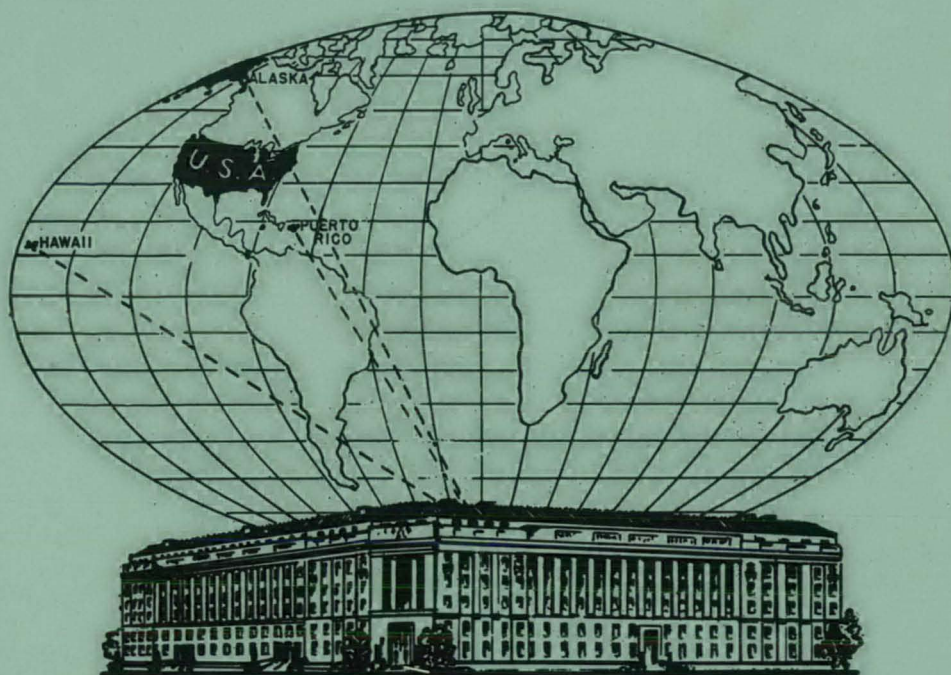


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1941

February



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

Vol. 10

No. 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 10

FEBRUARY 1941

NO. 2

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

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers		2
SCIENTIFIC AIDS		
Wire Examinations		3
The Complete Swindler		13
Broken Glass Traps Hit-and-Run Driver		20
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY		
Sixteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy		24
IDENTIFICATION		
A Questionable Pattern		26
TRAFFIC		
The Bicycle Problem in Law Enforcement		27
MISCELLANEOUS		
New Burglar Tool		35
Wanted by the FBI -- George Thompson, with aliases, for Bank Robbery		37
Special Announcement - Air Corps Basic Photography Manual		40
POLICE PERSONALITIES		41
INSERT--Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations		44

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.**

**SPECIAL SESSION FBI NPA WITH
REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS**

Arrangements have been completed in the Department of Justice for a Special Session of the FBI National Police Academy for the benefit of national, state, and municipal police authorities of the other American Republics. The Session will open on March 17, 1941 and will be of six weeks' duration.

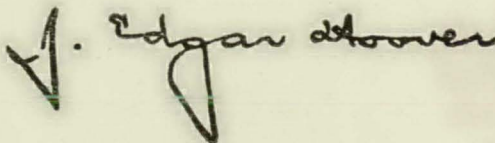
The Department of State is collaborating with the FBI in transmitting the invitations to the appropriate police executives.

The curriculum will include the following subjects:

Personnel Problems and Personnel Administration
Modus Operandi Records and Personal Appearance Forms
Police Communications and Communication Methods
Law Enforcement Technique
Identification, Scientific and Technical Procedure
Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure

For the first time since the establishment of the FBI National Police Academy in 1935 the facilities of this Academy are being placed at the disposal of the representatives of the law enforcement agencies of the other American Republics.

This Special Session is of the utmost importance to all American Republics at this time of world-wide chaos and it will afford an opportunity for the law enforcement officers of all of the American Republics to meet on a common ground for the discussion of problems of mutual interest.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

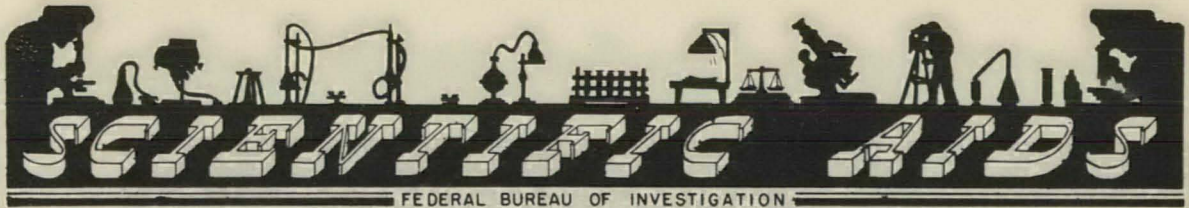


John Edgar Hoover, Director



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.



WIRE EXAMINATIONS

The finding of wire, nails, metallic fragments, or larger pieces of metal at the scene of a crime may constitute a very important clue. The scope of this article, however, will be limited to the wire phase. It should be pointed out that due to the fact that the quantity of questioned wire in many instances is relatively small it is indeed rare that even the few examinations listed in this article can all be conducted.

The question arises as to how in many instances of insulated wire it is possible to definitely establish the name of the manufacturer of the wire. This can usually be accomplished by observing the characteristic tracer threads woven into the fabric insulation. Many times this fabric has been coated at the factory with a protective layer or coating which must be removed to clearly see the tracer threads. To accomplish the removal of this external layer the wire is soaked in a solution which is composed of fifty per cent carbon tetrachloride and fifty per cent benzene. However, this does not remove graphitic coatings. The various wire manufacturers generally use color tracers in their wire insulation and by consulting suitable references the wire can usually be identified. A comparison of the weave used in the fabric portion of the insulation is another point for consideration. The value of obtaining the manufacturers' name and subsequently tracing it to the various sales outlets is obvious.

The first examinations conducted on bare wire received in the FBI Technical Laboratory after the metal has been identified are the physical ones which are diagnostic and can be rapidly and accurately performed. In a great many instances these examinations preclude the necessity of performing the other more intricate ones because from these the known wire can be established as not being similar to the questioned specimen. It is the usual practice in the case of wire cables to count the number of strands in at least three different places on the wire to insure the correct number of strands to be noted, and, thus, to eliminate a possible source of error by failing to count one strand which may have been broken off in the middle of the cable. If the number of strands composing a wire are different from another specimen, then obviously, the two wires could not possibly have originated from the same cable.

The term "pitch" when used referring to cables denotes the longitudinal distance required for one complete revolution of one strand of the cable. For the sake of accuracy three complete turns in numerous locations on the wire are measured and the various results then averaged;



Exhibit 1

Laboratory Technician Examining Cross Section of Wire

this offers another valuable point for comparison. In this connection it should be pointed out that an exact figure is not always desirable because of the variations found in the same wire. In measuring the pitch it should be kept in mind that a portion or all of the wire may have been stretched which would cause variations in the pitch measurement from its original condition.

In industry today some of the common forms of copper electrical conductors are solid round bars, square bars, rectangular bars, hexagonal bars, hollow tubes, concentric stranded cables, flat braided cables, bunched stranded cables, and rope stranded cables. For the purposes of this article we need only consider the single strand wires and the various cables. As the term implies, a concentric stranded cable is one in which there is a single strand constituting the core and around which the other wires are twisted. A rope stranded cable is one in which the individual wires have first been stranded into plies and then these plies in turn are stranded to make the finished product, while a bunched stranded cable is one in which all the individual wires have been twisted having no straight wire in the center or core.

In speaking of cables which have been twisted the terms "left lay" and "right lay" are encountered. The lay of the wire indicates which direction the twisted strands appear to point when the wire is held pointing directly away from the observer. Thus, a wire that has its twisting the result of an action to the right produces a left lay wire and vice versa for a right lay wire. This may appear to be confusing, but it can be readily cleared up by the reader twisting four or five straight wires together in a clockwise direction and observing the result, and then taking another bunch of wires and twisting them together with a counter clockwise motion and comparing the results. (See Exhibit 2, page 6)

Copper wire on the market today usually possesses one of three finishes; an enameled coating, a bare wire, and a tin plate. It is a relatively easy matter in the Laboratory to determine the type of coating, if any, a wire may possess. A large number of the common radio antenna wires on the market today have an enameled protective coating.

Wire size may be measured by means of a micrometer or a wire gauge. As there are numerous systems of measuring wire diameters, it is always necessary to state the gauge number as determined by a particular system. The following are some of the accepted wire gauge diameter systems:

Brown and Sharpe's or American; Birmingham or Stubs; Washington and Moen; Imperial S.W.G.; London or Old English; and the U. S. Standard Gauge. One that is used quite extensively in this country today is the American or Brown and Sharpe's gauge. However, it is a relatively easy matter to convert from one system to another so that the measurements of a wire may be roughly compared even though different systems of measurements have been used. Because of the many systems of measuring wire diameters the micrometer suggests itself as being the tool to use to get away from the apparent confusion of the various gauge systems.



Exhibit 2

Left Lay and Right Lay Cable

The manufacture of copper wire is usually considered to begin after the casting of the copper into the form of bars. The copper bars are then heated in a furnace to a temperature of about 1750 degrees F. and are then reduced in area while still hot in successive rolling operations. The microstructure of the cast copper is broken up by this mechanical work and a fine grained structure results. The rolled rods are stronger and have more uniform physical properties than the cast bars prior to the working operation. The now round copper rods after suitable cooling are drawn through dies which further reduces the size of the copper rods until wire of the proper size is made.

It should be noted that in the drawing of the wire the dies are frequently made with a minimum size opening allowable for the particular wire being drawn and these dies are not usually resharpened or changed until the diameter of the wire coming through the die is the maximum size permitted. This variation in diameter is due to the wearing of the die itself and, as a result, it is not unusual to find a stranded cable, especially of the cheaper variety, made up of perhaps two different gauge sizes. This point must be kept in mind when measuring the sizes in the questioned and known sample because it is not known how far removed from each other these two pieces of wire may have been even though they had once been a piece of the same wire.

Copper wires and cables are usually manufactured today with three variations in hardness: Soft annealed wire; medium hard wire; and hard drawn wire. The hard drawn wire has the greatest tensile strength of any of the three and the lowest elongation and reduction of area. The soft annealed copper wire is a relatively soft product having high ductility, high elongation, and low tensile strength. The medium hard copper wire has physical properties, as the name implies, which places it between the hard drawn and the soft annealed wire.

It is standard practice that hard drawn copper wire must test 49,000 pounds per square inch tensile strength and an elongation in 10 inches of 3.75%; medium hard drawn copper wire must have a tensile strength of 42,000 pounds per square inch and an elongation in 10 inches of 3.75%; and soft annealed copper wire must have a minimum tensile strength of 36,000 pounds per square inch and an elongation of 35% in 10 inches. The above figures are for lengths of wire containing no brazed splices. The determination of the yield point of copper wire is of little value because of the nature of the product being tested. Soft or annealed copper wire is a product which has been drawn by customary operations and then subjected to a suitable heat treatment to relieve the strain hardening.

