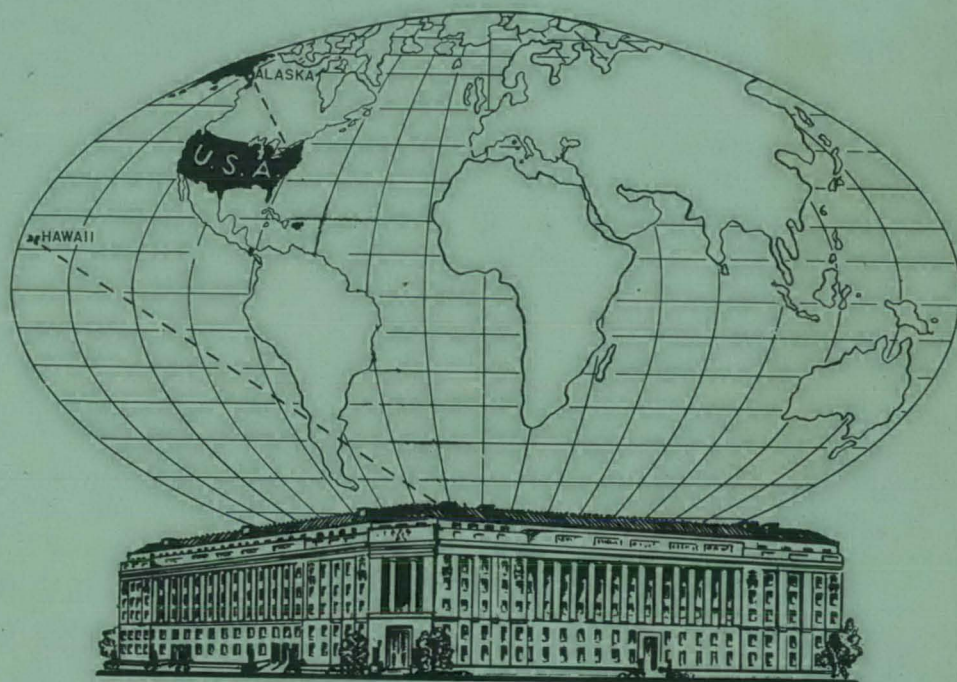


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

September



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

Vol. 9

No. 9

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

SEPTEMBER, 1940

NO. 9

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

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

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

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

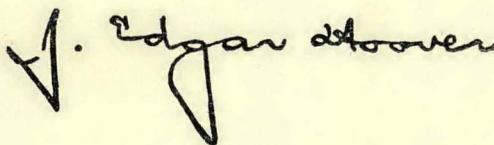
NPA RETRAINING

Since the President of the United States issued his directive on September 6, 1939, requesting all law enforcement officers in the United States to refer to the FBI any information they obtain on National Defense matters, a forward step has been taken in the coordination of this work on a National basis. Conferences have been held in each FBI Field Office with ranking police officials of key cities in the United States and the result has been an enthusiastic response of utmost cooperation.

As a further step in this procedure of coordination, on September 30, 1940, the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy will hold their retraining session of five days in the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Many difficult problems face the officers returning for retraining this year due to the European conflict and its threat to America. By that time more than five hundred graduates of the FBI NPA will form a reserve corps which we may call upon for assistance in the event of a greater emergency.

Discussions and instruction during the retraining session will cover subjects of vital importance to the Nation's security. Upon their return home, the graduates will be better equipped to function in this phase of their departments' work. The result will be still closer coordination and greater unity among America's law enforcement officers who, as never before, are prepared to deal with any emergency.

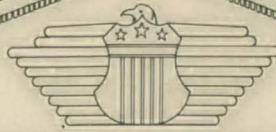
A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

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.

PROTECT AMERICA!

Address delivered by

John Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,
At the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of
National Defense, Great Hall, Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C., 10:00 A. M. Session, August 5, 1940.

The significance of this conference is equalled only by the emergencies which have brought it about. Today, our Nation is a fortress of liberty, fighting a vicious, implacable army of foreign "isms." Never before has there been a greater need for unity, for calm appraisal of the forces which work against us, for coordination of thought and effort in building an impregnable defense.

A nation faces a desperate moment when its men and guns are called into action. It is in the period before this time, while the enemy is making every possible inroad upon our moral defenses, that the true battle takes place. That battle is now in progress in America.

This conference has been called so that we may consider every maneuver by which we may outwit a resourceful and ruthless foe. I refer, of course, to the sinister foreign "ism" advocate. Protected by sentimentalists and by innocents, these termites have succeeded in boring into every phase of American life, masquerading behind "front" organizations. Nothing is so dangerous as these foreign "isms" which are working their way into the very lifeblood of our country with their lies, their deceit and their suave presentation of their cause.

I insist that in approaching the job of protecting America we must consider the problem of separating true liberty from license. We must set apart freedom, as defined by our Constitution, from the purloining of privileges by enemies within our gates, who would fit our country to the patterns of the dictators they serve. It is one of the paradoxes of democracy that the guarantees of freedom of speech, assembly and the press are the shields behind which the foes of democracy conduct their vicious campaigns to destroy the system which permits them to exist.

Ours is a land of freedom, but that freedom does not include the privilege to set off bombs. It does not guarantee freedom to those who undermine our efforts at national defense by smoke screens which pretend patriotism but, in reality, seek to weaken our defenses so that bloody dictatorships may find no resistance in their way. It does not mean freedom to put emery dust in the cylinders of airplane engines, to place destructive pieces of metal in the motive power of naval vessels. It does not mean the freedom to falsify the motives of those who would carry on our Government to the best of their ability.

Yet, we find that every one of these heinous things has been done and is being done by persons shielded by innocent appearing, but subversive forces, under that portion of our Constitution which guarantees

free speech and liberty of normal endeavors. America is proud of her Bill of Rights, but this sacred heritage will not be preserved by its enemies who invoke it to undermine and weaken the world's last great bulwark of democracy. Our democracy was ordained to insure the welfare of our people. The time is rapidly approaching when as a nation we must choose between the welfare of the great masses of Americans and a few interlopers who hide behind the Bill of Rights while they undermine our Nation. If any effort is made to hamper these subverters, their defenders immediately proclaim that their liberties are being trampled upon, that America has adopted the methods of the OGPU or the GESTAPO.

I submit that these persons, and not ourselves, are the ones who know best what the OGPU is and how the GESTAPO operates because they espouse the causes which have brought these agencies into existence. They seek to carry on, in our free America, the very OGPU and GESTAPO methods which they decry, by breaking down our resistance, by spreading fear and false rumors, by attempting to weaken our means of national defense.

Let me give you an example:

In a certain large factory, engaged in the production of defense materials, every possible effort is being made by a Communist-controlled labor group to foment a strike. In that factory are many, many loyal, honest American men, devoted to this country, willing to work for it, to die for it, if necessary. But their voices have been smothered by the control of men working for the cause of Lenin and Browder, the kind of men who hate Americans and American ways and who would supplant them with a tyrannical reign of terror.

As an example to which the inane avenues of protection have been carried, I recently received a letter from a minister of the Gospel who protested against a Special Agent of the FBI carrying out his duty of telling Chiefs of Police to make reports on the subversive activities of Communists and members of the German-American Bund.

The Chief Executive of the United States foresaw last year the dangers which would confront us as a result of the war in Europe. He immediately gave orders to coordinate on a nation-wide basis the fight against espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities by designating the FBI to act as a clearing house to handle these matters, with the aid of all law enforcement men of America.

Acting under the instructions of the President and Attorney General Jackson, the FBI has quietly set in motion its machinery of coordination of State, county, and local law enforcing officers to enlist their cooperation and aid in this important work. As a result, I am pleased to report that today all law enforcement presents a united front against so-called "Fifth Column" activity in every State, county and municipality throughout our land. There is more unity today among the forces charged with the responsibility of maintaining our internal security than ever before. This is a happy contrast with the confusion that existed in the

first World War when over a score of Federal agencies were investigating spies and saboteurs, with a resultant lack of coordination and cooperation with the various State and municipal groups.

In other words, we of law enforcement, with the aid of a patriotic citizenry, are fighting a common enemy upon a national basis. We should fight him in exactly the same manner that we fought and conquered the kidnaper and his destructive forces. Defense against "Fifth Columnists" cannot be handled by posses or by citizen-groups operating as vigilantes. It is the task of constituted law enforcement, and it is not a matter which can be taken into the hands of private citizens, although we must have all the help citizens can give us. There is a great deal of difference between private assistance and private action. One is of great aid to us, the other of tremendous hindrance.

Law enforcement in the United States is better prepared today than ever before to meet any challenges to our democratic standards. There will be no blackout of justice in this country. Already we have seen among us vile domestic forces that are un-American. But they can hope to accomplish little, so long as law enforcement agencies are on the job and are given the support that is typically American.

The fact must not be overlooked that meeting the spy, the saboteur and the subverter is a problem that must be handled on a nationwide basis. An isolated incident in the middle west may be of little significance, but when fitted into a national pattern of similar incidents, it may lead to an important revelation of subversive activity. It is for this reason that the President requested all of our citizens and law enforcing agencies to report directly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation any complaints or information dealing with espionage, sabotage or subversive activities. In such matters, time is of the essence. It is unfortunate that in a few States efforts have been made by individuals not fully acquainted with the far-flung ramifications of this problem to interject superstructures of agencies between local law enforcement and the FBI to sift what might be vital information, thus delaying its immediate reference to the FBI. This cannot be, if our internal security is to be best served. This is no time for red tape or amateur handling of such vital matters. There must be a direct and free flow of contact between the local law enforcement agencies and the FBI. The job of meeting the spy or saboteur is one for experienced men of law enforcement.

We appreciate everything which the well-meaning citizen may do for us. He can be of tremendous aid in the field of observation, but not of activity. Sooner or later, the spy, the saboteur, the dynamiter or the subverter will be exposed and observed by the honest American citizen. It is then that the alert American, alive to the evils of the foe who has shown his hand, will decide whether to report his unusual or seemingly subversive actions.

To this challenge, there is only one answer. In justice to himself, to his country, and to the person under suspicion, the citizen

should report anything which seems to him to be out of the ordinary, and once having reported it, clear his mind and his conscience of the matter. It is then the task of experienced men of training and good judgment to function - protecting the innocent and identifying the guilty.

Much has been accomplished in recent months, but the task has only begun. The FBI, for instance, at the request of the War and Navy Departments, inaugurated many months ago a program of surveying protective facilities of manufacturing plants engaged in the production of defense materials. There are thousands of factories in America which we will need in time of war. Already Communists have sought to impede such a program. They do not want American industry protected. The FBI has been accused by these wilful obstructionists as being anti-labor, in an effort to stir up dissention and unrest. Everybody knows this is a malicious falsehood and nobody knows it better than the Communists and propaganda-purveyors themselves.

In making plant surveys, we are concerned only with our Nation's safety. Airplane plants, munition works and other vital industries must be made impervious to attack. Here and now, I want to give my thanks and appreciation, as well as that of every other patriotic law enforcement officer in America, to the far-sighted and wholly-American labor leaders, who, knowing the truth and sincerity of our efforts, have stood shoulder to shoulder with us against the vile attacks of forces which have attempted to undermine our efforts.

So far, we have been able to avoid much of the violence which characterized the early days of the World War. However, this does not mean that any of us can relax our vigilance for a single instant. The skilled saboteur carries out his acts with cunning and cleverness. Schools actually exist for these despicable subverters, wherein they may be taught the most terrible means of creating destruction. Incendiary bombs have been devised, no larger than a cigar, which will create disaster. Plans to place chemicals in boilers, with the idea of creating wholesale destruction, have been discovered.

The immediate task is to marshal and coordinate every protective facility. Industries once open to visitors, with little attention given to the background of key employees, should now scrutinize all comers and entrust secrets of production only to persons whose Americanism is thoroughly established. Gullibility must cease. These are times when too much trustful innocence may be repaid by a stab in the back. Remember that the craven propaganda-purveyors of "ism" forces are not concerned with the future of America but with the power, the secretiveness, the aggressive greed of their unholy foreign Communist cause. And their advice should be taken exactly for what it is worth, self-serving hokum designed for any sucker foolish enough to believe it!

For such statements I shall be charged as standing for the abrogation of civil rights. Such despicable lies are self-evident. I hold that for every right there is a duty. I insist that no one can claim

civil rights and at the same time work for the overthrow of the civil liberties which we all cherish. The subverter is not content merely to discard freedom of thought. He wants to kill freedom in any form that exists. He sneakily seeks the thralldom of our America. This means that we must not relax in our vigilance.

Every city, for instance, should survey its utilities to insure a maximum of protection. Think for a moment of the chaos that would ensue if a city's water power were shut off, even for a day. The demoralization of cities by means of water famine has already been used by totalitarian saboteurs.

In this period of national emergency, the strength of law enforcement is as important as the strength of our Army and Navy. Yet to the discredit of the civic spirit in many communities, local police departments are sorely under-manned and ill-equipped. Should war come, uprisings and domestic violence can do more to undermine public morale than squadrons of screaming dive bombers. This will be one of the techniques used, should America be attacked. In such times, a community must depend upon its law-enforcing agencies to maintain order. Where law enforcement is weak, it should be strengthened without delay and above all it should not be hampered by impractical theorists.

Five years ago last month, in order to lift the standards of professional law enforcement, the FBI National Police Academy was created. One of the things we had in mind at that time was the need of a mobile force of highly-trained men throughout America in case of great emergency. Because of this Academy and the training which its graduates have been able to impart to others, I am proud to say that America can today depend upon the greatest body of specially-trained law enforcement officials in her entire history - thousands and thousands of them, who know exactly what to do in emergency and when and how to do it. Thus we are exerting every effort in closing up the holes through which the serpent of infiltration has penetrated.

Remember always that the spy, the saboteur or the destroyer carries no badge. He hides behind a hundred fronts. He pretends innocence. He likes to rub elbows with patriotic men because he thus can seek to break down morale, to preach unpreparedness, and undermine honesty. It is his job to sap the national strength by untruth, by confusion, by fomenting unrest in the community, the school, the factory, and the mill.

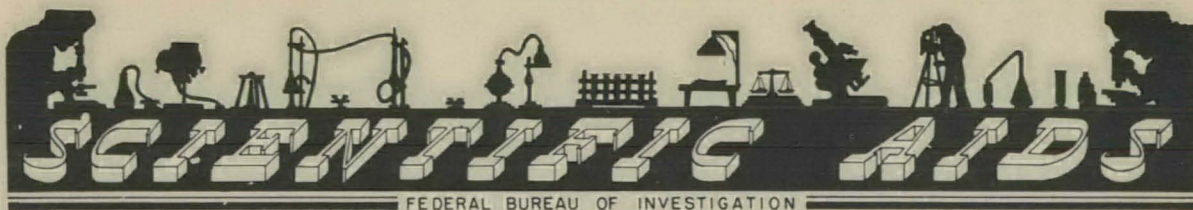
Little has been published of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in carrying out its responsibility of coordinating the handling of matters dealing with espionage, sabotage, and subversion. That very fact has aided us materially in our work. The enemy does not know our actions and cannot anticipate a time when he might plan his devious task with a minimum chance of detection. The effectiveness of our activities would be hindered unless our work were conducted with the utmost secrecy. There will be honor and glory for all in the meeting of

this challenge and the public will be fully advised of all the facts in every matter when it is ready for presentation in a court of justice. There should be no trials in the newspaper columns or persecutions by word of mouth in such a vital situation.

I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to the loyal Governors, Mayors, State and county officers, law enforcement officials and patriotic citizens for the unselfish, eager cooperation which they have given to the FBI in its efforts to combat the inner enemies of this Nation. We have depended upon you in the past; we shall depend upon you more and more in the future, feeling sure that you understand our problems and the necessities of our many common tasks.

Unfortunately, the spy is not a person who can be arrested and prosecuted like a gangster. That would only allow his comrades to outwit our further efforts. So we must combat him in ways and means which have been evolved from long experience, trusting always to the confidence, the support, and the assistance of you who form our main bulwarks, our listening and observation posts, without which we could not succeed.

