

WAVELENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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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.**

YOUTH AND CRIME

Age nineteen again predominated in the frequency of arrests during the year 1941, while age eighteen ran a close second for this dubious distinction. It appalls me to think that so many American boys are surrendering their right to respectability and good citizenship by squandering their youth. During the year 1941, the average loot obtained in burglaries was a mere \$60.56 per offense -- a high price to pay for a lifetime of misery.

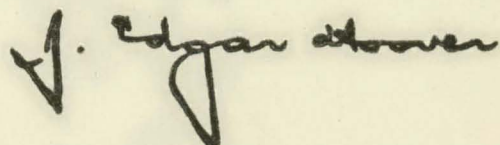
If they could only be made to realize the utter uselessness of attempting to obtain what they want the easy way. Our crowded prisons prove that in reality the "easiest way" is the "hardest way."

If they could only be made to realize the weakening influence of crime compared to the strengthening influence of hard work; that following the line of least resistance is the germ of crime; that softness and indolence breed crime; and that self-control and restraint mould character.

If they could only be made to realize that America is fighting for its very life today and needs men of courage and character such as those now defending Bataan; that Democracy cannot be saved by spineless felons who prey on society and spend most of their earthly days behind prison bars.

It is one of law enforcement's greatest tasks to make youth realize that the seeming enchantment of loot is not worth the tremendous sacrifice of forfeiting youth's rightful place in the sun. We can accomplish this by proper education, good environment, boys' clubs, and the individual crusading of officers who can and should plant the seeds of good citizenship into the minds of youth and show the evil of crime at every opportunity.

It would indeed be a great consolation to every police officer to feel that during the year 1942 he successfully turned at least one youth from the quicksand of crime to the highroad of good citizenship.



Director



SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

Resumption of 1942 Sessions

With further reference to the special announcement made on page 33 of the January, 1942, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is pleased to announce that arrangements have now been made to hold two sessions of the FBI National Police Academy during the year 1942. The first session will begin on April 20, 1942, and will be of fourteen weeks' duration, including three weeks of war-time traffic problems. It is hoped that thereafter the sessions of the FBI National Police Academy will continue without interruption.

ADDRESS BY THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
32ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.
DELIVERED OVER THE COLUMBIA NETWORK,
FEBRUARY 8, 1942, 7:15 - 7:30 P.M.

The founding of the Boy Scouts of America 32 years ago today was a great forward step in perpetuating the cherished ideals of Americanism. Year after year, scout troops have marched forward, proudly bearing the colors of high idealism and unselfish service. From these troops have come many of the Nation's finest young men.

Each year, they have taken their places in every decent walk of life, better prepared to serve their God, their country, their communities, and their families. A boy cannot long be associated with scouting and fail to grow in physical, mental and spiritual stature.

My own career has brought me close to the benefits of the Boy Scout program. To review the history of scouting is to study the development of men. Likewise, I have seen another side. I have necessarily observed the lives of thousands of boys and men who have become enemies of society.

These are the men who have murdered and plundered. They are the ones who have kidnaped and maimed. They have brought sorrow to one out of every four homes. Billions of dollars have been needlessly spent because they knew no law but that of selfishness and greed.

They have cost our Nation more than was spent in the first World War and more than has been appropriated for the second World War -- all because they remained outside the circle of decency and untouched by the influence of such thoroughly American organizations as the Boy Scouts.

The public enemies who have caused national concern were all alike. They started as boys on a snarled and tangled path that led to dives and dark corners where they plotted their infamous deeds. Every one of the most notorious enemies of society started his criminal career by first committing offenses petty in nature. Even today, boys in their teens constitute the largest regiments in our legions of crime.

The tragedy of the boy who has gone astray is a reflection upon his environment and training. Inevitably, the attitude of his parents has directly contributed to his delinquency. First, he was neglected by pleasure-seeking, self-centered parents, until, without guidance and direction, he mixed with street-corner gangs when he should have been furthering his education. Without remonstrance or restraint, these public enemies as boys were allowed to drift toward outlawry, grief, and sorrow. In formative

years, unlike the Boy Scout, the boy criminal was not being instilled with a desire for an honorable career, for achievement and worthwhile service.

It is an axiom that crime does not pay. It may pay for a while but, like a rainbow, lasts but a fleeting moment. Once a person finds he can have the expensive, superficial pleasures of life without honest effort or toil, he keeps on until he crashes into the barrier of law and order, with its consequent punishment of arrest and disgrace.

Behind this wayward boy is a common denominator - the failure of society to provide every youth with the proper atmosphere of wholesome surroundings and creative guidance.

America did not become great and strong by any magical formula. It grew and developed as a Nation from a handful of sturdy, God-fearing pioneers who had to fight for their very existence and faith. Their word was their bond; decency and honesty their very life. Self-discipline contributed to their physical, mental, and moral development, and the building of a great Nation.

Although our country is far from being free of human parasites and moral lepers, fortunately we have thousands of men who have been guided through youth by the precepts of the Boy Scouts. Their early years were carefully planned by parents who recognized their duty to their children as well as to society. They were given companionship and direction. They developed wholesome associations in Scout work. In them was cultivated an adventurous spirit. That is a part of scouting. Life to them was a game that could be won only by fair play. Under the guidance of virile scout masters trained in leading boys, the young Scout is in turn taught the principles of leadership. He not only learns the Scout law - he lives it. What mother or father could hold higher expectations than that their son be trustworthy, loyal and helpful? That he be friendly, courteous, kind and obedient, and that, in addition, he be cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent? He could not be anything else if he lived up to his Scout oath. For that is the Scout law.

The life of a Scout is not easy. He must be of strong fibre morally, mentally and physically. He must be ready to sacrifice himself, if need be, for his God and for his country. I know of no group of men who more thoroughly exemplify the Scout law than the men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who number in their ranks many former Scouts. They, too, must expect hazard at any moment. Their life is difficult -- long hours, sleepless nights, physical endurance, persistent effort and courageous, loyal service are constant requirements. They are dedicated to making America secure for the Boy Scouts of the present and future.

Contrast this to the foreign enemies of America who already have demonstrated by deed their disregard for youth. In Germany, Italy, and Japan a person's only justification for existence is the state. Once

there were Boy Scouts in those countries, but not today. Their leaders are in concentration camps and the governments have displaced the Boy Scout movement with fanatical youth groups paying homage only to political despots.

The vast majority of the men of the FBI had early training as Boy Scouts, of which they are proud. The lessons they learned then are aiding them now in making for a more secure America. In the North Woods, facing a raging snow storm, one former Scout was able to blaze a trail through almost impenetrable obstacles to a kidnaping hideout. In the South, not long ago, an FBI Agent with training received as a Scout, saved the life of a bleeding and battered citizen injured in an accident. Another former Scout was a key figure in breaking up a recent large spy ring.

Daily he risked his life associating with members of the Gestapo sent to spy on the United States. College-trained in law and foreign languages, but Scout-trained in radio and communications, his deeds will long live in the annals of FBI accomplishments. For months with fellow Agents he maintained daily radio contact with Nazi spy headquarters in Germany. And every moment there was the possibility of his identity being revealed and his life snuffed out by the bloody hands of agents of a Nation that long ago strangled its Boy Scout movement. But that was no deterrent to him or the other Special Agents who have carried with them the lessons of their Scout days.

An anniversary of course is a day of reflection, but we must never forget that although rooted in the past we belong to the future. Therefore, may I express the hope that the Scout motto, "Be Prepared," will always be a reality with the more than one and a half million Boy Scouts as they face a world torn by strife which now is witnessing one of its most crucial periods in history.

