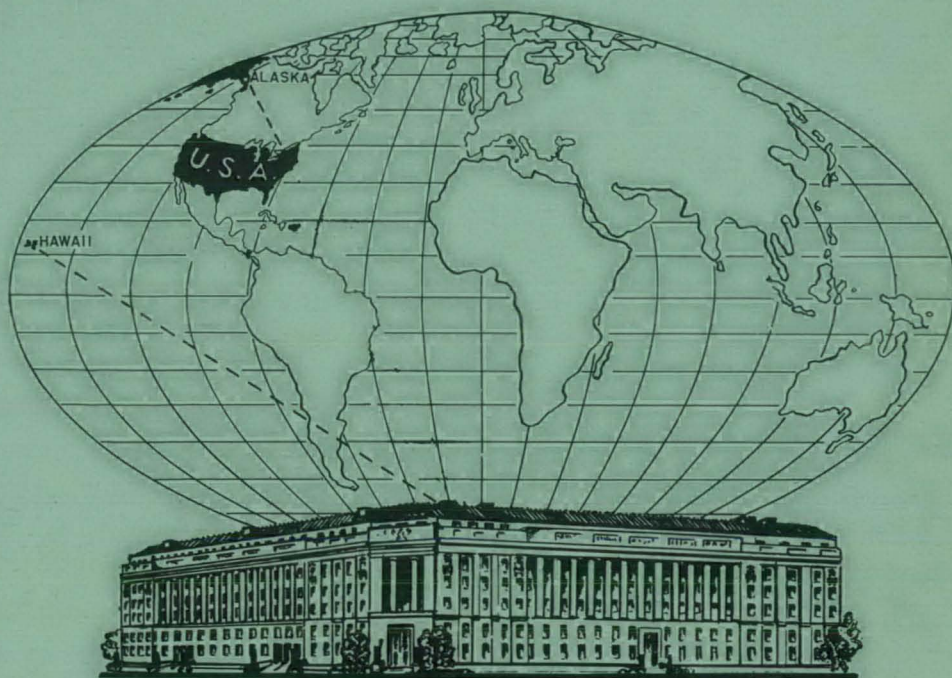


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

December



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

Vol. 9

No. 12

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

DECEMBER 1940

NO. 12

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers		2
SCIENTIFIC AIDS		
The Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents		3
An Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human Hair		7
Oil Company Workers -- Check Forgers		13
IDENTIFICATION		
A Questionable Pattern		17
MISCELLANEOUS		
Wanted by the FBI -- Charles Monazym, with aliases, for Bank Robbery		18
INDEX - Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin January, 1940, through December, 1940		22
POLICE PERSONALITIES		45
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations		47

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.**

ATTENTION ALL FINGERPRINT CONTRIBUTORS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is confronted at the present time with definitely emergency conditions. The volume of work devolving upon the Identification Division of the FBI has tremendously increased. Further widespread increase is expected.

It is, of course, necessary to exert every possible effort in order that there may be no undue delay in transmitting to the Bureau's correspondents in the field all pertinent criminal identification data in the files of the FBI. In order that, under these emergency conditions, the same degree of promptitude may be maintained, it is necessary to eliminate any and every function that is not of vital necessity in handling current work. The Bureau will continue to serve its correspondents promptly and effectively, in spite of the tremendous quantity of work that it must perform with a limited personnel. In order that the FBI may concentrate upon the transmission to the field of vitally necessary criminal identification data, it has been decided that for the present no replies will be transmitted to the Bureau's correspondents in cases concerning applicant fingerprint cards where no identification is made in the Bureau's fingerprint files.

In other words, the Bureau will reply promptly to all fingerprint inquiries transmitted on criminal arrest cards or institution prints whether or not it finds identifying data or previous criminal records in its files. In the case of applicant fingerprint cards where no previous criminal records are found no replies will be sent. This will serve in some degree to ease the burden of the tremendous amount of emergency work placed upon the Bureau at the present time and it is firmly believed will not in any manner embarrass or hinder the work of other law enforcement agencies throughout the country. You may expect, therefore, to receive the usual replies to all fingerprint cards transmitted reflecting the arrest or incarceration of an individual whether or not identifications are made. No replies will be sent to contributors concerning applicant fingerprint cards when no identifications are made.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

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

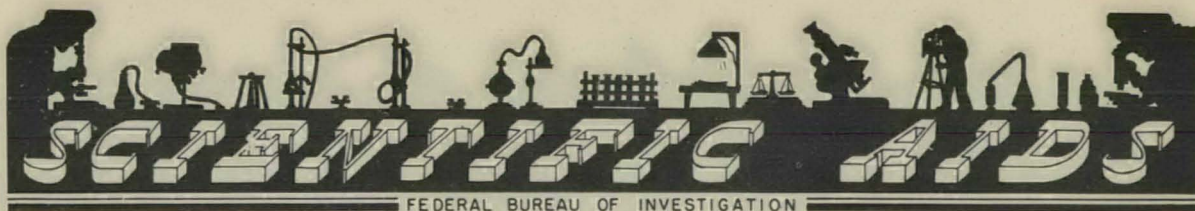


John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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



THE VALUE OF GLASS FRAGMENTS FOUND AT THE SCENE OF "HIT-AND-RUN" ACCIDENTS

Since the development of high speed motor vehicles, the so-called "hit-and-run" driver has been a distressing menace to society. Irrespective of a man's motive, his leaving the scene of an automobile accident without first investigating any injury that may have been inflicted on some innocent pedestrian or unfortunate driver is an unpardonable act. It might be granted that a man who accidentally collides with some vehicle or pedestrian is likely to become frightened momentarily with a resulting impulse to flee. A despicable crime is committed, however, the moment the driver leaves the scene of an accident without trying to aid those who have been less fortunate than he. In a number of cases, a few minutes of assistance have meant the difference between life and death. The fact that an accident frightens a man to the point of fleeing is certainly no excuse. In cases of this sort action should be and can be taken to stop such criminal negligence.

Frequently in the case of a "hit-and-run" accident, there are fragments of headlight lenses left at the scene. At times, these glass fragments may be the only evidence available and since there could have been no apparent motive, the number of available suspects is limited only by the number of automobile drivers in the vicinity at the time. With no more than this for a lead, it is a difficult case to investigate. On the basis of the material at hand, it may appear futile to attempt any sort of an investigation. Faced with what appears to be a hopeless case, police officers too often overlook these fragments of glass as being of possible assistance to solving the case.

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has available scientifically trained technicians and equipment necessary for all types of glass examinations.

A question may arise as to whether minute particles of a substance having the physical appearance of glass are really particles of glass. The petrographic microscope, used primarily in the Laboratory for soil or mineralogical analyses and examinations may be used, and is used, to determine whether a substance, though extremely minute, be glass. This instrument is readily adaptable to such an examination since glass is an uncrystallized substance and is immediately distinguished from crystalline materials having the appearance of glass.

It is also possible to measure the indices of refraction and this is believed to be the most satisfactory method of determining whether minute particles of glass have the same composition. It should be remembered, however, that the index of refraction of a piece of known or a piece of questioned glass alone can be of little value, but in cases in which there are particles of both questioned and known glass to be compared, it is of material value to be able to show that both questioned and known specimens have the same index of refraction.

Ultra-violet light is used in some types of examinations. Some glass is fluorescent on being subjected to ultra-violet light whereas other types of glass react differently.

There is also contained in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a complete file of headlight lens data supplemented by a number of sample lenses. These data in the form of blue prints and specifications, have been gradually accumulated throughout the course of the last few years, and at present the file is complete as of 1930 through 1940, inclusive.

The file of headlight lens data is utilized in cases in which there are sufficient fragments to permit a physical arrangement of these fragments into the general pattern of the original lens. An examination of this sort is made in a similar manner to the way in which a jig-saw puzzle is pieced together. Should enough pieces be available to reconstruct practically an entire lens, it is usually a relatively simple matter through a study of the blue prints contained in the headlight lens file to determine the type of lens as well as the particular make and model of automobile for which the lens was designed.

In some instances, it is not necessary to have a great number of fragments from a broken lens in order to identify the lens. A few fragments bearing identifying letters, numerals, or symbols are oftentimes sufficient.

It has been possible to definitely identify fragments of glass found at the scene of a "hit-and-run" accident as having come from a particular broken lens found on the car of a suspect.

These are some of the types of examinations made of headlight lens fragments as well as instruments and data used by the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Some of the 1940 model automobiles are equipped with what is known as the "Seal Beam" unit. This unit consists of reflector, bulb, and lens, and is interchangeable as a unit for all automobiles using the "Seal Beam" headlight. There are slight variations in the lenses manufactured by different companies, but since the units are interchangeable, to be able to identify a particular manufacturer of the lens would not necessarily be indicative of the type of automobile from which it came. However, for a number of years to come, there no doubt will be automobile accidents involving automobiles manufactured prior to 1940.

It is not believed practical nor is it necessary for local police agencies to attempt to amass headlight lens data or expensive instruments in an effort to determine from such fragments as may be found at the scene of an accident the make or model of the automobile using a particular headlight lens. All this information on file in the Bureau, as well as the services of the Laboratory Technician of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is available to all police organizations throughout the country. Further than this, the information and services of the Laboratory Technician are available to police agencies absolutely free of charge.

The following incident is one example of the manner in which the Laboratory has been able to assist in the examination of headlight lens fragments:

In the early part of 1939, two packages of glass were received in the Laboratory. In one package were fragments of glass reported to have been found at the scene of a "hit-and-run" accident in which a young boy was crippled for life. In the other package were fragments of glass taken from a broken lens of a suspected "hit-and-run" car. The Laboratory was requested to examine the glass in an effort to determine whether the fragments in the two packages were from the same lens, and, if so, to render the evidence available for admission in court. This was all the information and evidence available.

The Laboratory was able to partially reconstruct the original lens from the two packages of broken glass. From an assembly of these fragments, the Laboratory was able to report that the lens was of the type known as "Depress Beam." The type and size of the lens indicated that it was standard equipment for the 1928 Packard though, of course, the possibility remained that the lens could have been used upon some car not as standard equipment. The examination revealed that some of the fragments found at the scene of the crime came from the same lens from which the broken fragments found in the suspect's car were taken.

Figure 1, shown on the following page, shows the partially reconstructed lens. A close examination will reveal some of the pieces marked with "K" and some with "Q." Those marked "K" were taken from the suspect's car. Those marked "Q" were found at the scene of the crime.

This is one example of many instances in which the Laboratory has rendered assistance to local police officers in their investigation of "hit-and-run" accidents.

Any fragments of glass found at the scene of a "hit-and-run" accident, regardless of how insignificant they may appear at the time, should be preserved and in the event there is no further evidence available, they should be transmitted to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In searching the area for pieces of glass, it should be understood that the fragments around the outer rim usually bear markings or other symbols which are more readily identified than fragments from the open area of the lens.

