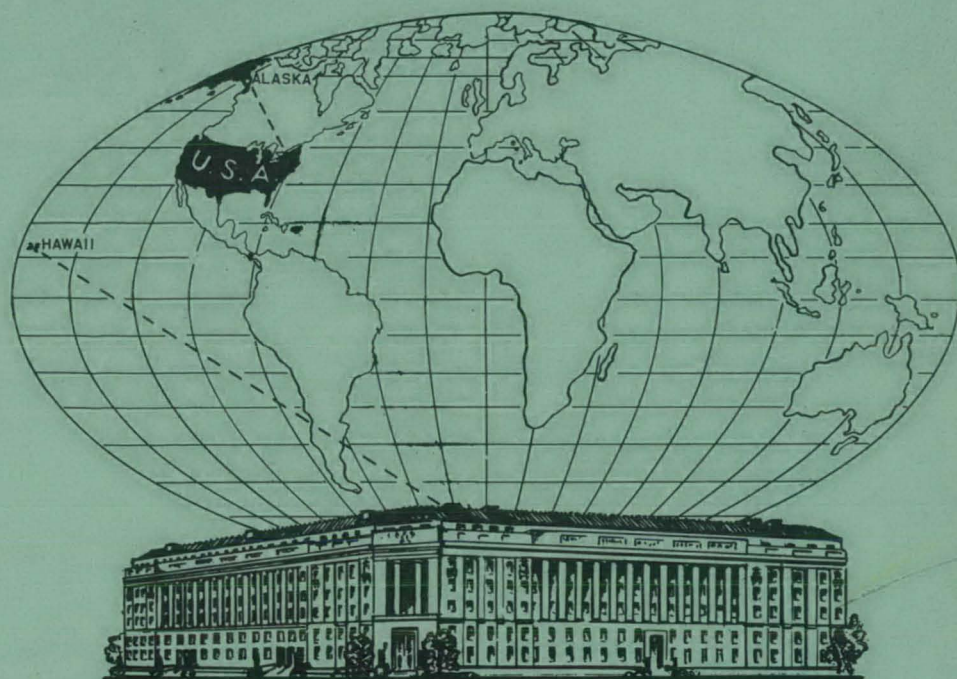


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1940

July

Vol. 9

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

No. 7

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

JULY, 1940

NO. 7

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

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

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

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

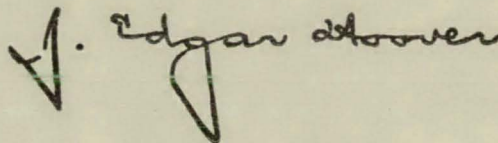
In view of present conditions the following formal statement issued by the President of the United States on September 6, 1939, is reprinted for the benefit of all law enforcement officers:

"The Attorney General has been requested by me to instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations.

"This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.

"To this end I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of the neutrality laws."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation appreciates the cooperative manner in which the law enforcement officers of America are responding to the President's request.

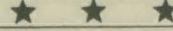
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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.

AN ADVENTURE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Address delivered by

John Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, to the Graduating Class
at the 59th Annual Commencement Exercises of Drake University,
Des Moines, Iowa, 11:00 A.M., E.S.T., June 3, 1940, from
Washington, D. C., through the Mutual Broadcasting Network.

Although duty detains me in Washington, I am glad to have this opportunity to address the graduating class of Drake University and their assembled friends.

Commencement exercises symbolize the culmination of years of hard study and the beginning of manifold careers. This is the proper time to pause and view the trails which will be followed through life. Where these trails will lead for you, the graduates of Drake University, no one can foresee. One thing is certain - pitfalls lie on every hand and the obstacles before you can be surmounted only by superior intellect, industry, imagination, integrity and initiative.

War is raging abroad. Its fire and flying embers menace our shores, as they did over twenty years ago. Then, as now, the United States became the jousting ground of espionage agents and saboteurs, each seeking to impede America's program of national defense, through the destruction of industry and the poisoning of public opinion.

In meeting the challenges that confront us, we all must give our best endeavors, if democracy and liberty are to survive. Life can be better, if we will unite to make it so and protect our Nation from the possible onslaughts of sadistic butchers. Today, the man who will not serve in this task of preparedness has no right to call himself an American.

On the thresholds of your careers, you must accept a sacred responsibility. The time is ripe for a rebirth of patriotic citizenship. We must put an end to chicanery, corruption, nonfeasance and malfeasance which defeat efficiency and achievement.

It seems to be an American trait to be indifferent to civic responsibility. It is this indifference which permitted the great American public to stand idly by during recent years while crime ran rampant. Men fail in business because they underestimate the ability of their competitors. Law and order break down in a community because citizens underestimate the power of the underworld. Internal defense falls apart because a nation underestimates the potential threats which lurk on every hand. It is also, I am happy to say, an American trait to arise in times of emergency to meet all challenges. That time has now arrived.

I urge you to seek adventure in public service, not as public servants, but as public volunteers. The greatest threat confronting our Nation today lies in the apparent lack of a stout-hearted spirit of preparedness and a high moral courage to face the truth. We need a youthful spirit

to insist upon and work for the rebuilding and re-establishing of the strength and sinew of national unity and preparedness, by which we may hope to avoid war and protect ourselves from the enemies within our gates.

If we would protect the future well-being of our Nation, our communities, our homes, and ourselves, we cannot wait for tomorrow, because community after community is threatened by the insidious forces of lawlessness and subversion. Within the span of your lives, unless you help to change the picture, three out of every four of you will be victimized by the forces of lawlessness, through loss of property, through injury or even by the visitation of death itself.

Preparedness is a national necessity, whether against criminal elements or foreign foes. It is the cheapest form of safety. It is the acme of adventure in public service. Sixteen years ago, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was inspired by the interest and support of that great American, the Honorable Harlan Fiske Stone, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, then Attorney General of the United States. Under his leadership, the FBI was commissioned to effectively serve the American people. His views have been subscribed to by each of his successors in office so that today your FBI is respected by the good citizens of America as much as it is feared, hated and vilified by the scum of the underworld, conspiring Communists, and goose-stepping Bundsmen, their fellow travelers, mouthpieces and stooges.

The FBI has a record of performance which has set the pace for scientific law enforcement everywhere. It now shoulders many tasks in protecting America, not only from the kidnaper, extortioner and bank robber, but from the espionage agent and saboteur. And for every dollar spent for this task by the FBI, over six dollars are returned to the Government or to individual taxpayers.

Naturally, everyone cannot engage in such a specific adventure in public service. But, today's adventurer in public service can help to clean house, to isolate the forces which produce crime, and to inoculate the community against them. Nothing is so important in the perpetuation of America as the building of homes. Unless the sanctity of the home is safeguarded, the pillars of democracy crumble.

Then, there is the important matter of home training, which of necessity must be a continuation of church training. The lessons taught in Sunday School must be retaught and lived in the home. The crime problem today is primarily a youth problem. It is not pleasant to face the fact that 12% of all murderers, 45% of all burglars, 32% of all thieves, 15% of all arsonists and 52% of all automobile thieves arrested, are under voting age. These facts point to the responsibility which you must assume in establishing homes of your own and in proving the wisdom of teaching respect for the rights of others.

Let no one tell you that family discipline, just because it is old-fashioned, has no place in America today. It is an old saying that "youth must have its fling," but at the same time, it must be remembered that we cannot depart from the traditional paths of honor without ending in the shambles of character degeneration. What we need in America today is a return to the God of our fathers and a most vigorous defense against the minions of godlessness and atheism, which are allied with the powers of destruction that today threaten America's future.

Against these mass worshippers of perversion, degeneracy, and murder, we must present a unified phalanx of Americanism, marshalled from every walk of life. Now is the time to put our houses in order and face the foes which, like termites, weaken the internal structure of America, masquerading as they do behind a hundred fronts.

The Communist and the Bundsman represent more than a mere political party. They espouse a way of life, a fanatical worship of materialism, destruction, and the blacking out of decency. They stand for the overthrow of democratic institutions, social, governmental and religious, even while their lying leaders in our midst seek to delude us with a mumbo-jumbo of high-sounding phrases. Their "Fifth Column" methods have permeated into every walk of life. By falsehood and fakery they gnaw at the Nation's vitals. Their insidious propaganda in one form or another has even gained an entry into some of our churches and many of our schools. Unless we resist their efforts on a united front, America will rue the day it let down its bars of self-respect -- then it may be too late to act.

Conquering the foes of democracy is the greatest of all adventures in public service. The fulfillment of this task is of paramount importance. It means a rededication on all fronts to Americanism and its bulwarks.

The founders of our Constitution believed in a Living God as we do; the would-be seducers of our liberty today believe in no God, except one of carnage and death and destruction. The confirmed criminal has nothing but sneers for the Almighty. It is the same with the multi-named "fronts" of the foreign isms which seek to mire us in the abysmal depths of despair. They should be reviled for what they are, a cowardly, slithering mass of humanity, too evil and too slinking to assume their true identities, crawling to their objectives while concealed in a jungle of deception. From their spokesmen you hear much of freedom of speech and freedom of worship. They want freedom of speech for themselves, while gagging others. They want freedom of action, while the hands of others are bound, so they may plunder and rob. They want freedom of worship, so they may erect the idols of Lenin and Marx and others of similar ilk. Our Constitution grants freedom to the law-abiding, but what these vermin seek is license! America has no room for these espousers of foreign ideologies, which are alien to everything we cherish.

The lying propaganda machines of un-American bodies have been working overtime, while all too many American citizens have been hood-winked by their falsehoods and tirades and vituperations. From these same sources

have come charge after charge, designed to discredit and blacken the good name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to undermine public confidence in law and order. They stop at no level in their efforts to misrepresent the organization which has made American homes safe from the kidnaper and which is now in the first line of defense against the foreign enemies of America.

Many of the Communist Party's leaders stand convicted, in courts and in the public mind, of falsehood and deceit, but they are still on the march, burrowing deeper and deeper into our system of democracy.