May we as Americans live up to our sacred trust by protecting our Flag and all that it symbolizes. This is the first order of the day for every patriotic citizen. Until our land becomes impregnable, there must be no cessation of coordinated nation-wide effort in that direction. Let us press on as of one purpose to the high calling - preserving the traditions and ideals of the established Americanism whose militant spirit is our proudest heritage and surest hope for the future.



METHODS OF SUBSTANTIATING FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION EXAMINATIONS

Since the turn of the century, the numerous fields of science have been applied to law enforcement work in a variety of ways. In many instances the results obtained by skilled and qualified scientists, in applying their skill to problems arising in crime detection, have proved spectacular and astounding.

Many unscrupulous individuals as well as some well meaning but incompetent persons have taken full advantage of the more extraordinary aspects of scientific crime detection either for the monetary gain or personal edification in an effort to establish themselves as experts in a particular field. Such individuals have presented themselves on the witness stands of our various and sundry courts as experts. Their errors in styling themselves as experts in special fields have been proven where directly opposite testimony has been given at the same trial of a particular case by two other so-called "experts."

Some pseudo experts exist today, attempting to draw fees for examinations of evidence made by them, and for the giving of testimony concerning such examinations, even though they well know their inadequate training and equipment would bar them from qualifying as an expert if the truth were known to the public.

Through the efforts of competent and conscientious examiners, however, scientific crime detection has progressed rapidly. It now occupies a high plane in law enforcement work and has become a vital force to be reckoned with by each criminal committing a crime. The accomplishments of able scientists in proving to the satisfaction of the jury, the judge and the public the guilt or innocence of a suspect has done much to elevate the great law enforcement profession to its enviable position today.

Testimony regarding bullet identification given by a self-styled "expert," who has available nothing more than a hand reading glass, a yard stick and a meager educational background consisting of a superficial knowledge of firearms in general, can no longer be accepted as being of value in our modern day courts.

It is true that some of the general rifling characteristics, meaning, of course, the marks indicating the number of lands and grooves and the direction of twist, tending to show the type of weapon, may be seen

with the naked eye or nothing more than a reading glass, but testimony based on such observations would, of course, be worthless. Even though it is at times possible to definitely eliminate, in this manner, the possibility of two bullets having been fired from the same gun, testimony based upon and conclusions reached through the use of such inadequate equipment is looked upon skeptically and rightfully so.

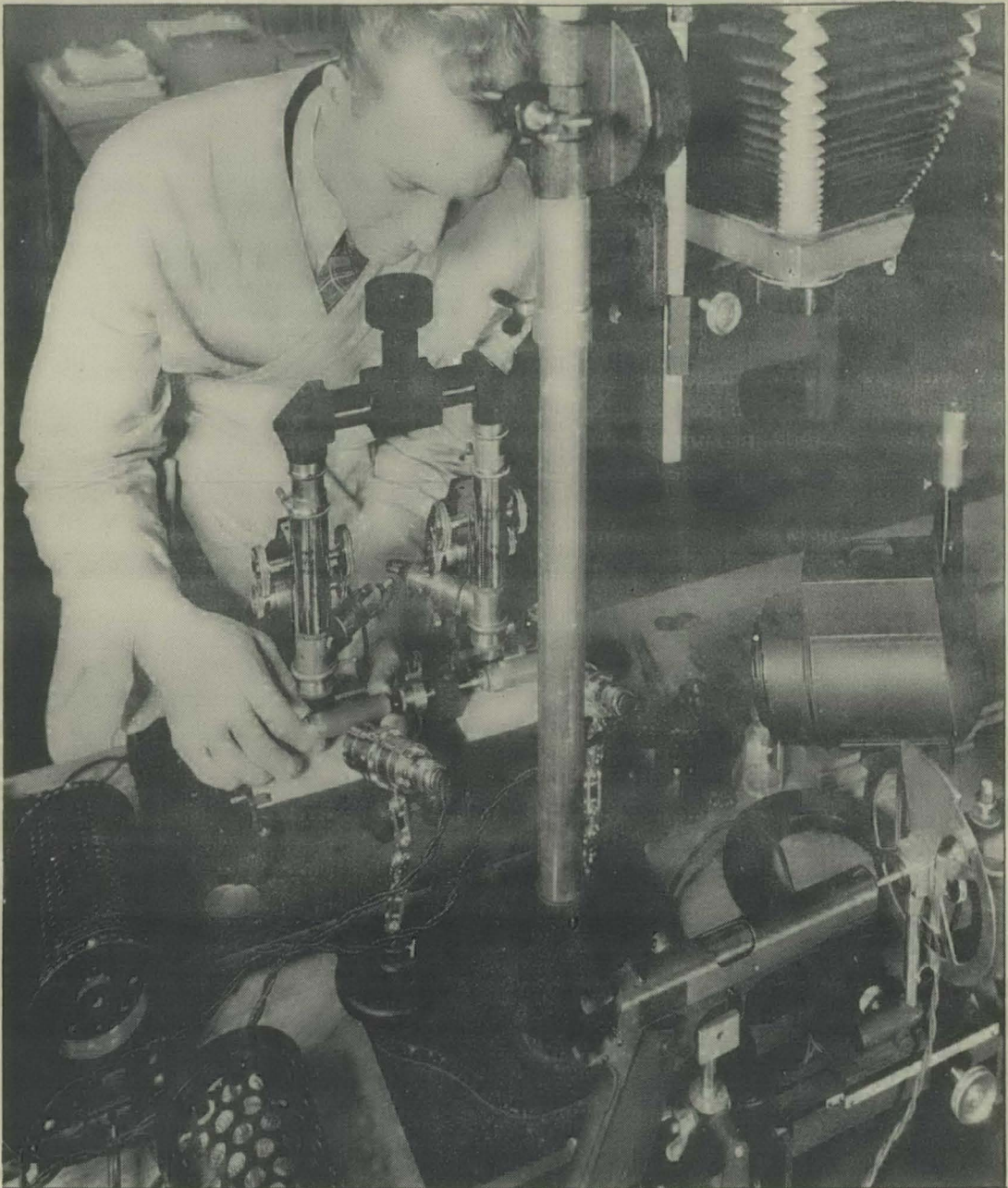


Figure 1

Technical Expert Making an Examination of Shotgun Shells under the Comparison Microscope at the Crime Detection Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Photograph Shows Clearly Some of the Various Instruments so Vitally Necessary to the Modern Firearms Examiner.

In Firearms Identification, as in other fields of scientific endeavor, some means of demonstrating the results of an examination are naturally sought for use either as a physical proof of conclusions reached or to assist in explanations in court. A primary consideration then would be the type of comparison most desirable, and although comparisons by juxtaposition are almost universally used, superimposition can be employed. The superimposing of handwriting and of fingerprints, where well defined lines are in extreme contrast to a uniform field, provides fine mediums for demonstration which is not true in the case of bullet comparisons, where varying depth and character of marking as well as a non-uniform field do not permit the degree of contrast desirable for this type of illustration.

The practice of transporting microscopes and other laboratory equipment into the courtroom in order to substantiate an identification has for some time been the subject of argument both pro and con. The principal advantage lies in permitting the jurymen to see how the examination was made, but this procedure is at best questionable for several reasons. It is evident in some cases that an uninitiated person in an attempt to use this scientific equipment is confused rather than helped by such a demonstration due to his inability to properly focus or adjust the instruments or to comprehend what he sees if adjustment can be made for him. Aside from this element it is believed that many times such equipment, though it may not be so intended by the witness, is used in a spirit of showmanship. Displays of this kind, which may be disastrous, are not needed by true experts and are, in fact, shunned by competent examiners. Relying on this method of demonstration, of course, leaves unfulfilled the desire for a permanent record, other than the examined specimens themselves.

Many methods and devices have been used to reproduce the markings on ammunition specimens and to permit comparisons between specimens. Some of the methods and instruments discussed have enjoyed no general use but have been purely experimental products of research.

Lead foil has been used as a medium for reproducing the markings left on a bullet. The evidence and test bullets are rolled with pressure on a thin strip of very soft lead thereby producing a negative impression of the entire surface of the bullet. The lead strips may then be photographed. The enlarged photographs can then be cut and an effort made to match the corresponding surfaces of the evidence and test bullets. (See Figure 2, Page 12)

Although this method of producing pictures for illustration in court is a step in the right direction, it is not as effective as the comparison made optically through the use of such an instrument as the comparison microscope. In order to accurately reproduce markings on a bullet by rolling it on a foil strip, it is apparent that perfect rolling contact must be had. Should the evidence bullet be deformed as is usually the case, it is readily understood that the difficulty involved in producing an accurate reproduction of the markings on the bullet is greatly increased, and on some occasions practically impossible. Even though a bullet be perfectly cylindrical and deformed in no way, the mechanical operations

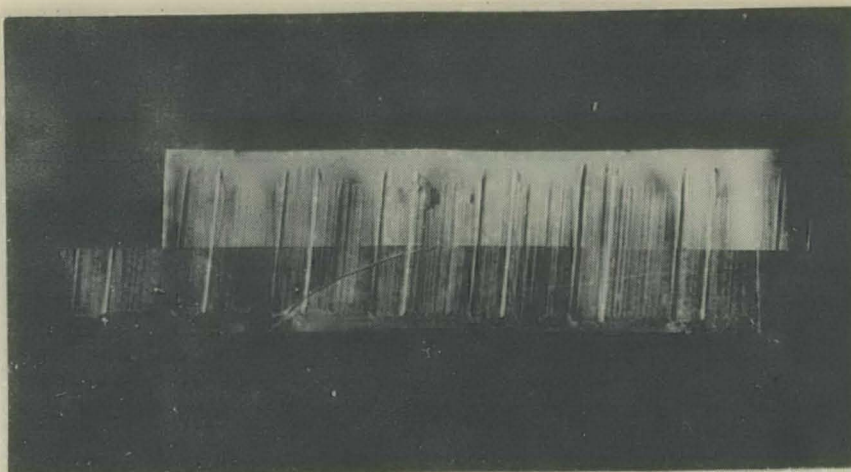


Figure 2

Comparison of the Circumference of Two Bullets Which
Were Rolled Out on Lead Foil.

involved, in accurately rolling the bullet throughout its circumference, present many possibilities for error. It is further believed that the detailed characteristics appearing at the junction of the land and groove impressions would not be exactly duplicated in the foil due to the difference in depth of the markings produced by the land and groove. In order to make comparisons each foil sheet must necessarily be photographed with the same degree of magnification and the photographic prints accurately cut and assembled in order to align the matching characteristic markings on both the evidence and test bullets.

In addition to lead foil and tin foil as media for reproducing the markings on a bullet, there have been used such substances as dentist's molding composition, which is an agar base material similar to moulage, plasticine or modeling clay, and smoked paper. These substances have been used in a manner somewhat similar to the foil method and the same objectionable features persist amplified to some extent by a greater difficulty in handling the reproducing material.

A parallel method involves the use of a plastic such as cellulose acetate¹ and inasmuch as the material is preferably colored, the cellulose base fingernail polish is applicable. The plastic in the liquid form is applied to a thin strip of transparent film and tightly wrapped around the circumference of a bullet or may be applied with pressure to the base of a cartridge case. After sufficient time to permit hardening, the strip may be peeled from the specimen and will be found to represent the markings on the specimen by a varying thickness. The strip may be

¹ "A New Method for the Examination of Markings on Bullets, Shell Cases and Breech Faces," by Allen Richard Moritz, M.A. and M.D., from the London Police Journal, July to September, 1938.

photographed by transmitted light because of its transparency and where colored plastic has been used greater contrast may be obtained by the use of filters. From this point a procedure similar to the handling of foil strip photographs may be followed. Photographs of acetate strips from similar specimens are cut and assembled to show a comparison. Mechanical difficulties in preparing reproductions are obviously increased by deformity of the specimens to be examined.

Attempts have been made to identify evidence bullets with sulphur, wax, or lead casts made of the suspected weapon. The material used is poured in the molten state into the barrel and allowed to harden. A desirable property, therefore, would be to have the substance contract slightly upon cooling to permit removal without deformation. In using casts of a barrel it is possible to determine the general characteristics. However, such a method is inadequate in comparing the accidental characteristics upon which identifications are based. It must be remembered that the striations appearing on an evidence bullet may have been caused by points appearing anywhere along the entire length of the barrel and the cast of the barrel would show these characteristics as points rather than striations, which markings are not always comparable to those found on the bullet.

Instruments have been devised which permit observing and photographing the interior of the barrel of a weapon. It has been suggested that such photographs should be useful in identifying a bullet fired from a gun whose barrel has been photographed. This method, however, is not sufficient and is likely to fail for the same reasons as those pointed out in the use of barrel casts.

In the examination of jacketed bullets, there has been proposed a method of examining the entire surface of the jacket by cutting off the nose of the bullet, melting the lead interior and cutting the jacket longitudinally. The metal ring comprising the jacket of the bullet is then rolled out into one plane in a manner permitting the entire circumference of the bullet to be examined. It is quite evident that this means of preparing the evidence for examination not only disturbs or distorts the finer markings thereon but mutilates the evidence and is therefore undesirable. Such a method is, of course, limited to jacketed bullets and would not apply to lead bullets.

A camera, sometimes referred to as the pantoscopic camera, has been devised which will photograph in one plane the entire surface of a cylindrical object. This is accomplished by rotating the cylindrical object in front of the lens of the camera and moving the film in a manner similar to a panoramic camera, synchronized, of course, with the rotary motion of the cylindrical object to be photographed. In order to accurately produce on one plane the entire surface of a cylindrical object, it is apparent that the object must be in perfect axial alignment with the spindle on which it is located. Focus and magnification are both affected by misalignment. Perfect axial alignment is obviously difficult but if the focal length of the lens is not too small, sufficient depth of focus

can be obtained to maintain a sharp image even though the specimen is not exactly centered. This does not, however, obviate the principal objection of varying magnification which would make it extremely improbable that a bullet photographed in this manner could be replaced on the spindle accurately enough to permit exact duplication of the first photograph. This condition is further complicated by the use of different bullets particularly when one, an evidence specimen, is misshapen. Photographs of two bullets produced by this method are cut laterally and placed in juxtaposition. This is preferably done with the photographs of the entire circumference intact but reducing to sections may be necessary because of serious misalignment. The obvious advantage intended is to permit showing in one photograph a comparison of the entire circumference of both specimens which would require a number of pictures by most other photographic methods.

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted research and experiments in the use of a conical mirror designed to record the entire circumference of a bullet in one photograph. These experiments were conducted primarily in an effort to determine the value of this method for recording the surfaces of bullets photographically for filing purposes. The mirror is constructed with an inverted inside conical reflecting surface so that a bullet placed with its base closest to the point of the cone will have its circumference reflected upward to be photographed in one plane. (See Figure 3, below)

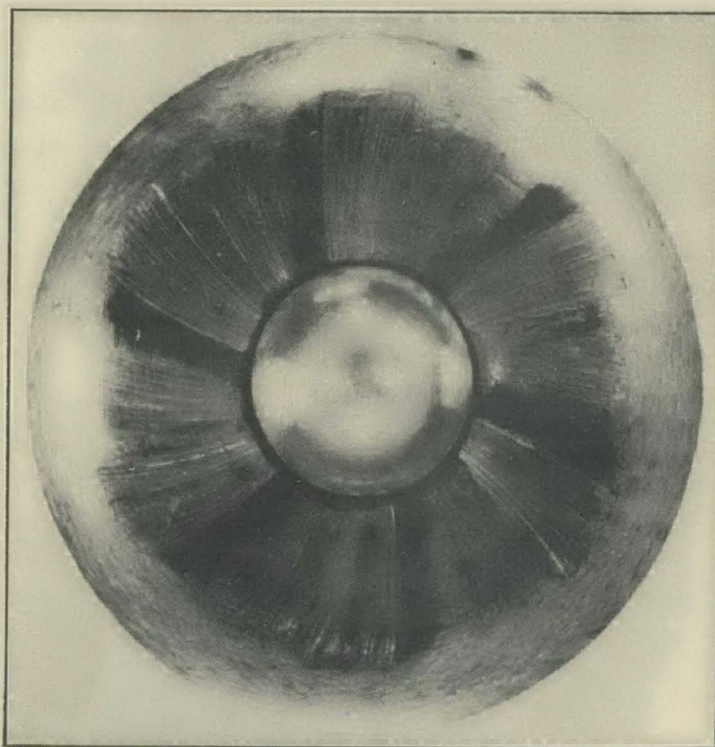


Figure 3

Surface of a .45 Caliber Bullet Photographed in
One Plane by Use of the Conical Mirror.