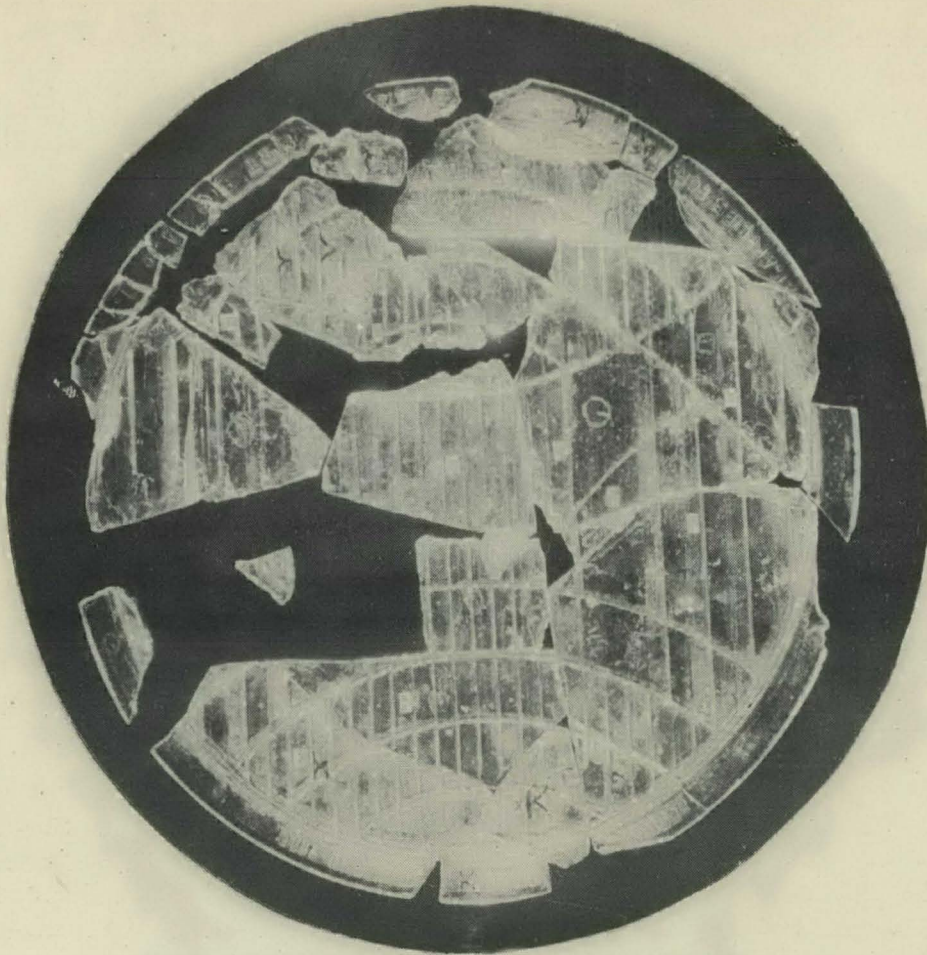


Figure 1. Lens Partially Reconstructed from Fragments of Glass Found at the Scene of a "Hit-And-Run" Accident and Fragments Taken from the Suspect's Car.

In transmitting glass fragments to the Laboratory, they should be packed in such a manner as to insure their safe transportation. It is sometimes advisable to wrap each piece of glass separately and then incorporate the total number in one package. In any event, it is readily seen that questioned and known specimens, if shipped in the same container, must be wrapped in such a manner as to insure that neither package will accidentally break open in shipping. The outside of the package should be stamped or labeled with appropriate labels to indicate that the package contains glass. The address should be as follows: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. Attention - Technical Laboratory.

Enclosed in the package should be a copy of the letter transmitting the evidence to the Laboratory.

It is again pointed out that such examinations and the services of the Laboratory Technician giving testimony regarding the results are provided without cost to any duly authorized law enforcement agency.

AN INFILTRATION TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF BLEACHED HUMAN HAIR

Technique Developed by FBI Laboratory

"Is this hair naturally blond or bleached?" Here is a question which has concerned criminological laboratory investigators for a long period of time. On many occasions the outcome of criminal cases has depended upon the answer. Undoubtedly many times results of attempts to microscopically determine bleaching have proved to be erroneous by later developed evidence.

Heretofore, the fact has been that comparison microscopical examinations between bleached and naturally blond hairs have shown no apparent differences in their anatomical structures. (See Illustrations 2). Pigmentation has been noted to appear similar. No cellular breakdown has appeared under normal bleaching conditions. Texture change in bleached strands while generally obvious upon comparison with known unbleached hair from the same individual is clearly not adequate for the purpose of the scientific criminal investigator. Such a condition would indeed be rare in an actual case.



Illustration 1

Laboratory Microanalyst Observing Results of Infiltration Test

Criminals have long used hair bleaches and dyes for the purpose of avoiding apprehension or confusing eye witnesses to the commission of crimes. Therefore, the need has arisen for a conclusive test to determine whether or not a single light-colored hair or reasonably-sized fragment thereof is naturally blond or appreciably bleached from a darker shade.

In response to requests, the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has devised a procedure for the detection of bleached hair, whether caused by strong peroxide or the standard beauty parlor formulae consisting usually of mixtures of strong peroxide and ammonia.

At the outset it is well to differentiate between bleached, dyed and tinted hair. Bleaching is usually accomplished by treating the hair with a mixture of peroxide and ammonia. The peroxide used by beauticians is much stronger than the three per cent hydrogen peroxide which is sold for antiseptic purposes. In many instances the strength of the peroxide exceeds thirty per cent by weight. This active oxidizing agent in contact with organic matter such as hair causes oxidation without carbonization of the latter. This permanently affects the hair in such a manner as to render it coarse to the touch, lessen its resiliency and lighten its color. Only that portion of a hair which is subjected to the bleaching solution is affected in the foregoing manner, but the change is permanent with respect to the length of hair contacted.

Hair dyeing on the other hand is indicated primarily for the coloring of gray hair. Hair dyes usually consist of preparations containing metallic, vegetable or organic chemical compounds employed in many different ways. It must be pointed out that the infiltration bleach test cannot be utilized to detect dyed hair. Other methods are necessary for this. As a general rule, hair which has been dyed is permanently colored with respect to the length of hair treated and will not be affected by ordinary detergents.

Tinted hair is accomplished by treating the strands with a color which does not infiltrate into the hair. This process amounts to coating the exterior of the hair with a color which will usually be removed with ordinary washing.

The infiltration test is predicated on the effect of the oxidizing process on the hair. Resistance to the penetration of certain colloidal basophil dye is broken down by the oxidation of the hair, whereas the unoxidized hair resists the penetration of the same dye. The procedure was built up around the use of a polychromed methylene blue stain in which the basic phase of the dye progressively penetrates to the inner structures of a bleached hair but not an unbleached hair. Polychromed methylene blue solution is found to be a highly satisfactory stain for the test. It is possible that other dyes may be found usable. The amount of penetration is directly proportional to the strength of the bleaching agent and bleaching time.

The interpretation of the test is based on a blue color evenly distributed in the cuticle or deeper into the cortex of the hair, depending on the extent of bleaching. (See Illustration 2, below)

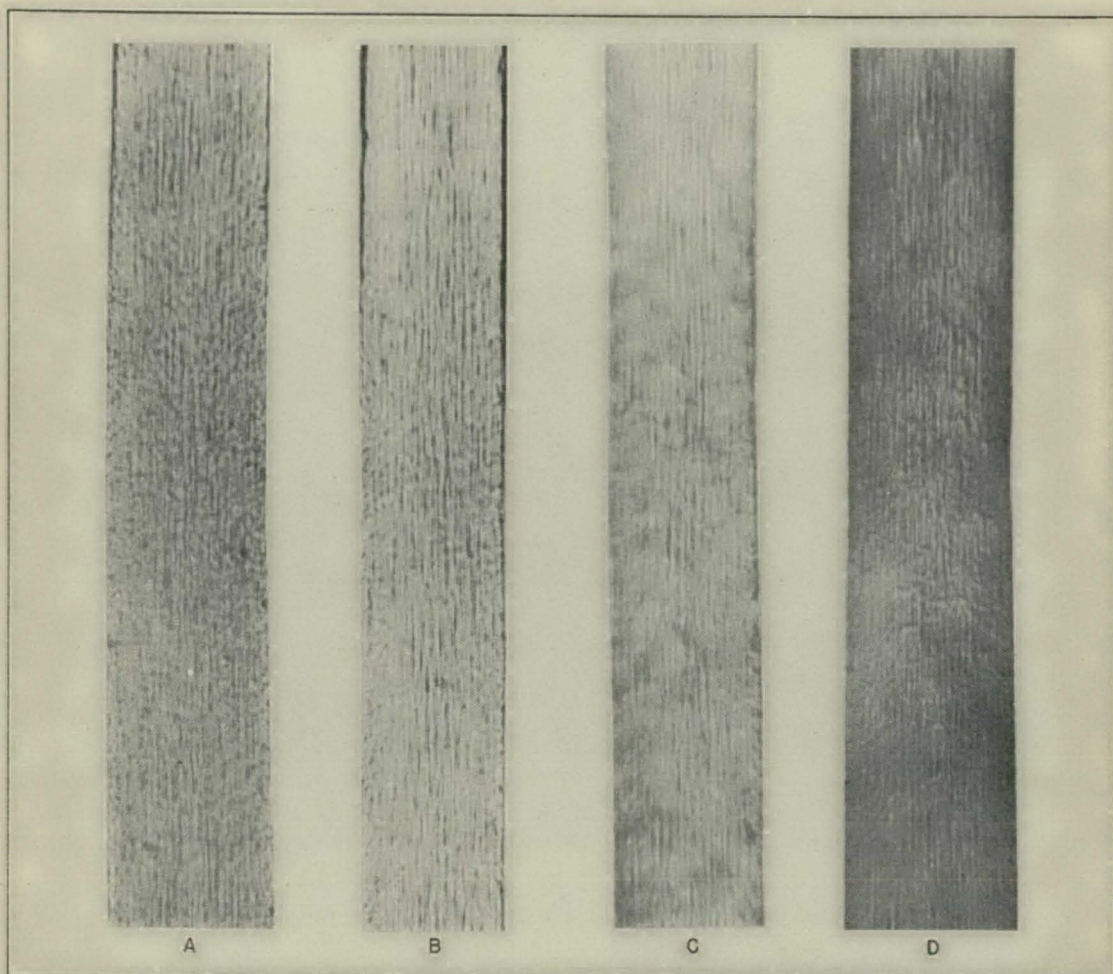


Illustration 2

- A. Natural medium blond human hair.
- B. Bleached blond human hair. This specimen was prepared from dark brown human hair by bleaching with strong peroxide and ammonia.
- C. Positive reaction of the infiltration test on slightly bleached human hair. This specimen was naturally blond prior to slight bleaching.
- D. Positive reaction of the infiltration test on fully bleached human hair, like B. The actual color is blue.

