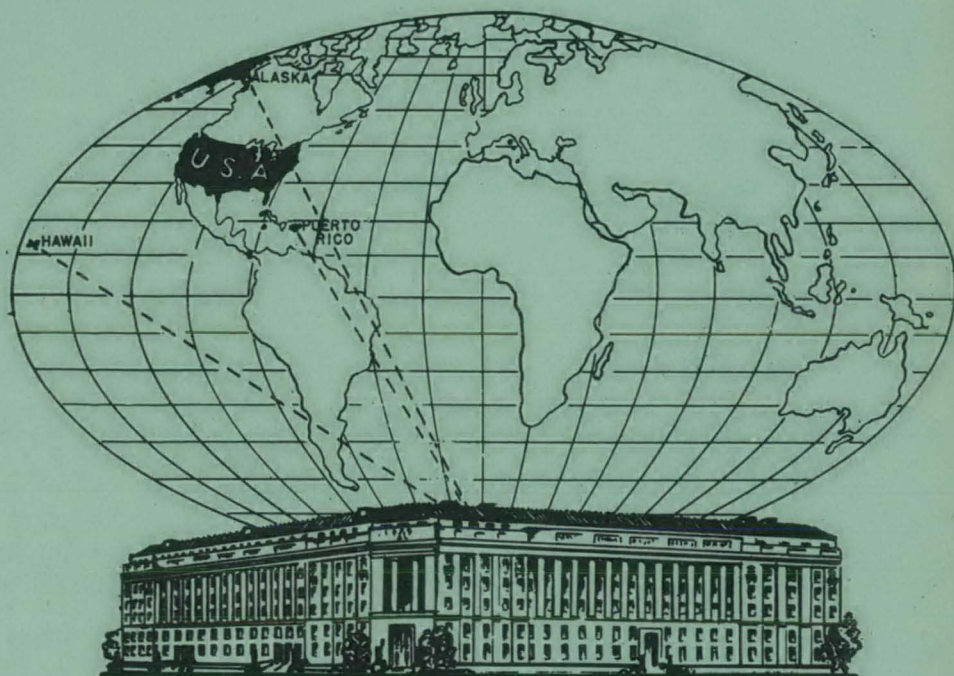


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1941

*August*



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

Vol. 10

No. 8

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



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

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

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

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

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



FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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NO. 8

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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.

THERE SHALL BE NO FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA

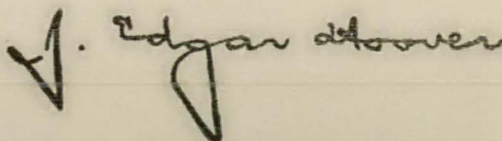
Undaunted by propaganda spread by alien forces, America's men of law enforcement continue to carry out each day their determined fight against the unholy alliance of subverters, saboteurs and spies who seek to cause internal dissatisfaction in the United States through propaganda; disrupt our National Defense program through sabotage; and steal our National Defense secrets through espionage activities.

So far these vermin have met more than their match in brains, brawn, and ingenuity. They have met a liberty-loving American public, they have met a grim-faced American law enforcement officer; they will continue to be outsmarted so long, and just so long, as American law enforcement agencies continue to cooperate with each other and with the citizenry in an eternal fight to expose and condemn all anti-American activity.

We, as law enforcement officers can, with justifiable pride, review our accomplishments during the past two years in ferreting out Fifth Column activities in America. We know from this experience that absolute cooperation of all branches of law enforcement, plus the cooperation of Army and Navy intelligence, plus citizen cooperation is imperative in carrying out the President's Directive of September 6, 1939. This 100 per cent cooperation will prove the nemesis of the would be saboteurs, subverters and spies and will assure the fact that- "THERE SHALL BE NO FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA."

We also know from our past experience that the espousers of alien ways in America will, as they have in other countries, continue their fight to undermine the government of a liberty-loving people, and weaken the United States internally as much as possible in order to serve their needs. And knowing this we cannot for an instant relax our vigilance to protect that precious freedom we now enjoy.

It was to be expected that peace officers of this country would eagerly take on the additional responsibilities and burdens imposed directly and indirectly by the National Defense program, for that is the American way. It is true that nearly every law enforcement agency in America is at the present time undermanned and these added responsibilities lay heavily upon the individual shoulders of every officer. It means personal sacrifice, long hours, and hard work to carry out with efficiency, our new duties plus our regular duties imposed upon all officers in peace time. But the job will be done.



Director



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

★ ★ ★ John Edgar Hoover, Director ★ ★ ★



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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





## GRADUATION EXERCISES SEVENTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

At 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, June 28, 1941, the Graduation Exercises for the Seventeenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy were opened by Mr. H. H. Clegg, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thirty-eight police officers, members of this Session, received their diplomas at the conclusion of the program certifying they had attained satisfactory ratings in all of the various subjects studied by them during their training period of three months at the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

A number of prominent men, men who have daily contacts with people of all types, men who have a deep understanding of mankind, men who know national and international affairs, delivered words of encouragement to these graduates who, in turning their faces toward their respective homes and duties, do so with full knowledge that their services to their communities are needed now as never before due to the chaotic condition of world affairs. The addresses delivered on this occasion were splendid and are therefore being reprinted here for the benefit of those who did not have an opportunity to hear them delivered.

### INVOCATION

by

Reverend Robert S. Lloyd, S. J.  
Director of Laymen's Retreats  
Manresa-on-Severn, Baltimore, Maryland

We pray Thee, O Lord, guide all our thoughts, our actions and our aspirations along the holy path of Thy Divine Will. Direct our deliberations in this Great Hall of Justice today along the holy path of Thy Divine Wisdom. Teach us to distinguish between truth and error, between expediency and principle, between the weakness of selfish appeasement and the heroism of genuine patriotism.

Let not our hearts be cast down nor let them be afraid, for we believe in Thee, we hope in Thee, we trust Thee and we love Thee. Into Thy hands, O God, we commend our humble human spirit and the great awakening spirit of America. Let not our intelligence surrender to the subtlety of pernicious propaganda, nor our personal and national will be confused or diverted from the full achievement of its just and honorable national objectives. From the indecision of ignorance and cowardice, O Lord, deliver us in this hour of trial and preparedness.



Send forth Thy Blessing upon all here present whose hearts and souls, as true Americans, are interwoven with the precious blood of Thy Holy Cross and the Stars and Stripes of our native land. Keep us all, one in Thee and one in our devotion to America, the land of priceless liberty. Upon those who are about to graduate today from this great National Police Academy, we beg Thy Blessing. Strengthen them in the innermost recesses of their hearts with the strength of Thy Divine Grace. Enlighten their intellects that they may always see Thee in all Thy beauty, power and perfection so that, seeing Thee in all things, they may the better see themselves and others in the mirror of Thy Infinite Holiness.

Upon him who is the Director of this great school, upon him who is our dearly beloved friend, and upon all those closely associated with him in the self-sacrificing and patriotic mission of the FBI, we invoke Thy Divine Blessing, Thy Divine Guidance, Thy Divine encouragement and consolation. These men, O Lord, seek nothing for themselves. They have given all to their country and to Thee. Sustain them in all things and help them in their desire to sustain us and all the people of America through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

#### REMARKS

by

Leroy E. Wike

Chief of Police, Endicott, New York  
President, Graduating Class

This hour marks the culmination of three months' concerted effort on the part of the FBI and the Seventeenth Session of the National Police Academy. To the members of this class it means the end of a very pleasant and profitable association we have enjoyed with each other and with the FBI.

In normal times, police problems in America sometimes tax the powers of the police. Today there have been added to these problems the burdens incidental to the national emergency which looms more and more ominously on the horizon. It should be a comfort to the people of this land that the forces of law and order, under the leadership and inspiration of J. Edgar Hoover, have been so resolutely preparing themselves against any eventuality.

And now, on behalf of the class, I wish to extend to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and his staff our sincere thanks and appreciation. It is an honor and a privilege to extend to the FBI every cooperative effort. We pledge our wholehearted cooperation to the program of the FBI and the police mobilization for National Defense. To the members of the class, I wish you the greatest success.



## ADDRESS

by

Honorable A. B. "Happy" Chandler  
United States Senator from the State of Kentucky

I am profoundly grateful to my good friend, Mr. Hoover, for the invitation which permits me to speak to you upon this occasion. For a number of years I have known of the fine character of work that is being carried on by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I believe the country owes more to J. Edgar Hoover for his fearless and capable handling of law enforcement, than to any other citizen of our country.

Organized in 1935, this Academy was created for the purpose of training selected representatives of various law enforcement agencies, in order that they might return to their home towns and make available to their fellow officers the lessons received in their training here. Prior to the establishment of this training program by Mr. Hoover and his associates, law enforcement throughout the country was in some cases lax and in other cases had completely fallen down, because of lack of training and personnel with which to cope with the ever alarmingly increased crime problem. Since the establishment of this Academy, training schools have been organized all over the country until at the present time there are more than 400 police schools, all of which sprang almost directly from the impetus originally given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has lifted the standard of police in practically every section of the country. It has made of the job of a law enforcement officer one respected in every community where an F.B.I. officer works.

Today, this thorough training, a higher devotion to duty, and a determination to wipe out crime wherever it exists against the people of America, has resulted in less lawlessness, and fewer officers of the law have lost their lives in the hazardous job which is theirs, because they know better how to take care of themselves.

As the Governor of my State during 1935, I first learned of the work of the Police Academy and in some of the earlier classes men from the Kentucky Police Department came to Washington and took the training. The result has been very gratifying to the people of Kentucky. Major Burman, head of the Bureau of Criminal Identification for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is a graduate of the National Police Academy. He has assisted in the training of many fine officers since his graduation.

Today, at the completion of your term in this Academy, you go out to join over 500 of your fellow citizens who have heretofore availed themselves of this training, and as you go back to your local communities you go at a time when the country is facing one of the gravest periods of its history. We are in the midst of a World Revolution. From Narvick to Japan there is no peaceful life. Life, itself, is threatened and security at best is uncertain. Because of one man millions are homeless and countless



thousands are dead. A strange paradox indeed that in a civilized world, only savages remain content. The natives of Africa, the headhunters of Malaya and the Australian aborigines appear to be carrying on life as usual.

Today the world is threatened by a single man, bent on subduing it. There is no voice in Europe now except his voice. There are millions of people silenced and enslaved, with their cities and towns destroyed, and their populations threatened with starvation. As my friend, Stuart Cloetes, has said in his revealing book, "Yesterday is Dead": "It seems the dream of yesterday is dead, today is the awakening." It seems absolutely necessary that this tyrant be stopped if order is to return to the world in our time and generation. Every generation must pay in its own turn its own obligations to its own generation. We must live realistically. We must realize that life is real and earnest. We must remember that life is not merely a heritage to be enjoyed, but that it is in every sense an obligation that must be fulfilled. I wish devoutly, as do all fathers and mothers, that I could pay the obligations of my children to their own generation, suffer their pains, stand their reverses and save them from much of the misery that they must in reality suffer for themselves. But that would not be best, because that would soften them and their successors might prove useless to the country, indeed. The freedom which we enjoy in such abundance today, was gained for us through the grace of God, by our country's heroes from Bunker Hill to the present hour.

Today we are rearming the country hurriedly, to meet possible or threatened attacks from world aggressors. We have voted and are voting large sums of money for these armaments. We need a national solidarity and a national unity of all classes, all religions, and all ages, at the cost of comfort and at the cost of sacrifice of possessions and property, and maybe of life itself. There should be no division among us. We should, in my opinion, earnestly support the President of the United States in his efforts to prepare adequately the defenses of this country - make these defenses so strong that they will be able to meet any eventuality. I regret any statement made by public men of our times, which seeks to create the impression in the minds of the people that the President desires to take the country into war. This I do not believe! Neither do I approve of those fellow citizens of ours who have undertaken to create in the public mind of the country a war hysteria, as I would be wholly unwilling to carry upon my conscience in the years that are left to me, the feeling that I had encouraged the men and women of my country to go to war.

