or fabrics made to be resistant to chemical agents. Therefore, chemical tests for their identification are not usually practical.

Synthetic fibers respond to combinations of chemical and optical reactions which lead to their identification. Among these are the various rayons of the nitrocellulose, cuprammonium, viscose, and acetate types. Newer synthetically produced fibers are more than ever like the silk they are intended to imitate and tests indicate that these new fibers even surpass silk in appearance and strength. As these synthetics are developed the fiber analyst in the forensic field is presented with additional problems in their identification.

Besides the identification of the fiber in question, it often occurs that the identification of the dyestuff within the fiber is of additional value as evidence. Depending on the amount, the microanalyst may be able to remove the dye and ascertain its group and, many times, its positive identity. This is especially valuable in effecting comparisons between questioned and known specimens.

## ROPE FILE

The Technical Laboratory maintains a large collection of ropes and twines of various kinds classified so that valuable information may be obtained after an analysis of a questioned specimen. Comparisons are made with known specimens in the file. Suggestions as to the manufacturers of the rope in question are available, as well as the common use of the rope or twine in many instances. With this information at hand the investigator is oftentimes able to learn where a certain kind of rope or twine is procurable in a community and by contacting that source he may be able to obtain leads as to the possible identity of subjects.

## ADHESIVE TAPE FILE

With the increase of the use of various kinds of adhesive tape for the purpose of binding victims in hijacking and robbery cases, reference to the kind of adhesive tape involved has often occurred. Along the same application as the rope file the Technical Laboratory now maintains a file of adhesive tape containing the surgical, industrial, and special tapes as manufactured throughout the country. Each manufacturer in some manner differentiates tape so that it may be identified. Use is made of these minor differences to effect the identification of questioned tape in the Microanalysis Section.

## MISCELLANEOUS EVIDENCE

The microanalyst is called on in the forensic field to identify many types of miscellaneous evidence. By reference to botanical charts and using differential tests similar to those used in the identification of fibers, it is possible to derive much valuable information as to the species of plants involved. Cases involving the submission of leaves, berries, wood, bark, and botanical tissue of various kinds are very commonplace. In many cases where crude drugs without specific chemical constituents are submitted for identification the approach to the problem is by microanalytical means only. The technician notes the presence of peculiar cell and tissue formations. The combinations of the microscopic structures found in the specimen in question may indicate the plant from which the part came.

In botanical microscopy results are within limitations directly proportional to the amount of specimen at hand. There is no formula for the quantity necessary to obtain information of value. It varies in every case in the same manner as do the facts in the case. A good rule is that in every case wherever there is even a possibility of casual evidence being present it may be the source of valuable circumstantial evidence at the trial of the case.



## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The question regarding the pattern for this month is concerned with the location of the delta, and consequently the ridge count, of the loop. The impression reflects a series of ending ridges at the delta area.



Typelines are defined as the two innermost ridges which start or go parallel, diverge, and surround or tend to surround the pattern area. Ridges A and B must, therefore, be the typelines, with the delta at the end of the ending ridge above ridge B.

In the Technical Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation this pattern would be classified as a loop of ten counts. A reference search would be conducted, however, as a loop of seven counts.

## SUGGESTED METHOD OF FILING WANTED NOTICES APPEARING IN FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

One of the many services furnished by the Identification Division of the FBI to all law enforcement agencies is the posting of wanted notices in the fingerprint files, indicating that the apprehension of a particular individual is desired by a local law enforcement department. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, 7,809 fugitives were identified for the general benefit of the law enforcement profession.

In connection with this service, where fingerprints are available, the FBI will also publish a wanted notice in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, in the following types of cases:

A. Classification:

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Murder    | 6. Manslaughter |
| 2. Rape      | 7. Sodomy       |
| 3. Burglary  | 8. Larceny      |
| 4. Robbery   | 9. Arson        |
| 5. Kidnaping | 10. Mayhem      |

B. Escapes for the above-named offenses.

C. Statutory felonies, involving aggravated circumstances:

1. Any attempts to commit any of the felonies listed above
2. Aggravated assault:
  - a. Assault to murder
  - b. Assault with dangerous weapon
3. Housebreaking
4. Blackmail and extortion
5. Auto theft (grand larceny)

If a police agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive who committed any of the above-named violations and his fingerprints are available, the FBI will, upon request and submission of the prints, publish a wanted notice on the desired fugitive setting out a single fingerprint, the fingerprint classification, the name, aliases, physical description, offense for which wanted, the fugitive's FBI number, and the name of the police agency seeking his apprehension.

In view of the fact that a large number of these notices appear in each monthly issue of this Bulletin, it can be readily determined that an identification officer, whose space is very limited, has a problem to cope with in maintaining these notices in a readily accessible file within the limitations of his available space.

We therefore present herewith a simple, effective, and inexpensive method of filing such notices in a manner that will insure a quick identification of a fugitive whose finger impression and classification,

and physical description have appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin previously, in the event of his arrest by a local police agency. There is set out below an illustration of the method suggested, which is explained in detail further in the article.

RALPH S. RADLER, with aliases: 17 0 30 W III 20 Ref: 32  
 Ralph L. Davis, Robert Stacey, I 32 W MOM 32  
 Robert Stanley, R. S. Stanton,  
 Louis Sterling, Robert Williams,  
 "Clark".  
 #6901, PD, Omaha, Nebr; W; 43 yrs (1933);  
 5'7"; 177 lbs; med hvy bld; brn and gr  
 hair; bl gr eyes; med flr comp; oco -  
 salesman, showman; nat - Amer. Wanted  
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
 viol NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Division listed  
 on back cover)  
 #FBI 23836 - APR 1940



rt index

12 I 16 U OOI  
 12 I M 22 U OOI



lt thumb

WILLIE SHACKELFORD.  
 #46-86, STCD, Montgomery, Ala; 21  
 yrs (1938); 5'7"; 155 lbs; med  
 bld; blk hair; nat - Amer; nat -  
 comp; oco - for MUR.  
 #FBI 184901 - APR 1939