There is a sneer behind their every smile and a vicious lie in their every promise of Utopia. If the land whose banners they carry is Utopia, then let them go there and enjoy it! America is good enough for us and we do not want it tainted by the poisons of foreign isms.

It is with a feeling of devotion to my country that I find myself engaged in seeking recruits this morning; in seeking volunteers in a career of public service. We owe it to ourselves and to our country to make our voices heard and to stand unified against the forces which menace America. You graduates of today are tomorrow's heroes. Without your intelligence, loyalty, common sense and courage, America may not withstand the fakers who pretend to hand us Heaven, while concealing Hades of violence, destruction and revolution. No other adventure in life is so worthy. No other cause is more just. No other aim can exceed this in glorious accomplishment! May all of us join in a crusade for the betterment of America!

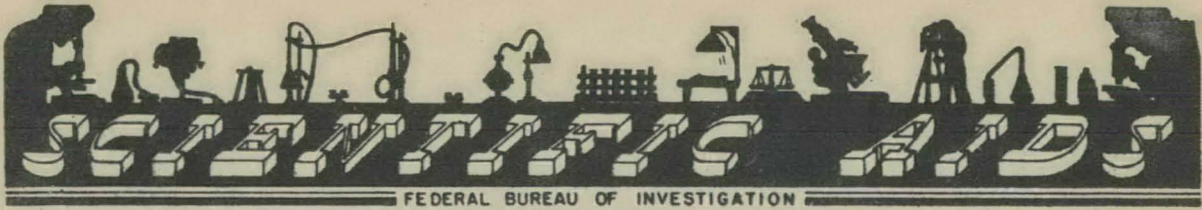
SPECIAL NOTICE

MISUSE OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

It has come to this Bureau's attention, that in certain instances, copies of criminal records, furnished to law enforcement agencies, and those agencies of National, State and local Government which are entitled to receive records of the Bureau's Identification Division, have not been utilized in the proper manner.

Your attention is called to the fact, that criminal records furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division are furnished for official use only and should not, under any circumstances, be used in an improper manner or transmitted to persons not entitled to such records.

Misuse of the criminal records, furnished by the Identification Division to officials entitled to receive them, will result in the Bureau's refusal to transmit criminal records to that particular agency in the future.



STENCH BOMBS

Because police departments, almost daily, throughout the country, are investigating cases involving the use of stench bombs, this article has been prepared to acquaint police officers with the various types of materials used, the chemicals employed, and methods of removing the repugnant odors caused by such stench bombs.

Stench bombs are generally employed in the commercial field by gangsters and racketeers to accomplish a particular end. A common example is when a racketeer requests the owner or manager of a business to join a racketeering organization at a certain price for "protection" and upon the owner's or manager's refusal stench bombs are used in an effort to force the desired contract.

In other instances of commercial usage unscrupulous individuals seeking to disrupt a business or organization do so by using stench bombs to ruin employees' lunches or their clothing - thus bringing about unpleasant working conditions and destroying the morale of the employees.

Criminals, gangsters, and racketeers use stench bombs in many instances as a source of revenge to cripple a particular business. Types of businesses which have been especially affected by such methods in the past are: cleaning, dyeing and laundry plants, theaters, restaurants, department stores, industrial plants and even private homes.

The materials used in making these "chemical bombs" are comparatively few in number, but for the most part leave very heavy disagreeable odors which may linger for several days. It has been observed that the odors linger longest in those places where the floor, aisles, drapes or other decorative fabrics have been sprayed with the liquids used in stench bombs. Woven fabrics are more difficult to treat in the removal of the chemicals because the fibers acting as sponges retain the disagreeable liquids more than would the smooth surface of a floor or house porch.

The methods of transporting the chemicals vary somewhat. The size of the container varies with the quantity thrown. Small vials and containers of thin glass, some having the appearance and size of a sprouted garden pea, are used for dispensing quantities of not more than one quarter to one half teaspoonful of liquid. The vials break easily, or are readily crushed. This is the type procured from the "notion" or "novelty" store and can be

carried in a vest pocket. Decorative Christmas tree balls, vacuum "Thermos" bottles, and old electric light bulbs which may be easily filled are some of the articles used to carry larger quantities in fragile glass, easily broken when hurled. Little suspicion will be directed to the perpetrator of the crime in cases of this type, as he has in his possession what appears to be an article of very common everyday household necessity. For those who wish to spray the liquids there are available many types of apparatus varying in size from the small nasal atomizer to the knapsack garden sprayer.

Crystalline chemicals may be carried in containers varying from stoppered bottles, cans, pill or powder boxes, discarded coffee cans to spice, salt or pepper shakers.

A brief description of some of the more commonly used substances may be of assistance to the law enforcement officer should he be called upon to investigate a stench bomb case. The different reagents require different methods of approach and in many instances special applications for their successful removal.

Of the volatile solvents, carbon disulphide, employed commercially as a rubber solvent and the basis of some "ant killers," is perhaps the most dangerous because of its highly inflammable or explosive nature. Because of this all investigators should refrain from smoking when conducting investigations involving stench bombs.

Carbon disulphide is an odorless, colorless liquid when pure, but soon changes on exposure and becomes light yellow-colored with a disagreeable odor. Due to its inflammable nature it is usually carried in stoppered or screw-capped containers. Carbon disulphide is very volatile. Therefore, it is readily removed by cross ventilation. Little damage to materials is experienced unless rubber is one of the constituents in the material.

Strong ammonia liquid when used causes smarting of the eyes and choking. Ammonia causes only temporary discomfort and is removed by cross ventilation or is absorbed by the wash water of an air conditioning plant. Ammonia will affect those articles which would be affected by water and will cause certain types of dyestuffs to run.

Hydrogen sulphide gas absorbed in water or ammonia forms a pale yellow liquid with a pungent odor resembling rotten eggs or decaying fish. Gas vapors from these liquids are poisonous and should not be inhaled. Large quantities when mixed with air in the proper quantity may explode with violence.* Both hydrogen and ammonium sulphides can be prepared by the layman from materials obtained from the drug store, high school or commercial laboratory. It is only necessary that the operator add acid to iron sulphide and collect the gas produced in water or ammonia. This makes it a

*Percentages would vary from 3 to 10 per cent. For example, 3 parts of gas to 97 parts of air.

popular stench bomb ingredient. Bombs of this type can be obtained from some "notion" or "novelty" stores.

Materials stained with these chemicals may be freed of their pungent odor by good ventilation augmented by sponging with absorbent cotton wet with denatured, rubbing or grain alcohol, followed by sponging with strong ammonia. It is oftentimes advantageous to soak the affected areas with ammonia for five to fifteen minutes followed by using dry cotton to absorb the excess. The area can then be dried by the air from an electric fan.

Pyridine is a chemical used principally in laboratories, in commerce as a solvent, the rubber and paint industry as a denaturant for alcohol, or by soap manufacturers to lower surface tension in the preparation of special cleansing soaps. It is a colorless to a light yellow-colored liquid with a pungent and disagreeable odor.

Because pyridine is quite volatile it is seldom used in a stench bomb. When used it is usually by a person having access to a chemical laboratory who seeks revenge or by a person referred to as the "practical joker". Pyridine being soluble in water is readily removed by sponging with a damp cloth and drying with warm air. Good cross ventilation will remove traces of this chemical.

Butyric acid is a colorless, oily liquid of disagreeable odor and a taste resembling rancid butter, perspiration and acetic acid. It dissolves in all proportions in water and alcohol and thus may be rapidly removed by water or alcohol applications.

Mercaptans are a class of organic liquid compounds containing sulphur and characterized by a most unpleasant, offensive and piercing odor, something like that of garlic. The slightest amounts of these compounds are easily detected in the air. They are of a light yellow color and are nearly insoluble in water. These reagents are soluble in a strong solution of either caustic soda or potash.

Valerian and preparations made from valeric acid are very common and used considerably in making stench bombs. Valerian itself is an underground stem plant. When freshly ground the root has a pleasant aromatic odor. Continued exposure of the ground roots to the air develops a disagreeable odor somewhat suggestive of old cheese. The powdered valerian is frequently sprinkled at building entrances, on floors, in wash rooms or placed in air ducts. The oil pressed from the roots is thick and yellowish in color - darkening with exposure to air.

Valeric acid is a colorless liquid of an oily consistence, having a repulsive odor resembling that of valerian, and a pungent, sour, acrid, disagreeable taste.

The most common compounds of valerian used in the preparation of stench bombs are salts of valeric acid principally those of ammonia

and zinc. Ammonium valerate occurs as colorless crystals that take on water readily when exposed to the air. When used as a constituent of a stench bomb, the crystals are usually dissolved in either water or alcohol. Zinc valerate is obtainable as a pure white crystal and like ammonium valerate may be used alone or put into a solution with water or alcohol. Valerian preparations sometimes are mixed in water and transferred to stoppered glass bottles and a small amount of ether poured on the top to prevent the evaporation of the valerian until the container is broken.

Asafoetida is a gum resin obtained from the roots of plants native to Persia. It is secured in commerce from drug stores in the form of tears, irregular masses and paste, the greatest bulk being in masses. When not exposed for long periods it appears externally of a dull yellowish or dingy gray color, becoming reddish-brown on long standing, exhibiting, when broken, an irregular, whitish, somewhat shining surface which soon becomes red on exposure and ultimately passes into a dull yellowish-brown. This change of color is characteristic of asafoetida and is due to the influence of air and light upon its resinous ingredients. The tears are rounded, oval or irregular, and generally flattened from the size of a pea to that of a large almond or even larger. The mass of asafoetida, which is the commonest form, occurs as tears and dark pasty material stuck together in masses and frequently with extraneous matter such as fruits, stones, earth, et cetera.*

The odor is an exceedingly offensive and persistent one, similar to onion, garlic and leek. Asafoetida is purchased and used commercially in producing the distinctive aroma similar to "Worcestershire" sauce.

When used in stench bombs it is usually pulverized. It may be sprinkled at the entrances of buildings to be carried in on the footwear, freely sprinkled about the floors and furniture, or placed in the ventilation system.