If war comes again to our beloved country, and God grant that it will not, we should enter it solemnly with the feeling that it is necessary in order to more adequately protect the lives and security of the people of America. At 18 years of age, I am proud to say, I was a Private in my country's Army. As a Captain in the Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States, subject to call by the President, I speak as one who would not urge one of your sons to sacrifice himself in a war for any purpose except in the defense of his country. History repeats itself! In every crisis in the history of our country, we have somehow, under



God's providence, been able to raise men who stood firm in the crisis and who were able with His help and with the energies of other men, to work out the salvation of the country.

In March, 1916, talk of preparedness in the country vied with pleas of pacifists in an apprehensive Nation. Young men were leaving their homes and labor for training camps. German periscopes were arising in the Atlantic to menace American export trade. Critics of the Wilson Administration, just as are those of the Roosevelt Administration today, were branding their President as a warmonger. A Congressman from Virginia took the floor of the House of Representatives and spoke in defense of the President of the United States. He spoke with caution and courage, with frankness and firmness, that commanded not only the respect of the President and the people of his own country, but also the respect of foreign nations. He said the President had for 18 months applied himself to the task of preserving peace without impairing the honor of the Republic. In his summation he delivered one of the most eloquent pleas ever heard in the Congress of the United States, and I quote: "Every one of us in authority here is for peace. The whole Congress is for peace. The President of the United States for many months, by night and day, has kept a vigil for peace. With enduring patience, with amazing skill, oblivious to all things else, he has passionately sought, by every conceivable means to keep this country out of the maelstrom of war. Neither taunt nor threat has shaken his purpose or diverted him from his course. But there are some things better than life, as there are other things worse than death. The human body, bereft of the soul which reveals the image of God, is but a white sepulcher; and so a nation with its righteous spirit quenched is as a tossing derelict of the sea. . . . . ." Finally he lashed out at the propaganda of the pacifists, and I do not express the word, pacifists, in any sense of derision because our Lord has said "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall inherit the earth," but the Congressman continued: "Like unto the proposal to discredit the Nation is the pathetic, perfervid talk about desolating American homes and distressing American mothers by sacrificing their sons to the god of war. The nearest approach to war which this country has recently made was when members of Congress sought to impede the President's plans for maintaining an honorable peace. The surest prelude to intolerable affront from one direction is the manifestation of a cowardly submission from the other; and unless it be conceived that no injury, however great, no insult, however grievous, could provoke this Nation to resentment, the course proposed by meddling resolutions is most certain to invite aggression and ultimately to precipitate war. And there are some things worse than war.

"Virginia has homes which might be desolated and mothers who might be distressed and sons who might be sacrificed. But I pray God that the mothers and sons of Virginia who live appreciate their heritage from those who, 'being dead, yet speaketh.' Two of Virginia's boys are my own - stalwart, manly fellows, for either of whom I would die a thousand times - and I would have them hear me say, without a tremor, in the spirit which I hope animates their hearts, that I would rather be pursued through time and eternity by the pitiful apparition of their shattered forms than to



see my country dishonored and its flag hauled down in disgrace!" These words were spoken by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia while a member of the House of Representatives.

They are as true today as they were yesterday. What will tomorrow bring? The survival of England keeps actual warfare at least an ocean's width away from our beloved country. The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate of the United States recently filed the following report: "From all the evidence available it appears that the United States can be conquered without military conquest of continental United States. An effective blockade against our foreign commerce can be maintained at points thousands of miles from our coasts and well beyond aircraft range. Our outlying possessions will be captured and used against us as advance bases. There will be nothing to prevent the establishment of bases, by force if necessary, in this hemisphere, from which as well as from aircraft carriers, repeated bombing raids can be dispatched against our highly industrialized areas. Under such conditions enemy ships, except in the form of raiders, need not approach anywhere near our shores. With the loss of our outlying possessions, our foreign commerce, and subject to continual raids upon our coastal areas, our ultimate defeat is inevitable. It will be only a question of time, depending on how long our National will to further resist will hold out. Without the power to carry the fight to the enemy, there can be no alternative other than subjugation to his wishes." America would be subjected, in my opinion, to frequent raids from land, sea and air, and our country which has always been free would become a military Nation.

The burden of armaments in the years ahead might conceivably be heavier than our people can bear. It is a frightful prospect to contemplate that we might become a besieged fortress, spending our time fighting off bombing raids on the cities and towns and upon the civilized population of our country. We devoutly wish, hope and pray for peace and for security of our sons and daughters. We must be prepared to make sacrifices. We must be prepared to suffer hardships, to get along with less. We must sacrifice sweat now in the urgent race for thorough and total preparedness. Tomorrow may be too late! It has been too late in so many of the small countries of Europe. We must make every sacrifice in order to avoid the sacrifice of blood and tears which may come later. There are those who urge us to negotiate for peace - negotiate with whom, may I inquire? The German military dictator has broken his word to every country with whom he has dealt. I do not believe that this country can afford to deal with one who does not keep his word. As long as our Republic is free, as long as men and women can assemble together in the schools and churches of the country, and as long as we can produce free men with integrity, vision and courage, our Republic is safe.

This beloved country of ours is a fairly decent place in which to live. It will be in the years ahead what we are willing to help make it, despite those who seek to destroy it. Thank God there are in America still things worth living for, and things worth dying for if necessary. We are what we are because of the struggles and sacrifices of the loyal



men and women of all creeds, races, and colors from all sections of this country.

Here's to the boys of the windswept North  
When they meet on the fields of France,  
May the spirit of Grant be with them all  
As the sons of the North advance.

Here's to the boys of the sunkissed South  
When they meet on the fields of France,  
May the spirit of Lee be with them all  
As the sons of the South advance.

Here's to the boys of both North and South  
When they meet on the fields of France,  
May the spirit of God be with them all  
As the sons of the Flag advance.

I wish I might be able to say to you that as you leave the Police Academy today, you could go back to your homes - some of you to the small towns and communities of the country - and armed with your skill and training feel more adequately prepared to solve the problems which confront you and your own people. But such is not the case! Your country faces a grave crisis. There are enemies of your country within its gates. They must be quietly found and they must be rounded up so that they will not destroy this blessed land of ours.

This Academy has a cherished motto: FIDELITY, BRAVERY AND INTEGRITY. Your fine Director asks no greater honor than to have you exemplify in your dealings with your fellow men these fine traits of character.

If I could advise you, I would suggest that you go about your work quietly, not seeking the headlines but seeking honestly, with God's help, to make your country the place it ought to be, by refusing to permit any man to defile it or destroy its opportunities. It is our country! We gained it by toil, blood and tears! We have a right to say to every alien in this country that it is up to him to abide by the rules which we have made for ourselves, and to say to him that if he does not want to do this he must go some place else and the sooner the better. Eternal vigilance is now and always has been the price of liberty.

I charge you to carry the shield of the F.B.I. high. Your heartbeat should be strong in the knowledge that you carry it above your heart.

There is no place in this country for Communists, Nazis and Fascists, unless they are willing to abide by the simple rules of the Democratic people of this country. In the midst of this World Revolution, you have a magnificent task before you. There is no substitute for honest hard work.



There are 1,450,000 soldiers in the Army of the United States today, training to meet the attacks of the enemy from without. You of the F.B.I. are prepared as the first line of defense against any attack which may be launched from within. You have the confidence of the people of the country. You must keep it! There isn't a boy in the country who is not proud of the exploits of the men of the F.B.I. If they can continue to rely upon you, tomorrow the men of our country will be stronger and braver because of you.

Each generation must pay in its turn its own obligations to its own generation. You and I have a rendezvous with destiny, and we have an obligation which must be paid now. More than 150 years of glorious history lies back of the people of the United States of America, and by the eternal gods men armed with the spirit of the F.B.I. will see to it that it does not perish from the earth.

### ADDRESS

by

Honorable John W. McCormack

Member of Congress, Twelfth District, State of Massachusetts

I appreciate the introduction of my very good friend, Mr. Hoover, because I entertain for him a very strong feeling of friendship which feeling is based upon respect. I remember my first visit to see him in 1928, shortly after I took my seat in the National House of Representatives. And from that time on there has existed in my mind a profound feeling of respect, and whenever the occasion presented itself I tried to evidence that feeling in some concrete manner. Naturally, I am honored to be invited to be here today. I consider it a compliment which I will always value.

To you gentlemen who are graduates of the school and to those who have preceded you and those who will graduate in the future, you leave here but you always remain a part of the F.B.I. In a sense, I consider the graduates of this school as men who, by their diplomas, have received a reserve commission in the Federal Bureau of Investigation -- a commission unlike the reserve commissions of the Army and Navy, which are for service in time of crisis during the period of the crisis, but a commission which in your case is one for active service during your entire career as a law enforcement officer.

You gentlemen are unlike the employees of almost every other department of government. Most departments of government are concerned with government carrying out what is termed the secondary function of government. You gentlemen are concerned with carrying out a primary function of government, a function of government that governments of two thousand years ago had to perform. In the simpler days of those times, a function that government had to perform a thousand years ago, a function that government has to perform today and as long as government exists in the future. You are engaged in a duty which constitutes one of the four obligations of the primary function of government.



Whether government is a democracy, whether government is a republic, whether it is a monarchy, limited or absolute, whether it is an oligarchy of the modern totalitarian state, with its ideology of materialism and paganism, without regard to what the form of government might be or what its substance might be, that government must perform four obligations. First, it must provide for its national defense; second, it must maintain diplomatic relations with other countries; third, it must maintain internal order - and that is one of the four primary, one of the four obligations of the primary function of government; and the fourth duty is to levy through taxation, the raising of the money necessary to carry out the other three obligations.

And you gentlemen, in your career, in your chosen journey of life, you gentlemen, as graduates of this school, are engaged in one of the most important obligations that government must perform, the obligation of protecting the lawful against the lawless, the obligation of maintaining internal order, one of the third primary duties of any government. And I know you gentlemen appreciate that fact, and I know that when you go back into your community you will impart to your fellow officers the knowledge and the experience which you have had the opportunity and the pleasure to obtain in this great Academy conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

And I can look back not so many years to my day in the Congress of the United States, to days when the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not occupy the popular position in the minds of the Legislators at Capitol Hill that it does today, in those days when it was difficult to obtain appropriations, in those days when the fight was made to prevent the reduction of appropriations that were recommended by the committee, the sub-committee on appropriations for the running of the Bureau of Investigation; and I can remember those dark days and the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The great position that it occupies today in the minds of the American people is due to the great work of the men who comprise this Bureau. But over and above them, it is due to the able, to the courageous and to the visionary leadership of that great man, whom I am proud to number as my closest friend and whom I consider, in agreement with Senator Chandler, to be one of the outstanding Americans of this present generation, the Director of this Bureau, J. Edgar Hoover.

Some day, when the history of this Bureau is written, when the days of emotionalism are over, the history is going to be a very interesting one.

And sometimes the greatest compliment that you and I can receive or any agency of the Government can receive, is from our enemies. And yesterday, an enemy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation paid to J. Edgar Hoover and his associates, and to you gentlemen who are graduating today and the past graduates of the Academy, one of the greatest compliments that I think could be paid this great Agency of our Government. It is not that he intended to do it. His intent was to the contrary, but little did the gentleman who attacked the Federal Bureau of Investigation



yesterday know that with his standing in the minds of the American people, he was paying this Bureau one of the greatest compliments that it could receive.

