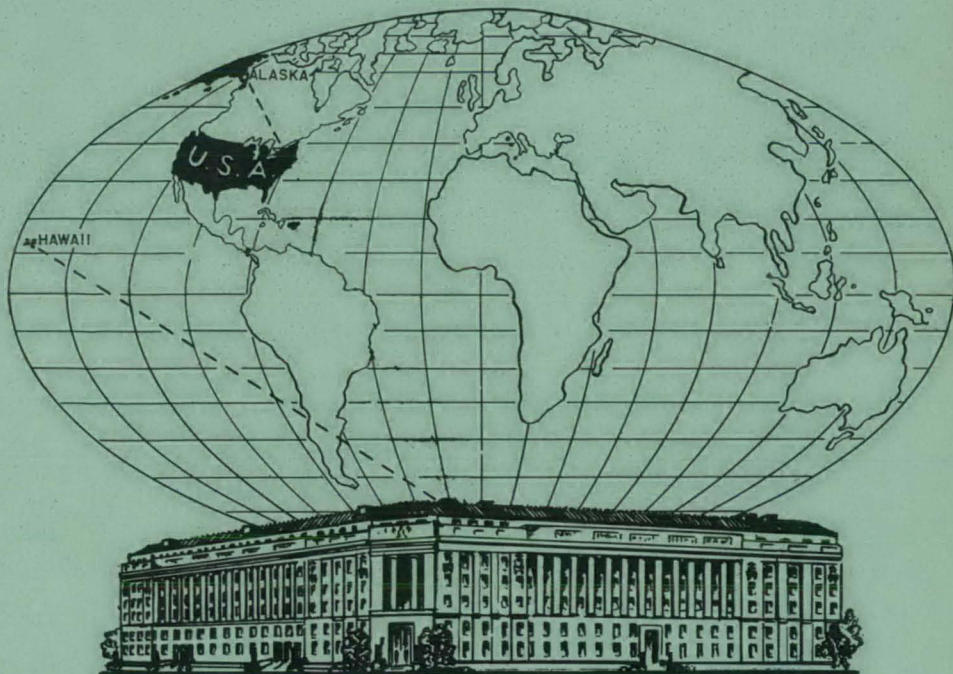


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

*November*



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

Vol. 9

No. 11

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**

**NOVEMBER 1940**

**NO. 11**

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

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>John Edgar Hoover, Director</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY</b>		
Graduation Exercises, Fifteenth Session and		
Retraining Session FBI NPA Associates		
Invocation - Reverend H. W. Burgan		<b>3</b>
Remarks - Albert E. DuBois, President, Graduating Class		<b>4</b>
Remarks - William J. Raney, President, FBI NPAA Alumni Association		<b>5</b>
Address - J. Edgar Hoover		<b>6</b>
Address - Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy		<b>8</b>
Address - Fulton Oursler, Editor-in-Chief, Liberty Magazine		<b>11</b>
Remarks - Hon. Matthew F. McGuire, Assistant to the Attorney General		<b>20</b>
Message - Hon. Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States		<b>20</b>
Address - Honorable Matthew F. McGuire		<b>22</b>
Benediction - Reverend Robert S. Lloyd, S. J.		<b>24</b>
<b>SCIENTIFIC AIDS</b>		
A Review of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning		<b>26</b>
<b>POLICE RECORDS</b>		
Police Personnel in the United States		<b>36</b>
Number of Policemen Killed by Criminals, and Number of		
Criminals Killed by Police, 1939		<b>37</b>
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>		
A Questionable Pattern		<b>38</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
\$2,500 Reward for Murderer of Police Officer		<b>39</b>
Wanted by the FBI -- Forrest Estes, with aliases, for Bank Robbery		<b>42</b>
<b>POLICE PERSONALITIES</b>		<b>47</b>
<b>INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations</b>		<b>49</b>

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.

CIVIL IDENTIFICATION

Civil fingerprints in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on September 1, 1940, again proved to be the only factor of positive identification in ascertaining the identity of eleven badly mangled bodies, victims of a disaster on the previous day.

On August 31, 1940, twenty-five persons met untimely deaths as a result of an air liner crash near Lovettsville, Virginia. Among the passengers there were employees of the FBI and a Department of Justice Attorney.

It was immediately ascertained by our identification experts at the scene of the crash that identification would be quite difficult due to the battered condition of the bodies.

From a list of the victims furnished by the air line company a hurried check of the FBI files revealed that fingerprints of eleven of the victims were contained in our civil files. A comparison of these finger impressions with those of the victims was made and in a short period of time these eleven persons had been positively identified, thus making easier the task of identifying the remaining fourteen persons through bits of clothing, personal effects found in their pockets, laundry marks on clothing, and in one case a latent print taken from a medicine bottle found in the room of the victim.

Thus again in a major catastrophe, where positive identification means so much to the kin of the victims, civil fingerprints proved to be of invaluable assistance.

J. Edgar Hoover

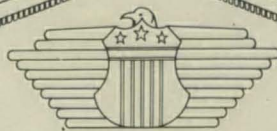
Director



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



## THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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





**GRADUATION EXERCISES  
FIFTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY  
and  
RETRAINING SESSION FBI NPA ASSOCIATES**

On October 5, 1940, Graduation Exercises of the Fifteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy and the Retraining Session of the FBI NPA Associates were held in the Great Hall of the U. S. Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C.

Thirty-seven members of the Fifteenth Session received their diplomas on this occasion reflecting they had successfully completed the required course of twelve weeks instruction in scientific crime detection. A rigid program of study, with emphasis on National Defense matters, was arranged for the NPA Associates who attended the Retraining School and two hundred eighty-six completed the course outlined and received retraining certificates.

With the graduation of the Fifteenth Session of the NPA this brings the total number of graduates to 515, representing 86,137 police officers throughout the United States.

The various addresses delivered at the Graduation Exercises on October 5th were received with such spontaneous enthusiasm by the officers and guests present that it is felt they would prove of inestimable interest and value to all law enforcement officers and are, therefore, being reprinted here in the same order in which they were delivered at the Exercises.

**INVOCATION**

Delivered by Reverend H. W. Burgan  
Pastor of the Hamline Methodist Church  
Washington, D. C.

We adore Thee, O God, Thou God of Nations, for Thou art the source of all life and all progress and all truth. Thou art brilliant in power, discernible in wisdom, the Eternal Law-Giver whose laws are perfect, converting the soul, as also Thou art the Father of all living creatures.

In Thy presence we bow, and unto Thee we offer our prayers that Thou wilt keep America in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of obedience to the laws of



the Nation and entertain love one for another. Help every citizen remember, O God, that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of the Father and to tear down the character of His own and His children's liberty. May every man in this land respect our Nation's laws, we ask; and may every man obey them that we may be an example to others. Cause us to seek to make justice and peace and brotherhood prevail throughout these United States.

Give to this, Thy people, O Gracious God, such hatred of all that is evil and such love of all that is strong that we may be delivered from temptation and become a strength to others who are tempted.

Father of all people everywhere, bless the new Americans who come from other shores. Here every year, as they seek a home among us, may we help them. Help them in their loneliness to find friends. Cause them to fall in love with our democratic institutions, and inspire them increasingly to appreciate the freedom that is theirs in this land, and to understand the glories wrapped up in the American way of life. God help us to help them.

Especially this morning do we pray for those who are set apart for the profession of law enforcement in these United States. Be Wisdom to those that train these persons; reinforce them in their line of duty; protect them in the hours of danger; abide with their families while they are absent from them; magnify the importance of their work in their own eyes; give the Nation an understanding and sympathetic interest in them and their work.

Above all do we pray that Thou wilt give to America yearning to know Thy law and to do it. Make us know that all law is fulfilled in Thy Word, even in this; Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Gracious God, we pray this morning, bless America. Amen.

#### REMARKS

Delivered by Albert E. DuBois  
of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department,  
President of the Graduating Class  
of the FBI National Police Academy

The Assistant to the Attorney General, Director Hoover, distinguished guests, fellow classmates, ladies and gentlemen: As the elected representative of the Fifteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy graduating today, I wish to extend to Director Hoover, the faculty of the Academy, and the entire FBI organization our heartfelt and undying gratitude for the splendid opportunity which has been ours.

Arriving here on July 15th last, from 28 widely separated States of the Union, we naturally had the stranger's concept of strange places and faces. From that day to this we have been made to feel at home



and with real friends. During the latter portion of our training we have joined with the FBI Associates in special training to combat the saboteur and subverter, enabling us to take part in the vast program of training for National Defense wherein the police officers of this Nation will exercise an important part.

In departing today from our Alma Mater, we hope to return each year, renewing old friendships, joining with the FBI and the Academy Associates in making the standards, shaping the ethics and holding high the ideals of our chosen profession, striving for that goal of all professional law enforcement officers, a public opinion that will recognize our members in their true light, defenders of the internal security of our great Nation.

### REMARKS

Delivered by Captain William J. Raney  
Personnel Director of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department,  
President of the Alumni Association of the  
FBI National Police Academy Associates

Director Hoover, distinguished guests, members of the NPA, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here today after a week of retraining and festivities. We came back for retraining this time with one idea in mind; to combat a situation which has arisen in the past year which makes the problem Nation-wide, that of internal disorganization. It was made possible for us to return by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We cannot in any way thank him enough and show our appreciation for the training that we have received in this organization. The very reason that we are assembled here today is because of the intense interest that the Director had in police work. He has raised us policemen from the lower bracket to the bracket now where we can call ourselves a profession. We can look anyone in the face with chin up and be proud of the profession which we represent.

One way in which we can thank the Director and his organization for what he has done for us is by the reflection in our actions, when we return to our respective communities to further the protection of the Nation and of our respective communities. We have also evidenced our appreciation to the Bureau by the resolution which was passed yesterday. We are behind the Director in his policy of National Defense one hundred per cent. We have offered our services in any way that the Bureau may call upon us to help them in their fight for the protection of this Nation and in the National Defense.

Now to the members of the NPA just a few words for thought to take back home with them. We have an organization which is not one of the best in the country of its kind. It is the best. There has been a lot of time, a lot of work in building this organization to its present status. In our return home, let us ever keep this thought in mind: that we will never do anything that would harm or hurt the reputation of this organization. Remember, as officers, to command respect for ourselves and for the organization, we have got to respect ourselves. Let's ever keep that in mind.



To you new members of the graduating class who have been accepted into the NPA, in your return home, remember you have joined an organization which is paramount in law enforcement. Always keep in mind, if you cannot do anything to help the organization, to better it, for God's sake don't do anything to hurt it.

Now in closing, I wish you every success in your return home and may God bless you and yours in your profession. Thank you.

### ADDRESS

Delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Today brings to an end three months of diligent study for the members of the 15th Session of the National Police Academy. You of the graduating class have been fortunate in completing your period of study with the graduates who have gone on before you.

You have had an opportunity in class and out to discuss mutual problems. As a result, you all will return to your posts of duty better prepared to do your jobs. You will take home with you a broader viewpoint and a better understanding of the problems of law enforcement which are of National significance. The successful fulfillment of your future assignments will benefit all America.

A secure Nation must first be a unified Nation. This has not always been true in the past. Today America is awakening to the stark realization that our land has become a battleground for foreign agents. Emissaries from totalitarian governments seek to undermine our National integrity. These subversive forces have increasingly become more brazen. They have penetrated into every realm of decency, seeking allies in our schools, our churches and our civic organizations. Ever on the alert to capitalize on popular trends, they have joined reform organizations and civil liberties groups. Wherever they go they contaminate, because of the indifference and apathy of too many of our citizens. As a result, America is menaced.

We have reached the point where we must make a choice. We can either resolve to protect the cause which we serve, or we can go blindly along believing that all is well. If we follow the latter course, we will some day find our liberties suddenly blacked out by the tyranny of a foreign dictator. Then and only then will the pratings of Communist stooges become a reality, with the importation of the unwholesome OGPU and GESTAPO.