Suggestions for Treatment of Damaged Areas

There is no single method known which will effectively remove the traces of all types of stench bombs. Different chemicals and methods are necessary for removing the variety of odors caused by different chemicals. To be effective the remedy should work in the atmosphere as well as on damaged material and, at the same time, it should not be injurious to person or property.

There is no known method of applying neutralizing factors which will permit, for example, the audience of a theater to remain seated while steps are taken to remove the obnoxious odors. All windows should be opened to permit the best possible cross ventilation to the premises. Electric fans or blowers should be utilized to remove the heavier gases to the outside. If the affected area is a carpet or theater chair, which

* "The United States Dispensatory," Wood-Lawall authors; published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

could not readily be removed, portions could be removed by cutting and taking to the outside, but, of course, this procedure is an expensive one. Overdrapes, curtains, shades, et cetera, can be removed for treatment elsewhere.

Alkalies such as ammonia, caustic soda or potash are effective solvents for counteracting some of the chemicals. Therefore, it may be desirable to spray strong ammonia in the air during the ventilation. Of assistance in counteracting the obnoxious odor is the spraying of an aromatic oil such as cedar, wintergreen, and the like, into the air.

Steps should be taken to prevent the spread of odors to adjoining rooms or parts of the building. This may be accomplished by closing doors and transoms and placing heavy cloth previously dampened with water around the cracks and crevices.

If it is necessary for the investigating officer to enter the area he should refrain from smoking and should, whenever possible, use a mask. (The local fire rescue squad may have equipment already available for such purposes.) An appropriate mask for many disagreeable odors would be a cloth moistened with glycerine and weak caustic soda or potash. PRECAUTION: The mask used to hold this absorbent material should be so constructed as to prevent the wet cloth coming in contact with the skin as most severe burns can result. Where the odor is not recognized, the investigator should consult a doctor, druggist or other authority who might be able to advise of the proper precautions to be taken before proceeding into a room filled with odors of stench bombs, as some are dangerous to one's health and may even cause death if inhaled in sufficient quantity.

It is also advisable to wear old clothes as the fibers retain the odors for prolonged periods.

Summary for Removal of Odors and Stains

Solutions of alcohol and caustic soda or potash will counteract hydrogen or ammonium sulphide, butyric acid, valeric acid and asafoetida. Wash affected areas with strong ammonia and allow to stand for five minutes; then wash with water. Soak up the solution with absorbent cotton and dry. Sponge with carbon tetrachloride. A current of air should be directed over the area during the latter operation as carbon tetrachloride is very poisonous. (This can be done with a strong electric fan.)

The mercaptans* are very persistent and difficult to remove. Carbon tetrachloride can be used as a solvent for their removal. This treatment may have to be followed by covering with chloride of lime powder. Precautions should be followed to remove all traces of remaining lime.

*Mercaptans refer to a series of organic substances bearing sulphur.

Charcoal is effective in absorbing odors and it has been recommended to blow powdered charcoal into the air. This operation is somewhat dusty but quite effective.

Strong vinegar or acetic acid will counteract some odors, but the odor created thereby is in itself obnoxious to many.

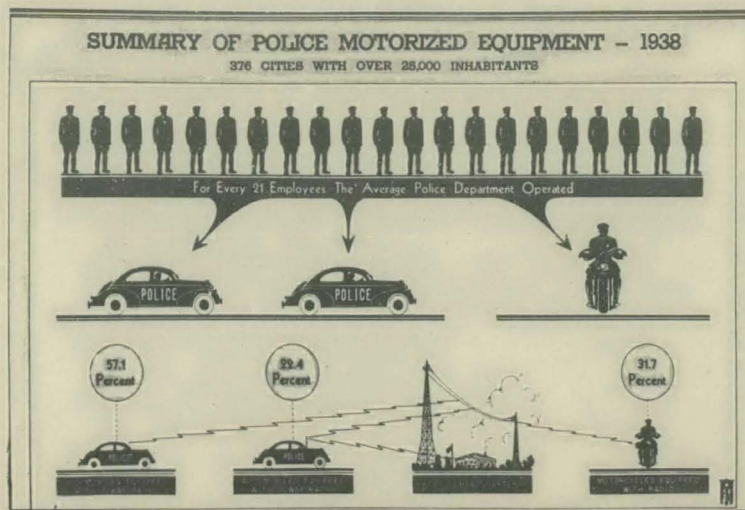
There is a commercial product available in some localities and reported to be a common neutralizer of the chemicals present in stench bombs. The reagent consists of chromic acid and denatured alcohol.

This preparation should be applied only by a person acquainted with the action of chromic acid. He should always wear rubber gloves to protect his hands from severe burns.

The preparation is applied to the stain and rubbed well into the floor or fabric and allowed to stand for a few minutes, not longer than five minutes, and this procedure is followed by washing the affected parts with water and caustic soda or potash. There should be repeated washings to remove the caustic. The applications of caustic soda or potash may affect some colored materials and if not thoroughly removed will leave holes in wool or silk fabrics.

Another method advocated by some is to sponge the affected area well with denatured alcohol and sprinkle the crystals of chromic acid over the spot and allow to stand for five minutes; this is followed by washing with water, caustic soda or potash, and then removing the caustic by continued washing in water. This should be carefully watched to insure the complete removal of the chromic acid.

Inasmuch as surrounding conditions alter the approach and the successful removal of all traces of stench bombs, no general rule or procedure can be outlined as the ideal solution to this problem. The foregoing article merely offers a few suggestions to law enforcement officers when confronted with problems of this type.



TIRE TREAD COLLECTION OF FBI AND PRESERVING TIRE TRACKS BY PHOTOGRAPHY AND CASTING

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of preserving tire tracks found at the scene of a crime. The FBI desires to acquaint law enforcement officers with the methods used in our Technical Laboratory, to compare such evidence with blue prints in the FBI's tire tread collection, so officers might be better equipped to obtain the type of evidence best suited for identification purposes.

Many investigators follow the procedure of photographing tire tracks which are found at the scene of the crime. This method is usually satisfactory, but it has several distinct drawbacks. In the first place, a photograph only reproduces two dimensions, and in searching the Bureau's files for tire impressions it is often quite difficult to determine exactly which portions of the photograph represent the raised portions of the tire, and which represent the depressed portions. Obviously such a question makes an identification impossible. In a recent important case, photographs were taken of a tire impression in snow. These photographs were not as clear as they might have been and when submitted to the Bureau there arose a question as to which portions represented the raised and which represented the depressed portions of the sidewall design. There was no distinct design in the tread impression in the light snow and accordingly no identification could be effected.

Still another disadvantage to photographing tire impressions is the fact that it is quite difficult to determine the exact size of the design. In photographing an impression which is usually depressed in soft earth the very fact that the tread portion is at a greater distance from the camera than the sidewall portions, makes it almost impossible to make a copy the exact size of the original, even though a scale is included in the photograph. If the photograph is taken from an angle, obviously the portion nearest to the camera will appear much larger than that at a greater distance. So, unless the photograph is taken of the tire track with the camera directly facing it, we do not have a true reproduction of the tread design. It is also necessary to operate the camera very close to the impression so that a large image will be reproduced and it is not always possible to do this with every type of camera.

This does not mean, however, that photographs do not have their place in reproducing tire impressions because there are many impressions found that could not be reproduced by any other means. This would be true of an impression found on a hard wet street in which only two dimensions are present and therefore could not be cast.

In a recent case a photograph was submitted to the Bureau by a local police department to determine the make of tire which had been found at the scene of a crime. Because of the fact that this photograph was taken from an angle and due to the lack of detail in the tread design, it was not possible to effect an identification. A suggestion was sent to the police

ter of the Department that the plan
forwarded them to the Bureau and
at this, was a note from the
coast to the Bureau to the effect
and subsequently the Bureau
had suspicion that the car was
of this make.

ITS 5" DRILL
PLAN OF TSEAD

150" WIDE EQUALLY SPACED
CH HALF MOLD

STEAM GROOVES IN LOWER
HALF OF MOLD ONLY

4- RADIAL GROOVES
SPACED 90° APART

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SDIV
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1017 - 240 - 662 - 240 - 662 - 240 - 1017 -
4876

DIA R	DIA O	NO DIV	L	N	R. EVENTS SPACING	K	MACHINE TOLERANCES
36.503	42	61	1017	6	5-10 DIV APART MIN	1.318	.004 .000 INDIA'S IN DIT 505 TO 506 C. FARAN LAY D A R 1.003 ON ALL MACHINE DIMENSIONS UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE

15

The various tire manufacturers in the United States have, without exception, extended their cooperation to the Bureau in furnishing blue prints of the tires manufactured by them for inclusion in the Bureau's tire tread collection. A number of these manufacturers regularly forward to the Bureau any new designs that they may place on the market to replace any that may have become obsolete. The Bureau periodically contacts the various manufacturers and brings up to date its collection of the changing tire tread designs. The Bureau also receives copies of the new designs from a company which acts as a clearing house for most of the tire manufacturers for the exchange of new tire designs.

Up to this time the Bureau has collected 3,709 blue prints from the various tire companies representing nearly 2,000 different designs of tires manufactured in the United States. Some manufacturers have furnished a separate blue print for each size of each tire manufactured by them which results in the collection of a greater number of blue prints than there are different designs. However, all of the blue prints are kept on file so that when an identification is made, it may also be possible to give the size of the tire making the impression at the scene of the crime.

To facilitate the search through this voluminous collection the tread and sidewall designs of each tire have been photostated and placed in a series of loose-leaf binders which permit a complete search of the entire file in about two hours. Suggestions have been made as to a method of classifying various tire designs but it is believed that there would be too great a possibility of missing one of the tires if such a system were used. It is also true that some of the tires manufactured by one company may closely resemble the tread design of tires manufactured by another and, therefore, the use of a classification system would probably not be effective or thorough.