Nations that have been crushed by brute force and terror might still have their freedom had they, too, adopted and followed the motto of preparedness. No Nation or peoples ever suffered because they were prepared. Millions have died, however, because they failed to heed this basic warning. Our enemies are the first to try to divert our attention from preparedness. A skilled boxer feints with his left, hoping to find an opening with his right. Winning football teams try play after play to throw their opponents off guard before calling the play that wins.

So it is in the affairs of Nations. We of the FBI come face to face with this situation every day, for the enemies of America, both within and without, would like nothing better than to throw us into a state of unpreparedness.

We had prepared for the job and we have kept at it in the face of false and vile attacks from enemies within, whose interests are

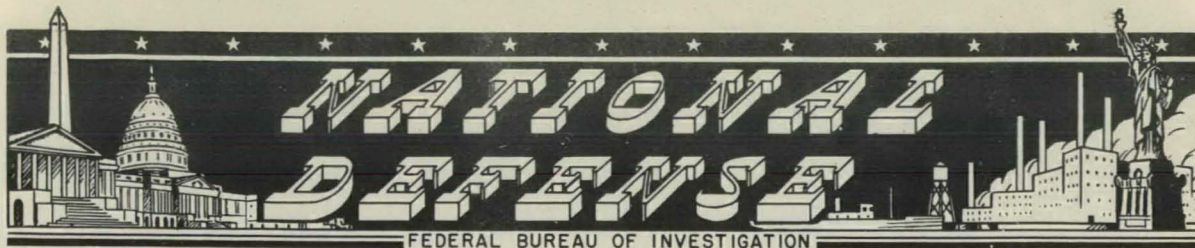
the weakening of America and the sowing of seeds of discontent. Even the Boy Scouts and other thoroughly American organizations have not been immune from the attempted smears of propagandists and those who would bring about disunity through confusion. Scouts and their friends everywhere in this great period of emergency can be of help by being prepared to offset the lies of the enemies of America by holding steadfast to the principles of Americanism.

Hysteria and mob spirit that ran rampant in the first World War today have been transformed into a grim determination to do a job that must be done in the American way. When the bombs first began to fall on Pearl Harbor, Boy Scouts dutifully took their posts, aiding in directing traffic, running errands and assuming the tasks assigned to them. At the same time, Special Agents of the FBI were quietly mobilized and in the first few hours apprehended over a thousand enemy aliens whose activities were a potential menace to our country. In the first World War, only 63 enemies were apprehended on the first day of hostilities and it was not until a month thereafter that 1,000 enemies had been arrested. To date, the FBI has arrested some 4,000 enemy aliens, each a potential enemy to our National security.

The Scout movement is a vast one, with over 50,000 Scout troops and over 300,000 Scout leaders. Here is a force 1,500,000 strong. Yet, our criminal army is larger and the defeatists, appeasers and persons addicted to foreign "isms" exceed this force. Fortunately, however, America has answered the call to arms. I have no fear about the outcome. We are on the right side. The Boy Scouts of America through their teachings will contribute a large share to the victory which will be ours.

On this 32nd Anniversary of your great organization, let us face the future with courage and recognize the true place of scouting. America's destiny may well be linked with the Boy Scout movement, because scouting keeps alive those great traditions of our Nation.

The Boy Scout slogan for 1942 can well be adopted by all Americans. It states in simple terms the need of the day, "STRONG FOR AMERICA." In honoring the founding of the Boy Scouts, let us by deeds emulate its ideals, not only for the good of America, but for civilization as well.



PRIORITIES ON FIREARMS EQUIPMENT

In the November, 1941, issue of this Bulletin there appeared data relative to priorities on firearms equipment for law enforcement officers as officers throughout the country were experiencing difficulty in obtaining necessary firearms. The FBI has continued its efforts to obtain priority ratings for police requests. On January 23, 1942, Mr. Hoover directed a letter to Colonel J. L. Philips of the Priorities Section, Army and Navy Munitions Board. The correspondence to and from Colonel Philips is being reprinted here as a matter of interest to peace officers:

Washington, D. C.
January 23, 1942

Colonel J. L. Philips
Priorities Section
Army and Navy Munitions Board
Room 6213, New State Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Re: Police Equipment Priorities

Dear Colonel Philips:

I should like to call to your attention the need of the police of the United States for priorities equal to the highest on police equipment. Modern warfare has made the home front a front line of defense. The standardization of firearms for police is necessary in order that ammunition carried by one officer will fit the firearms of a brother officer. Increased numbers of auxiliary police and increased numbers of regular police have necessarily created demands not only for firearms and ammunition, but for other types of equipment in order to make this work effective. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the coordinating agency in the handling of counterespionage, countersabotage, and other civilian phases of internal security matters. The FBI also coordinates the police National Defense effort and is instructing police in their Civilian Defense duties. It is believed to be a true statement that if a policeman were not on the job, an armed soldier would of necessity have to replace him.

For these reasons, it is believed that police priorities should be established on a basis equal to the highest, in order that they may obtain the proper portion of necessary supplies and equipment. Your favorable consideration to this suggestion is most earnestly requested.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

signed/

J. Edgar Hoover

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD
Washington, D. C.
January 30, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

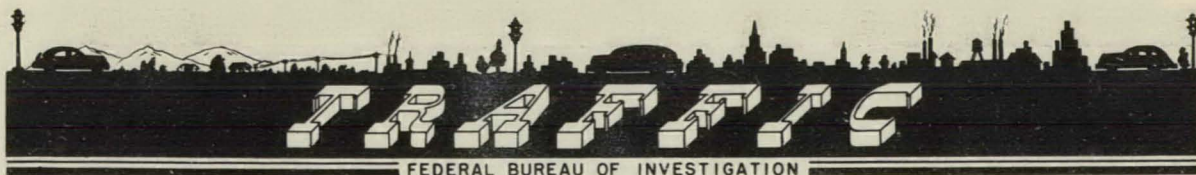
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 23, 1942, regarding police equipment priorities.

The urgent need for adequately equipping and arming the police forces of the United States is fully recognized by this committee. Efforts are being put forth by the War Production Board and the Defense Supplies Corporation to make necessary equipment available to the police forces. Some progress has already been made in this direction. You may rest assured that the Priorities Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board will concur in priorities action designed to make available to the police forces equipment necessary for them which is not absolutely vital to the military effort.

For the Army and Navy Munitions Board:

/s/ J. L. Philips,
J. L. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Cavalry.
Member, Priorities Committee



TRAFFIC DEATHS IN ENGLAND DURING WORLD WAR NUMBER TWO

According to a report recently received in the FBI, during the first year of the war traffic deaths in England jumped 26 per cent, and another 20 per cent the second year. The 10,000 deaths from road accidents during the second year following the outbreak of hostilities represent an increase of more than 50 per cent over the pre-war average of 6,500, according to data compiled by the Ministry of War Transport.

The tabulation which follows gives an analysis of the deaths from road accidents in England during the year immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities in comparison with the two war years. The tabulation also shows the percentage increase in traffic deaths among the various classes of victims during the second year of the war over the year immediately preceding the war.

INCIDENCE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AMONG THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF ROAD USERS

September-August, inclusive, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, and 1940-1941

Classification of Persons	September 1938-August 1939	September 1939-August 1940	September 1940-August 1941	Per cent in- crease of deaths during second war year over pre- war year
Pedestrians, under 15	826	846	1,258	52.3
Pedestrians, over 15	2,233	4,094	4,054	81.5
Drivers of motor vehicles (other than motorcycles)	378	327	412	9.0
Motorcyclists	950	971	1,423	49.8
Bicyclists, under 15	177	204	236	33.3
Bicyclists, over 15	1,177	1,053	1,295	10.0
Other persons (1)	890	863	1,395	56.7
TOTAL	6,631	8,358	10,073	51.9

(1) "Other persons" includes passengers, conductors, attendants, riders of horses, and drivers of horse drawn vehicles.