I refer to an alien. I refer to the man whom I consider to be one of the most vicious forces in this country. I refer to a man who has accepted the hospitality of our country and who has been elevated to a powerful position in the labor unions of this country; a man who is not a citizen, and a man who wields great influence, not for good, but for the harm of our country in this crisis. And an attack from him I would consider a compliment.

Yesterday Harry Bridges referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "super labor spy organization." Mr. Hoover, the Americans accept that as a compliment, and I know that the vicious and unwarranted characterization of Harry Bridges is accepted by you and your associates as one of the finest compliments that you could receive. When Bridges and his ilk attack, those whom they attack are rendering the work that is for the best interests of our people and for the preservation of those institutions and principles of government that Americans believe in.

And I know the purpose of the attack. Several years ago I was Chairman of the Committee that preceded the present Investigating Committee, Chairman of the Special Committee that investigated Communism, Nazism, Fascism, bigotry and intolerance. I received the cooperation of this distinguished gentleman and his department. I know the method of their attack. I know who is the intellectual and the spiritual front for the Communists. I know when they have an attack to make that they have the party workers, those who follow the party line in pivotal positions that they use as their front; and one of the popular methods to try and undermine the standing and the prestige of a man who is militantly fighting them is to call him names. And usually they call upon the members of the party front, but in this case Mr. Bridges made a mistake himself. He made the attack. And those words uttered by Mr. Bridges yesterday will be regretted by him.

We are living in trying times. We are living in an era of unrest. We are living in a day when a world revolution is due to economic distress, due to human suffering, due to men in public life in other governments failing to perform the obligations that they owed to their people and to God. We, as I said, are confronted with an economic revolution, and yet there are people in this country, some in high life, some possessing wealth, condemning government for helping the unfortunate and the weak. And there are many in spiritual life who have failed to grasp the significance of the present world events. I hope that they will awaken to realization, because what we have today is an economic revolution--people driven to desperation, accepting anything in other countries--materialism running rampant, paganism attacking religion, determined to destroy it. And as I see it, the origin of it was in human suffering. But there is an origin beyond that. There is the



failure of public officials to perform the duty that they owed to people of their countries and to perform the trust that they owed to God.

But without regard to the causes, it is here. You and I are living in this generation. Whether we like it or not, we are here. Whether we like it or not--and I do not--we are confronted with the situation that exists throughout the world today. Arguing about water that has gone over the dam will not do much good. It may after this crisis is over, in the settlement of world conditions where there will be more peace assured for the future, but today, as the crisis confronts us at this time, arguing about what has happened in the past and undertaking to use that argument as a determination of the condition today is not going to enable us to meet the problems that confront us in a practical and in a realistic manner. We Americans of this generation, as I see it, are on trial. Senator Chandler has well referred to what the Framers of the Constitution devised and gave to us. We of this generation did not create what we have, but we inherited it. We inherited it from the past generations of Americans. Those who preceded them in turn inherited it from the Founding Fathers. Inherited what? A government believing in principles of justice and truth that mankind for countless generations was painfully struggling toward the obtainment of. And we inherited that with the unwritten mandate and with the obligation and the duty in our generation of preserving it.

This is not the government of one hundred thirty-three million people alone. This is my government, just the same as my religion is my personal religion. This is my personal government, and everyone of us must realize that. You and I as individuals, as members of this generation, are also on trial. Not only is our generation on trial, but you and I as individuals are on trial. We are not going to be judged by some act we do alone. We are going to be judged by the generations of tomorrow, after we are dead and gone, as a generation. They are going to pass upon the question as to whether or not we are guilty of being the first generation of Americans that failed in our trust. I do not like to be in that position. It is exceedingly distasteful to me, but I am, and so are you, ladies and gentlemen. We are all in that situation. As Americans of this generation, we are on trial.

We had the appeasers before. In 1789, right in the Continental Congress, there were those who advocated a negotiated peace with England. In the Continental Congress in that year there were those who said, Let us make peace. Let us agree to have four or five of the Colonies cut off--Virginia, a new nation; North Carolina and South Carolina and the Colonies to the South, with the exception of Florida, that part now known as Florida, retained by England; Florida owned by Spain, and France possessing what is now the great West and then known as Louisiana. If the appeasers of those days had succeeded in their efforts, do you think we would be citizens of the great Nation today that we are? In the Civil War, men fought for a principle, North and South, and history records their valor. But that is over. That is settled. The glories of those who fought are read by all of us. We honor those of the South, those of us who live in



the North; and the South respects the valor of the men of the North. But those of this generation are glad that there is unity, one Nation. But in those days the great Lincoln had to meet his appeasers. There were those who condemned him. Probably the most vilified President in the history of our country, not even including the great immortal Washington himself, who was vilified, and not even including the great man we have in the White House now, who we all know from our own experience is one of the most vilified men of all time. The great Lincoln was vilified in his day more than any other President, not by the South, but by the North. He lost control of his own party in 1863 in the Congress of the United States. The members of his own party repudiated him. He despaired of re-election. The Northern press condemned him--the appeasers that existed in those days. And if the pleasant arguments of the appeasers and the false prophets of those days had been successful, do you think we would enjoy the great Nation that we have the honor of being citizens of today?

History, as the Senator says, has a habit of repeating itself. Correct, Senator, in more ways than one. And history certainly has repeated itself in the case of the false prophets and the appeasers. But you and I of this generation are on trial, as I have said; and the verdict that will be passed upon us will be a horrible one if we fail.

I agree with the Senator about our country keeping out of war. Who wants to go to war? Except somebody who is possessed of an anti-social mind. Who, with a religious background, wants to kill his fellow men? As a matter of fact, by nature I am endowed with fear. I want to run away from trouble, but there is a time when my judgment tells me I can't do that and retain other rights that are precious to me. What nation that has an origin of sanity, and people who believe in God as based on reason and sanity wants to engage in war, unless forced to do so? But that does not mean that we have got to stick our heads in the sand, like the ostrich when he sees danger approaching, with the feeling that by doing that he is escaping the approaching danger. There are many things that we can do short of war. There are many things our Government has done and many things our Government will have to do, viewing the present situation from a realistic angle, from a practical angle. And unless that is done, you and I of this generation will go down in history as a generation that failed.

Let me call attention to the women-folks. You girls, study pagan history. Go to the library and get a book. Read about the pagan days of the Roman Empire. See what conditions existed under paganism. See what was the lot of woman. See what was the lot of the offspring, child, when thrown from the home and enslaved. Woman, a chattel, not possessing the dignity and the personality which the Redeemer brought about in His journey on earth, but a mere chattel--not only believing in false gods, but the womanhood of those under paganism, a chattel. And then view some of the things that have happened in pagan Russia and in pagan Germany, under Nazi Germany. I do not say all the people of Germany are pagans. Of course they are not. But Nazism is paganism. It is the unnatural and illegitimate offspring of Communism. They hate one another.



But the same blood runs through their veins. And today we can thank God for His infinite wisdom that instead of having a double devil ganging up in his attack upon the decent people and the decent forces of the world, God has so acted that in these days the devil is fighting the devil. And let us hope that they will fight each other to exhaustion because the longer the devil fights the devil fight continues, automatically, the weaker they become and the stronger become the forces of decency throughout the world.

So, ladies and gentlemen, you and I of this generation of Americans are on trial. Probably the greatest danger confronts our country from abroad that has existed in the Constitutional history of our country. We have got to meet the obligation. We are going to be judged by what we do, the results we obtain. And unless we preserve that which we inherited and pass it on to the next generation of Americans, we go down in history as a generation that failed.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and you graduates can play an important part. Not only are you men dedicated in the service of carrying out the third most important obligation of government, preserving internal order, but in these days, your obligation is interlocked with the first duty of government, self-defense. The law of self-preservation applies to nations just the same as individuals, and you gentlemen have a more sturdy task than in normal times. Your training and your education for the last twelve weeks, I know, will be of great benefit to you. And I know you gentlemen will go back into your community, rededicating your life, with the additional training that you have had, to the service of community, State and Nation.

If I have contributed only one thought on this occasion, I will feel that my presence here has not been meaningless--the thought to each and every one of you ladies and gentlemen that we have inherited the government that we believe in. It is our duty and obligation to preserve that which we have inherited.

But you and I of this generation are on trial, and in order to emerge from this crisis with a verdict that we are not the first generation of Americans in the history of Constitutional government that failed, in order to emerge from this crisis with a verdict of future generations and future historians that like past generations of Americans who had crises in their days and met them successfully, we of our day did--we are the generation that succeeded and did not fail--you and I have that question directly addressed to us. And if I have conveyed to you ladies and gentlemen that one thought and the importance of it, and the fact that this government is your government, individually, I leave here with the feeling that my presence has not been meaningless and that it has not been nothing more than an extemporaneous expression of some thoughts that failed to be of interest to you.

You and I are citizens of the greatest Nation in the world. You and I live in a generation that is confronted with a great crisis. I wish that we were not confronted with it, but we are. You and I have got



to meet the problems, following the great leader in the White House. With unity existing among our people, with you and I, as individuals, molding public opinion throughout America in a realistic manner, I have no doubt as to the outcome, ladies and gentlemen and Reverend Father. I have no doubt as to the outcome. You and I of this generation will emerge successfully. You and I of this generation will pass on to the next generation the government which we inherited, the finest government in the world; and in addition, you and I of this generation will contribute toward preventing the forces of materialism and of paganism throughout the world, no matter who they are or by what name they may be called, from trampling down upon religion and the forces of decency of this country and of the people throughout the world.

#### ADDRESS

Delivered by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

This morning marks the end of three months of hard, intensive work and study upon your part, dedicated to self-improvement so that you can be of better service and of greater value, not only to your communities but to your country. I know that each of you is anxious to return home, not only for personal reasons, but to more quickly impart to your brother officers the knowledge and the training which you have received here, so that they in turn may benefit from the three months of hard labor and application you have given for them and for your country.

The National Police Academy, as you well know, was founded six years ago. Few, I believe, at that time realized the role which this Academy would play in the years to come. We never then anticipated the great world conflict which today is raging in every section and part of this world, a conflict that will only be won by superior manpower and superior material, and a superior will to win. In this period of stress we of the FBI take a great deal of pride in the fact that we can make available to the municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies of this country the same training and the same instruction that has made it possible for the men of the FBI to attain the success in their field of law enforcement. It was believed impossible six years ago that such an institution could be established, but today the West Point of Law Enforcement is a reality.

The National Police Academy, from which you gentlemen go forth today as graduates, has been recognized, not only throughout this country, but throughout the world as an established place from which to obtain advanced training and instruction in scientific crime detection and improved police technique. You are the select men of your communities and by action and by instruction you will display the example of scientific crime detection. You will prove that law enforcement is a profession and not merely a catch-all for cast-off politicians.



In the six years that this Academy has been in operation, including this present class, it has graduated 591 men. Of that number, 100 have become chiefs of police in large cities, in small communities and even in state police organizations; and all of the graduates have gone forth to establish in their respective communities training schools with the improved standards and the improved ideals and ethics of law enforcement. Today those graduates constitute a great force that is being felt and being appreciated and being utilized in this grave national emergency.

Prior to 1935 when the National Police Academy was established, great strides had been made in law enforcement. There had been established through the efforts of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the fingerprint bureau which is now a vital part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with its collection of twenty-two million fingerprints, the largest ever assembled in any part of the world. The Uniform Crime Reporting project had been initiated. The crime laboratory, which makes possible the utilization of its scientific technique by every community of this country without cost, had been established. But there still remained to be established on a national basis a training center for police officers, not to make them police, but to develop them into police executives, instructors, and administrators. Now that ideal has been consummated, and today, the dream of 1935 has become a reality.

