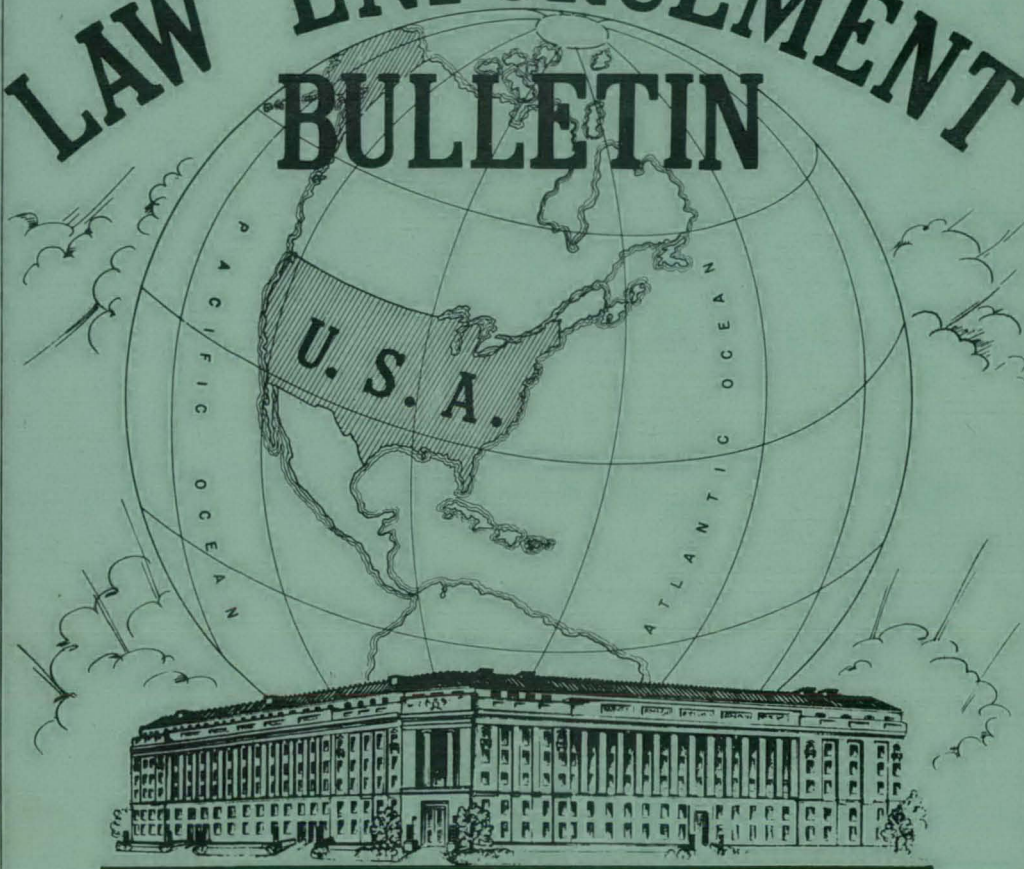


# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 12

DEC. 1, 1939



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.



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LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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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.**

Eradicating lawlessness in its various aspects has in the past, is now, and will always be the primary purpose of law enforcement. However, there have devolved upon our profession many new and diversified duties. These added responsibilities, which today rest heavily upon the shoulders of every law enforcement officer in America, have come about as a result of the splendid record attained by the profession in carrying out its primary duties.

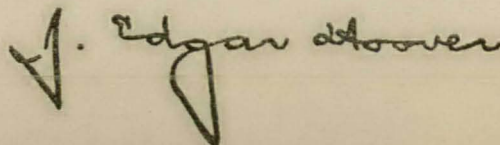
CRIME PREVENTION is now universally recognized as a major objective of a modern law enforcement organization. The curbing of juvenile delinquency is of prime importance in any crime prevention program. Teaching youth through Boys' Clubs the proper creed of living and the sportsmanship of life is receiving increasing attention in large police agencies. Teaching children to respect and admire rather than fear and dislike officers is constantly gaining impetus and will serve immeasurably to instill into pliant young minds the desire to be upright and honorable, rather than delinquent and dishonorable.

SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAY is today of importance to practically everyone. Safety education is increasingly a greater responsibility of our profession. Marked progress has been made in this field in recent years.

POLICE TRAINING to bring police officers the most up-to-date methods of scientific crime detection is vitally necessary to our future progress.

Thus - we stand in a new light. We are no longer merely officers of the law - we are teachers. Our profession is advancing. The steady glare of public opinion is focused upon us. The execution of each new duty imposed will be followed closely by the taxpayers, and officials imposing such duties. It is not only every officer's duty, but it is his moral obligation to the profession as a whole to fulfill each new task with enthusiasm, zeal and discretion so that law enforcement will continue to march forever forward.

As we stand in the sunset of another year, let us stop only for a moment to review our past accomplishments, then turn our eyes immediately to the dawn of a new and greater year.



Director



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



## THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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



## LAW ENFORCEMENT IN A CRISIS

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,

Address delivered before the Annual New York Herald-Tribune Forum,

New York City, on October 24, 1939

Of supreme importance at the moment is the necessity of protecting all phases of American life and traditions. Every nation's history is marked by periods of unusual stress. At this time, when the ominous clouds of strife hang heavy over distant lands, the thunder of their wars awakens us to the possibility of threats to our own America. There has never before been the need that now exists to seek the truth and to recognize the facts as they are. While other peoples are regimented and assembled to hear the pronouncements of Government, we gather to seek the truth without the crushing hand of dictatorships directing our deliberations, or determining in advance what shall or shall not be said.

Upon us of this generation has fallen the responsibility to defend the cherished principles of Americanism. There are times, to be sure, when the cost of peace is too great to endure. No price in peace or war, however, can be put upon our American Heritage. Its maintenance means the preservation of life and liberty itself. The internal security of a peaceful Nation today is at stake.

As in the days of the early pioneers, the call goes out to the enlightened and courageous spirit of American womanhood to enlist her intelligent aid in the solution of our present day problems. The home still remains supreme as the basis of our social order. The very forces that attack the home attack the Nation, which is the aggregate of all our homes.

The American home - presided over by you women of America - holds the key to many of our most perplexing problems. In preserving the security of the home, we safeguard the security of the Nation. The time has come to erect defensive walls to protect our homes and our body politic from the insidious and malignant germs of foreign isms and the subversive forces of lawlessness. That is the task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and American law enforcement, aided by every loyal American citizen.

We must unite to resist the insidious propaganda designed to foment unrest and bring about the destruction of our national ideals. There was a time when America was proudly known as a melting pot, in which all peoples living within our shores were fused into truly American citizens, whose hearts and minds were wholly centered upon the future of this land. These citizens in turn were guaranteed all the benefits, the securities and the opportunities that the Revolutionary Patriots fought and died for, in winning our highly prized independence. In recent years, something has happened to that melting pot. It is unfortunate but true that there has come into being a sub-surface element, shifty, malicious and dishonest, which with wanton effrontery seeks to turn a great melting pot into a catch-all for the things that could never fuse with our ideals.



Our generation has had greater advantages, even in the depths of our depression, than were ever known by those whose alien ways of living, whose foreign isms have slowly but gradually filtered into our land. Despite the freedom, the liberties and the opportunities guaranteed to all within our midst, there are those who have betrayed America by chiseling at the foundations of this great edifice of freedom. The foes within our gates, like termites, have sought by every scheming means to inculcate their alien ideas into our social order, fouling our cradle of liberty.