In the fall of 1941 Colonel Llewellyn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport stated to the House of Commons that he believed the increase in traffic deaths was due, to a large extent, to the fact that in wartime people are, unfortunately but perhaps necessarily, a little more reckless of life and limb, and at the same time, due to the pressure of other duties, the police are unable to give the traffic situation the supervision it needs.

Shortly after the war started, when the invasion of England seemed imminent following the fall of France, it was found imperative to allow as many people as possible to drive, resulting in a lowering of driving standards with the usual consequences.

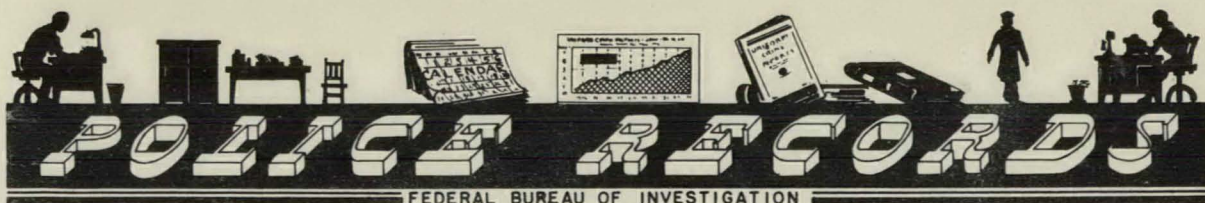
The English traffic accident statistics maintained during the war reflect that while accidents were fewer they were more deadly, and generally resulted from five factors in addition to the recklessness which war has a tendency to encourage. The five main causes contributing to the rise in traffic deaths were as follows:

1. The heavier character of road traffic.
2. Faster driving (frequently necessary on the part of the Military).
3. Lower driving standards.
4. Fewer traffic police.
5. Bad mechanical condition of some vehicles.

As indicated in the tabulation set out heretofore, the number of pedestrians under 15 years of age killed during the second year of the war increased 52.3 per cent over the number killed during the year immediately prior to the war, and the number of pedestrians 15 years of age and over killed increased 81.5 per cent. These figures are significant inasmuch as the deaths of pedestrians constituted nearly 53 per cent of all the traffic fatalities during the second year of the war.

The Ministry of War Transport has inaugurated a vigorous safety campaign in an effort to reduce the traffic death rate. More attention will be given to maintaining vehicles in safe running condition, and police supervision of traffic is being increased.

Educational safety programs which were necessarily curtailed during the first two years of the war have been resumed through the mediums of advertising, films, radio, and special instructions to school children.



THEFTS FROM AUTOMOBILES -- A NATIONAL MENACE

According to crime reports received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, automobile owners are the victims of 36 per cent of all thefts committed in the United States. This property loss, estimated at ten million dollars annually, results from the operations of thieves who steal personal property from within automobiles, as well as automobile parts and accessories. These figures do not include losses resulting from thefts of the entire automobile or cases involving the burglary of a garage.

A factor contributing to the thefts is the carelessness of automobile owners, which makes comparatively easy the commission of many of these crimes. Citizens can help themselves, as well as law enforcement officers, by locking their cars whenever parking them. Also they should, whenever possible, avoid parking automobiles in places where the activities of criminals can readily proceed unobserved. If valuable property is inside the car, reasonable caution would, of course, suggest that this not be made too obvious.

During 1941, a substantial increase occurred in the number of thefts of automobile parts and accessories. This is indicated by the fact that 17.9 per cent of all larcenies last year were thefts of such types of property, whereas the corresponding percentage for 1940 was 14.2. There is, of course, good reason for expecting increased activities on the part of thieves specializing in attacking automobiles, as a result of the discontinuance of new car manufacture and the strict rationing of present stocks of automobiles and tires, coupled with the imminent shortage of other automobile parts.

We have already witnessed an educational program of considerable proportions designed to cause motorists to exercise the greatest possible care in using and maintaining their present automotive equipment, in order that its useful life may be lengthened to the maximum. It is also important that the public be educated to the desirability of exercising greater care in safeguarding their automotive equipment against the attacks of predatory criminals who would not hesitate to steal tires from the automobile of a defense worker who relies on his vehicle as an essential means of transportation to and from his place of employment.

Wherever possible, the automobile should be placed in a garage at night, and at other times when not in use. In other words, every effort should be made to reduce to a minimum the number of hours that automobiles are left in the open, unattended and subject to the attacks of thieves. Owners should record, for reference purposes, the identifying serial numbers appearing on their auto tires.

With reference to automobiles parked in garages, it should be noted that detached garages are more vulnerable to the attack of thieves than attached garages. Usually the detached garage is of lighter construction, making it easier to gain access by breaking a window or forcing the lock. The public should be educated to employ rugged locks on garage doors and to place bars or boards on the inside of large garage windows, in order to make it more difficult for thieves to gain entrance.

Presumably the majority of the American public will be quick to follow suggestions to take all reasonable safeguards to protect their irreplaceable automotive equipment, and law enforcement officials should take the lead in this regard.

Despite all action taken by citizens to protect their property, the police still will be confronted with the problem of increasing, if possible, the scope and effectiveness of preventive patrol in areas in which most thefts occur. In planning such a preventive patrol, it will of course be essential to utilize the records showing the distribution of crimes, and the use of spot maps will be a great aid in further visualizing the problem.

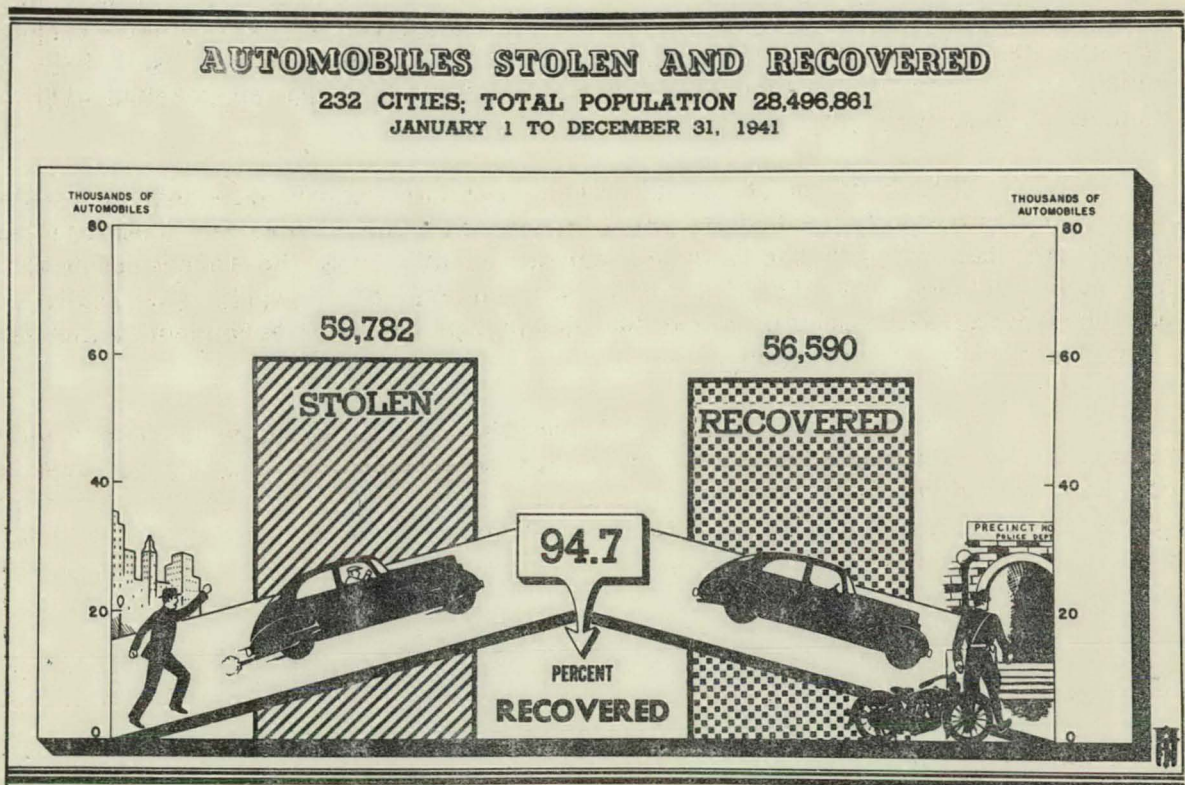
Citizens' groups and the press join in calling for a policy of vigorous prosecution of automobile and tire thieves. The law enforcement officer serves as a spearhead in the attack against this type of criminal because it is his duty to detect and apprehend the thief and collect the evidence necessary to a successful prosecution. Under present conditions the automobile thief and the tire thief are not ordinary criminals; they are in a separate category reserved for the lower species of humanity. The public will undoubtedly be impatient with any lack of a vigorous program of apprehension and prosecution of such criminals.