Another very important test for copper wire, wherever the quantity of specimen permits, is the measurement of its electrical conductivity. By international agreement it has been determined that at 20 degrees centigrade a wire having a resistance of 0.15328 ohms per metergram has 100 per cent conductivity and, thus, greater values of resistance varies as an inverse function of the conductivity. It is also pointed out in this connection that certain impurities when present in copper wire even

REPORT OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ON THE
CASE OF
THE
CROSS SECTION OF
COPPER WIRE
EXHIBIT 3

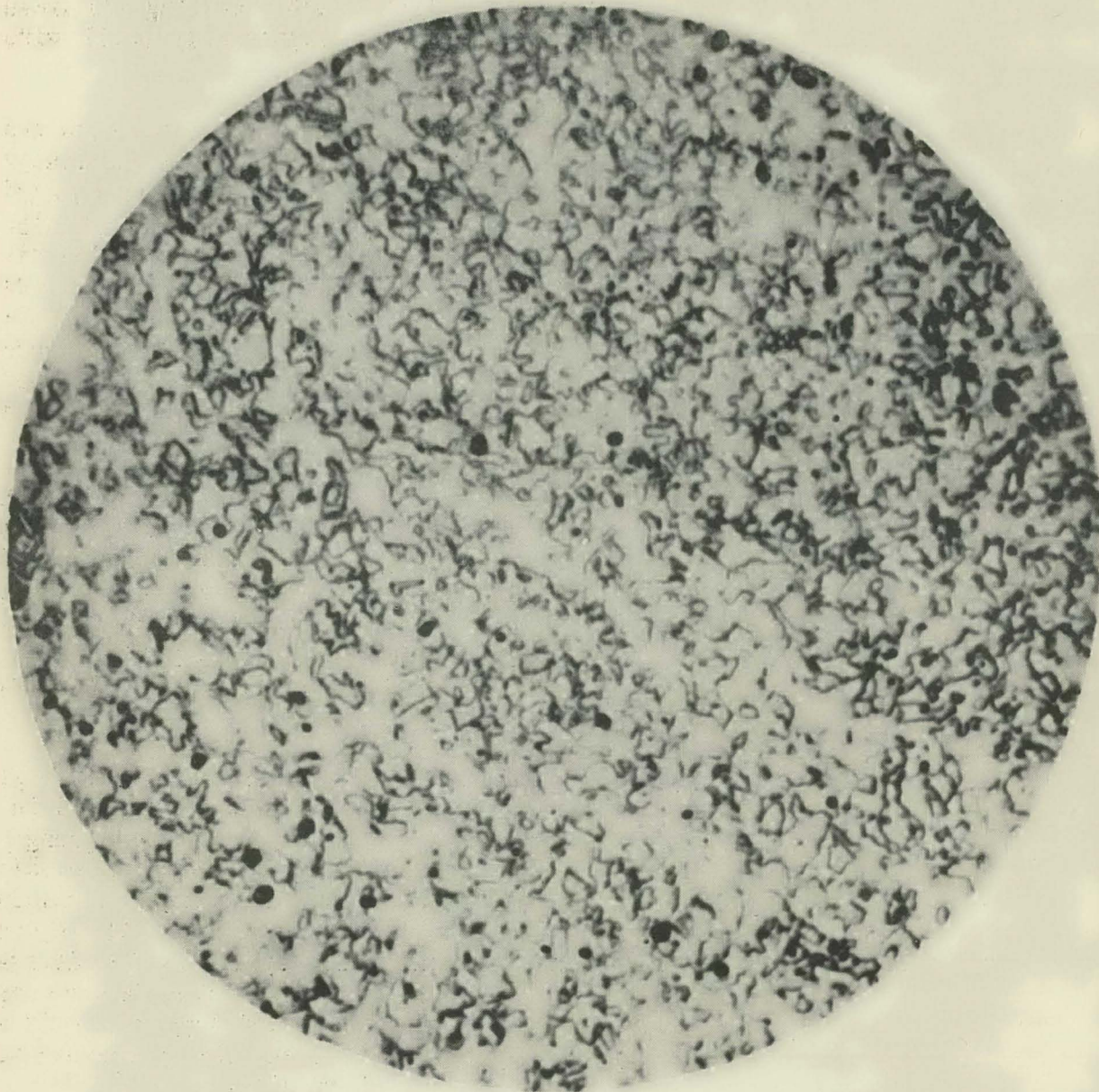


Exhibit 3

Photomicrograph of Cross Section of Copper Wire

to the extent of 0.1% arsenic lowers the conductivity of the wire approximately 30%.

Sometimes it is possible to determine which one of the two general types of stranding machines were used to manufacture a specific cable by examining the strander markings on the wire. The first group is characterized by having one surface of the wire always appearing on the outside of the stranded cable. The other type stranding machines has the characteristic of laying the wire so that the surface of the wire on the outside of the cable is constantly changing. As would be expected on older cables, these strander markings may have become so indistinct that it often is not possible to classify the type strander used.

A spectrographic analysis of a multiple strand cable many times shows a difference in the chemical composition of the individual strands. This is an extremely valuable aid when comparing two samples of wire in an effort to determine whether they are similar. The impurities contained in copper wire also may be an indication of the source of the metal. This is exemplified for instance by the fact that copper produced from the Great Lakes region usually contains silver and arsenic as its main impurities, African copper contains appreciable quantities of selenium, tellurium, nickel, and bismuth, and South American copper is characterized by its high purity. A complete quantitative chemical analysis follows the spectrographic analysis if warranted from the above examination.

If sufficient copper wire is available, an oxygen content determination may be run. Essentially this operation consists of heating a definite weight of copper in a combustion furnace, similar to the ones used for carbon determinations, and passing pure dry hydrogen gas through the heated combustion tube. The hydrogen combines with the oxygen of the metal to form water. The loss in weight of the copper is readily determined by weighing and from which the oxygen content can be easily calculated. For electrical transmission wire a high oxygen content is very undesirable because it increases greatly the wires resistance to the passage of electric currents. An estimation of the oxygen content may be made by an examination of the internal structure of the copper wire.

It is usually possible to determine whether the wire has been annealed from an examination of the structure of the metal. This may be accomplished by preparing a polished longitudinal mount followed by adequate etching and then examining the crystalline structure under a microscope using reflected light. If the wire has not been annealed, the grains will be elongated in a direction parallel to the length of the wire, and will not reveal the polygonal shape characteristic of a pure and unstrained metal. Many stranded copper wires are not annealed so as to have a maximum tensile strength and minimum elongation when the wire is to be suspended in the air.

The examination of iron and steel wire is carried out along the general manner that the copper examinations are made. However, the coatings applied to these iron and steel wires are somewhat different as

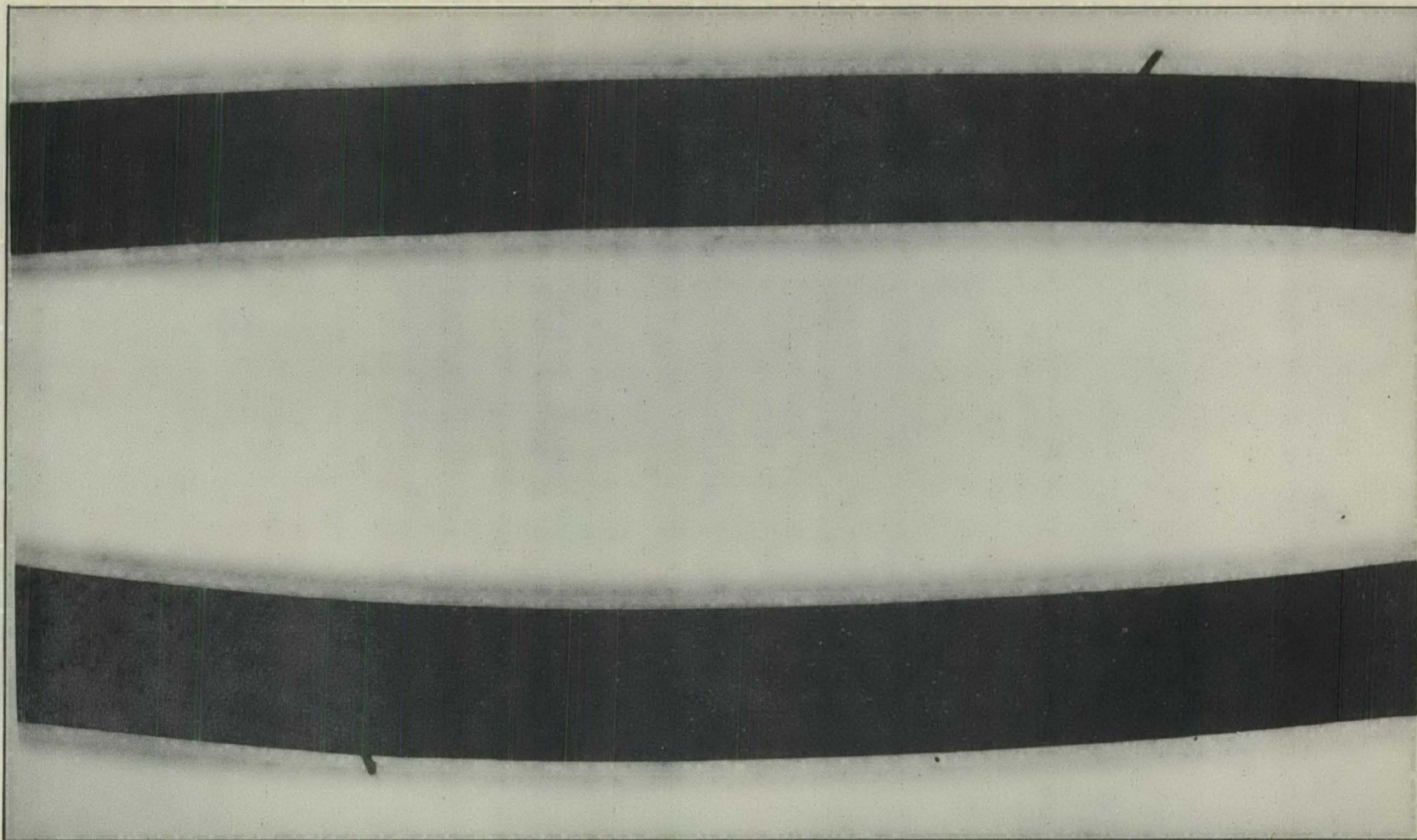


Exhibit 4

X-ray of Cable Showing Steel Pins Driven into Cable to Cause Short Circuit



Exhibit 5

Photomicrograph of Cross Section of Steel Wire

often the surface is treated with other metals or fused oxides, such as porcelain or enamel, to prevent corrosion or to impart a harder surface. The various plating materials are of great value in the linking together of two iron base wires.

It is possible to determine whether a protective coating of, for instance, zinc has been applied by electrolytic deposition. There are three processes in which zinc is usually applied as a protective surface coating, namely, hot dipping, sherardizing, and electrolytic plating. The hot dipping is more generally known as the galvanizing process in which the previously cleaned metal wire is immersed in a bath of molten zinc. When a steel wire is subjected to the galvanizing process, the liquid metal, in this case zinc, diffuses into the surface of the object to a limited extent. This diffusion is accomplished by a trading of positions in the space lattice of the crystals or by a permeation of the interplanar spaces of the crystal lattice. In other words thin layers of all the intermediate alloys of pure steel and pure zinc are formed. Some of the alloys in the steel-zinc series are intermetallic compounds represented by FeZn_7 and are relatively brittle. The zinc coating next to the steel is rich in iron and poor in zinc and as the zinc deposit becomes thicker the coating becomes increasingly richer in zinc and poorer in iron until a relatively pure coating of zinc is exposed on the surface.