In 1939, when the great conflict broke in Europe, a far-seeing President saw fit to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation to serve as a spearhead for the attack upon the spies and saboteurs and the subverters within our country. The President at the same time, in the fall of that year, called upon all law enforcement to join with the FBI and to mobilize its forces and unite its resources in the preservation of our internal security. Some wondered whether this would work, but it did, and today we of law enforcement are happy to know that every law enforcement officer in this country rallied to the call of our President to contribute his share to the protection of internal security and to the maintenance of real democracy.

The foundation for full coordination fortunately had been laid, largely through the National Police Academy. In every section of the land graduates of this Academy, working as officers and as officials of police departments, took up the call of the President and in turn contributed their share in mobilizing their local departments. The FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense, which had been studied and planned for years in advance, was immediately put into force and effect. In every section of the country for the last several years, regional conferences of police officials and Agents of the FBI have been held for the purpose of exchanging ideas and for the purpose of closing the gaps in our protective forces for internal security.

Today thousands of officers are eagerly responding by attendance at these conferences to better enforce the law for our National Defense under the guidance of the FBI. This unity and coordination has been, I think, one of the greatest contributions that law enforcement could give



to this country. It hasn't been widely publicized. It has been quietly but effectively accomplished. Today there are over 150,000 police officials who are members of the regional conferences, led by the graduates of the National Police Academy and the local officers of the FBI, focusing the spotlight upon the vermin and termites of subversive groups in this country so that internally we may be sound and we may be clean to face any national crisis.

These men are ready to meet any emergency, and I believe that the mobilization which has been quietly achieved in an American way is the answer to the Totalitarian threats of the foreign powers and regimes. What is more, it is the answer to the selfish demand of some individuals and groups for the formation of a national police. There is no need in this country for a national police when the local law enforcement agencies are alive and efficient and prepared and virile, ready unselfishly to contribute their share to the protection of our internal security. The foreign countries have had national police, but we have accomplished in this country the same efficiency with which those foreign agencies have been credited and without the evils and without the threats that come from such Totalitarian units. I have said before and I say now that there is no place for and there is no need of any Gestapo or OGPU in these United States as long as the men of law enforcement continue to manifest the interest in and the devotion to their duties that has been evidenced during these last two years in preparation for what may be our great national crisis.

The task of the men of law enforcement, however, is a hard one. They will have to be prepared to face the sneers of the scoffers of our democracy. They will have to be prepared to face the jeers of the debunkers of the Founders of our country. They will have to be prepared to face the vilification of the pseudo-liberals who go around prating about civil liberty when all they advocate is a license to practice and to preach godlessness and destruction and deceit. Some of these internal enemies of our country speak from the pulpits of our churches, unfortunately, and some are leaders in our great labor organizations, from which they should be purged with a vigor that would really indicate to the world that our labor organizations are truly American. And unfortunately some have even crept into the councils of Government, local, State and Federal. The FBI has been the target of these vermin, of these same termites, and I mention it today because you gentlemen go back to your departments to again take up your duties under added stress and added burdens and added responsibilities, and subject to their attacks and their vilification.

But I have faith and confidence in the basic soundness of the American people. They are long-suffering, they are patient, and they want things done in the American way. Therefore, I urge you gentlemen, as you go back, to be prepared for these added burdens, for these attacks, and to handle them in the American way. Do it in the sane, intelligent, sound manner that characterizes American law enforcement, and not with the hysteria and the witch-hunting at times manifest in our local communities.



While preparing to assume these additional duties incident to National Defense, we must also keep in mind that the criminal underworld is never asleep but is always waiting to strike. Today, with attention focused upon National Defense, there is a feeling that serious crime is something entirely of the past. That is untrue. Let us realize that during the first three months of this calendar year there has been a 15 per cent increase in murders in these United States; there has been a six per cent increase in the crime of rape; and there has been a four per cent increase in auto theft and larceny and felonious assault. Crime is on the increase and demands that even though law enforcement is overburdened today and undermanned in practically every community of this land we must be alert to those forces of the underworld who are always the allies of the subverter and willing to serve his purpose, willing to be his stooges and his instruments if there is enough money in it for them.

You gentlemen must go back prepared, not only to perform those duties you have carried on for the years past in the enforcement of the criminal law of your communities, but prepared to assume additional duties newly created by a grave emergency. With regard to subversive forces, be always conscious of the fact that once a termite enters a house, unless that termite is exterminated, the house falls. Thus, if the subversive forces in America are able to pollute the ideals and the traditions for which this country has stood, it means that we face a dreaded blackout of democracy.

At this moment I sincerely feel that the internal security of this country is more greatly threatened than at any time during the last several years for, notwithstanding the fact that the unholy alliance between Stalin and Hitler has at least been temporarily suspended, they still stand for ideologies that are alien to everything that is truly American. Don't be lulled to sleep, as some advocates would have us, by the thought that over night the Communists can change their color and become lily-white. Nazism and Communism, as stated by our Secretary of State, are equally repugnant to what we believe and to what we dedicate ourselves as a true democracy.

As you leave here today, bear in mind that your work and your efforts will be the work and efforts of the FBI. Our tasks will be mutual tasks, our achievements will be mutual achievements, and those achievements, based upon wholesome cooperation will insure the advancement and the success of all law enforcement. Let there be no hysteria; let there be no unbridled trampling upon the rights of minorities or of innocent individuals in a moment of hysteria. Let there be no application, in the enforcement of criminal law, of third degree tactics. That is a relic of barbarism, and any police department that resorts to its use forfeits the right to be known or to be called a law enforcement agency. It is our duty and our responsibility to merit and obtain public confidence and public support by the sincerity of our actions and your words. Without



the confidence of our American people, no organization, whether it be in the field of law enforcement or any other profession, can expect to succeed.

I want you to know that you leave the Academy with the very best wishes of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Collectively and individually, the far-flung structure of this great organization is in back of you, ready to fight for you when you are fighting for right and justice and ready to fight for you when you are unfairly attacked. Personally, I want to give to you my heartiest wish for the utmost success in your activity. And I construe as the utmost success in law enforcement the carrying out of duties with dispatch, with efficiency, with honor and with integrity. This morning you take with you, as you go back to each of your communities, the motto held most sacred in the FBI - FIDELITY, BRAVERY AND INTEGRITY. May that always be a symbol of justice to you and may you always proudly uphold that symbol as we have done in the FBI. May God bless each one of you.

#### **BENEDICTION**

**Reverend Robert S. Lloyd, S. J.**

May the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost descend upon all here present and remain with you forever. Amen.

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#### **INTERESTING ITEM**

##### **Spectrographic and Microscopic Examinations of Unknown Substances**

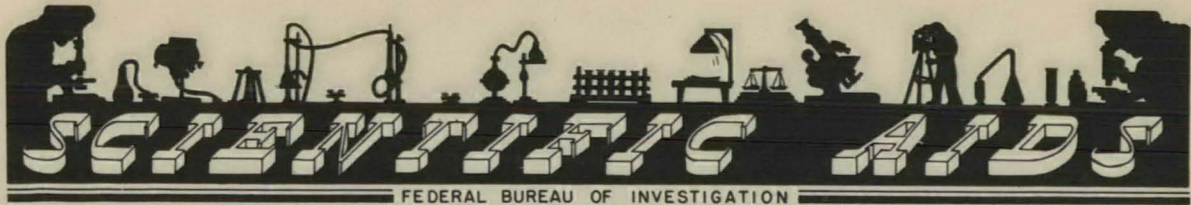
Two specimens of unknown substance were submitted to the FBI's Technical Laboratory by a Florida police department to determine precisely the identity of the unknown specimens which were involved in a vandalism case. Spectrographic and microscopic examinations of one specimen revealed it to be a chalk crayon similar to crayon which could be purchased in most notion stores. Similar examinations made of the other specimen showed it consisted of crystals of quartz coated with some form of iron oxide. This information was transmitted to the interested authorities.

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## FOOTPRINTS AND TIRE TREADS SUGGESTED PROCEDURE IN OBTAINING SPECIMEN REPRODUCTIONS FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

Occasionally in examining a scene of crime for any clues that might be of aid in apprehending the criminal, law enforcement officers discover evidence which appears quite trivial in nature, yet later on proves to be of major importance in the solution of the case. There are times when footprints and automobile tire tracks found by the investigator are considered of such little use that proper steps are not taken to reproduce them for future reference. Frequently in the past these very prints or impressions would have been key evidence for the prosecution, but their value was overlooked until too late to preserve the original specimens.

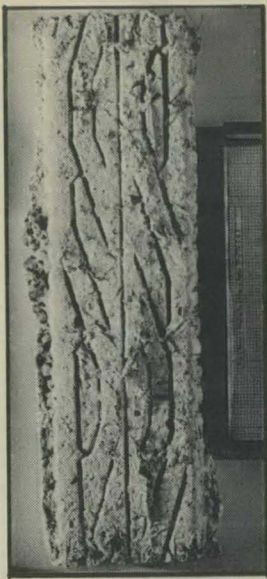
The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making an effort to assemble a complete file of all designs, trade-marks, and other insignia that may appear on rubber footwear in the United States and neighboring territories. Likewise, a file of all automobile tire patterns, including both treads and side-walls, manufactured in the United States and abroad, is nearing completion. At present the footprint file contains almost 900 various types of heel, sole, and half-sole designs. The tire tread file now contains upwards of 3,700 different manufacturers' designs.

These files are strictly confidential and are for the sole purpose of making possible identification of footprints and tire tread impressions submitted by law enforcement agencies in connection with criminal investigations.

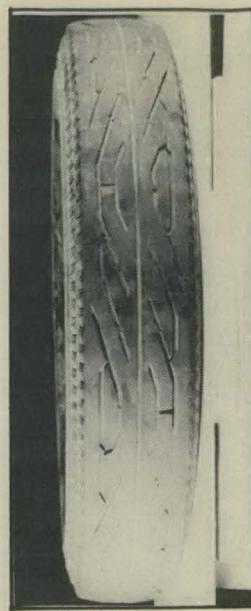
Footprint and tire tread examinations are generally of two types. One, is to determine the design and manufacturer of a shoe or tire as the case may be. This requires a complete search of the respective Bureau file. The other type involves an examination and comparison of a known and a questioned object for identification purposes such as an examination of a shoe and a footprint that might have been made by that or a similar shoe. This latter type of case is the more important, but it may be a later development of the first type.

Generally speaking, an investigating officer at a scene of crime should attempt to obtain a complete story of each piece of evidence, considering it an important link in the chain of evidence which will ultimately be used to bind the criminal in a court of law. Sometimes the exact procedure

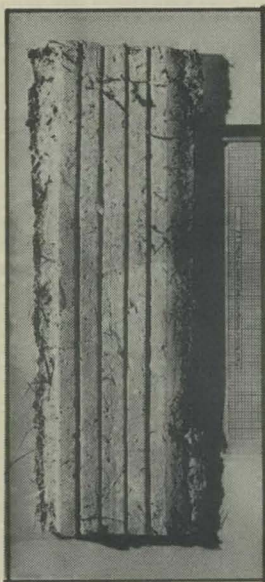




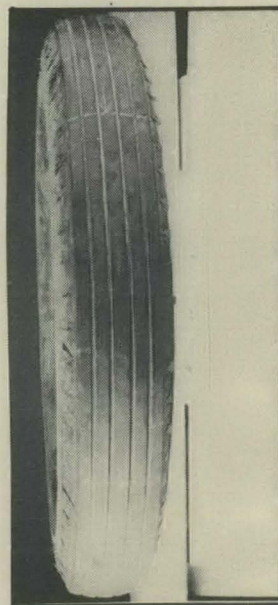
**Illustration 1**



**Illustration 2**



**Illustration 3**



**Illustration 4**

The photographs shown above illustrate positive identifications of two casts (Illustrations 1 and 3) as being made from two tires (Illustrations 2 and 4) submitted to the FBI's Technical Laboratory for examination in an assault and battery case.



followed in a particular case might be dependent upon certain circumstances peculiar to that case alone, but the suggestions set forth are given for consideration in an average case.