The widespread public condemnation and contempt for the type of person who will steal an automobile tire or act as a "fence" for its redistribution will undoubtedly result in an increase in the number of citizens who will take the initiative in furnishing "tips" and "leads" to police departments, and alert police officers will make every possible use of such information in order to successfully combat this evil.

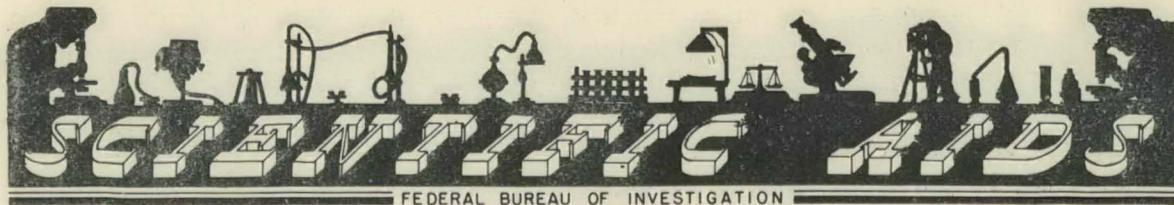
Although there are many reasons to believe that 1942 will witness an increase in thefts of automobile tires, parts, and accessories, as well as thefts of the entire automobile, it is entirely possible that the effective cooperation of law enforcement officers and citizens along the lines suggested herein will result actually in a reduced number of thefts of such property during 1942.

Owners of motorcycles and bicycles should also be alert to the danger to their property as a result of wartime restrictions. The program outlined herein should, of course, include these types of vehicles and this is especially true with reference to bicycles in view of the large number of such vehicles presently in use in the United States and the further fact that 18 per cent of all larcenies in 1941 were thefts of bicycles. In the past such thefts have undoubtedly been facilitated in a large number of cases by the gross carelessness of the owners of the vehicles who frequently have left them unattended and unlocked for relatively long periods of time.

The 1941 calendar year witnessed a 7 per cent increase in auto thefts, and although approximately 95 per cent of them were recovered, some were found to have been "stripped" of tires, wheels, radios, and other parts and accessories. For obvious reasons such crimes may be expected to increase.



Law enforcement should educate the public as to the existing dangers to its automotive equipment and should point out that although law enforcement will do all in its power to help protect such property and to detect and apprehend thieves who attack automobiles, nevertheless the public must recognize that many additional burdens have been placed on law enforcement agencies as a result of war conditions, and therefore it is imperative that every citizen recognize and accept his obligation to take all reasonable steps to guard his property against theft.



**WARNING TO POLICE CHIEFS
TO OBTAIN
EXPERT OPINIONS
IN CHEMICAL CASES**

Recently the chief of a fire department in the State of Virginia called the FBI and advised that a boxcar containing twenty drums of some type of acid had sprung a leak; that the acid was fuming badly and apparently a very dangerous situation existed. He furnished the FBI with what allegedly was the name of the acid, but which subsequently was found to have been erroneous. He wanted to know whether the boxcar could be approached with the regular all-service gas mask.

The chemists of the FBI Technical Laboratory were unable to identify the chemical described by the fire chief. . Therefore, the chemical company which had shipped the acid was contacted and from the information which had been furnished by the fire chief was unable to identify the acid. It was then disclosed that the chief had described the acid erroneously and that it was actually chlorsulfonic acid.

Upon receipt of this information the chief chemist of the shipping company advised that the fumes could be avoided by the usual type of canister gas mask, but cautioned that care must be exercised not to touch the acid or burns would result from the contact. He further suggested that any leakage should be cleaned up by washing thoroughly with a strong soda ash solution.

This information is being furnished to law enforcement officers to show the value of reporting correctly all information concerning circumstances of this type or a case of this type, and also to serve as a warning in these uncertain times to be particularly careful when an emergency of this type exists and to have accurate information from a competent chemist before attempting to handle any like emergency.

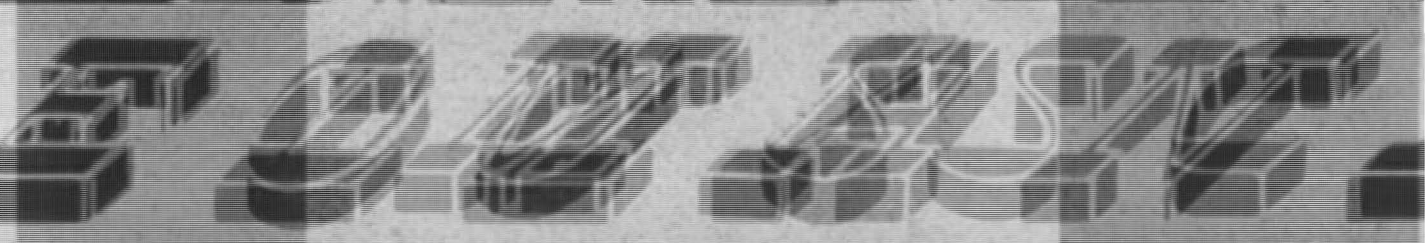


A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated this month presents an interesting problem in whorl tracing. It is noted that three deltas appear in this pattern designated as D 1, D 2, and D 3.



This illustration emphasizes the importance of tracing from the extreme left delta to the point nearest or opposite the extreme right delta. It is noted that in tracing from D 1 to a point nearest D 2, an "inner" tracing results. The correct method of tracing in this pattern is to trace from D 1 to a point nearest or opposite D 3 which would result in a "meeting" tracing.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATED BY WHEN

ANNY DISCITELLO with director

WANTED BY THE FBI
Benny Piscitello, with aliases

Described by fellow gangsters and associates as being "yellow unless he gets the drop on you" but as being dangerous and a "first-class" killer and hired gunman, Benny Piscitello, equally well known as Benny Mione, is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the only one of four robbers still at liberty who on January 15, 1937, armed with a Thompson submachine gun, a sawed-off shotgun and sidearms, robbed the Wood-Ridge National Bank, Wood-Ridge, New Jersey, of \$9,120 in currency.