In the case of an electrolytic deposition of the zinc on a steel the cathode is the steel. In this instance there is not formed these series of alloys of zinc and iron, but rather there is a sharp line of demarcation between the iron and zinc boundaries and there is usually a definite orientation of the zinc crystals if they have not been changed by subsequent forming or working operations.

The third method by which zinc may be applied to a steel wire is known as sherardizing. This process consists of heating the steel in contact with a zinc powder. In this process a thin layer of an iron-zinc alloy is also formed so that in some instances it is not possible to definitely differentiate it from the hot dipped or galvanizing process. In all of these examinations involving the examination of plating material the measurement of the thickness of the coating is very important.

This article is not intended to be a complete list of all the possible tests that may be conducted on wire, but rather its purpose is to point out to law enforcement agencies a few of the many phases of wire examination.

The Technical Laboratory of the FBI is equipped to handle wire and metal examinations and invites the law enforcement agencies to use this service offered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

THE COMPLETE SWINDLER

For approximately three years complaints have been received reflecting the activities of a highly successful, fraudulent check artist who has been consistently defrauding people with worthless checks from Coast to Coast. His area of operation has included the whole country, but he has practiced his art largely in the Northeastern quarter of the United States. Although he has used a number of aliases his true name and identity are unknown. So far as is known, he is a lone operator, performing both the operations of forging and uttering. A large portion of his success is no doubt due to his glib tongue, excellent appearance and fine clothes.

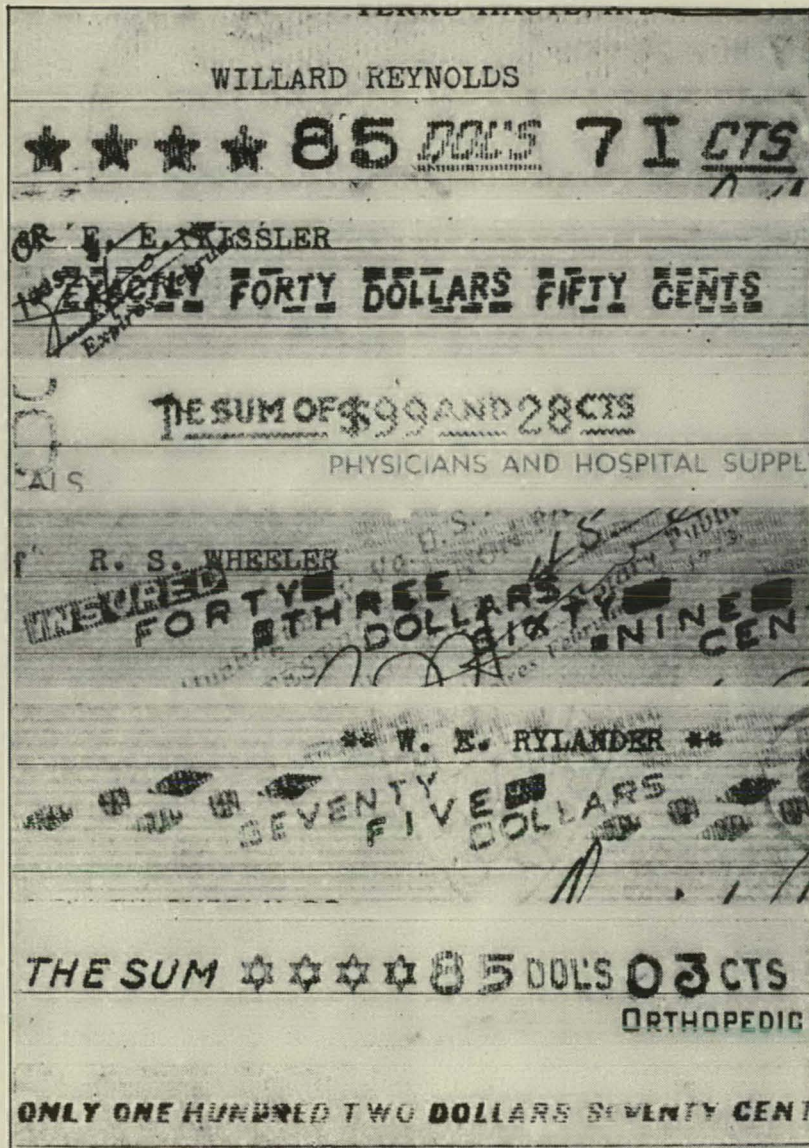


Illustration 1
Some Checkwriters Used by this Flasher

A composite of the various descriptions given by his victims follows:

Age	40 years
Height	6'
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Brown, believed to be graying
Eyes	Dark
Complexion	Dark or florid
Face	Full and clean shaven, thick lips
Glasses	In some instances is reported to wear metal-rimmed glasses

The following represents a partial list of aliases known to have been used by this person either as the name of the payee or as his signature on the checks:

E. E. Alexander	Wesley Hockensmith
George Alexander	J. K. Jennings
Austin Aughenbaugh	David Johnson
H. E. Bailey	B. B. King
R. R. Baldrige	E. E. Kissler
Richard Banow	W. J. Lambert
Raymond L. Barnes	T. H. Lamberton
Richard Barrow	G. W. McCauley
Robert Benedette	J. E. McGill
Robert R. Bernard	Lawrence McKinney
W. W. Briggs	James McLaughlin
J. S. Brown	Wesley Myers
D. D. Brownlee	A. W. Nichols
James Buckley	Earl Nordell
R. J. Burke	W. E. Norton
J. A. Davidson	F. M. Pemberton
James A. Davidson	Kenneth Rawlings
E. Brown Dietrich	Willard Reynolds
Warren Donnelly	William Reynolds
G. J. Duff	F. W. Rockwell
George Eldridge	R. L. Russel
G. K. Flaherty	Walter E. Rylander
L. E. Givens	W. E. Rylander
W. E. Goettler	S. R. Sanderson
H. R. Grant	R. A. Saunders
N. F. Gray	B. E. Smith
W. W. Grundin	G. A. Smith
H. D. Hammond	Kenneth Stephenson
Kenneth Hanley	George A. Stone
Howard A. Harris	Orville Swanson
F. E. Harrison	S. A. Thompson
Edward Hasley	Harry Walsh
A. A. Hill	W. E. Walters

Allen Watson, Jr.
Douglas W. Watson
Harry Welsh
R. S. Wheeler

Donald Williams
Elwood Williams, II
J. A. Williamson
B. W. Young

This check artist is equipped with printing equipment, check protectors, typewriter, rubber stamp and a supply of legitimate check forms obtained from banks. With the aid of the apparatus, the legitimate check forms are overprinted with the name of some nonexistent company, the amount is filled in with a check protector, the date is stamped with a rubber stamp and a bold signature is affixed.

A series of these checks is printed, apparently during a period of inactivity; the number of checks in one series is indeterminate, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation has received as many as seventeen of one kind. From those checks which have been received, it appears that all of the checks in one series are numbered consecutively; this would indicate that a large number of this man's product has not been received by the FBI. Checks within a single series are as a rule exactly alike except for the check's number; the same date, the same amount and the same names as payee and maker are used.

The number on the check is usually a typewritten one of four digits; the name of the payee is also typewritten, usually in upper case letters and is placed in the middle of the space provided on the check form. During his three years of activity this person has used at least a half dozen check protector machines of various manufacture. In some instances the excellent penmanship of this person has been colored with various inks, notably green. The printed company name usually appears somewhere on the left portion of the check and also above the space provided for the signature. In addition to the company name there is usually printed advertising of the company's products. In some recent cases fraudulent rubber stamp certifications have been added. Some of the nonexistent companies on which series of checks have been drawn are:

Bernard Neon and Electric Company
Peerless Lamp Shade Company
Amateur Motion Picture Accessories Company
NuArt Neon Sign Company
Music Instrument Supply Company
Service Station Pump and Equipment Company
Bottlers Supply and Cap Company
Venetian Blind and Shade Company
Clevo Barber and Beauty Supply Company
Industrial Fire Extinguisher Company
Raymond L. Barnes
Bakers Supply Company
Fraternity Jewelry Sales Company
George Mearling Management Company
Auto Heater and Supply Company
Electric Neon Sign Sales Company

Orthopedic Appliance Sales Company
 Barber and Beauty Shop Supply Company
 Plumbing and Heating Supply Sales Company
 Industrial Lighting Equipment
 Commercial Refrigeration Company
 Spur Timing and Insulator Sales Company
 Physicians and Hospital Supply Company
 Bakers Equipment and Supply Company
 Architects and Draftsman Supply Company
 Florist Display Supply Company
 Automotive Gasket and Ring Company
 Ventilating Equipment Company
 Nuway Dairy Store Equipment Company
 Enameled Electric Commercial Sign Company
 Baldrige Brothers Kitchen Equipment Company

W. E. Rylander

The Cleveland Trust Company		MAIN OFFICE <small>EUCLID AVE. AT EAST 9TH ST.</small>		No. <u>1175</u>	
		CLEVELAND, O.		APR 22 1939	
PAY TO THE ORDER OF		** W. R. RYLANDER **		\$ 50.00	
CLEVO BARBER & BEAUTY SUPPLY CO. <small>BARBER CHAIRS - FIXTURES PERMANENT WAVE MACHINES</small>		<i>David Johnson</i>		DOLLARS SALES ACCOUNT	

Illustration 2

Check #1175 Passed at Philippi, West Virginia

The intervals between check cashing activity vary in length, sometimes lasting for two or three months and other times for a week. After each period of inactivity this check artist unloads a new and different series of checks. The cashing procedure takes the form of a minor blitzkrieg, during which he descends on one bank in each of several towns in the same vicinity, passing one check at each bank.

E. E. Kissler

INDUSTRIAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.
UNDERWRITER APPROVED RECHARGES
CARBON-DIOXIDE EQUIPMENT

Pay to the order of *E. E. KISSLER*

Huntington, W. Va. MAY 1 1939 193

\$ 90.65
152
92.17

EXACTLY ~~NINETY DOLLARS~~ SIXTY FIVE CENTS

For EXP. ACCT. 5/1/39

INDUSTRIAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

The First Huntington National Bank
69-23 Huntington, W. Va. 69-23

Antony Anglin

Illustration 3

Check #862 Passed at Beverly, Massachusetts

Willard Reynolds

SALES AND SERVICE

ELECTRIC-NEON SIGN SALES CO.
NEON ADWRITERS - ANIMATIONS

PROTESTED

Pay TO THE ORDER OF *WILLARD REYNOLDS*

TERRE HAUTE, IND. NOV 20 1939 19

\$ 85.71
200
88.11

★★★★ 85 DOLLARS 71 CTS DOLLARS

TO
TERRE HAUTE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

71-30 TERRE HAUTE, IND. 71-35

ELECTRIC-NEON SIGN SALES CO.