In America, law enforcement has existed to serve and not to dominate. The present perils which exist on every hand, unless corrected, will irreparably weaken our structure of Government. We in America little realize how fortunate we are, but we of law enforcement must always remain aware that should we fail in our task, the plight of a peace-loving people could become chaotic overnight.



Never has a young profession had such responsibilities or opportunities. As you leave here today, I hope it will be with the determination to stand squarely before every possible threat, regardless of the sacrifice. There is a job to be done. A successful fulfillment is vital. There can be no escape from the horrifying thought that if we fail, America fails.

That there is a Fifth Column which has already started to march is an acknowledged reality. That it menaces America is an established fact. That it must be met is the common resolve of every red-blooded citizen. A Fifth Column of destruction, following in the wake of confusion, weakening the sinews of a Nation and paralyzing it with fear can be met only by the Nation-wide offensive of all law enforcement.

Foreign interlopers must not be permitted to establish themselves behind masquerading fronts. In meeting these international swindlers, law enforcement becomes the target of the vilifying Communist and the espouser of alien philosophies. They know and we know that until constituted authority is destroyed, they can never achieve their ends. As they show their vicious fangs and pour forth their venom of hate and vilification, remember that law enforcement is regarded as a symbol. It must fight back, not to preserve its own existence, but for the preservation of that which it symbolizes -- American Democracy.

Each of you experienced men of law enforcement has seen your respective organizations under attack. Each of you has seen facts juggled by artists of prevarication. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that law enforcement be kept on a high plane, that constant efforts be made to lift its standards and to improve its techniques.

Within a period of a little over five years, the professional developments of law enforcement have been greatly stimulated by the training which you men have received and in turn imparted to your brother officers. The attainments in those five years have demonstrated that a National Police Force, as such, is not necessary and is undesirable. On the other hand, a job requiring Nation-wide attention has been done in the American way but now an emergency, which becomes graver each day, necessitates a renewed vigor in further cementing unity among all forces that stand for decency and order.

The effectiveness of our efforts cannot be gauged by screaming headlines of dragnet arrests of spies, saboteurs and subverters any more than it could be gauged by wholesale arrest campaigns without first getting the facts. Neither can real results be obtained by blatant statements or sweeping accusations against individuals or groups without first having legal evidence to support those charges.

The task at hand is too serious and too sacred a trust to permit it to be used as a catapult to project self-seeking politicians or psychopathic publicity-seekers into the limelight. You know, as well as I, that such methods accomplish nothing except to console amateur reformers and pseudo Sherlocks. The real task can be achieved only after foreign



agents are placed under surveillance, their contacts observed, their methods of communication established, their sources of information revealed and later controlled. If this is done, the Nation need have no fear that professional law enforcement officers of long experience will be moved by any emotional surges of prejudice and passion.

We need no National Police, but we do need coordination and cooperation. To make effective present plans, it is imperative that complaints and information regarding those who would subvert the Nation be promptly furnished the FBI. Once we have the facts, intelligent planning and action can follow. Today, law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation are working hand in hand in National Defense problems. I am grateful to all of law enforcement for its enthusiastic aid and cooperation in making our Nation more secure.

To successfully continue that which has been accomplished, we must demonstrate the efficacy of the American way of doing things. A trained investigator is able to evaluate promptly information which oft-times when checked is found to be nothing less than idle rumor. A trained investigator knows how to protect reputations and characters. He is as interested in protecting the innocent as he is in convicting the guilty. This is never the case when mob hysteria takes the place of cool, impartial, calm, judicious thought and action.

The vigilante, once active in coping with the horse thief and cattle rustler, has no place in our present-day set-up. So far, law enforcement has been able to keep down this spirit. It must continue to do this through its own effective functioning.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without again telling you how proud we of the FBI are of our relationship with the graduates of the National Police Academy. We have always looked upon you as a reserve force and, if the emergency continues to gather momentum, within the very near future you will be called to duty in the FBI. Until then, you can best carry on in your own departments by faithfully discharging every duty assigned to you.

To the graduates of the 15th Session of the National Police Academy and their associates I can express but one hope, that you will take with you the motto of the FBI -- FIDELITY -- BRAVERY -- INTEGRITY. We give it to you now because you are a part of our organization in spirit and in fact. I wish you Godspeed in upholding the traditions of America.

ADDRESS OF  
HONORABLE FRANK KNOX  
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Mr. Hoover, members of the graduating class of the National Police Academy and your friends: I come to this task well equipped because I belong to a related profession. One of the responsibilities of a conscientious newspaper publisher is to lend every possible assistance to law enforcement.



I think that it may emphasize my interest in your task and something of my understanding of its difficulties when I recall to your mind that my first official act as the head of one of the great defense departments of the United States Government was to initiate a study in Europe of the fifth column activity, by two men of expert experience and skill, and the subsequent presentation of the whole problem of fifth column activities as it had affected the outcome in Europe for the edification of the newspaper readers throughout America.

I want to congratulate you men of this class on the hour of your graduation. You could not have come upon the scene, skilled and trained enforcers of law, in a more pregnant hour than the present. You have read, as I have, of a recent consummation of an international pact between three totalitarian powers in the world. They did not hesitate to say to us frankly that that open pact was aimed at the United States.

Down in Boston, where I was born, or near Boston in the little town of Lexington, there is a boulder on a Common--a Common where some Minute Men, one hundred seventy years ago formed their lines to contest the passage of the troops of a tyrannous king. And on that boulder are engraved words, to me as stirring a sentence as I ever read, which have particularly a significance for us right now. They are the words of the young commander of that thin line of less than one hundred men who opposed themselves to the organized troops of a foreign king, and his words were these: "Don't fire unless fired upon. If they want a war, let it begin here."

America never has tamely submitted to intimidation, and the spirit of that young Minute Man commander on that green at Lexington in 1776 still breathes and finds expression in America.

I think the Director did wisely in opening this meeting with prayer. I observe that it will be closed with prayer. I think we are wise to emphasize that this Nation was born out of a love for religious and civic freedom. It will do us no harm to recall for a moment what our heritage is and how it was won and who won it.

About 300 odd years ago there grew up in some of the countries of Europe a small group of men and women with whom the overwhelming prepossession was that they might worship God after the dictates of their own conscience, and next only to that, they desired that they might be rulers of their own destinies. So was born a desire for religious freedom and a desire to create somewhere a land that would be dominated by the principle of the consent of the governed. And so these few scattered groups embarked in frail sailing vessels and started a journey across an uncharted ocean to an unknown land peopled by savages, pursuing the ideal of religious and civic freedom. I haven't time to recite their hardships, but out of that meager group who sailed for America in order to enjoy religious and civic freedom came the greatest democracy that the world has ever known.



And now, that democracy is challenged. The principles those men crossed the ocean for, and for which they wrought out of the wilderness a home, where all the oppressed of the world could come and enjoy freedom with them -- all those principles are under challenge. I am guilty of no exaggeration, my friends, when I say to you that we are living through today some of the most pregnant hours in all human history. We are approaching an hour of decision, a time of testing, and as we approach that test, God knows whether it will be a test on the field of battle or a test of wills.

May I emphasize that these hideous, barbarous forces against which we contend, have their virtues that we might well emulate. One of the chief of these is devotion to the State. That conspicuously characterizes the men and women of these totalitarian states. They are quite capable, as they have demonstrated, of sacrifice, even the ultimate sacrifice of life, for their country. They have trained themselves to be hard, to endure, to suffer. Now these qualities which characterize the battalions of totalitarianism must characterize also the battalions of liberty.

And you men, out in the forefront, the advance guard of protection for these things that we love, you must in yourselves, by your devotion and by your willingness to sacrifice, and by your mode of life which hardens you to face difficulties without flinching, help us to bring America back, as we must, to the spirit that followed Israel Putnam on Bunker Hill, which followed Meade at Gettysburg, which went with Pershing into the Argonne, and which must characterize us now if we are to save these things we prize and cherish. I can't over-emphasize, as I have said, the importance of your contribution in this hour of crisis.

I don't know whether any man can correctly assess the responsibility which subversive activities should be given in the destruction of a dozen governments in Europe. But we do know this: that it has had a profound and important effect. And in a Nation such as ours, made up of men of every blood stream, the danger of that sort of activity undermining our military power is tremendous. As your Chief has wisely said, it is not to be met by hysteria. It must be met in a cool, calm and courageous way which doesn't hesitate to punish those who are guilty of acts of treachery, and which successfully isolates and puts away where they can do no harm those secret forces within our own borders that would try to destroy us.

The Army and the Navy, if challenge comes, which must be met, will meet it on the battlefield and on the high seas. Their part in our defense is critical. Those men on the high seas will depend on us here at home to see that they are supported with every possible means of successful attack. The boy who goes beneath the surface in a submarine, the youngster who is a part of the crew of the destroyer, the courageous sailor who is part of the turret crew of a battleship, all depend on us here. We have tried to provide them with the weapons to make victory possible. And upon you men, men like you all over America, the safety of that line of supply must rest. The Army will acquit itself, as it always has, bravely. The Navy



will pursue its mission on the high seas with courage. It is your task, and it is equally as important as theirs, to see that no one stabs them in the back while they are thus engaged.

ADDRESS BY  
Fulton Oursler  
Editor-in-Chief of Liberty Magazine

### THE FIGHT FOR AMERICANISM

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, graduates and post graduates of the National Police Academy, ladies and gentlemen:

The peace officers of the United States today find themselves confronted with a new enemy. Once you had to fight only the underworld. You still have in front of you the murderer, the rapist, the kidnaper, -- but, behind you now crouch subversive agents, industrial and military spies, saboteurs and destructionists. In the war against these enemies, you in your work and I in mine share a great responsibility. These are dangerous days. How the United States of America will meet the problem of the so-called Fifth Column may actually determine the fate of democracy. We must move cautiously but decisively. If we allow ourselves to be overpowered by some desperate witch hunting hysteria, we may throw away the Bill of Rights and, out of panic, lose forever our priceless heritage of personal liberty. On the other hand, unless this democracy can discipline itself, to protect its very existence, we may cling for a while to the shadow of personal liberty and end up by losing its substance altogether.

I could not begin any discussion of the dangers to Americanism without first giving thanks that our defense against the termites that are eating at the foundations of our liberties, our defense against spies and propagandists and destructionists, has been placed exactly where it belongs, -- under the direction of a man whose competence as a police officer is unexampled in the whole history of law enforcement; whose devotion to a great cause is unequalled save by his competence to lead that cause; whose judgment in the humanities is matched only by his knowledge, and whose love of country is a beacon light to boys and girls, to young men and young women, to Americans everywhere, -- our Chairman, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

From what I shall have to say, I hope you will not gain any impression that I am pessimistic about the state of affairs in the United States. Far from it. My faith in my country is greater today than ever before. We have all seen many changes since we started out in life. Not all of them have been good changes. As I look back, I seem to see when and where we got off the main highway, just after the old war. That was when the period of debunking began. Our knowledge and our faith were debunked in plays, books, pictures, lectures, sermons, everywhere. That was when we began to read the new biographies of our great men, books that told us they were not so great after all. Idol-breaking became a popular sport. All our heroes were shown to us in naked display, a spotlight on their defects. Cromwell, it is true, said to the artist: "Paint me with



my wart." But in the twenties, our artists, our writers, our dramatists, seemed determined instead to paint warts for warts' sake, -- with human faces only dimly to be discerned behind the blemishes. We were like a family that had lived in a house for a long time, and suddenly the father said: "I am tired of looking at that old wall paper. Let's tear it off and get something new." Once they got started, they found they did not like the furniture. So they threw that out. Carpets and rugs went next, and all the family portraits. Finally, they decided they did not like the house. So they tore that down. There they stood, under the open sky, -- free people, emancipated from the ties of the past. Of course, it was also true, they did not have a roof over their heads. And then it began to rain! We called the rain the depression. In that great flood of disaster, we all began to look for a spiritual shelter. But all we had left of the house was the old foundation. That was still there. Out of hardship, out of disillusion, the American people have caught a new vision. Now we are building a new house, not made with hands; and you and I are fellow builders of that house, and guardians of its security.