This robbery which was perpetrated in a manner indicating detailed prior preparation occurred shortly before noon and was obviously timed so that some of the bank's employees would be at lunch. The robbers, who were careful to leave no fingerprints, entered the bank after parking their car on a side street next to the bank. One immediately covered the president of the bank and one remained as a lookout at the front door, while the others entered cages and obtained money which they placed in a large white sack resembling a pillow case. An employee of the bank was then forced to open the vault and all of the available currency was taken. The robbers at this time rejected over \$12,000 in coin as being too heavy and bulky to handle. They then fled from the scene in a late model 120 Packard Sedan bearing stolen New Jersey license plates.

Investigation by Special Agents of the FBI finally disclosed, however, that this carefully executed, but far from perfect, crime was perpetrated by Romeo Romanglia, Rosario Bellino, Peter James Colavecchio and Benny Piscitello.

On November 4, 1938, an indictment in four counts was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, New Jersey, charging these subjects with violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Act in connection with the above crime.

On February 24, 1938, Colavecchio was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI at New York City. He later pled guilty to this robbery and is presently serving three separate twenty year terms concurrently, after which he is to serve another term of five years, in connection with this and several other bank robberies in which he participated.

Bellino was subsequently identified and located at the Hart's Island, New York, Penitentiary, where he was serving time for a narcotics violation. He pled not guilty to the above bank robbery but nevertheless was found guilty in two counts and received sentences of fourteen and twenty years on these counts to run consecutively.

Romanglia was then apprehended on July 14, 1939, by FBI Agents at Brooklyn, New York. On a plea of guilty he was given a six year sentence in this matter but this was then suspended in view of the fact that he was sentenced in connection with another bank robbery.

Benny Piscitello was born in New York City on February 18, 1912, of rather poor Italian parents. He attended Public School #177 from April 2, 1919, until October 7, 1921, when he was transferred to Public School #114, where he was graduated on June 30, 1927. He then spasmodically attended a vocational school, at the insistence of the local truant officer, until February 18, 1929. In this connection, it is noted his school records reflect that from September 24, 1926, until December 6, 1926, he was sent to Seaview Hospital, New York City, for tuberculosis treatment.

Piscitello's penchant for devilry first came to the attention of local officers when he was fifteen years of age, when numerous complaints were received that he was "beating up" his sister.

On July 6, 1935, Piscitello was arrested in Brooklyn, New York, on a charge of homicide in connection with the gang murder of "Little Jerry" Magavaro, accomplished by gunfire which injured two other persons. Magavaro was killed in front of 7804 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, by three bullets which hit him in the back of the head.

At the time of this arrest, Piscitello was in the company of one Al De Stefano and they were taken into custody by an officer attracted to the scene by the sound of gunfire as they were making a U-turn in their automobile in the middle of New Utrecht Avenue where the shooting occurred. The officer, with gun drawn, jumped on the side of the car and commanded them to pull over to the curb, at which time a revolver was found in the back seat of the car and another revolver was found on the person of De Stefano.

While taking these prisoners to the nearest telephone to call for assistance, the officer was slugged by Piscitello. The officer states that after he was struck by Piscitello, the latter and De Stefano dropped to the ground and an accomplice of theirs, who was on the opposite side of the street, emptied a gun at him. The officer then grabbed Piscitello and beat him on the head with the butt of his gun, causing an injury requiring the bandage which is apparent in the photographs of Piscitello appearing on FBI Identification Order 1748.

Piscitello and De Stefano were both indicted for this killing, although this indictment was subsequently dismissed as to Piscitello and De Stefano was permitted to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree for which he received a ten year sentence in Sing Sing.

At the time of the above arrest, Piscitello gave his home address as Stillwell Baths, Coney Island, Brooklyn. While in jail from the time of this arrest until he was discharged on August 27, 1935, he was visited by numerous relatives.

Investigation has disclosed that from the summer of 1933 until 1935, Piscitello lived with a paramour at a Coney Island Hotel, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Pearce. During this time, Piscitello was not

employed and spent most of his time hanging around various bathhouses with Coney Island hoodlums, but always appeared to have spending money.

While living with this paramour, Piscitello began keeping company with a respectable Italian girl bearing an excellent reputation, who was president of a young people's organization in New York City. It appears the racket in which Piscitello was most interested at this time was that of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest and keeping his competitors from loaning money at a lower rate of interest.

During June and July, 1938, Piscitello and two associates operated the bar and restaurant of the Merrick Hotel located at 107-02 Merrick Road, South Jamaica, Queens, New York. Piscitello soon severed this relationship but his associates continued operating this hotel, its bar and restaurant, until October, 1938.

During the fall of 1938 and the early part of 1939, Piscitello is alleged to have lived for a time in the East New York section of Brooklyn and on the West Side of New York near 42nd Street. One of his favorite haunts was the Cosmos Restaurant, Coney Island, and he often frequented the Silver Rail Bar and Grille, 11 East Broadway, New York City.

Little has been ascertained regarding the whereabouts and activities of Piscitello since that time, although it is known that he continued seeing the respectable Italian girl previously referred to. She evidently became infatuated with him, although her father claims to have driven him from his home during July, 1938, at which time he forbade him to again see his daughter. While going with this girl, Piscitello gave her various expensive pieces of jewelry and frequently contacted her at her place of employment.

Information has been received to the effect that she and Piscitello were married about July 14, 1939. On this date, she left the factory where she was employed and went to her home where, in the absence of her family, she took all of her clothes and photographs, and left a note saying she was going away on a vacation. Her relatives and friends have consistently maintained that since this date they have heard nothing from her although they appear convinced she is probably with Piscitello at the present time.

Piscitello, who is said to have been wearing glasses and a mustache when last seen, has not been reported in the neighborhood of New York since the disappearance of this girl. Information has been received to the effect that these two are presently in Chicago, Illinois, but investigation to date has failed to verify this. They may be living quietly in some distant city where Piscitello is, no doubt, engaged in some type of racket, since he has never been known to pursue any type of gainful employment for any length of time.

The following is the description of Piscitello, subject of FBI Identification Order 1748:

Name	Benny Piscitello, with aliases: Benny Gulinaddo, Benny Maione, Bennie Miano, Benny Miano, Benedetto Mione, Benny Mione, Benny Pearce, Bennie Piscitello, "Benny"
Age	30 years (Born February 18, 1912, at New York, New York)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	140 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, slicked down
Complexion	Sallow
Build	Medium slender
Race	White
Nationality	American (Italian extraction)
Education	Grade school, vocational school
Occupation	Laborer, bartender, money lender
Relatives	Mrs. Anthony (Theresa) Brocato, sister, 155 Berriman Street, Brooklyn, New York Mrs. Benny (Rose) Sardegna, sister, 725 Logan Street, Brooklyn, New York Mrs. John (Maria) Sciabica, half- sister, 1330 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, New York Mrs. Louis (Anna) Prinzi, half-sister, 8225 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