THE REVERSE SIDE MAY  
 BE USED IN THE  
 SAME MANNER

JOHN W. HENRYMAN, with aliases:  
 John Haherman, George W. Harris,  
 Fred W. Herman, Jack Hardin,  
 #30620, Sten, Jackson, Miss; 30  
 yrs (1938); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med  
 gr hair; bl gr eyes; med flr comp;  
 oco - lab; nat - Amer.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Invest-  
 igation for VIOLATION OF  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Division  
 listed on back cover)  
 #FBI 184901 - APR 1939



lt index

20 L 1 U III 7  
 M 1 U III 16

MARTIN H. ATKESON, with aliases:  
 Charles P. Atkeson, Martin Hesel  
 H. Atkeson, Eddie Haggard, "Red"  
 #50936, Sten, Jefferson City, Mo;  
 34 yrs (1939); 5'7 3/4"; 155 lbs; med  
 bld; brn hair; bl gr eyes; med flr comp;  
 oco - auto parts; nat - Amer.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Invest-  
 igation for VIOLATION OF  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Division listed  
 on back cover)  
 #FBI 910921 - APR 1940



rt thumb

Through the use of this method it is possible, at no expense to a law enforcement agency, to make these notices a part of its regular fingerprint file. This is made possible by the fact that the wanted notices bear not only a single fingerprint of the fugitive but also his complete fingerprint classification; and the blank 8 x 8 unlined cards on which the notices are mounted, as illustrated on Page 24, will be furnished free of charge to interested law enforcement agencies.

Each wanted notice should be clipped from the Bulletin Insert, mounted at the top of a card as shown in the illustration and secured with paste or transparent tape. In order to derive the maximum benefit from each of these cards it is suggested that as each of the mounted notices becomes cancelled, the remaining sides of the card be utilized in like manner. After the four sides of the card have been used, the card can then be reversed and the same procedure followed.

With regard to the cancellation of these notices, a method has been suggested by an identification officer, now being used by him, of obtaining a rubber stamp bearing the word "CANCELLED," and as a cancellation notice appears in the Bulletin, stamp that particular notice cater-cornered across its face as reflected in the illustration on Page 24.

After the wanted notice is placed on the above-described card it is filed in the particular classification where it belongs in the fingerprint files. When a subject is arrested and fingerprinted his impressions can be searched rapidly through the prints on file and the wanted notices bearing the fingerprint classification of fugitives. If the classification of a set of prints of a suspect match the classification on a wanted notice or even a near comparison is made it can then be further verified by comparing the single fingerprint contained on the wanted notice with the corresponding fingerprint of the prisoner.

Through this procedure the fugitive status of many prisoners in local jails has been disclosed in a very short period of time after their arrests.

The FBI desires to particularly mention that this method should not interfere in any way with the established procedure of forwarding one copy of the fingerprints of every person arrested to the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., in order that a positive verification of the local identification might be made, and the further important fact that the individual's entire criminal record, based on fingerprints taken at the time of each arrest, will be complete in our files for the benefit of all law enforcement officials.

As actual cases are the best proof of the practical value to be placed on the information set out in this article, the following recent cases are cited as examples of the results to be obtained by adoption of this procedure.

## ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

On April 22, 1940, Willie Shackelford was arrested by the Rochester, New York, Police Department on a charge of illegal train riding. He gave the alias of Henry Asberry as his name upon arrest. He was fingerprinted by Lieutenant William Winfield, the Identification Officer, who immediately searched the prisoner's prints through his own files containing the wanted notices published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. An identification was made and Lieutenant Winfield found that Henry Asberry was in reality Willie Shackelford, #FBI-1991329, wanted by the Sheriff's Office at Prattville, Alabama, for "MURDER." This information was contained on a wanted notice published in the January, 1940, issue of this Bulletin.

On the following morning in the lineup, Shackelford was confronted with this information and immediately confessed his true identity and the shooting in Alabama.

## INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A wanted notice on John W. Herdman was contained in the August, 1939, issue of this Bulletin. Herdman was being sought by the FBI at that time in connection with impersonation activities.

The Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Department received that issue of the Bulletin as usual and the wanted notices contained therein were placed in their fingerprint files in accordance with the procedure adopted.

On April 25, 1940, a man dropped dead in the City of Indianapolis. His body was taken to a funeral home, where his fingerprints were recorded by the Identification Officer of the Indianapolis Police Department and searched through that Department's fingerprint files. It was then determined that the deceased was identical with the fugitive John W. Herdman.

Thus, the filed wanted notices serve not only to identify arrested individuals but also serve to identify unknown deceased persons.

## CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

On April 26, 1939, the Police Department of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to post a wanted notice in the fingerprint file of Loyd Durham, Negro, wanted by that Department for rape. This was done and in a further effort to be of assistance to the local Department, a wanted notice was also published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of July 1, 1939, containing the information relative to the offense by Durham, a single fingerprint and his fingerprint classification.

The Charleston, South Carolina, Police Department, upon receiving a copy of the July issue of the FBI Bulletin, clipped and filed the wanted notices contained in that issue, in its regular fingerprint files.

On February 28, 1940, a Negro, giving the name of Lloyd Durham, was arrested by the Charleston, South Carolina, Police Department and held for investigation. Upon searching their files the police found the wanted notice which had been placed therein on July 1, 1939. Through this identification, made possible through properly filing the wanted notices appearing each month, Durham was returned to the Police Department of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on March 12, 1940 to stand trial on the rape charge.

#### DODGE CITY, KANSAS

An excellent example of the time that can be saved through the filing of wanted notices and the further possibility of identifying, in many instances, as badly wanted fugitives, persons who have been arrested locally on some minor charge, occurred in Dodge City, Kansas, recently. Many times these persons have been given their freedom by the time the local departments learn, through the FBI Headquarters in Washington, that the individual in question is a fugitive.