Admittedly, we Americans are a queer people. Fundamentally we are sound at heart, and no Fifth Column is ever going to be able to prevail against us. We Americans are a strange mixture of the practical and the idealistic, -- our feet on the ground, our heads in the stars; a combination of Ralph Waldo Emerson and David Harum, both good Americans, living in sin together. The Americans walk a tight rope between sentiment and reality, between fact and dreams. Sometimes we seem to swing too far to the left, sometimes too far right, but we never fall off the rope. That is because our nature is a balance pole. We do go for queer things sometimes. One morning you wake up to find the whole country mad over some such quillet as miniature golf. Wherever you look you see those comic little miniature golf courses. A few months later, and they are all gone. No more miniature golf courses! Some day, we may fall for a more harmful imbecility. We may all wear shirts of the same color. We may get a dictator. We may even salute, -- for the first day or the second. But before very long our collective thumb will collide with our collective nose, and that for the dictator, -- because we are Americans, and that's the way we behave!

To define the enemies of Americanism, one may begin by observing the phenomena. Once start to fight for Americanism against the foreignisms, surprisingly and almost immediately you run into trouble. By way of example only recently I was made a defendant in a suit for two million dollars, filed by Earl Browder and the Communist party. The German-American Bund had threatened to pay me the same compliment. Let me say that the Sons of the American Revolution, of which I am proud to be a member, have not as yet sued me for fighting the Fifth Column, nor has any other organization which devotes itself to Americanism.

I define what we have come to call the Fifth Column as a process of secret war undertaken in advance of possible open war. There is no more terrible weapon than the Fifth Column. It works in the dark, it destroys from within, it corrupts and rots out the soul and courage of



whole populations, it destroys the truth. Where it cannot confuse it bribes, where it cannot bribe it intimidates, when necessary it kills. There are those who say that we exaggerate the danger of the Fifth Column. The Fifth Columnists themselves make use of our incredulity and try to chuckle us into a sense of false security through ridicule.

In the last ten years, I have published a great mass of material which made the judicious grieve, because they said it was exaggerated. They have lived to see it all come true, and worse besides, I am reminded of two Eskimo brothers who saved a white man's life. Out of gratitude, the white man brought one of the Eskimoes to New York and showed him the sights. The Eskimo went home and told his fellow tribesmen all about the subway and the elevated, the bridges and the skyscrapers. The tribesmen, who hated lies, excommunicated him. His sweetheart refused to marry such a liar. The next summer, the Eskimo's brother was taken to New York; he saw the skyscrapers and the other wonders of civilization. He went back and, when the home folks in the igloo asked him what he had seen, he said; "Nothing at all, New York is just another hunk of ice."

For years I have had to decide whether I would play the part of the first Eskimo or the second. I have always decided to tell the truth as I see it, and that is what I propose to do here today!

As I see it, the Fifth Column divides itself into two major groups. The first spends its time, money and energy on propaganda, some of it open and overt, some of it devious, insidious and hidden. The other group uses spies to collect military and industrial information and destructionists who use all manner of weapons, from emery dust to dynamite to cripple factories and, -- should the time ever come, -- to blow up tunnels, bridges and waterworks.

So far as the first group is concerned, we are subject to the propaganda of all Nations, especially of Great Britain, of France and of the totalitarian bloc, Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan. We are the focal point, but I believe that the more lies they tell us, the less we are likely to believe any of them. It is true that propaganda agents, some of them native born, some of them foreigners, are trying to sow seeds of discontent between political groups, and races and varieties of religious faiths. These agents are of various kinds. Some are simple, ordinary, everyday crackpots. Some are ambitious bores and ignoramuses. Some are ex-horse thieves, looking for a new racket. Some are honest men, misled idealists, fanatics, afflicted with the deadly virus of sincerity complicated with the heebie jeebies. Some are unquestionably, undeniably, the hired agents of foreign powers. And many are strange and dangerous mixtures, combining the worst features of all.

Let us see what our various friendly visitors are up to, and by all means, let us begin with the British. You never meet a German or a Russian propagandist who does not declare that no one ever protests against British propaganda in the United States. Lord Lothian says there is no British propaganda. Perhaps that is the shrewdest kind of propaganda for



Great Britain to adopt. I must say, speaking as one thoroughly sympathetic to Great Britain, that I have never found the British indifferent to American public opinion. Indeed, in certain circles, I am astonished to find that the mention of our Revolutionary War sounds like a social error. I am impatient with such talk as "common citizenship" and "union now." As I see it, there is a vast difference between American democracy and any other democracy in the world. But there is also a vast and determining difference between British attempts to influence American opinion and the same sort of activity by representatives of the dictator Nations. The British have no plan to change our American way of life. Our ideals of citizenship are common ideals. As for the French, one must, alas, be more reserved. Agents of the Petain government are here now. They begin by telling you that they want mercy ships for unoccupied France; food to be distributed under American administration. But they go on to tell you that the blockade as practiced by Great Britain is of itself an infamous weapon and one that can only eventually injure Great Britain's cause. I am afraid that the voice is the voice of France but the hand is the hand of Germany.

The agents of Germany, Russia and Italy are working together in this country in one common cause. They all have a contempt for our democracy. If they had their will, they would change our way of life.

Where is the German Fifth Column in the United States? Look for it in every walk of life. It manifests itself in every conceivable manner utilizing every possible medium. Look for it in all men you meet who tell you that the American way of life has failed; that a new world is being born, and that we should prepare to live in that world on terms of friendship with the men who are so busy destroying the old world.

You do not need me to tell you of the manifold activities of Germany in the United States, in Mexico, Central America and in South America. You know how they play on racial minorities, capitalize on the antagonism between whites and blacks, between Irish and English; how they would paint the United States as a monster in the eyes of South Americans; how they would fan the fires of racial and religious hatred between Jews and Catholics and Protestants.

And why? Because a united America is an invincible giant and they would like to infect the giant with the fever of internal discord.

The Italians are busy, too. Missionaries from the Fascisti are at work among the six million Italians in the United States. Gayda, the editor for Mussolini, boldly admitted in my magazine recently that Italy must dominate Gibraltar so that she can have free access to the Atlantic, because she must be ready to protect the interests of Italians in the United States. Today, under our democracy, the Italian language is being taught in New York high schools and the textbooks used in these courses are filled with praise of Fascist Italy, -- of Fascist Italy, which preaches as fundamental doctrine that democracy is decaying and polluted, already a corpse.



As for the agents of Russian Communism, they have been much more successful in getting their ideas into our school books. They infest our government bureaus, our labor unions and relief agencies. They have cells in our factories and shops and offices. Where are the Russian Fifth Columnists? They come crawling out of the very woodwork!

Here in Washington last spring, at a national Negro congress, the President resigned because he discovered that Communists had been paying money for the expenses of the congress and had usurped the entire organization.

Here is a handbill the Communists distributed to some of Secretary Knox's sailors:

"The capitalists' only solution for the crisis, for the ten million unemployed, is war. By war, millions of unemployed will be slaughtered and the bosses will make millions of dollars in profit. Turn the capitalist war into a civil war and establish a laborers' and farmers' government."

Even more disturbing, the DAILY WORKER recently published a large number of greetings, extended to it on an anniversary. One read:

"Greetings to a true representative of the American people from a group of friends in the Navy Yard."

Consider another example of the skullduggery of Russian Agents in this country. These Russians came to the United States for a definite and well-concealed purpose. They made friends with powerful people, some of them connected with our administration, -- professorial, starry-eyed, great-hearted idealists. The foreigners took the Americans in completely. That deception has since made our starry-eyed idealists very unhappy. I think they would prefer to be called crooks than to be shown up for the fools that the Russian agents made of them. Nevertheless, they were played for fools; the Russians were not stupid enough to believe that, at such a time, a Communist revolution could be successfully engineered in a country like ours. They had too much respect for the common sense of the American people. But not the starry-eyed fellow travelers, penthouse pinks, heart throb idealists! They received these agents of the new ideology as evangelists of a great human experiment, a new social order. Such notions were not troubling the minds of the Russians at all. What they wanted and got was information. Military information. Industrial information. Our dewy-eyed fellow travelers helped them get it.

Then the Russians went home, and now to the stupefaction of the starry-eyed idealists, the Bolsheviks have turned the information over to Nazi Germany. Starry-eyed idealists, -- it is to laugh!



We must know this Fifth Column technique for what it is. France is now having her own private reckoning. France wants to know about the bridge on the Meuse that someone forgot to blow up; about the man in the elevator of the Paris Soir building who held out his arms to the invading German soldiers,--a Frenchman did that,--and said; "Five years I've waited for you. Thank God, you're here at last."

The agents of the Gestapo and the OGPU are at work all over the United States. They carefully pick their key victims. The wife of a publisher who could not pay for a new fur coat is ripe for a Fifth Column donation. The radio commentator who cannot pay his gambling debts; improvident waiters in fashionable hotels; refugees who seek sanctuary here, without their passports,--all are used by organized foreign agents. And again, we have our native-born Fifth Columnists.

Sad to say, many of these were active in this country long before the phrase "Fifth Column" was invented.

Back in 1934, no one had ever heard of the phrase "The Fifth Column." Yet in the March 3 issue of a well known religious magazine, an American woman wrote an article to foster the practice of such Fifth Column activities as sabotage and revolution!

In this article, the author warned "young church fellows" that youth would be confronted with four choices. She set forth these choices in detail.

First, she writes, "they can conform, yield to the draft, play the game of the war makers, be cannon fodder, get shot or gassed or blinded or de-legged or de-armed,--but if possible best 'the enemy' to it and shoot, gas, blind and de-arm the fellows on the other side first."

The second choice is to be a conscientious objector,--"That takes even more courage than to go over the top...when the country is suddenly set toward war,--when movie, by persuasive picture; and radio, by persuasive voice; when the press, the pulpit, the schoolroom, the conversation of all the people, the enticement of the blonde or the brunette beauty, are for 'patriotism'. . . what unspeakably clear thinking and brave doing it takes to be a C.O.!

"But now a third choice, hardly so much as even heard of during the World War, appears in this possibility. Stay out of jail,--why thus separate yourself from the masses? Why thus let yourself be put out of the game: Accept the draft, take the drill, go into the camps and onto the battlefield, or into the munitions factories and transportation work,--but sabotage war preparations and war. Be agitators for sabotage. Down tools when the order is to make the load munitions. Spoil war materials and machinery."

If that is not modern day Fifth Column advice, then I am Benedict Arnold and Winifred Chappell is Molly Pitcher.



But there is a fourth choice: "The fourth choice is really a further development of the third. It calls for sabotage but with the deliberate, conscious, informed intent to get rid of the present economic system, of which war is a part, and to build a new world to the existence of which peace is a necessity.

"If you will make this choice, make it now and begin to meet, before war breaks, with others of like purpose and of iron will to carry out the purpose. . . Youth in the Christian church must wake up or they are not going to be the leaders in the programs here described."

For the record, let me say that the author was Miss Winifred L. Chappell.

These are the propagandists, blood brothers and sisters to the spies and the destructionists. You, in your studies here at this school, have learned more than I could possibly know of espionage and of sabotage on the industrial and military front.

My memory goes back to 1917, to forty fires in industrial plants and freight yards with a cost of more than a score of lives,--to bombs planted on forty-seven ships leaving American ports even before we went to war,--to the ghastly shambles of Black Tom Island.