There is no place in our land for the pinkish "fellow traveler," for the regimentor, or the blustering type of martinet who, steeped in the bloody handed egotism of gangster conquest, seeks to make us all goose step and salute before him. This is a time when we must think straight and not be misled by the exotic and Utopian pratings of those whose allegiance is pledged abroad.

A good citizen must be on guard against subversion in all its forms. Call it Communism, Fascism, or what you will - it is un-American. Our patriotism can best be judged by our diligence in protecting American ideals from the rapists of justice and common decency. To stem the insidious machinations of such enemies, to thwart their plans, to preserve our traditions and ideals, is a sacred and supreme task. Here is a battle between priceless God-fearing principles on the one hand and pagan ideals and godlessness on the other. Principles and not men must prevail. Democracy is totally alien in deed and thought to the tactics of ruthless racketeering dictators. Yet that is what these festering foreign isms stand for, while they insult our intelligence and blaspheme Americanism by calling Communism "Twentieth Century Democracy." What a travesty!

Evil forces in America today seek to undermine law and order. Naturally, these forces do not operate in the open. Evil does not seek the light. It assumes the garments; it adopts the slogans; it hides behind the Banners of Democracy. These evil, subversive forces menace freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom to worship in every village, town and city in the land. And they go farther, in actually seeking to move into position where they might cripple the vital instruments of our national defense through sabotage.

Fortunate indeed is the rising tide of patriotism on the part of so many of our citizens. It is indeed heartening to those of us in the FBI and American law enforcement, who are charged with the duty of protecting American people, not only from the onslaughts of criminals, but from the devious machinations of those who reflect in their pernicious activities the desires of enemy modes of thought and action. This battle cannot be successfully waged until our citizens recognize the dangers that confront us.

Every hour of the day must be devoted to the support of law and order. Dedication to this effort is true Americanism. You can help by being ever alert in order that any suspected act of sabotage, espionage, or neutrality violation, designed to undermine internal defense, can be called to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Every sincere and earnest American should consider himself an integral part of law and order in this war against the enemies of democracy. This cooperation should be limited, however, to passing on to the proper officials all questionable facts or rumors which may come one's way. But our efforts must not develop into a witch hunt. Bands of vigilantes, no matter in what manner they act, or what high ideals they may proclaim, are un-American, unpatriotic, and subversive of the very things the Nation now has the most need of preserving. To successfully cope with the spy demands intelligence, good judgment and above all, justice and calmness in meeting every situation.

The present task of law enforcement - the battle against alien-minded mongrels and against criminals - is of the same kind and type. A law-abiding nation is a peaceful nation. Only a law-abiding nation can survive. The FBI is receiving complaints of espionage, sabotage, and neutrality violations at the rate of approximately 214 a day. In addition, every twenty-four hours 4,000 major crimes are committed in these United States. Every twenty-four hours there are committed in our land an average of 33 murders, 160 robberies, 800 burglaries, 2,200 larcenies, and 120 aggravated assaults. This does not include the 36,000 lesser infractions that occur daily.

An immense threat lies in America's crime army of 4,750,000 persons who have exhibited their lawlessness. It cannot be denied that a certain lack of patriotism exists in the craven make-up of anyone who deliberately and maliciously violates our laws. Spydom, you can be sure, will find the ranks of lawlessness fertile groups for recruiting traitors and Benedict Arnolds. To the lawless, America means only a place in which to rob, to thief, to destroy and plunder. Therefore, in these troubled days, when you strengthen the hand of law enforcement, you add power to the muscles of liberty, and safeguard our greatest bulwark of peace, the barricades of neutrality.

I am happy to advise you today that every possible precaution is being taken to prepare us to meet any emergency which may arise. The foundations have been laid; the walls have been erected. Trained and competent men of law enforcement spot the land. America's "West Point of Law Enforcement," the FBI National Police Academy, has already graduated a national faculty of over 400 police instructors. Competent and highly trained, these representatives of law enforcement are located in every State of the Union.

They constitute a reserve force for the FBI. Beyond that, most of them are engaged in police training in their home communities. They are the men upon whom our people can justly depend for protection. Unfortunately, the citizens in some communities have not been fully alert to the availability of these men, otherwise some of them would not have been the victims of petty jealousies and corrupt political machinations, which have prevented them from initiating local police training programs so necessary for improved scientific crime detection and our internal defense. The duties which law enforcement now must assume are such that these officers



must have the support of all civic-spirited citizens in order that once and for all this great body of public servants may be freed from the stifling influences of greedy and corrupt political domination.

Our national defense demands well-equipped and well-trained Army and Naval forces. Our internal security demands the best in law enforcement, with adequate facilities and equipment manned by public servants of the highest degree of character and intelligence. And greater yet, these men of law enforcement must be backed by an unflinching bulwark of determined citizens consecrated to holding high the banners of law and order.

Every father and mother in the land must train their children in decency, honesty and the sacredness of citizenship. There must be a reaffirmation of the sanctity of the home and greater diligence in the discharge of family responsibility. There must be re-established in American youth a respect for lawful authority and truly American traditions. This must be done in the home which still controls the educational system in our democratic order. We need a re-dedication of old-fashioned discipline and less experimentation with unsound theories and unholy philosophies.

The fact that some Americans lack moral fortitude does not mean that the Church has failed; on the contrary, it has not been given a chance. What we need today is a return to the principles of decency, and honesty, and charity among men. What we need is an inculcation of the immortal lessons of the Ten Commandments, and The Sermon on the Mount, in the hearts and minds of all Americans. This is the surest antidote to stem the rising tide of lawlessness. It is indeed a national disgrace that 12% of all murderers, 29% of all robbers, 33% of all thieves, 46% of all burglars and 54% of all automobile thieves are under voting age.

In solving the crime problem and in insuring internal defense, there can be no greater motivating force than the women of America who can demand and insist that the profession of law enforcement be placed upon a high plane of efficiency, honesty and integrity in every community in America, free from the lecherous barnacles of venal politics. This would accelerate public consciousness to meet the crisis of today, embodying as it does a conflict between Americanism and alien ways of thinking and living, which threaten our peace, and security, and everything basically American.

Let us resolve, here and now, to enlist our time, our energy, our spirit, and our prayers in the preservation of Our American Heritage. Let America defend itself first from within! No American could have a greater ambition than the consummation of this worthy task. It would spell doom to the spies and termites within our midst.

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## THE NATIONAL UNIDENTIFIED AMMUNITION SPECIMENS FILE

### Additional Data

Unsolved cases are bugbears to any investigative agency and unsolved murders and shootings are certainly no exception. However, in most offenses involving the use of firearms, the investigator has physical evidence in the form of bullets or cartridge cases which, if properly used, can be of great assistance to him and may directly lead to the solution of the crime. One valuable aid to such an investigation is the National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File maintained in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This file has already been discussed in an article appearing in the July, 1939 issue of this Bulletin and the present article is to further acquaint law enforcement officers with the service offered to them by the maintenance of this file.



Photograph of the National Unidentified  
Ammunition Specimens File  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.



It is a well recognized fact that the science of firearms identification has, on innumerable occasions, been of inestimable value to the law enforcement profession. Frequently, a single bullet or cartridge case constitutes the only clue of a crime and around this solitary piece of evidence a whole investigation must be centered. The scientific accuracy and certainty of firearms identification often makes it possible, with only a single piece of evidence, to definitely and conclusively reach the solution of a crime.