In addition to searching a tread design through the Bureau's tire tread collection to determine the make of tire, the Bureau is sometimes called upon to compare an impression found at a scene of crime with the tire found on a suspect's car. Although it is seldom ever possible to definitely identify a certain impression as having been made by a certain tire, it is usually possible to determine whether or not the tire and the impression are of the same size and design. It would be most helpful to find a tire with sufficient characteristic detail so that no other tire of the same design and size could have made the questioned impression.

Tire tread comparisons are of particular advantage as investigative leads and their value in this regard should not be overlooked. An identification of the make and the approximate size of a tire gives an investigator a visible means of spotting a suspect car, at least for the time the tires remain on the suspect's vehicle. Of course, the identification of the tire on a car used in the commission of a crime is a valuable link in the chain of circumstantial evidence which may be presented against the accused.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for consideration this month is strikingly unusual but not difficult. It contains a loop pattern above a tall arch formation which cannot be considered a tented arch because it reflects no angle or upthrust.



The definition of an accidental whorl requires a combination of two or more different patterns with the exception of a plain arch.

In the Bureau's Technical Section this pattern would be classified as a plain loop of eight or nine counts, the count being indefinite because of the scar. A reference search would be conducted as an accidental whorl.

MISSING PERSONS - 1939

In a survey conducted recently by the FBI it was determined that more than 213,700 persons were reported missing throughout the United States during the year 1939.

Although a majority of the missing persons were subsequently located, the whereabouts of 12,000 of them is still unknown today. This figure represents 5.6% of the total number reported missing.

The survey further disclosed that 1,863 of the missing persons were amnesia victims and all but 37 of this number were subsequently identified either through medical treatment or the searching of their fingerprints through the Identification Files of the FBI.

It was revealed that 8,870 unidentified deceased persons were found and that all of these but 1,820 were subsequently identified, either by checking their fingerprints with the FBI or by friends, relatives and parents calling at morgues to view the bodies.

In one city alone over 10,000 missing persons were reported during the year. More than 3,000 were missing in each of five other cities, according to the survey.

At the present time there are contained in the Civil Files of the Identification Division approximately 2,000,000 cards bearing the finger impressions of individuals who desire to permanently preserve their identity. The fact that so many missing persons, amnesia victims and unknown deceased persons were identified last year through the fingerprints in the Identification Division is evidence of the advantages of protective fingerprinting.

Persons who have made inquiries to the FBI relative to civil identification have been advised that the facilities of this Bureau are available to all people desiring to enter their fingerprints in the Civil Section of the Identification Division; that the necessary fingerprint card would be furnished free to such person, who could then take it to their local law enforcement agency, where assistance would be rendered in the taking of the fingerprints which should then be forwarded to the FBI for inclusion in the Civil Files.



FREQUENCY MODULATION SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL DATA*

On May 20, 1940, the Federal Communications Commission issued its report on frequency modulation following the public hearing opened by the Commission during the week of March 18th. It should be remembered that this hearing and the Commission's subsequent report were primarily concerned with the use of frequency modulation by non-commercial educational broadcast stations and by high frequency commercial broadcast experimental stations. The Commission at this time was not considering the problems and advantages of the FM system in the police service.

As indicated in the Commission's statement issued January 25, 1940, the Commission is presently authorizing experimental broadcasting in the police service using frequency modulation on frequencies above 30,000 kc. In its order of that date the Commission inferred that as the needs of this service were developed and more factual data obtained concerning the application and problems of the FM system, permanent rules for its organization and adoption would eventually be laid down. It is understood that several police organizations in the country have already taken advantage of the Commission's authorization and are conducting extensive experiments with the FM system of broadcasting, particularly as it applies to reception in police automobiles where it probably has its greatest advantage due to the great reduction in noise level.

Although the spring hearing in Washington did not specifically concern the police services, it was nevertheless of great interest because of the information developed concerning the advantages of the FM system generally.

The Commission's report of May 20th on this hearing is a comprehensive one and presents an impressive picture of the possible future of FM broadcasting. The Commission finds that frequency modulation is already highly developed and is ready to move forward on a broad scale and on a full commercial basis. It notes that there is complete agreement among the engineers of both the manufacturing and the broadcasting industry and that a substantial demand for FM transmitting stations for full operation already exists. As a result of its hearing the Commission concludes that frequency modulation has advanced to the stage where broadcasting on a commercial basis is desirable in the public interest. The Commission

* See FBI Bulletin for May, 1940, for earlier discussion of this subject.

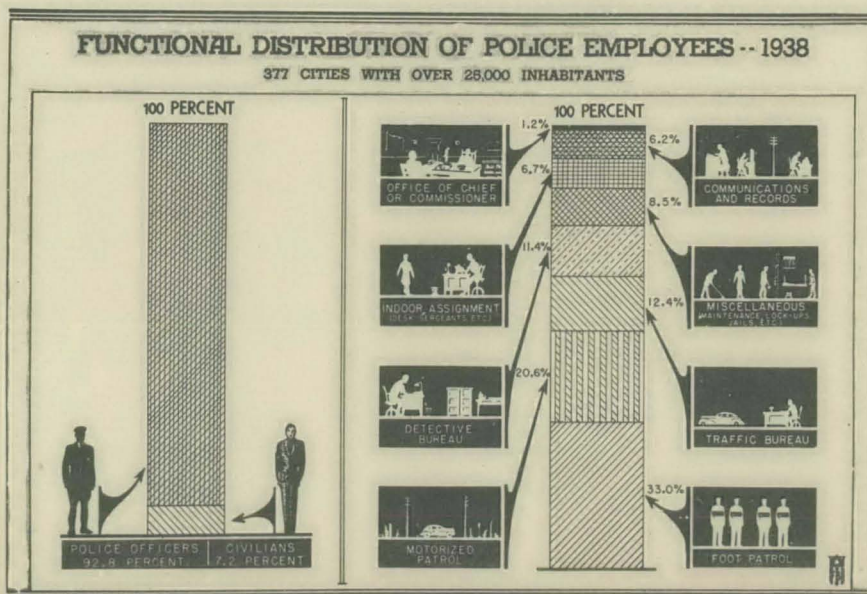
believes that this is one of the most significant advances that has been made in oral broadcasting in recent years. The hearing disclosed that each interested party agreed that frequency modulation is superior to amplitude modulation for broadcasting on frequencies above 25,000 kc. The Commission stated that the record leaves no doubt that a regular broadcast service can safely be initiated on high frequencies using frequency modulation.

In addition to the fact that the FM system discriminates against interfering noises the Commission noted another advantage; namely, that broadcasting stations could be operated on the same channel without objectionable interference with much less mileage separation than with amplitude modulation. FM has the ability to completely exclude all except the strongest signal. Another factor reported was that the coverage is substantially the same day and night.

For regular program service the Commission recommended the use of channels of 200 kc in width. It was noted that some advocated the possible use of narrower band widths but the Commission noted that testimony concerning the possible use of narrower bands was not supported by experience in program service.

Probably the most important action of the Commission was a re-allocation of certain portions of the spectrum in order to provide for FM broadcasting. Forty 200 kc channels between the frequencies 42,000 and 50,000 kc were designated for the use of FM. This frequency band is to be shared by non-commercial educational broadcast stations and high frequency broadcast stations.

It will be noted that this reallocation of the 42,000 to 50,000 kc band is specifically indicated for the two services, non-commercial educational and high frequency broadcast, and in no way affects the Commission's order of January 25, 1940, permitting the police services to experiment with FM in other frequencies above 30,000 kc.





NPA GRADUATE'S SCIENTIFIC TRAINING SOLVES NEBRASKA MYSTERY

While attending the Ninth Session of the FBI National Police Academy in November, 1938, Chief of Police Edward J. Nickolite of Columbus, Nebraska, learned that the officers of his Department had chased two unknown men in a stolen car driven at a terrific speed through the streets of Columbus, Nebraska, and had lost sight of the car on a curve in the highway near Lake Babcock, a few miles from the city.

Upon completing his course in Washington he returned to Columbus and then learned the details of the above-mentioned chase. Naturally, after his training in the various phases of scientific crime detection, he desired to put it in use in his locality. As this particular case offered good possibilities of utilizing this training, Chief Nickolite began an immediate investigation.

At Lake Babcock he noted particularly the curve on the highway where the car in question was last seen. He surmised that a car being driven at terrific speed approaching this curve could very easily have failed to make the turn, and the alternate would have been over the lake dike and into the lake. (See Exhibit 1, below)



EXHIBIT 1
A photograph of the curve in the highway near
Lake Babcock referred to above.

Upon questioning the officers involved in the chase it was ascertained that the occupants of the stolen car were driving at the fast rate of 85 to 90 miles per hour, at night and without lights. This led Chief Nickolite to believe that the car had failed to complete the curve and had, instead, gone into the lake.

He therefore began an investigation and the first clue he found to confirm his suspicion was a broken fence post which was in a direct line from the curve to the lake.

Examination of the dike showed tire tracks leading two feet up the twelve-foot dike. It was suggested that the tire tracks might have been made by a car turning around. Chief Nickolite reasoned, however, that a car turning around would have made a "V-shaped" track and the point of the "V" would indicate how far back toward the dike the car had gone. These tracks led directly toward the lake and then disappeared so the Chief was thoroughly convinced the car was in the lake.

At the time the above investigation was conducted the lake was frozen over with eight inches of ice. Therefore, holes were punched in the ice and a long pole used to prod the water through these holes.

Several attempts of this kind were made in an effort to locate the car but they were unsuccessful. On these occasions Chief Nickolite only conducted his examination as far as 40 to 50 feet from the shore. In June, after the ice had cleared, he obtained a boat and a long pole and again began his prodding of the lake. About 80 feet from the shore and 120 feet from the tire tracks on the dike mentioned above, Nickolite struck a hard object with the pole. He discarded his clothes, dived in and felt the outline of a car.