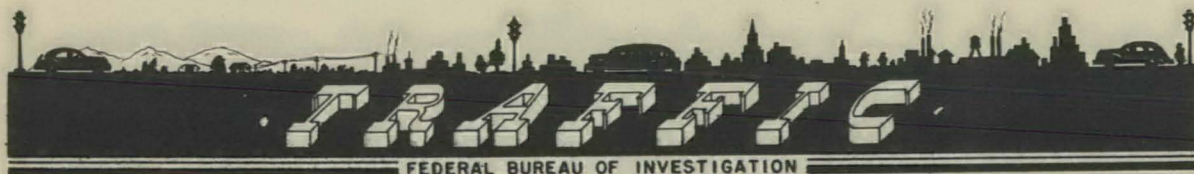
On April 10, 1940 a police officer in Dodge City, Kansas, arrested an individual for drunkenness who was booked under the name of Dave Wayne Dalton, 34 years of age. He was too drunk to fingerprint when arrested, but was fingerprinted as soon as he became sober enough. The identification officer checked the fingerprints of Dalton through the local fingerprint files where he had filed the wanted notices published in the Bulletin. The search was quite fruitful in that he identified the fingerprints as being those of M. H. Atkeson, wanted by the FBI for bank robbery according to the notice published in the FBI Bulletin on April 1, 1940, only nine days previously. Atkeson was immediately confronted with the identification and that night attempted suicide in the jail, but was thwarted in his efforts to cheat society. Atkeson was taken into custody by the FBI, and on April 25th entered the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve a sentence of fifteen years, having been convicted for violation of the National Bank Robbery Statute.

The Dodge City newspapers rightly complimented the Police Department for the adequacy of its fingerprint setup.

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## MAINE AND INDIANA PASS STATUTES AFFECTING "ALCOHOL DRIVERS"

When is a man under the influence of intoxicating liquor sufficiently to lessen his driving ability? This question has been decided by statute in at least two States, Indiana\* and Maine.\*\* Both statutes specifically provide that if a person, at the time he was alleged to have been operating a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor, had 15 hundredths per cent or more alcohol in his blood, it would constitute prima facie evidence that the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor sufficiently to lessen his driving ability.

The Acts of Maine and Indiana are substantially the same and provide penalties for operating a motor vehicle under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs. A first offender in Indiana must pay a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or serve not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months in a County Jail or State Farm, or both. Upon a second conviction for driving while intoxicated in Indiana, an offender must pay a fine of not more than \$100 and also serve a determinate sentence of not more than one year on a State Farm. An alternate sentence for the second offender in Indiana is a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment in the State Prison for an indeterminate period for not less than one year nor more than three years.

The penalties are somewhat different in Maine, where the first offender is punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 11 months, or by both the fine and imprisonment. The second offender in Maine must be imprisoned for not less than 3 nor more than 11 months and, in addition thereto, may be required to pay a fine as provided for first offenders.

An interesting phase of these statutes is that both contain the clause which specifically provides that 15 hundredths per cent of alcohol by weight in a person's blood is prima facie evidence that he was under the influence of liquor sufficiently to lessen his driving ability.

\*The Indiana Statute referred to may be found in the Acts of Indiana, General Assembly, 1939, Chapter 48, Article V, Sections 52 and 54.

\*\*The Maine Statute may be found in the Laws of Maine, "Acts and Resolves" as passed by the 88th and 89th Legislatures, Chapter 273.

In Indiana if, at the time of the alleged act, the defendant had 5 hundredths percent or less alcohol in his blood, this would constitute prima facie evidence that the defendant was not sufficiently under the influence of liquor to lessen his driving ability. If the defendant had from 5 hundredths per cent to 15 hundredths per cent alcohol in his blood, this would be relevant but not prima facie evidence that he was intoxicated. Fifteen hundredths per cent or more, as indicated, is prima facie evidence of such intoxication.

In Maine, if it is shown that the defendant had 7 hundredths per cent or less alcohol in his blood this would be prima facie evidence that the defendant was not sufficiently intoxicated to lessen his driving ability, and if he had from 7 hundredths to 15 hundredths per cent alcohol in his blood, this fact would be relevant but not prima facie evidence of his intoxication.

There are four general methods, either single or in combination, for determining whether a person is under the influence of liquor. These methods are:

1. General observations by officers and witnesses.
2. Special examination by officers with a written report.
3. Chemical examination by a police surgeon or other physician.
4. Chemical tests of body fluids or breath.

Many law enforcement agencies still rely on the general observation of officers and witnesses in securing evidence of intoxication. However, there is a definite trend toward the use of more scientific methods.\*

The Indiana statute referred to in this article provides that the court may admit evidence of the amount of alcohol in the defendant's blood at the time of the alleged act, as shown by chemical analysis of his breath, urine, or other bodily substance.

\*Reference may be made to the following articles published in previous issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on this subject:

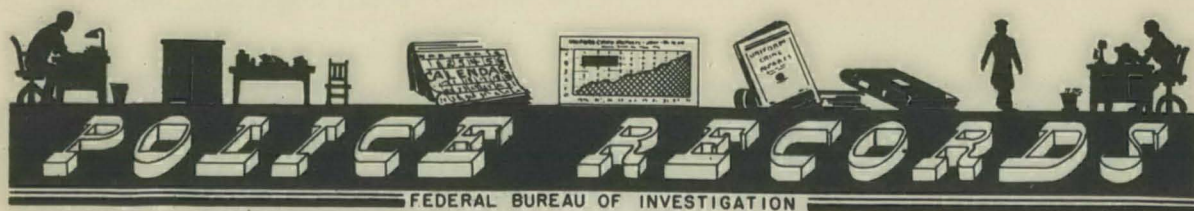
"Blood Tests for Alcohol Determination" - Volume 4, Number 12; Volume 5, Number 1 and Number 4.

"Determination of Alcohol Intoxication During Life by Spinal Fluid Analysis" - Volume 5, Number 5

"A Simple Method for Determination of Ethyl Alcohol in Blood" - Volume 7, Number 1.

"Methods for Determining Intoxication" - Volume 7, Number 4.

"Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication" - Volume 8, Number 6.