Willard Reynolds

Illustration 4

Check #3163 Passed at Columbus, Ohio

W. J. Lambert

THE NIAGARA NATIONAL BANK
PROTESTED
MAY 27 1940 BUFFALO, N.Y. MAY 20 1940 No. 2616

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
J. R. H. J. LAMBERT
THE SUM OF \$99 AND 28 CENTS
99.28
1.25
DOLLARS
100.53

PHARMACEUTICALS
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
RUBBER GOODS

PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLY COMPANY

S. R. Sanderson

Illustration 5

Check #2616 Passed at Clinton, Iowa

E. E. Alexander
2615 Eastman Ave

CERTIFIED CHECK
Good when Properly Endorsed
FOR \$131.09
MAR 9 - 1940
THE OMAHA NATIONAL BANK
ONE HUNDRED THIRTY ONE AND 09/100 DOLLARS
PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLY SALES CO
HEATING PLANTS STOKERS
GAS HEATERS PLUMBING

MARCH 9, 1940/19
No. 1422
Tr. fee 257
(27-2) \$ 131.09
133.66
order
W. E. Hansen
Donnelly

Illustration 6

Check #1422 Passed at Oakland, California

H. E. Norton



COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION COMPANY		No. 1848	PHILADELPHIA, APR 1 1940	19
	PROVIDENT TRUST COMPANY ³⁻⁵¹ OF PHILADELPHIA			
	PAY TO THE ORDER OF			
	W. E. NORTON		\$ 44.25	
	★★★★ 44 DOLLARS 25 CTS		DOLLARS	
WATER COOLERS ICE CREAM CABINETS BEER DISPENSERS		 <i>Richard Norton</i> COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION CO.		

Illustration 7

Check #1848 Passed at Benton Harbor, Michigan

In a large number of instances upon entering the town, he goes to a boarding house or an apartment house and contracts for a room, saying he will return in a few hours to assume possession. He then goes to the bank and with the aid of his glib tongue, excellent personality and appearance and the references of his new landlord, driver's license, lodge membership cards, et cetera, he has little difficulty in having his check cashed. At the time of cashing he informs the teller that he is a representative for the company on which the check is drawn and talks intelligently about the company and its products. The nonexistent company and the bank on which the check is drawn are almost without fail out-of-state organizations. While this person's method of travel is not definitely known, he was at one time believed to be driving a dark coupe, make unknown, but which was believed to be one too large to be classed in the low price field.

Any information concerning this person's identity or activities should be furnished to the Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation covering your locality, which is listed on the inside back cover of this Bulletin, or advise the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

BROKEN GLASS TRAPS HIT-AND-RUN DRIVER

On the evening of March 16, 1940, Reece Sprinkle, twenty-three, of Pilot Mountain, North Carolina, was struck and killed by a hit-and-run driver. Automobile skid marks showed that the pedestrian was walking at the inside edge of the shoulder of the road.

The only evidence left at the scene of the accident was some glass thought to have come from the head lamp lens of the automobile involved in the accident.

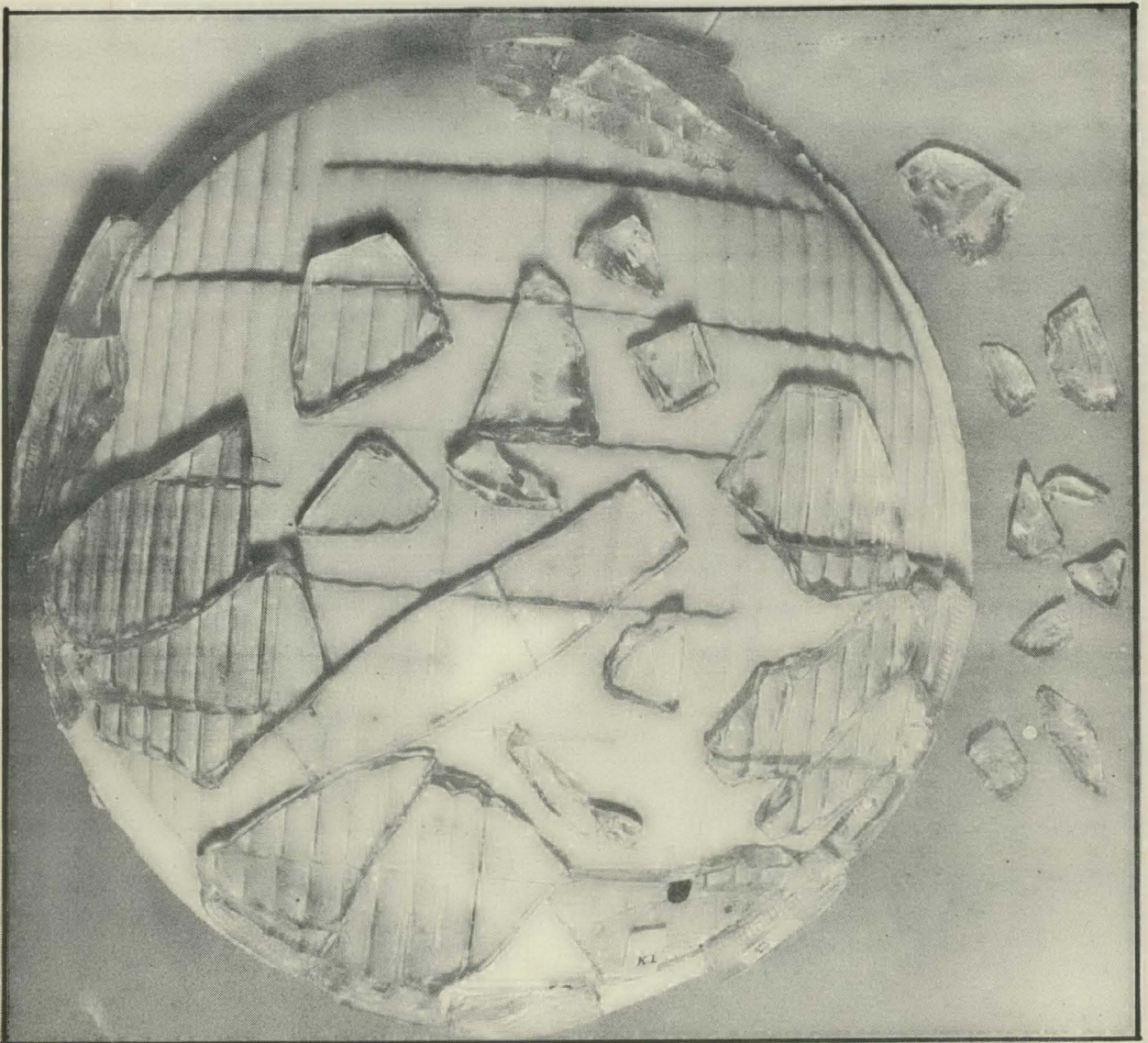


Exhibit 1
Fragments of Glass Left at the Scene of the Accident

The following night, seventeen miles away, a 1936 Dodge coach was found burned. The car had been driven well off the road into the woods before it was burned. On the ground in front of the left head lamp of the burned car were three small fragments of head lamp lens. There was no glass at all in the left head lamp frame. In front of the right head lamp were numbers of lens fragments, and the investigating officer was of the opinion that this lens had probably been broken out after the car had been driven to the spot where it was burned.

Enlisting the aid of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the investigating officer submitted to the Laboratory the lens fragments which he found in front of the burned car and the fragments which he had picked up at the scene of the accident. He requested that an examination be made to determine whether or not the fragments found at the scene of the accident were parts of the same lens as the fragments found in front of the burned car.