(Lens Magnification 200 X)

The Test

A. Materials Needed

1. Solution A.
This solution is made of 5 per cent ammonium hydroxide in 25 per cent by volume of ethyl alcohol.
2. Solution B.
Modified polychromed methylene blue solution.
3. Ethyl alcohol of absolute, ninety-five per cent and fifty per cent strengths.
4. Xylene or balsam for mounting.

B. Procedure.

1. Wash the questioned specimen of hair with alcohol, xylene and water to remove dirt and grease.
2. Cover the hair in a shallow dish with solution A for ten minutes.
3. Remove the hair and immerse in fifty per cent alcohol for ten minutes.
4. Dry with several washings of absolute alcohol.
5. Dry thoroughly in air and cover with solution B in a small evaporating dish. Allow solution to evaporate spontaneously to dryness, being sure that the hair is covered with the concentrating solution during the evaporation.
6. Cover the hair with several drops of distilled water for one minute.
7. Remove and quickly wash the hair with ninety-five per cent alcohol.
8. Dry the hair and mount in xylene or balsam for microscopical examination.

Observations and Discussions of Test

1. Solution A was made up of a weak ammonia solution for the purpose of slightly loosening the hair scales. This strength of ammonia tried on unbleached hair does not permit the penetration of the basic dye, which indicates that the resistance to the dye is broken down by peroxide action. The ammonia also neutralizes any acidity which may be present

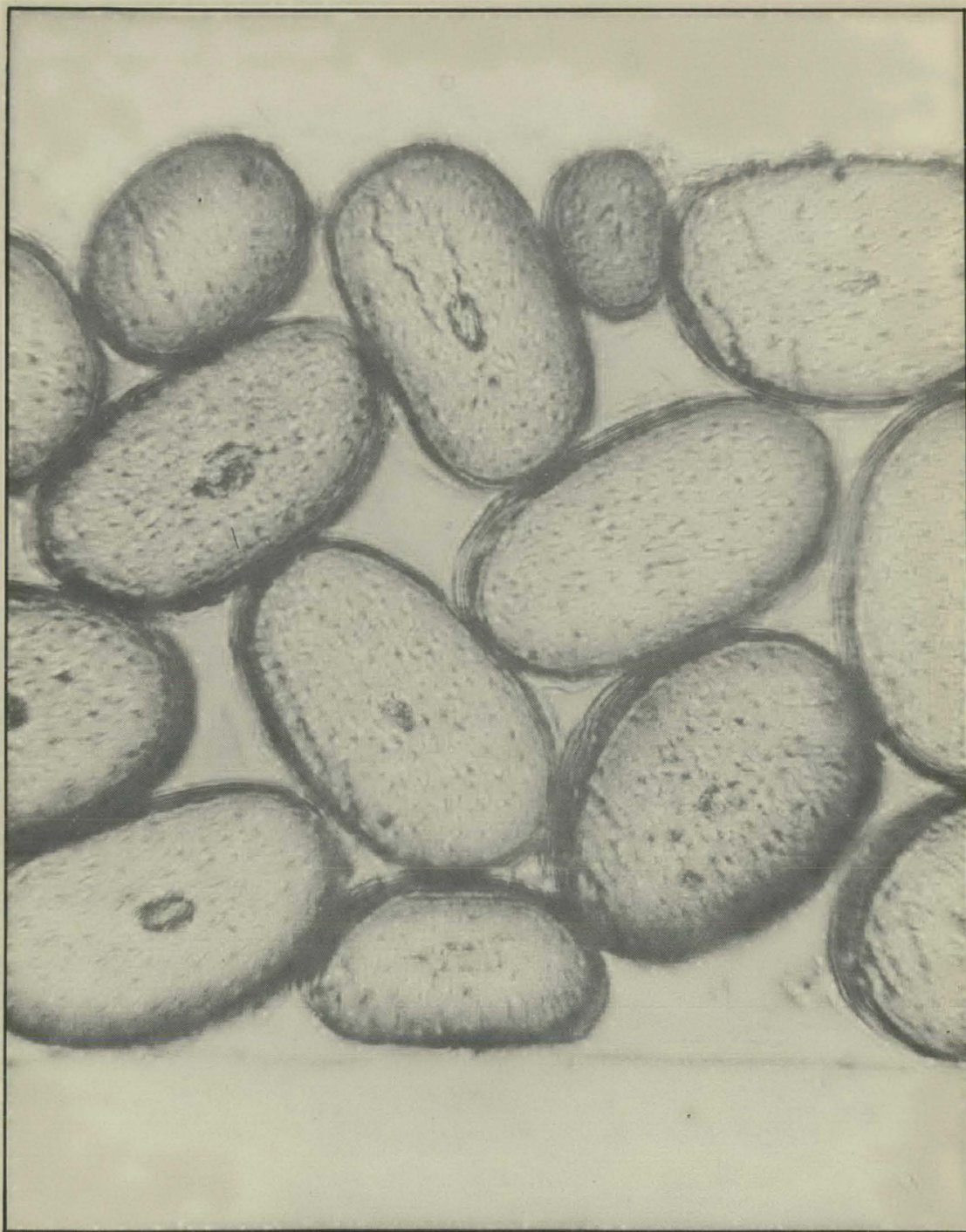


Illustration 3

Cross Sections of group of fully bleached blond human hairs subjected to infiltration test. Longitudinal views of these strands appear like D in Illustration 2. This illustrates partial penetration of the dye into the cortex. (Lens Magnification 200 X)

for any reason such as acid rinses, et cetera. The strength of alcohol in Solution A is made 25 per cent to reduce the surface tension thus permitting the hair to be soaked thoroughly with the ammonia constituent.

2. Fifty per cent alcohol is used in step 3 for the purpose of removing the ammonia and for step-dehydration.

3. Step 4 is necessary to secure the dehydration of the hair inasmuch as the presence of water causes interference to penetration of the polychromed methylene blue stain.

4. Step 6 insures that the dye which has not penetrated will be washed off of the surface of the hair.

5. The presence of a light green coloring cannot be construed to indicate a positive reaction. Likewise, scattered blue spots appearing to be adhering to the cuticle should not be construed as positive indication of bleaching. This is undoubtedly due to insufficient washing with ninety-five per cent alcohol.

6. In the detection of partial bleaching by this test, it is necessary to note whether or not the dye has penetrated at least through the cuticle and not merely to look for the blue color, since the blue color may appear changed on account of the presence of incompletely oxidized pigment. Cross sections may be desirable to confirm this penetration. (See Illustration 3, page 11)

7. Although the infiltration test is not complicated and easily interpreted by technicians familiar with differential microscopical procedures, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the purity, preparation and care of all reagents. Likewise, variance with respect to routine and timing will undoubtedly give rise to error.

8. As in all microscopical procedures, technicians should avail themselves of known specimens and apply the technique of staining several times to familiarize themselves with positive and negative results.

OIL COMPANY WORKERS -- CHECK FORGERS

Roy Brown	J. C. Moore
Ed. S. Butterfield	J. F. Moore
R. S. Collins	W. H. Moore
J. O. Cooper	H. F. Payne
L. W. Durrett	W. S. Payne
W. R. Evans	E. W. Powell
E. E. Freeman	E. C. Reed
W. S. Hammond	M. S. Roberts
J. D. Harris	E. R. Russell
W. R. Harris	W. C. Simmons
J. C. Henderson	J. R. Sneed
R. J. Holt	H. S. Stanley
J. B. Manning	R. W. White
H. W. McBride	A. Wilson
Charles E. Midemas	C. E. Woods
R. J. Miller	H. R. Woods

The above-listed names represent various aliases used by members of an organized gang of check forgers who apparently are passing as oil company workers.

In several Southwestern and Midwestern States, principally those where oil labor is rather prevalent, two men and possibly others are actively engaged in passing fraudulent oil pay roll checks. From all appearances these checks are being issued by an organized gang, which is using the names of well-known oil companies to facilitate the passing of these bogus checks. So far these pay roll checks have been drawn on the STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA, SKELLY OIL COMPANY and THE PURE OIL COMPANY, all of which according to the printing on the checks have accounts at THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

All of these checks are printed on green "BANKERS SAFETY PAPER" or "EXCHANGE SAFETY PAPER." This paper is sold by George La Monte and Son, 61 Broadway, New York, New York. The printed forms are in red and black or red and blue. The serial numbers and the words "PAY ROLL ACCOUNT," "PAY ROLL CHECK," "SEISMOGRAPH DEPARTMENT," "CORE DRILLING DEPARTMENT," and "ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT" are the only parts of the printed forms which are in red ink. It is noted on the checks issued more recently that the bank number for THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been erroneously printed as 81-6 instead of 86-1 which is the correct number for this bank and was printed as such on the first checks issued by this gang. (See Exhibit 1, Page 14)

The dates on these checks are inserted with a dater stamp and the names of the payees are filled in with a typewriter. With respect to the typewriting it was noted that more than one typewriter was used for the various checks. Although it was not possible to determine the makes of these typewriters because of the limited amount of writing and the obstruction of some of the characteristics by the check writer impressions,

the indications are that an Underwood and a Remington typewriter were used for preparing some of these checks. These two typewriters are equipped with Pica type with a spacing of ten letters per inch.

1-A-	STANDARD OIL COMPANY		1-A-
VOUCHER NO. _____	OF LOUISIANA	PAY ROLL ACCOUNT	NO. 72948
	TULSA, OKLAHOMA	AUG 10 1939	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <u>J. O. COOPER.</u>	REGISTERED <u>584644</u>	24 DOLLS 75 CTS	24.75
DOLLARS			
<small>THIS CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS SHOWN HEREON. ACCEPTANCE BY ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTES RECEIPT IN FULL</small>			
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TULSA, OKLAHOMA	SEISMOGRAPH DEPARTMENT	BY <i>[Signature]</i>	

Exhibit 1

Passed in Vernon, Texas, August, 1939

The checks are usually made out for odd amounts, such as \$24.75, \$29.50, \$34.65, \$39.50, \$49.50, and \$59.50. These amounts are inserted with a SAFEGUARD PROTECTOGRAPH, which instrument is manufactured by the Safeguard, Incorporated, Lansdale, Pennsylvania. From the State of Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, it was learned that this protectograph had the registered number 584644, as it appeared on the STANDARD OIL COMPANY checks, until very recently. It was further learned that this machine was sold to the State Bank of Haven, Haven, Kansas, on February 24, 1931, but it is presently not known to whom that bank sold it.