Aside from the technical difficulties involved in the manufacture of a perfect cone with a mirrored surface this device is criticized from the same point of view as that used in discussing the pantoscopic camera. With a perfectly cylindrical bullet, difficulty is experienced in perfectly centering the specimen in the cone and for this reason exact duplication of the photograph even with the same bullet is hardly possible. The drawbacks of this method are obviously exaggerated in photographing evidence bullets due to the deformity of the specimens. Juxtaposition comparisons necessarily involve circular sections of the photographs.

A method more often used in the past than by present-day examiners makes use of photomicrographs of test and evidence bullets taken independently. Portions showing respective areas are cut from one of the two photographic prints and one placed above the other in an effort to show that the markings present on both coincide. When accurately done, the result is a composite bullet showing part of both evidence and test specimens and is adequate for illustrative purposes. This method requires less equipment than other methods producing the same result with greater accuracy, which methods will be subsequently discussed. With independent photographs it can be seen that the very necessary condition of having both bullets photographed in identically the same position and with the same lighting is not easy.

Photographs independently taken of the individual specimens, though of little value alone, are almost invariably useful in addition to comparison photomicrographs for they are helpful in explaining the more highly magnified pictures.

Cartridge cases are often photographed separately because frequently the striations appearing on the breech face impressions are not parallel. Since these striations are often at random angles juxtaposition along a straight line can show only a small number of coincidences.² A type of overlaying is used here and a portion of most any shape may be cut from one photograph and placed over the corresponding area of the photograph of the other specimen which picture is necessarily taken under as nearly as possible identical conditions as the first photograph. (See Figure 4, Page 16) Though effective demonstrations can be made in this way such demonstrations are open to the criticism that there has been a mechanical altering of the pictures.

From this same method photographs of the two specimens to be compared in their entirety have been made on transparent or translucent film and such transparencies have been used to demonstrate that bullets or cartridge cases were fired from the same weapon. Superimposition rather than juxtaposition is used and this is of little value in bullet identification, since it is sometimes not only confusing but may be grossly misleading. At times, however, transparencies may successfully be used

²"Textbook of Firearms Investigation, Identification and Evidence," by J. S. Hatcher. "The Identification of Firearms and Forensic Ballistics," by Gerald Burrard.

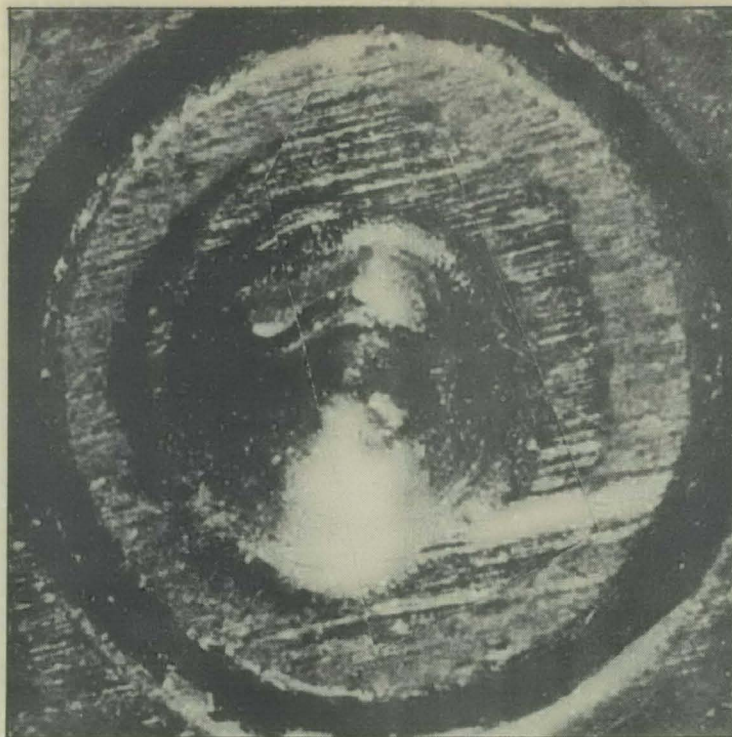


Figure 4

**Cartridge Case Comparison of Breech Face Markings
Effected by Overlaying A Portion of One Photograph
over Another Photograph.**

in displaying the identification of cartridge cases, where the characteristics to be compared are points at random, such as pits and raised areas occasionally found in firing pin impressions, rather than a series of parallel striations. Here again accuracy in photographing both specimens under identical conditions is paramount.

The comparison camera developed a number of years ago is used by some experts instead of the comparison microscope with a camera attachment. This instrument is essentially two cameras separated by a thin partition so that images from both are adjacent on the same film or ground glass. (See Figure 5, Page 17) Two lenses are used and a stage is provided for each on which specimens for comparison may be mounted and manipulated. By means of a series of universal joints and connecting rods, positions of the ammunition specimens may be controlled from a position behind the ground glass of the camera below. Pictures produced in the use of the comparison camera are similar in all respects to and just as effective in demonstrating comparisons as pictures taken through the comparison microscope. One photographic advantage lies in the fact that a greater field or area can be obtained with the comparison camera than with some comparison microscopes. Due to the restricted field of some comparison microscopes it is difficult to photograph an entire composite of all

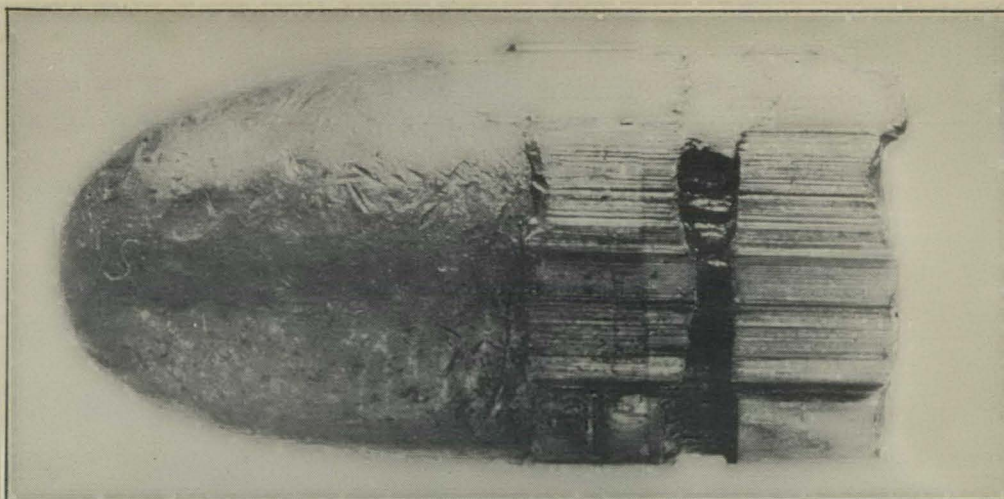


Figure 5

Bullet Comparison Made on a Comparison Camera.

sizes of bullets. Most users of this instrument do not contend that it supplants the comparison microscope because of the obvious difficulty of conducting examinations on a ground glass. It is likely that in some cases an adequate examination through the comparison camera alone would be almost impossible whereas in using the comparison microscope permitting direct observation a greater degree of accuracy in making comparisons may be reached. In the event that the matching characteristics leading to an identification between evidence and test bullets are distributed over a relatively large area in which a long focal length lens must be utilized on the comparison microscope, the comparison camera may be used to an advantage.

The most widely used instrument for visual and photographic comparisons of ammunition specimens is the comparison microscope. This instrument is composed of two compound microscopes connected to a single eyepiece by means of a series of prisms and lenses. Objects placed on the two stages of the comparison microscope are optically cut in half in such a manner that the forward part of the object on the left stage may be readily compared with the rear portion of the object on the right stage to form a composite image from portions of the two objects. (See Figures 6 and 7, Page 18) Two objects are brought into focus through one eyepiece having a circular field which is divided in the center with a fine line separating the images from the two stages. The stages of the microscope are mechanical to permit manipulation and provided with spindles for rotation of the specimens. Deformity of one portion of an evidence bullet does not affect the examination or reproduction of an area which may be undamaged and this is a distinct advantage over some methods previously discussed. If an area on the evidence bullet is matched with the corresponding area on the test bullet, it is possible to photograph that which is actually seen through the eyepiece. This is accomplished by means of a camera swung directly

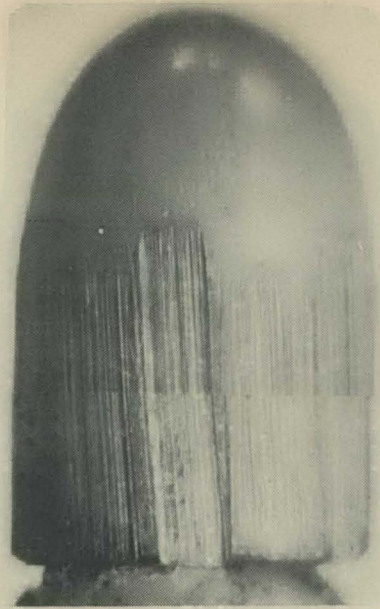


Figure 6

Photomicrographic Comparison Made on Comparison Microscope.
Low Magnification.

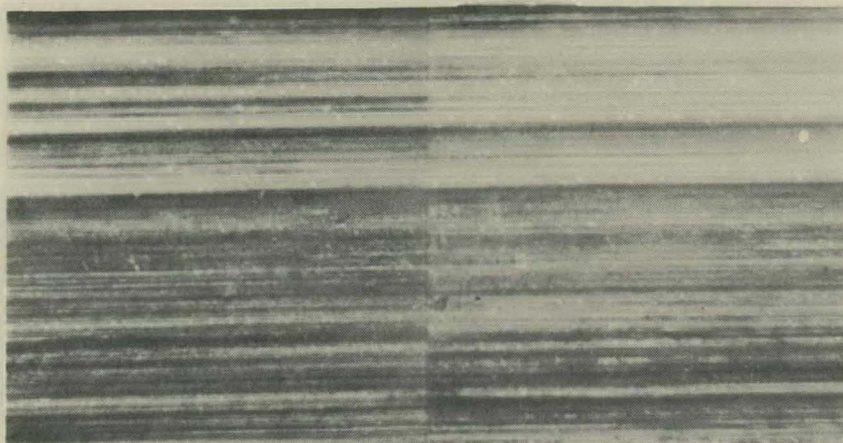


Figure 7

Photomicrograph Taken Through the Comparison Microscope.
Small Area Highly Magnified.

over the eyepiece of the comparison microscope, and without changing the relative positions of either the test or evidence bullet. An enlarged reproduction of the comparison made visually by the examiner is produced on a photographic plate. In using lenses of high magnifying power it is only possible to have a small area in focus at one time. Should a picture of more than one particular area of the bullet be desired, it is a simple matter to rotate the two bullets to the desired part or area and reset the camera.

As previously pointed out some comparison microscopes have a restricted field of view so that it is not possible to show composites of entire bullets of all sizes. However, other instruments of this type employ longer focal length objective lenses giving as large a field as may be desired. This is particularly advantageous in the related field of tool mark examinations where evidence, greater in size than bullets, is to be examined and photographed.

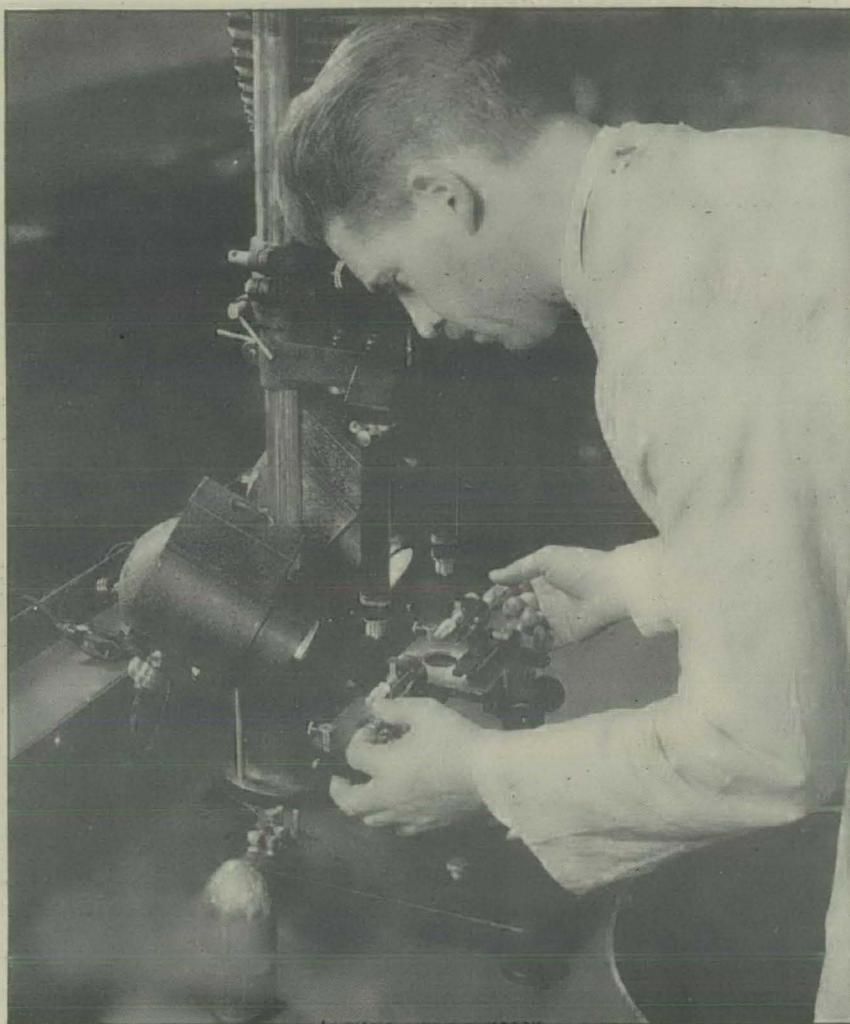


Figure 8

Comparing a Suspect Bullet with a Test Bullet through the Comparison Microscope at the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In the Technical Laboratory stereophotography has been used experimentally in illustrating firearms identification examinations. Single objects may be photographed with a laboratory camera by mechanical adjustments or stereocameras are commercially available for this purpose. No instruments are commercially manufactured for the purpose of visual third dimension comparisons. As part of the experiments, stereophotomicrographic comparisons have been made, though the injection of the third dimension made such photographs difficult to accurately produce. These photographs as well as those of single specimens are appealing because of their realism, although special viewers are necessary in examining the pictures. Through the use of speed photography, it is possible to photograph bullets in flight. This involves the use of highly specialized equipment and has no application insofar as comparisons of ammunition are concerned. This procedure does hold promise for other phases of firearms examinations as in true ballistics in showing such actions as gun recoil and shell ejection.

Another question which may be considered here is the amount of enlargement to be used in preparing illustrative photographs. Certainly some variation will be found due to personal preference but it is not difficult to set maximum and minimum limits within which individual desires may rule.

Photographs of a whole single object such as an ammunition specimen would be of little value if they did not show the specimen larger than actual size and enough larger to permit observation of detail not discernible by examination of the specimen itself with the unaided eye. The maximum enlargement in this instance could be governed by the size of the finished picture as it would not be desirable to use photographs large enough to be cumbersome. If minute detail is necessary, photomicrographs of particular portions can be quickly made and are more easily used. Perhaps a fair average of enlargement for the single object photographs would be from five to fifteen times.

The limits within which enlargement of photomicrographs vary are comparatively much farther apart. The lower limit is again fixed by the detail to be shown and enlargement must be sufficient to clearly represent the finest points to be illustrated. The upper limit is here governed by more than one factor. For a given size picture the field is naturally decreased as enlargement increases. Some definition of detail is lost as greater enlargement is used and further, magnification can be so great that the picture does not show at all what it is intended to show. For example, a photograph of a small area of metal surface can show such extreme enlargement that only a few crystal outlines are visible which in no sense convey the appearance of the surface. Photomicrographs used for illustration seldom show enlargement of less than ten times and are, not frequently, of greater than one hundred and fifty times.

FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE

In the early part of 1936 a Fraudulent Check File was established in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The purpose of instituting a file of this type was to bring together into a "National clearing house" all bogus checks so that the work of a gang or an individual could be readily recognized.

At first all fraudulent and fictitious checks passed by check artists involved in the violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute were placed in this file. From such a collection of checks so much valuable information was obtained that the Bureau decided to offer this extensive source of information on professional check flashers to all law enforcement agencies.

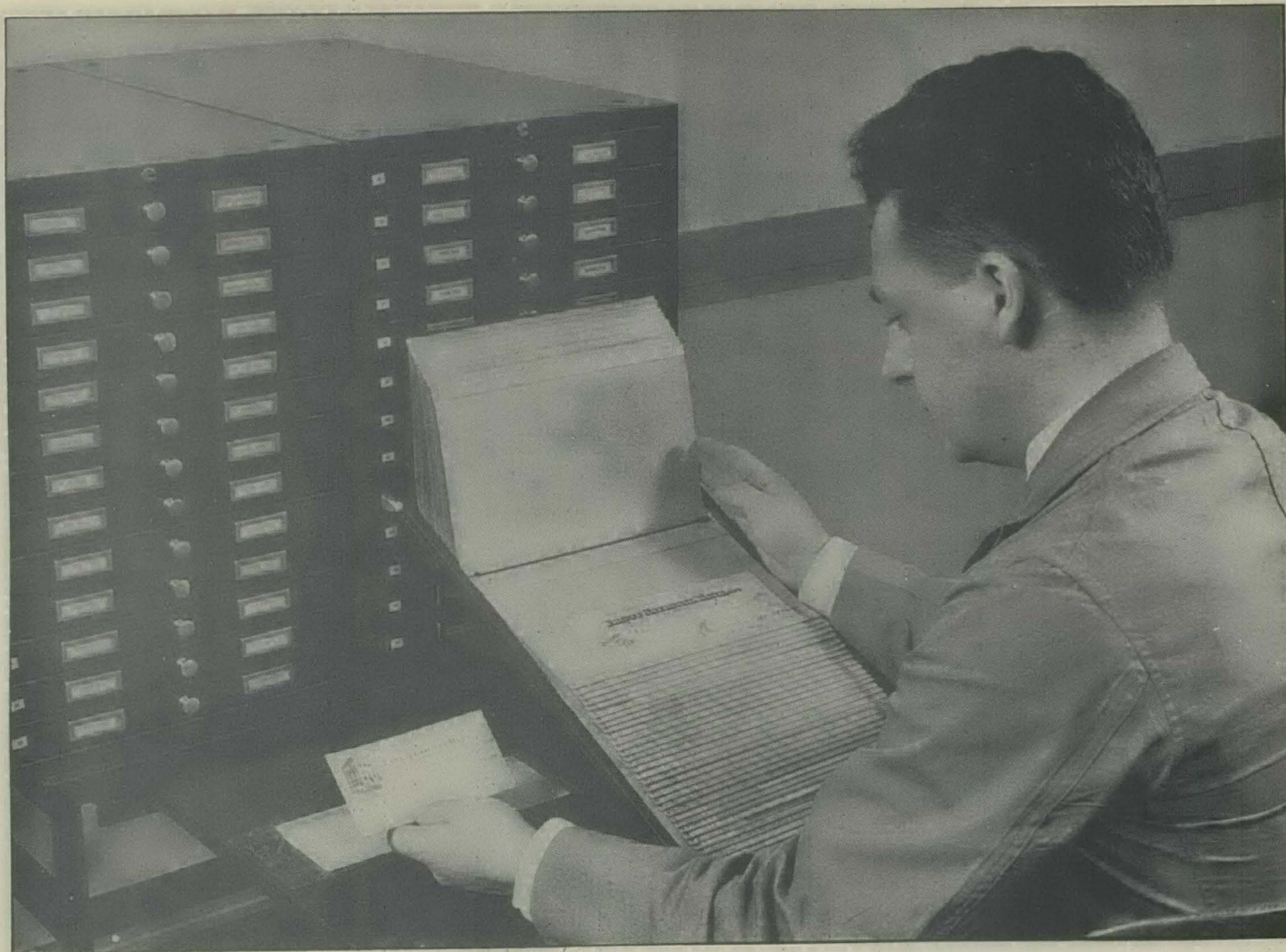
Every check, fraudulent or fictitious, submitted to the Bureau for examination in the Technical Laboratory is searched through this file. In the searching process each check is examined for any similarity or identity as to the general makeup and form. If upon the completion of the search no similar check is found, a copy of the current check is inserted in the file provided there is evidence that it is of a non-local nature or is being passed over a fairly wide area. This limitation was made because checks of a local nature would only tend to overburden the file with information of value to only one police agency, whereas, it is the desire of the Bureau to help through this means as many as possible.

This file has grown and been enlarged so that today it is probably the most comprehensive file of its nature available to all law enforcement agencies. Hundreds of check artists' works are represented therein. A large percentage of these check artists are known. On many of them the Federal Bureau of Investigation has complete criminal records, photographs and physical descriptions.

Even though a check is found to be similar to one passed by an unknown check flasher the information developed from combining or tying together the checks is of material assistance frequently in developing new leads and avenues of investigation toward the location and the apprehension of the subject. Frequently the Bureau has found from identifications made in the Fraudulent Check File with known check artists that information was available to show that the check artists were incarcerated. Such data save considerable time and money for any law enforcement agency.

A further service is offered in the examination of these checks. Whenever possible the make and model of typewriter and check protector used in making out a check are determined through the comparison of the impressions on the check with the extensive known standards of typewriters and check protectors maintained in the Bureau.

When submitting checks to the Bureau for examination it is desired that all of the information available concerning the activities of the check flasher involved be given. His physical description, modus operandi and any other peculiar characteristics are desirable.



Expert Searching the Fraudulent Check File, Technical Laboratory,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RADIO INTERVIEW BETWEEN
HONORABLE CLIFTON A. WOODRUM AND J. EDGAR HOOVER.

In a recent broadcast, Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia interviewed Director J. Edgar Hoover on National Defense matters. Congressman Woodrum is now Acting Chairman of the highly important Appropriations Committee. He has long been a friend of law enforcement and for that reason it is felt that law enforcement officers will be vitally interested in Mr. Woodrum's remarks.

Woodrum:

Every day the citizens of America are becoming more defense conscious. This is indeed a good sign and foretells that America is preparing itself to protect and preserve its traditions and its liberty. The Army and the Navy will meet any foreign invasion, but the civil authorities have just as many responsibilities because they must maintain the internal security of the Nation. This task has been centered around one central agency and it is a pleasure for me to bring to my constituents of Virginia a message from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

For many years Mr. Hoover's G-Men have been engaged in a desperate fight. They have been protecting America from the vicious forces which have no regard for human life or property. Only a few years ago practically every home in the land lived in fear of the heartless kidnaper. We in Congress, recognizing the threat that then existed, authorized and equipped the FBI to act. Now we have an even more vicious foe to conquer. Last summer the President of the United States singled out the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assume the tremendous task of handling espionage, counterespionage, sabotage and neutrality matters. Once again we who were privileged to serve in Congress were happy to enlarge Mr. Hoover's force of G-Men and provide additional equipment for this task.

In connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, let me say that for a number of years this agency has reported annually to the Appropriations Committee of which I am Acting Chairman. I have had occasion to observe its work, to size up the organization and to appraise its effectiveness. Every man in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is highly trained and must pass the most rigid educational, physical and character tests. Added to that then is the leadership of Mr. Hoover. Someone has said that every great institution is but the lengthening shadow of some man. I think that can be truly said of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the lengthened shadow of J. Edgar Hoover, and perhaps due to his sincere and efficient leadership and to his wide and vast experience more than any

other thing may be attributed the splendid record which this organization has made and the high place which it occupies in the affection of the American people.

Now I am going to ask Mr. Hoover whether he thinks the present internal situation is under control.

Hoover: First of all, Congressman Woodrum, I want to express my appreciation for the splendid support you have afforded our every effort. A difficult task has been made easier with the knowledge that the President, Congress, and the American people stand back of us. Never have I seen such splendid examples of real cooperation as exist today. When armed hostilities broke out in Europe last fall, we in America heard the distant rumbling of artillery, the deathly clatter of the machine gun, the drone of the dive bomber, and the detonation of the submarine torpedo echo across the ocean in ominous warning. Then it was that we quietly began to perfect the machinery for coordinating State, county, and local law enforcing agencies to enlist their aid in the important task of protecting our Nation from foes from within.

As a result I am pleased to report that today we of law enforcement, aided by patriotic citizens, are fighting a common enemy on a national basis. We are better prepared than ever before to meet the foes of our democratic standards.

Woodrum: Mr. Hoover, tell us, just how serious do you think the present situation is?

Hoover: I have been asked that question many times, Mr. Woodrum, and I answer it by stating that if there were only one foreign spy operating within our midst it would still be a menace. If he should secure even one official secret and place it in the wrong hands at the wrong time irreparable damage could be done, menacing the safety of thousands of our citizens. America is menaced so long as the Communist way of life can enlist recruits to espouse the cause of a bloody dictatorship. America is menaced so long as the German-American Bund continues to preach and espouse the cause of Nazism. There can be no real sense of security in this Nation until it has become a land where Americans live by American traditions and truly exemplify the idealism of America.

Woodrum: Mr. Hoover, I know our listeners would appreciate your defining just what you mean when you refer to espionage and sabotage.

Hoover: Espionage, for the purposes of our discussion, is the method whereby foreign powers secure information and knowledge of the defense and preparedness plans of another country.

Espionage goes much further than dealing with military secrets. It reaches out into every phase of commercial and industrial life.

Sabotage is the process of slowing up a Nation's production and destroying its defense machinery. It might take the form of blowing up a munitions dump or firing a wheat field.

Woodrum: Tell me, Mr. Hoover, have we had as many acts of sabotage, and is espionage as widespread today as it was in the first World War?

Hoover: I am happy to report, Congressman, that there have been comparatively few acts of sabotage in comparison with the violence which occurred in a comparable period during the first World War. Yet we have had sabotage.

Woodrum: And I want to interrupt right here, Mr. Hoover, and point out that a lot of our people don't realize that the test of effectiveness in coping with espionage and sabotage cannot be measured by the number of arrests that are made. The real test of successful counterespionage, and that is your task, is locating the spy, ascertaining his contacts, his methods of communication, and then closing off his sources of information.

Mr. Hoover, won't you describe briefly the relationship between espionage and sabotage?

Hoover: The espionage agent is engaged chiefly with the gathering of information, with the purveying of propaganda and the making of contacts. The master spy works behind a hundred fronts. It is difficult to identify him. In time of peace he is engaged chiefly in building up an organization. In time of war he becomes the advance agent of the saboteur. The spy and the saboteur go hand in hand. Where you find one you find the other. Both employ subversion in some form.

Woodrum: I have followed very closely, Mr. Hoover, the various steps which have been taken in expanding the Bureau in recent months to meet the present situation. I think that our audience would be interested in knowing that the Special Agent force of the FBI is being increased with the addition of 650 new men and in recent months the FBI has opened new offices in Honolulu; Alaska; Puerto Rico; and in strategic locations in the United States. At the present time, I understand the FBI has 53 Field Divisions. And, of course, there are many other steps you have taken to meet the present emergency.

Hoover: That is correct, Mr. Woodrum. Early last summer when we began to sense the situation which was developing across the sea, I had the Special Agents in Charge of the various Field

Divisions of the FBI come to Washington for a two-weeks' conference on how we could best meet this situation. While these men were here they were given detailed instructions in all phases of espionage, sabotage, and counterespionage work.

A new curricula was provided for our In-Service Training Schools and today all of our experienced Agents have been specially trained in every phase of work pertaining to the national defense. In addition, as you know, the FBI National Police Academy, with some 500 graduates in every section of the United States, forms a reserve force for the FBI. In your State alone we have seventeen graduates, all of whom are doing an excellent job, and we have been very proud of the progress which they have made.

You will be interested, I am sure, in knowing that we have just completed a series of regional conferences with law enforcement officials in every section of the country. Arrangements have been made whereby local, county and State authorities will be working hand in hand with the FBI. Our forces thus have been greatly augmented and law enforcement now presents a united front against the spy, the saboteur and the subverter, regardless of where or how he may manifest himself.

Woodrum: Mr. Hoover, I would like to be specific and ask you what kind of cooperation you have had from the State of Virginia.

Hoover: I am very happy to state, Congressman, that we have had the finest of cooperation from every law enforcement agency in your State. As you know, the President called upon all law enforcing agencies last September to report matters pertaining to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities and neutrality violations to the FBI. Only recently the Governor of your State issued a statement to all of the law enforcement officers in Virginia, urging them to cooperate with the FBI and I know you are proud of the civic spirit on the part of the people in your State and their desire to help out in the present emergency situation.

Woodrum: I am very glad to hear you say that, but hasn't the present emergency greatly disrupted the FBI and its regular work?

Hoover: We have had a most difficult year. Naturally, the burden of our work has increased tremendously. However, I am happy to report that from the standpoint of accomplishments, the FBI has just completed the most successful year in its history. We handled more cases, more convictions were secured, and during the year, for every \$1.00 that was spent in maintaining the FBI, over \$8.00 was earned for the taxpayers in fines, savings and recoveries of stolen property. In addition, we were

able to offer more assistance to local authorities through the facilities of our fingerprint files, Crime Laboratory, and in the field of police training than ever before.

Woodrum: I am glad to have this report Mr. Hoover, and I want to express my personal appreciation for the sacrifices which I know the members of your organization have made during the past year.

In connection with your national defense program, would you mind telling us what the FBI is doing to protect vital industries?

Hoover: Several months ago at the request of the War and Navy Departments, we inaugurated a program of surveying protective facilities of manufacturing industries engaged in the production of defense materials. There are thousands of factories in America which we will need in time of war, and highly trained Special Agents visit the factories designated by the Army and the Navy and, after making a careful survey, make recommendations as to how the plant could be more adequately protected from sabotage and espionage. More and more it will become exceedingly difficult for saboteurs to do their dirty work in wrecking America's machinery of defense.

Woodrum: I wish, Mr. Hoover, that you would tell our listeners in Virginia what they should do in the event they receive information which they believe pertains to the maintenance of our internal security.

Hoover: First, they should immediately communicate with the Richmond, Virginia, Office of the FBI which is located in the Richmond Trust Building. The telephone number is 3-0169. Then after reporting this information, they should be guided by the advice of the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI. Under no consideration should citizens conduct private investigations.

Woodrum: I am glad to hear you say that, Mr. Hoover, because I have felt that we must exercise every precaution to safeguard against any unauthorized witch hunts. I think that this is a job for constituted authorities and the trained investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This is no time for vigilantes and I would like to urge upon my friends in Virginia that they follow Mr. Hoover's advice.

In conclusion, Mr. Hoover, I would like to say that you have the support of every decent citizen in the country.

Hoover: Thank you, Mr. Woodrum.



ALCOHOL AND INTOXICATION *

According to Heise and Halporn ** : "When Noah embarked on his epoch-making endurance trip, a little yeast cell thumbed for a ride and was taken along. He had no mate to solace him, and so anon he fell in with the grapes; whereat began a budding friendship. Noting the commotion in the grape cask, Father Noah made oft repeated investigations thereof, whereupon, as far as he was concerned, the ark never ran better and the stalls never smelled sweeter.

"Years later our fathers were still investigating the inside of a barrel and sallied forth of an evening, in a buckboard, again without penalties, for should the driver's senses be befuddled there was always plenty of horse sense to bring him home."

The inside of the same kind of barrel that dates back to Noah, Lot, and Ahasuerus is still being investigated by a large number of the more than 44,200,000 drivers of automobiles and trucks in the United States.