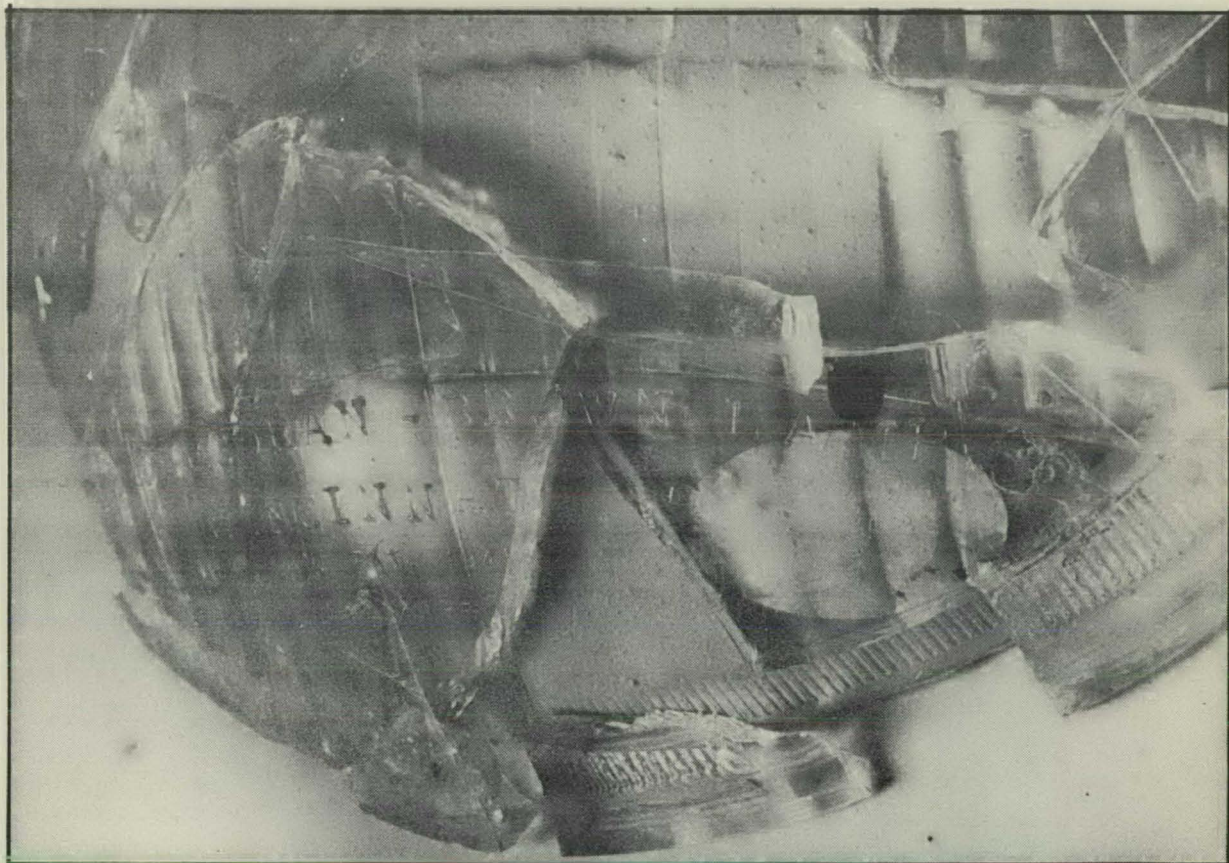


Exhibit 2
Glass Fragments Showing Clearly the Name of the Manufacturing Company

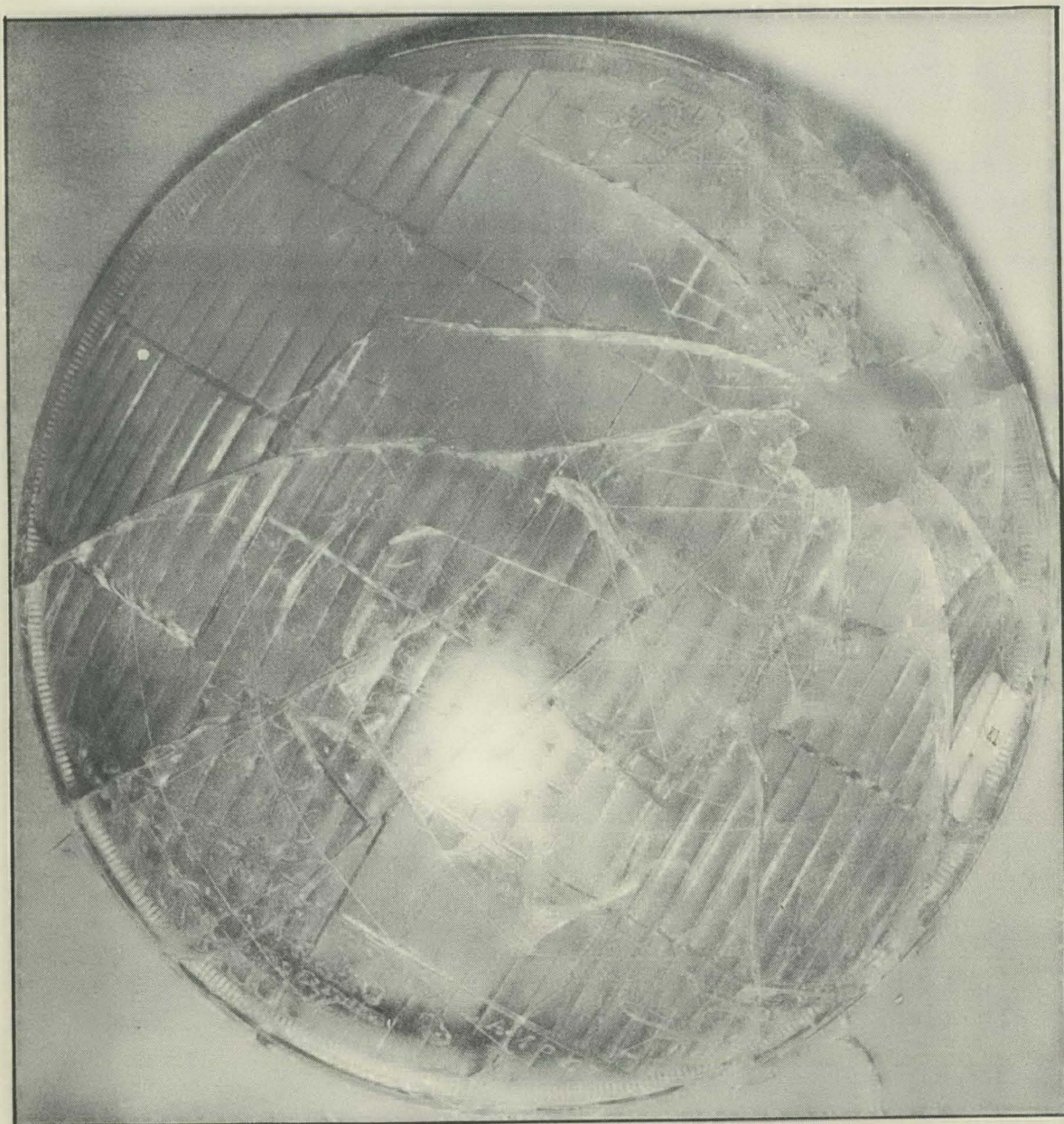


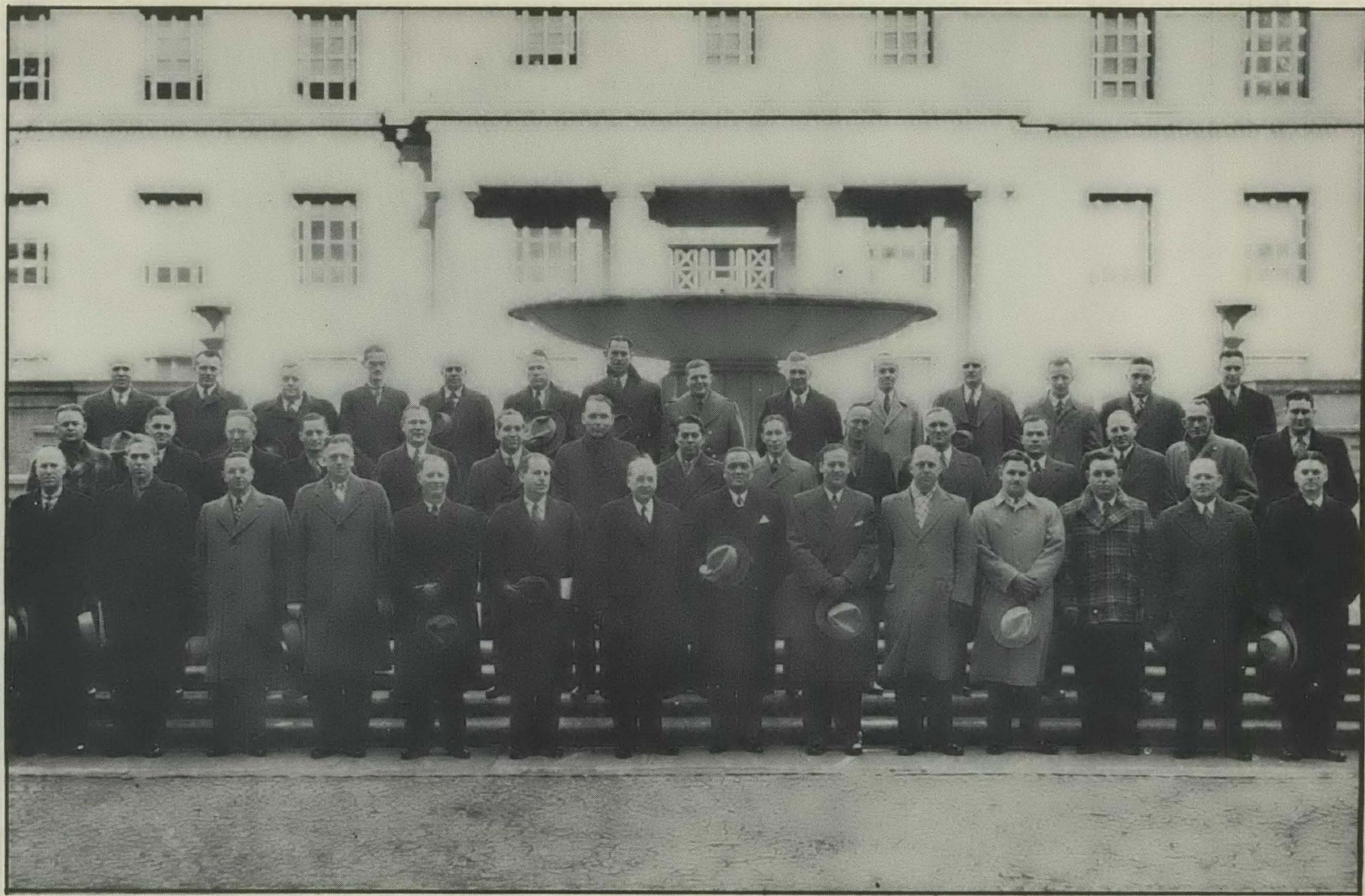
Exhibit 3
Fragments of Glass Fitted Together to Form a
Nearly Perfect Pattern

An examination of the pieces of the glass found at the scene of the accident disclosed they were parts of a Riteway lens manufactured by the Corcoran-Brown Lamp Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Examination of fragments found in front of the right head lamp of the burned car disclosed that they were also from a Riteway lens manufactured by the same company. Further investigation revealed that this lens was standard equipment on 1936 Dodge passenger cars.

When the fragments found at the scene of the accident were pieced together, part of the manufacturer's name was found to be on the pieces but the section of glass having the end of the name was missing. The name had been cut through the middle of the "o" in "Brown" so that sections of glass from the scene spelled "Corcoran-Br", the break occurring through the center of the "o". One of the three pieces found in front of the left head lamp of the burned car, however, was found to fit in perfectly around the cracked portion and further was found to finish out the name. The other half of the "o", the "w", and "n" in "Brown" and the words "Lamp Company" appeared on this fragment. A second piece of the three fragments found in front of the left head lamp was also found to fit in with other fragments found at the scene of the accident, although it did not contain any identifying letters.

The third piece of glass found in front of the left head lamp was found to fit in with fragments found in front of the right head lamp and when these were pieced together, they were found to form almost the complete lens. With the identification positively established, the investigating patrolman was notified by telegram and he arrested the owner of the burned automobile, having traced his identity through the state registration number on the car. Arrested with the owner, Kyle Taylor, were two companions, Sam Heath and Burgie Arrington, who were known to have been with Taylor on the night of the accident. Taylor was charged with manslaughter and his two companions charged with being accessories to the crime. In the meantime, preparations were made in the Laboratory for presentation of expert testimony at the trial.

Photographs showing the lens fragments pieced together and an enlarged picture showing the fit between the fragments found at the scene of the accident and found in front of the burned car were prepared. A month later in North Carolina Superior Court the trial of the case was held and a representative of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory was present to testify concerning the identification. After he had given testimony aided by the use of the photographs he had prepared showing the identity, the three defendants through their attorney tendered a plea of guilty and were sentenced to serve five years in the State Penitentiary, the sentence to be suspended for a period of five years pending their good behavior. Their drivers' licenses were also revoked for a period of five years and they were ordered to pay the cost of the trial plus a thousand dollars to be given to the parents of the victim.





SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

There is shown on page 24 a photograph of the Sixteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Listed below are the names of the individual members comprising this group, reading from left to right:

FIRST ROW: George S. Gates, Westchester Co. Parkway Police, White Plains, N. Y.; John F. McGuire, Rye, New York, Police Dept.; William E. McNearney, Schenectady, New York, Police Dept.; Edward V. Edmonds, Bradford, Pa., Police Dept.; William F. Marlowe, Savannah, Ga., Police Dept.; H. W. Gillette, Twin Falls, Idaho, Police Dept.; Harold Nathan, Assistant Director, FBI; J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI; Clyde A. Tolson, Assistant Director, FBI; Earl Howard Smith, Baltimore Co., Maryland, Police Dept.; Walter T. Lofstrom, McKeesport, Pa., Police Dept.; Archie Lee Talley, Olney, Texas, Police Dept.; Henry T. Whitley, Columbus, Ga., Police Dept.; H. D. Allison, San Bernardino Co., Calif., Sheriff's Office, San Bernardino, Calif.

SECOND ROW: Joseph R. Black, Lea Co., New Mexico, Sheriff's Office, Lovington, New Mexico; L. N. Conroy, FBI; E. A. Matthews, Newton, Kansas, Police Dept.; Loys Lester Crosthwait, Rapid City, So. Dak., Police Dept.; Darwin D. Shatraw, Massena, N. Y., Police Dept.; Raymond P. Gallagher, Springfield, Mass., Police Dept.; James M. Stockton, Jackson, Miss., Police Dept.; J. W. Jordan, Coronado, Calif., Police Dept.; Fred E. Foster, Jackson, Mich., Police Dept.; R. Bruce Sullivan, La Plata Co., Colorado, Sheriff's Office, Durango, Colo.; Wayne R. Brantner, Ponca City, Okla., Police Dept.; George L. Lowman, Corpus Christi, Texas, Police Dept.; Vernon Rasmussen, Los Angeles, Calif., Police Dept.; Carl O. Baldwin, Canal Zone Police, The Panama Canal; Percy V. Richardson, Miss. Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Mississippi.