We learned something from that, at least. Thank God again that we now have leading the job of combating that sort of thing, Director J. Edgar Hoover. Certainly his is an appalling task. How can he ferret out every traitor who wants to get work in an airplane factory or join our military forces? Dr. Ignatz T. Griebel, head of a Nazi spy ring, who fled this country, held a First Lieutenant's commission in our Army Reserve from 1932 to 1936. Today, labor union leaders with long criminal records and others with no criminal records at all call strikes to hold up rearmament. Five per cent of the workers in one airplane plant recently started a strike and, to the glory of Mr. William Green of the American Federation of Labor, let it be told that he killed that strike. Only a few months ago, against the advice of union officers, a strike of six thousand men was called in the New Jersey plant of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. It is denied that this was a Communist strike, but it held up a vital part of our rearmament work.

Communists and Nazis are trying to get work on the building of American battleships and submarines, and in airplane factories. Not all of these men want to be Nazi agents,--mark that well.

Men who have no wish to betray this country are forced to do so by threats of dreadful treatment of their fathers and mothers in the old country. The arm of these dark forces has a long reach, as Trotsky found out. His last published work appeared in my magazine only two months ago; in it, he declared that, to his certainty, Stalin had murdered Lenin; he lived but a short time after that.



All the while, these men and women are invoking the processes of democracy in order to destroy democracy. They demand free speech in order to destroy free speech. They cling to a free press in order that the press may be enslaved. Hans Kiederlien in his book, "Journey into New America," which was written for propaganda purposes among German-Americans in this country and for distribution in Germany, said this:

"The Bill of Rights is a wall in which a breach must be made before America's problems can be solved."

It is our job to see that that breach is never made, and yet it is no contradiction to go on to say that the Bill of Rights can only be preserved by a self-imposed discipline in this democracy that will find a way by which our liberties cannot be turned against us.

Which brings us to the question of what are our remedies.

Our public resolve, our unity of opinion must be brought to a peak of efficiency that will arm us with moral strength to defend ourselves against all our enemies.

I hold our personal liberties as dear as any other American. But, when a man is sick he is in danger, and must temporarily surrender the exercise of some of his personal liberties to doctors and nurses who want to make him well.

I say America is in danger right now, and it is folly to wait until we find ourselves at war to get rid of the germs that are destroying us from within.

I believe that we should strengthen the arm of the Department of Justice by passing any new laws necessary to prosecute its work against the Fifth Column. I believe that the Department should be given all the men and all the money necessary to carry out that work.

I believe that we should get rid of all the starry-eyed idealists, the fellow-travelers and any actual Communists and Nazis in our Government Bureaus and Departments.

I believe we ought to put men like Bridges out of this country,--the sooner the better.

Until the crisis is over, I would shut down all foreign language papers, and make them say what they have to say in the language of this country.

I would deny the right of free press and free speech to any person who was not an American citizen, since many aliens do not realize that it is proper to withhold disrespectful utterances while they are guests in our country.



I advocate strong measures against foreign members of foreign consulates who are abusing their diplomatic privileges.

I believe we should exterminate their propaganda agencies.

Above all, I believe that we should initiate a movement in this country for education in Americanism. I believe the President of the United States should call a conference of leaders of public thought, newspaper and magazine publishers and editors, radio executives, motion picture executives,--a concourse of useful citizens, as he did some years ago in the great crime conference held in this city. That conference should evolve a program for national education in Americanism.

If we can draft our sons and put them into uniform, take them out of jobs and send them into battle, surely we can take a few hours from the lives of the undrafted rest of us to learn something about the fundamentals of our form of government.

And that brings us to that question I asked in the beginning: What is Americanism?

There are certain words in our language that might be called words of evocation. When they are spoken the listener who hears them contributes to their meaning. Not all words are evocative, as John Erskine long ago pointed out. For example, if I say to you the word, "circle," you know exactly what I mean. Your mind receives a clear, precise image, but you contribute nothing to it, because circle is a precise, not an evocative word. Suppose, instead, that I say to you the word, "home." To every one who listens there will come a different meaning, evoked out of personal experience. Now "Americanism" is a word like "home": An evocative word; and it has a special meaning for every American. I cannot define Americanism for everyone, but I can tell you what it means to me.

To me, Americanism is the spirit of freedom at work in organized self-government. It is a way of life, a free experimental process in democracy. By trial and error, free men and women who live in and under Americanism make their own laws and unmake them. They choose their leaders and they change them frequently in the hope of finding better ones. By this system, they open the door to many abuses. They are often deceived and betrayed, and they are exploited, robbed and cheated; nevertheless, they have, under this imperfect system, a greater people, a happier people, and a more prosperous people than any other Nation that ever lived under any system on this earth.

Americanism is the sovereign voice of public opinion, greater than government; ruling the people only because the people rule.

Americanism began with the Declaration of Independence, in which it was declared that "all men are created equal," "having certain inalienable Rights....Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." This



was the birth certificate of Americanism. Its baptism was in the blood of our Continental soldiers. The certificate of that baptism was the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights. This was the charter of a free people, adult enough, responsible enough to have and to enjoy, the right to a trial by jury; the right of habeas corpus; the right to be secure in their persons and homes with no search except by court warrant; the right to stand out of doors and say to all the world whatever one pleases to say, -- which is free speech; and the willingness to answer in the courts for what one has said, -- which is the responsibility of free speech; the right and responsibility of a free press; the right to peaceable assembly and petition; and the right to worship God as conscience and only conscience directs.

Above all, Americanism is the spirit of men and women great enough to laugh at themselves and their leaders if need be. We are free people with a sense of humor. With a decent respect for all our brothers, we stand in awe of no government officer or office; in awe of no king or conqueror; in awe of nothing human, in awe only of the Lord God Almighty, who planted this instinct for freedom in our hearts.

Americanism is the spirit of a new people, fusing many old peoples into a new national championship, a brotherhood which will never be cancelled, whether by men or by a system of men. We have tasted its freedom and we know that it is sweet. God helping us, we shall never give it up.

#### REMARKS

Honorable Matthew F. McGuire  
Assistant to the Attorney General

Mr. Hoover, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class of the National Police Academy, members of the National Police Academy Associates, ladies and gentlemen: First of all I want to extend to you the regret of the Attorney General, who unfortunately could not be here this morning. However, he did leave a message which he instructed me to read. I take the liberty of reading that message now.

#### MESSAGE OF

Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States

I regret that an engagement of long standing to be in Buffalo today prevents me from being with you. To those of you who are completing the Fifteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, and to the graduates who have returned for the Annual Retraining Course, I extend my sincere congratulations.

In these times, when there is the threat of war from abroad and the danger of a fifth column from within, your cooperation is more essential than ever. We at the Department of Justice derive a great sense of security and confidence in the fact that there has grown up throughout the length and breadth of the land a body of police officers upon whom we know we can



rely and upon whom we know the country can rely in time of danger.

The ominous signs that we see and hear in these days tell us repeatedly that liberty is being threatened. We are told and we know that this country is among the last strongholds of liberty and we are prepared to make any sacrifice to preserve and defend it. You, the police officers of the Nation, are the front line of that defense. For without law and without order there can be no liberty.

Here at the FBI you have been studying, among other things, the latest methods of investigating sabotage and espionage. I am sure that you have learned much from the FBI. I am equally sure that the FBI has learned much from you. But in addition to these technical police matters, you have a new and higher responsibility and it is important that you should be fully aware of it. The enemies of democracy seek not only to sabotage factories and military defenses. Their larger aim is the sabotage of our institutions. They seek to sabotage law and respect for law. They seek to undermine constituted authority and by disparagement and hostility to destroy the prestige of public officials. That is in line with their purpose of destroying faith in government as presently organized.

The best defense against such attack is the efficient exercise of your duties, with the vigor to perform them fully and the vigilance not to exceed them. But in a larger sense it is essential that each of you recognize your high function as the representative of law and legal authority. I do not mean merely local law, or State law, or Federal law - but law as a basic institution of our society. In your own communities you must so act as to maintain the dignity of your own office and that of your superior officers, as well as the dignity of the law you enforce. The citizens of your communities must realize that any attempts to take the law into their own hands, any efforts at voluntary and unauthorized law enforcement, are an encroachment on your sphere of authority, an insult to your ability, and a reflection on the effectiveness of the law. Such efforts, however wholesome the motivation, are dangerous because they imply a breakdown of lawful government. If



the laws of this country are to be enforced, they must be enforced by legal methods and by legally constituted authorities. Enforcement is your job and ours. To be sure, we need the cooperation of all citizens, but citizens must understand that their contribution is obedience to the law, not its enforcement.

Maintaining supremacy of the law is our joint responsibility. The country looks to us for defense along this line. And to the country I say that those who are beset by doubts or fears can take reassurance from the presence among the police forces of the country of over five hundred graduates of the National Police Academy.

**ADDRESS OF  
Honorable Matthew F. McGuire**

I regard it as a high honor to be accorded the privilege of addressing the graduates of the Fifteenth Session of the National Police Academy, for since its establishment in 1935, I have watched its growth with increasing interest. This opportunity is doubly auspicious in that it marks the completion of the fifth annual retraining period of the National Police Academy Associates, the alumni of the National Police Academy.

I consider the accomplishments of the National Police Academy to be unique in their particular field of operation, and of the utmost value and importance, not only in law enforcement, but to the country as a whole. It does not require a great deal of explanation if it is said, as it has been said, that the law enforcement organizations of this country constitute its first line of defense in time of stress and in periods of emergency. That is primarily the duty of the police of the country. This duty thus imposed has been well performed in the past, and those of us who know the police are certain that they will remain true to the heritage that is theirs and to the trust and the grave responsibility that has been placed upon them.

The National Police Academy has grown greatly since its establishment in 1935. That it was established and that it has made the progress that it has, I have no hesitancy in saying is due to the vision and the ability and the energy of Mr. Hoover.

His name has become a synonym for law enforcement in America, and for the ultimate in a scientific and professional approach to law enforcement problems. I think you will agree with me that the present status of the law enforcement profession in this country today is due in a great measure to the example given and the standards set upon a national scale by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Not only has the Department as such been impressed with the achievements of the National Police Academy since its beginnings in 1935, but it has noted also with pride the high type and character of the men



who have come to Washington from all parts of the country to receive the benefits of the training given here. It speaks well for the Academy and for the tremendous strides it has made in the five years of its existence. Even more than that, it speaks well for the intelligence and the discernment of the police heads of the Nation who, in sending their best men to Washington, thus have contributed not only to whatever success the Academy has attained, but also to the general success of law enforcement throughout the country.

One result of the establishment of the Police Academy and the training given has been to impress upon police organizations in general the necessity for cooperation and of working together in the achievement of a common purpose. The necessity of a scientific and methodical approach to the solution of law enforcement problems has been stressed. Results have proven the value of such emphasis. As a consequence, today, the police in our larger cities are provided, for the most part, with fine modern laboratories and with all those instrumentalities which modern science has brought to the solution of the crime problem. Other departments, working under restricted budgets, have not been able to take advantage of such aids, but they have sent their outstanding men here to the National Police Academy to learn the modern methods and the modern approach here taught.

It is a well recognized fact that the modern criminal is migratory. He moves fast, taking advantage of the high-powered automobile and the wide stretches of great roads that cover the country. Even the airplane has been pressed into the uses of crime, so that a crime committed, let us say, in Washington or New York today, its perpetrators can be thousands of miles away in San Francisco or Los Angeles or in the Pacific Northwest tomorrow. This fact, which has widened the field of activity of the criminal, has made it necessary to widen the field of activity of law enforcement, to make it function as a whole on a country-wide cooperative basis. The National Police Academy has helped to do this, with the splendid cooperation of the police departments of the country, who have sent their men to this great police school. Here they are given the advantage of the very latest in police methods, and the Academy functions so as to give the benefit of this information, not only to those in actual attendance at its sessions, but to all of the membership of every law enforcement organization which has been represented at the Academy, thus making it certain that the police of the country receive the fullest and widest advantage through the methods taught and the training given.