An investigator should consider the desirability of taking a distant photograph of that portion of the scene bearing the footprint or tire track in order to definitely orient it with respect to the crime and tie it into the picture of the surrounding area. Such a photograph, if possible, should not include any objects foreign to the original crime scene itself, but should represent a true picture of conditions as they prevailed when the print or impression was first discovered. This picture will usually indicate the direction of light, relative distances between objects, and the condition of the surface immediately adjoining the area.

All photographs will present a truer picture if the camera opening is stepped down and a corresponding longer exposure used. The smaller aperture opening will bring more of the vital area into sharp focus. It is also well to consider the advisability of taking more than one picture of a scene with different exposures if there is any doubt as to the proper exposure to use to obtain a good negative. A view-back camera will enable a person to see exactly what he is going to photograph and thereby ward off errors in accidentally eliminating vital objects and areas from the photograph.



Illustration 5



Illustration 6

The above illustrations demonstrate the value of the FBI Technical Laboratory's collection of all types of rubber heels. Illustration 5 represents a plaster cast of a heel print forwarded to the Technical Laboratory to be searched against the heel file. A positive identification of the design was made after a search in this file.



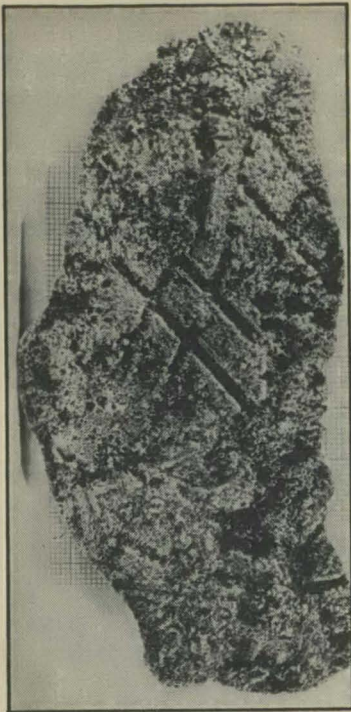


Illustration 7

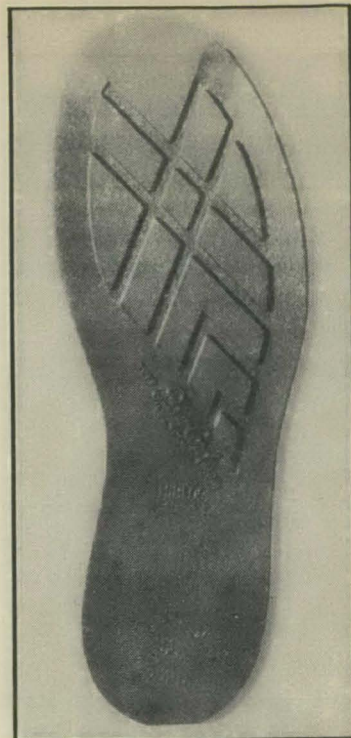


Illustration 8

**Shoe Sole Design Preserved in Plaster Cast  
Identified by Search of the Shoe Sole Design  
File in the FBI**

A far-sighted investigative officer would very probably take two photographs of the questioned impression. He may wish to take a second photograph of the impression to afford a closer and more definite connection between the exact spot and the general area just photographed. It is believed desirable to retain notes on the type of camera and lens used as well as on the distance from the camera lens to the object being photographed.

A third photograph may be taken of the track at very close range to correlate the direction of light from previous photographs with the actual object under consideration. The direction of light is being emphasized because it sometimes plays a very important part in the correct interpretation of the raised and depressed portions of the track surface and, therefore, of the original object producing it. This is especially true in the case of a tire tread impression made in mud, sand, or snow.

In order for the examiner, who has never seen the original print or impression at the scene of crime, to arrive at a conclusion as to the size or identification of a particular track from a photograph, it will be necessary for him to have an accurately scaled picture. Such a picture should be taken at a perpendicular angle to the object photographed and may be obtained by two methods. The preferable method, if a sufficiently





Illustration 9

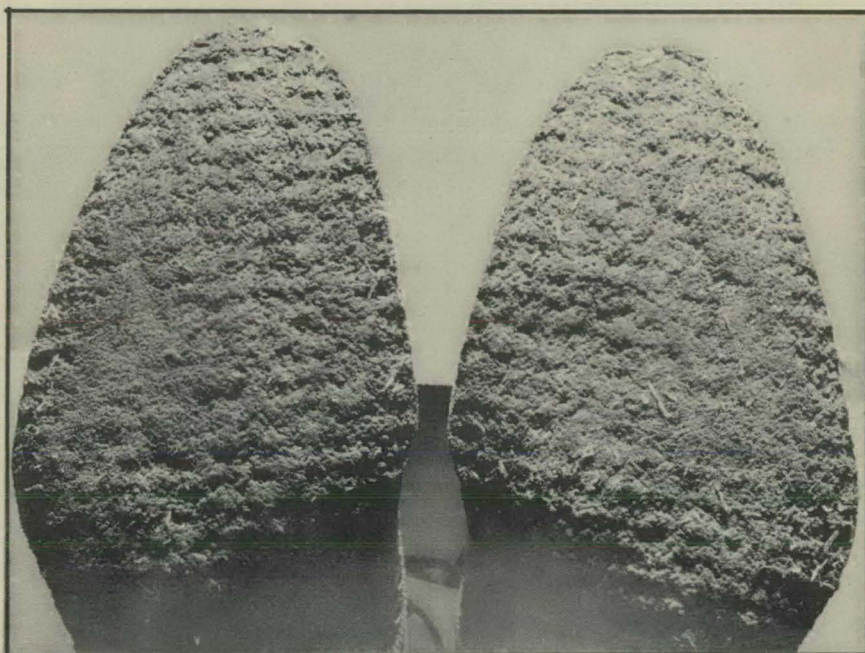


Illustration 10

The cast shown in Illustration 9 indicates that the original footprint was made by a crepe sole of the same pattern as the shoes shown in Illustration 10 which were submitted to the Technical Laboratory for examination.



large camera is available, is to take a true size photograph with the camera set for a one to one ratio of reproduction. The second method, most frequently used in the absence of a large camera, is to place a scale or some definite object, that can later be used for comparison and measurement, beside the track and on the same level with it. The two objects are then photographed together in as large a size as is possible with the particular camera. An enlargement can then be made, if needed, to bring the picture up to full scale size for examination. Sometimes, in the event an impression is exceptionally deep, it is well to make at least two photographs--one with the camera focused on the ground surface and a second with the camera focused on the tread or pattern surface--inasmuch as horizontal distances are effected differently, depending on the distance from the camera lens.

At this time it is well to mention the advantages of photographing and reproducing not only one track but several additional ones, if available, in order to obtain as complete a representation of the original object causing them as can be had. With all attention focused on a single print important individualistic and identifying detail is frequently overlooked as being caused by the material receiving the original object rather than by the object itself. With consideration given to two or more prints, even though these prints may be only fragmentary, a complete composite picture might be obtained. Peculiarities are frequently repeated in additional prints if they exist on the original object whereas if they were dependent upon foreign substances on the ground or receiving surface they would not be repeated in identical detail. While photographing a particularly long tire tread impression for examination purposes it is better to take two or more close-up pictures of the impression and have them overlap rather than take one picture of the entire impression at a greater distance and lose considerable detail necessary for possible identification.

Before taking the scaled photographs it is well to closely examine the print or track to determine whether any loose particles of foreign material have previously fallen into the impression. These loose particles might suffice to cover important identifying portions of the impressed pattern and thereby eliminate those portions from the photograph. These particles should be carefully removed, one or two at a time, with the use of tweezers or a moist cloth without disturbing the impression itself. The examiner later on will then have an accurate reproduction of the impression as actually left by the original object. A reverse print made from a photographic negative of a footprint or tire tread impression will show all letters and pattern sections in their true and relative positions, thus affording a fairly comprehensive picture for use in further investigative work to locate the original object causing the impression. However, in this connection at least one photograph taken should show the loose particles as first discovered, inasmuch as this is often strongly indicative of the direction of motion of the original object causing the impression and may prove to be of vital importance.



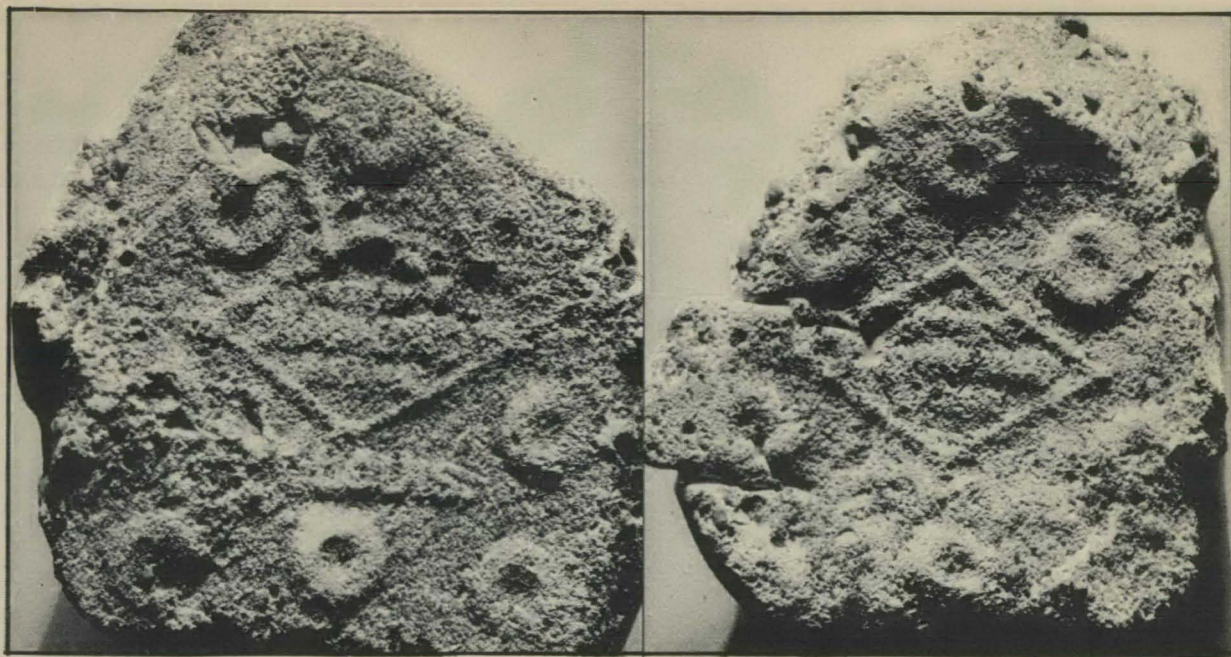


Illustration 11



Illustration 12

Illustration 11 shows two plaster casts sent in to the Technical Laboratory for comparison with two rubber heels shown in Illustration 12. It is clear even to the naked eye that the impressions shown in the cast could have been made with heels similar to those shown in Illustration 12.



While clearing out the impression and obtaining a complete view of it, the investigator may desire to make a sketch of the print as he sees it and interprets the pattern. This sketch should show all principal dimensions as obtained by direct measurements from the impression, but care and judgment must be used in avoiding the defacing or destruction of any portion of the latter while obtaining the measurement. Such a sketch is not always essential, but might prove very helpful in supplementing photographic negatives that for some reason or other are not satisfactory. A small mirror can often be used to advantage in examining faint pattern traces in footprints because it serves to restore reversed lettering and insignia to the normal and readable position, in a manner similar to the reversed photographic print previously mentioned. This sketch might also bear pertinent data relative to the nature of the soil or other material where the print was discovered. If the print has been made in soil it is usually important to know whether the soil was wet or dry and whether it was sand, loam, or clay.