THIRD ROW: W. A. Collier, FBI; Franklin E. Crooks, Battle Creek, Mich., Police Dept.; G. W. Maupin, Lexington, Ky., Police Dept.; Robert F. Mahon, Walworth Co., Wisc., Sheriff's Office, Elkhorn, Wisc.; Howard C. LaDuke, Attorney General's Office, Montpelier, Vt.; Don G. Owens, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., Police Dept.; Sheppard A. Griffith, Columbia, So. Car. Police Dept.; Samuel Lee Robards, Springfield, Mo., Police Dept.; Oscar S. Ayers, Rolla, Mo., Police Dept.; Daniel A. Dreiske, Evanston, Ill., Police Dept.; E. W. Carlsen, Clayton Co., Iowa, Sheriff's Office, Elkader, Iowa; Ralph E. Kesler, Salisbury, N. Car., Police Dept.; James R. Griffith, Trinity Co., Calif., Sheriff's Office, Weaverville, Calif.; Lawrence O. Jones, Rock Island, Illinois, Police Department.



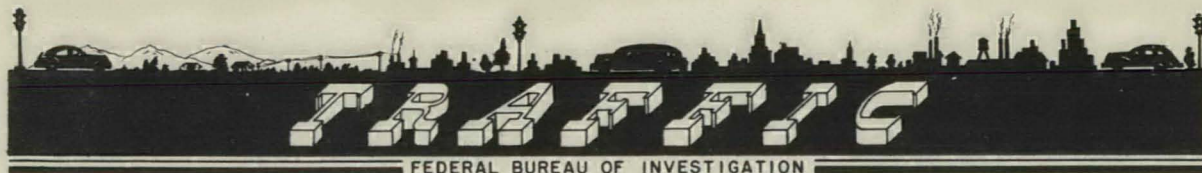
A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern chosen for discussion this month is not so difficult as it is unusual.

At first glance, the formation suggests the classification of an accidental whorl, but on closer inspection proves to be a plain loop. This pattern possesses three separate delta formations, D-1, D-2, and D-3. However, recurving ridges appear in front of only one of these, D-1.



Therefore, this pattern does not meet the requirements of a whorl and is classified in the Bureau's Technical Section as a loop of eleven counts.



THE BICYCLE PROBLEM IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the year marking the turn of the century when every song-loving American was humming Harry Dacre's famous refrain "A Bicycle Built for Two," there were manufactured in this country over 1,180,000 bicycles. With the advent of the horseless carriage the popularity of the two-wheel vehicles fell off tremendously, and we see in the Census Bureau figures for 1904 that only 250,000 bicycles were made. During recent years, there has been a growing enthusiasm toward bicycle riding. This is readily seen in the following figures indicating the number of bicycles manufactured and their value in selected years since 1931.

BICYCLE PRODUCTION FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1931-1939 (1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Value</u>
1931 -----	260,029 -----	\$ 4,733,254
1933 -----	320,000 (2) -----	5,402,000 (2)
1935 -----	656,828 -----	12,059,867
1937 -----	1,130,736 -----	22,223,431
1939 -----	1,252,029 -----	22,449,410

The bicycle's popularity of today, however, presents an entirely different problem to the police than it did at the turn of the century. Today we have, in addition to the bicycles, millions of automobiles.

During 1939 approximately 34,000 persons were injured in traffic collisions involving bicycles and motor vehicles. Seven hundred deaths resulted from this type of accident. During the last six years the number of bicycles in use has been nearly tripled and motor vehicle mileage increased 48 per cent. The National Safety Council's figures show that three out of four bicyclists injured were violating some traffic regulation at the time the injury was sustained. Twenty-five per cent of the bicycles involved in traffic accidents were found to be defective.(3)

To indicate the types of accidents involving bicycles, the following is an analysis of the bicycle accidents occurring in the years 1937 - 1939 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

1. Source, United States Bureau of the Census.
2. Estimated in part.
3. Source, Accident Facts, 1940, National Safety Council, Incorporated.

ANALYSIS OF BICYCLE ACCIDENTS

	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>
Automobile and Bicycle Colliding -----	416 -	439 -	445
Motorcycle and Bicycle Colliding -----	3 -	1 -	4
Truck and Bicycle Colliding -----	62 -	57 -	58
Bus and Bicycle Colliding -----	2 -	7 -	2
Street Car and Bicycle Colliding -----	1 -	2 -	1
Horse and Wagon Striking Bicycle -----	1 -	1 -	0
Bicycles Colliding -----	2 -	4 -	10
Bicycle Striking Adult Pedestrian -----	30 -	31 -	25
Bicycle Striking Child -----	33 -	43 -	47
Bicycle Striking Stationary Object -----	5 -	4 -	4
TOTAL ---	555 -	589 -	596
Number of Bicyclists Per Accident -----	28	39	43

BICYCLE FATALITIES

1937 --- Two children; one adult
1938 --- One adult
1939 --- None

In analyzing monthly uniform crime reports received at the FBI during 1939 it was found that nearly 16 per cent of all the larcenies reported involved thefts of bicycles. In fact, over half of the larcenies were either the theft of bicycles or thefts of some type of property from automobiles.

Recognizing the tremendous problem confronting law enforcement agencies with the increased use of bicycles, several cities have passed ordinances providing for the registration of bicycles and the issuance of licenses for their operation and to establish control over the operation of bicycles upon the city streets. Some ordinances provide regulations relative to dealers in second hand bicycles and bicycle parts. There is reproduced hereinafter for the information of law enforcement administrators interested in such ordinances the bicycle ordinance for the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, passed by the Common Council of that city on December 20, 1937.

Since the passage of the ordinance in Milwaukee, bicyclists are stopped by police officers for violations of the ordinance or traffic code. The bicyclists are given, in each instance, a warning card and if the offender has received two such cards previously he is required to appear at the Bicycle Violators' School held each Saturday morning. The school is conducted by the Director of the Police Training School and the Commander of the Traffic Bureau. If the offender continues to violate the regulations after attending the school twice his license plate and registration certificate are suspended for ten days by the police department.

According to the Chief of Police of Milwaukee, it is the purpose of the police department in dealing with the juvenile bicycle ordinance

violators to enlighten such offenders with regard to the aims and purposes of the ordinance and to gain their confidence and win their cooperation. They are taught that the ordinance was primarily designed to provide increased safety to the bicyclists themselves. The program is conducted with the thought in mind that the bicyclists of today are the motorists of tomorrow, and that the safety habits they form in their youth will carry with them into later years. Although the school is conducted primarily for the benefit of juvenile offenders against the bicycle ordinance, public attendance is welcomed. The Milwaukee Bicycle Ordinance follows:

"AN ORDINANCE

"To create Sections 1214.6 to 1214.73, inclusive, of the Milwaukee Code of 1914, providing for the registration of bicycles operated upon the streets of Milwaukee, and the issuance of licenses for the operation of same and to establish regulations and control over the operation of same upon city streets.

"The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee do ordain as follows:

"Part 1. There are hereby created 13 new sections of the Milwaukee Code of 1914 to read:

"Section 1214.6. DEFINITION. The term 'bicycle' shall mean and include a light vehicle having two wheels, usually tandem, neither of which shall be less than twenty (20) inches in diameter, with tires inflated, having a steering wheel and a saddle seat or seats, and is propelled by the feet acting on treadles connected with cranks or levers.

"Section 1214.61. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or use a bicycle, operated alone or in part by muscular power, upon any of the streets, alleys, or public highways of the City of Milwaukee without first obtaining from the City of Milwaukee a license therefor, and unless said bicycle is properly registered and tagged.

"Section 1214.62. Application for license shall be made to the City Clerk of the City of Milwaukee upon blanks provided by him, which shall be signed in duplicate by the applicant and contain the name, date of birth and address of the owner, together with a complete description of the bicycle.

"Upon proper application and payment of a license fee of fifty cents (\$.50) to the City Clerk, the City Clerk of the City of Milwaukee is hereby authorized to issue, upon written application therefor, bicycle licenses, which

shall be effective for one calendar year, which license, when issued, shall entitle the licensee and authorized persons, after a corresponding registration card and license tag has been secured, to operate such bicycle for which said license has been issued, upon the streets, alleys and public highways, exclusive of the sidewalks thereof, in the City of Milwaukee. The City Clerk shall keep a record of the date of the issuance of each license, to whom issued and the number thereof. Registrations shall be serially numbered and kept on file at the City Clerk's office, and duplicate copies showing all the information contained in the originals shall be furnished to the Police Department.

"Section 1214.63. After the payment of the required fee, the City Clerk shall issue a license tag which shall be affixed to the rear of the frame of the bicycle in a conspicuous place and shall remain so affixed until re-registration or removed by the Police Department for cause. In case of theft or loss of the tag, a duplicate tag shall be issued upon payment of a fee covering the actual cost of such tag.

"Section 1214.64. Bicycles licensed under the provisions hereof shall be relicensed on May 1, 1939, and annually thereafter.

"Section 1214.65. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or trading in used or second hand bicycles, and every person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling new bicycles, shall make a daily report to the Chief of Police of all used or second hand bicycles bought, exchanged or traded in, and of all used or second hand parts of bicycles bought by each such person, firm or corporation during the preceding day, on form provided by the Police Department. Each such report shall specify a full and complete description of such used or second hand bicycle or used or second hand bicycle parts, and in addition thereto, wherever available, the serial numbers, factory numbers, frame number, color, type, model, frame size, wheel size, name of brake and other marks of identification, the date of purchase or trade, together with the name, address, age, height and weight of the person or persons selling or trading in such bicycle. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying second hand bicycles to purchase any such second hand bicycles from a minor under eighteen (18) years of age.

"Section 1214.66. It shall be the duty of every person who sells or transfers ownership of any bicycle to report such sale or transfer by returning to the office of

City Clerk the registration card issued to such person as licensee thereof, together with the name and address of the person to whom said bicycle was sold or transferred, and such report shall be made within seven (7) days of the date of such sale or transfer. It shall be the duty of the purchaser or transferee of such bicycle to apply for a transfer of the registration thereof within seven (7) days of the sale or transfer.

"Section 1214.67. It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully or maliciously remove, destroy, mutilate or alter the number of any bicycle frame licensed pursuant to this ordinance. Within seven days after any bicycle registered hereunder shall change ownership or be dismantled and taken out of operation, the person in whose name the bicycle has been registered shall report such information to the City Clerk, who shall immediately forward such information to the Police Department. It shall also be unlawful for any person to remove, destroy, mutilate or alter any license plate, seal or registration card during the time in which such license plate, seal or registration card shall operate.

"Section 1214.68. The annual license fee to be paid for each bicycle shall be fifty cents (\$.50) for the first year and fifty cents (\$.50) for each renewal thereof and shall be paid in advance at the time of issuance of the license, to the City Clerk of the City of Milwaukee, and pursuant to this ordinance, such license may be transferred when the ownership of said bicycle is transferred, and the fee of fifty cents (\$.50) shall be paid for the registration of such transfer with the City Clerk. All license fees collected under this ordinance shall be paid into the general fund of the City of Milwaukee.