I think it particularly fitting and appropriate that each year certain graduates of the Academy should be afforded the opportunity, as you have been, to return for the purpose of receiving additional and advanced instruction in the methods with which you have already been made familiar and which have been so outstandingly successful. New developments, new discoveries, new methods, new policies are constantly appearing in the field of your professional activity. These must be tested in the light of specific problems in order that those of value may be successfully



used in the conflict that the community is constantly waging against crime. The problems of today cannot be solved by the methods of yesterday, while the problems of tomorrow can be envisioned to a degree by the experience of today. It is well, therefore, that men engaged in the important function of law enforcement recognize clearly the necessity for continued progress in a technique that is constantly subject to change.

I congratulate you, therefore, on behalf of the Attorney General, and I congratulate not only those who are graduating at this, the Fifteenth Session of the National Police Academy, but those of you who as members of its alumni, the National Police Academy Associates, have returned to Washington for retraining or what might be termed a post-graduate course of instruction. You leave here at a time highly significant in the history of the country and of the world, and it is highly important that your sessions should have been devoted and confined to newer, better and more effective methods of perfecting and protecting our National Defense, so vital to the welfare and to the destiny of the Nation.

Yours is a great responsibility. That you will bear it well we have no doubt, and we feel that the country is to be congratulated upon the type of men upon whom it depends and relies for this particular and most important service. Our democratic institutions and our democratic method and way of life, we may be certain are safe as long as men of your caliber, men of your type, and men of your resolution are engaged, not only in the important work of law enforcement, but in all of the great and critical endeavors that have made this country great.

We have been called upon today, in the eloquent addresses of the Secretary of the Navy and of Mr. Oursler to a great crusade. May it be said of us that we met the crisis as other generations of Americans have met similar crises in the past, so that when time shall have dispelled all misconception and the years shall have rendered their impartial verdict, when the history of these, our times, is written and the children of tomorrow come to read their Nation's story, they may be proud to learn that America remained true to the ideals of democracy in a time that tried men's souls, and vanquished forever the hosts of darkness and death who would destroy the Republic.

**BENEDICTION**  
**BY THE DIRECTOR OF LAYMEN'S**  
**RETREATS, MANRESA-ON-SEVERN,**  
**REVEREND ROBERT S. LLOYD, S. J.**

O Lord God, Creator of all things, dreadful and strong, just and merciful, who alone art the Good King, who alone art Gracious, who alone art just and Almighty and Eternal, as sayeth the Scriptures, we turn our hearts, our minds, our wills toward Thee, in these golden moments of united spiritual recollection. Teach us to know, O God, Thy law, to serve Thy law, to love Thy law, which, like the rainbow, doth encircle the heavens after the storm of human discontent, distrust, depravity and disobedience to Thee, the Author, the Finisher, the Alpha and Omega of all law, human and divine.



Send forth, O God, upon all here present Thy heavenly benediction. Prosper the work of these great men who sponsor Thy law among other men, who today reconsecrate themselves to country and to Thee. Awaken within them a consuming desire for justice, mercy, tolerance, honesty, liberty and the American way of life. May they never dishonor their badge of justice. May they never betray for thirty pieces of silver the heritage of heroism bequeathed them by our forefathers. May they never yield one iota either to fear or favor, to hypocrisy or deceit, to pressure or politics, to treachery or treason to our country or to Thee.

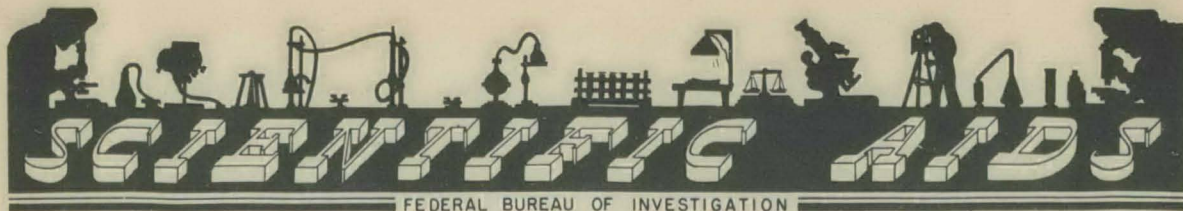
Upon him O Lord, who is our friend, upon him whom all America looks upon with trust, with gratitude, with heartfelt admiration for years of public service, unselfishly and heroically rendered to all the people of this great Nation, upon him, the beloved Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Police Academy, we humbly beg Thy most paternal blessing. Keep him always in Thy love. Strengthen him in the hour and the agony of vital decisions. Help him always with Thy Grace and spiritual counsel to bear the crushing, the complicated course of duty with continued honor, prudence and fortitude at all times so that resting upon his proven leadership and trusting him in all things we, the people, may be all one as American citizens, as his own noblemen of the FBI are one in their sacrificial service to the preservation of our own American democracy. God bless America and the stars and stripes forever. God bless America and keep its flag and its people free. God bless America and let us forge its strength in Thee. May the strength of one be the strength of all in our national unity through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

---

---

---





## A REVIEW OF CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Poisonous effects of carbon monoxide have been known for ages. Man's first experience with these effects probably began with his use of fire. Lewin (1)\* cites a number of cases in ancient Greek and Latin literature, which reveal that carbon monoxide was a common cause of death by accident and suicide. He concludes that poisoning from this source is closely associated with the history of mankind.

According to Livius (1), it appears that carbon monoxide was also used as a means of punishment. During the Second Punic War, about 200 B. C., the Carthaginians seized many of the Romans and "fastened them in the public baths for guarding, where the glowing fire and heat took away their breath and they perished in a horrible manner."

Julian the Apostate (331 - 363 A. D.), in one of his satires (1), records his near suffocation during a winter in Paris. Because of the severe cold, he had a fire brought to his room, and its "vapors" caused him to become unconscious. A fifteenth century writer, Symphoramus Campegius (1), tells of two travelers who kindled a fire in the fireplace of their inn bedroom and went to sleep. They were found dead the next morning, the cause being attributed to coal vapor.

Carbon monoxide appears to have been, and is now, a favorite means for committing suicide. Lewin (1) reports many cases of suicide through the use of charcoal fires among the early Greeks and Romans. The Paris records for the years 1834 to 1843 (2) show a total of 4,595 deaths due to suicide, of which 1,432 were due to carbon monoxide.

The table, appearing on the following page, constructed from the files of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office of New York, shows the distribution of carbon monoxide deaths in that city for the years 1932 to 1936, inclusive.

The large number of suicides is due to the ease with which the gas may be obtained. Carbon monoxide also finds favor as a means of suicide since death from this cause is painless and rapid. The accidental deaths are due to improperly regulated gas heaters; escaping coal gas from

\*All such numbers throughout this article refer to the Bibliography on pages 33, 34 and 35.



TABLE - DISTRIBUTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE DEATHS  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK --- 1932 - 1936

<u>1932</u>	<u>Homicides</u>	<u>Suicides</u>	<u>Accidents</u>
Illuminating Gas	6	649	262
Exhaust Gas	-	15	25
Coal Gas	-	-	11
<u>1933</u>			
Illuminating Gas	11	531	197
Exhaust Gas	-	9	16
Coal Gas	-	-	6
<u>1934</u>			
Illuminating Gas	4	462	213
Exhaust Gas	-	9	21
Coal Gas	-	-	11
<u>1935</u>			
Illuminating Gas	5	406	210
Exhaust Gas	-	13	20
Coal Gas	-	-	5
<u>1936</u>			
Illuminating Gas	5	443	216
Exhaust Gas	-	20	13
Coal Gas	-	-	3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS ANNUALLY.....			766

defective flues; and from motor exhaust gases accumulating in poorly ventilated garages. The homicidal deaths were accompanied by suicide; such as a mother committing suicide and causing the death of her children at the same time. Homicides, unaccompanied by suicide, are rare probably due to the odor of the gases with which carbon monoxide is ordinarily associated.

It was not until the early eighteenth century that the toxic effects of coal vapor were attributed to a specific substance, and not to the work of some evil spirit (1). In 1732, Boerhave (3) performed the first animal experiments with carbon monoxide. He found that all red hot organic matter, particularly coal and wood, produces a vapor which would kill an animal kept in a confined space. De Lassone (4), was the first to produce carbon monoxide experimentally, in 1776, by reducing zinc oxide with carbon. Priestley (5), in 1796 prepared it by heating iron oxide with charcoal.





Laboratory Expert Determining Quantity of Carbon Monoxide in  
Blood in the FBI Technical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.



## Occurrence and Symptoms of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide is the product of incomplete combustion of carbonaceous matter. It is found present in the smoke of burning buildings; the fumes found in the vicinity of furnaces; in explosions of methane and coal dust in mines; in automobile exhaust gases; in illuminating and fuel gases such as coal gas, water gas and producer gas (6).

The Bureau of Mines Gas Laboratory at Pittsburgh (7) analyzed the gases from several common sources and reported the following results:

Source	Per cent carbon monoxide by volume
Mine explosion, immediately after dust explosion (experimental)	8.0
Mine explosion, 1 day after explosion in coal mine	1.0
T.N.T. explosion	60.0
Coal gas	16.0
Water gas	30.0
Automobile exhaust (average of 101 cars)	7.0
City fire (black smoke from burning building)	0.1
Furnace gas of small house heating system	1.0

The United States Public Health Service, in 1928, (10) carried out an investigation of the carbon monoxide content of the air in garages and city streets. It reported the following results:

Source	Carbon Monoxide Content
Garages	0.05 - 0.2 per cent
Traffic roads and tunnels	0.01 - 0.04 per cent
City streets	0.003 - 0.01 per cent

The most common sources of carbon monoxide poisoning are illuminating gas and automobile exhaust gases. The increased use of the automobile for both business and pleasure has made the problem of the toxicity of exhaust gases of primary importance. Numerous papers, dealing with this problem, have been published. In 1919, a Bureau of Mines technical paper (8) reported that:

1. Enough carbon monoxide may be expelled in the exhaust of automobile engines to render the air of garages poisonous.



2. Experimental tests showed that garage air was made decidedly dangerous after an automobile engine had been running for fifteen minutes.
3. An automobile engine should not be run in a small garage unless the doors and windows are wide open.

It has been thought that automobile exhaust gases may produce a concentration of carbon monoxide in street air which might be toxic. Wilson and co-workers (9) in 1926, made a study of traffic policemen in Philadelphia. At the end of eight hours' duty, six of the fourteen men examined showed from twenty per cent to thirty per cent of their hemoglobin saturated with carbon monoxide. They concluded from this that there was a definite street risk of repeated carbon monoxide anoxemia. The United States Public Health Service (1), in 1928, concluded to the contrary, that there is no particular risk or health hazard from automobile exhaust in street air. This conclusion was confirmed by studies of the air in the streets of Paris by Florentin (11) in 1927, and by Cambier and Marcy (12), in 1928.

In addition to the danger from breathing exhaust gases in garages, there is also danger to the occupants of closed cars when the engine is running. Van Deventer (13) reports several cases of carbon monoxide asphyxiation in closed automobiles. One case was that of a truck driver who was found dead in a parked truck, the engine of which was still running. A half empty box of headache tablets indicated that the driver had apparently suffered headaches prior to his death, and had driven off the road to take a nap. Investigation showed a rip in the seam of the muffler, which allowed the exhaust gases to filter through the floorboards into the cab of the truck.

In another case, two people were found dead in a parked car which bore a certificate indicating that the car had satisfactorily passed State inspection for safety devices a few weeks before. Analysis of the air within the car showed that a lethal concentration of carbon monoxide was produced within five minutes after the engine had been started.

In still a third case, the driver of a passenger car drove into a street car safety zone, struck and killed a pedestrian. The driver was charged with drunken driving, and he did, indeed, act intoxicated. However, chemical analysis showed the absence of alcohol and the presence of fairly large amounts of carbon monoxide in the driver's blood.

A rather unusual source of carbon monoxide poisoning was discovered in 1926 in an investigation of two deaths following ethylene anesthesia in a Pittsburgh hospital (14). It was observed that three patients, anesthetized with ethylene gas from the same lot of a commercial brand, failed to revive promptly. Two of the patients died. When it was noted that the symptoms developed were those of carbon monoxide poisoning, it was decided to investigate the anesthetic ethylene sold in Pittsburgh.