**DETECTIVE'S DAILY SERVICE REPORT  
AND  
DETECTIVE SERGEANT'S DAILY REPORT  
OF THE  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, POLICE DEPARTMENT**

A number of police officials have exhibited an interest in the various types of "Daily Report" forms used throughout the country by other law enforcement agencies.

Many law enforcement agencies require some type of daily report from all officers, whether they be detectives or patrolmen, who perform investigative duties. This practice has proved to be of real benefit in promoting more effective supervision on the part of superior officers, and in stimulating individual officers to attain higher standards of performance.

Daily reports not only serve as a medium of placing before the law enforcement executive a succinct account of each officer's work and accomplishments for the day, but also serve as a permanent and detailed record of a particular officer's activities. This proves beneficial to the individual officer many times to verify dates of arrests, events, investigations conducted, property recovered, et cetera.

A daily report might also serve the individual officer as a defense to his honor in the event some scheming individual seeks to accuse him falsely of some particular action occurring at a certain place on a certain date many months after the alleged event took place. The accused officer has only to consult his "Daily Report" to ascertain exactly his activity on the date in question and his defense is complete.

Through the courtesy of Chief Joseph Kluchesky of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department, there are reproduced on the following four pages the front and reverse sides of two forms of daily reports used by the Detectives and Detective Sergeants of the Milwaukee Police Department.

The Milwaukee forms are reprinted herein with the thought they may be of value to law enforcement executives interested in the types of forms used by other police agencies.

## 31

The following is a report of work done by.....for the past 24 hours ending.....M.

[illegible]

## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## RAW

## DESTRUCTIVE SYNTHESIS

Photographic reproduction of the  
Front Side of the Milwaukee Police Department's Detective Sergeant's Daily Report.  
(These are made up in pad form size 10 x 11 inches)

# ARRESTS

DATE OF ARREST	NAME OF PRISONER	CHARGE	REMARKS: State if arrested on warrant, investigation or pick-up; or, if fugitive brought back or arrested for other city. Name city and state and officer assisting.

# ATTENDED COURT

DATE OF ARREST	NAME OF DEFENDANT	CHARGE TRIED	COURT	DISPOSITION OF CASE

# LOCAL INVESTIGATIONS

NAME OF COMPLAINANT	ADDRESS	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	Value of property involved	RESULT	OFFICER ASSISTING

# RECOVERED PROPERTY

DATE	NAME OF OWNER	ADDRESS OF OWNER	VALUE	KIND OF PROPERTY	State whether turned over to owner or held for evidence, and officer assisting

# SPECIAL DUTY AND INVESTIGATION OF OUTSIDE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE	NATURE OF DUTY	PLACE	OFFICER ASSISTING	CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING

Photographic reproduction of the  
Reverse Side of the Milwaukee Police Department's Detective Sergeant's Daily Report.  
(These are made up in pad form size 10 x 11 inches)

**MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
DETECTIVE BUREAU**

D22

DETECTIVE'S DAILY SERVICE REPORT FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING \_\_\_\_\_ M. \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

**ARRESTS**

NAME OF PRISONER	CHARGE	State if arrested on warrant, investigation, or pickup; if brought back from, or arrested for other jurisdiction, give name of city and state.	OFFICER ASSISTING

**COURT ATTENDANCE**

NAME OF DEFENDANT	CHARGE	COURT	TIME IN COURT	DISPOSITION OF CASE

**LOCAL INVESTIGATIONS**

NAME OF COMPLAINANT	ADDRESS	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	VALUE OF PROPERTY INVOLVED	RESULT	OFFICER ASSISTING

Photographic reproduction of the  
Front Side of the Milwaukee Police Department's Detective's Daily Service Report.  
(These are made up in pad form size 8½ x 11 inches)

RECOVERED PROPERTY					
NAME OF OWNER	ADDRESS OF OWNER	VALUE	KIND OF PROPERTY	State whether turned over to owner or held for evidence	OFFICER ASSISTING

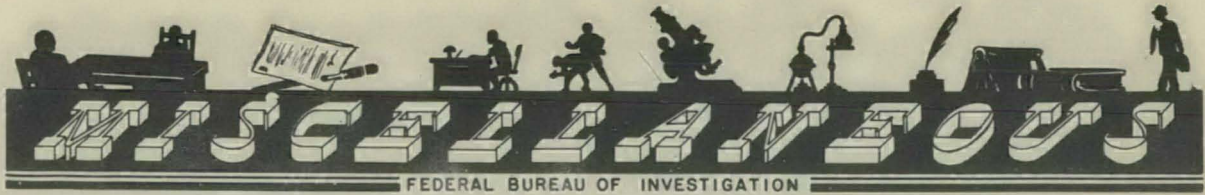
INVESTIGATIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS		
COMMUNICATION FROM	SUBJECT OF COMMUNICATION	OFFICER ASSISTING

SPECIAL DUTY			
NATURE OF SPECIAL DUTY	PLACE	TIME	OFFICER ASSISTING

REMARKS		

INSPECTED BY	APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
DETECTIVE SERGEANT	CAPTAIN OF DETECTIVES	DETECTIVE

Photographic Reproduction of the  
Reverse Side of the Milwaukee Police Department's Detective's Daily Service Report.  
(These are made up in pad form size 8½ x 11 inches)



**SOL TURKIN**  
**WANTED BY FBI - IMPERSONATION**

A New York City clothier in the early part of 1938, accepted a check from an individual named Sol Turkin upon the latter's false representation that he was a "G-Man" and more specifically that he was a "Federal Freight Car Inspector." The check was spurious and upon being returned to the clothier the attention of the FBI was directed to Sol Turkin. On that occasion Turkin displayed a fictitious credential card and a badge of some sort.

On August 25, 1938, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at New York City, charging Sol Turkin with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute. On December 18, 1939, Turkin, as Max Turetsky, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at San Antonio, Texas, for a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute. Warrants have also been issued by state authorities at San Antonio, Texas, and Cincinnati, Ohio, for Turkin's arrest on fraudulent check charges and he is also wanted in Miami, Florida, where a state warrant has been issued on embezzlement charges.