FBI Number 955,448

Fingerprint	4	O	5	R	IOI	9
Classification	I	19	W	MOI		

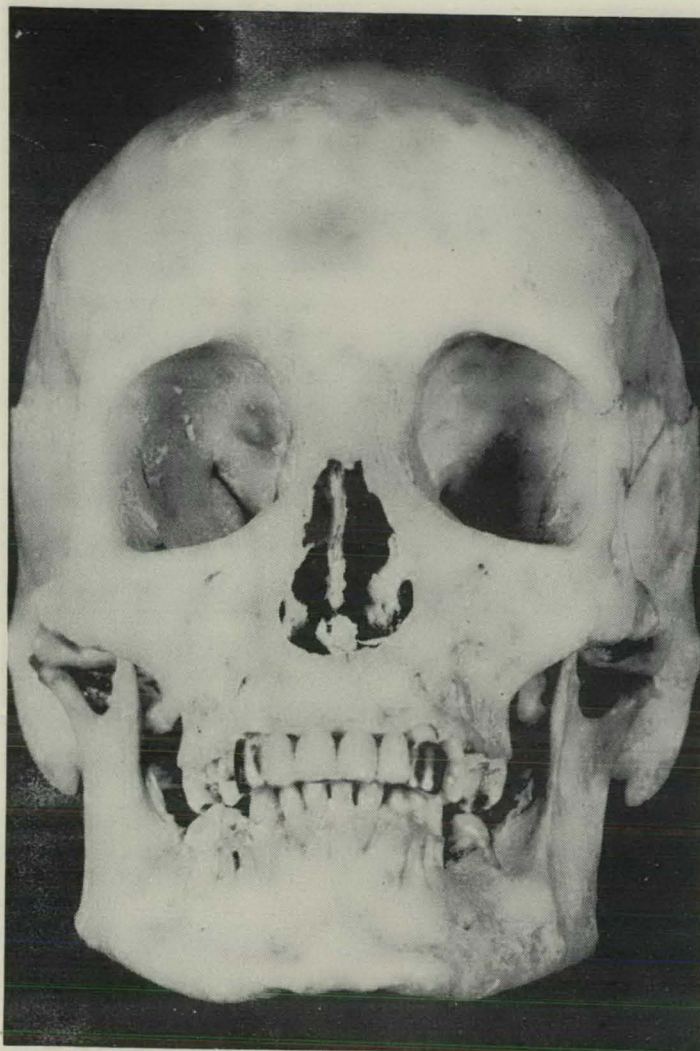
CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Benny Miano, #136572, arrested Police Department, New York, New York, July 6, 1935; charge homicide; disposition, discharged August 27, 1935.

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

SHERIFF OF LAMPASAS, TEXAS, DESIRES
IDENTIFICATION OF UNIDENTIFIED WHITE WOMAN --
TEETH ONLY CLUE

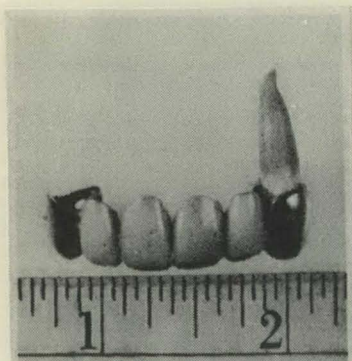
On October 21, 1941, the body of an unknown white woman was found one mile north of Lampasas, Texas, at the junction of State Highways #90 and #66.



Photograph of the skull of an unidentified deceased white woman
found near Lampasas, Texas, on October 21, 1941.

The body was in a badly decomposed condition and was lying in a ravine in a small roadside park. The woman was about 50 years of age, height 5' 4" to 5' 6"; weight, 120 to 135 pounds; hair, medium brown, long braids wrapped around her head. On the body was found a blue print rayon dress, which appears to have been homemade; white cotton homemade slip; small brown crocheted tam with blue ribbon; anklets with dark blue top, with red,

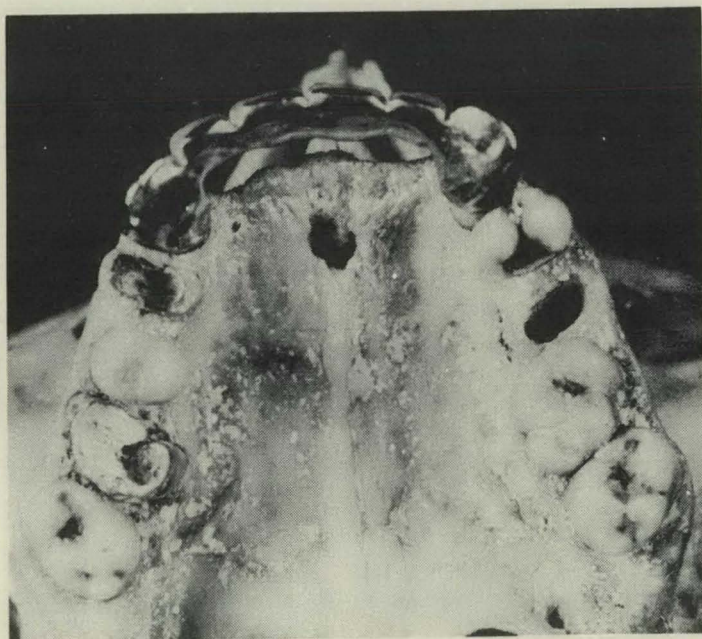
white, and blue horizontal stripes; black patent leather shoes, size 5AAA, sold by the Guaranty Shoe Company, San Antonio, Texas, in 1937.



Photograph of Dental Bridge Described at Right.

TEETH: Fixed gold bridge in upper jaw, supporting the four upper front teeth that were artificial. (See photograph at left.)

Bridge attached permanently to canine teeth (eye teeth) with gold crowns. (See photograph below). Practically all upper teeth have cavities. Wisdom teeth have been extracted for some time. Bridge was approximately fifteen years old, and did not fit close to upper gum. Teeth somewhat protruding. Front lower teeth in good condition. First molar on left side of lower jaw has been extracted for a number of years.



Photograph of Upper Jaw Showing Bridge in Place.

In the event any information is obtained concerning this unidentified white woman, it is desired that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be advised immediately, or that the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., be contacted.



"CODES AND CIPHERS"

by

Alexander d'Agapeyeff

In developing the story of codes and ciphers the author traces its history from the early crude beginnings of secret communications to the current complicated and diverse methods which have delegated cryptography as a science in its own right. Cryptography has been very significant in the history and development of the countries of the world.

Cryptography, according to the author, from the Greek kryptos-secret, and graphos-writing, is a manner of conveying messages in a form which will prevent anyone reading them except those who have the key.

These secret messages may take the form of codes or ciphers, two separate and distinct methods, each having its particular advantage and disadvantage. A code is a group of letters, words, or numbers which have an arbitrary meaning for brevity or secrecy. A cipher in distinction means a secret writing which may be invented characters, characters given different powers, or even figures with agreed meanings.

The author emphasizes the fact that secret communications were known and practiced at the beginning of civilization. The study of cabalism in the middle ages strikingly presents this fact. Many scripture readings were found to contain hidden meanings.

Even as today cryptography is vastly important during wartime, so through the centuries its principles were utilized in many and varied forms. The "skytale," a kind of staff around which a roll of parchment was placed slantwise, served as one method for conveying a message to a select person or persons. The method briefly consisted of writing a message on the parchment while in position on the staff. Upon unrolling the parchment, letters appeared at random and presented a senseless jumble. However, the chosen recipient with a duplicate of the original staff merely rewound the parchment and the appropriate letters of the message fell into proper sequence. A staff of improper diameter will consistently reject efforts at solution.

Among the early attempts at conveying secret messages the author sets forth examples of the oftentimes cruel methods used on slaves, or unsuspecting individuals. Messages were branded on the shaved head or the back of the person and under pretext of the imperative need to contact

the proper person the message was conveyed oftentimes without the vaguest import of its meaning suspected by the carrier.

Other early secret methods mentioned by the author and worthy of note are: Abbreviations, mason-marks, secret alphabets, and simple transposition ciphers. The alchemist invented the so-called sympathetic inks which became visible to the eye only upon the application of heat or water. The juice of a lemon or onion, vinegar, or ammonia are also invisible until heated.