When these individuals began issuing the SKELLY OIL COMPANY checks they used the same check writer but changed the registered number to 8464 by apparently filing away the first and last numbers. On THE PURE OIL COMPANY checks the same check protector was used again but another number was cut from the registered number leaving the figures 464.

The District Attorney of Breckenridge, Texas, reported that several of these checks (See Exhibit 2 - Page 15) were passed in Breckenridge by two men on January 15, 1940. The one man representing himself as R. W. WHITE was described as being about thirty-five years of age, weighing about 180 pounds, 5' 8" tall and was wearing khaki trousers and shirt with a light-colored jacket. He appeared to have just come in from work because his

clothes were dirty. The other man, using the name R. J. MILLER, was about 35 years of age, weighing 165 pounds, 5' 8" tall and was wearing khaki clothes. The District Attorney further advised that both men had been drinking and their faces were very red at the time they passed the checks.

R.W. White.

1-A	SKELLY OIL COMPANY		1-A
PAY ROLL CHECK			
VOUCHER NO. 364	NO. 4371		
TULSA, OKLAHOMA, JAN 15 1940		19	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF R.W. WHITE.	86-1	\$ 59.30	
THIRTY NINE DOLLARS AND 30 CENTS			
THIS CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS SHOWN BY DEBIT ON ACCEPTANCE BY ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTES RECEIPT IN FULL			
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY		PURE DRILLING DEPARTMENT	
86-1	TULSA, OKLAHOMA	86-1	BY <i>W. L. Simmons</i>

Exhibit 2

Passed in Breckenridge, Texas, January, 1940

On March 12, 1940, the Sheriff's Office, Altus, Oklahoma, advised one of these checks was passed at a food market in Altus by a C. E. WOODS. The State of Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, by a Bulletin dated October 12, 1939, reported that a white man about 30 years of age, 5' 9" tall, weighing 140 pounds, having sandy hair and a reddish complexion issued some checks drawn on the STANDARD OIL COMPANY. He appeared to be the oil field worker type. It was further stated that reports indicate several similar checks were passed at Carlsbad, New Mexico. The Constable, St. Louis, Oklahoma, reported that an individual using the name "W. S. PAYNE" passed a STANDARD OIL COMPANY check in that city about September 25, 1939.

The Sheriff of Richardson County, Nebraska, reported that six PURE OIL COMPANY checks were passed in Richardson County on or about June 1, 1940. From the Sheriff of Rooks County, Kansas, information was received that several of the PURE OIL COMPANY checks were cashed in Rooks County on June 6, 1940. He further stated that many checks similar to these have been cashed in Kansas recently. The individual passing these checks

answers to the description of a man about 40 years of age, 5' 8" tall, weighing 180 pounds, having light hair, light complexion and a round face. He is of heavy build and a laborer type. He wears work clothes which are somewhat soiled and a light colored straw hat.

W. A. Evans
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Check
Voucher No. 3455

THE PURE OIL COMPANY
PAYROLL CHECK

No. 6786

BOGUS

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, MAY 25 1940 19

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF V. R. Evans \$ 49.50

REGISTER
R 464 D ★ ★ ★ ★ *49 DOLLARS 50 CTS* Dollars

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS SHOWN HEREON. ACCEPTANCE BY ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTES RECEIPT IN FULL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
81-8 AND TRUST COMPANY 81-8
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

BOGUS-90086
Alb McBride

SEISMOGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Exhibit 3

Passed in Falls City, Nebraska, June, 1940

The above information has been set forth for whatever value it may be to you in the investigation of this case and it is suggested that should you obtain any additional information as to the identity and whereabouts of the subjects in this gang you advise this Bureau so that the information may be passed on to other interested law enforcement agencies.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

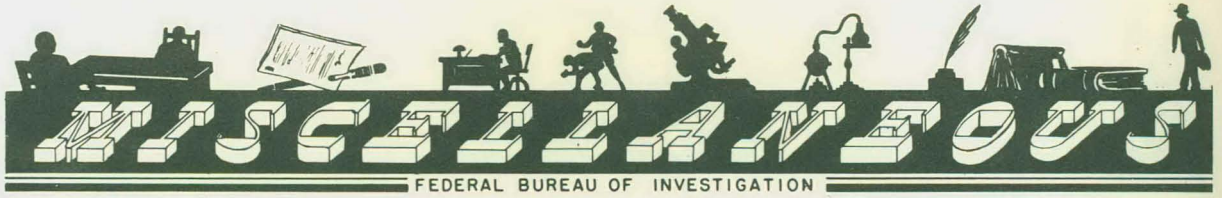
The finger impression submitted for discussion this month is noted at once to be a loop.

Difficulty may be experienced in locating the delta and in counting the ridges.

In this instance, ridges A and B are the only ridges which answer the definition of typelines. Although there are three ending ridges and a dot in front of the point of divergence of these typelines, the dot alone may be chosen as the delta, as it is the point nearest to the center of divergence.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a loop of four counts.

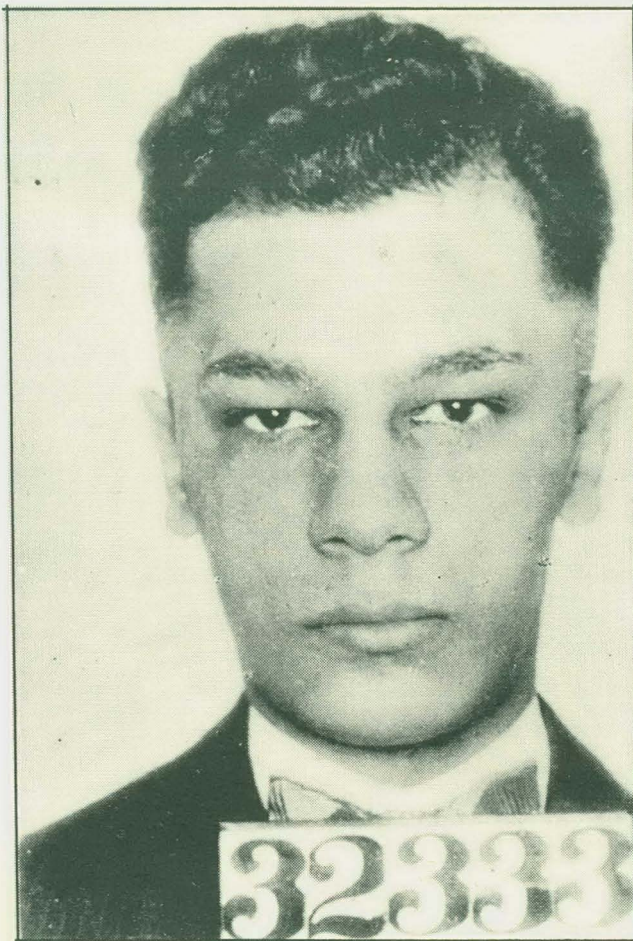


WANTED BY THE FBI

CHARLES MONAZYM, with aliases

For

BANK ROBBERY



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 19, 20 and 21.

WANTED BY THE FBI
Charles Monazym - With Aliases

Charles Monazym, a notorious midwestern bank robber and hoodlum, is the object of an extensive investigation now being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation inasmuch as he has been positively identified as one of the five robbers who looted the Oakland and Woodlawn Branch of the Detroit Bank at Detroit, Michigan, of \$64,740 on May 1, 1936. During the course of this robbery four of the bandits entered the bank and one remained outside in the getaway car. All of the bandits who entered the bank were armed with side arms and one carried a machine gun. The bandit carrying the machine gun has since been identified as Monazym. At the time of the robbery of this bank there was on hand an unusually large supply of cash inasmuch as the bank is located approximately two blocks from the Chrysler plant in Detroit and this large cash supply was secured in order that the bank might be in a position to cash the pay checks of the employees of that plant.

On May 1, 1936, when the bandits entered the bank they curtly commanded the forty patrons and six employees therein to lie down on the floor. Simultaneously with this command one of the robbers fired a shot into the bank fixtures and a second command, identical with the first, was given immediately after the shot was fired. After gathering the money into a white cotton sack about the size of a pillow slip, the bandits fled to the getaway car which was parked near the entrance of the bank, and escaped. Investigation disclosed that the car used by the bandits in making their getaway was a 1936 Terraplane Sedan which had been stolen several days prior to the robbery in Detroit.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and officers of the Detroit Police Department immediately started a vigorous investigation which resulted in the identification of Charles Monazym, John Carl Conley, and Rudolph "Dutch" Brant, as three of the bandits. On May 22, 1936, a number of raids were conducted in Detroit by members of the Detroit Police Department and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, resulting in the arrest of Rudolph Brant and several other individuals suspected of complicity in this robbery. Brant was apprehended when he appeared at the home of a Detroit police character. At that time Brant had in his possession a blank parole report form and he stated that he was calling at the home of this particular police character for the purpose of securing assistance in filling it out for transmission to the parole authorities. He was on parole from the State Prison at Detroit, Michigan, where he had served eleven years of a fifteen to thirty year sentence for second degree murder.

The facts of this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan, June 23, 1936, and an indictment was returned charging Charles Monazym, John Carl Conley, and Rudolph Brant with the robbery of this bank.

After his identification as a participant in this robbery, a widespread investigation was conducted looking toward the apprehension of

John Carl Conley and, on July 29, 1936, the Detroit Police Department apprehended him in the city of Detroit. Thus far Charles Monazym, although widely known in underworld circles, has not been located.

Monazym was born at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1912, and he resided at that place with his parents, Joseph and Cacab Monazym, until they moved to Detroit in 1915. Monazym had been known to associate with the criminal element since early manhood, and his criminal record discloses that he has served a sentence in the State Prison at Jefferson City, Missouri, for the crime of grand larceny, having been received at that institution in October, 1928, to serve two years. Subsequent to his release from that Institution and prior to the commission of the instant offense, Monazym was arrested eleven times on minor charges by the Police Department at Detroit, Michigan. In August, 1932, he was received at the State Prison at Jackson, Michigan, to serve from three and one half to ten years for the crime of larceny. However, he did not complete that sentence inasmuch as he effected his escape on December 24, 1934.

The investigation conducted thus far by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has disclosed that shortly after the commission of this robbery Monazym proceeded to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a short period. It is known that he has also been in New York, particularly Buffalo, and in Ohio and Michigan.

In September, 1936, John Carl Conley and Rudolph Brant were brought to trial in the United States District Court, Detroit, Michigan, for their participation in this robbery. Each was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of twenty-five years in a Federal penal institution to be designated by the Attorney General.

On August 18, 1936, the Federal Bureau of Investigation issued Identification Order #1410 on Charles Monazym for distribution among duly constituted law enforcement agencies.

Monazym is reported to go armed at all times with a .38 caliber automatic pistol and as above stated is believed to be widely known throughout the underworld and particularly in Detroit, Michigan.