The firearms experts in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can often be of assistance in the investigation of such cases. In examining a submitted bullet, they can usually determine not only the calibre and type of weapon from which it was fired, but frequently can furnish the contributor with the name and model of the gun used and the name of the company which manufactured the bullet.

As a natural culmination of such an examination, the bullet or cartridge case can be retained in the Technical Laboratory and placed in the National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File.<sup>1</sup> This file contains firearms evidence recovered at the scenes of various unsolved crimes in all parts of the country. Specimens maintained in this file are subjected to three different types of examination:

1. They are constantly being compared with test specimens taken from every gun received in the Laboratory for examination. Thus, a weapon confiscated in some minor offense in one part of the country may be identified as the weapon which fired evidence recovered by another law enforcement agency in the investigation of an unsolved crime. In this manner, the Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File would be the direct means of linking an unsuspected criminal with an unsolved crime.
2. In addition to the comparison with test specimens, the evidence maintained in the file is also compared with all evidence bullets and cartridge cases submitted to the Laboratory for examination. In this way it is possible to definitely link together two apparently unconnected crimes and thus combine the investigative efforts of two departments.
3. The firearms evidence in the file, in addition to the examinations described above, is always available for any special examinations and comparisons requested by the contributor. Accordingly, when firearms are recovered during

1. See Page 21 of the July, 1939, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



the investigation, they can be expressed to the FBI for comparison with the evidence previously submitted.

The bullets and cartridge cases in the National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File are classified and filed according to calibre and type markings. For example, the rifling of gun barrels marks bullets so that it is possible to segregate them according to general characteristics such as calibre, direction of twist and number and width of the lands and grooves. This classification brings into one group all specimens which were fired in weapons having the same rifling specifications and considerably lessens the number of comparisons necessary.

No suitable method for the classification of the individual characteristics - those accidental microscopic markings on which identifications are based - has come to the attention of this Bureau, nor does such a system appear to be necessary at this time. On numerous occasions, it has been suggested to the Bureau by both private citizens and persons engaged in the law enforcement profession, that manufacturers of firearms be required to fire test shots from all guns made by them. The suggestion is that these test specimens be retained in a classified file and that firearms specimens recovered in the investigation of criminal activities be forwarded to the Bureau for comparison. In this manner, it is suggested, the serial number of the gun which fired the specimens could be ascertained and the crime quickly solved.

This suggestion infers that the accidental and general characteristics of the thousands upon thousands of ammunition specimens necessary to make up such a file, could be classified in a manner similar to fingerprints. This is not true because there is no arbitrary starting point for the classification of the surface markings on a bullet, as is the case with the delta and the core of the fingerprint. Even if there was developed a suitable classification which would permit the representation of a bullet surface by a formula, it would not necessarily solve the problem.

All of the suggested methods of classification submitted to the Bureau have been based on the false premise that, once classified, the markings on any bullet fired from a particular gun, would always be the same and thus have the same classification. This, however, is not always true. The principal obstacle precluding the adoption of a system is the fact that the individual characteristics change. Therefore, the obliteration, replacement or addition of a single accidental scratch could completely change the classification and give rise to error.

The individual characteristics do change because of rust, corrosion and the normal wear from shooting. Hence, the rapidity of change varies considerably depending upon a number of conditions such as the type of ammunition, the amount of firing and the care given the weapon. A tremendous change in microscopic markings would be necessary to prevent the identification of one bullet with another from the same weapon by visual



examination and normally would require hundreds of shots to accomplish this change. One shot, however, could completely change the classification of the markings. It is for this reason that the specimens of unidentified ammunition maintained in the Technical Laboratory are classified only with regard to their general characteristics.

Until recently, the Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File was intended chiefly as an aid to the Special Agents of the Bureau in their investigations of Federal violations. During its existence the file has continually proven its worth and the Bureau now desires to make this service available to all law enforcement officers.

An interesting illustration of the value of the file was had during the investigation leading to the apprehension of the notorious Brady gang. In June, 1937, a bank at Greensville, Ohio, was robbed by three men who escaped in a Chevrolet Sedan which they later set on fire and abandoned in Lebanon, Ohio. When the car was located, two .30 calibre cartridge cases were found on the floor. These cartridge cases were forwarded to the FBI Technical Laboratory where they were examined and placed in the Laboratory's Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File. Sometime later three guns were recovered by the Baltimore, Maryland, Police Department after the escape of the Brady gang from their Baltimore hideout. These guns were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, test specimens were fired and the customary comparison with all specimens in the unidentified file conducted. As a result of this comparison, it was found that the guns recovered in Baltimore had fired the cartridge cases found in Ohio. This identification served to definitely link the Brady gang with the robbery of the Ohio bank.

The success of the National Unidentified Ammunition Specimens File in such instances has warranted its continued existence and the services of this file are now available to all law enforcement agencies. Fired bullets and cartridge cases may be forwarded to the Bureau in Washington, marked for the attention of the Technical Laboratory. Guns to be examined are usually best shipped by express.

In the event an identification is made in this file, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will endeavor to make available for testimony the firearms expert who made the examination. This service, as are all Technical Laboratory services, is without cost to the contributor.

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## MISSING PERSON NOTICES

Since the inauguration of the missing persons file in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1933 its popularity has grown tremendously, as evidenced by incoming communications and requests which have increased in number from a few monthly to several hundred over a like period.

This increase in the volume of work has necessitated the formulation of strict rules and limitations with reference to the posting of missing person notices in the files of the Identification Division. In accordance with the foregoing, certain policies with regard thereto have been adopted and are set forth as follows:

Missing person notices are posted only for those individuals who come within the degree of relationship as outlined in the following paragraphs and who have been missing for a period of not more than seven years next preceding the date of the request.

(1) These notices are posted for all relatives of individuals who are reported to have disappeared, regardless of the degree of relationship by consanguinity or affinity to the requesting person.

(2) Missing person notices are also posted for duly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies.