Although photographs are very important as secondary evidence in presenting a picture of the crime scene, there is nothing superior to a casting in actually reproducing evidence in its third dimension for the person who might make an examination at a later time and frequently far removed from the original scene. Then, too, a plaster cast plays a dramatic and unique part in preserving and vividly presenting evidence to a court and jury during prosecution. The plaster cast enables the examiner to take

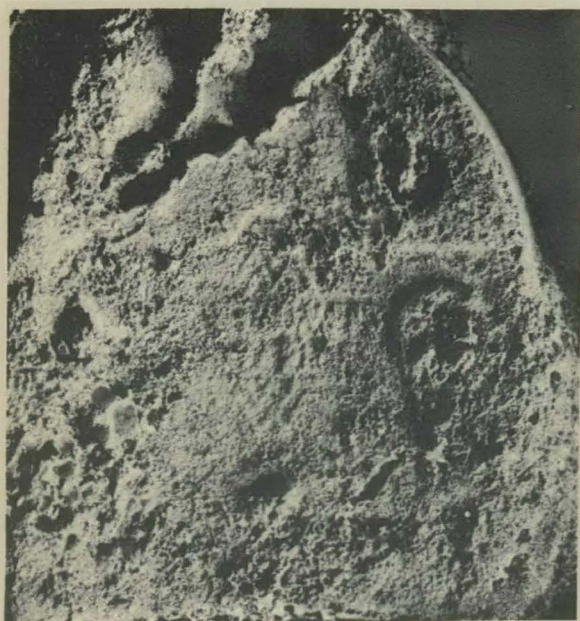


Illustration 13

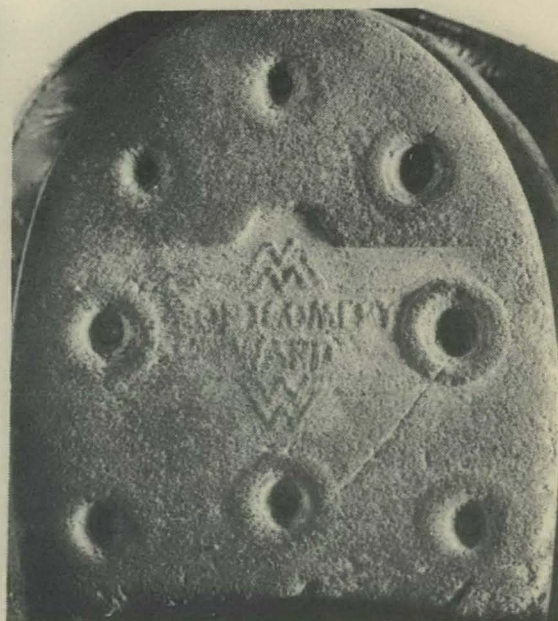


Illustration 14

Positive identification showing clearly that the impression shown in cast (Illustration 13) was made from heel shown in Illustration 14.



direct measurements of the questioned print and thereby strengthens his certainty and the value of his testimony.

In making a cast care should first be taken to properly prepare the impression after it has been photographed and sketched. In sand or loose loam it is generally desirable to spray the print very lightly with a fast drying shellac to make the impression sufficiently firm to withstand the plaster when it is poured. The investigating officer should fully realize that the original evidence will be completely destroyed as soon as he picks up the finished cast and that he has no second chance to make another of the same impression. Oftentimes a thin insulating layer of talcum powder over the track will aid in making a casting of an impression in snow. The plaster of Paris should be of a good dental quality to ensure a fine, smooth, non-flaking texture and a sufficient amount of it should be mixed at one time to the constituency of thick cream or pancake batter to completely fill the impression. The plaster should be poured in slowly and evenly at first, until the print pattern is completely covered and protected, then the remaining material may be poured rapidly before it starts to set and harden. A common mistake is to pour only a thin film of plaster over the print so that the plaster barely covers the pattern.

In pouring a cast enough plaster should be used to make a very thick cast even if it is necessary to build up a retaining wall around the impression to keep the plaster from spreading before it sets. All casts should be reinforced with wire gauze or sticks to assure ready handling without danger of breakage. The back of each cast should be definitely marked and dated in some manner to permit future identification. A casting requires twenty to thirty minutes to harden, depending upon its size and bulk. Caution should be exercised in cleaning the print surface of the casting after it has hardened and been picked up. Nothing should be used to remove the dirt that might injure the casting or impair any of the print design. A casting may be cleaned by washing it gently in water or by holding it under a low pressure stream of water for a short time. The water action will generally loosen all adhering dirt particles without affecting the cast surface if a good quality of plaster has been used and allowed to fully harden before cleansing.

In sending plaster casts by parcel post or by express an effort should be made to pack them carefully. Each cast should be first separately wrapped in several layers of tissue paper and then wrapped and sealed in heavy wrapping paper. The sealed parcels may then be loosely packed in plenty of cotton, excelsior, shredded paper, or other shock absorbing material placed in a suitable rigid shipping carton or box. The container should be clearly labeled and stamped to indicate that the contents are fragile.

Briefly Summarizing: All objects suspected of making a footprint or a tire tread impression under investigation should be compared directly with the original evidence. If the print or impression has been made in earth or some other medium not possible of removal and transference, a



plaster cast will make an excellent reproduction. However, to insure a good reproduction, it is well for the investigating officer to record his interpretation of the original with a dimensioned sketch. A series of photographs will make a comprehensive and permanent record of the evidence at the crime scene; at least one of these photographs should be taken very carefully to permit accurate scaling for measurements in the event such measurements might be needed for a positive identification. The officer will never go amiss as far as his presentation of testimony is concerned if he has been careful to concentrate on the preservation of detail in all original specimens at the scene of crime.



Illustration 15

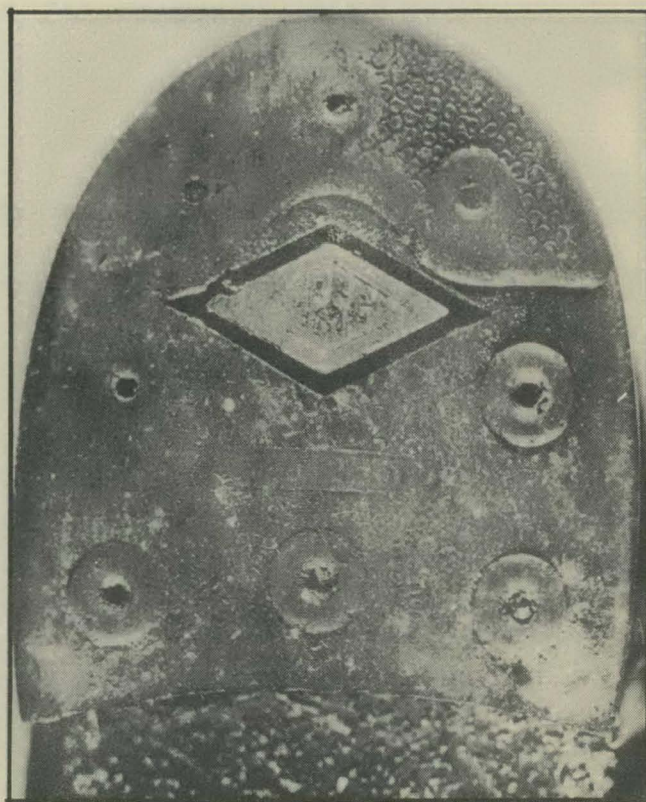


Illustration 16

The cast shown above in Illustration 15 could have been made by the heel shown in Illustration 16. This particular evidence was sent in for examination by Technical Experts of the FBI and it was involved in a murder case. The Technician must be extremely careful in cases of this type in any statements he might make concerning an examination conducted as his testimony is material in a case involving a man's life.



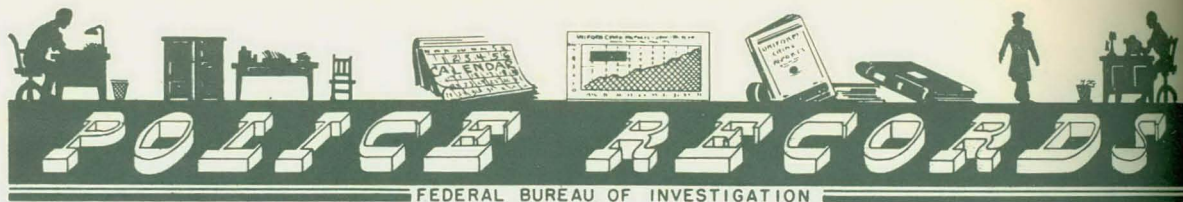
## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

Since the beginning of this series of questionable patterns a number of patterns have been submitted whose classifications were affected by the presence of scars of a permanent nature. Particular attention is directed to those which appeared in the September, October and November, 1936, issues of this Bulletin. It can readily be seen that the scars in these prints lie within or extend into the pattern area. A scar which occurs entirely outside of the pattern area does not affect the classification of that pattern. The impression reproduced here possesses a scar of the latter type. Distortion of ridges, caused by scars, is often misleading.



In this case the scar has severed ridges A, B and C and pulled A and C together, forming an artificial recurve. These ridges originally ran parallel. Although the pattern now has the appearance of a double loop, it is classified in the Technical Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a loop with a ridge count of two and is given a reference search as a whorl.





## FOLLOW-UP INDICATOR

Police records are of inestimable value to the police official of today. Complete, accurate, and detailed written reports, reflecting the multifarious activities of the modern successful law enforcement organization are now universally recognized as a necessity. The recording of a complaint received from a citizen, and a routine entry to indicate that the complaint was handled, does not suffice.

A police department is regarded by the public as a service organization. Since the success of any person or group of persons offering service as their chief stock in trade depends upon the satisfaction of their clients, a modern law enforcement executive recognizes that active supervision is necessary over the kind of service rendered by his department. It follows then that each report or request for service received by a police department should be reviewed by some officer having authority to pass upon the sufficiency of the contents of the report or the adequacy of the action taken.

The most efficient officer appreciates the value of supervision, for he recognizes that the counsel of a superior officer, who has not been engaged in the active investigation of a case brings new ideas and suggests additional leads which should be followed out in the investigation. The systematic review of reports also makes possible the detection of errors in the reports, either in the form or content or in the failure to comply with some departmental regulation.

All intelligent persons will readily admit that they are not perfect, and that they are likely to make mistakes. Here again the value of having someone else review one's work is seen. An additional advantage to the investigating officer is that a particularly good investigation is more clearly brought to the attention of superior officers by this procedure.

In addition to the review and approval of individual reports before they are filed, good administrative procedure requires that each pending case of the department should be reviewed at stated intervals to insure that all cases, regardless of how petty in nature, receive prompt and complete attention. The mechanics of the follow-up procedure is set forth in the "Manual of Police Records," a copy of which may be obtained upon request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



The follow-up indicator is a form used in some police departments by the officer charged with the responsibility of seeing that reports are promptly submitted in conformance to departmental regulations on all criminal cases and other matters requiring police attention.

The follow-up indicator, as it is usually called, is utilized as a memorandum by the officer supervising cases or reports, to be forwarded to the proper commanding officer, pointing out additional information needed or corrections which should be made in a specified report. Printed on the form are references to the more common errors likely to appear in reports, and this feature conserves the time of the follow-up officer.

Generally the follow-up indicator is a notice from the follow-up officer directed to the attention of the official commanding the reporting officer. By this means the supervision of each officer's work emanates from his commanding officer. This procedure enables the commanding officer to keep in close contact with the cases handled by his division and the individual work of his men.

After the subject matter of the follow-up indicator has been called to the attention of the responsible officer, the commanding officer holds the indicator until the end of his tour of duty, at which time a report incorporating the necessary additional information is furnished him by the reporting officer. The commanding officer then appropriately initials the follow-up indicator and returns it, together with the additional or corrected report, to the follow-up officer.