Turkin does not limit his field of activity to the clothing business. Along with his illegal impersonation of a Federal Officer, he operates various rackets. On one occasion in Texas he posed as a United States Secret Service Officer and by using legitimate health officers effected a scheme by which he legally condemned 3,250 chickens worth \$3,250, and then hauled them away in four truck loads stating he was going to burn them. To allay any suspicion he offered to loan the owner of the chickens money to defray the expenses of attorney's fees so the victim might bring suit against the person from whom he bought the allegedly diseased chickens. The Food Inspectors stated the chickens were never condemned. For this offense, Turkin was arrested. He posted a bond and then jumped it.

On another occasion in North Carolina, Turkin, after buying produce, gave a Chevrolet automobile as security. The "victim" who had sold Turkin the produce found later, to his sorrow, that the car was stolen.

One of Turkin's favorite schemes is to act the part of a large produce buyer. In such capacity he buys vegetables and fruits by the carload or truck load lot. He is reported to be well versed in the growing and marketing of vegetables. In order to establish good credit in a new community he will frequently pay cash for the first order or two then place

an order for which he tenders a check. The check is, of course, returned, usually with the explanation "No Account" or "Stop Payment."

Besides the produce racket he has on various occasions operated a junk yard or bought and sold junk. In one of his junk dealing ventures after loading his 1937 V-8 red Ford truck with scrap iron he tendered a check for the junk. At first the victim refused to accept the check, but upon learning from the bank that there were sufficient funds to cover it he accepted it, and Turkin drove off with the scrap iron. However, the check was later returned to the victim with the notation that Turkin had stopped payment on it.

Another common offense, in his crooked schemes, is to leave hotels without paying the bills or to tender a bum check for the amount of the bills.

The criminal record of Turkin dates from the year 1924, when he was arrested in Ohio on charges of grand larceny, and although Turkin has been arrested on twelve different occasions for various offenses ranging from carrying concealed weapons to obtaining goods by false pretenses, he has not served any time in jail as a result of a conviction for any of the crimes charged to him. Turkin is reputed to be a very convincing talker and neat in his manner of dress. Investigation has disclosed that Turkin has employed 32 aliases in connection with his impersonation activities.



**SOL TURKIN -- FBI #393372**  
**Wanted by the FBI for Violation of the Impersonation Statute.**  
**Photograph taken November 10, 1934.**

Some of his aliases are as follows:

Samuel Turkin, Sam Turkin, S. Turkin, Sam Turk, Sol Turk, S. M. Turk, M. Turk, Sol Turbin, S. Turek, Sol Turek, Sol Perkins, Sol Turekin, Sol Turkein, Solomon Turk, Sol Turking, M. Cohen, Sam Miller, S. Rosenblatt, Samuel Turick, Samuel Tureck, Samuel Turek, Willie Spector, Sol Rosenblatt, Sol Rosenbud, Max Turetzky, Max Turetsky, Max Turkin, "Dutch."

A description of Sol Turkin is set forth below:

Age	36, Born July 4, 1904 - Mogilev, Russia
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	135 pounds
Hair	Light chestnut, kinky, reddish
Eyes	Hazel, brown or gray
Complexion	Medium dark
Build	Medium, prominent stomach
Beard	Small blond mustache
Glasses	White gold rims
Nationality	Russian
Teeth	Irregular
Scars and Marks	Bullet hole in left leg under knee and in thigh of right leg; cut scar left cheek bone
Fingerprint Classifi- cation	7 27 W IOM 32 W MII 18
Dress	Very neat
Jewelry	Large Masonic ring left hand
Marital Status	Married, 2 children
Occupation	Produce trucker and junk dealer
Peculiarities	Very forward manner, boastful, talkative, speaks with an accent, very violent temper, can't get along with people, likes to flash a lot of money, and endeavors to put up big front.

On the following page are shown facsimiles of checks which are some of those passed by Turkin in his fraudulent schemes which have been carried out in many parts of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Georgia, Ohio, North Carolina, California, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Texas, Illinois, South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, and other States.

It is noted that Turkin, in making out the checks, seldom does more than sign them as is shown in the facsimiles.

**CITY NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 2-11**  
of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL. December 2 1938 No. 1

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Western Refrigerating Co. \$ 410.00

Four Hundred ten and 00/100 DOLLARS

S. Turk

2-30  
PHONE

Passed in Chicago, Illinois, December, 1938

WASHINGTON, D.C. January 29 1938 No. 15-66

GEORGIA AVE. OFFICE  
**THE CITY BANK**  
3608 GEORGIA AVE., N. W.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Goodstreet's \$ 67.37

Sixty-seven and 37/100 DOLLARS

S. Turk

Passed in New York, New York, January, 1938

It is desired that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States be on the alert for any information which might be instrumental in causing the apprehension of this individual.

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

# **WANTED BY THE FBI**

**MAURICE DENNING, with aliases**

**EVELYN BERT, with aliases**

**For**

**BANK ROBBERY - HARBORING**



Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 40, 41, 42 and 43.

## WANTED BY THE FBI

Maurice Denning, with aliases -- Evelyn Bert, with aliases

Maurice Denning, bank robber, gunman and desperado, has been sought by the FBI for many years for violation of the Bank Robbery Statute.

Denning's criminal career, as far as can be determined, began in 1931 when he was arrested by the Sheriff's Office of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for using stolen license plates and for this offense he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 or serve 60 days in jail.

From this meager beginning of a criminal career Denning pushed himself along in the school of crime so rapidly that from September 7, 1934, until May 11, 1935, he is known to have participated in twelve bank robberies in the Middle West.

On October 15, 1934, three bandits, using automatic pistols, robbed the First National Bank at Hawarden, Iowa, of approximately \$2,113.

In making their escape from the above-named robbery they forcibly took two employees of the Bank and a patron with them as hostages. One of the employees and the patron were forced to jump from the running board of the car about two miles from the Bank, while the other employee was transported about nine miles north of Hawarden and released.

Denning was identified as one of the robbers in this case and on May 31, 1935, an indictment charging him with this robbery was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Sioux City, Iowa.