Immediate arrangements were made with a nearby district for a diver and equipment to get the car out of the lake. The diver was supposed to merely tie the necessary chains around the car, but instead of doing only this, he apparently decided to open the door of the car to look inside, not realizing the possibility of losing valuable evidence, and as he did so a bill fold, a leather belt and a shoe were carried out by the force of rushing water. The diver found that the skulls of the two victims were on the other side of the car and out of reach so he picked up a leg bone to carry out of the water as a facetious gesture.

According to Chief Nickolite the diver had intended having "some fun" with one of the skulls as he emerged from the water. Of course, all law enforcement officers realize that "fun" of this type, though done with best of intentions, could easily ruin excellent evidence and lessen the possibilities of solving a case.

The necessary "tie" on the car was made so the power hoist on shore could pull it out of the water slowly. The process was slow, to prevent, if possible, any further evidence becoming lost through allowing the water to run out too rapidly and carrying evidence with it. (See Exhibit 2, Page 23).

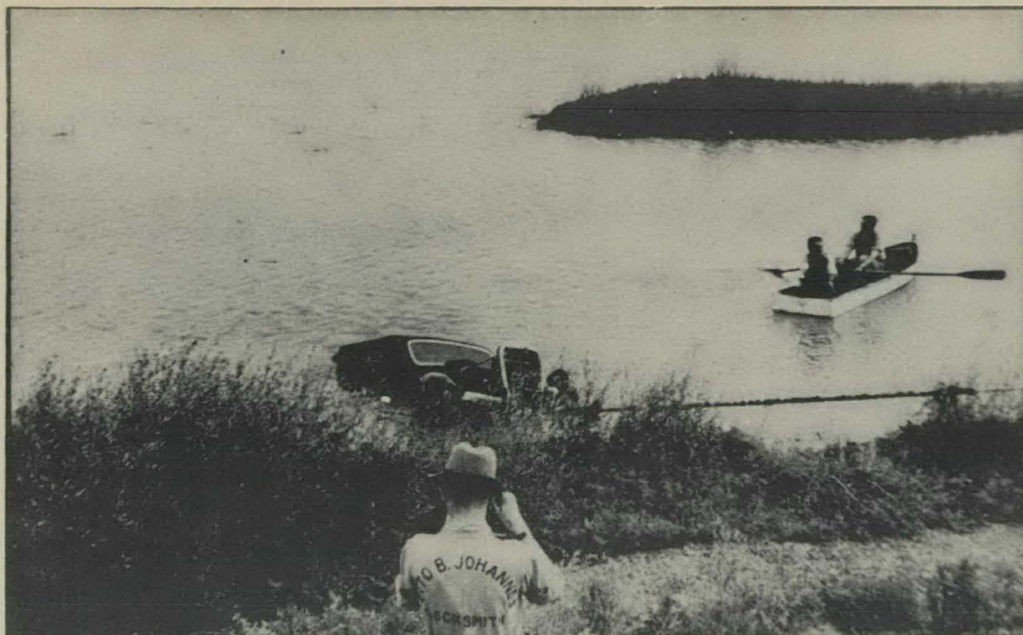


EXHIBIT 2

The stolen auto which caused the death of two youthful delinquents being hoisted out of Lake Babcock.

After the car was on shore sufficient time was allowed for all the water to seep out before opening the doors. Upon opening them two skeletons were noted. (See Exhibit 3, Page 24). One was on the front seat and the other on the floor in the rear compartment. (See Exhibit 4, Page 25).

The car produced numerous small bits of evidence which later served as conclusive evidence in making positive identifications of the victims. The following articles were taken from the car: three shoes, small bits of clothing, overall buttons, a kodak and some hair.

The skeleton in the front seat had its skull caved in, the lower jaws broken on both sides and all the lower teeth knocked out. The chest was caved in, which was an indication to the officers that this must have been the skeleton of the driver, as the steering wheel had been bent badly, apparently from the impact of the driver's body at the time the car hit the water.

In comparing the two skeletons it was found the one in the front seat was the taller of the two. His height was estimated by a doctor as five feet nine inches, his age between 32 and 35 years and his weight about 145 pounds. It was noted that both legs of the skeleton in the rear compartment were broken at the knees. The height of this skeleton was estimated as five feet five inches, and it was thought that this individual, at the time of his death, was between 32 and 35 years of age, and his weight approximately 135 pounds.

In view of the fact that the rear window on the left hand side of the car was open it led the officers to believe that the victim in the rear compartment had probably drowned; they reasoned it would have been difficult for him to have opened the window with both legs broken and with the cushion of the back seat on top of his legs in the position in which the skeleton was found.

The various bones of these skeletons were taken out of the car under the supervision of the police and placed carefully in separate boxes.

There was a great deal of mud in the car and it was felt that there might possibly be valuable bits of evidence encased in this mud. Therefore, a large canvas was stretched on the ground and the car drawn over it. A water hose with a spray nozzle was used to carefully wash away the mud that had collected in the car. The result was that all of the teeth of the skeletons and some more particles of hair were found. It was noted by the officers that none of the teeth were decayed, giving rise to the presumption that the men were even younger than the doctor had estimated. Every effort was made to obtain the approximate age of these victims at the time of their death, and to obtain all other data possible from the evidence in hand, so that it could be published while the incident was still fresh in the memories of citizens who might have come in contact with the victims prior to their demise.



EXHIBIT 3

Showing the skull and remainder of the skeleton of the driver in the front seat and the skull of the victim on the floor of the rear compartment. The balance of the skeleton in the rear compartment was covered by the seat.

The hair found in the mud was examined under a microscope and revealed two types of human hair. The pigment in the hair revealed that one was light blond and the other dark hair. It was also noted that the dark hair was the coarser of the two. It was further found that the bones of one of the skeletons were lighter than the bones of the other.

In examining the shoes it was established that the sizes were still visible, one being $7\frac{1}{2}$ and the other $9\frac{1}{2}$. Minute examination of one pair of the shoes revealed that they had at one time been white and had evidently been dyed black.

From the evidence in hand the officers felt that one of the individuals, the taller of the two, was apparently a blond and the shorter was dark.

The various particles of clothing mentioned previously were carefully washed and pieced together. Parts of three shirts had been located, a bib from a pair of overalls and two corduroy pants cuffs formed the extent of clothing found.

All of the above information was furnished to members of the press and radio commentators who, in turn, furnished all the details to citizens by means of newspapers and radio.

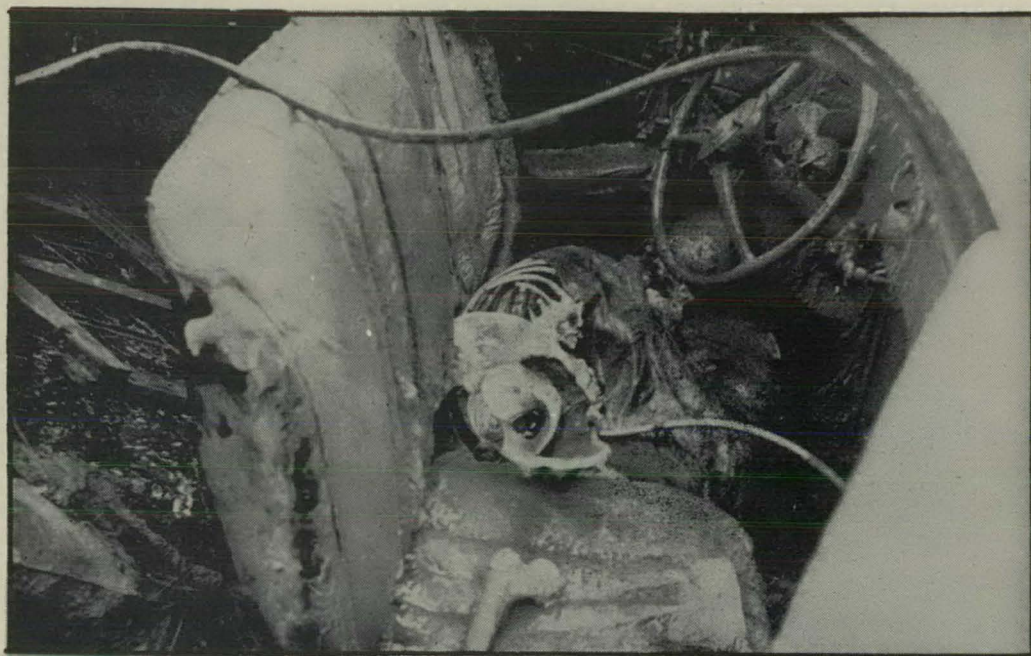


EXHIBIT 4

Showing the skeleton of the victim driving the ill-fated car. This photograph also shows clearly the broken steering wheel, indicating the terrific force with which the driver must have hit the steering wheel with his head and chest at the time of the accident.

In the meantime Chief Nickolite and his officers began an investigation to determine the circumstances surrounding the theft of the automobile in which the victims were found. Thus, it was determined that the car had been stolen at Valley, Nebraska, by two youths, one tall and blond, the other short and dark. They were seen looking at the stolen car on the day it disappeared, November 3rd. They were noted particularly by a small boy, a depot agent and a railroad conductor. All three furnished similar descriptions as to size of the youths, the ages, the color of the hair and the clothes they were wearing.

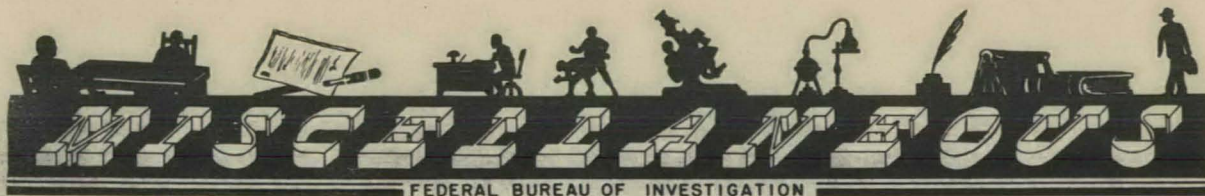
The description of the clothing tallied with the bits of evidence retrieved from the death car. The variance in height tallied with the skeletons found.