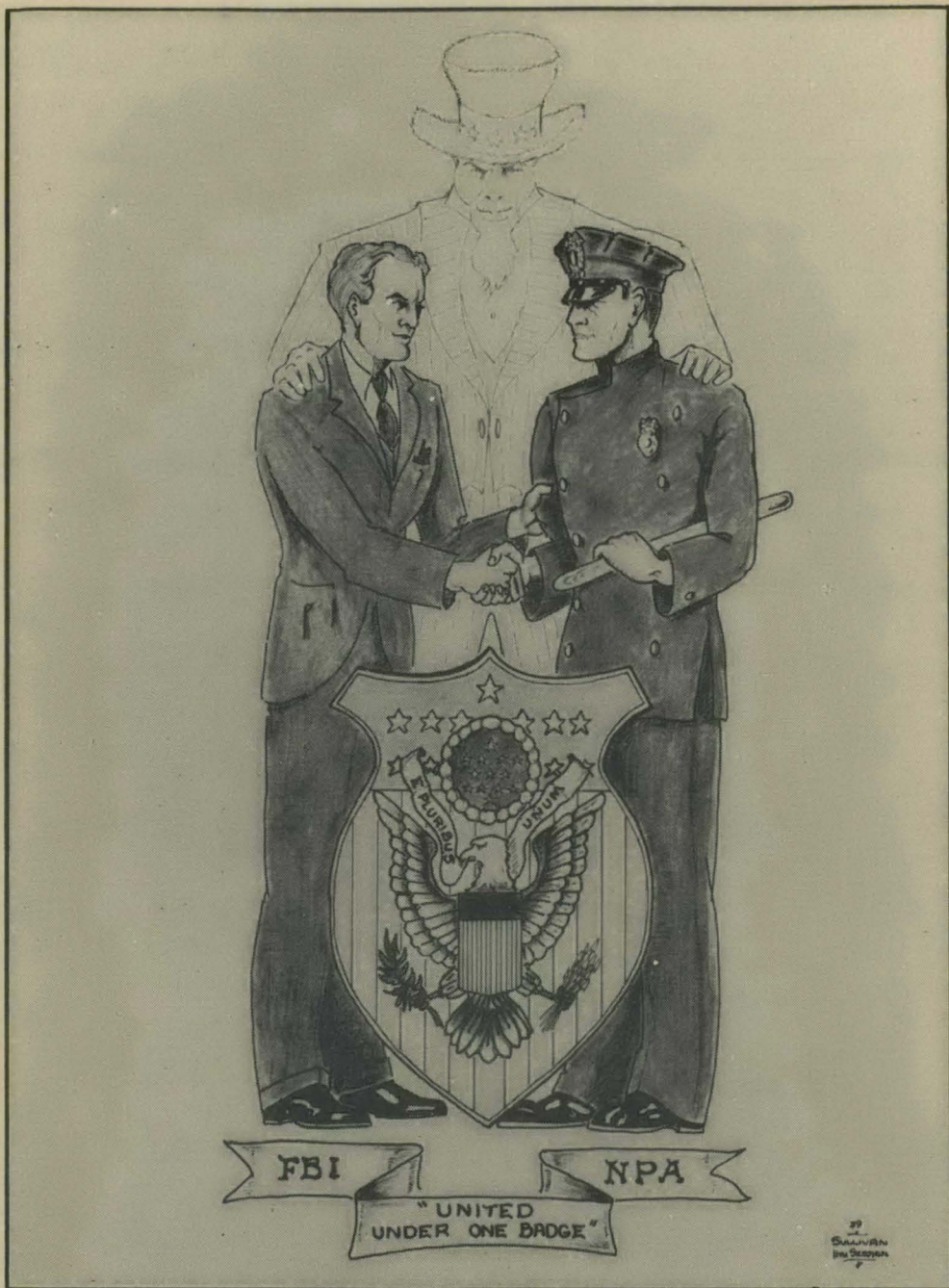
(3) In the event that an individual who desires that a missing person notice be placed is unable to communicate his request to the Bureau because of age or mental or physical infirmity, the request can be made by a representative of such individual.

(4) In all cases where the facts indicate that the missing person and the individual who requests a missing person notice are legally separated or divorced, or that there has been family trouble or discord, missing person notices will not be posted.

(5) Missing person notices are not posted for the location of either parent or both parents at the requests of their children who have been subsequently adopted by other families or whose custody has been determined by the courts.

The cancellation of these notices is brought about by the receipt of information that the missing person has been successfully contacted or located; or in instances where a reply from the Bureau to the contributor or individual who made the request has been returned unclaimed; or when the correspondent has been advised on at least two occasions to contact the current contributor of a fingerprint card and should have advised the Bureau of the results of that contact but failed to do so.



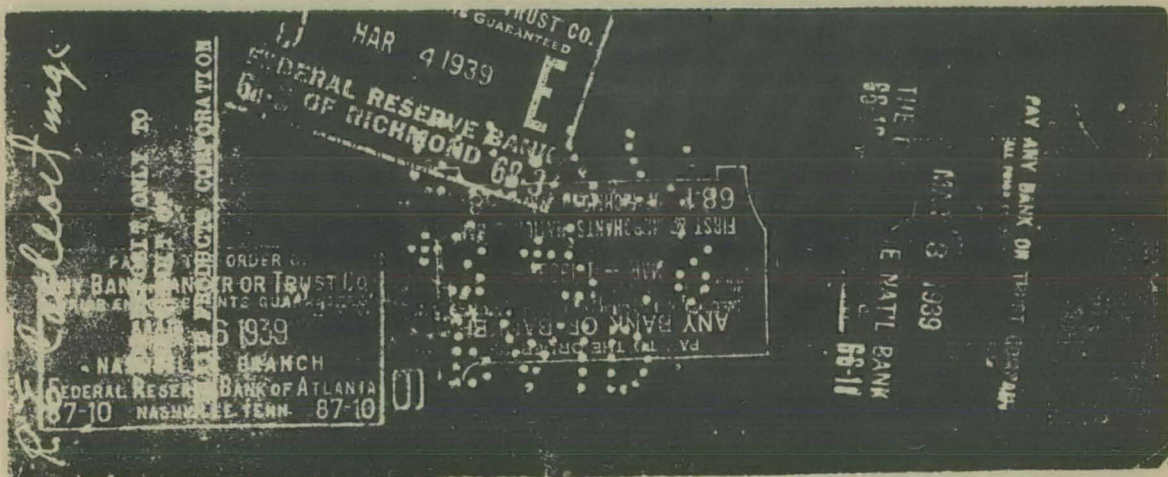


Mr. Joseph W. Sullivan, FBI National Police Academy Associate, has done an excellent piece of work in drawing representative figures of a Bureau Special Agent and a National Police Academy Graduate clasping hands in a bond of better understanding and sincere friendship while the mythical "Uncle Sam" hovers in the background approvingly with a hand of cooperation upon each of the officers' shoulders.



**CHIEF STANHOPE LINEBERRY,\***  
**FBI NPA GRADUATE,**  
 Chief of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Police Department,  
**SOLVES CHECK SWINDLE PERPETRATED BY AN AUDITOR**

The S & W Cafeterias, who have their home office at Charlotte, North Carolina, mailed, during the latter part of December, 1938, a check in the amount of \$226.34 to R. E. Cathcart, Manager of the S & W Cafeteria at Knoxville, Tennessee. (Exhibit 1 below is a facsimile of this check.)



**Exhibit 1**

This check, Number 22843, was drawn on the Hamilton National Bank at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was negotiated at that bank by Mr. Cathcart on the last of December, 1938.

The check was returned to the S & W Cafeterias at Charlotte, and was included in their statement for the month of December, 1938. In the

\*At the time Chief Lineberry investigated this case he was Captain of Detectives, Charlotte, N. C. Police Department. (See Personals, page 35.)



March statement of 1939, this amount again appeared, and when the check was found, it was discovered that the date had been changed from December, 1938, to February 28, 1939, and on the reverse side of the check was typed "For deposit only to the credit of Dixie Products Corporation." The second negotiation of this check had been through the Charlotte National Bank at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Obviously, the check had not been canceled or perforated on its first negotiation, and it had fallen into the hands of some person who had cashed it the second time. A check at the Charlotte National Bank revealed the fact that the Dixie Products Corporation had opened an account at that bank on March 3, 1939, by a person who signed J. D. Alexander. Investigation at Charlotte revealed this corporation to be non-existent. The account in the name of Dixie Products Corporation had been drawn on on three occasions. On March 8, 1939, check Number 1, (Exhibit 2), had been cashed in the sum of \$100.00. On March 17, 1939, check Number 2, (Exhibit 3), had been negotiated in the amount of \$75.00, and, on March 30, 1939, check Number 3, (Exhibit 4), had been cashed in the amount of \$45.00. This made a total of \$220.00 drawn on the original amount of \$226.34.