The subject of alcohol and its effects on the human body has assumed unusual interest, and the difficulties incident to the enforcement of the laws arising out of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution have thrown upon the medico-legal profession and law enforcement agencies

*Reference may be made to the following articles published in previous issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on this subject:

"Blood Tests for Alcohol Determination" - Volume 4, Number 12; Volume 5, Number 1 and Number 4.

"Determination of Alcohol Intoxication During Life by Spinal Fluid Analysis" - Volume 5, Number 5.

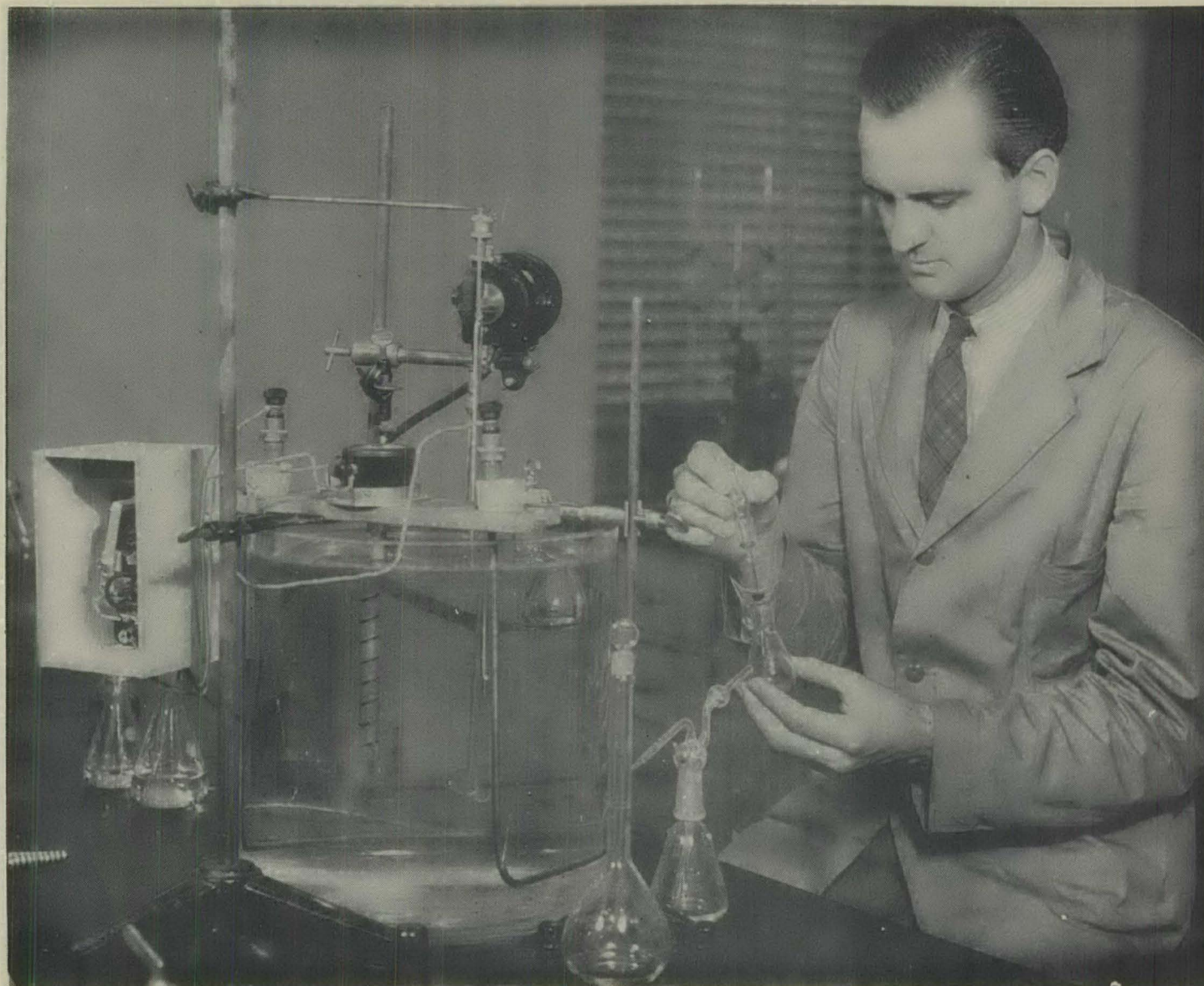
"A Simple Method for Determination of Ethyl Alcohol in Blood" - Volume 7, Number 1.

"Methods for Determining Intoxication" - Volume 7, Number 4.

"Medico-Legal Aspects of the Blood Test to Determine Intoxication" - Volume 8, Number 6.

"Maine and Indiana Pass Statutes Affecting 'Alcohol Drivers'" - Volume 9, Number 8.

**All numbers of this type shown throughout the article refer to the Bibliography contained on Page 35 of this issue.



Chemist Making Actual Determination of Alcohol in the Blood in the
FBI Technical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

more problems and responsibilities in connection with the diagnosis of acute alcoholic intoxication and the determination of the degree of inebriation and its relationship to subsequent acts of the individual.

In recent years the public has been so overwhelmed with political, business and war propaganda that far too little attention has been given to the results of scientific investigations and their applications. In fact the attention that has been given to this subject of alcohol provokes reactions similar to those accompanying discussions of religion and politics.

Holcomb ⁸ has shown that alcohol is an important factor in traffic accidents. Tests were made by an analysis of the breath of 1,750 drivers chosen at random in the legally dry community of Evanston, Illinois. A comparison was made between these results and those obtained from alcoholic tests of the urine of 270 drivers who entered Evanston hospitals for treatment after being involved in personal accidents.

If alcohol did not play an important role in traffic accidents, the above comparison would have revealed the percentage of drivers who had been drinking in these two groups, to be approximately the same. However, that was not the case. The survey showed that 47 per cent of the drivers in the personal accident class had alcohol in their urine and only 12 per cent of the drivers selected at random had alcohol on their breath.

In their 1938 report, the Committee on Tests for Intoxication, National Safety Council, estimated that if the chance of having an accident when no alcohol has been consumed is represented by the number one, then the chance of having an accident is 55 times greater when the average person has a concentration of alcohol in his blood of 0.15 per cent or more.

Many investigators, including Nicloux and Norwicks ¹⁰, Heise ⁷, Widmark ¹⁴, ¹⁵, Southgate and Carter ¹³, Bogen ¹, McNally and Embree ⁹, Harger, Lamb and Hulpieu ⁶, Selesnick ¹², and many others, have shown that a chemical test for alcohol furnishes the only constant finding in all cases of alcoholic intoxication and the examiner can state with assurance that a certain minimum amount of alcohol must have been taken into the body in order to accumulate the observed percentage of alcohol in the body fluids.

Most observers recognize the concentration of the alcohol in the blood as being one of the best criteria for intoxication because blood alcohol closely parallels the detrimental effects noted in carefully conducted experiments. However, because of slight variations, characteristic of the individual, this relationship is not an exact mathematical one. Dr. Emil Bogen ², in a recent interview on the subject, stated: "The accumulated records of literally thousands of instances where signs and symptoms of alcoholic intoxication have been correlated with the concentration of alcohol in the blood and tissues have conclusively shown that they go hand in hand." There are a few investigators who are not in agreement with Dr. Bogen's statement. Dr. A. O. Gettler ⁴ stated that the spinal fluid, but not the blood, can be used as an index to intoxication.

Dr. B. Carl Russum ¹¹ has also stated that alcohol content of blood, urine, and expired air cannot be used as an index to intoxication. He depends largely on Dr. Gettler's data to substantiate his contention.

The concentration of alcohol in the blood is proportional to the amount consumed. However, the level to which the blood alcohol will rise depends on several factors:

1. Food in the stomach greatly decreases the rate of absorption and consequently the concentration of the alcohol reached in the blood. Haggard, Greenberg, and Cohen ⁵ state: "The maximal concentrations induced by 126 cc. of 87-proof whiskey were 0.89 mg. (.089 per cent) before a meal and 0.35 mg. (.035 per cent) after one; for the same amount of alcohol given in gin the corresponding values were 1.01 and 0.41 mg. A few experiments with meals high in butter, olive oil and milk gave somewhat lower figures than for an average meal, but the results were not strikingly different.

2. In 1937, Dr. S. R. Gerber ³, Coroner, Cleveland, Ohio, made the following statement: "If carbon dioxide is present, such as in champagne or sparkling wines, the alcohol is more rapidly absorbed due to the presence of the gas." In referring to the effect of carbon dioxide on alcohol absorption, Haggard, Greenberg, and Cohen state that the substitution of carbonated water for plain water to dilute the gin and whiskey had no influence on the concentration of alcohol reached in the blood.

3. The concentration of alcohol in the drink has a marked effect on the level to which the blood alcohol will rise. It has been shown that straight whiskey and gin are absorbed more readily and the percentage of alcohol in the blood is higher than when the same amounts of the two liquors are diluted with about nine volumes of water.

4. The level to which the concentration of alcohol in the blood will rise is governed to some extent by the rate of drinking. If several drinks are taken over a very short period of time, the blood alcohol level will be higher than that observed when the drinks are taken over a longer period of time so that the effects of each may be noted separately.

5. The size of the individual has some effect on the blood alcohol level. The larger the individual, the larger the area for diffusion and oxidation so the concentration of alcohol in the blood is naturally lower.

6. Habituation to alcohol also is an important factor in controlling the rate of absorption.

Widmark ¹⁴ has reported certain formulae with which he is able to calculate the total amount of alcohol in the body when equilibrium between the blood and the tissues has been reached;

$$a = p \times r \times c$$

where:

a = quantity of alcohol in grams

p = body weight in kilos

r = a constant

c = concentration of alcohol in the blood, in grams per kilo.

The value for "r" was determined experimentally and was found to be 0.68, \pm 0.085, for men and 0.55, \pm 0.055, for women. In order to obtain an equation that would be completely accurate, a value for "r" would have to be determined for each individual, a feat which is obviously impossible in medico-legal work. By using the minimum values of "r", 0.60 for men and 0.50 for women, a value for "a" is obtained which expresses the minimum amount of pure alcohol that must have been in the body after equilibrium between blood and tissues had been established.

Since it has been shown by many investigators that the rate of disappearance of alcohol is a constant, it becomes possible to calculate the total amount of alcohol absorbed. Since this rate is constant

$$Co = Ct - Bt$$

where:

Co = initial concentration in the blood if all the alcohol had been absorbed immediately

Ct = concentration at time t

t = hours after the commencement of ingestion

B = a constant, 0.0025, \pm 0.00056, which is determined experimentally. As in the case of "r", the minimum value for B, 0.00194, is to be used.

It is now possible to state that the total amount of alcohol absorbed, A, may be obtained by the equation;

$$A = p.r. (Ct - Bt)$$

Dr. H. A. Heise has prepared a much simpler method for calculating the minimum amount of alcohol in the body at the time a sample of urine is taken. Let us assume that a lean man, weighing 150 pounds, has 0.20 per cent of alcohol in his urine. If the man is fat, disregard that part of his weight represented by fat.

$2/3$ = decimal indicating per cent of his water weight which is alcohol.

20 = constant, to change pounds to ounces by volume.

$$150 \times 2/3 \times 0.002 \times 20 = 4$$

Therefore, the subject with 0.20 per cent alcohol in his urine must have taken at least a volume of four ounces of pure alcohol, which is equivalent to one half pint of 100-proof whiskey, because this quantity of alcohol was in his body at the time the specimen of urine was taken.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of alcohol determinations of the body fluids in medico-legal work. However, a diagnosis of drunkenness by any alcohol tests should always be accompanied by the opinion of a competent physician. Selesnick¹², states: "Blood alcohol determinations can detect those degrees of intoxication which ordinarily escape the detection of competent physicians."

In keeping with the FBI's program to make available current material on alcoholism, a summary of the recommendations outlined by the Committee of Tests for Intoxication in the 1938 report to the Street and Highway Traffic Section of the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois, is presented for the benefit of law enforcement agencies who have not had an opportunity to review the Committee's original report.

1. The subject should always be questioned at the scene of the accident or violation in order to collect evidence for ruling out possible false deceives of illness, injury, taking of medicine, drinking at the accident, and determine if he was driving the motor vehicle.

2. The examining officer should be well trained in this kind of work. Special attention should be given to observing objective symptoms all of which should be noted on the special report form along with the usual observations of physical condition and results of coordination tests.

3. The committee recommends the use of the intoxication examination report form which was included as a part of the progress report of 1937 by city and State law enforcement agencies.

4. The committee suggests chemical tests of body fluids, or breath, or clinical examinations by physicians as a supplement to the officer's examination in questionable cases. It is pointed out that this is particularly valuable in cases in which the person has been injured or complains of illness.

5. Cooperative arrangements for making chemical tests of body fluids or breath between city and State law enforcement departments and police surgeons, physicians, hospitals, and departments of health are also recommended.

6. The specimens of body fluids or breath should be taken as soon as possible after the accident or violation in order to get a more accurate estimate of the amount of alcohol absorbed by the subject at the time of the accident or violation. Whenever possible, samples of two materials should be taken or a second sample of the same material at a later time, which procedure provides evidence for a more convincing case.

7. The committee recommends that the sample be sufficiently large so that the tests may be run in duplicate and a portion saved for the defense in the event the case goes to court.

8. The committee does not recommend any specific tests for any specific body fluids but is of the opinion that any one of the chemical tests is satisfactory provided that it is properly made by competent and well-trained persons. The committee does suggest the use of the breath test as a rapid means for determining whether the suspect should be arrested for an intoxication charge because this test can be made at the scene of the accident or violation.

9. The person who makes the chemical tests should be familiar with the procedures and be able to qualify as an expert. A set of control tests to establish the range of accuracy should always accompany a determination.

10. The committee strongly recommends that the testimony in court with reference to the effects of alcohol and the meaning of different body fluid concentrations be committed solely to competent specialists who have thorough knowledge of the literature and adequate experimental background of the relationship between test results and physical impairment.

11. The committee recommends that all persons whose blood alcohol level is above 0.15 per cent be considered under the influence of alcohol from the standpoint of car operation. All available evidence of abnormal actions should also be recorded.

12. The committee further recommends a consideration of abnormal actions and the usual external symptoms of intoxication before prosecution for driving while under the influence of alcohol when the blood alcohol level is between 0.07 and 0.15 per cent by weight.

13. The committee suggests more uniformity and clear partition of such phrases as "intoxicated" and "under the influence." The committee further recommends that the trial courts charted with handling cases of alcoholic intoxication adopt the definition of this phrase as laid down by the Supreme Court of Arizona as the standard instruction to juries. That definition is as follows: "The expression 'under the influence of intoxicating liquor' covers not only all the well-known and easily recognized conditions and degrees of intoxication, but any abnormal mental or physical condition which is the result of indulging in any degree in intoxicating liquors, and which tends to deprive him of such clearness of intellect and control of himself which he would otherwise possess. If the ability of the driver of an automobile has been lessened in the slightest degree by the use of intoxicating liquors, then the driver is deemed to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The mere fact that the driver has taken a drink does not place him under the ban of the statute unless such drink has some influence upon him lessening in some degree his ability to handle said automobile." *Steffani vs. State*, 42 Pac (2d) 615.

14. Educational and enforcement methods should be directed at drinking pedestrians on streets and highways as well as drinking drivers.

15. The committee recommends the collection of more specific information on the relation of alcohol to accidents and the effectiveness of various methods for dealing with this problem.

16. The committee suggests public education to the hazards of driving after drinking as a means of developing public support.

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is fully equipped to handle any specimens sent in by law enforcement agencies, and will gladly submit reports and testimony with reference to its findings.

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A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for this issue is questionable only in regard to the location of its delta. There are three bifurcations at the delta area, labeled A, B, and C.

A, although the nearest to the core, may not be used as the delta as it does not open in the direction of the core.

B and C open toward the core, and each has two good typelines; in such instances the bifurcation nearer the core should be selected.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a loop of sixteen counts with the delta at C. The upper fork of bifurcation B is a typeline.

VALUE OF PALM PRINTS AND METHOD OF TAKING

Although palm prints have not yet attained the universal recognition that fingerprints have, they are now accepted as a positive method of identification, and have proved of invaluable assistance to law enforcement officers where fingerprints of a subject were not available.