There follows a physical description and other identifying data on this criminal:

Name	Charles Monazym, with aliases: Charles Barket, Anthony Calano, Tony Calano, Anthony Calcagno, Tony Calcagno, Charles Davis, Jack DeVern, Jack DeVine, Al Fodel, Charles Hanna, Charlie Hanna, Charlie Monazym, Charles Monazyn, "Chuck," "Gabe."
Age	28 years (Born January 20, 1912, Pottsville, Pennsylvania)
Height	5' 9 3/4"

Weight	128 pounds
Build	Medium Slender
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Color	White
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American - Syrian descent
Relatives	Monazym family (Mr. and Mrs. Joseph) 2207 Concord Street, Detroit, Michigan Leo Monazym, brother, 1048 Meldrum Street, Detroit, Michigan

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

INDEX

Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin January, 1940, through December, 1940

In the January, 1940, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared an index of all articles that had appeared in the 1939 Law Enforcement Bulletins. A number of law enforcement officers have advised the FBI they preferred to have the yearly index appear in the December issue as they are keeping a year-by-year bound volume and it would simplify matters to have the index included in the final issue of a particular year.

As the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is published primarily for law enforcement officers, the Federal Bureau of Investigation desires to put into effect any worthwhile suggestions made by officers. Therefore, you will find set forth below and in the following pages the index for Volume 9 including therein all articles which have been published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during the year 1940.

All items appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during 1940 under the following main headings, "BOOK REVIEWS," "FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY," "IDENTIFICATION," "MISCELLANEOUS," "POLICE COMMUNICATIONS," "POLICE RECORDS," "POLICE TRAINING," "SCIENTIFIC AIDS," and "TRAFFIC," will be listed under their respective headings along with all other miscellaneous articles and items which have appeared in the Bulletin during the year under various headings, but which fall in that particular category for purposes of this index. The changes in police officer personnel listed each month under "POLICE PERSONALITIES" are not being recorded in this index as it is not felt any useful purpose can be served thereby.

<u>Subject Matter</u>	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Abbreviations:		
Special Announcement--Standardized List of	2	11
Standardized---A - B	3	37
" C - J	4	21
" K - M	5	25
" N - Z	6	16
Abele, John Christopher - Wanted by the FBI	9	55
"Accident Facts," Some Interesting Items From	10	52
Addresses:		
Burgan, Reverend H. W.		
Invocation, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	3
DuBois, Albert E.		
Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	4
Green, William		
Graduation Exercises, Fourteenth Session FBI NPA	8	7

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Addresses (Continued)		
Hoover, John Edgar		
An Adventure in Public Service	7	3
Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	6
Present Task of Law Enforcement, The Protect America!	10	3
Radio Interview Between Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum and J. Edgar Hoover	9	3
Responsibility of Law Enforcement, The	9	23
Test of Citizenship, The	5	4
	6	3
Jackson, Robert H., Honorable		
Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	5	8
Message, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	20
Knox, Frank, Honorable		
Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	8
La Guardia, Fiorello H.		
Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	5	14
Lloyd, S. J., Reverend Robert S.		
Benediction, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	5	23
Benediction, Graduation Exercises, Fourteenth Session FBI NPA	8	11
Benediction, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	24
Marshall, Reverend Peter		
Invocation, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	5	3
McGuire, Matthew F., Honorable		
Graduation Exercises, Fourteenth Session, FBI NPA	8	3
Remarks and Address, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	20
Oursler, Fulton		
Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	11
Raney, William J.		
Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	5
Sumners, Hatton W.		
Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session, FBI NPA	5	11
Woodrum, Clifton A.		
Radio Interview Between Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum and J. Edgar Hoover	9	23
Woodson, C. W.		
Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	5	4

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Alcohol:		
Alcohol and Intoxication	9	28
Maine and Indiana Pass Statutes Affecting "Alcohol Drivers"	8	28
Aliases (See Nicknames)	6	23
Announcements:		
How to Use U.C.R.	3	52
National Stolen Property File	1	44
Thirteenth Session FBI NPA	1	40
APCO Elects 1940 Officers	1	9
Armentrout, James L. - Check Flasher Gang Operating from the West Coast to the East	10	31
Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1939, through December, 1939, Index	1	48
Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1940, through December, 1940, Index	12	22
Associated Police Communications Officers Elect 1940 Officers	1	9
Atlantic Police Communication Association	1	10
Attorneys' Conference, United States	5	35
Automobile		
License Plates Information, 1940	1	36
Some Interesting Items from "Accident Facts"	10	52
Standard Traffic Accident Report Forms	4	47
Traffic Accident Spot Maps for Cities	6	31
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The	12	3
- B -		
Ballistics (Also See Firearms)		
Methods of Substantiating Firearms Identification Examinations	9	9
Special Announcement - Firearms Stolen in Two Recent Bank Burglaries in Minnesota	6	44
United States Rifle, Caliber .30 M: Popularly Known as the Garand Semi-Automatic Rifle	2	28
Band, Junior Police, Denver, Colorado, Crime Prevention	8	47
Bergon, Frank		
Juvenile Delinquency Curbed Through Special Service Bureau of Fresno, California, Police Department	10	47
Bert, Evelyn - Wanted by the FBI	8	39
Bibliotics or the Study of Documents	1	42
Blair, Julian M., Ph.D.		
Practical and Theoretical Photography	2	44
Blood Tests (See Alcohol, Laboratory)	9	28

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Body of Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Identified Through Fingerprints in the Identification Division of the FBI	8	12
Bogus Checks - Gang Operating from the West Coast to the East	10	31
Bombs, Stench	7	7
BOOK REVIEWS		
Bibliotics or the Study of Documents - Persifor Frazer	1	42
Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil - Israel Castellanos, M. D.	4	50
Practical and Theoretical Photography - Julian M. Blair, Ph.D.	2	44
Review of Article on Traffic Safety	2	38
Bridgeport, Connecticut, Winning Essay on Fingerprinting Selected by Police Superintendent	9	47
Broadcast Stations - Frequency Modulation System - Ad- ditional Data	7	19
Brooks, Estill - Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	10	41
Brown, Roy Douglas - Wanted by the FBI	9	55
Burgan, H. W., Reverend		
Invocation, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	3
Burr, Raymond Ambrose - Wanted by the FBI	5	32
- C -		
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, A Review of	11	26
Castellanos, Israel, M. D. - Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil	4	50
Casting, Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and	7	13
Central Complaint Room, The - Bruce Smith	1	3
Centralizing Functions of the FBI Technical Laboratory	2	45
Change of Status of FBI National Police Academy Graduates	2	39
" " " " " " " " " "	4	34
Chapman, Irving Carl - Wanted by the FBI	7	27
Charts		
Functional Distribution of Police Employees - 1938	7	20
Milwaukee Police Department - Detective's Daily Service Report and Detective Sergeant's Daily Report	8	31
Number of Persons Arrested Ages 16 to 24 - January 1 to December 31, 1939	4	33
Summary of Police Motorized Equipment - 1938	7	12
"Chasing," Federal Communications Commission to Prosecute Police Radio	6	27
Checks		
Check Flasher Gang Operating From the West Coast to the East	10	31
Fraudulent Check File	9	21

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Checks (Continued)		
Oil Company Workers - Check Forgers	12	13
Chemicals (See Stench Bombs)	7	7
Circularization of Data on Fugitives and Missing Persons	1	12
"City of San Francisco" Streamliner, Identification of Jackets Found Near Scene of Wrecked Train Desired	9	51
Civil Identification		
Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil - Israel Castellanos, M. D.	4	50
Value of Fingerprinting, Both Civil and Criminal, The - John Ennis	9	47
Classification of Deformed and Mutilated Fingers	2	3
Collecting, Preserving and Identifying Physical Evidence	5	36
COMMUNICATIONS		
Atlantic Police Communication Association	1	10
Federal Communications Commission to Prosecute Police Radio "Chasing"	6	27
Frequency Modulation System - Additional Data	7	19
IACP Adopts Resolution Approving Communications Committee's Report	2	37
Conference, United States Attorneys'	5	35
Court Courtesy in Traffic Cases	1	39
Crime Detection, Photography in	3	3
Crime Prevention, Junior Police Band, Denver, Colorado	8	47
Crime Statistics		
Announcement - How to Use U.C.R.	3	52
Charts		
Functional Distribution of Police Employees - 1938	7	20
Number of Persons Arrested Ages 16 to 24 - January 1 to December 31, 1939	4	33
Summary of Police Motorized Equipment - 1938	7	12
Criminal Repeaters	3	51
Number of Policemen Killed by Criminals, and Number of Criminals Killed by Police, 1939	11	37
Police Personnel in the United States	11	36
Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting, 1930 - 1939	1	25
" " " " " " " "	2	51
" " " " " " " "	3	46
" " " " " " " "	4	41
Criminal Fingerprinting		
The Value of Fingerprinting, Both Civil and Criminal - John Ennis	9	47
Criminal Identification		
Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil - Israel Castellanos, M. D.	4	50
Criminal Investigations, Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers and Related Evidence in	8	13
Criminal Records, Misuse of	7	6

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Cuban Police Request Any Information on Background of Murderer	8	44
Cutone, Patrick - Wanted by the FBI	6	46

- D -

Daily Service Reports of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department	8	30
Deformed and Mutilated Fingers, Classification of Delinquency, Juvenile - Curbed Through Special Service Bureau of Fresno, California, Police Department, by Frank Bergon, FBI NPA Associate	2	3
Denning, Maurice - Wanted by the FBI	10	47
Dental Charts - Identification by Teeth	8	39
Denver, Colorado - Crime Prevention, Junior Police Band	10	15
Detective's Daily Service Report and Detective Sergeant's Daily Report of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department	8	47
Development of Police Radio	8	30
Diphenylamine Test, Further Observations on the Diphenylamine Test for Gunpowder Residue	4	3
Documents, Bibliotics or the Study of	6	10
Drivers (See Alcohol)	1	42
DuBois, Albert E. Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	9	28
	11	4

- E -

Ennis, John The Value of Fingerprinting, Both Civil and Criminal Essay Contest, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Winning Essay on Fingerprinting Selected by Police Superintendent	9	47
Estes, Forrest - Wanted by the FBI	9	47
Evidence Collecting, Preserving, and Identifying Physical Evidence	11	42
Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	5	36
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The	8	13
Expert Testimony, Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	12	3
	10	41

- F -

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (All Speeches Delivered at
FBI NPA Graduation Exercises Are Listed
Under "ADDRESSES.")