66-18

## The Charlotte National Bank

CHARLOTTE, N.C.      March 8th 19 39      No. 1.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF      CASH      \$100.00

One hundred & 00 / 100      DOLLARS

DIXIE PRODUCTS CORPORATION

By *J. D. Alexander*

Exhibit 2

66-18

## The Charlotte National Bank

CHARLOTTE, N.C.      19 39      No. 2

PAY TO THE ORDER OF      \$75.00

Seventy five / 100      DOLLARS

Dixie Prod. Corp.

By *J. D. Alexander*

Exhibit 3



66-18

# The Charlotte National Bank

Charlotte, N.C.      March 30      19 39      No. 3

PAY TO THE ORDER OF      CASH      \$ 45.00

FORTY - FIVE & 00 / 100 - - - - - DOLLARS

DIXIE PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
By *J. B. Alexander*

### Exhibit 4

Investigation at the Charlotte National Bank revealed that a man of average description had conducted the transaction in relation to the Dixie Products Corporation, and had left no address at the bank, stating at that time that this corporation was a newly formed one and as yet had established no business address. The subject in this case had further advised that R. E. Cathcart was a friend of his and was putting this amount of money in the business.

At this Bank, Chief Lineberry secured the original card signed by J. B. Alexander (See Exhibit 5, Page 16) when he opened the account, as well as the three checks drawn on this account. (See Exhibits 2 and 3, Page 14 and Exhibit 4, above). At the offices of the S & W Cafeteria Company, Chief Lineberry secured handwriting specimens of all those persons who might have had access to the original check, and after making a comparison of these signatures, concluded that none of these persons had opened the account at the Charlotte National Bank, and that none of them had signed the three checks passed there.

Chief Lineberry again contacted the S & W Cafeteria for any other persons who might possibly have had access to the check, and at that time was informed that at about the time when instant check was returned, the books of the Cafeteria had been audited by a nationally prominent firm of auditors, and that two auditors from this firm had conducted the audit, but that in view of the fact that this auditing firm was of such prominence, it was not considered possible that either of these two auditors might have perpetrated instant offense.

Chief Lineberry, however, contacted the auditing firm and at that place secured the original applications of the two auditors who had examined the books of the S & W Cafeteria. The handwriting contained on the application, V. R. Allison, was compared with the handwriting on the deposit card and the three checks which were secured from the Charlotte National Bank, and an identification was effected. It was also learned that



V. R. Allison was presently employed by a tea company at Charlotte, and the cooperation of the manager at that place was secured.

Under the guise of desiring photographs of all employees for a scrap-book, the manager of the tea company secured the photograph of V. R. Allison, and when it was displayed at the Charlotte National Bank, it was identified as being the picture of the man who had opened the account. V. R. Allison was then taken to the police station for questioning and he repeatedly denied being the perpetrator of instant offense. Handwriting specimens were secured from him and it was noted that when writing a capital "A" he would use an Old English style and that when not concentrating on this, his "A's" were formed in a Spencerian style.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES FOR THE CHARLOTTE NATIONAL BANK CHARLOTTE, N. C.	Dixie Products Corp., <small>NAME OF CORPORATION</small>
	Charlotte, N. C. <i>Dixie Products Corp.,</i>
	<small>SIGNATURES WITH TITLES OF OFFICERS</small> <i>J. B. Alexander</i>
	HOLD STATEMENT
	DATE <i>MAR 2 - 1939</i>
	REMARKS

Exhibit 5--Bank Signature Card executed by V. R. Allison.

*V. R. Allison*  
*S.W. Cafeteria*  
*J. B. Alexander*  
*Dixie Products Corporation*  
*By J. B. Alexander -*  
*J. B. Alexander.*  
*J. B. Alexander*  
*J. B. Alexander*

Exhibit 6--Specimens of Allison's handwriting.



After securing some handwriting specimens, Chief Lineberry confronted Allison with the similarity of the writing, as well as the fact that his picture had been identified at the bank; whereupon, Allison executed a signed statement in which he admitted being the sole perpetrator of this offense. After executing this confession, Allison commended Chief Lineberry for a splendid piece of detective work.

V. R. Allison

V. R. Allison

V. R. Allison

Jewel Tea Company

Dixie Products Corporation

V. R. Allison

Albemarle N.C.

Albemarle N.C.

Allison Apartments

~~At~~ Alexander

J. B. Alexander

Alexander

Albemarle

Exhibit 7--Additional handwriting specimens obtained from Allison.

At the present time no formal charge has been filed against Allison, it being felt by the auditing firm that their reputation might suffer if he is prosecuted, and it appears that the matter may be settled without criminal trial. Chief Lineberry, however, feels that the entire solution of this case rested upon the knowledge of handwriting comparison which he had learned while attending the FBI National Police Academy.



## STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

A SAMPLE OF AN EXAMINATION PAPER ENTITLED  
"CONFESSIONS -- SEARCH AND SEIZURE"\*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

RANK \_\_\_\_\_ DIST. \_\_\_\_\_ CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

Below are statements. Some are true and others are false. If a statement is true, put a circle around the letter "T". If false, put a circle around the letter "F".

1. An officer must have probable cause to stop a driver of a motor vehicle for the purpose of questioning him.....T F
2. If the reason for the arrest is not evident, a person is under no obligation to submit to an arrest unless he is informed of the reason for such arrest.....T F
3. The probable cause for an arrest may include the description of someone listed on the Daily Bulletin as being wanted on a felony charge.....T F
4. A defendant in a criminal case can be compelled to be a witness against himself.....T F
5. Confessions obtained through promises of consideration or leniency are admissible as evidence.....T F
6. If an arrest is unlawful, the subsequent search of the arrested person is also unlawful.....T F
7. Requiring an arrested person to surrender articles of his clothing for comparison or evidence, against his will, constitutes an unreasonable search and seizure.....T F
8. A police officer has the authority to inspect premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor, without a search warrant and without the consent of the licensee.....T F
9. An officer need not have probable cause to arrest a person on suspicion of having committed a felony.....T F

\*This article is the sixth in a series presenting in detail the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. Subsequent issues of this Bulletin will carry further recommendations.



10. If an officer arrests a person on a misdemeanor charge, and upon searching him the officer finds evidence, the possession of which is an additional violation, the arrested person should not be charged with both offenses.....T F
11. Consent to search a particular premise can sometimes be implied by the actions of the tenant or occupant.....T F
12. The Constitution of the United States prohibits all searches of automobiles without a search warrant.....T F
13. A search warrant can be obtained upon sufficient probable cause even though the name of the keeper of the establishment involved is not known.....T F
14. An officer making a lawful arrest has authority to search his prisoner, even against the prisoner's will.....T F
15. In making application for a search warrant, a mere belief that gambling exists or that a particular place is a house of ill fame is sufficient.....T F
16. If an officer has reasonable ground, from the evidence of his senses, to believe a misdemeanor is being committed, even though not in his presence, may make an arrest without a warrant and seize evidence of crime.....T F
17. Involuntary submission by a citizen to acts of an officer in making a search of the citizen's home, without a search warrant, does not constitute consent.....T F
18. All property seized as evidence in the execution of a search warrant, after such property has served its purpose, shall be restored to the person from whom seized.....T F
19. Search without a warrant or consent, of the premises of one not licensed to sell non-intoxicating beverages is lawful.....T F
20. If an officer made a lawful arrest of a person, without a warrant, the officer is also authorized to search the home of such arrested person, without a search warrant and without the consent of such arrested person.....T F
21. An officer has a right to search a motor vehicle without a search warrant after the driver in control and possession of such vehicle has been lawfully arrested.....T F
22. A confession cannot be received in evidence, or even considered by the court, unless there is other and independent evidence which, standing alone, proves every single element of the crime charged.....T F