Detailed newspaper accounts caused the first "break" toward obtaining positive information as to the two youths' identities. The Chief of the Madrid, Iowa, Police Department advised Chief Nickolite that a Mrs. Carl Murray of Madrid had reported to him that a newspaper account of the tragedy led her to believe that her son and his companion might be the victims. Mrs. Murray advised that the newspaper descriptions of the skeletons and remnants of clothing found in the death car fitted somewhat the descriptions of her son and his companion who left Madrid on November 1st and had not been heard from since that time. (This was two days prior to the theft of the car in Valley, Nebraska.)

Photographs of Mrs. Murray's son, Earl "Jack" Murray, and his companion, William Lincoln, were obtained from her and then taken to Valley, Nebraska, where they were identified as the two youths seen there on November 3rd loitering around the depot and the car which later was stolen.

Mrs. Murray also identified the remnants of clothing found in the car as belonging to her son and William Lincoln.

Scientific Crime Detection thus scored another victory. Had not Chief Nickolite been thoroughly trained to recognize and preserve the most minute particles of evidence, and also to follow each clue with dogged tenacity, the two youthful victims of this escapade which ended in tragedy, might yet be in an unknown watery grave at the bottom of Lake Babcock, their fate remaining forever a mystery.

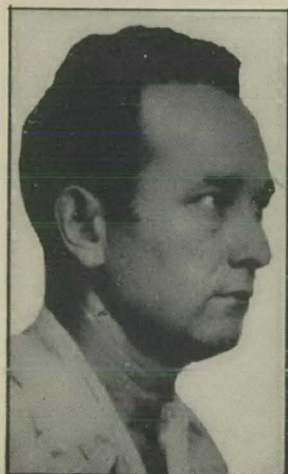


WANTED BY THE FBI

IRVING CARL CHAPMAN

For

BANK ROBBERY - NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT



Five different photographs
of Irving Carl Chapman

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual
appear on pages 28, 29, 30, and 31.

BY THE FBI - Irving Carl W. [unclear]

and wanted by numerous States
has and escapes. He has been
one of the most dangerous law
Southwestern States, roam the

Mississippi, at Philadelphia, Mississippi, a former slave. He became a tenant farmer in 1893. When his parents are foundings land owning at the same time.

He was thereafter returned to El Dorado, Arkansas, and on December 8, 1934, on a plea of guilty, he was sentenced to serve an additional fifteen years for bank robbery, at which time he was returned to the Arkansas State Penitentiary at Tucker, Arkansas.

Chapman was appointed a trusty in charge of the cannery at Cummings, Arkansas, in connection with this incarceration, and on August 25, 1936, he escaped from the penal institution there.

Just one week after the above escape Chapman, accompanied by Louis Sadler and Hugh Lindsey, robbed the First National Bank at Atlanta, Texas. During the course of the robbery the burglar alarm was sounded and citizens arriving at the Bank engaged in a gun battle with the bandits. Chapman was shot and captured near the entrance to the Bank. During the gun battle four innocent bystanders were shot, Lindsey was captured and Sadler escaped but was later apprehended.

Chapman, Lindsey and Sadler were subsequently convicted in State Court at Linden, Texas, for this robbery and sentenced to serve sixty, seventy-five and twenty-five years, respectively, in the State Penitentiary.

On November 26, 1936, Chapman was removed from the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, to Red River County, Texas, and sentenced to serve twenty-five years on a charge of kidnaping.

He was subsequently returned to the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, and was transferred to the Eastham State Prison Farm near Weldon, Texas.

On the morning of July 8, 1937, nine prisoners at the Eastham State Prison Farm made a break for freedom armed with two rifles which they had obtained in some unknown manner. A guard was wounded and J. D. Reed, one of the prisoners serving a sentence of five years for stealing chickens, was killed during the break. Four of the prisoners were recaptured shortly thereafter, but Chapman, accompanied by Roy P. Traxler, a notorious Oklahoma outlaw, and Fred Tindol, who at that time was serving a sentence of life imprisonment for robbery with firearms, successfully eluded capture, appearing at the home of a farmer near the prison farm. The farmer endeavored to prevent them from obtaining his automobile and was shot and wounded by the desperadoes, who compelled him to go with them, holding him as a hostage for a short time.

The outlaws later held up the City Marshal of Trinity, Texas, took his automobile from him, and proceeded to Alto, Texas. Upon arrival there, they parked the car taken from the City Marshal by the side of the road.

Three Texas Highway Patrolmen, seeing the City Marshal's car, stopped, were held up by Traxler, Chapman, and Tindol, and their automobile was taken from them. The three outlaws then made their escape in the patrol car.

The chase looking to the capture of Chapman, Traxler, and Tindol led over a large portion of the States of Oklahoma and Texas, and was engaged in by a large number of law enforcement officers, including Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 15, 1937, the outlaws appeared near Ada, Oklahoma, and kidnaped one Baird Markham, Junior, who was transported to a point near Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where he was released, but his automobile taken by the bandits.

The chase continued, the outlaws appearing at different places in the State of Oklahoma, and on July 21, 1937, Traxler and Tindol held up two citizens at Kingston, Oklahoma, commandeered their automobile and took the citizens with them as hostages.

While Traxler and Tindol were riding with the hostages, they succumbed to exhaustion from the rigors of their flight. Their hostages took advantage of the opportunity and shot and killed Tindol and wounded Traxler.

It was determined that Chapman had separated from Traxler and Tindol during the course of their mad flight and thus evaded capture. Chapman next evaded capture when he escaped on October 31, 1938, after a gun battle with local and State officers of Mississippi and Louisiana near Williamsville, Mississippi.

The robbery of the First National Bank, Atlanta, Texas, was a crime within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Tyler, Texas, on October 9, 1936, charging Chapman and others with that robbery. He was also indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Beaumont, Texas, on March 19, 1937, for a previous robbery of that Bank, which occurred on June 6, 1934. Another indictment was returned against him by a Federal Grand Jury at Shreveport, Louisiana, February 21, 1933, for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

ALIASES

Chapman, during his criminal career in the past nine years, has used the following aliases:

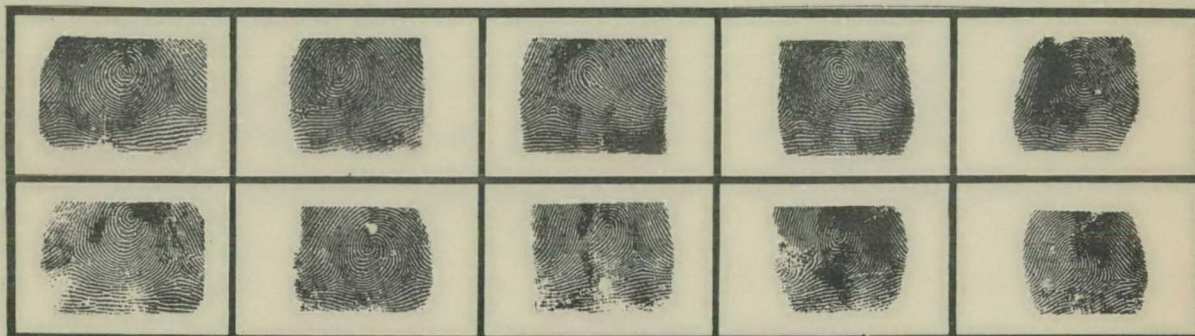
Irving Charles Chapman
Charlie Chapman
J. C. Kilgore
Charles Montgomery
C. E. Branning
Charlie Munroe
E. C. (Buck) Branning
Louis Lantos
Charles Irving Chapman

Charles Chapman
Charlie Kilgore
E. C. Cranning
J. T. Burnett
Charles Kennedy
Edward Voss
Julius Blumenthal
L. A. Sanders

The physical description of Chapman is as follows:

Age	41 years (Born at Philadelphia, Mississippi)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	152 pounds
Eyes	Light blue
Hair	Gray-brown
Complexion	Medium fair
Build	Stocky
Occupation	Road contractor and bartender
Marital Status	Divorced from first wife; married to second wife
Scars	Shot wound in right shoulder; cut scars both sides of eyes
Relatives	Will Chapman, father, Mrs. Will Chapman, mother -- 8 miles East of Philadelphia, Mississippi Brewer Chapman, half-brother, Mrs. Roger Winstead, half-sister, Lulu Chapman, nee Lulu Williams, wife, all reside Philadelphia, Mississippi

Fingerprint Classification: 14 O 29 W IOO
I 24 W IOI 13



Fingerprints of Irving Carl Chapman

It is requested that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States endeavor to develop any information concerning Chapman and in the event any data are obtained in this regard, it is desired that the nearest office of the FBI be contacted immediately or that the information be furnished to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG

During the past several months an emergency situation has existed in the United States. Patriotic Americans have become more acutely interested in various phases of our National Defense. Under such conditions it is only natural that citizens in all walks of life and especially law enforcement officers should become more "Flag conscious" than in ordinary times. The following information is therefore presented for the benefit of law enforcement officers:



NO. 1



NO. 2



NO. 3



NO. 4

As the Flag approaches in a parade, those persons within vision should face the Flag until it passes in review and out of sight. As the Flag passes, any individual in uniform such as Law Enforcement Officers, Boy Scouts, or those in the armed forces of the United States - Sailors, Soldiers, and Marines - salute with their right hand as shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, above.

Men not in uniform should remove their hats with the right hand and hold it over their heart toward the left shoulder, as shown in Figure 5. Men in civilian attire without hats should stand at rigid attention, heads up, arms straight down at sides without saluting, as shown in Figure 6. During rainy or other inclement weather the hat can be held directly above the head, as shown in Figure 7. Women pay their respects to our Flag passing in review by placing their right hand over their heart, as shown in Figure 8.