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (Continued)		
Announcement - Thirteenth Session	1	40
Thirteenth Session Inaugurated	2	41
Thirteenth Session, Graduation Exercises	5	3
Fourteenth Session Inaugurated	6	28
Fourteenth Session, Graduation Exercises	8	3
Fifteenth Session, Graduation Exercises	11	3
FBI National Police Academy Associates		
Announcement - Retraining School, September 30 through October 5, 1940	9	50
Change of Status of FBI NPA Graduates	2	39
" " " " " " "	4	34
Chief Edward B. Hansen, President NPA Associates Announces Committees for Ensuing Year	1	40
Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	3
Juvenile Delinquency Curbed Through Special Service Bureau of Fresno, California, Police Department - Frank Bergon, NPA Associate	10	47
NPA Graduate's Scientific Training Solves Nebraska Mystery	7	21
New York State Chapter FBI NPA Associates Organized	1	41
FBI Numbers - Special Announcement	1	44
Federal Communications Commission		
Frequency Modulation System - Additional Data	7	19
Police Radio "Chasing" to be Prosecuted by	6	27
Fibers, Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	8	13
Fielding, Hubert - Wanted by the FBI	3	42
Filing Wanted Notices, Suggested Method of	8	23
Fingerprints (See Also Questionable Patterns)		
Body of Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Identified Through Fingerprints in the Identification Division of the FBI	8	12
Classification of Deformed and Mutilated Fingers	2	3
Mutilated Hand Found on River Bank Reveals Identity of Unknown Deceased Through Fingerprints	3	26
Torso of Unknown Deceased Identified Through the Fingerprints of Left Hand	4	28
Unknown Deceased Identified by Personal Identification Fingerprints	6	49
Value of Fingerprinting, The - Both Civil and Criminal - John Ennis	9	47
Winning Essay on Fingerprinting Selected by Bridgeport, Connecticut, Police Superintendent	9	47
Firearms		
Firearms in the Possession of Prisoners	6	43
Methods of Substantiating Firearms Identification Examinations	9	9
Special Announcement - Firearms Stolen in Two Recent Bank Burglaries in Minnesota	6	44

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Firearms (Continued)		
Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	10	41
Flag, Saluting the American	7	32
Forgers, Check (See Checks)		
Forms, Standard Traffic Accident Report	4	47
Fraud - Warning, Racketeers Operating in South Carolina	7	33
Fraudulent Check File (See Checks)	9	21
Frazer, Persifor		
Bibliotics or the Study of Documents	1	42
Frequency Modulation Radio System, Possibilities of	5	56
Frequency Modulation System - Additional Data	7	19
Fresno, California, Police Department, Juvenile Delinquency Curbed Through Special Service Bureau of By: Frank Bergon, FBI NPA Associate	10	47
Functions of the FBI Technical Laboratory, Centralizing	2	45
Further Observations on the Diphenylamine Test for Gunpowder Residue	6	10

- G -

Garand Semi-Automatic Rifle, U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M Popularly Known as the	2	28
Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The Value of	12	3
Green, William		
Address, Graduation Exercises, Fourteenth Session, FBI National Police Academy	8	7
Gunpowder Residue, Further Observations on the Diphenylamine Test for	6	10

- H -

Hair, An Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human	12	7
Hairs, Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	8	13
Hansen, Chief Edward B., President, NPA Associates Announces Committees for Ensuing Year	1	40
Hermer, Harold Ervin Wesley, Body of Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Identified Through Fingerprints in the Identi- fication Division of the FBI	8	12
"Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of	12	3
Hoover, John Edgar (See Addresses)		

- I -

IDENTIFICATION (See Type Desired)		
Announcement - Missing Person Notices	3	40

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
IDENTIFICATION (Continued) (For List of		
Names of Missing Persons Published in this Bulletin during 1940 see "MISSING PERSONS")		
Circularization of data on Fugitives and Missing Persons	1	12
Classification of Deformed and Mutilated Fingers Fingerprints	2	3
Body of Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Identified Through Fingerprints in the Identification Division of the FBI	8	12
Mutilated Hand Found on River Bank Reveals Identity of Unknown Deceased Through Fingerprints	3	26
Torso of Unknown Deceased Identified Through the Fingerprints of Left Hand	4	28
Unknown Deceased Identified by Personal Identification Fingerprints	6	49
Firearms		
Methods of Substantiating Firearms Identification Examinations	9	9
Hair, An Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human	12	3
Identification of Jackets Found Near Scene of Wrecked Streamliner "City of San Francisco" Desired	9	51
Identification Problems - Criminal and Civil, Israel Castellanos, M. D.	4	50
Identifying Physical Evidence; Collecting, Preserving and	5	36
Impersonation - Sol Turkin, Wanted by the FBI	8	35
Impressions - Teeth	10	9
Impressions - Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and Casting	7	13
Index, Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1939, through December, 1939	1	48
Index, Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1940 through December, 1940	12	22
Indiana and Maine Pass Statutes Affecting "Alcohol Drivers"	8	28
Industrial Facilities - Special Announcement Re: Protection of	9	59
Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human Hair, An	12	7
Inked Palm Prints, Value of and Method of Taking	9	37
IACP Adopts Resolution Approving Communications Committee's Report	2	37
Interview, Radio - Between Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum and J. Edgar Hoover	9	23
Intoxication (See Alcohol)		
Missing Persons - 1939 (See also "MISSING PERSONS")	7	18
Mutilated Hand Reveals Identity of Unknown Deceased	3	26

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
IDENTIFICATION (Continued)		
Nicknames	6	23
Notice in FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Identification Effected Through	2	18
Palm Prints, Value of and Method of Taking	9	37
Questionable Patterns (Listed under "QUESTIONABLE PATTERNS")		
Special Announcement - Standardized List of Abbreviations	2	11
Special Announcement - Wanted Notices	4	29
Standardized Abbreviations - A - B	3	37
" " C - J	4	21
" " K - M	5	25
" " N - Z	6	16
Suggested Method of Filing Wanted Notices Appearing in FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin	8	23
Symbols Used in the Identification Division of the FBI	4	13
Teeth		
Identification by Teeth	10	9
Sheriff's Office, Clallam County, Port Angeles, Washington, Desires Information Relative to Unknown Deceased Woman	9	61
Torso of Unknown Deceased Identified Through Fingerprints	4	28
Winning Essay on Fingerprinting Selected by Bridgeport, Connecticut, Police Superintendent	9	47

- J -

Jackets Found Near Scene of Wrecked Streamliner "City of San Francisco," Identification Desired	9	51
Jackson, Robert H., Honorable (See Addresses)		
Juvenile Delinquency		
Crime Prevention, Junior Police Band, Denver, Colorado	8	47
Curbed Through Special Service Bureau of Fresno, California, Police Department, by Frank Bergon, FBI NPA Associate	10	47

- K -

Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, Suggestions to Increase Efficiency in Operation of Two-Way Radio	3	41
Kee, Louis - Wanted for Murder in Stockton, California	6	45
Knoel, Raymond - Wanted by the FBI	2	33
Knox, Frank, Honorable		
Address, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	8

- L -

Laboratory, FBI (See SCIENTIFIC AIDS)		
Alcohol and Intoxication	9	28
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, A Review of	11	26
Centralizing Functions of the FBI Technical Laboratory	2	45
Check Flasher - Howard Wallace Smith	1	21
Check Flasher Gang Operating From the West Coast to the East	10	31
Collecting, Preserving, and Identifying Physical Evidence	5	36
Fraudulent Check File	9	21
Further Observations on the Diphenylamine Test for Gunpowder Residue	6	10
Identification by Teeth	10	9
Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human Hair, An	12	7
Methods of Substantiating Firearms Identification Examinations	9	9
Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	8	13
Oil Company Workers - Check Forgers	12	13
Photography in Crime Detection	3	3
Post-Mortem Examination - Value of Evidence Obtained Therefrom, The	4	9
Stench Bombs	7	7
Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	10	41
Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and Casting	7	13
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The	12	3
La Guardia, Fiorello H.		
Address, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session, FBI NPA	5	14
Lake Babcock, NPA Graduate's Scientific Training Solves Nebraska Mystery	7	21
Law Enforcement Personnel - Police Personnel in the United States	11	36
License Plates Information, 1940	1	36
Llewellyn, Theodore R. - Check Flasher Gang Operating from the West Coast to the East	10	31
Lloyd, S. J., Reverend Robert S. (See Addresses)		
Lowe, Herbert - Wanted by the FBI	1	45

- M -

Maine and Indiana Pass Statutes Affecting "Alcohol Drivers"	8	28
-------------------------------------------------------------	---	----

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Manual of Police Records	5	27
Maps, Traffic Accident Spot Maps for Cities	6	31
Marshall, Reverend Peter		
Invocation, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session		
FBI NPA	5	3
McGuire, Matthew F., Honorable (See Addresses)		
Method of Substantiating Firearms Identification		
Examinations	9	9
Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and		
Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	8	13
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department, Detective's		
Daily Service Report and Detective Sergeant's		
Daily Report	8	30
Minnesota, Firearms Stolen in Two Recent Bank		
Burglaries - Special Announcement	6	44
MISCELLANEOUS		
Announcement - National Stolen Property File	1	44
Chart - Summary of Police Motorized Equipment	7	12
Crime Prevention - Denver, Colorado, Junior Police		
Band	8	47
Cuban Police Request Any Information on Background		
of Murderer	8	44
Firearms in the Possession of Prisoners	6	43
Identification of Jackets Found Near Wrecked		
Streamliner Desired	9	51
Index - Articles Published in FBI Law Enforcement		
Bulletin - January, 1939, through December, 1939	1	48
Index - Articles Published in FBI Law Enforcement		
Bulletin - January, 1940, through December, 1940	12	22
Recent Act on Wrecking Trains Engaged in Interstate		
Commerce	9	60
Saluting the American Flag	7	32
Sheriff's Office, Clallam County, Port Angeles,		
Washington, Desires Information on Unknown		
Deceased Woman	9	61
Special Announcements		
FBI Numbers	1	44
Firearms Stolen in Two Recent Bank Burglaries in		
Minnesota	6	44
New Publication on Protection of Industrial Facilities	9	59
Standards in Police Training	5	55
Statistical Chart of Interest	4	33
U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M., Popularly Known as the		
Garand Semi-automatic Rifle	2	28
United States Attorneys' Conference	5	35
Unknown Deceased Identified by Personal Identification	6	49
Wanted by the FBI		
Abele, John Christopher	9	54
Bert, Evelyn	8	39