23. A search that is unlawful when it begins cannot be made lawful by the actual discovery and seizure of important and incriminating evidence of a crime.....T F
24. The protection under the Constitution or Bill of Rights against unreasonable search and seizure applies to a person's room in an apartment or boarding house, or tourist camp.....T F
25. It is lawful, but contrary to department policy, to make arrests without warrants for violations of city ordinances which do not constitute a breach of the peace.....T F
26. A confession obtained through fear, threats, reward or personal violence, is called an \_\_\_\_\_ confession, and is not admissible.
27. After a confession has been obtained, it is absolutely necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ the information contained therein to determine whether a true or false confession has been made.
28. When stolen merchandise or other evidence of crime is found in the room of a prisoner, the officer should, if possible, have the prisoner admit \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ thereof.
29. A state of facts which would lead a man of ordinary caution and prudence to entertain a belief or an honest and strong suspicion of the guilt of a person is known as:
- ( ) Sworn testimony
  - ( ) A confession
  - ( ) Probable cause.
30. A search warrant, upon proper application, is issued by the:
- ( ) Judge of the District Court
  - ( ) District Attorney
  - ( ) Clerk of Courts.
31. The voluntary admission by a person who has committed a crime, declaring or admitting his participation in such crime, is known as:
- ( ) An admission
  - ( ) A confession
  - ( ) A statement.
32. A magistrate or judge, before issuing a valid search warrant on sworn testimony, must determine whether \_\_\_\_\_ exists for the issuance of the warrant.



33. An officer has the right, when armed with a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to, if necessary, break open the doors of the  
establishment to gain entrance.
34. The essential pre-requisite to the issuance of a valid search warrant  
is the taking of \_\_\_\_\_  
from the applicant and witnesses.
35. A statement made by a person admitting or suggesting the inference  
that he has committed or participated in the commission of a crime is  
known as a \_\_\_\_\_  
whereas a statement of fact not necessarily incriminating the accused  
person is known as an \_\_\_\_\_
36. When may an officer search a person without a search warrant?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
37. An officer may make a lawful search of a premises under two circum-  
stances. LIST TWO:  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_
38. List THREE important reasons why a confession should be thoroughly  
checked and verified:  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
39. When may an officer enter a private home without a warrant to make  
an arrest? List THREE:  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
40. A motor vehicle may lawfully be searched by an officer under certain  
circumstances. List FOUR:  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_



41. Chapter 363 of the Wisconsin Statutes lists nine cases of reasons for which a search warrant may be issued on reasonable and probable cause. List SEVEN. To search for and seize:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

42. List eight (8) instances in which an officer may make an arrest without a warrant:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

### NEW SWINDLE RACKET

Chief of Police Don Winsted of Plymouth, Indiana, has informed the FBI of a new swindle racket perpetrated at Plymouth recently. It apparently is a new version of the old "Switch Racket."

A man entered a grocery store and made a purchase of a five cent can of tomato juice. He handed the clerk a ten dollar bill and was given \$9.95 in change. This man then produced an air mail addressed envelope and said that he wanted to send his mother some money. He asked the clerk for a ten dollar bill and she gave him two five dollar bills which he put in the air mail envelope and sealed it. She called his attention to the nine dollars he was about to hand her. He then gave her the envelope to hold while he supposedly stepped out to the curb to get the other dollar.

After a lapse of about ten minutes, during which time the subject did not reappear, the envelope was opened and found to contain nothing but writing paper. The clerk's description of the swindler is as follows: 26 to 28 years of age, 170 to 180 pounds, 5' 11" to 6', black hair combed back slick, brown eyes, fair complexion.



### QUADRUPLETS' FINGERPRINT IMPRESSIONS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT\*

Constantly, law enforcement officers are questioned about the fingerprint impressions of twins, triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets. Many laymen are inclined to believe that the fingerprint impressions of individuals forming such groups are alike. Excellent proof of the fallacy of such theories are the fingerprints of the A-B-C-D Perricone Quadruplets: Arthur, Bernard, Carl and Donald Perricone of Beaumont, Texas.



The above photograph clearly shows the striking resemblance of the Perricone Quadruplets being fingerprinted by Mr. C. L. Bradley, Superintendent of Identification, Beaumont, Texas Police Department. Photographic reproductions of these fingerprints will be found on pages 24 and 25.

\*The photograph and fingerprints of the Perricone Quadruplets of Beaumont, Texas, were furnished to the FBI for publication in this Bulletin through the courtesy of C. L. Bradley, Superintendent of Identification, Beaumont Police Department, Beaumont, Texas.




## PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Name Anthony PERRICONE  
(Please type or print plainly)

Classification 19 M 1 U IIO 7  
2 / U 000

Color White Sex Male Reference \_\_\_\_\_

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
				
19	7	5	15	7
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
				
15	1	15		11

Impressions taken by: C. L. Bradley  
(Signature of individual taking prints)

Note amputations \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Anthony Perricone

☒ Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left Hand		Right Hand	
Left thumb	Right thumb	Left thumb	Right thumb
			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2281











Fingerprints of Anthony Perricone

## PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Name Bernard PERRICONE  
(Please type or print plainly)

Classification 18 M 9 U OIM 8  
2 / U IOI

Color White Sex Male Reference \_\_\_\_\_





RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index finger	3. Middle finger	4. Ring finger	5. Little finger
				
18	13	9	10	8
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index finger	8. Middle finger	9. Ring finger	10. Little finger
				
17	6	11	12	6

Impressions taken by: C. L. Bradley  
(Signature of individual taking prints)

Note amputations \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Bernard Perricone

☒ Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left Hand		Right Hand	
Left thumb	Right thumb	Left thumb	Right thumb
			

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2281

Fingerprints of Bernard Perricone













## PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Name Carl PERRICONE  
(Please type or print plainly)

Classification 150 10 U 000  
L 22 U 001

Color White Sex Male Reference \_\_\_\_\_





RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb 	2. Index finger 	3. Middle finger 	4. Ring finger 	5. Little finger 
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb 	7. Index finger 	8. Middle finger 	9. Ring finger 	10. Little finger 

Impressions taken by: R. L. Bradley  
(Signature of individual taking prints)

Note amputations \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Carl Vincent Perricone

Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left Hand	Left thumb	Right thumb	Right Hand
			











Fingerprints of Carl Perricone

## PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Name Donald PERRICONE  
(Please type or print plainly)

Classification 176 1 U 000 14  
M 1 U 100

Color White Sex Male Reference \_\_\_\_\_





RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb 	2. Index finger 	3. Middle finger 	4. Ring finger 	5. Little finger 
LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb 	7. Index finger 	8. Middle finger 	9. Ring finger 	10. Little finger 

Impressions taken by: R. L. Bradley  
(Signature of individual taking prints)

Note amputations \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: Donald Perricone

Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left Hand	Left thumb	Right thumb	Right Hand
			

Fingerprints of Donald Perricone



WANTED BY THE FBI -- FRANCIS LEON TOWNSEND



Detailed data concerning this fugitive will be found on Pages 27, 28 and 29



## WANTED BY THE FBI -- FRANCIS LEON TOWNSEND

A State Grand Jury at Glenville, Gilmer County, West Virginia, returned an indictment against Francis Leon Townsend on June 16, 1936, charging him with the rape of a thirteen-year-old girl. The offense is alleged to have occurred at Stouts Mills, West Virginia, on April 28, 1936. Shortly after the commission of this offense, Townsend hitchhiked from Glenville, West Virginia, to Buffalo, New York, where he visited in the home of his brother, Grover Townsend, for about two weeks. This visit is alleged to have taken place in May, 1936, and upon leaving the home of his brother nothing further was heard of this fugitive until July, 1936, when he telephoned his brother, Grover, at Buffalo and stated that he was passing through town. On this occasion Grover Townsend assisted the fugitive in securing employment with a motor company in Buffalo, where he worked for approximately four or five days as a car washer. He was discharged from this job for reporting to work in a drunken condition. Townsend is known to be very close to his sister, Mrs. Marie Davenjay, and his brother, Grover Townsend, both of whom it is believed will do all they can to prevent the apprehension of this fugitive.