"Section 1214.7. Every license issued hereunder shall be deemed to be granted subject to the following conditions:

"a. Every person propelling or riding a bicycle upon a public roadway shall be subject to the provisions of all ordinances and state laws applicable to the operator of any vehicle, except those provisions with reference to equipment of vehicle and except those provisions which by their nature would have no application.

"b. Every bicycle operated upon the streets and public highways of the City of Milwaukee during any of the time between a half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise shall be equipped with a lamp firmly attached or affixed on the front of such vehicle, exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front, and with a lamp on the rear, exhibiting a red light visible from a

distance of 500 feet to the rear, except that a red reflector approved by the Industrial Commission of the State of Wisconsin may be used in lieu of a rear light.

"c. Every bicycle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a brake adequate to control the movement of and to stop such vehicle whenever necessary. Such brake shall be maintained in good working order at all times.

"d. Every bicycle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn or bell in good working order, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions for a distance of not less than 100 feet, and it shall be unlawful for any bicycle to be equipped with a siren or whistle, or to use any such bell or horn otherwise than as a reasonable warning to other users of the highway.

"e. No such bicycle shall be operated upon any public sidewalk or upon any pedestrian paths in the public parks.

"f. Every bicycle when operated on a highway shall be kept as close to the right-hand curb as possible.

"g. Every person when operating a bicycle upon a highway shall ride such bicycle in single file only and at no time shall bicycles be operated two or more abreast.

"h. It shall be unlawful for any person riding upon a bicycle to cling or attach himself or his bicycle to any other moving vehicle or street car upon a street or highway.

"i. The operator of a bicycle shall not carry another person on the bicycle when operating such bicycle upon any highway in the city, nor shall the operator of any such bicycle tow or draw any coaster, sled, person on roller skates, toy vehicle, or other similar vehicle on a public highway.

"j. No person operating a bicycle upon a public highway shall participate in any race or speed or endurance contests with any other vehicle.

"k. No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handlebars, or feet from the pedals, or practice any acrobatic or fancy riding on any street.

"l. Every person operating a bicycle upon a public highway shall stop for all arterial highways and automatic traffic signals.

"Section 1214.71. The Chief of Police shall have authority to suspend the registration of and remove the license tag from any bicycle operated contrary to any State law or city ordinance, such suspension and removal to continue for a period not to exceed ten days. Such suspension and removal shall be in addition to other penalties provided hereunder. Registration cards shall be shown to any police officer on demand or when ordered to appear for any violation of the bicycle ordinance.

"Section 1214.72. Every bicycle in the City of Milwaukee shall be inspected and examined at any of the municipal garages of the City of Milwaukee and any other location designated by the Police Department for a serial number. If such bicycle has no serial number a serial number shall be stamped on the frame of such bicycle by any qualified mechanic of the department of public works at such location.

"Section 1214.73. Any person violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed ten (\$10.00) dollars or the court may prohibit such person from riding a bicycle for a period not to exceed six (6) months and may order such person's license plate and registration card confiscated.

"Part 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances contravening the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

"Part 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

"PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ON DECEMBER 20, 1937."

"BICYCLE ORDINANCE AS AMENDED AND PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ON DECEMBER 20, 1937."

"Part 1. Section 1316.1 of the Milwaukee Code of 1914 is hereby amended to read:

"Section 1316.1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to engage in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or dealing in used or second hand automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles, and used or second hand parts of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles, and used or second hand tires and batteries without first having obtained a license therefor, as hereinafter provided. 'Business' as herein referred to, shall mean the buying, selling, exchanging, or receiving into possession, automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles and/or the parts thereof, and used or

second hand tires and batteries, for the purpose of earning a livelihood and/or a profit there from on a full or part time basis.

"Part 1. Subsection (c) of Section 1314 of the Milwaukee Code of 1914 is hereby amended to read:

"The rate of license under this chapter for a full year is hereby fixed and established as follows:

"For each and every person or firm keeping a junk shop, twenty-five dollars; and for each and every person or firm keeping a store for the purchase or sale of second hand goods of any description, except those specified in Sections 1316.1 to 1316.23, inclusive, ten dollars. Said stores shall be under police control, and the proprietors of them shall keep and upon request show the police authorities itemized accounts of all purchases.

"Part 1. Section 1316.12 of the Milwaukee Code of 1914 is hereby amended to read:

"Section 1316.12. Written application for licenses to purchase, sell or exchange used or second hand automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, used or second hand tires and batteries, and used or second hand parts of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles, for a specific premises, shall be filed with the City Clerk for presentation to the Common Council at any regular or special meeting thereof. Licenses shall not be transferable and no license shall be granted to any person who is not a full citizen of the United States and who has not resided in the City of Milwaukee continuously for a period of at least five years prior to the date of filing his application. The license fee for each individual premises shall be \$25.00 per annum, excepting premises used for buying, selling, exchanging or receiving into possession used or second hand bicycles and used or second hand parts of bicycles and used or second hand tires and batteries, for which the license fee shall be \$2.00 per annum, and such license shall expire on the 30th day of April after the granting thereof.

"THE THREE FOREGOING ORDINANCES WERE PASSED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ON AUGUST 1, 1938."



NEW BURGLAR TOOL

Mr. John Taylor, Captain of Detectives, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy has advised the FBI of a new, ingenious type of burglar tool found on a burglar at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Captain Taylor stated that on the afternoon of October 29, 1940, police officers of Fort Wayne were called to an apartment house where a burglary was being committed. As the officers arrived they saw a man leave the apartment house by the rear door, jump over a fence and run down an alley. He was apprehended two blocks away.

Upon searching this man he was found to have in his possession the usual house burglar tools such as a jimmy bar, lock pick, skeleton keys, thin piece of metal to insert between door and frame, and a pair of gloves. In addition to this equipment he had in his possession a can of black pepper and an ordinary straight stemmed briar pipe. At the base of the pipe bowl, in direct line with the stem, there was a small hole with a plug in it and the top of the bowl was plugged with a cork. (See photograph below) Inside the pipe there was a quantity of black pepper.

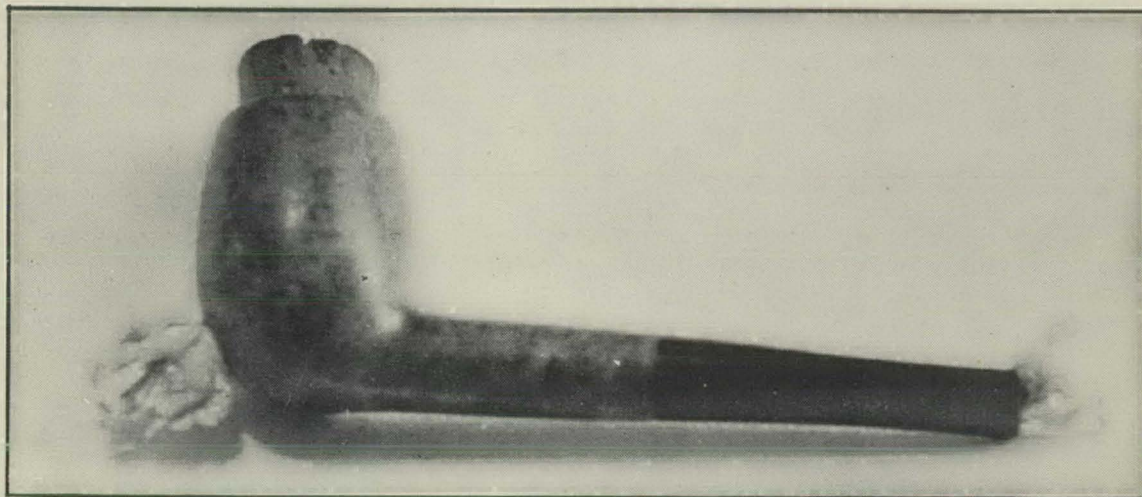


Illustration I

Ordinary Briar Pipe Made Into Burglar's Tool

By removing the plug from the hole at the base of the bowl and then blowing through the stem of the pipe, a spray of black pepper was emitted therefrom covering a space of about 5 square inches at close range.

Upon being questioned as to the purpose of the pipe the burglar explained that he had been bitten by a dog on one occasion and had devised this unique instrument to defend himself in case of further attacks by dogs. He denied having any intention of using the pipe on a victim in case he might be surprised on a "job" according to Captain Taylor, but, of course, such a denial could not preclude presumptions.