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)		
Wanted by the FBI (Continued)		
Brown, Douglas	9	54
Burr, Raymond Ambrose	5	32
Chapman, Irving Carl	7	27
Cutone, Patrick	6	46
Denning, Maurice	8	39
Estes, Forrest	11	42
Fielding, Hubert	3	42
Lowe, Herbert	1	45
Monazym, Charles	12	18
Stevens, Clarence Vernon	10	42
Timpone, Angelo	4	30
Turkin, Sol	8	35
Wright, Raymond	2	33
Wanted - For Murder in Stockton, California -		
Louie Kee	6	45
Warning - Racketeers Operating in South Carolina	7	33
Missing Person Notices, Circularization of Data on		
Fugitives and	1	12
Missing Persons - 1939	7	18
Missing Persons Published During 1940		
Alderman, Lillie Mae	8	72
Allen, Kenneth	1	17
Ashdown, Lavina Alexander	2	12
Ater, Goral D.	10	79
Balog, Mary	5	82
Banks, Margaret June	1	17
Bartlett, Francis R.	12	72
Batts, Bert L., Jr.	4	78
Bivens, Alice Mae	2	12
Blanchard, Roy Francis	4	78
Borodkin, Adrienne	2	12
Brier, Seymour	12	72
Brookens, Roland Lee Verne	12	73
Brown, Helen Margaret	9	89
Buchert, Thomas Richard	12	73
Burke, Norman Christopher	11	76
Burton, Nathaniel Thomas Reynolds	9	89
Cabral, Catherine	5	82
Cahill, John Louis	7	69
Capizzi, Joseph	9	90
Carman, Emily	7	69
Checheck, Martin	3	31
Collins, Oscar	6	75
Connett, Harry William	11	76
Cooley, Violet Florine	2	12
Corbin, Joseph J.	9	90
Crane, Orlene	12	74

Missing Persons Published During 1940 (Continued)	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Dadourian, Hohannes	6	75
Dawson, Charles Eric, Jr.	4	80
Day, Edward Douglas	1	18
Ellis, John David	10	79
Elsner, Max A.	10	80
Englehart, Harold G.	3	32
Figner, Lawrence H.	10	80
Fisher, Edward, Jr.	12	74
Gibson, William Dean	11	77
Green, Charles Joseph	3	31
Green, Roy Hershal	4	80
Grills, Rose	1	18
Guss, Glenn Mervin	4	79
Hanlon, Jack Oliver	3	32
Hanly, David Iglehart	1	19
Hansen, Mrs. Alberta	2	14
Hardin, Charles Wilson	11	77
Hein, Margaret Aileen	5	83
Hull, Irving Tedeman	4	79
Irwin, Mary Alice	11	78
Kahn, William	3	33
Kindred, Paul Edgar	5	83
Klinger, Gerald	8	72
Kneece, Benjamin	8	73
Kroh, Clifford	8	73
Kulp, Clara	7	70
Knutz, Joseph, Jr.	6	76
Laign, McClure William	3	33
Lane, Margaret	10	81
Leggett, Lushia Almeda Maglean	12	75
Lewis, Leonard	2	14
Linderman, Geneva E.	7	70
Love, Beverly	8	74
Lynch, Helen	10	81
MacLean, Robert	3	36
Mann, James Douglas	11	78
McConnell, Frieda Alice	1	19
McDavid, Eugenia Marie	1	20
McLeod, Scott H.	9	91
Megaw, Robert Neill Ellison	12	75
Melian, Louise	4	81
Mettetal, Weldon W.	9	91
Minor, Allen	5	84
Mitchell, Allene Louise	11	79
Moeller, Donald R.	7	71
Montgomery, Peyton	6	76
Mooney, Orville	4	81
Morford, Ervin Joseph, Jr.	10	82

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Missing Persons Published During 1940 (Continued)		
Nicolle, John T.	8	74
Norris, Donald	6	77
O'Quinn, Ralph Emerson	7	71
Osborn, Norris, Jr.	2	15
Outen, Joseph L., Jr.	6	77
Owen, Jean	3	35
Pardue, Alton Jeter	4	82
Parmer, Betty Louise	7	72
Paul, Lucille Vernita	3	34
Pontier, Ella May	11	79
Poper, George Edward Thomas	8	75
Pulzone, Raymond	2	15
Quinlan, Mary Jane	9	92
Reeves, Thomas Troth	5	84
Reichley, Conrad H.	7	72
Reinecke, George Fred William	6	78
Richards, Roberta	5	85
Rosenquist, Eric Charles Martin	11	80
Rosenstein, Flora Sonia	3	34
Ross, Edwina	2	16
Ross, Jessie Lee	5	85
Rowley, Glewin	12	76
Sanderson, Jesse Palmer	10	82
Saylors, Amanda	2	16
Serles, Lillian	6	78
Steere, Howard Guy	8	75
Stejskal, William	9	92
Stevens, Earl Orrin, Jr.	10	83
Stone, Mrs. N. G.	5	86
Stuart, Ethel Cecelia	11	80
Urrey, George William, Jr.	9	93
Vincent, George	4	82
Vonderohe, John Edgar	10	83
Walker, Ralph E.	7	73
Wegenke, Herman	6	79
Weiss, Albert Allen	7	73
Wick, John William	5	86
Williams, Peggy Marie	1	20
Withers, Vivian Ethel	12	76
Wright, Ethel	8	76
Wright, Lee A.	8	76
Wright, Ruth	9	93
Zibilich, George John	6	79
Misuse of Criminal Records	7	6
Modulation Radio System, Possibilities of the Frequency	5	56
Modulation System, Frequency - Additional Data	7	19
Monazym, Charles - Wanted by the FBI	12	18
Monoxide Poisoning, A Review of Carbon	11	26

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Motor Vehicle "Accident Facts," Some Interesting Items From	10	52
Murderer, Cuban Police Request Any Information on Back- ground of	8	44
Mutilated Fingers, Classification of Deformed and	2	3
Mutilated Hand Found on River Bank Reveals Identity of Unknown Deceased Through Fingerprints	3	26

- N -

National Police Academy (See FBI National Police Academy)		
National Stolen Property File, Announcement Concerning	1	44
Nebraska Mystery, NPA Graduate's Scientific Training Solves	7	21
Negro Murderer of Police Officer, \$2,500 Reward for	11	39
New York State Chapter, FBI National Police Academy Organized	1	41
Nicknames	6	23
Nickolite, Edward J., NPA Graduate's Scientific Training Solves Nebraska Mystery	7	21
Number of Policemen Killed by Criminals, and Number of Criminals Killed by Police, 1939	11	37

- O -

Oil Company Workers - Check Forgers	12	13
"Old Estates" Racket Being Operated in South Carolina - Warning	7	33
Oursler, Fulton		
Address, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	11

- P -

Palm Prints, Value of and Method of Taking	9	37
Personal Identification Fingerprints, Unknown Deceased Identified by	6	49
Persons Missing, 1939 (See Also Missing Persons)	7	18
Photography		
Photography in Crime Detection	3	3
Practical and Theoretical Photography - Julian M. Blair, Ph.D.	2	44
Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and Casting	7	13
Poisoning, A Review of Carbon Monoxide	11	26
POLICE COMMUNICATIONS		
APCO Elects 1940 Officers	1	9
Atlantic Police Communication Association	1	10
Central Complaint Room, The - Bruce Smith	1	3

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
POLICE COMMUNICATIONS (Continued)		
Chart - Functional Distribution of Police Employees - 1938	7	20
Development of Police Radio	4	3
Federal Communications Commission to Prosecute Police Radio "Chasing"	6	27
Frequency Modulation System - Additional Data	7	19
IACP Adopts Resolution Approving Communications Committee's Report	2	37
Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department Suggestions - To Increase Efficiency in Operation of Two-Way Radio	3	41
Possibilities of the Frequency Modulation Radio System	5	56
Police Personnel in the United States	11	36
POLICE RECORDS		
Announcement - How to Use U.C.R.	3	52
Charts		
Functional Distribution of Police Employees - 1938	7	20
Number of Persons Arrested Ages 16 to 24 - January 1 to December 31, 1939	4	33
Summary of Police Motorized Equipment - 1938	7	12
Criminal Repeaters	3	51
Detective's Daily Service Report and Detective Sergeant's Daily Report of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department	8	30
Manual of Police Records	5	27
Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting, 1930 - 1939	1	25
" " " " " " " "	2	51
" " " " " " " "	3	46
" " " " " " " "	4	41
POLICE TRAINING		
Standards in		
Part VII---Appendix B - Outline of Course, Police Training School, Jacksonville, Florida	1	31
Part VIII---Appendix C - Police and Fire Academy Regular Course, Scope of Training, Newark, New Jersey	2	19
Appendix D - Sample of a Complete Program Followed in a Training School for Recruits, Los Angeles, California	2	20
Part IX---Appendix D - Sample of a Complete Program Followed in a Training School for Recruits, Los Angeles, California	3	53
Part X-----Appendix D - A Sample of an Examination for Sheriffs in Service, Los Angeles, California	4	35
Appendix E - Schedule of 12-week Courses for Recruits, Cleveland, Ohio	4	40

POLICE TRAINING (Continued)

Standards in (Continued)

Part XI---Appendix F - A Descriptive Report and Operating Schedule, (1) of the Recruit Training School -- and (2) of Refresher School for Experienced Officers. Rhode Island State Police	6	34
Part XII--Conclusion - A Descriptive Report and Operating Schedule, (2) The Refresher School for Experienced Officers. Rhode Island State Police	7	38
Wisconsin First in United States to Conduct State-Wide Police Training Program	2	25
Policemen Killed by Criminals, and Criminals Killed by Policemen - 1939	11	37
Port Angeles, Washington, Sheriff's Office Desires Information Relative to Unknown Deceased Woman	9	61
Post-Mortem Examination and the Value of Evidence Obtained Therefrom, The	4	9
Practical and Theoretical Photography - Julian M. Blair, Ph.D.	2	44
Preserving Physical Evidence, Collecting and Identifying	5	36
Prisoners, Firearms in the Possession of	6	43

- Q -

Questionable Patterns	1	11
" "	2	17
" "	3	25
" "	4	20
" "	5	24
" "	6	15
" "	7	17
" "	8	22
" "	9	36
" "	10	46
" "	11	38
" "	12	17

- R -

Racketeers Operating in South Carolina - Warning Radio:	7	33
Development of Police Radio	4	3
Federal Communications Commission to Prosecute Police Radio "Chasing"	6	27
Frequency Modulation System - Additional Data	7	19
Possibilities of the Frequency Modulation Radio System	5	56

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Radio: (Continued)		
Radio Interview Between Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum and J. Edgar Hoover (See Also Addresses)	9	23
Suggestions of Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department to Increase Efficiency in Operation of Two-way Radio	3	41
Ramos, Rene Hidalgo - Cuban Police Request Any Information on Background of Murderer	8	44
Raney, William J. Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates	11	5
Records, Manual of Police	5	27
Records, Misuse of Criminal	7	6
Repeaters, Criminal	3	51
Report Forms, Standard Traffic Accident	4	47
Review of Article on Traffic Safety	2	38
Review of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, A	11	26
Reward for Murderer of Police Officer, \$2,500	11	39
Rifle, U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M., Popularly Known as the Garand Semi-Automatic	2	28
Robbery, Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Convic- tion of Estill Brooks for Armed	10	41
Rope File, Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigation	8	21