In many cases police have found palm prints which proved of utmost importance in the solution of a case. It is because of this important part palm prints are playing in modern law enforcement work that we set forth here an outline on the subject and a suggested method of recording them.

The palm of the human hand is entirely covered with friction skin, that is, skin consisting of ridges and depressions.*

Palm prints, like fingerprints, reveal two important characteristics, e.g.

1. Innumerable variations of characteristic detail.
2. Permanency throughout life.

Equipped with this knowledge, the investigator cannot afford to overlook palm print impressions, even though they be mere fragments, left at the scene of a crime.

It is, of course, as easy for a criminal to place his palm, or a portion of his palm, against an object as to place his finger impressions, and it is therefore incumbent upon the modern investigator to watch meticulously for palm prints as well as fingerprints.

A study of palm prints, with all of their characteristic arrangement of ridge detail, will enable the investigator to recognize and distinguish the apparent differences between a latent finger impression and a latent palm impression. A minute examination of an object oftentimes reveals to the investigator whether a latent print on the object is a fingerprint or a print from the palmar area.

In his book on the subject of palm prints** Mr. Sharp states: "Although the palm prints can scarcely be expected to reach the same general utility as fingerprints in crime work owing chiefly to the fact more fingerprints than palm prints are found at the scene of crime, the proper scientific use of palm prints will prove of immeasurable assistance."

* "Personal Identification," by Wilder and Wentworth. (Published by Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston, Massachusetts.)

** "Palm Prints, Their Classification and Identification," by Detective-Sergeant Vaughn Sharp, South African Criminal Bureau, South African Police, Cape Town. (Published by Mercantile-Atlas Printing Company, Pty., Ltd., 81-87 Sir Lowry Road, Cape Town, South Africa.)

The following photographs illustrate a latent palm print identification:

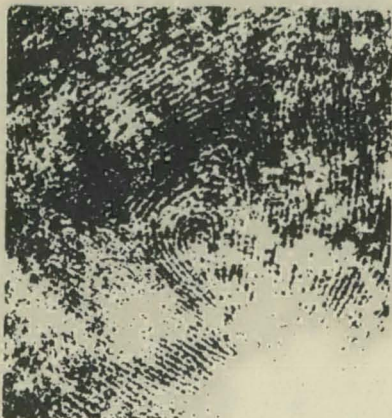


Illustration 1

Portion of latent palm print found on top of refrigerator which was located in front of window; criminal rested his palm on top of refrigerator.



Illustration 2

Portion of the inked palm impression taken of suspect and found to be identical with latent print (Illustration 1) by FBI Technical Experts.

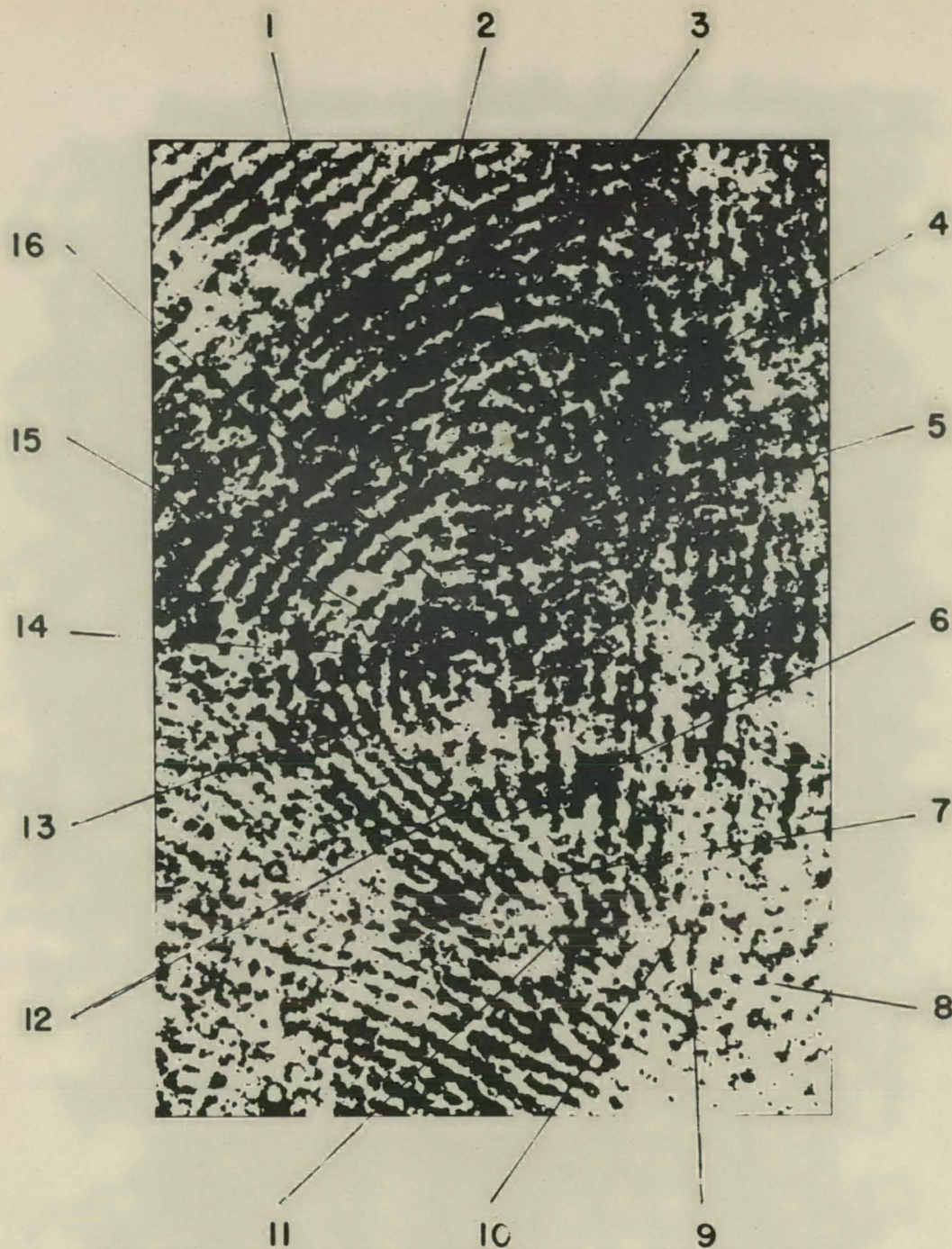
Illustrations 3 and 4 (See Pages 39 and 40) show the latent palm print and the inked palm print with the characteristic details clearly outlined for court presentation.

In connection with latent palm prints it is suggested that the investigator, as a matter of principle, obtain the inked palm prints of persons who had a legitimate reason for being at a particular crime scene such as the owner and clerks of a store which has been burglarized. This step, in connection with latent print examinations, cannot be overemphasized. The investigator should eliminate from consideration the fingerprints and palm prints of persons having a legitimate reason for being at the crime scene.

After the latent palmar impressions have been compared or checked against those made for elimination purposes, it is necessary to take the palm prints of all suspects arrested for the crime in question or similar crimes in the same locality for comparison with the latent prints.

THE TAKING OF INKED PALM PRINTS

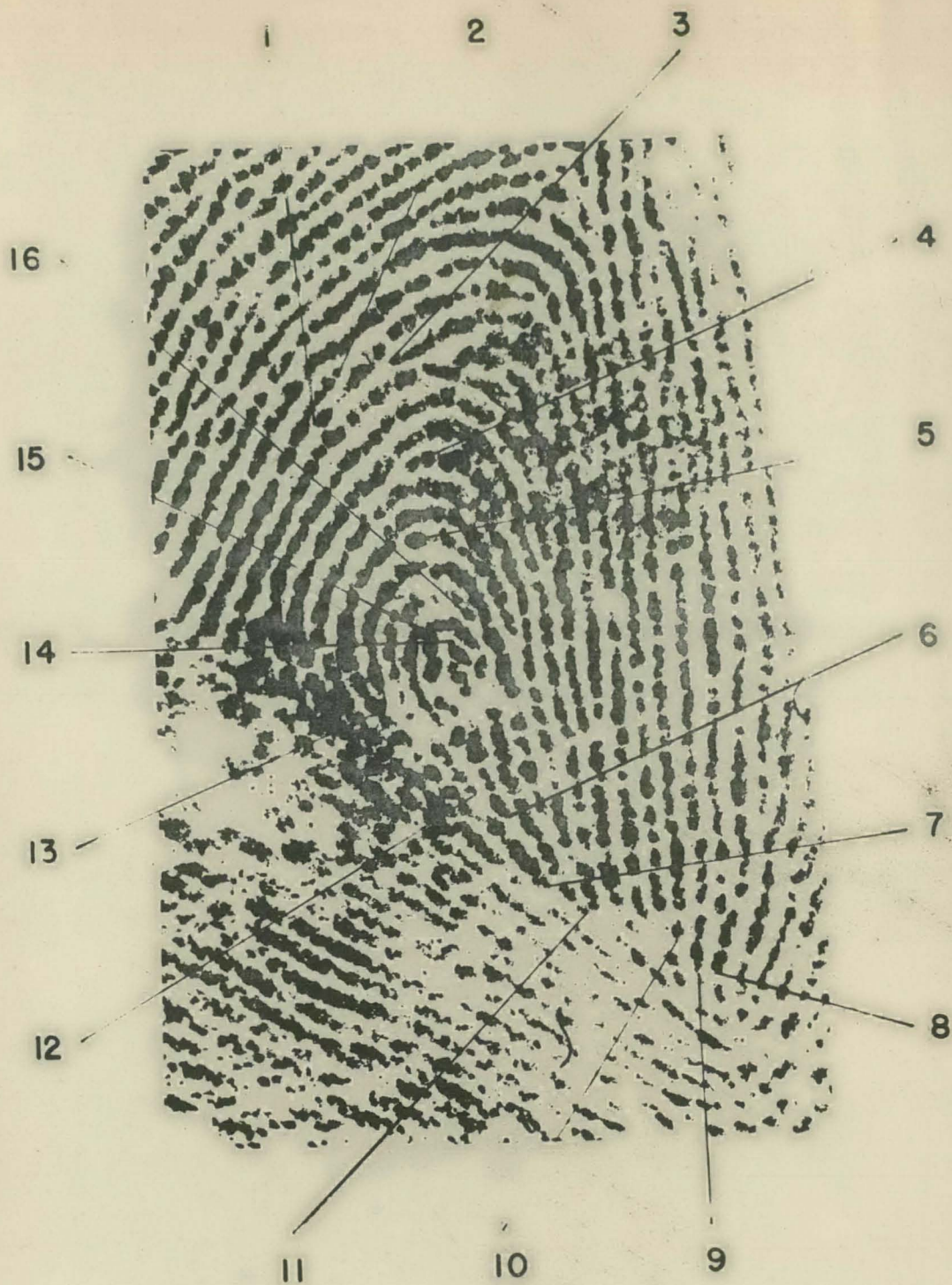
Considerable attention has been given by the FBI to the manner in which inked palm prints should be taken. As a result of experiments which have been conducted the following procedure is suggested:



LATENT PALM PRINT

Illustration 3

Enlargement of Illustration 1 showing points of identification for comparison with suspect's print.



INKED PALM PRINT

Illustration 4

Enlargement of Illustration 2 showing points
of identification found to be identical with latent print.

The necessary equipment consists of a glass plate, roller, a tube of printer's ink, plain 8" x 8" white cards and one or two large-sized magazines. In place of the magazines a small rolling pin can be used. The magazines should be rolled together and fastened on both ends with rubber bands. (See Illustration 5, below)

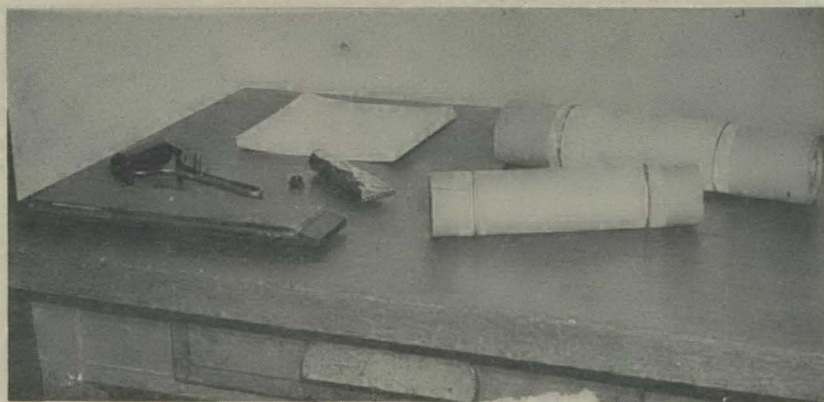


Illustration 5

The above illustration shows the necessary equipment used in the taking of inked palm prints.

Place an 8" x 8" white card on the rolled magazines or rolling pin. The card is then held in place by the rubber bands. Apply a small amount of printer's ink to the glass plate, take the roller and roll the ink so that the entire roller is covered with an even amount. Apply the ink directly to the subject's hand with the roller, over the entire surface of the palm, as well as the fingers. (See Illustration 6, below)



Illustration 6

The above illustration shows the procedure in applying the ink directly to the hand.

The subject's inked hand is placed with the heel of the palm on the card at the lower edge, (See Illustration 7, below) or place the fingers on the card and roll the roller away from the subject. (See Illustration 8, below) Then by using the rolled magazines or rolling pin



Illustration 7

The above illustration shows the process starting with the heel of the palm and rolling the hand toward the subject.

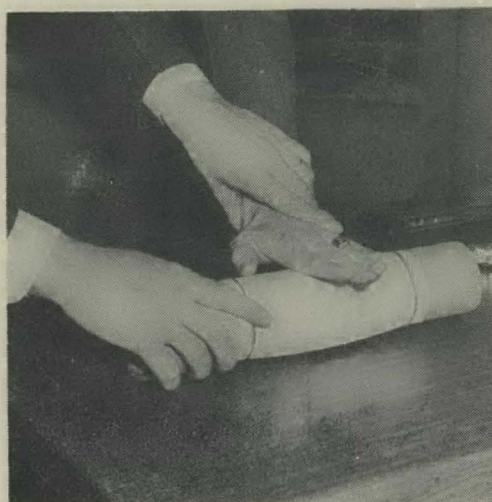


Illustration 8

The above illustration shows the process starting with the fingers and rolling the hand away from the subject.

placed on a desk, as a roller, the inked palm prints can be taken. Care should be taken that the fingers are kept stiff and outstretched in the process of rolling. For taking the inked impression of the other palm, the card previously used is turned over and the same process as outlined above is followed. It is desirable that the fingerprints show as a part of this process, so the palm prints may receive proper attention in the Bureau for filing purposes. Inked finger impressions should always be taken on the regular fingerprint card and the palm prints taken as a separate process if they are needed for latent print consideration. The subject's name, the operator's name, date and place should be indicated on the card.

Inked palm prints can also be taken of subjects arrested who do not have any fingers on either hand.

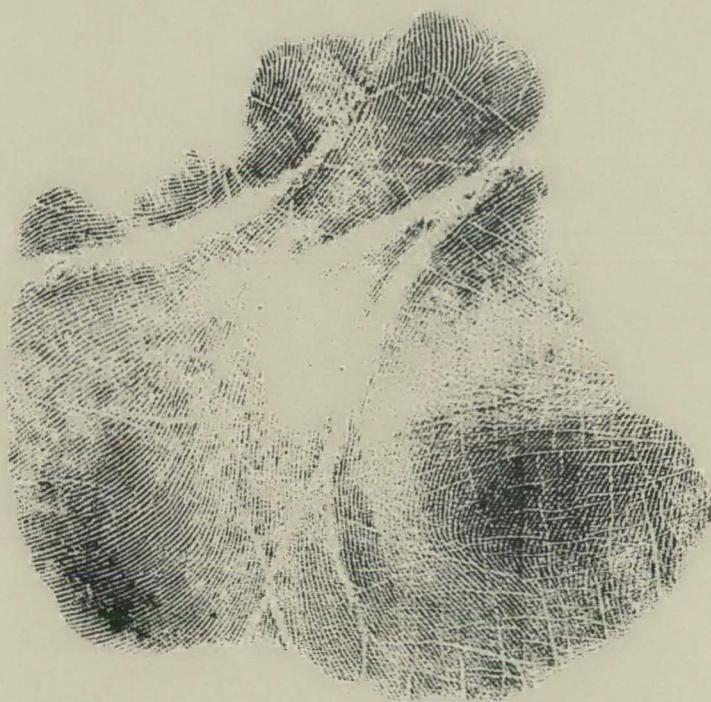


Illustration 9

Photographs of improperly taken inked palm prints.
Fingers do not show. Hand not completely taken.