On November 7, 1934, the First National Bank of Dell Rapids, South Dakota, was robbed by four men using two pistols and a shotgun. These bandits obtained approximately \$10,000 in loot and were identified as Denning, Earl Keeling, Thomas R. Limerick, and Francis V. Harper. (In connection with this robbery Limerick and Harper were later tried and convicted. Limerick received a sentence of life imprisonment and Harper received a sentence of 25 years in a United States Penitentiary.)

During the next several months after this robbery Denning and his criminal cohorts ran wild through the States of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

On November 22, 1934, Denning was identified as one of the four bandits who robbed the Security National Bank at Superior, Nebraska, and escaped with \$8,000. Thomas Limerick, Francis Harper and Earl Keeling were identified as being the other three bandits with Denning at the time of the robbery. Earl Keeling died on December 1, 1934, as a result of wounds received by him in a gun battle with Nebraska officers during a raid, at which time Denning and Harper escaped. Later, Harper received a sentence of fifteen years in the Penitentiary for his participation in this robbery.

On January 5, 1935, the First National Bank of Hudson, South Dakota, was robbed by three men using automatic pistols and shotguns who escaped with \$1,400. Denning, Limerick and Ernest C. Verhuel were identified as the robbers. (On June 1, 1935, Verhuel entered a plea of guilty to his participation in this robbery and was sentenced to serve twenty-five years in a Federal Penitentiary.)

On February 1, 1935, three bandits held up the employees of the First National Bank of Smith Center, Kansas, and robbed the Bank of \$2,000. During their flight from the scene of the robbery they took six employees with them as hostages, releasing them a few miles from town. Denning, Limerick and Edward Casebeer were identified as the robbers and indicted as such on September 28, 1935. (Casebeer was later apprehended at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and on April 13, 1936, he was sentenced to serve twenty years in a Federal Penitentiary.)

Besides being involved in the above-named Federal violations, Denning has been identified as a participant in the following State bank robberies:

September 7, 1934 - Cumberland Savings Bank, Cumberland, Iowa.  
December 21, 1934 - Bank of Centerville, Centerville, South Dakota.  
February 14, 1935 - Fulton State Bank, Fulton, South Dakota.  
April 1, 1935 - State Bank of Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Minnesota.  
May 3, 1935 - Bartley State Bank, Bartley, Nebraska.  
May 11, 1935 - Le Mars Savings Bank, Le Mars, Iowa.

Denning is also being sought by officials of the Iowa State Bureau of Investigation, Des Moines, Iowa, on a charge of murder, arising out of the torture killing of a farmer near Tabor, Iowa.

It is ironical that, although Denning was leader of the notorious gang that perpetrated these vicious crimes, he is still at large while his criminal associates have met their just rewards. Two of his cohorts have been shot and killed - one while resisting arrest and the other while attempting to escape from a Federal Penitentiary. His other associates have received one life sentence and an aggregate of 85 years in the Penitentiary.

In March, 1935, Denning became acquainted with Evelyn Bert at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was seen with her at her home in Butternut, Wisconsin, during April, 1935. Limerick separated from Denning at that time as he felt that Evelyn Bert was dangerous and that Denning's friendship for her might lead to their apprehension.

Information has been received that Denning is very clean in his personal habits; that he does not use tobacco in any form, nor does he use intoxicating liquor to any extent, drinking a glass or two of beer on rare occasions; that he is usually well dressed and is always clean-shaven, but has no particular preference for any certain color or kind of clothing. It has also been learned that Denning is very pleasant at all times and possesses a very likeable disposition, which makes it easy for

him to make friends; that as far as is known he has no enemies. It was learned that Denning had been a bootlegger for a number of years and has a very wide acquaintance among people engaged in that type of business. His bootlegging activities took him into a large number of States in the Middle West.

The best available physical description of Maurice Denning is set forth as follows:

Name	Maurice Denning, with aliases: "Blondie," Maurice Deeming, M. Denning, Leo Denning, Leon Denning, Morris Denning, Earl Ferris, Lee Ferris, Synigard, Wells
Age	33 years (born March 21, 1907 at Houghton, Marion Township, Lee County, Iowa)
Height	5'6"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Race	White
Nationality	American
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Salesman, musician, farmer
Residence	Council Bluffs, Iowa

Fingerprint Classification	12 0 9 0 OI L 22 U 00 17
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Relatives	Mrs. Alice Denning, wife, R.F.D. #3, Council Bluffs, Iowa Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Denning, parents, 9 East Washington Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa James Denning, brother, 1420 Fourth Ave- nue, Council Bluffs, Iowa William Denning, brother, Shelby, Iowa Eleanor Lyman, sister, 212 North Sixth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa Margaret Green, sister, Neola, Iowa
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In connection with this description, it is rumored that the appearance of Denning has changed materially; that he has added a great deal of weight and is now alleged to weigh in the neighborhood of 170 pounds, or more; that he is a constant wearer of glasses, using as a disguise, dark-colored glasses, and his hair is reported to have been dyed black or a dark color.

It is thought that Evelyn Bert is at the present time hiding out with Denning. Her physical description is set forth on the following page:

Name	Evelyn Bert, with aliases: Evalyn Bert, Evelyn Burt, Evelyn Ferris
Age	25 or 26 years
Height	5' 6" or 7"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Blonde, naturally wavy
Eyes	Large, limpid blue
Teeth	White and even
Dress	Usually wears tailored clothes, said by close acquaintances to be beautiful
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Manicurist, beauty operator
Residence	Butternut, Wisconsin
Relatives:	Mrs. Oliver Bert, mother, Butternut, Wisconsin Alphonse Bert, uncle, Ashland, Wisconsin Adeline Bert, sister, (Mrs. Robert C. Moser) 552 North 13th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Edward J. Bert, brother, Post Office Box 325, Babylon, Long Island, New York Elmer Bert, brother, 631 West Locust Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin George Bert, brother, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Midaus Bert, uncle, Ashland, Wisconsin "Betty" Bert, daughter, c/o Garrett Tutor, Bayfield, Wisconsin

This girl is described as being rather beautiful to the point of attracting attention, and though a natural blonde is reported to have dyed her hair black. She was last seen in the company of Denning at Riverton, Nebraska, in the early part of May, 1935, and since that time her whereabouts has been unknown.