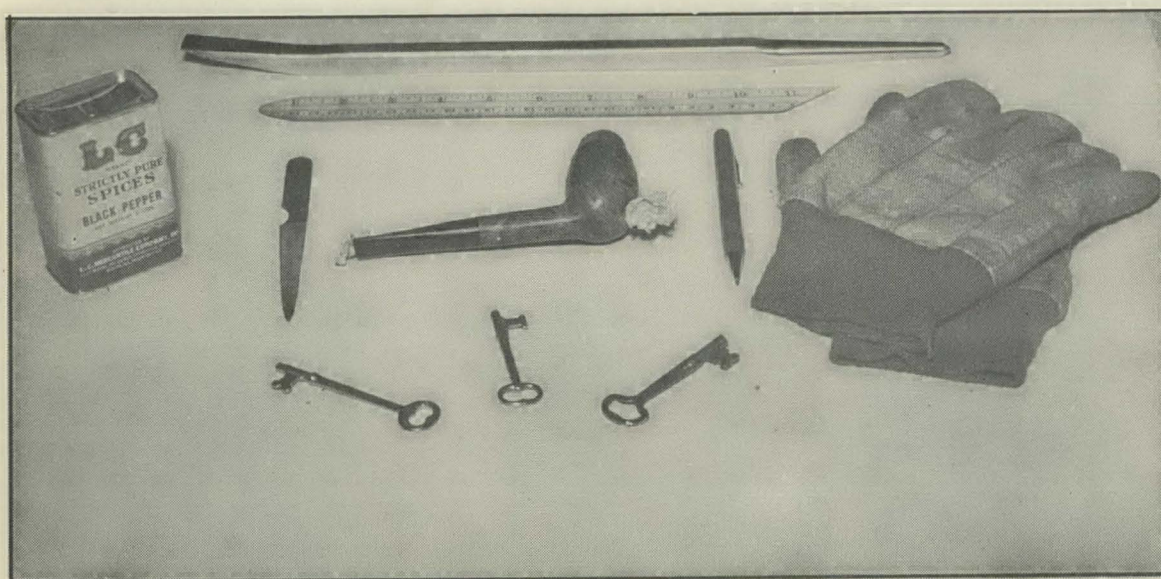


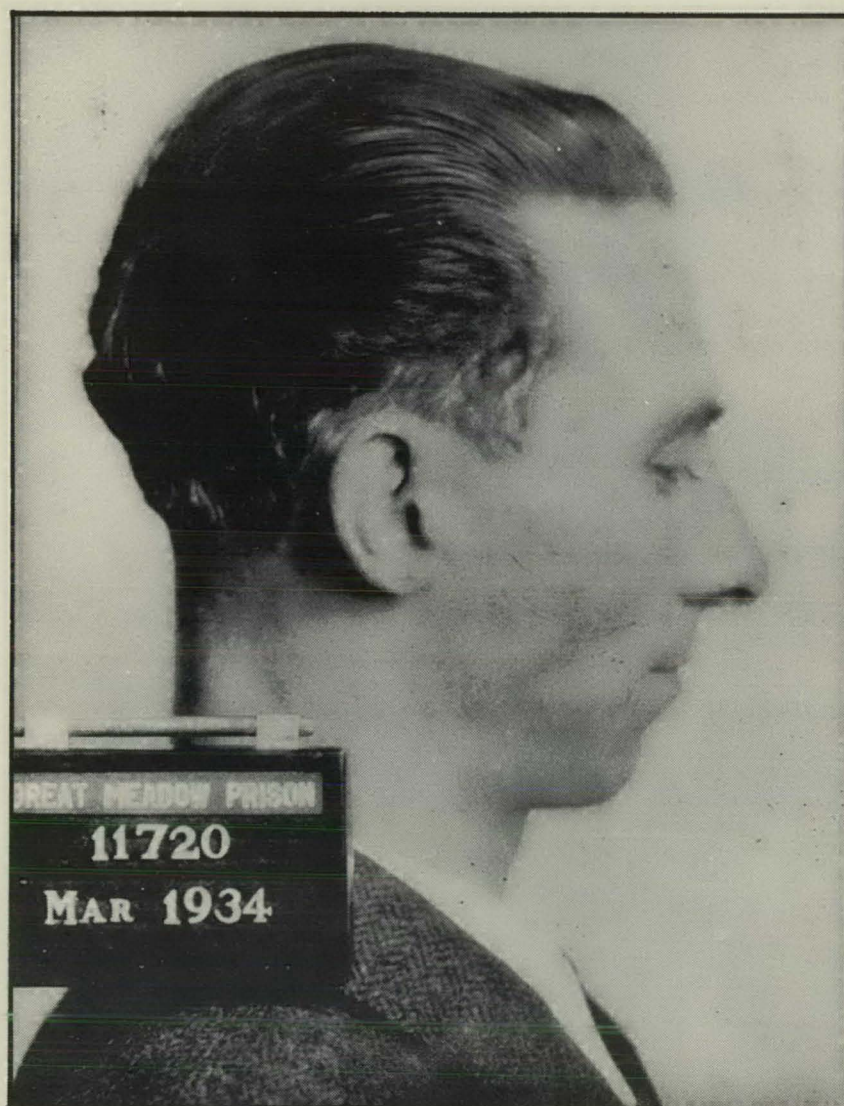
Illustration II
Various Burglar's Tools Found on Suspect's Person Along With Pipe
Illustrated on Page 35

WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE THOMPSON, with aliases

For

BANK ROBBERY



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 38, 39 and 40.

WANTED BY THE FBI
George Thompson, with aliases

Three men armed with pistols and sawed-off shotguns entered the lobby of the Northern Westchester Bank of Katonah, New York, shortly after noon on March 12, 1937, advised the employees and customers of the bank of their intention to rob the bank, immediately scooped up \$18,402 in cash, and fled the scene. During the haste of their flight, the stolen automobile which they were using was wrecked and they commandeered a passing automobile in order to effect their getaway. The car was later found abandoned at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

As the Northern Westchester Bank was a member of the Federal Reserve System and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, its robbery constituted a violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction. An immediate investigation was instituted by FBI Agents and it was determined that Glen J. Applegate, Robert J. Suhay, and George Thompson were the three men who had actually committed this robbery. It was also developed that James J. O'Reilly, John H. Maurer, Leonard Habermann, and Joseph Heckl, Jr., had harbored these bank robbers after the commission of the above-mentioned offense and had also helped them to conceal the loot which they had obtained.

Suhay and Applegate immediately fled to the Middle West to escape apprehension, and as the FBI had been able to determine the direction of their flight, they were found in the lobby of the Post Office at Topeka, Kansas, on April 16, 1937. In resisting apprehension they shot and fatally wounded Special Agent Wimberly W. Baker of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For this murder they were tried in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kansas, convicted, and sentenced to death. They were both executed by hanging within the walls of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 12, 1938.

O'Reilly, Maurer, Habermann and Heckl have all been tried and convicted for aiding and abetting these bank robbers and are now serving prison sentences.

As a result of the arrest of Suhay and Applegate, approximately \$12,000 of the money taken in this bank robbery was recovered.

Although intensive investigation has been conducted for the purpose of locating and apprehending George Thompson, the third member of the bank robbery trio, he has thus far successfully concealed his whereabouts from the authorities. Under date of September 30, 1938, I. O. #1555, bearing his photograph, fingerprints, criminal record and descriptive data, was issued by the FBI, but as yet no definite information concerning his present location has been developed.

For his participation in the above-described crime, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting for the Southern District of New York, returned an indictment on December 14, 1938, in which George Thompson is charged with

a violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Act. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued by the court on December 22, 1938, and the warrant is still outstanding.

The investigation which has been conducted concerning Thompson established that he spent a large portion of his life at Stamford, Connecticut, although he was born on January 25, 1910, at Fall River, Massachusetts. He attended grade school in Fall River, Massachusetts, until November 16, 1921, when he was sent to the Shirley Industrial Reformatory for Boys for unlawful interference with railroad signals. He was released from that Institution on May 25, 1922, and joined his family who had, in the meantime, changed their residence to Stamford, Connecticut. Although Thompson was only twelve years of age at that time he did not return to school.

During the fall of 1926 he again became involved with the law and was placed on probation for a period of one year after conviction for burglary.

Approximately six months later, on February 14, 1927, he was arrested by the Stamford, Connecticut, authorities, and given an indeterminate sentence for theft and highway robbery, serving this latter sentence in the Connecticut State Reformatory at Cheshire, Connecticut, from which he was paroled in March, 1929.

He again returned to a life of crime, however, and a year later Thompson was arrested by police officers at Peekskill, New York, on charges of first degree assault and highway robbery. After conviction on these charges, he was sentenced to serve $12\frac{1}{2}$ years at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York. In March, 1932, he was transferred to the Great Meadows Prison at Comstock, New York, and was paroled from that institution on July 20, 1936. During his incarceration at this prison he first became acquainted with Robert J. Suhay and Glen J. Applegate, who were later to become his associates and partners of the bank robbery trio which committed this offense.

A description of this individual is as follows:

Age	31 years (Born January 25, 1910, at Fall River, Massachusetts)
Height	6' $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Green - slate-yellow
Hair	Dark blond or brown, combed back
Complexion	Red, ruddy
Build	Tall and slim
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Common School
Occupation	Baker's helper and electric razor grinder

FBI Number	269756
Fingerprint	11 13 U II 17 Ref: 5; 13; 5; T
Classification	1 U II 1 17 17 U
Scars and Marks	Small scar center of left palm, pock mark left forearm
Peculiarities	Nose deformed, slopes to right side; long neck; prominent Adam's apple; big hands; walks very straight; speaks in clear, low voice; never wears hat; likes to play cards.
Relatives	Mrs. Isabella Thompson, mother William Walsh Thompson, brother Francis Thompson, brother Lawrence Thompson, brother, 265 Greenwich Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut Harry Thompson, Stepbrother, 55 Border Street, Whittinsville, Massachusetts Grace Thompson DeNaldi, sister, 117 Myrtle Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut.

In the event any information is obtained concerning George Thompson, 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.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Air Corps Basic Photography Manual

For the information of those who are interested in obtaining a copy of the book entitled, "Air Corps Basic Photography Manual," No. 2170-5, which was reviewed in the January, 1941, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., has advised that the supply of this book is now exhausted. The manual is being revised and enlarged and the date of publication of the new edition is unknown.

It is suggested that any officer desiring this book correspond directly with the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., and not with the FBI as has been done in many instances.



ALABAMA

Mr. J. A. Nivens has been appointed Chief of Police at Clanton, Alabama, succeeding Mr. H. M. Simpson.

Mr. Hoyt Butler has been appointed Chief of Police of the Gadsden, Alabama, Police Department, succeeding Mr. S. L. O'Bannon.

Mr. W. F. Maynor, Jr., has succeeded Mr. R. M. Presley as Chief of Police at Oneonta, Alabama.

ARIZONA

Mr. Harold C. Wheeler has assumed the duties of Acting Chief of Police at Tucson, Arizona, to succeed Mr. D. J. Hays.

ARKANSAS

Mr. R. N. Forbes has been appointed Chief of Police at Luxora, Arkansas, succeeding Mr. W. A. Wood.

FLORIDA

Mr. Carl D. Buchanan has succeeded Mr. Raymond Allen as Chief of Police at Winter Park, Florida.

IDAHO

Mr. George Haskin recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Boise, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Austin Utley.

MAINE

Mr. Carl Lobley, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, has been appointed Chief of Police at Bangor, Maine, succeeding William O. Freeman.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Art McLain has been named Sheriff at Bartlett, Nebraska.

NEBRASKA (Continued)

Deputy Sheriff C. E. Hagstrom was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Sheriff Lloyd D. Mengel at Wahoo, Nebraska, who recently resigned to accept the appointment of State Sheriff of Nebraska.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mr. Joseph L. Regan, formerly Chief of Police at Winchendon, Massachusetts, has been appointed Chief of Police at Keene, New Hampshire, succeeding the late Robert E. Tucker.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. John H. Veghte of New Center, New Jersey, has been elected Sheriff of Somerset County, New Jersey, succeeding Mr. Louis D. Case.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. L. D. Cain has succeeded Mr. J. B. Little as Chief of Police at Albemarle, North Carolina.

OHIO

Mr. Gail Christman has been appointed Chief of Police at Newark, Ohio, succeeding Mr. C. I. Berry.

Mr. Charles Fritz has succeeded the late Thomas Q. Jenike as Chief of Police at Norwood, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. O. W. Henson has assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Layton Mitchell.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. George Mennis is now Acting Chief of Police at East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Don L. Burroughs is now Sheriff at Conway, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. W. E. Sessions.

Mr. R. Homer Bearden has succeeded the late G. R. Richardson as Sheriff of Greenville County, Greenville, South Carolina.

TEXAS

Mr. L. B. Maddox, Chief of Police at Beaumont, Texas, has been granted a six months' leave of absence; Captain James T. Swanzy is now Acting Chief of Police.

VERMONT

Mr. Frank G. Raymond has been appointed Chief of Police at Burlington, Vermont, succeeding Mr. Arthur Thalacker who is now Inspector of Police at Mobile, Alabama.

VIRGINIA

Mr. Charles A. Ryburn, Jr., formerly with the Virginia State Police, has been appointed Chief of Police at Petersburg, Virginia, succeeding Mr. W. W. Jefferson who will, however, act in an advisory capacity for a time.

Mr. Lawrence B. Butler has succeeded Mr. H. W. Churn as Chief of Police of the Suffolk, Virginia, Police Department. Mr. Churn has been named Special Investigator of that Department.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Leslie J. Swann, an FBI National Police Academy graduate, has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Huntington, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. Lon Whitten.

WISCONSIN

Mr. Ernest J. Hennell has been appointed Chief of Police at Ashland, Wisconsin, to succeed Mr. C. H. Overdahl.

Mr. William Muellner has succeeded the late Carl Marquardt as Chief of Police at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

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	Clegg, J. E.	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	Richmond, L. H.	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.	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Richmond, E. L.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Fierstone, C. K.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Michigan 1161	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	Henrich, 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		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



George Thompson

with aliases

For

Bank Robbery

Detailed descriptive data on this
individual appear on pages 38, 39 and 40.