On March 17, 1937, a Federal Grand Jury for the Northern District of West Virginia, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, returned an indictment charging Francis Leon Townsend with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for rape. A bench warrant was thereafter issued for the arrest of Townsend and returned "non est" by the United States Marshal on March 24, 1937.

The following is a physical description of Townsend:

Name	Francis Leon Townsend, with aliases, William Townsend, Bill Townsend
Age	31
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	150-175 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark, parts on side, combs down slick
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Teeth	Good, regular and nice looking
Nationality	American



Marital Status	Single
Peculiarities	Flat footed; sloppy walk; slow steps, swings arms, leans forward when walking, dissipated looking, round face and round chin, broad between the eyes; suffering from venereal disease.
Occupation	Does not work steadily; visits relatives for help, travels by hitchhiking and freight trains.
Photograph	Shown on page 26; was taken in 1927.
Relatives	<p>Brothers: John Townsend, address unknown; Grover Townsend, Apt. #5, 906 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York; Harley Townsend, school-teacher, Jr. High School, Barboursville, West Virginia;</p> <p>Sister: Mrs. Marie Davenjay, 33 Highland Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania;</p> <p>Uncle: Frank B. Townsend, Sand Fork, West Virginia;</p> <p>Uncle: Charles B. Townsend, address unknown.</p> <p>Aunt: Mrs. Pearl Lamb, Linn, West Virginia.</p> <p>First Cousin: Bent Townsend, believed to reside in Washington, D. C.</p>

Although Townsend has a criminal record, it does not appear that his fingerprints have ever been taken.

The criminal record of this individual as secured from the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Glenville, West Virginia, is as follows:

As Bill Townsend, sentenced State Court, Glenville, West Virginia, October 29, 1927, 2 years State Penitentiary, breaking and entering. Townsend was received at the West Virginia Penitentiary on November 13, 1927, from Gilmer County, to serve a two year term for breaking and entering, and was pardoned on November 27, 1928.

As Bill Townsend, indicted Gilmer County, October 18, 1934, moonshine liquor; appeared February 19, 1935, case continued, released on \$100 bond signed by himself; failed to appear for trial, case still pending.

Records of Justice of the Peace Jennings Moss, Glenville, West Virginia, disclose the following record relative to Townsend:



Sentenced July 11, 1934, - sixty days County Jail and fined \$100. Misdemeanor, nature of offense not given (Docket case #543, page 89).

Records of Justice of the Peace William Key, Glenville, West Virginia, disclose the following record:

As Bill Townsend, arrested October 16, 1930, charge assault, fined \$5.00. (Justice Docket, page 216).

Subsequent to the return of the Federal indictment against this fugitive in March of 1937, investigation disclosed that Townsend was in Stouts Mills, West Virginia, in April 1937, from which place he went to Charleston, West Virginia, where he was observed on the streets of that city during the latter part of May, 1937. It has further been learned that Townsend visited the home of his uncle, Frank B. Townsend, at Sand Fork, West Virginia, during the early part of the summer of 1938. The last definite information concerning this individual's whereabouts was that he appeared in Dusk Camp, West Virginia, during the latter part of December, 1938, when he informed residents of that community that he had recently been in Buffalo, New York, and was then driving a tractor on a farm some place in Ohio.

It is requested that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States endeavor to develop any information concerning this individual and in the event any information is obtained in this regard 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.

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### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for discussion this month presents little difficulty when examined closely. It appears to be a plain loop with a peculiar core formation. In reality, however, it possesses two separate loops of which each has its delta. The left delta is the bifurcation just above the left-hand loop.



In the files of the Bureau's Technical Section this pattern would be classified as a double loop type whorl, with an inner tracing. A reference search would be conducted in the plain loop group



## FRAUDULENT CHECKS\*

Re: R. W. Martin, Check Forger -- Wanted by the FBI

Again it has been made possible through the Fraudulent Check File of the FBI's Technical Laboratory, to identify a series of bogus checks as being the work of one individual--a scheming, evasive forger--who has fraudulently passed to unsuspecting victims a number of checks at various times and places.

Since about January, 1939, R. W. Martin, FBI #67295, has--by smooth, convincing conversation and a neat appearance--been able to pass actually thousands of dollars worth of fraudulent checks, ranging in amounts from \$20.00 to \$150.00, throughout the Middlewest, South and East.

There are contained on the next page facsimiles of three checks which Martin is known to have passed; however, it is reported that besides passing checks of the "AMERICAN TELEVISION INSTITUTE, INC." and "THE MILNER CORPORATION," and cashier's checks of "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK," he also passed expense checks of the "BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY."

Until very recently Martin has been in the habit of filling these checks out in handwriting except the amount which was inserted with a Todd Protectograph. Now he is apparently using a typewriter equipped with Corona or Smith-Corona type and the Todd Protectograph to fill out the body of the checks. In filling out the checks with the typewriter he uses the letter "I" instead of "1" for the figure one. Furthermore all of the checks which have come to the attention of the Bureau have the bank number 56-207. This is the bank number of the Citizens National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio, which is in the fourth district of the Federal Reserve System. Martin also makes these checks payable to himself in the name he is using at that time and then endorses them when they are cashed.

Martin has been positively identified by several of his victims from the photograph contained in this article as the man who passed these checks at Terre Haute, Indiana, and Lincoln, Nebraska. Martin is described as being about 40 to 50 years, 5' 6 7/8" to 5' 7 1/2", 150 to 160 pounds, dark brown to gray hair, brown eyes (wears glasses occasionally), medium build, dark to sallow complexion, heavy dark beard and very prominent ears which stand out from the head. He has a vaccination scar on the outside

\*Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the United States are called upon frequently by business concerns and private individuals to investigate fraudulent check cases. Due to the widespread activity of fraudulent check operators, the FBI has published a number of articles in the past in this Bulletin and for reference purposes they are as follows:

Volume 7 - No. 1, P. 26  
Volume 7 - No. 2, P. 17  
Volume 7 - No. 3, P. 9  
Volume 7 - No. 10, P. 41

Volume 8 - No. 3, P. 2  
Volume 8 - No. 7, P. 24  
Volume 8 - No. 11, P. 26



Fraudulent Checks  
Page 2.

*R. B. Walton*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

56-207 No. 148

85-1 Omaha, Nebraska, Sept. 1, 1939

Pay to the order of *R. B. Walton* \$ 52.00

CASHIER'S CHECK

*H. R. White*  
Cashier

*R. W. Ward*

AMERICAN TELEVISION INSTITUTE, INC.