NO. 5



NO. 6



NO. 7



NO. 8

RACKETEERS OPERATING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Their method of operation is as follows: An individual known J. R. Snyder of Washington, D. C., walks into a Probate or Master's Court and presents credentials -- apparently genuine in all respects -- showing his appointment as Attorney-in-fact for an heir of a certain estate, and requests that the money involved in the estate be paid over to him. If questioned, he will advise that he is with the National Inheritance Service of Washington, D. C. He will refer the interrogator to Attorneys and the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C., and will produce correspondence from his alleged "Home Office."

Below, Exhibit 1, shows a photographic reproduction of the fraudulent document purporting to be a bona fide appointment of J. R. Snyder as Attorney-in-fact for Arthur Rice.

Exhibit 1

That the false representation made by Snyder was believed authentic by the authorities is shown by a reproduction of the check made out to his order below in the amount of \$568.42.

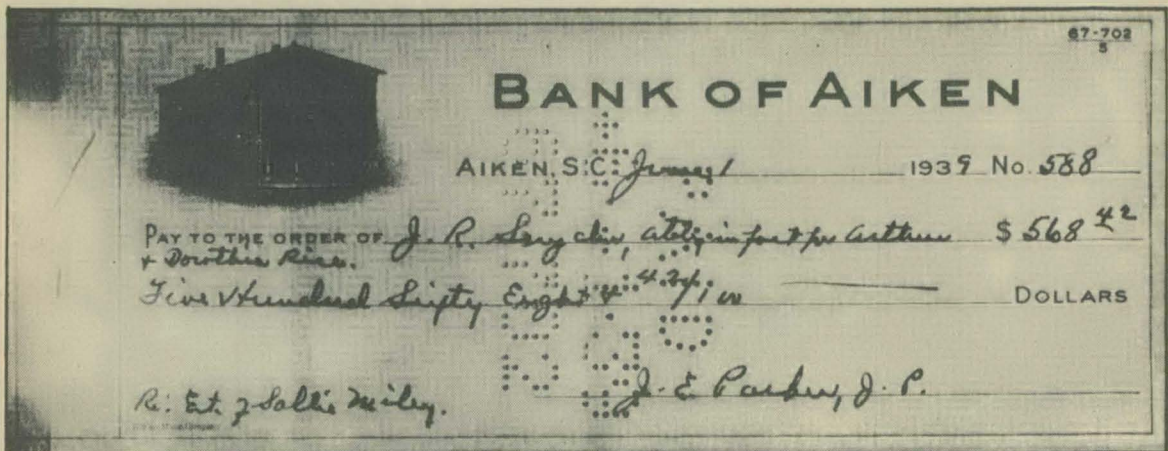


Exhibit 2

Photographic reproduction of check made out to Snyder as Attorney-in-fact for Arthur and Dorothea Rice

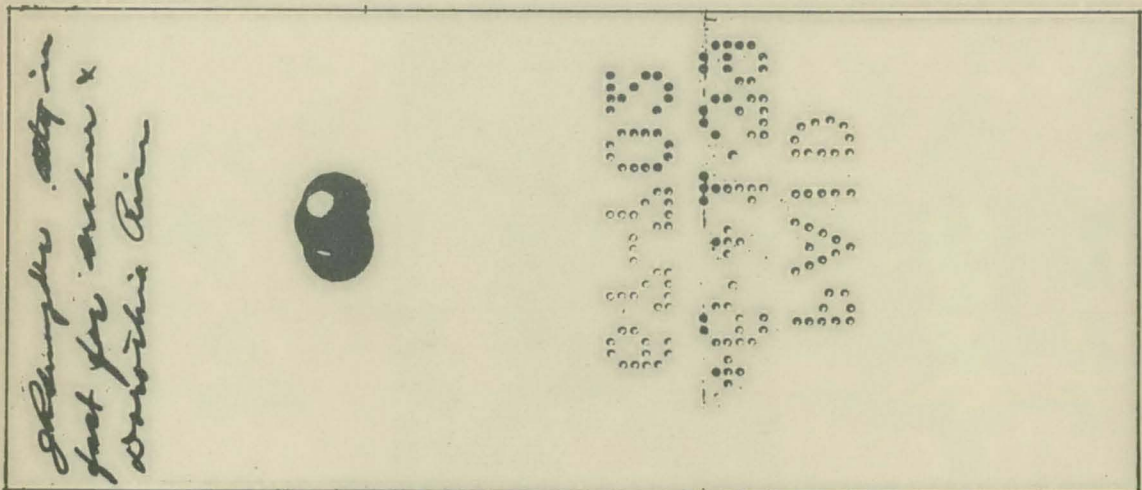



Exhibit 3

Endorsement on back of check shown above

67-702
5



BANK OF AIKEN

AIKEN, S.C. *June 16* 1939 No. *597*

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *J. R. Lutzner, Atty in fact for Charles A. Kelly May Emley.* \$ *977*⁶⁶

N *Nine Hundred Seventy Seven & 66/100* DOLLARS

Re: Est. Chas. Emley & Andrew Emley

J. E. Parker, J. P.

Exhibit 4

Another example of the "Old Estate Racketeers'" method
of obtaining money fraudulently

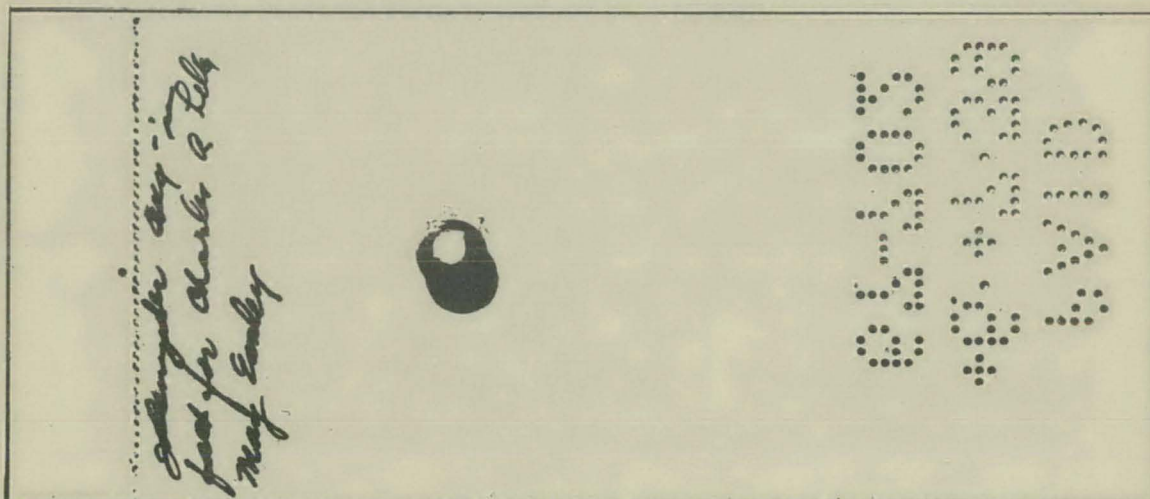


Exhibit 5

Endorsement contained on back of check shown in Exhibit 4

On another occasion one of the racketeers represented himself to be one F. E. Carter and went so far as to forge the name of the Honorable S. S. Jolley, County Judge, Collier County, Florida, in order to prove his "right" to certain property of the late Alva Blackmon of Collier County, Florida, said property being located in Lancaster County, South Carolina.

Fraudulent forms used are reproduced below in Exhibits 6 and 7 to show the ends to which these criminals will go in an effort to gain their illegal objective.

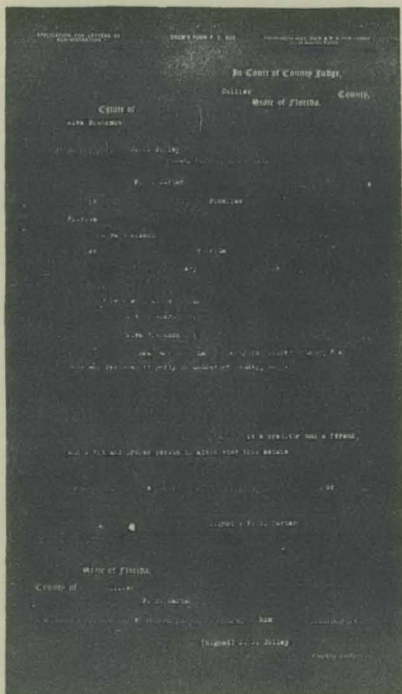


Exhibit 6

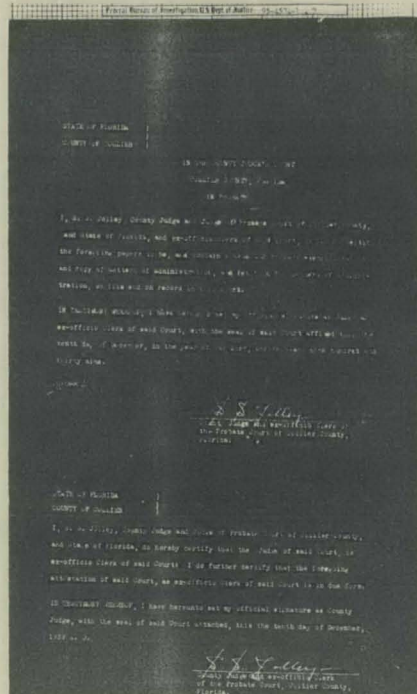


Exhibit 7

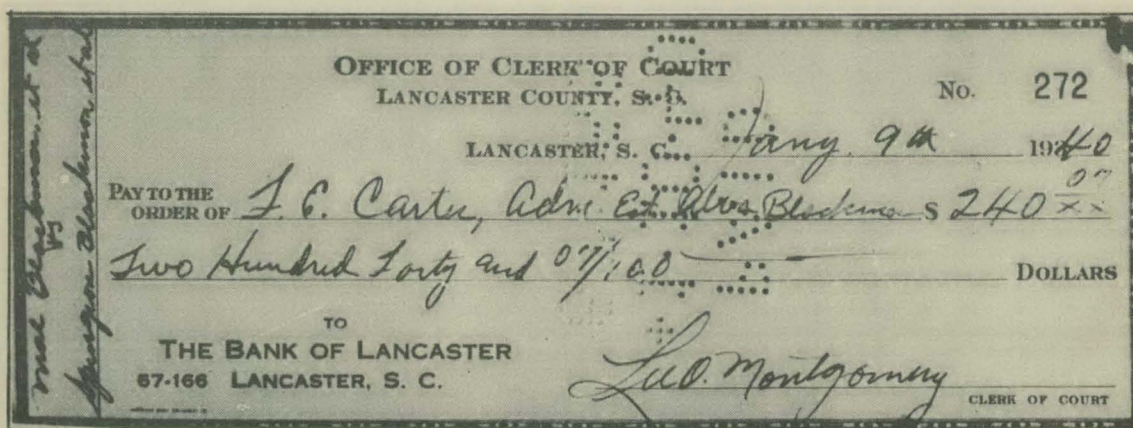


Exhibit 8

Photographic reproduction of the check obtained by F. E. Carter through his fraudulent scheme set forth above

On March 8, 1940, the Honorable Judge S. S. Jolley, upon request, advised the Honorable Lee O. Montgomery, Clerk of Court, Lancaster, South Carolina, that he never issued any Letters of Administration to F. E. Carter, and his records failed to show that the name of Blackmon ever appeared on their books.