In a chapter headed, "From the Middle Ages Onward," d'Agapeyeff presents the science of codes and ciphers as an outgrowth of the art of cryptography. The evolution occurred during the years near the end of the fourteenth century. At that time, although all science was decidedly more occult than today, man began to delve into the secrets of nature. One result of this research was one of the early books dealing with cryptology written in 1499 in a small town in Germany. The Polygraphia, or as the author called it, "a manner of occult writing" was short-lived. There was too much of a mysterious nature revealed and the publication was burned; a similar fate being narrowly averted by the author. Many instances of imprisonment of those people divulging the mysteries of secret writings have been recorded.

Jerome Cardon, a versatile Italian philosopher of the Renaissance Period writes of Cryptography in his book "De Subtilitate" and is responsible for the trellis cipher. The description identifies it as the popular grille cipher of today which in various forms has been claimed as a new invention by numerous people since that time. This type of cipher employs a grille and a grid of the same size.

The grille is perforated at arbitrary distances so that when placed on a grid, which is a corresponding sheet of equal size but without apertures, a message may be inserted with other words and letters added to the seemingly fragmentary message, which serves as an excellent concealment device.

Among others important in developing cryptography Vigenere and Porta are worthy of note here. Porta was first to point out the frequency of certain vowels and the importance of differentiating between vowels and consonants. Today his observations are widely used in solving substitution ciphers. Vigenere prepared a multiple alphabet cipher.

During these years of the Middle Ages the science of secret writing steadily advanced in its scope including many new methods plus variations of the old. One interesting variation mentioned is that of the "skytale method." Here a treated thread is wound around a staff, the message is written on the thread which may be subsequently used to wrap a package to a selected person or persons.

Transposition ciphers with a multiple key, and a variation of the double columnar cipher type which today is referred to as the Nihilist

cipher were widely used with commendable success. Today we have revised, modified, and improved the older methods. The method of approach has been one of a scientific nature until cryptography has been definitely established as a science of codes and ciphers.

In the chapter, "Signals, Signs, and Secret Languages," various methods of secret communications are assembled. Before the invention of the wireless, ships at sea relied heavily on their numerical code of light signals. An arbitrary meaning was set to certain numbers and upon flashing light signals representing these numbers a message could be transmitted. Morse code now has largely supplanted this method and flashes made by powerful electric projectors are used. Semaphore signalling, with flags or signal arms, is still practiced as it was in the early days. In our military forces the position of a person's arms in relation to the body often represents letters of the alphabet and presents a method for conveying a message.

An interesting classification of signals is the author's arrangement according to the instrument utilized in sending the signals. The following signals may be relegated to the sight and sound division: Flag, semaphore, fixed and flashing lamps, fireworks, horn or steam whistle, and gun signals; day, night, fog, and distant signals.

Beside these there are other divisions, as general, vocabulary, evolutionary, et cetera, which depend on technical considerations and matters of arrangement.

In the remainder of the chapter other means of communications are considered. These may fall into a miscellaneous class including tramp's code, the Braille system, hand alphabets, boy scout signs, and even a method for the aspiring conjurer to bring about seemingly miraculous card tricks -- with marked cards.

The author states that commercial codes were instituted and made rapid progress in Europe. Economy and secrecy were underlying factors that brought commercial code into prominence. Before arriving at today's system of coding various plans and methods were experimented upon. Lloyd's of the Lloyd's Marine Insurance Business, pioneered in receiving advanced news of ships and cargoes by means of a system of light signals. This later in all probability developed into the use of codes for commercial purposes.

The author briefly notes the careers and influence of two men important in the life and growth of codes and the methods they used. Morse, for his experiments and practical application of the phenomena of transmitting electrical current through a wire and by means of a code, which represented letters of the alphabet, was able to send messages a long distance. The electric current alternately transmitting and suspending during longer or shorter intervals, represented arbitrary values assigned to letters of the alphabet in such a way that the simplest combinations of dots and dashes signified the most frequently occurring letters. Marconi was interested in

sending and receiving wireless messages, and is noted for the Marconi Codes. He was successful in his ventures and at his death in 1938 had received the highest honors from European countries.

d'Agapeyeff compares the relative dexterity of manipulation with which the German, French, and British organizations handle their secret communications. Many battles and wars have been won or lost on the ability of a secret message to reject solution.

The Germans, according to the author, pay more attention to ciphers than any other country. Practically every German officer is fully aware of the theory and application of ciphers. The French army methods, until recently, were decidedly less thorough and efficient than those of the Germans. Among the methods they use may be mentioned a modified Vigenere cipher, and irregular substitution. The majority of British military ciphers based on the square and simple square ciphers served as the basis of secret communication under active service conditions.

The text of the book supplies information concerning the different types of codes and ciphers. The author's method of classifying is somewhat individual and is presented herein:

- (a) Invented alphabets -- arbitrary marks or signs are used for letters.
- (b) Transposition ciphers. The use and meaning of cipher square and columnar transposition is explained. Substitution ciphers employing mono-and-polyalphabetic systems are described in some detail.
- (c) Numeral or figure codes -- where letters are replaced by numbers.
- (d) Dictionary code systems which are highly specialized forms of substitution systems using a modified dictionary as a code book. The disadvantage of the presence of tangible material, which if placed in the hands of improper persons, is apparent.
- (e) Cryptographic machines used for Cryptographic purposes. These machines vary in complexity from the simple super-imposed and rotating disks to large, mechanically, or electrically operated typewriting and telegraphic machines.

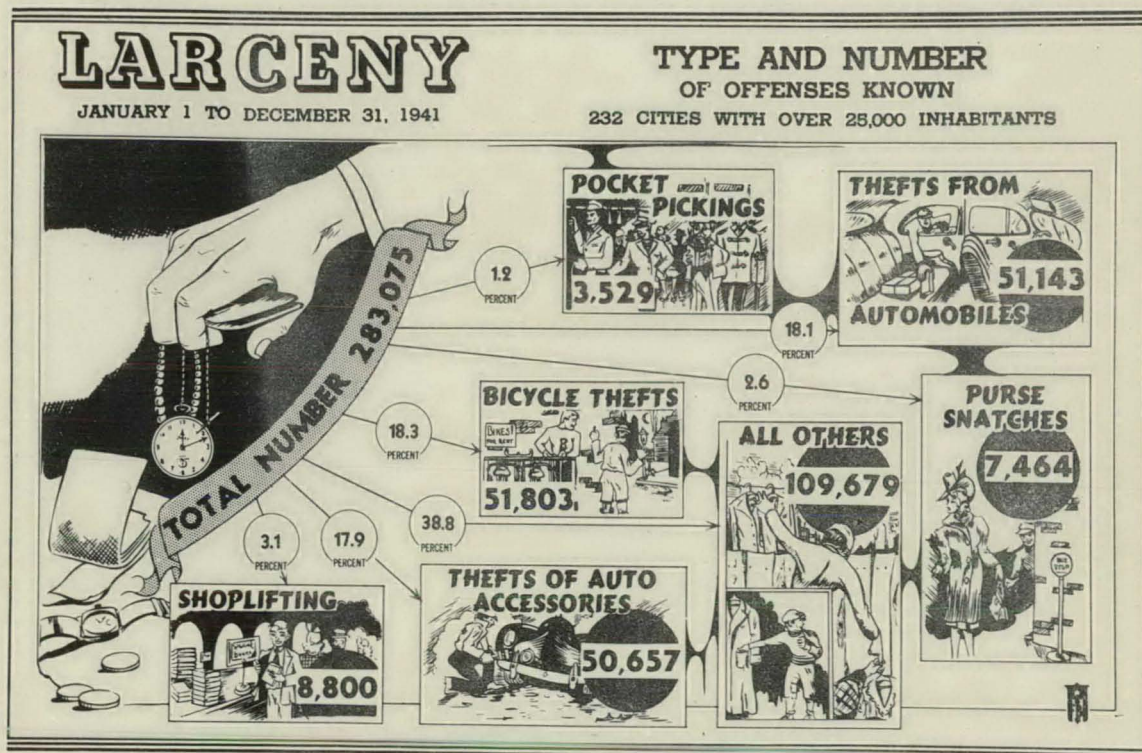
In discussing deciphering methods the author gives examples of the proper modus operandi for attacking problems or messages of the substitution or transposition type. He is of the opinion that the transposition

is the more difficult of the two types. One point particularly emphasized is that great patience, orderliness, and a systematic approach and procedure are prime requisites in successfully attacking and solving cryptograms.