No. 140

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS June 21, 1939

*R. W. Ward*

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS

NO ACCOUNT

NO ACCOUNT

PROFIT FEES

35.43

32.00

35.43

W. F. Cunningham  
SECRETARY

SOUTH EAST NATIONAL BANK  
56-207 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

*P. W. Wilson*

The MILNER CORPORATION

NO. 138

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, July 27, 1939

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *P. W. Wilson* \$ 52.00

NOT OVER FIFTY TWO DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK  
56-207 Chillicothe, Ohio

THE MILNER CORPORATION

*G. L. Thomas*  
SECRETARY

1" LINER

Scale



upper portion of the left arm and a cut scar inside of the left wrist. Martin has been seen fairly recently dressed in a green double-breasted suit with a pin stripe and wearing a Masonic ring.

Up until the first of September, Martin, in his traveling about the country drove an 8-cylinder, 1936, black Buick Sedan, motor #43-061145, serial #2904013 which was reported to have one of the door handles on the right side broken. On September 1st, he sold his car for cash at Indianapolis, Indiana. It is not presently known the type of car he is now driving. As he operates from one State to another he apparently registers his car in that State and is known to have had license plates for Georgia, 12209E; Kansas, 36-4553; Nebraska, 8-7318; Ohio, 211-YS; and Tennessee, 49-5319.

Martin usually operates alone. He poses in a variety of capacities such as: salesman of electrical appliances; salesman for a Diesel Training Corporation; employee of the U. S. Government; representative of the American Television Institute or Bell Telephone Company. Martin on several occasions has been reported as calling at a boarding house and inquiring concerning a room for himself and a friend. During the course of the conversation held with the proprietor he states that he is working for the Government or demonstrating electrical appliances. Then he inquires of the proprietor for some good automobile insurance agency. After obtaining this information he leaves stating that he will return later for the room. Later he appears at the insurance agency stating that he is a representative of an electrical company and wants to purchase insurance for his car. After obtaining the insurance he presents a bogus check larger in amount than the premium and receives the balance in cash or check. In these representations he has a number of identifying cards in his possession which he readily tenders for identification. At St. Charles, Missouri, in March, 1939, it was reported he had in his possession a brown leather brief case with the words, "AMERICAN TELEVISION INSTITUTE," stamped in gold on the case for assisting in his fraudulent dealings.

At other times Martin is reported to tender these checks for some merchandise. If he is successful in getting the check cashed and obtaining the change he frequently leaves the merchandise in the store on some pretense stating that he will be back later for it. He seldom returns for such merchandise.

Although Martin apparently works alone most of the time he on one occasion made a trip from Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to Sumter, South Carolina, passing through Memphis, Tennessee, and other Southern cities, accompanied by a woman posing as his wife. Her name is Mae Sewell and she is described as being 30 to 32 years, 5' 4", 135 pounds, light brown hair, bobbed permanent wave, brown eyes, fair complexion and neat in appearance. On leaving Sumter on June 30, 1939, Martin abandoned Mae Sewell and advised he was proceeding to the State of Virginia and the World's Fair. At that time he had a quantity of high priced luggage and a portable radio set.



The American Bankers Association Protective Bulletin for July of this year reported that a man, answering the foregoing description of Martin, has been working with Eli S. Coffman, alias P. R. Banks, alias R. W. Ward and interchanging names with him while passing bogus checks. Coffman is described as being 35 to 40 years, 5' 10" to 11", 160 to 170 pounds, dark complexion, black hair, thin lips and nose and may have a small dark mustache. Coffman is also credited with unique personality and forceful salesmanship. He is reported to have called on printers, and after outlining possibilities of extending their business to a wider area, he persuaded them to allow him to sell their printing in new fields on a straight commission basis. Thus he obtained a number of checks printed for their trade. To further demonstrate his sales ability he invariably succeeds in having the printer cash a check for him drawn on a corporation in some distant city.

The following is a list of the numerous aliases used by Martin:

Barfield, R. S.	Harrison, James L.	Minor, R. W.
Brock, R. M.	Hart, George W.	Thomas, G. L.
Carter, Ray M.	Hart, G. W.	Wagner, R. L.
Carter, R. M.	Kennedy, Robert Le Roy	Ward, R. W.
Cunningham, R. M.	Leonard, J. L.	Watson, R. C.
Cunningham, W. F.	Marten, R. M.	Watson, R. M.
Cunningham, W. S.	Marten, R. W.	Wells, R. M.
Cunningham, W. T.	Martin, M. A.	White, H. L.
Flynn, Charles	Martin, Ray	White, R. L.
Gladden, Minor Ray	Martin, R. M.	Wilson, John W.
Gladden, Ray	Martin, R. W.	Wilson, J. W.
Gladden, Roy	Marvin, R. W.	Wilson, L. W.
Gladden, R. W.	Mason, Ray	Wilson, R. W.
Grant, W. F.	Mason, R. W.	Wilson, W. R.
Hardesty, J. W.	Minor, I. W.	Wood, R. W.
		Woods, R. W.

The latest reports on Martin's activities indicate that he is working in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Ohio.



R. W. Martin - FBI #67295 - Wanted



## PERSONALS

## CALIFORNIA

Mr. William Cyrus Wright, formerly Lieutenant at the Long Beach, California, Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police of that Department.

Mr. W. S. Garrett, formerly Captain of the Merced, California, Police Department, has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Bertie W. Besse is the new Chief of Police at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. George T. Sykes.

## MISSOURI

Mr. George L. Quinn has succeeded Mr. O. H. Pollock as Chief of Police at Columbia, Missouri.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Stanhope Lineberry, formerly Captain of Detectives of the Charlotte, N. C., Police Department, was granted leave of absence recently from that Department in order that he might accept the position of Chief of the Mecklenburg County Police Department. Chief Lineberry is a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy.

## UTAH

Mr. M. Carl Poulter has resigned as Chief of Police at Logan, Utah.

## VERMONT

Mr. A. D. Munro is the new Chief of Police at Bellows Falls, Vermont, succeeding Mr. Kenneth E. Perkins.

## VIRGINIA

Mr. O. B. Coffey has been appointed Chief of Police at Bristol, Virginia, succeeding Mr. James F. Ingoldsby who resigned on October 30, 1939.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. H. A. Masters has been appointed Chief of Police at Dunbar, West Virginia.

Mr. Joseph H. Carpenter was recently appointed Chief of Police at Nutter Fort, West Virginia, to succeed Mr. S. B. Murphy.



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)
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
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	Zimmer, V. C.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Benister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Canal Zone	Gleason, R. F.	2-2643	Balboa Heights
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	McGuire, J. J. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Drayton, S. J.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Davis, E. R.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Guerin, R. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	Harris, H. D.		715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	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, Tennessee	Plaxico, H. E.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, California	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
	Zimmer, V. C. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Untreiner, R. J.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Locust 0850	1300 Liberty Trust
Phoenix, Arizona	Fitzsimons, B. F.	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
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	901 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Wyly, P.		720 San Diego Trust & Savings
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Thompson, E. K.	San Juan 962	606 Banco Popular
Seattle, Washington	Siran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	7923	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U.S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(\*) Telephone number to be used after 5 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120. The teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-  
 Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 United States Department of Justice  
 Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:	NATIONAL 5303
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING):	NATIONAL 7117