This work (15) showed that one particular lot of commercial ethylene contained one or two per cent of carbon monoxide. This concentration is sufficiently high to produce death in ten to fifteen minutes. Other lots of the same brand of ethylene contained smaller, but still appreciable amounts of carbon monoxide.

The toxic effect of carbon monoxide is due solely to its reaction with the hemoglobin of the blood (16). The gas is nonirritating, noncorrosive and has no toxic action on nerve tissue. The affinity of hemoglobin for carbon monoxide is about 250 times greater than its affinity for oxygen (6). This, therefore, brings about a decrease in the oxygen carrying power of the blood. The body, as a result, suffers from an anoxemia, and the ensuing symptoms are characteristic of this condition.

The characteristic symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning have been summarized by Sayers and Yant (7) as a result of extensive experimental work on both men and animals. They say:

"The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning may be divided into two stages, the first covering the period beginning with the normal and ending in syncope,\* and the second a paralysis of the central nervous system beginning in syncope, extending through coma, and ending in apnea.\*\*

"Stage 1 - Tightness across forehead, dilatation of cutaneous vessels, headache (frontal and basal), throbbing in temples, weariness, weakness, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, loss of strength and muscular control, increased pulse and respiratory rates, collapse. All these are greatly increased and accelerated with exercise on account of additional need of oxygen in the tissues. Men at rest have often been exposed to carbon monoxide all day without noticing any marked ill effects, but on walking home or exercising have experienced severe symptoms, even to unconsciousness.

"It is seldom that all these symptoms are experienced by the same individual. Also, in some cases the poisoning may proceed to the stage of syncope without the victim feeling any of the subjective symptoms, this frequently occurring if the poisoning has been rapid.

"Stage 2 - Increased pulse and respiratory rates, fall of blood pressure, loss of reflexes, coma usually with intermittent convulsions, Cheyne-Stokes' respiration, slowing of pulse, respiration slow and shallow, cessation of respiration, death."

The toxic effects of carbon monoxide are dependent upon the concentration of the gas in the inhaled air. Henderson (17) has formulated the following general rules which relate the concentration of carbon monoxide in the air to the appearance of toxic symptoms.

\* Fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

\*\* Partial privation or suspension of breath.



1. When the product of the exposure time, expressed in hours, and the concentration of carbon monoxide, in parts per 10,000 parts of air, equals three, there is no perceptible effect.
2. When the product is six, there is a just perceptible effect.
3. When the product is nine, there will be headache and nausea.
4. When the product is fifteen or more, the conditions are dangerous to life.

The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are closely related to percentage of carboxyhemoglobin present in the blood. This has been pointed out by Sayers and Yant (7), who state that with a given blood saturation the character and severity of the symptoms depend upon the time required to reach that saturation and the degree of muscular activity.

#### Removal of Carbon Monoxide from the Blood after Gassing

Sayers and Yant (18) studied the problem of the elimination of carbon monoxide from the blood of an overcome person. They found that in untreated cases it takes about two hours to reduce the percentage saturation from forty per cent to twenty per cent and about seven hours to reduce the saturation to five per cent. In cases treated with an inhalator, the saturation was reduced from forty per cent to ten per cent in about one and one half hours. In about four hours the saturation was reduced to five per cent.

#### After Effects of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

When an individual is overcome to the point of unconsciousness by carbon monoxide, the tissues of the body are deprived of their normal supply of oxygen. This deprivation may cause degeneration of the tissues, particularly the nervous tissue. Any degeneration caused by the deficient oxygen supply may continue after the blood has been freed of carbon monoxide. This occurs only when the gassing has been very severe. At times, death may occur after several days.

Rossiter (19) has summarized the after effects of carbon monoxide poisoning. He states that in most cases recovery takes place in a few hours or two or three days. There may be general weakness, headache, and soreness of the muscles for some time after gassing, but these symptoms disappear in a few days. In some cases, however, the patient may show amnesia for several months; psychoses; impaired vision, hearing and speech; tendency to headache, nausea and vomiting; disturbed metabolism, and emaciation.



## So-called "Chronic" Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Chronic carbon monoxide poisoning has been discussed for years, but its existence is still controversial. Fetzner and Weiland (20) state that chronic poisoning can exist if exposure for a long time to small amounts of carbon monoxide not acutely toxic produces a slowly progressing picture of lingering illness. The blood saturation never exceeds twenty-five per cent and the only symptoms exhibited are headache, general debility, and lowered resistance. These symptoms disappear when the patient is removed from contact with the gas. There are no permanent after effects. In the case of infants, there is some evidence that chronic poisoning (without unconsciousness) may exist. (21)

## Post-Mortem Findings in Carbon Monoxide Deaths

Martland (22) has summarized the post-mortem findings in fatal carbon monoxide poisonings. He states that the most important and characteristic finding is the bright pink color of the skin, and the post-mortem lividity. This color is distinctive and not seen to such an extent in any other form of death. Death by freezing and cyanide may sometimes produce a faint pink discoloration of parts of the skin. At autopsy, the outstanding finding is the bright pink to cherry red color of the blood and all blood-containing organs. The right heart is distended with bright red, fluid blood. Other changes often present are pulmonary edema and cerebral hyperemia and edema. Petechial hemorrhages occur sometimes, especially in the subcortical white matter. Soft patches may be found in the basal ganglia with softening in the cortex and central nuclei.

## Detection of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning by Chemical Methods

There are many qualitative chemical tests for the detection of carbon monoxide in the blood. Most of them are based upon the fact that carbon monoxide hemoglobin has a cherry red or pink color and retains this color when treated with various reagents, while normal blood changes to a grayish-green or brown color (23, 24, 25, 26). Another method of detection is by means of the spectroscope. (1).

There are also several quantitative methods available for the determination of the percentage of the hemoglobin which is combined with carbon monoxide. (25, 27, 28, 29).

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is equipped to conduct such analyses of blood for carbon monoxide and these facilities are available to all law enforcement agencies.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Lewin, L. - Die Kohlenoxydvergiftung, Berlin, 1920, 369 pp.
2. Sayers and Davenport. - Bulletin No. 195, U. S. Public Health Service, 1936.



3. Boerhave. - *Elementa Chemaee* I, Lips. 1732, 257\*
4. De Lassone - *Mem. Acad.* 686, (1776).\*\*
5. Priestley, J. - *Observ. on the Doctrine of Phlogiston*, London, 1796.\*\*
6. Henderson, Y. - *Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*, J. A.M.A. 67, 580-83 (1916)
7. Sayers, R. R. and Yant, W. P. - *Dangers of and Treatment for Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*. Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 2476, May, 1923.
8. Burrell, G. A. and Gauger, A. W. - *Vitiation of Air by Automobile Exhaust Gases*. Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 216, (1919)
9. Wilson, E., Gates, I., Owen, H., and Dawson, W. - *Street Risk of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*. J. A.M.A. 87 319, (1926)
10. Bloomfield, J. J. and Isbell, H. S. - *The Problem of Automobile Exhaust Gas in Streets and Repair Shops of Large Cities*. Public Health Reports, 43, 750 - 765, (1928)
11. Florentin, D. - *Sur la composition de l'air des rues de Paris*. *Comptes rendus des seances de l'Academie des Sciences* 185, 1538, (1927)
12. Cambier, R. and Marcy, F. - *Ibid.*, 186, 918, (1928)
13. Van Deventer, F. M. - *Carbon Monoxide in Moving Vehicles*, Jour. Soc. Automotive Engineers, 37, 322, (1935)
14. Sherman, W., Swindler, C., and McEllroy, W. - *Carbon Monoxide Poisoning following Ethylene Anesthesia*, J. A.M.A. 86, 1765, (1926)
15. *Ibid.*, 1228 (1927)
16. Henderson, Y. - *Dangers of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*. J. A.M.A., 94, 179, (1930)
17. Henderson, Y. et al. *Physiological effects of Auto Exhaust Gas*. Jour. of Ind. Hyg. III, Nos. 3 and 4, 79-92.
18. Sayers, R. R. and Yant, W. P. - *U. S. Public Health Reprint No. 865*, September (1923)
19. Rossiter, F. - *Monograph on Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*, Carnegie Steel Company, (1928)
20. Fetzer, H. and Weiland, P. - *Arch. f. Hygiene* 112, 95, (1934)

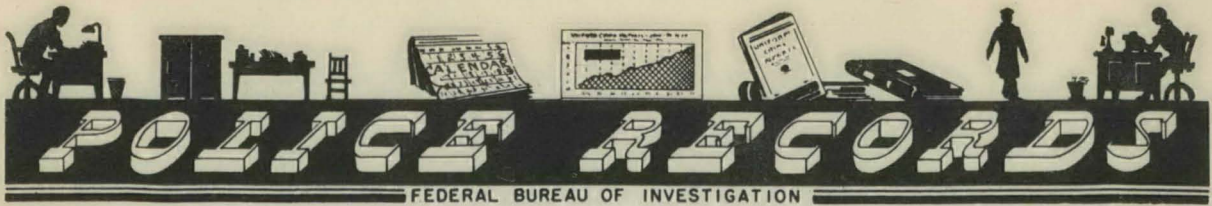
\* From Lewin, Item I.

\*\* From Mellor, *Treatise on Inorganic Chemistry*, Vol. 5, p. 907, (1924.)



21. Stevens, A. M. - Carbon Monoxide Poisoning, J. A.M.A. 86, 1201, (1926)
  22. Martland, H. S. - Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. J. A.M.A. 104, 643, (1934)
  23. Salkowski - Zeitschr. F. Phys. Chem. 12, (1888).
  24. Kunkel - Sitzungsber der Würzb. physik. Med. Gesellsch. (1888)
  25. Sayers, R. R. and Yant, W. P. - Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 373, (1925)
  26. Katayama - Arch. F. Path. Anat. 114, 53, (1888)
  27. Haldane, J. and Douglas, C. - Journal of Physiology 44, 305, (1912)
  28. Van Slyke, D. D. and Salvesan, H. A. - J. Biol. Chem. 40, 103, (1919)
  29. Sendroy, J. and Liu, S. H. - J. Biol. Chem. 89, 133, (1930)
- 
- 
-





## POLICE PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

A tabulation prepared by the FBI reflects that cities with the larger number of police employees per unit of population have lower crime rates. Inasmuch as adequate control to prevent crimes and thorough investigations of all crimes are necessary to hold crime to a minimum, the fact that the United States has more than thirteen times as many murders and man-slaughters as England and Wales in proportion to population and more than ten times as many robberies and felonious assaults, makes it reasonable to conclude that law enforcement agencies in the United States are understaffed.

It is recognized that other factors than the number of police officers affect the amount of crime committed, and also that it is important to place emphasis upon efficiency in the administration of the forces presently available. Nevertheless, the large volume of serious crime in this Nation indicates a shortage of law enforcement personnel. This situation is fraught with danger when one considers the many additional duties which law enforcement officers must be called upon to perform in time of national emergency.

The latest available figures disclose that 2,750 urban communities in the United States with an aggregate population of 68,692,885 have a total of 113,226 employees. This is an average of 1.65 police per 1,000 inhabitants. However, half of the communities have less than the average figure, and some communities, including medium size cities, have less than one employee per 1,000 inhabitants.

New York has more police per unit of population than London, so no comparison is made in this connection. However, it is interesting to note the fact that the 1939 report of the London Police Department reflects on page 13 that the actual strength of the police department on December 31, 1939, was 18,846 including 212 pensioners who were reengaged for twelve months. To meet the conditions which it was anticipated would arise during the war, the following numbers of auxiliary personnel were enrolled at the outbreak of the war and during the preceding months:

Police reserve of pensioners	2,737
Metropolitan special constabulary	
on full-time basis	5,380
Metropolitan police war reserve	18,868



# NUMBER OF POLICEMEN KILLED BY CRIMINALS, AND NUMBER OF CRIMINALS KILLED BY POLICE, 1939

Of particular interest to law enforcement officers throughout the country are the data recently compiled by the FBI reflecting the number of policemen killed by criminals and the number of criminals killed by policemen during the calendar year, 1939. This information is set forth in the tabulation below.