As a result of her association with Denning, the United States Attorney at Omaha, Nebraska, authorized prosecution against this woman for Harboring and on December 18, 1937, an Information was filed in United States District Court, Hastings, Nebraska Division, charging Evelyn Bert with on or about May 3, 1935, at Riverton, Nebraska having committed the offense of Harboring; that she did harbor and conceal Maurice Denning with full knowledge that at that time and prior thereto, process for his arrest was outstanding in Federal Courts. A non est return was made on the capias on December 20, 1937.

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

**ATTENTION ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

**CUBAN POLICE REQUEST ANY INFORMATION ON BACKGROUND OF MURDERER**

In the City of Havana, Cuba, on March 9, 1939, three packages were found in three different locations containing portions of the body of a young white female. Only the head was missing, and this was found ten months later. Investigation by the police revealed the identity of the victim and also the identity of her murderer, a policeman, whose mistress she had been. He was arrested and confessed to the crime. The authorities at Havana furnished this Bureau with the fingerprints and photograph of the murderer, Rene Hidalgo Ramos, and have urgently requested any information as to his background or personal history - particularly of a criminal nature which may exist in the United States.

A reproduction of the fingerprints of Rene Hidalgo Ramos is set out below:

0		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK	
<b>FOREIGN</b>			
Name	HIDALGO RAMOS, René		
Class.	20 M 1U 100 18		
Ref.	L IT 00		
No.	Color	White	Sex Male
<b>RIGHT HAND</b>			
1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger
5. Little Finger			
<b>LEFT HAND</b>			
6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger
10. Little Finger			
Classified	Assembled	Note Amputations	Prisoner's Signature
Searched	Verified		<i>Rene Hidalgo Ramos</i>
Index Card	Answered		(150/15)
Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously		L. Thumb	R. Thumb
Left Hand			Right Hand



**Photograph of Rene Hidalgo Ramos - Murderer**

There are reconstructed here the facts surrounding the murder of Celia Margarita Mena as reported by the police authorities at Havana, Cuba.

On March 9, 1939, in the city of Havana at three different locations packages were found containing the torso and all members of a human body, with the exception of the head. The body was determined to be that of a young white female, and upon examination it appeared that the dismemberment of the body had been performed by someone acquainted with medicine and surgery. Photographs of the body and fingerprints were distributed throughout the Island as well as being transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., and a few other coastal cities in the United States near the vicinity of Havana, Cuba, for possible identification since the murder occurred during the height of the tourist season and it was believed possible that the deceased might have been an American girl. In addition, according to the authorities, this type of crime was something new in Cuba. No information could be picked up through the fingerprints of the deceased in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or from the other cities in the United States.

For ten months the investigation continued with disheartening results until November 27, 1939, when a skull was found by some children playing in a vineyard of a country house in Batabano, a suburb in the Havana Province, approximately twenty miles from the city. The skull matched perfectly with the body, and the teeth presented particular characteristics. Accordingly, casts and photographs were made and widely publicized. Within a few days a waitress in Batabano reported to police headquarters in Havana that she could positively identify the teeth as having belonged to Celia Margarita Mena, who, she stated, had lived in Havana, Cuba, with a police officer named Rene Hidalgo Ramos.

It was known to the police that the Mena girl had been living with Ramos as his mistress in Havana for a period of approximately ten years, and it was further ascertained that although she was from a family of poor circumstances, her parents were regarded as honest people and very well esteemed in the country location where they made their living as laborers.

In view of the identification made by the waitress, Ramos was questioned and stated that he had not seen Celia for a long time; that she had left him and he knew nothing of her whereabouts at the time he was questioned. He did not appear to be perturbed about the questioning.

In view of the denials of Ramos, the police contacted the parents of Celia who lived on a small isolated farm. Upon being advised of the circumstances of the visit of the police and being presented with the photographs of the teeth, the parents positively identified them as having been those of their daughter. The parents had not heard from Celia since prior to March, 1939. However, they did receive a letter in March of that year from Rene Hidalgo Ramos stating that Celia was expecting a baby and was feeling very happy about it; further, that a few days later he wrote another letter stating that their daughter was unable to write because she was not feeling well. Fortunately the letters had been preserved and were turned over to the Havana police to be used as evidence.

The police reinterviewed Ramos and confronted him with the evidence that had been collected, at which time he confessed having killed Celia. However, he offered the explanation that he had killed her accidentally during an argument and when he realized that she was dead, he immediately decapitated her in the hope that her body would never be found. He stated that he did not report the matter to the police nor give himself up, because he felt that nobody would believe that her death had been an accident.

The police advised that after a careful examination of the victim's body there was sufficient technical evidence to show that the victim was decapitated while still alive. In addition, witnesses were discovered to testify as to screams heard on the day that the murder was committed in the apartment where Ramos and Celia lived. The police have advised that additional identification of the body was made through blood and sweat types, hair, and fingerprints. Also it was discovered that Ramos had worked as a boarding pupil in a hospital for some time.

If any information is available relative to the personal or criminal history of this individual, please forward it to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

## CRIME PREVENTION

### DENVER, COLORADO, JUNIOR POLICE BAND

Many Police Departments throughout the country have taken it upon themselves in recent years to sponsor youth organizations and activities.\* Some have opened Crime Prevention Bureaus, others have fostered youth programs and, in so doing, have by indirect means sponsored a crime prevention movement among American youths.

Sergeant Walter T. Heath of the Denver Police Department has advised the FBI that the citizens of Denver, Colorado, are well pleased with the results which have been accomplished by the Denver Junior Police Band Association, Incorporated. Sergeant Heath, who is the Director and Chief Supervisor of the organization, has furnished interesting background data showing its origin, its purposes, and its accomplishments.

During the past year this band has given an average of two performances per week and on one occasion the band gave a concert at the Denver City Municipal Band Shed, which was attended by 5,000 persons.