In conclusion reference is made to Mansfields' Progressive Dictionary and in it we have a method for solving dictionary codes. It is a rather simple but ingenious procedure.

"Codes and Ciphers" presents a fairly broad view into the background, history, and evolution of the methods of secret communication. With no particularly outstanding features it presents the elementary principles involved in the solution of codes and ciphers. For the use of beginners, whether interest is due to professionalism or merely a fascination for puzzles the book presents valuable information which may be advantageously utilized in solving secret messages.

This book contains 160 pages; published by Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.



Larceny - Type and Number of Offenses Known.



ALABAMA

Mr. Roy A. Beesley is now Chief of Police of the Foley, Alabama, Police Department.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Ray Sutton has succeeded Mr. Carse R. Beam as Chief of Police at North Sacramento, California.

DELAWARE

Mr. Charles F. McCloskey has been appointed Chief of Police at Middeltown, Delaware, succeeding Mr. Albert Ruppel.

Mr. Charles McCabe has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Selbyville, Delaware, having succeeded Mr. James Johnson.

FLORIDA

Mr. W. M. Lawson has replaced Mr. J. F. Alderman as Chief of Police at Auburndale, Florida.

Mr. William Robert Hoban, formerly with the Gulf Stream, Florida, Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police at North Miami, Florida, replacing Mr. R. C. Gwynn.

GEORGIA

Mr. John R. Hicks has been elected Sheriff of Jackson County, Jefferson, Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of the late R. M. Culberson.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Nobel T. MacBeth is now Chief of Police at Hillsboro, Illinois.

INDIANA

Mr. Dudley N. Gilmore has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

INDIANA (Continued)

Mr. Orville Condra has replaced Mr. Frank Kelley as Chief of Police at New Albany, Indiana.

KANSAS

Mr. R. W. Dicker has been named Chief of Police at Lawrence, Kansas, succeeding Mr. Jude Anderson.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Edward Hausfeld is presently Acting Chief of Police at Bellevue, Kentucky, in view of Chief Ed Winters being on leave of absence.

Mr. Dave Ladd has been appointed Chief of Police at Wayland, Kentucky, replacing Mr. Richard Hall.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Al Boyd has been named Chief of Police at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mr. Lester Mathews has been elected Sheriff of Lapeer County, Lapeer, Michigan, to fill the unexpired term of the late George Corrigan.

MONTANA

Mr. William Brooks has succeeded Mr. Ira Smith as Chief of Police at Hardin, Montana.

NEBRASKA

Mr. George Johnson has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Fairbury, Nebraska.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Warren Gifford is now Chief of Police at Beach Haven, New Jersey, having succeeded Mr. Charles F. Strickland.

Mr. Clark Willever is now Sheriff at Belvidere, New Jersey.

Mr. E. J. Fouratt has replaced Mr. W. B. Hutchinson as Chief of Police of the Borough of Metuchen, New Jersey.

Mr. Harry V. Goble has been named Sheriff at Morristown, New Jersey.

Mr. Russell Van Atta has been elected Sheriff at Newton, New Jersey.

NEW YORK

Mr. Clarence P. Horn is Chief of Police at West Seneca, New York.

OHIO

Mr. Fred Richardson is now Chief of Police at Addyston, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Melvin R. Good has succeeded Mr. Orvis Campbell as Chief of Police at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. William R. Connelly is Acting Chief of Police of the McKeesport, Pennsylvania, Police Department, replacing Mr. John J. Whalen.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Orin J. Grim has been named Acting Chief of Police at Dallas, South Dakota, having succeeded Mr. W. W. Walker.

TEXAS

Mr. Clel Blackwell recently replaced Mr. W. A. Russell as Chief of Police at Del Rio, Texas.

Mr. Vernon Blackwell has been appointed Chief of Police at Lockhart, Texas, succeeding Mr. J. P. Phillippus.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Henry J. Meyers has succeeded Mr. J. E. Ramey as Chief of Police of the Eatonville, Washington, Police Department.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Frank Barker recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Montgomery, West Virginia, replacing Mr. Carl Campbell.

Mr. E. H. Landis has succeeded Mr. D. D. Cornell as Chief of Police at Petersburg, West Virginia.

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	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugs, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Untreiner, R. J.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Drayton, S. J.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel, E. E.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Clegg, J. E.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	4-5441	634 New Monroe
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

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

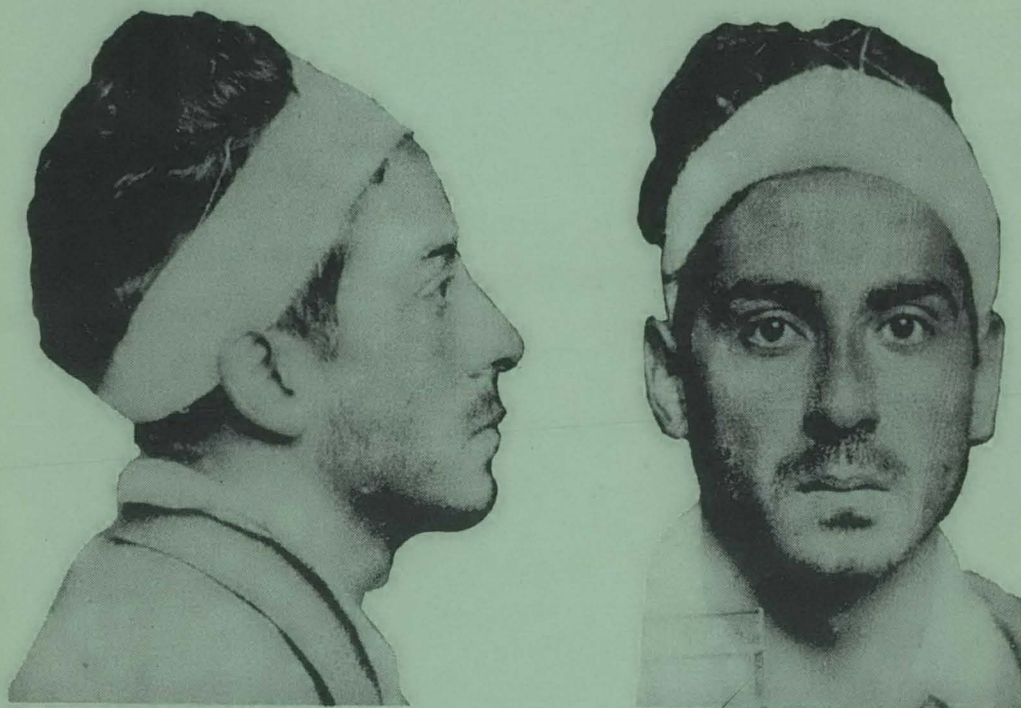
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



Benny Piscitello

with aliases

Bank Robbery

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 17, 18, 19 and 20.