Form PD-15

## FOLLOW UP REPORT

INDIANA STATE POLICE

To \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
On \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_ The above file was referred to \_\_\_\_\_  
for \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Preliminary report has not been received.
- ☐ Supplemental report has not been received.
- ☐ Final report has not been received.
- ☐ What action have you taken? Advise status.

REMARKS:

Records Clerk

Exhibit 1

Type of "Follow-up Indicator" Used by the Indiana State Police



# SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT FOLLOW-UP INDICATOR

BUREAU OF  
CRIMINAL INFORMATION

(DAY)

(DATE)

19

TO COMMANDING OFFICER

DISTRICT

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO REPORT NO.

ASSIGNED TO:

ORIGINALLY MADE BY:

WHICH HAS BEEN INCORRECTLY FILLED OUT IN THE FOLLOWING CHECKED PARTICULARS:

- ☐ FULL NAME ☐ ADDRESS ☐ PLACE ☐ WHO ☐ WHY ☐ HOW ☐ DAY, DATE AND TIME OF: \_\_\_\_\_ NOT INDICATED
- ☐ OFFENSE ☐ TYPE OF OFFENSE NOT INDICATED
- ☐ MODUS OPERANDI DATA INSUFFICIENT
- ☐ COPIES NOT COMPLETE
- ☐ REPORT NOT LEGIBLE: ☐ POOR CARBONS ☐ ILLEGIBLE WRITING OR TYPING
- ☐ VALUE OF PROPERTY ☐ STOLEN ☐ LOST ☐ RECOVERED NOT INDICATED
- ☐ BUREAU NOT NOTIFIED ☐ INSPECTORS ☐ SPECIAL SERVICES ☐ TRAFFIC ☐ DOMESTIC RELATIONS ☐ DISTRICT
- ☐ REPORT NOT APPROVED BEFORE SUBMITTING
- ☐ NAMES OF PERSONS ARRESTED ☐ RESPONSIBLE NOT POSTED IN PROPER COLUMN
- ☐ DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS NOT PROPERLY POSTED
- ☐ HAS COMPLAINANT BEEN NOTIFIED OF ACTION TAKEN?
- ☐ FOLLOW-UP REPORT NOT SUBMITTED ON DATE DUE
- ☐ OFFENSE CLEAR-UP REPORT NOT SUBMITTED
- ☐ SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT SHOULD BE CHECKED ☐ INCOMPLETE ☐ NOT SUBMITTED ON PROPER FORM
- ☐ ARREST RECORD INCOMPLETE
- ☐ WRONG FORM USED. SHOULD BE ON FORM F. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ RETURN NOT MADE ON WARRANT OF ARREST NUMBER. \_\_\_\_\_

I HAVE NOTED THE DISCREPANCIES OR OVERSIGHTS INDICATED AND HAVE HAD THEM CORRECTED.

(COMMANDING OFFICER)

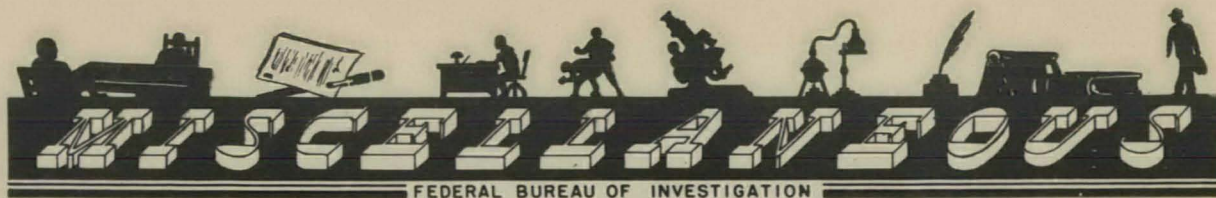
(STAR)

UPON RECEIVING THIS FOLLOW-UP INDICATOR COMMANDING OFFICERS WILL TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO HAVE ANY ERRORS OR OVERSIGHTS CORRECTED. THIS FORM WILL BE RETURNED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION SIGNED BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

## Exhibit 2

Showing Form of "Follow-up Indicator" Used by the  
San Francisco, California, Police Department





**WANTED BY THE FBI**

**CARL STRAKA, with aliases**

**For Violation of the  
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT**

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Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40.



**WANTED BY THE FBI**  
**Carl Straka - The "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Safe-Blower**

**WARNING - THIS CRIMINAL IS DANGEROUS**

On the night of January 12, 1941, near Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, Carl Straka, modern counterpart for Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde - the criminal who boasts he will not be arrested and who carries a bottle of nitroglycerin on his person at all times - fired four wild shots at local police officers and made his latest getaway. On that occasion, Chief of Police Sam Powell and Officer Delbert Clair of Burgettstown, and Constable Mike Robb of Slovan, Pennsylvania, had observed two persons removing registration plates from an automobile. They approached to investigate and these two men ran to a nearby field. Straka, one of the criminals, after firing four wild shots, made a clean getaway. The other subject, later determined to be Stanley Sheftick, a fugitive from Hancock County, Virginia, where he was charged with rape, ran into a barbed wire fence and bounced back into the arms of Officer Clair who was pursuing him. When captured, Sheftick had a loaded .38 caliber revolver in his hand but he was disarmed before he could bring it into action. Later it was ascertained that Straka and Sheftick, together with other accomplices, had participated in at least seventeen burglaries from approximately June 10, 1940, to January 11, 1941, in the States of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation first became interested in Straka as a Federal fugitive on November 17, 1937, when an indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Elkins, West Virginia, charging him with a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, for transporting a Ford coupe from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Bellaire, Ohio, in October of that year. This Ford coupe, the property of the General Baking Company at Wheeling, was used by Straka and two accomplices in burglarizing this company on the night of October 3, 1937. On this date at 2:00 A. M. Clarence Phillips, night watchman for the General Baking Company, was attacked by three masked men, who, after tying him up, proceeded to the second floor of the building where they blew open a large safe and removed therefrom a small safe which was taken to Bellaire, Ohio, in the above-mentioned Ford coupe. There the safe was removed and placed in a garage. The stolen coupe was then driven back to Wheeling, West Virginia, where it was abandoned.

Investigation disclosed that night watchman Clarence Phillips was actually an accessory to this burglary and he stated that he, Straka, Delbert Dyson and Paul Hollett, had planned the robbery. On October 3, 1937, Hollett, alias Charles Gilchrist, was arrested at Bellaire, Ohio. At the time of his arrest, Hollett was sitting in a Chrysler automobile at a filling station and Carl Straka was in the automobile with him. Straka, however, escaped down a dark street when officers approached. Delbert Dyson, the third member of the trio, was later apprehended at Lansing, Ohio.

Further investigation regarding the burglary of the General Baking Company at Wheeling disclosed that Straka, using the alias of



George Greschner, together with Dyson and Hollett, had committed more than forty burglary jobs in Belmont County, Ohio, Jefferson County, Ohio, Wheeling, West Virginia, and Harrison County, West Virginia; that Straka "cased" and planned these jobs, and that he had a camp about twelve miles out of Bellaire, Ohio, where a supply of machine guns, revolvers and burglar tools were concealed in the wall. This camp was located and the following articles, most of which had been stolen, were recovered: 7 .38 caliber revolvers, 2 machine guns, 7 machine gun magazines, 2 shotguns, 9 tear gas shells, 2 holsters, 1 kit of burglar tools, 1 tear gas gun, 1 set of license plates, 1 extension drill, 1 lock puller, 100 rounds of ammunition and 100 feet of fuse.

It was not until the robbery of the General Baking Company had taken place and Straka's companions, Dyson and Hollett were arrested that Straka's dual personality was discovered.

He was born in Banska, Lucrusca, Austria-Hungary, and came to this country as a very young boy with his parents who settled in Steubenville, Ohio. About 1921, fugitive Straka and his brother, Ralph Straka, began associating with bootleggers in Steubenville, Ohio, at which time they became engaged in criminal activities, and since then neither of these brothers has associated to any great extent with other members of their family who bear good reputations. These brothers became notorious bootleggers up and down the Ohio Valley. After numerous arrests and after serving time in various penal institutions, Carl Straka escaped from the Cambridge, Ohio, Jail on August 31, 1933.

After this escape, Straka went to Bellaire, Ohio, where he settled down under the name of George Greschner and obtained employment as a salesman for the Heil Radio Shop of this city and began selling refrigerators, radios and other electrical equipment. He became a respected businessman at this place, associated with the best people, kept company with a respectable girl from a good family and was well liked by all who knew him. As "Mr. Greschner," fugitive Straka was considered an excellent salesman and his ability was envied by others. He sold so many refrigerators at one time that he won a free trip to Cuba.

While Straka was living under the alias of Greschner as a respectable businessman at Bellaire, Ohio, which is directly across the river from Wheeling, West Virginia, the Wheeling Police Department was looking for him as Carl Straka, a logical suspect in a number of burglary and safe jobs. Months passed and the Wheeling Police Department had no idea Straka was living just across the river in respectable surroundings.

Police officers at Bellaire knew Greschner well and he was respected by them. Many safe robberies were occurring in this vicinity but at no time was suspicion cast upon "businessman" Greschner. Little did the police authorities suspect that following a day of legitimate business, Greschner, as Straka, would steal away in the night to meet Hollett and Dyson and blow safes. Such nightly meetings and their resultant burglaries occurred more than forty times, yet Greschner was never suspected until the



burglary at the General Baking Company in Wheeling was followed by confessions of Phillips, Hollett, and Dyson, involving Straka as their hard-boiled, vicious and fearless leader, who gave them twenty-five per cent of the money stolen.

Subsequent investigation in this matter disclosed that Straka had hidden at the home of a friend about six miles from Weirton, West Virginia, from January 15, 1941, until the evening of January 22, 1941, when he was taken by this friend to a point in Weirton, at which place he departed in an unidentified automobile.

From about December 1, 1940, until January 11, 1941, Straka, Stanley Sheftick, and Joseph Tokorcheck, alias Joe Mayerich, #FBI-1259452, are known to have lived in a farmhouse near Florence, Pennsylvania, rented by Tokorcheck with money given him by Straka. While living at this farmhouse, Straka, Sheftick and Tokorcheck stole the groceries they needed from nearby stores, and one night they stole about eighteen or twenty chickens from a farm near Wheeling, West Virginia. In stealing these chickens, they used an automobile which they had stolen at Hollidays Cove, West Virginia, and which they had and were using during their sojourn in Florence, Pennsylvania. In transporting this car interstate, these subjects again violated the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Tokorcheck is presently serving a Federal sentence for this offense.

From October, 1938, to March 5, 1939, Straka is known to have lived at Worthington, West Virginia, with Nathan Leroy Kemp and the latter's wife. When officers of the West Virginia State Police called at the Kemp home on March 5, 1939, in connection with another matter, Kemp and another individual, later ascertained to be Straka, attempted to effect their escape. Kemp was apprehended but Straka was successful in getting away. Kemp later admitted that he and Straka had committed at least seven burglaries in West Virginia, and a search of Kemp's home resulted in the recovery of a quantity of burglar tools, fuses, caps and nitroglycerin.

For approximately three months prior to August 19, 1938, Straka hid in a shack owned by Manuel Hocker, Negro, located about seven miles from Bellaire, Ohio. While hiding at this place, Straka took his meals with the Hocker family and slept in an old car parked beside Hocker's shack.