The Denver Junior Police Band Association is a non-profit organization which was chartered on June 28, 1937, and, according to the data in hand, was made possible through the cooperation of William E. Gunther, Manager of Safety at Denver, Colorado. It was organized by police officers of the City and County of Denver for boys between the ages of seven and sixteen years.

It teaches boys to respect the law, who makes the law, the reasons for laws, the duties of a law enforcement officer, and inculcates into the minds of boys a desire to look upon a law enforcement officer as their friend in time of trouble.

Since its beginning in 1937, over 500 boys have come under the supervision of those sponsoring the organization and there are now over 200 good substantial members.

Members of the Police Department contribute \$50.00 per month toward the salary of the Director of its two bands, who must be a competent professional musician, capable of playing each instrument in the band.

Once each year a picnic is given and a charge of ten cents is made. The admission charge goes into a fund to be loaned to worthy boys for the purchase of a uniform, band instrument or music lessons, with the understanding that the borrower will do his best to repay the loan. The uniform is identical with the Denver Police Department uniform, except for the badge.

\* See previous article entitled "The Juvenile Program as Sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D. C." Volume 8, Number 1.

Through athletics of all sorts, glee clubs, drill teams and music, a boy is given an opportunity to choose whichever activity appeals to him.

Meetings are held once each month. Officers are elected and required to take an oath of office which is administered by a duly qualified and acting Judge of one of the Courts.

Members have their own Council to which reports of infractions of rules and regulations by members or reports of bad conduct are made. This Council tries all such cases and metes out sentences.

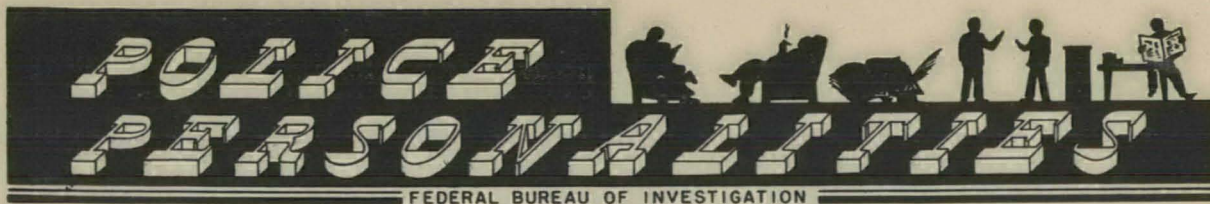
After a member is 16 years of age he is retired, if in good standing, to the alumni membership and then is given the authority to act in the capacity of instructor.

An interesting side light on one phase of the activities of the organization was given by Sergeant Heath who stated that he had placed 35 of the members as paper carriers for a local newspaper, and, in checking on the boys recently, he found that each of them had a large paper route, each had a bicycle paid for, and each had more than \$100.00 in the bank.

The membership is not limited to any race, creed, or color but is open to every young boy in the City of Denver between the ages of seven and sixteen.

There is shown below a photograph of the Denver Junior Police Band.





#### CALIFORNIA

Mr. Carl Vonn is temporary Chief of Police of the El Monte, California, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Gene B. Woods.

Mr. Melvin F. Flohr, formerly Chief of Police at Healdsburg, California, is now Chief of Police of the Santa Rosa, California, Police Department.

#### COLORADO

Mr. Harry T. Jones, Undersheriff, Las Animas County, Trinidad, Colorado, was killed in an automobile accident while engaged on official duties.

#### FLORIDA

Mr. Douglass B. Pearson has assumed the duties of Sheriff of Sarasota County, Sarasota, Florida.

#### GEORGIA

Mr. J. L. Shepherd has been appointed Chief of Police at Social Circle, Georgia, succeeding the late C. W. Butler.

#### KANSAS

Mr. Blanchard Bolander has succeeded Mr. T. L. Hogan as Chief of Police at Parsons, Kansas.

#### LOUISIANA

Mr. E. D. Tucker has been appointed Chief of Police at Ponchartroula, Louisiana, succeeding Mr. O. Anglade.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Frank O'Callahan has retired, at the age of 70, as Chief of Police at Chicopee, Massachusetts.

## MISSISSIPPI

Mr. John F. Barrett is now the Chief of Police at Aberdeen, Mississippi.

Mr. Eugene Haney has been appointed Chief of Police at Oxford, Mississippi, to succeed Mr. Sam Keel.

## OHIO

Mr. Clifford Courtney has succeeded Mr. J. H. Kimberley as Chief of Police at Zanesville, Ohio.

## OKLAHOMA

Mr. Carl Niblack has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Muskogee, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. V. S. Cannon.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. George J. Feeney recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Chester, Pennsylvania, succeeding Mr. Harry Robinson.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. L. J. Campbell has been appointed Chief of Police at Columbia, South Carolina, to succeed Mr. W. H. Rawlinson.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Ray Joachim is now Chief of Police at Artas, South Dakota.

Mr. Harvey R. Huntley has been appointed Chief of Police at Huron, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. Jake Nelson.

## VERMONT

Mr. Francis J. Cone recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Bennington, Vermont.

Mr. James Scarey has been appointed Chief of Police at Manchester, Vermont.

## VIRGINIA

Mr. James Ingoldsby has returned to his former position as Chief of Police at Bristol, Virginia, succeeding Mr. O. B. Coffey. Chief Ingoldsby resigned as Chief of the Bristol Department on November 1, 1939 to become Assistant Radio Technician with the Virginia State Police. He resigned this position on May 1, 1940 to return to his former post of duty.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	O'Connor, H. T.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Vincent, J. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Richmond, E. L.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Murphy, W. A.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U. S. Post Office & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Guerin, R. A.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Abbatechio, R. J.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	962	213 Federal
Savannah, Georgia	Clegg, J. E.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Drayton, S. J.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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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)

NATIONAL 5303  
NATIONAL 7117

**WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .**



**Maurice Denning, with aliases**

**Evelyn Bert, with aliases**

**for**

**Bank Robbery - Harboring**

Detailed descriptive data on these  
individuals appear on pages 40, 41, 42 and 43.