The table presents the data subdivided in four groups of cities according to population and also shows the number of policemen killed by criminals and the number of criminals killed by police for each five million inhabitants.

It is encouraging to note that the figures reflecting the number of policemen killed by criminals during 1939 show a decided decrease when compared with similar figures for 1937 and 1938. In each of the years 1937 and 1938 the number of policemen killed by criminals was 3.9 per five million inhabitants. During 1939, the corresponding figure was 1.8 per five million inhabitants. It is felt that this decrease is in no small way directly attributable to extensive training programs carried on in police departments throughout the Nation, including in such programs detailed study on the correct handling of firearms and encouraging practice with firearms.

Population group	Number of policemen killed	Number of criminals killed	Number of policemen killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants	Number of criminals killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,695,500	12	116	2.0	19.5
54 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,413,412	2	20	1.3	13.5
100 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,728,174	2	17	1.5	12.6
183 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,361,968	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>
TOTAL, 374 cities; TOTAL population, 50,199,054	18	164	1.8	16.3



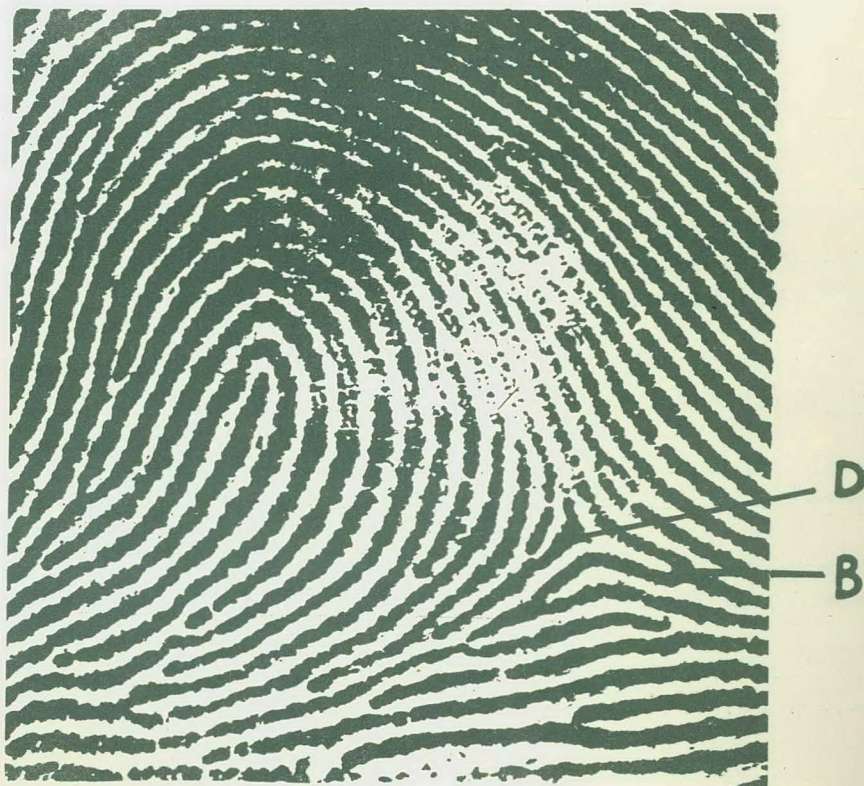


## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The interpretation of the pattern submitted for consideration this month is not difficult, although an erroneous ridge count may be arrived at, unless care is taken in locating the delta.

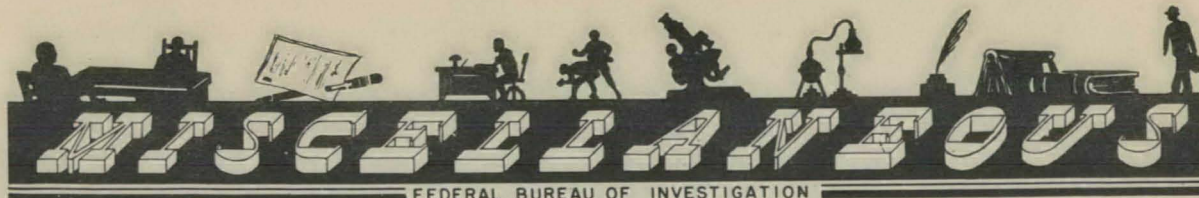
At first glance, the bifurcation (B) might appear to be the delta, since in so many instances the point of delta is located at a bifurcation. However, on closer inspection, it is found that the forks of the bifurcation possess all the requirements of typelines, that is, they are the innermost ridges which are parallel, diverge and tend to surround the pattern area.

Therefore, the forks of the bifurcation are the typelines and point D is the delta.



In the Identification Division of the FBI, this pattern would be classified as a loop of ten counts.





**\$2,500 R E W A R D  
FOR  
M U R D E R E R  
OF  
P O L I C E O F F I C E R**

The Police Officers and Patrolmen's Association of the Police Department and Police Force of the County of Nassau, New York, has offered a reward of \$2,500 for information leading to the arrest of a Negro who murdered Patrolman Charles H. Shaw.

On Friday morning, September 6, 1940, at about 3:15 A. M., Sergeant Robert Kirk and Patrolman Charles Shaw, attached to the Police Department of the County of Nassau, New York, while cruising in a radio patrol car through an isolated section near Woodmere, Nassau County, New York, noticed an automobile parked in complete darkness on a public highway.

Patrolman Shaw drove the police car parallel with the parked car, which was headed in the opposite direction and stopped, with the left side of the police car about three feet from the left side of the other car.

As Patrolman Shaw brought the police car to a stop, Sergeant Kirk focused his flashlight on the interior of the parked car and both officers then noticed it was occupied by a Negro, whom they described as shabbily dressed, of indefinite age, probably between 20 and 40 years. He was wearing a flat top soft hat, which is known to colored people as a "porkpie," "hamburger," or "streamliner."

The Negro was seated on the right side of the front seat, and as the flashlight was focused on him, his face revealed an unusually vicious expression of the eyes. The officers left the car simultaneously, Shaw stepping from the left side of the police car and Kirk through the right door.

Sergeant Kirk went around the rear of the police car and reached a position to the left of Shaw, who was between the cars. As he reached this point, there came a blast of gunfire from the darkness on the opposite side of the suspect car. Patrolman Shaw fell, mortally wounded, shot in the face and chest.



Sergeant Kirk immediately fired several shots from his service revolver in the direction from which the assailant had fired, but was not successful in hitting him, and the murderer disappeared on foot into the darkness. The place where the crime occurred was in complete darkness except for the reflected glow of the headlights of the police car. The only clear view of the assailant afforded Sergeant Kirk occurred when he focused his flashlight on him. Before Patrolman Shaw died, he corroborated Sergeant Kirk's statement that the perpetrator was a Negro.

In reconstructing the crime, it appears that the Negro was endeavoring to start the motor of the car, a 1939 Oldsmobile Sedan, which he had stolen about one half mile from the spot where the shooting occurred.

The Negro had moved the car to this point under the power of the self-starter. A witness, annoyed by the intermittent grind of the self-starter, looked from his window, and observed the Negro moving the car down the street.

When the thief was interrupted by the officers, he was apparently trying to "jump" the ignition wires, as he had cut through one of the main wires, and a piece of .14 gauge steel spring wire was found on the floor mat. This wire was four inches long, with an open loop on one end measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and an open loop on the opposite end, measuring one half inch, which it is believed he was using in an effort to "jump" the wires.

The fatal wound sustained by Patrolman Shaw was caused by the discharge of a .12 gauge shotgun shell, loaded with three drams of smokeless powder,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ounces of size  $7\frac{1}{2}$  chilled shot.

The shell was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for the U. S. Cartridge Company. It had a low brass base, and stamped on the face of the base was the following notation: "No. 12 U. S. Climax." The paper casing of the shell was either red in color, or black.

Printed on the "top shot wad," reading down, DUPONT, under this the numeral "3"; below the numeral "3" was printed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  -  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and at the bottom "U. S." with a star on either side.

The ballistics engineer of the Winchester Company advised that the shell was at least ten years old, and that the Company had discontinued the manufacture of the Climax brand over ten years ago.

Inspector Harold King, Commanding Officer, Detective Division, Mineola, New York, Police Department, has urged the cooperation of all law enforcement agencies in aiding that Department to solve this heinous crime.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation certainly feels that it is the duty of every law enforcement officer in America to do everything possible to bring about the apprehension of such vicious murderers who willfully kill law enforcement officers who seek to carry out their duties. It



is, therefore, requested that law enforcement agencies throughout the country make a detailed search of their records to ascertain if a crime similar to the one described herein might have occurred any time during the recent history of their Departments, or that a record of any Negroes who, while committing such crimes as robbery, rape, assault or auto theft, might have used a short-barrelled shotgun in the commission thereof.

It is desired that Police Chiefs of the various law enforcement agencies notify the men under their command in an effort to bring forth a recollection of a case in which the modus operandi was similar to this case, or where the criminal might have used the same tactics in stealing an automobile or attempting to kill any person while in the commission of such crime.

The wire described may recall to the memory of some police officer a case in the past where a similar device or instrument was used by an auto thief.

It is requested that law enforcement agencies, while examining transient Negroes who have been arrested, bear in mind the description of the ammunition given herein in an effort to locate additional similar ammunition, as the location of similar antiquated ammunition might serve as an excellent factor in leading toward a solution of the crime.

The Mineola, New York, Police Department, feels that if information is circulated among the various Negro communities of the United States that a reward of \$2,500 has been offered for the arrest of this Negro, it might prove interesting enough to some individual for him to turn over any information he might have which would lead to the apprehension of this murderer.

Any information obtained should be forwarded directly to Inspector Harold King, Nassau County Police, Mineola, New York, telephone - Garden City 3337.

---

---

---



# **WANTED BY THE FBI**

**FORREST ESTES, with aliases**

**For**

**BANK ROBBERY**



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 43, 44, 45 and 46.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**Forrest Estes, with aliases**

On June 29, 1940, Ivan Sullivan and Lowell Haenze entered the Bank of Wilber at Wilber, Nebraska, and forced the Vice President, at the point of a pistol, to turn over to them more than \$2,300.00. Forrest Estes remained outside the bank in the getaway car. Upon leaving the bank the robbers forced the Vice President and a customer to accompany them as hostages. Some thirty miles from Wilber the hostages were taken from the car and taped to trees. The car was later found abandoned at Independence, Missouri, and it proved to be a stolen car.

As this bank was insured by the F.D.I.C. the FBI had jurisdiction and immediately entered the case.

It was ascertained that only seven days prior to the above described robbery, Estes, Sullivan, and Haenze had escaped from the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and immediately thereafter they embarked upon an orgy of crime, stealing automobiles, robbing filling stations and banks.

The day following the robbery of the Wilber Bank, Sullivan and Haenze parted company with Estes at Independence, Missouri. Sullivan and Haenze then concocted a plan to deliver a prisoner from the Iowa State Penitentiary. In their attempt to carry out their nefarious scheme they shot and killed a guard at the Iowa State Penitentiary and the prisoner whom they were attempting to deliver was also shot and killed. Sullivan and Haenze, however, made good their escape and shortly thereafter, on July 19, 1940, they robbed the Diller State Bank at Diller, Nebraska. Haenze was apprehended on that same day and Sullivan was apprehended the following day. Sullivan was sentenced to death in Iowa and Haenze received life imprisonment for their attempt to deliver the prisoner above-mentioned.

Investigation revealed that after Forrest Estes departed from his bank robbing cohorts, Sullivan and Haenze, on June 30, 1940, he proceeded to Denver, Colorado, and there on July 1, 1940, located his wife, Frances Estes. Estes and his wife left Denver shortly thereafter and no definite information has been received since that time regarding their whereabouts.