Illustration 10

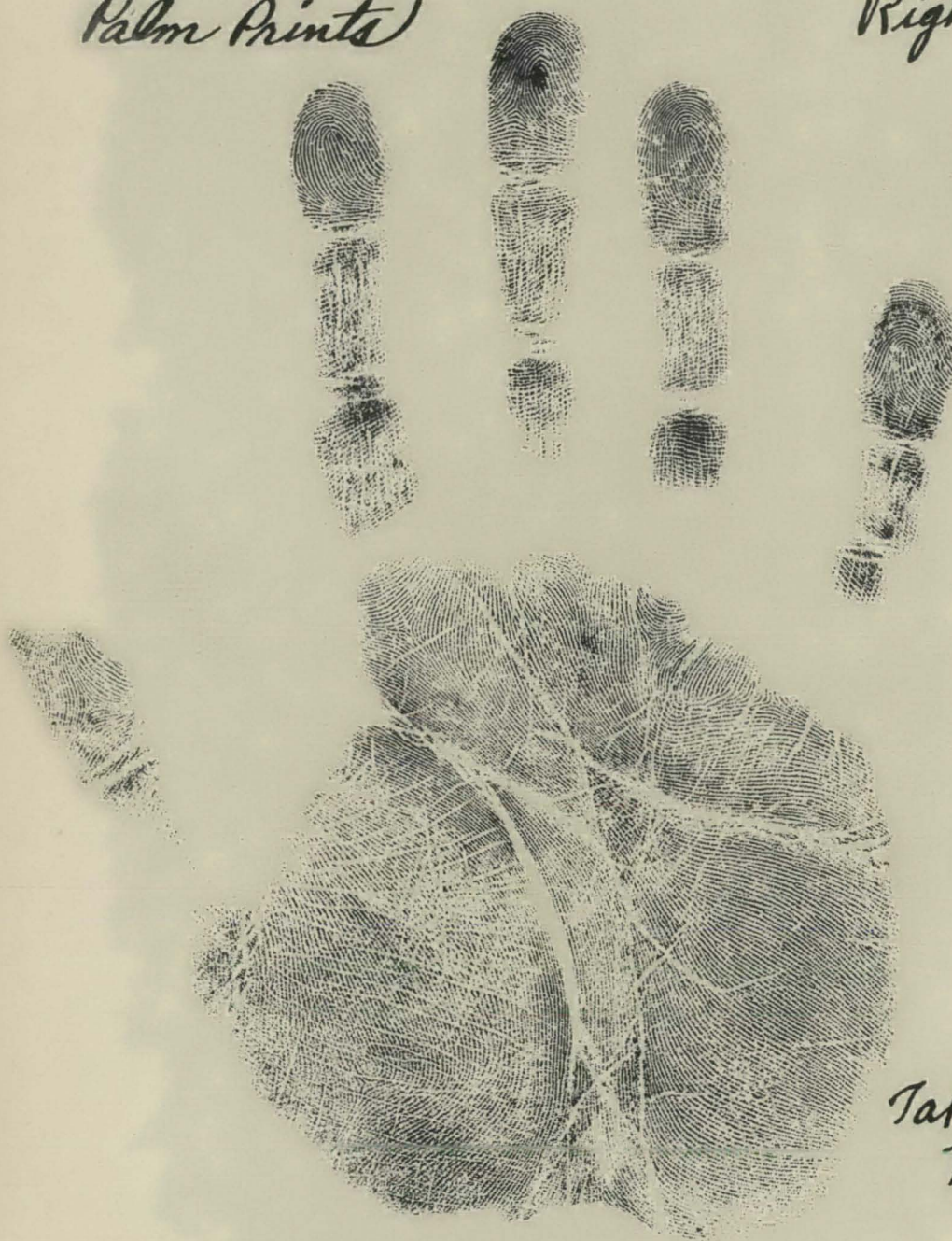
Area at the base of the fingers and center of palm are missing.

Illustrations 11 and 12 outline a set of properly taken inked palm prints with the necessary identifying information appearing thereon.

John Doe
437 P.D. Waco, Texas

Palm Prints

Right Hand



Taken by
Henry M. Roe
2/10/40

Illustration 11

Left Hand



Illustration 12

The reverse side of Illustration 11 showing the left palm print.

WINNING ESSAY ON FINGERPRINTING
SELECTED BY
BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, POLICE SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. Charles A. Wheeler, Superintendent of Police, Bridgeport, Connecticut, has advised the FBI that the Police Anchor Club of that City sponsored a Fingerprinting Essay Contest in the three local high schools there and created a great deal of interest and enthusiasm on the part of high school students concerning fingerprint identification. The topic selected as the essay subject was "The Value of Fingerprinting, Both Civil and Criminal."

The judges selected three Prize Winning Essays, written by Mr. John Ennis, Miss Wanda Terepka and Miss Marjorie E. Kanarek, each of whom received a cash award of \$15.00.

The FBI is heartily in favor of contests of this nature as they aid materially in educating the youth of our Nation in this all important phase of law enforcement work. We therefore take pleasure in reprinting here the Essay selected by Superintendent Wheeler for publication in this Bulletin.

THE VALUE OF FINGERPRINTING, BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL

by
JOHN ENNIS

More and more public attention is being drawn to one of the most interesting studies made possible by the invention of the microscope - fingerprinting.

It has proved invaluable in the detection and identification of criminals and has innumerable uses in other fields. In the World War, thousands of dead heroes were identified by their fingerprints who otherwise might have faded into oblivion. A widely known sculptor uses this method of identifying her works for posterity. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Civil Service have long made fingerprinting compulsory for applicants. Hospitals are now using fingerprints for identifying babies. The prints of both mother and child are catalogued to prevent errors in distribution. This is a vast improvement over the old tag system, which was rather unreliable.

It is well known how valuable fingerprinting is in criminal affairs. It is the most dependable evidence offered in courtrooms, for there is nothing more cold and impersonal than a fingerprint - no amount of money can bribe it to tell a lie.

Because of the countless valuable uses of fingerprinting and the simple, convenient, inexpensive process involved, there has been much talk ever since the World War of compulsory,

universal fingerprinting of everyone. Such a system, besides being an aid in crime detection, would be extremely helpful in identifying the unknown victims of major catastrophes, amnesia, aphasia and other such diseases. With such a system the parents of lost children could be more readily found, many of the dead buried in Potter's Field each year might be identified, and missing persons located. The relief this would bring to the people at home worrying about their loved ones would be immeasurable.

This system would be useful in other ways. When the instigator of three sensational murders was being hunted last year, people who resembled him were being held as suspects all over the country, because his picture was widely publicized. Because there were no fingerprints of the true criminal available, these people were held for days, who might have otherwise been released within a few hours. Universal fingerprinting could also be used for checking illegal entrance into the country, guarding against sabotage and espionage in war time, income-tax evading and illegal voting.

Another system of fingerprinting widely advocated is protective fingerprinting. This is distinguishable from universal fingerprinting, in that everyone would not be required to have their prints taken - just those engaged in business which the law ought to know about.

The actual installment of this system would decrease crime to a certain extent, for it is impossible for a criminal to be successful if his identity is established. For example, auto thieves usually have a garage where the cars are repainted, serial numbers changed and parts switched. All that is needed for the disposal of these cars is a certificate of sale. But if the dealer's thumb print were to appear on every certificate, it would mean eventual discovery and arrest.

Protective fingerprinting might also deprive criminals of an extensively used hiding place - the safe deposit vault. Dope peddlers, dishonest city officials and other racketeers make use of these to dispose of their goods until they are ready to use them. Usually several boxes are rented in various places under as many false names. If the Federal Bureau of Investigation were receiving the same fingerprints under several different names investigations would be made and the racket immediately detected.

Other groups which would be fingerprinted by this system are transients, applicants for liquor permits, horse racing and dog racing licenses, poison buyers and people serving on juries.

When Civil Service applicants were required to be fingerprinted, the ratio of criminals applying dropped from one out of thirteen to one out of forty-five. If fingerprinting reduced the ratio of criminals so successfully here, why could not the same results be effected in other fields?

Just as every progressive measure in history has had antagonists, there is considerable opposition to this measure. For one reason, fingerprints can be and often are forged. If a fingerprint of a person is taken under certain conditions it can be planted anywhere the criminal wishes it to be found, thus casting suspicion upon an innocent person. Experts find it difficult to detect one of these counterfeits from a genuine. William H. Hayes of Pasadena, California, has discovered a way to detect forgeries but as yet it is an expensive and rather intricate process. An interesting by-product of Mr. Hayes' research is that fingerprints can be taken from some objects after they have been heated to a very high temperature, even burned black.

Other arguments against protective fingerprinting are that it is an infringement on our national liberty; that it would be used for red-baiting and black listing; that it is liable to make people feel too secure from criminals, or that too much emphasis is put on detection of crime rather than on prevention. This last argument is, of course, a weak one, for even though the prevention of crime is most important, detection is also necessary.

The value of fingerprinting cannot be overestimated. Today it is used not only in the detection of crime but in various other fields. With new improvements being made daily on our means of improving society, who knows to what use they may put it next?



ANNOUNCEMENT

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY RETRAINING SCHOOL SEPTEMBER 30 THROUGH OCTOBER 5, 1940.

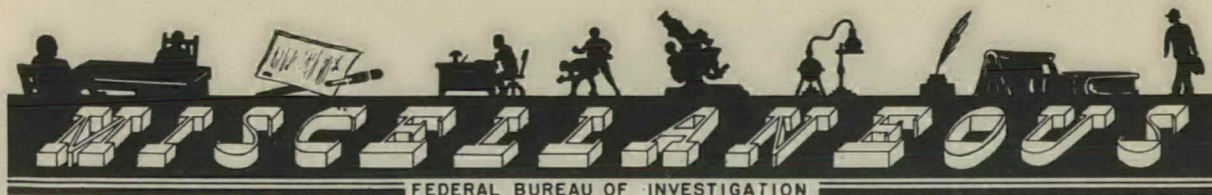
FROM SEPTEMBER 30 THROUGH OCTOBER 5, 1940, GRADUATES OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR THEIR ANNUAL RETRAINING SCHOOL AND REUNION.

AT THAT TIME THE GRADUATES OF THE NPA WILL NUMBER MORE THAN 500 AND DUE TO THE EMERGENCY EXISTING PRESENTLY IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GRAVE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO THIS PARTICULAR REUNION, EACH GRADUATE IS URGED TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE-HALF DAY THE ENTIRE RETRAINING PERIOD WILL DEAL WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS. AN INTENSIVE COURSE IN THE INVESTIGATIVE AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE METHODS WILL BE GIVEN AS WELL AS A COURSE IN THE VERY IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION. ONE-HALF DAY WILL BE RESERVED FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN SUBJECTS TO BE SELECTED BY THE ASSOCIATES. DUE TO LIMITATION OF TIME IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO ALLOW ANY ASSOCIATE TO SELECT MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT FOR SPECIALIZED TRAINING.

THE DISCUSSIONS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE WILL BE HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ONLY ASSOCIATES WILL BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND ACTUAL CLASS MEETINGS DURING SUCH DISCUSSIONS.

AMERICA'S INTERNAL DEFENSE DEPENDS LARGELY UPON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THEREFORE, EACH NPA GRADUATE IS URGED TO BE IN WASHINGTON FROM SEPTEMBER 30 THROUGH OCTOBER 5, 1940, TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE LECTURES.



ATTENTION -- ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

**Identification of Jackets Found Near Scene of Wrecked
Streamliner "City of San Francisco" Desired**

At 9:33 P. M. on August 12, 1939, the streamliner passenger train "City of San Francisco," operated jointly by the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Companies, was derailed and wrecked near Harney, Nevada. The derailment occurred at the eastern approach to a bridge over the Humboldt River as the train was traveling Westward en route from Chicago to Oakland, California. Twenty-four passengers and train employees were killed and sixty-three injured, and the condition of the track and other evidence indicated that the derailment was the result of malicious tampering with the rails by unknown parties.

In a search for evidence, two jackets, one brown and one blue, the front and rear views of which appear on Pages 52 and 53, were found on August 30, 1939, in the Humboldt River at a point approximately 900 feet southwest of the bridge where the wreck occurred. The brown jacket was wrapped around a railroad track spike maul and apparently a track wrench, which fell into the water as the jacket was being removed, had also been wrapped in the garment. The blue jacket had been weighted down with three rocks.

The brown garment is a man's brown or tan zipper jacket, apparently size 38. It is made of rubberized cotton, has fleece finish on the inner side, and has a convertible collar and two set-in slash pockets.

The blue zipper jacket is made of an all wool material which is waterproofed. A label on the inside of the neckband described it as "Hercules top quality" and bore the name "Sears Roebuck and Company." The garment is unlined and has a button tab at the collar and two set-in slash pockets. The buckles at the waistline of both jackets showed no apparent difference.

Any information obtained relative to the identity of the individuals who owned the jackets should be forwarded immediately to the nearest Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



Exhibit 1

Front view of brown jacket recovered from Humboldt River - See Page 51.

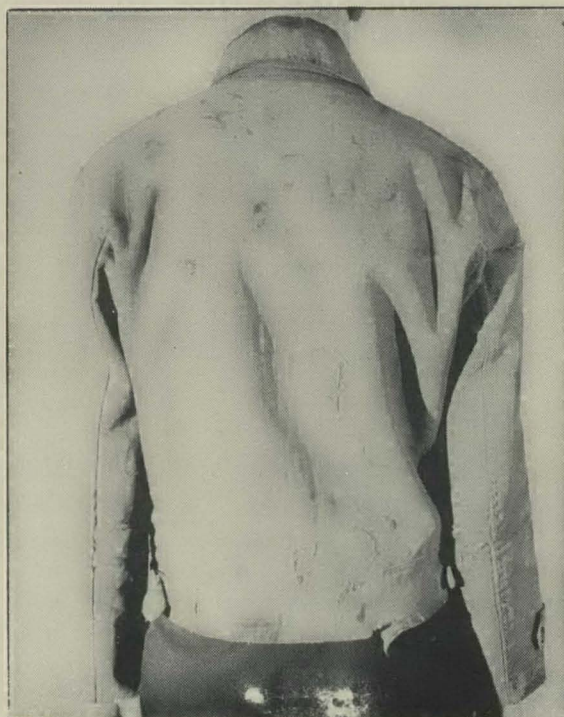


Exhibit 2

Rear view of brown jacket recovered from Humboldt River - See Page 51.



Exhibit 3

Front view of blue jacket recovered from Humboldt River - See Page 51.

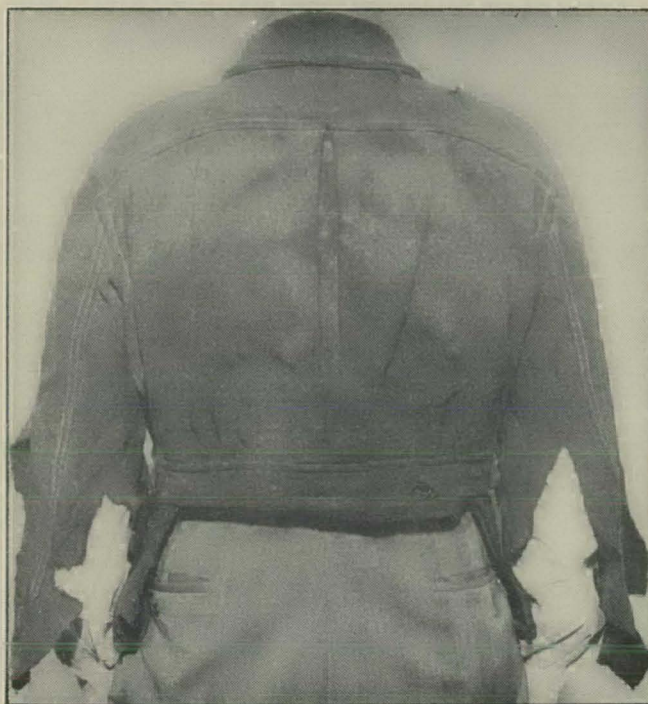


Exhibit 4

Rear view of blue jacket recovered from Humboldt River - See Page 51.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOHN CHRISTOPHER ABELE

and

ROY DOUGLAS BROWN

For

BANK ROBBERY



John Christopher Abele



Roy Douglas Brown

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 55, 56, 57, and 58.