These forgeries are just beginning to come to light and South Carolina officials are now inclined to believe the gang of criminals have obtained thousands of dollars illegally in the manner set forth in this article.

DREW'S FORM P. C. 404

In County Judge's Court,
County,
Clerk
State of Florida.

Estate of
Alva Blackmon

Letters of
Administration

Filed 2nd day of Dec, 19 39

Recorded in Book B, page 154

(Signed) S. S. Jolley
County Judge.

The H. & W. B. Drew Company, Jacksonville, Florida. 1-11-38

Exhibit 9

Photographic reproduction of fraudulent "Letters of Administration" form

The only available description of Snyder is set out below:

Name	J. R. Snyder	Mustache	Yes
Home	Washington, D. C.	Weight	175 to 180 pounds
Age	35 to 37 years	Build	Slender
Height	6' 2"	Remarks	Well educated, suave,
Hair	Dark brown (nearly black - very thin on front of forehead)		polished, pleasant manner, not type to arouse suspicion.

All law enforcement officers are requested to warn the Judges and Clerks of Probate Courts by furnishing them this information in an effort to locate these criminals.

Any information obtained should be forwarded to: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.; the nearest FBI office; J. P. Howard, Sheriff of Aiken County, Aiken, South Carolina, or to the Director, Motor Vehicle Division, South Carolina Highway Patrol, Columbia, South Carolina.



STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

A Descriptive Report and Operating Schedule, - (2) The Refresher School for Experienced Officers. Rhode Island State Police *

Each year the Division conducts a Refresher School. All members of the State Police are required to attend.

These sessions are held during the months of January, February, and March. This time of the year is usually quietest as to traffic and investigations and the Division's operations are not seriously impeded. All men attending the school are required to report in full uniform so that in the event of a serious crime or emergency they may be promptly dispatched.

The Division is divided into three groups. In order to maintain working crews at the various barracks, commissioned and noncommissioned officers are distributed proportionally in each class. Each group attends school five mornings a week for three hours. Hours are from 9:00 A. M. until 12:00 Noon.

The daily sessions are divided equally between the physical exercises and classroom work. A more detailed program of each day is found in the following syllabus which covers the three-week schedule.

The men are marked on a competitive basis, the highest man receiving the Trooper's trophy and the next ten men, a substantial bonus. These awards promote an incentive and produce keen competition among the members of the Division. The following is the scoring basis:

Motor Vehicle Law and Regulations ---	25%
Criminal Law and Police Procedure ---	25%
Boxing -----	10%
Running -----	10%
Games -----	10%

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

Calisthenics	5%
Rope Climbing	5%
Mat Work	5%
Jiu Jitsu	5%
Total	<u>100%</u>

For the benefit of both the individual and the Division, each man is given a physical examination by the Division Surgeon annually. This is performed at the conclusion of the man's three-week training period.

This school accomplishes the following purposes: Promotes uniformity in department procedure, maintains department standards, offers opportunity of explaining new legislation, police methods and scientific crime detection, encourages round-table discussions of new problems and suggested changes in departmental policy, gives the men a chance to experiment on technical subjects under supervision, and fosters a better relationship between men resulting in a higher morale and efficiency.

FIRST WEEK

TUESDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
 9:15 - 9:40 A. M. -- Lecture by Captain Harwood - Division Standards
 9:40 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu
 10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
 10:15 - 11:00 A. M. -- Criminal Law
 11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
 11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Running - Rope Climbing

WEDNESDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
 9:15 - 9:40 A. M. -- Making out Warrants -- New General Laws
 9:40 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu - Iron Claw
 10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
 10:15 - 11:00 A. M. -- Review of Motor Vehicle Law
 11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
 11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Running - Rope Climbing

THURSDAY:

9:00 - 12:00 Noon -- FBI Lecture on Arrests - Stopping Cars

FRIDAY:

9:00 - 10:30 A. M. -- Machine Gun - Riot Gun Practice
 10:30 - 11:00 A. M. -- Return to Armory and change for Boxing
 11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
 11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Running - Rope Climbing

SATURDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
9:15 - 9:45 A. M. -- Motor Vehicle Law
9:45 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu and Iron Claw
10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
10:15 - 11:00 A. M. -- Rules of Evidence
11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Rope Climbing - Running

SECOND WEEK

TUESDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
9:15 - 9:45 A. M. -- Instruction in Taking Fingerprints
9:45 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu - Iron Claw
10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
10:15 - 11:30 A. M. -- Plaster Casts - Lunge Re-Agent Tests
11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Rope Climbing - Running

WEDNESDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
9:15 - 9:45 A. M. -- Motor Vehicle Law
9:45 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu - Iron Claw
10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
10:15 - 11:00 A. M. -- Criminal Law
11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Rope Climbing - Running

THURSDAY:

9:00 - 10:30 A. M. -- Machine Gun - Quick Shooting at Silhouette
10:30 - 11:00 A. M. -- Return to Armory for Exercise
11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Rope Climbing - Running

FRIDAY:

9:00 - 9:15 A. M. -- Calisthenics
9:15 - 9:45 A. M. -- Motor Vehicle Law
9:45 - 10:00 A. M. -- Jiu Jitsu - Iron Claw
10:00 - 10:15 A. M. -- Rest Period
10:15 - 11:00 A. M. -- Rules of Evidence
11:00 - 11:30 A. M. -- Mat Work and Boxing
11:30 - 12:00 Noon -- Games - Rope Climbing - Running

SATURDAY:

Calisthenics - 9:15 A. M. -- C
Lecture on Criminal Investigation - 9:45
Jiu Jitsu - 9:45 Iron Claw - 10:00 A. M. -- J
Rest Period - 10:15 A. M. -- R
Law of Arrests - 11:00 A. M. -- L
at Work and Boxing - 12:00 A. M. -- M
Games - 1:00 Rope Climbing - Noon Running

THIRD WEEK

TUESDAY:

Calisthenics - 9:15 A. M. -- C
Lecture on Police Relations - 10:00 A. M. -- L



CALIFORNIA

Mr. Carl Vonn has been appointed temporary Chief of Police at El Monte, California.

Mr. J. C. Gregory has been appointed Chief of Police of the City of Fullerton, California, succeeding Mr. J. M. Pearson.

GEORGIA

Mr. W. L. Crumley has succeeded the late J. J. Griffin as Sheriff of Screven County, Georgia.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Roger F. Shanahan has been appointed Chief of the Chicago Park Police, succeeding Mr. James B. Kerr.

Mr. Charles Manson has been appointed Chief of Police at Rockford, Illinois, succeeding Mr. August E. Bargren who has retired to the position of Honorary Chief of Police.

INDIANA

Mr. Ivan Miller, formerly with the Indiana State Police, has been appointed Chief of Police at West Lafayette, Indiana.

IOWA

Mr. Emil Steffen, Identification Officer of the Waterloo, Iowa, Police Department, was recently named Chief of Detectives of that Department. He will continue his duties as Identification Officer in addition to being in charge of the Detective Division.

KANSAS

Mr. Noah S. Wiggins recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Independence, Kansas, succeeding Mr. Truman S. Thompson. Mr. Wiggins formerly was Superintendent of the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Mr. John E. Rice has succeeded Mr. A. S. Sizemore as Chief of Police at Jackson, Kentucky.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Adolph L. Johnson has been appointed Chief of Police at Rockland, Massachusetts.

Mr. LeRoy P. Phinney is now Chief of Police at Whitman, Massachusetts.

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Richard Bonahoon recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Raton, New Mexico, having succeeded Mr. Sid Huddleston.

NEW YORK

Mr. William Scheerens has been appointed Chief of Police at Newark, New York, succeeding Mr. Solon E. McKown.

Mr. Walter L. Kirchoff is now Acting Chief of Police at New Rochelle, New York, succeeding Mr. Frank L. Birmingham.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Bud Clamp has succeeded the late W. Oss Marett as Sheriff of Anderson County, Anderson, South Carolina.

OHIO

Mr. George E. Moody has been appointed Chief of Police at Galion, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Frank Cook.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Lynn Oldaker has succeeded Mr. W. R. Hartley as Chief of Police at Pierre, South Dakota.

TEXAS

Mr. Sidney A. Williams was recently appointed Chief of Police at Wichita Falls, Texas, having succeeded Mr. R. M. Hurst.

UTAH

Mr. Hyrum Weatherston has been appointed Chief of Police at Logan, Utah.

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	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Vincent, J. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Murphy, W. A.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U.S. Post Office & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Guerin, R. A.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona		4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	962	213 Federal Building
Savannah, Georgia	Clegg, J. E.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Drayton, S. J.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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)

NATIONAL 5303
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Irving Carl Chapman

with aliases

Bank Robbery

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

Detailed descriptive data on this
individual appear on pages 28, 29, 30 and 31.