Forrest Estes' known criminal record began in 1931. On August 31, 1931, he was received at the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma, to serve a term of four years for burglary. He escaped on April 12, 1932, and was returned on November 23, 1932. On July 22, 1938, he was received at the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, for larceny of domestic fowls, to serve a term of five years. He escaped from this institution on June 22, 1940.

On pages 44 and 45 there are contained the physical descriptions of Forrest and Frances Estes together with data concerning their relatives.



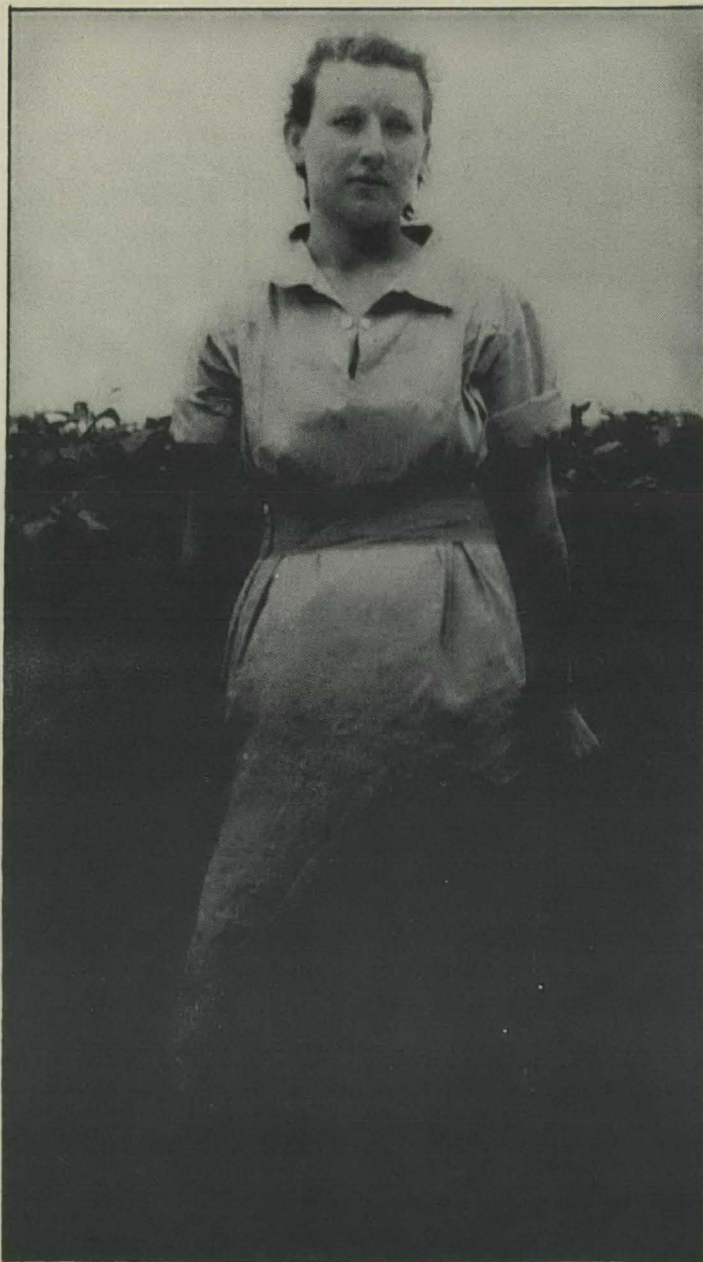
Name	FORREST ESTES, with aliases; Forest Estes, Forest Estis, Forest Eastes
Age	36 years (born September 29, 1904, Mountain Home, Arkansas)
Height	5' 6 1/8"
Weight	149 pounds
Build	Medium small
Mustache or beard	None
Eyes	Medium chestnut
Hair	Dark chestnut, partially bald
Teeth	Good
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	Vaccination scar upper left arm; tattoo of star, tip of right shoulder; tattoo of girl's head in rose with "Love" and "Francis" below on right forearm; mole on border of right ear; scar on right shin.
Eyeglasses	None
Occupation	Farm laborer
Marital status	Married
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Fifth grade
Fingerprint Classification	13 M 1 R IO 6 S 1 T OI 3
FBI Number	562755
Peculiarities	Slight limp when running or walking fast, not noticeable in ordinary walking.
Relatives	William (Bill) Estes, father, Mountain Home, Arkansas Belle Estes, mother, Mountain Home, Arkansas Frances Estes, wife, address unknown (be- lieved with him) Andrew J. Estes, grandfather, Gamaliel, Ar- kansas Matilda (Tilda) Estes, grandmother, Gamaliel, Arkansas Emmett Estes, uncle, Council Bluffs, Iowa Roy Estes, uncle, Cumi, Arkansas Ray Estes, uncle, address unknown; reported to be in California Lehman Estes, uncle, Gamaliel, Arkansas Cora Estes Bird, aunt, Cumi, Arkansas; pres- ently residing Route 1, Seminole, Oklahoma, with Maude Grissom Mrs. Belle (Eddie) Minge, aunt, Gamaliel, Ar- kansas.



Name	FRANCES ESTES, with aliases; Francis Clardy Estes, Francis Estes, "Becky"
Age	26 years (born April 11, 1914, Monte Ne, Ar- kansas)
Height	5' 4" to 5"
Weight	130 - 135 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Gray or blue
Hair	Light brown to brown, bobbed
Teeth	Irregular in front, lower front teeth crossed, buck teeth
Complexion	Medium to light
Scars	Appendectomy, 1934
Eyeglasses	No record of wearing them
Occupation	Housewife
Marital Status	Married
Race	White (reported to be part Indian)
Nationality	American
Education	Eighth grade
 FBI Number	 1600262
 Peculiarities	 Walks very straight; good looking; nice dres- ser
 Relatives	 Albert Clardy (also reported to be Ivan Clar- dy), father, Watts, Oklahoma Stella Peel Clardy, mother, Watts, Oklahoma Chester Clardy, brother, Watts, Oklahoma Mack (or Mac) Clardy, brother, Watts, Okla- homa Mrs. Opal (Roy) Rich (or Rick), sister, Watts, Oklahoma Hazel Green, sister, Mountain Home, Arkansas (probably identical with Mrs. James Green, sister, Mountain Home, Arkansas) Mrs. Hester (Gordon) Bouyear, sister, 4700 East 54th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri Mrs. Lucy (Homer) Justice, sister, Crossville, Tennessee Elvina Clardy, sister, Watts, Oklahoma Alfred Clardy, uncle, Mountain Home, Arkansas Jimmy Clardy, uncle, Mountain Home, Arkansas Willie Peel, uncle, Scraper, Oklahoma Orleana Macelhaney, aunt, Mountain Home, Ar- kansas Rendy Miller, aunt, Rogers, Arkansas Mrs. John Kelly, aunt, Jefferson, Iowa.



In view of Forrest Estes' prior criminal record, his escapes from penitentiaries and his criminal associates, he is considered a dangerous fugitive and law enforcement officers are warned to be careful in apprehending him should he be located.



**PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. FRANCES ESTES, #FBI - 1600262**  
Thought to be with her husband, Forrest Estes

In the event any information concerning Forrest Estes or his wife, Frances Estes, is obtained, it is requested that it be furnished to the nearest office of the FBI immediately or forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.





#### ALABAMA

Mr. J. W. Perry has been appointed Chief of Police at Phenix City, Alabama, succeeding Mr. O. O. Gay.

#### CALIFORNIA

Mr. Harry W. Perry has succeeded Mr. S. T. Locke as Chief of Police at Tulare, California.

#### GEORGIA

Mr. J. J. Lacey has been appointed Chief of Police at Broxton, Georgia, succeeding Mr. George W. Rhodes.

Mr. J. E. Clark has been named Chief of Police at Chauncey, Georgia, succeeding Mr. Doyle Stute.

Mrs. Alec Rogers is now Sheriff of Evans County, Claxton, Georgia, having replaced the late Jesse C. Durrence.

Mr. Elzie Z. Coleman has succeeded Mr. Ernest Collins as Chief of Police at Cobbtown, Georgia.

Mr. Vernon L. Moore recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Collins, Georgia, succeeding Mr. G. F. Flanders.

Mr. C. T. Mims has been appointed Chief of Police of the Dearing, Georgia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Charles Tudor.

Mr. Robert F. Shiver has succeeded Mr. J. J. Webb as Chief of Police of the Dudley, Georgia, Police Department.

Mr. H. D. Holmes has succeeded Mr. W. C. Miller as Chief of Police at Glenwood, Georgia.

Mr. P. F. Adams is now Chief of Police at Helena, Georgia, having succeeded Mr. Walter E. Burch.

Mr. Ed W. Jump has been named Chief of Police at Milan, Georgia, succeeding Mr. H. H. Rowland.



## GEORGIA (Continued)

Mr. M. N. Kitchens has been appointed Chief of Police at Norwood, Georgia, to succeed Mr. D. J. Atchison.

Mr. J. J. Johns has been appointed Chief of Police of the Nunez, Georgia, Police Department, succeeding Mr. B. F. Moody.

Mr. G. W. Thomas recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at St. Marys, Georgia, having succeeded Mr. W. C. Jones.

Mr. William A. Grace has been named Chief of Police at Scotland, Georgia, succeeding Mr. H. D. Holmes.

Mr. Osar L. Purdue has succeeded Mr. F. F. Hadden as Chief of Police of the Stapleton, Georgia, Police Department.

Mr. H. A. Anderson has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Surrency, Georgia, succeeding Mr. Frank A. Anderson.

## MICHIGAN

Mr. John L. Osborn has been named Acting Sheriff of Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Michigan, succeeding the late Jacob B. Andres.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. L. S. Allen, formerly with the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, has succeeded Mr. T. E. Owmsby as Chief of Police at Rockingham, North Carolina.

## OHIO

Mr. Guy Spitler has been appointed Chief of Police at Bowling Green, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Carl Galliher.

Mr. Ozni H. Cornwell, formerly Chief of Police at Xenia, Ohio, is now Superintendent of the Ohio State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation at London, Ohio. He has been succeeded by Mr. Stanley Nickell as Chief of Police at Xenia, Ohio.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. J. Morris Roberts has been appointed Chief of Police at Hatboro, Pennsylvania.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. P. T. Flowers has assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Manning, South Carolina, Police Department, succeeding Mr. R. L. Lowder.



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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	O'Connor, H. T.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas		Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Richmond, L. H.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Richmond, E. L.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Fierstone, C. K.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Michigan 0761	527 U. S. Post Office & Court House
	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	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Berens, A. G.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Duffey, H. R.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Clegg, J. E.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	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.	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.

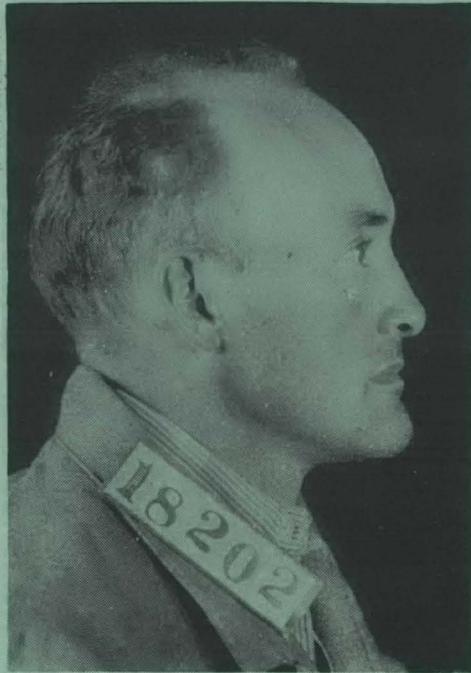
The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100  
NATIONAL 7117



WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



**FORREST ESTES**

**with aliases**

**For**

**Bank Robbery**

Detailed descriptive data on this  
individual appear on pages 43, 44, 45, and 46.