WANTED BY THE FBI
John Christopher Abele - Roy Douglas Brown

John Christopher Abele and Roy Douglas Brown, two members of a bank robbery gang with long criminal records, have been sought by the FBI since 1935.

At approximately 3:30 P. M. on August 29, 1935, two bandits, armed with a revolver and a sub-machine gun, held up two employees of the First National Bank and Trust Company at Springfield, Ohio, robbed them of \$54,000.00 in currency, which the employees were transporting from the Springfield Post Office to the Bank, and escaped in a waiting automobile leaving no clue as to their identities. (Ironically, a small, short wave radio receiving set, which one of the bandit gang had purchased to aid in keeping better tab on police activities, proved to be the very clue that eventually led to the identity of the gang.)

At 3:50 P. M. on November 4, 1935, three armed men held up the cashier and assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Salem, Ohio, and robbed them of \$26,000.00 in currency, which money had arrived by registered mail from the Federal Reserve Bank at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

After the above robbery one of the bandits turned up the rear license plate on the get-away car to prevent anyone from obtaining the number, and then the three bandits entered the car and drove away.

A citizen of Salem, unaware of the robbery, noted the turned-up license plate and through curiosity followed the get-away car. A few miles out of Salem the bandits stopped their car and opened fire on this citizen. One of the bullets which crashed through the windshield of this man's car struck him in the left eye, inflicting a serious wound and destroying the eye.

This robbery was reported to the FBI and immediately an intensive investigation was initiated during the course of which it was learned that two men had, a short time before the robbery, arranged to have constructed a short wave radio set capable of receiving broadcasts on the wave length used by the Springfield, Ohio, Police Department. The builder of this radio was located and was able, nearly a year later, to identify one of the individuals who ordered the short wave receiving set. This man was arrested and proved to be Michael Beaver from Memphis, Tennessee. Beaver was positively identified by the bank employees as one of the bandits who perpetrated the \$54,000.00 robbery and further investigation revealed that Roy Douglas Brown, John Christopher Abele, and Lee Elliott McVoy had also participated in this holdup and shared in the loot.

McVoy was apprehended by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Garden City, Michigan, on September 9, 1938, and after having been convicted of participation in the holdup at Salem, Ohio, was sentenced on November 4, 1938, to serve twenty-five years in a Federal Penitentiary and to pay a \$1,000.00 fine.

Michael Beaver was convicted of participation in the Springfield robbery and on November 28, 1936, was sentenced to serve twenty-five years in a Federal Penitentiary.

On October 27, 1938, John Christopher Abele and Roy Douglas Brown were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland, Ohio, for the robbery of the above-named Bank on November 4, 1935.

The investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation looking toward the apprehension of these two fugitives reflects that John Christopher Abele was born on June 25, 1902, and reared in Memphis, Tennessee. Abele was received at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 10, 1922, to serve a term of two years for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and was released therefrom on March 13, 1924, at the expiration of his sentence. Upon this release he returned to Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the trucking business for approximately one year, at the end of which period he disappeared from Memphis and no further information has been obtained as to his activities other than the report that he engaged in bootlegging and liquor running between the cities of Ecorse and Detroit, Michigan, and Marion and Bellaire, Ohio.

In 1933, Abele, as John Christopher, was associated with Roy Douglas Brown, who was then using the name of Roy J. Knight, in the operation of a poolroom in Peoria, Illinois. From June, 1934, to January, 1936, Abele, as John R. Christopher, lived with his wife, Betty, in Dayton, Ohio, where they lived quietly and associated with Roy Douglas Brown and his wife, Raymonde. Abele is reported to be an amateur radio man.

Roy Douglas Brown was born and reared in Memphis, Tennessee, where he was an associate and companion of John Christopher Abele. In the Fall of 1935, Brown and his wife are reported to have left Dayton, Ohio, where they were associated with Abele and his wife and to have moved to the suburbs of Louisville, Kentucky, where they resided with Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julian M. Brown, an elderly couple, who returned to their home in Memphis, Tennessee, in June, 1937.

Brown's first encounter with the law occurred on May 20, 1919, when he was arrested by the Police Department at Memphis, Tennessee, on a charge of larceny of an automobile. He was sentenced to three years in the State Training and Agricultural School at Nashville, Tennessee, and after serving one year was released.

On January 31, 1921, he was again arrested by the Memphis Police Department, charged with bringing stolen property into the State, shooting with intent to kill and carrying a pistol. These charges were later dismissed.

On February 19, 1921, Brown was again arrested by the Memphis Police for boxcar burglary and was sentenced to three years in the State Training and Agricultural School at Nashville, Tennessee. No record of his

incarceration in this School has been found but in the same year he was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Summerville, Tennessee, for carrying concealed weapons and by the Memphis Police Department for attempted larceny of an automobile, but the charges in both instances were dismissed.

On September 8, 1923, Roy Douglas Brown was received at the State Penitentiary at Gould, Arkansas, to serve a sentence of five years for burglary. He was paroled by the Arkansas authorities on December 23, 1926. Brown was later arrested by the Memphis Police Department in 1932 for investigation and in 1933 for larceny of an automobile, but the charges against him were again dismissed.

There are set forth below descriptions of John Christopher Abele and Roy Douglas Brown:

Name	John Christopher Abele
Age	38 years (born June 25, 1902, at Memphis, Tennessee)
Height	5' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Weight	160 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Light brown
Complexion	Fair
Build	Slender
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Radio technician
Peculiarities	Small mustache, square jaw, uses poor English, expert golfer, usually accompanied by small brown bull terrier
Relatives	Elizabeth Abele, mother Frank Raymond Abele, brother Carolyn Madison, sister, 1097 South Third Street, Memphis, Tennessee Howell Abele, brother, Whitehaven, Tennessee Ed H. Abele, brother, Virginia Hotel, Akron, Ohio Betty Abele, wife, may be with fugitive.

Name	Roy Douglas Brown
Age	38 years (born November 19, 1901, at Memphis, Tennessee)
Height	5' 9"
Weight	155 pounds
Eyes	Blue-grey
Hair	Chestnut

Complexion	Fair
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Salesman
Scars and Marks	Large vaccination scar and several moles on left arm, scar on right wrist, several moles on back
Peculiarities	Excellent golfer, usually accompanied by a blind white wire-haired terrier
Relatives	Naomi Brown, mother Clarence Julian Brown, brother, 1301 Mississippi Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee Raymonde Devvious Brown, wife, may be with fugitive. (See Photograph Below)



**Mrs. Raymonde Devvious Brown -
wife of Fugitive Roy Douglas Brown**

John Christopher Abele and his wife, Betty, are considered expert golfers, and are known to have had in their possession a French bulldog named Captain Bovvaire, which dog is listed with the American Kennel Club in New York City.

Roy Douglas Brown and his wife, Raymonde, are reported to have in their possession two wire-haired terriers, one of which is blind. Mrs. Brown is interested in sports of all kinds and is reputed to be an expert golfer.

It is not improbable that these couples are living quietly in some respectable community or residential district and are associating together. The fondness of the fugitives and their wives for golf and for dogs is particularly mentioned as a medium of identification and it is believed that the most likely lead looking toward the apprehension of these fugitives will be found in connection with golf courses and veterinarians.

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW PUBLICATION ON PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

The FBI is pleased to announce publication of a confidential book entitled, "Suggestions for Protection of Industrial Facilities," designed to aid leaders of industry, manufacturing plant managers, public utilities officials and law enforcement officers in protecting American industry from sabotage and espionage agents.

Information appearing in this book is highly confidential and those receiving copies must keep them intact and in a safe place. Each copy is numbered and registered here at Washington Headquarters and remains permanently the property of the United States Government to be reclaimed immediately upon written notice from this Bureau.

Copies of this booklet will be made available to Chiefs of Police, Superintendents of Police, Directors of Public Safety, Attorneys General, Sheriffs, and Plant Executives, upon receipt of a written request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

On June 8, 1940, there was approved by the President of the United States an Act making it a Federal violation to wreck or tamper with a train, depot, warehouse or appurtenances used in interstate or foreign commerce. As it is felt that many law enforcement officers will be interested in this Act it is being quoted below:

**"TO MAKE IT A CRIME TO WRECK OR ATTEMPT TO WRECK A
TRAIN ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE."**

"That whoever shall willfully derail, disable, or wreck any train, engine, motor unit, or car used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce by any railroad, or whoever shall willfully set fire to, or place any explosive substance on or near, or undermine any tunnel, bridge, viaduct, trestle, track, signal, station, depot, warehouse, terminal, or any other way, structure, property, or appurtenance used in the operation of any such railroad in interstate or foreign commerce, or otherwise make any such tunnel, bridge, viaduct, trestle, track, signal, station, depot, warehouse, terminal, or any other way, structure, property or appurtenance unworkable or unusable or hazardous to work or use, with the intent to derail, disable, or wreck a train, engine, motor unit, or car used, operated, or employed in interstate or foreign commerce or whoever shall willfully attempt to do any of the aforesaid acts or things, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court: Provided, That whoever shall be convicted of any such crime, which has resulted in the death of any person, shall be subject also to the death penalty or to imprisonment for life, if the jury shall in its discretion so direct, or, in the case of a plea of guilty, if the court in its discretion shall so order.

"Nothing in this Act shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts."
(Public--No. 575--76th Congress. Chapter 286 --
3d Session. H. R. 8086. Approved, June 8, 1940.)

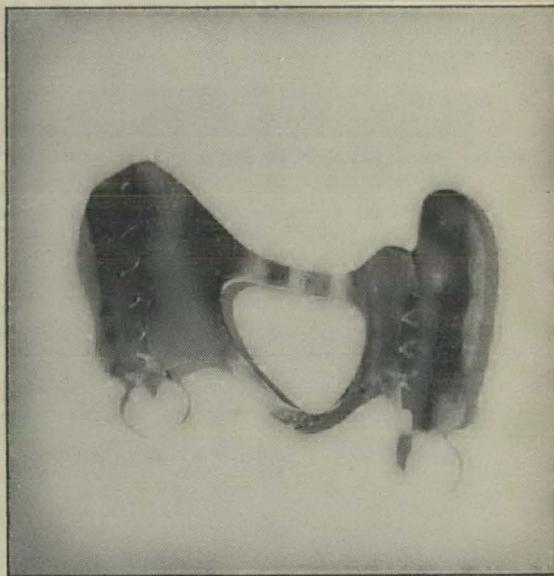
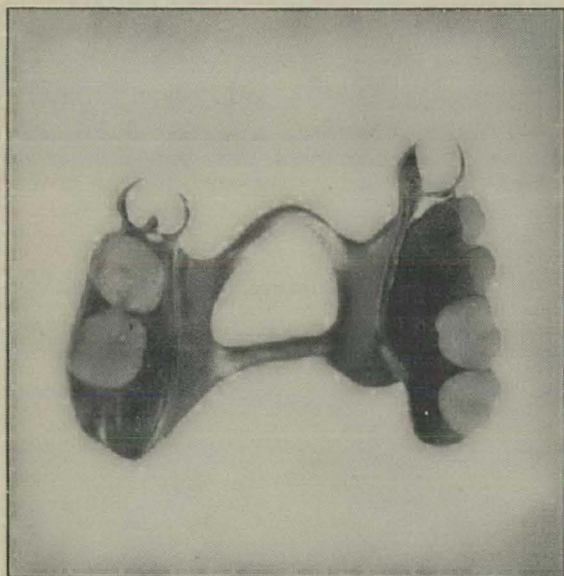
**SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CLALLAM COUNTY, PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON,
DESIRES INFORMATION RELATIVE TO UNKNOWN DECEASED WOMAN.**

On July 7, 1940, Sheriff Charles W. Kemp of Clallam County, Port Angeles, Washington, found a woman's body in Lake Crescent in the City of Port Angeles. The body was bound and trussed with blankets and rope. Her description follows:

Height: 5' 5" to 5' 6"
Weight: 140 pounds
Hair: Brown, turning grey
Age: About 35 years

A partial dental plate was found in her mouth described as follows:

"It is a partial upper denture swung from the upper right bicuspid and swung from the upper left cuspid. On the right side it has two true-bite teeth and on the left side has four teeth, two molars, and, being a close bite, it has been necessary to place the two bicuspids without occlusal surfaces. Lower cuspid teeth were used instead of bicuspids in the replacement. It is not a design of the present day type of casting and probably was made in a dental office employing their own technicians, or a doctor doing the work himself. The roof is of beaten gold interlaced into the plate."



Photographs of the Dental Plate Described Above.

Any information that might lead to identifying this woman should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



ARKANSAS

Mr. John Hendricks, formerly with the Arkansas State Police, is now Chief of Police at Fort Smith, Arkansas, succeeding Mr. Prentice Maddux.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. J. M. Pearson was recently appointed Chief of Police at Brea, California.

Mr. Harry L. Patterson has been appointed Chief of Police at Healdsburg, California.

Mr. Carl C. Cupp has been appointed Chief of Police at Inglewood, California.

GEORGIA

Mrs. E. Odus Alligood, wife of the late Sheriff, Grady County, Cairo, Georgia, has been appointed to serve the unexpired term of her husband as Sheriff of that County.

ILLINOIS

Mr. F. E. Chambliss has been named Acting Chief of Police of the Cairo, Illinois, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Harry Tauber.

Mr. Clifford Fiscus has been appointed Chief of Police at Lawrenceville, Illinois.

KENTUCKY

Mr. H. D. Coleman has been named head of the Fayette County Patrol at Lexington, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Mr. S. E. Guthrie has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Ponchatoula, Louisiana.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Martin S. Jacobson has succeeded Mr. Frank Titus as Chief of Police at Albion, Nebraska.

NEW YORK

Mr. John B. Foster has been appointed Chief of Police at Mechanicville, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

Major Roy P. Bishop is Director of Public Safety at Durham, North Carolina, succeeding the late W. J. Croom. Major Bishop is also in charge of the Police Department at Durham.

OHIO

Mr. George E. Nulf has been appointed Chief of Police of the East Palestine, Ohio, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Walter Warren.

Mr. William J. Carrig is now Chief of Police at Painesville, Ohio, succeeding Mr. P. J. Appleton.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. W. G. McMullen has been appointed Chief of Police of the New Castle, Pennsylvania, Police Department, having succeeded the late Marion J. Young.

RHODE ISLAND

Mr. James J. Cusick is now Acting Chief of Police at Providence, Rhode Island, succeeding Mr. John J. Parker.

Mr. George L. Madison has been named Chief of Police at Westerly, Rhode Island, to succeed the late Robert Kessel.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Leo W. Casey has been appointed Chief of Police at Mitchell, South Dakota, succeeding Mr. C. A. Palmer.

TENNESSEE

Mr. W. I. Tucker has succeeded Mr. Blake W. Head as Chief of Police at Erwin, Tennessee.

WYOMING

Mr. N. A. Pinny, formerly with the Wyoming State Highway Patrol, has been appointed Chief of Police at Evanston, Wyoming, succeeding Mr. Fred Lewis.

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	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Vincent, J. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
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.	Murphy, W. A.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U. S. Post Office & Court House
	McFarlin, M. 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	1021 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.	Richmond, L. H.	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.	Hood, R. B.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	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.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

NATIONAL 5303
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



John Christopher Abele



Roy Douglas Brown

John Christopher Abele
and
Roy Douglas Brown
for
Bank Robbery

Detailed descriptive data on these
individuals appear on pages 55, 56, 57, and 58.