- S -

Saluting the American Flag	7	32
SCIENTIFIC AIDS (See Laboratory, FBI)		
Alcohol and Intoxication	9	28
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, A Review of	11	26
Centralizing Functions of the FBI Technical Laboratory	2	45
Check Flasher - Howard Wallace Smith	1	21
Check Flasher Gang Operating from the West Coast to the East	10	31
Collecting, Preserving, and Identifying Physical Evidence	5	36
Fraudulent Check File	9	21
Further Observations on the Diphenylamine Test for Gunpowder Residue	6	10
Identification by Teeth	10	9
Infiltration Test for the Detection of Bleached Human Hair, An	12	7
Methods of Substantiating Firearms Identification Examinations	9	9
Microscopy in the Examination of Hairs, Fibers, and Related Evidence in Criminal Investigations	8	13
Oil Company Workers - Check Forgers	12	13
Photography in Crime Detection	3	3

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
SCIENTIFIC AIDS (Continued)		
Post-Mortem Examination - Value of Evidence Obtained Therefrom, The	4	9
Stench Bombs	7	7
Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	10	41
Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and Casting	7	13
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The	12	3
Scientific Training Solves Nebraska Mystery, NPA Graduate's Sheriff's Office, Clallam County, Port Angeles, Washington, Desires Information Relative to Unknown Deceased Woman	7	21
Smith, Bruce - The Central Complaint Room	9	61
Smith, Howard Wallace - Check Flasher Now Incarcerated in San Quentin Prison	1	3
Snyder, J. R. - Racketeers Operating in South Carolina - Warning	1	21
Some Interesting Items from "Accident Facts"	7	33
Special Announcements	10	52
FBI Numbers	1	44
Firearms Stolen in Two Recent Bank Burglaries in Minnesota	6	44
Standardized List of Abbreviations	2	11
Standards in Police Training	5	55
Wanted Notices	4	29
Spot Maps for Cities, Traffic Accident	6	31
Standard Traffic Accident Report Forms	4	47
Standardized Abbreviations---- A - B	3	37
" " C - J	4	21
" " K - M	5	25
" " N - Z	6	16
Standards in Police Training (See POLICE TRAINING)		
State-Wide Police Training Program, Wisconsin First in United States to Conduct Permanent	2	25
Statistics (See Crime Statistics)		
Statute, To Make It A Crime To Wreck or Attempt To Wreck A Train Engaged in Interstate Commerce	9	60
Statutes Affecting "Alcohol Drivers," Maine and Indiana Pass (See Also Alcohol)	8	28
Stench Bombs	7	7
Stevens, Clarence Vernon - Wanted by the FBI	10	43
Stolen Firearms - Special Announcement Re: Two Recent Bank Burglaries in Minnesota	6	44
Stolen Property File, National - Announcement	1	44
Suggested Method of Filing Wanted Notices Appearing in FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin	8	23
Suggestions for Protection of Industrial Facilities	9	59

	Bulletin Number	Page Number
Suggestions of Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department to Increase Efficiency in Operation of Two-Way Radio Summers, Hatton W.	3	41
Address, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session, FBI NPA	5	11
Symbols Used in the Identification Division of the FBI	4	13

- T -

Technical Laboratory (See Laboratory)		
Teeth, Identification by	10	9
Teeth - Sheriff's Office Clallam County, Port Angeles, Washington, Desires Information Relative to Unknown Deceased Woman	9	61
Ten Years of Uniform Crime Reporting, 1930 - 1939	1	25
" " " " " " " "	2	51
" " " " " " " "	3	46
" " " " " " " "	4	41
Testimony of Firearms Expert Aids in Conviction of Estill Brooks for Armed Robbery	10	41
Timpone, Angelo - Wanted by the FBI	4	30
Tire Tread Collection of FBI and Preserving Tire Tracks by Photography and Casting	7	13
To Make It A Crime to Wreck Or Attempt To Wreck A Train Engaged In Interstate Commerce	9	60
Torso of Unknown Deceased Identified Through the Fingerprints of Left Hand	4	28
TRAFFIC		
Alcohol and Intoxication	9	28
Automobile License Plates Information, 1940	1	36
Court Courtesy in Traffic Cases	1	39
Maine and Indiana Pass Statutes Affecting "Alcohol Drivers"	8	28
Review of Article on Traffic Safety	2	38
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents	12	3
Some Interesting Items From "Accident Facts"	10	52
Standard Traffic Accident Report Forms	4	47
Traffic Accident Spot Maps for Cities	6	31
Train Wreck "City of San Francisco," Identification of Jackets Found Near Scene of Wreck Desired	9	51
Training (See POLICE TRAINING)		
Trains, To Make It A Crime To Wreck Or Attempt To Wreck A Train Engaged In Interstate Commerce	9	60
Turkin, Sol - Wanted by the FBI	8	35
\$2,500 Reward for Murderer of Police Officer	11	39
Two-Way Radio, Suggestions of Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department to Increase Efficiency in Operation of	3	41

- U -

Uniform Crime Reporting, Ten Years of---1930 - 1939	1	25
" " " " " " " "	2	51
" " " " " " " "	3	46
" " " " " " " "	4	41
Uniform Crime Reports, How to Use - Announcement	3	52
United States Attorneys' Conference	5	35
United States Rifle, Caliber .30 M, Popularly Known as The Garand Semi-Automatic Rifle (See also Firearms)	2	28
Unknown Deceased (See IDENTIFICATION)		
Mutilated Hand Found on River Bank Reveals Identity of Unknown Deceased Through Fingerprints	3	26
Sheriff's Office, Clallam County, Port Angeles, Washington, Desires Information Relative to Unknown Deceased Woman	9	61
Torso of Unknown Deceased Identified Through the Fingerprints of Left Hand	4	28
Unknown Deceased Identified by Personal Identification Fingerprints	6	49

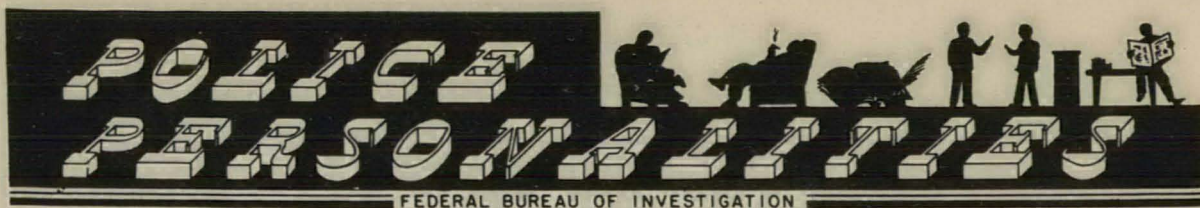
- V -

Value of Fingerprinting, The - Both Civil and Criminal - John Ennis	9	47
Value of Glass Fragments Found at the Scene of "Hit-And-Run" Accidents, The	12	3
Value of Palm Prints and Method of Taking	9	37

- W -

Wanted by the FBI		
Abele, John Christopher	9	55
Bert, Evelyn	8	39
Brown, Roy Douglas	9	55
Burr, Raymond Ambrose	5	32
Chapman, Irving Carl	7	27
Cutone, Patrick	6	46
Denning, Maurice	8	39
Estes, Forrest	11	42
Fielding, Hubert	3	42
Lowe, Herbert	1	45
Monazym, Charles	12	18
Stevens, Clarence Vernon	10	43
Timpone, Angelo	4	30
Turkin, Sol	8	35
Wright, Raymond	2	33
Wanted - For Murder in Stockton, California - Louie Kee	6	45

	<u>Bulletin Number</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Wanted Fugitives - Circularization of Data on Fugitives and Missing Persons	1	12
Wanted Notices - Special Announcement	4	29
Wanted Notices, Suggested Method of Filing Wanted Notices Appearing in FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin	8	23
Warning - Racketeers Operating in South Carolina	7	33
Winning Essay on Fingerprinting Selected by Bridgeport, Connecticut, Police Superintendent	9	47
Wisconsin First in United States to Conduct Permanent State-Wide Police Training Program	2	25
Woodrum, Clifton A., Honorable Radio Interview Between Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum and J. Edgar Hoover	9	23
Woodson, C. W. Remarks, Graduation Exercises, Thirteenth Session, FBI NPA	5	4
Wrecking Train, To Make It A Crime To Wreck Or Attempt To Wreck A Train Engaged In Interstate Commerce	9	60
Wright, Raymond - Wanted by the FBI	2	33



CALIFORNIA

Mr. Harold Dickerson is now Chief of Police of the Calipatria, California, Police Department, having succeeded Mr. Frank Allman.

Mr. R. H. Wise has succeeded the late F. G. Wise as Chief of Police at Tracy, California.

GEORGIA

Mr. Bob Swan has been appointed Chief of Police of the Matthews, Georgia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. J. J. Roberts.

Mr. Charles Krulic is now Chief of Police of the Rocky Ford, Georgia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Fred C. Sowell.

IDAHO

Mr. Gilbert H. Talley has been named Warden of the Idaho State Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho, to succeed Mr. P. C. Meredith.

Mr. William Rush has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Mackay, Idaho, succeeding Mr. George Bradford.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Robert B. Utter has succeeded Mr. Harry P. Tauber as Chief of Police at Cairo, Illinois.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. George J. Bernier has been appointed Chief of Police at Northampton, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. Harry J. Kelly.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Elwood H. Patterson has been appointed Chief of Police of the Asbury Park, New Jersey, Police Department.

NEW JERSEY (Continued)

Mr. Otto A. Williams has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Bound Brook, New Jersey, succeeding Mr. William F. Nash.

OHIO

Mr. W. T. Daugherty has been designated Acting Chief of Police of the Barberton, Ohio, Police Department to succeed Mr. H. C. Yackee.

Mr. Firmin R. Grubb was recently appointed Chief of Police of the Kent, Ohio, Police Department, succeeding Mr. S. C. West.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. G. R. Lackey, Sr., is now Chief of Police at McAlester, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. Thomas J. Abbott.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. P. Adams has assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the North, South Carolina, Police Department.

Mr. D. M. Rogers, has been appointed Chief of Police at Summerton, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. Irby Walker.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Linell Haigh has been named Chief of Police of the Miller, South Dakota, Police Department.

TENNESSEE

Mr. Henry Hunt is now Chief of Police at Dickson, Tennessee, succeeding Mr. H. L. Hammond. Mr. Hammond has assumed the duties of Sheriff, Dickson, Tennessee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. R. E. Gilbert has been designated Acting Chief of Police of the St. Albans, West Virginia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. C. E. Gunnoe.

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	Kitchin, A. P.	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	Newsom, L. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Richmond, L. H.	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.	Fierstone, C. K.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Michigan 0761	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1501 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5511	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Berens, A. G.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Duffey, H. R.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Clegg, J. E.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Cornelius, A.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 7100	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Charles Monazym

with aliases

For

Bank Robbery

Detailed descriptive data on this
individual appear on pages 19, 20 and 21.