Investigation to date has further disclosed the following information regarding Straka, who has on several occasions advised his friends that he is a "notorious character." He has repeatedly boasted that he will never be captured. He is considered very treacherous and has instructed his accomplices to "shoot it out," although to date he has always seen fit to run from authorities rather than to stand and return fire. He maintains no bank accounts, receives no mail, has never been known to stop at a hotel and is said to read almost continuously. His favorite literature consists of detective story magazines but he also reads "Liberty" and the "Saturday Evening Post." Straka seldom sleeps at night but prefers to sleep during the daytime with a .45 caliber automatic under his pillow. He spends time at target practice and Agents of the FBI have been informed on numerous



occasions that Straka always carries a bottle of nitroglycerin on his person, which he intends to use to avoid being captured. His criminal specialty is safe blowing. He worries a great deal about fingerprints and always makes it a habit to wipe off any article he touches to obliterate any fingerprint impressions he may have made. He is known to frequent houses of prostitution and during March, 1939, he is reported to have been infected with a venereal disease.

The physical description of Straka, subject of FBI Identification Order #1540, is as follows:

Name	Carl Straka, with aliases: Robert Gatterill, George Greschner, George Morris, Joseph Randall, Carl Strake, Carl Straker, Earl Straker, Carl Strickey, Carl Strika, Carl Striker, Earl Striker, Carl Strikey, "Bob," "Buck," "George." (I.O. #1540)
Age	39 years (born May 10, 1902, at Banska, Lucrusca, Austria-Hungary)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	170 pounds
Eyes	Hazel
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Light
Build	Heavy - fat stomach
Race	White
Nationality	Hungarian
Occupation	Former bootlegger; refrigerator salesman
Criminal Specialty	Safe-blowing and burglary
Teeth	Regular
Residence	4138 Franklin Street, Bellaire, Ohio
Relatives:	
Brothers	Cecil Cyril Straka, 805 Adams Street, Steubenville, Ohio Frank Straka, 413 East 7th Street, Steubenville, Ohio William Russell Straka or Straker, 644 Logan Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio Ralph Straka or Straker (address unknown) Cyril and Mary Straka (Deceased)
Parents	
Fingerprint	
Classification	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <span>3</span><span>3</span><span>tR</span><span>12</span> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <span>9</span><span>R</span> </div> </div> <div>           Ref: <u>R</u>; <u>aR</u>                  R      R         </div> </div>

#### CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Carl Strikey, #231, arrested Police Department, Lorain, Ohio, February 10, 1921, charge, assault with intent to rob; disposition, sentenced to State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio.



As Carl Strikey, #13725, received State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, May 27, 1921, crime, assault to rob; sentence, indeterminate. Paroled September 1, 1922, final release November 1, 1923.

As Carl Straker, arrested Police Department, Steubenville, Ohio, December 11, 1927, charge, suspicious person; disposition, discharged.

As Carl Straker, arrested Police Department, Millersburg, Ohio, June 9, 1928, charge, possession burglar tools, nitroglycerin, and stolen automobile; disposition, sentenced to serve three to twenty years, State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, July 24, 1928. Sentence suspended and release ordered August 20, 1930.

As Carl Straka, #4945, arrested Police Department, Millersburg, Ohio, July 25, 1928, charge, fugitive from Steubenville, Ohio; disposition released to Police Department, Steubenville, Ohio.

As Carl Straka, #161, arrested Police Department, Steubenville, Ohio, July 25, 1928, charge, auto stealing; disposition, one to twenty years, State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.

As Carl Straka, #59013, received State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1928, crime, stealing motor vehicle; sentence, one to twenty years. Conditional release August 16, 1930; never given final release.

As Carl Straker, #511, arrested Police Department, Marietta, Ohio, March 9, 1932, charge, automobile theft; disposition, held under \$1,000.00 bond for Grand Jury and case dismissed.

As Carl Straker, arrested Police Department, Newark, Ohio, June 14, 1932, charge, investigation, possession burglar tools; disposition, bound over to Grand Jury under \$1,500.00 bond and jumped bond.

As Carl Straker, #607, arrested Police Department, Cambridge, Ohio, July 21, 1933, charge, attempt to break and enter; disposition, bound over to Grand Jury under \$5,000.00 bond; escaped jail August 31, 1933.

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

WARNING - AS IT IS KNOWN THAT STRAKA IS HEAVILY ARMED AT ALL TIMES AND CARRIES WITH HIM A BOTTLE OF NITROGLYCERIN TO PREVENT CAPTURE, ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE WARNED TO TAKE EVERY PRECAUTION WHEN ARRESTING THIS DANGEROUS CRIMINAL TO PREVENT ANY HARM BEING DONE TO ARRESTING OFFICERS.



**DOUBLE MURDER  
AT  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO**

Chief of Police George Abele of Springfield, Ohio, has furnished the FBI with information concerning a double murder in his city during the latter part of 1940, and this information is published hereinafter with the thought in mind that any similar murders in other cities might shed some light on this case.

During the early morning on November 10, 1940, between 4:00 A. M. and 5:30 A. M., Fred A. Frior, 40, a watchman at The National Supply Company, and Jesse Ray, 41, a machinist in the same factory, were found murdered in the plant about one and one half blocks apart.



**Illustration 1**

**Photograph of Fred A. Frior,  
Watchman, Showing Depth of  
Forehead Wound**

Frior was found just outside a door leading from the factory and Ray was found lying beside a large milling machine. Both had been struck numerous times and were lying on their faces with their arms folded



under their bodies. An iron bar is supposed to have been the weapon used, although the murder weapon has not been found, and therefore, this is only conjecture.

This was the first night the milling machine had been operated, only two men knowing of same a few hours before going to work; that is the operator and the crane man. Two other men, besides the one killed, knew how to operate this machine and knew that it would take from a year and a half to two years to replace same under present conditions. At the time of the murder there were only six men working in the plant - two watchmen, an engineer, a fireman, a crane operator and the machinist. This company builds Diesel engines and had some Government orders.



**Illustration 2**

**Another View of Fred A. Frior  
Showing Deep, Wide Laceration  
Caused from Terrific Blow on Skull**

To date no definite motive for these murders has been established and no evidence has been located that might furnish a clue to the identity of the murderer.

Any information which might prove of any assistance in the solution of this crime should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.





## CALIFORNIA

Mr. B. J. Epperly is now Chief of Police at San Luis Obispo, California, having replaced Mr. Don Parks.

## IDAHO

Mr. Alf Baldwin has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Fairfield, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Frank J. Croner.

Mr. Orville Crooks has been appointed Chief of Police of the Moscow, Idaho, Police Department, succeeding Mr. George N. Sheffield.

Mr. Wallace Wakefield is now Acting Chief of Police at Nampa, Idaho, succeeding Mr. V. K. Jeppesen who is now Prosecuting Attorney at Canyon County, Caldwell, Idaho.

Mr. Cecil C. Rose has succeeded Mr. Oscar Hull as Chief of Police of the Payette, Idaho, Police Department.

## ILLINOIS

Mr. Henry A. Nulle has recently been appointed Chief of Police of the Marengo, Illinois, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Fred Nelson.

Mr. Walter Wenner has been named Chief of Police at Staunton, Illinois, succeeding Mr. Oscar Stemploski.

Mr. Bart Tyrrell has recently succeeded Mr. William Blaylock as Chief of Police of the Waukegan, Illinois, Police Department.

## INDIANA

Mr. Charles Ganger has assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Elkhart, Indiana, Police Department replacing Mr. A. Elmer Manning.

## MARYLAND

Mr. Bert Pelissier has been named Chief of Police of the Frederick, Maryland, Police Department, recently.



## MICHIGAN

Mr. Emery Evans has replaced Mr. Carl Brooks as Chief of Police of the Dearborn, Michigan, Police Department.

Mr. John J. Sikorski is now Acting Chief of Police at Hamtramck, Michigan, replacing Mr. Joseph Kuberacki.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. A. B. Crews has been appointed Chief of Police of the Goldsboro, North Carolina, Police Department replacing Mr. E. J. Tew.

Mr. J. Winder Bryan, formerly Director of the Identification Bureau, North Carolina State Prison, Raleigh, North Carolina, has been appointed Chief of Police at Raleigh, North Carolina, succeeding Mr. N. Warren.

Mr. Charles H. Casteen has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Wilmington, North Carolina, succeeding Mr. Joseph C. Rourk.

## OHIO

Mr. Arthur Wagner is now Chief of Police of the Miamisburg, Ohio, Police Department, succeeding Mr. James I. Kinderdine.

Mr. Ray Brown has been appointed Chief of Police at Portsmouth, Ohio, succeeding Mr. Harry Sheets.

## OKLAHOMA

Mr. William R. Green was recently elected Chief of Police at Edmond, Oklahoma, to succeed Mr. E. N. Kelly.

Mr. Granville H. Stowe has succeeded Mr. Earl Busby as Chief of Police at Hominy, Oklahoma.

Mr. Earnest Evans has been appointed Chief of Police of the Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, Police Department.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. A. P. Moyer has been appointed Chief of Police of the Kutztown, Pennsylvania, Police Department, replacing Mr. R. T. Gallagher, Sr.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Gene Schwarting is now Chief of the Bamberg, South Carolina, Police Department succeeding Mr. Hugh W. All.

Mr. A. M. DeLoach has been appointed Chief of Police at Estill, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. H. R. Youmans.



## SOUTH CAROLINA (Continued)

Mr. E. V. Carter has been named Chief of Police of the Loris, South Carolina, Police Department, succeeding Mr. J. L. McDowell.

Mr. Lewis E. Jett, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, is now Chief of Police at Spartanburg, South Carolina, succeeding Mr. Claude Bobo.

## TEXAS

Mr. James T. Swanzy has succeeded Mr. L. B. Maddox as Chief of Police at Beaumont, Texas.

Mr. W. W. Hawkins has been named Sheriff at El Paso, Texas, succeeding Mr. Chris P. Fox.

Mr. E. R. Marchman has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Graham, Texas.

Mr. L. P. McCasland is now Chief of Police at Midland, Texas, succeeding Mr. Andrew Norwood.

Mr. Jim Erwin has succeeded Mr. C. Otis Reed as Chief of Police at San Angelo, Texas.

## VIRGINIA

Mr. R. A. Simms has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of the Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department replacing Mr. J. H. Thompson.

## WASHINGTON

Mr. Carl Cox has been appointed Chief of Police at Asotin, Washington, succeeding Mr. John A. Wyatt.

Mr. Hurrell Aiken is presently Chief of Police of the Orting, Washington, Police Department, replacing Mr. Edward Kiesel.

Mr. John Splawn is now Chief of Police of the White Salmon, Washington, Police Department, succeeding Mr. W. C. Manley.

Mr. Hiram W. Raught has replaced Mr. Otis Roundtree as Chief of Police at Winlock, Washington.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. E. C. DeMoss has been appointed Chief of Police at Grafton, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. A. E. Lockard.



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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Clegg, J. E.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	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	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McCormack, D. L.	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'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cleveland, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Dallas, Texas	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Denver, Colorado	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Des Moines, Iowa	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
El Paso, Texas	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu, Hawaii	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Houston, Texas	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Indianapolis, Indiana	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Jackson, Miss.	Drayton, S. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City, Missouri	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Knoxville, Tennessee	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Little Rock, Arkansas	Fierstone, C. K.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Louisville, Kentucky	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Memphis, Tennessee	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Miami, Florida	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Kuhnel, E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Newark, New Jersey	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
New Haven, Conn.	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. Post Office, Customs & Court House
New Orleans, La.	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New York, New York	Madigan, J. T.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Fletcher, H. B.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
Omaha, Nebraska	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Philadelphia, Pa.	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Phoenix, Arizona	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Portland, Oregon	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Saint Louis, Mo.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Saint Paul, Minn.	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Salt Lake City, Utah	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
San Antonio, Texas	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
San Diego, Calif.	Hardy, S. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
San Francisco, Calif.	Newman, J. C.	4-338	301 Continental Bank
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
Savannah, Georgia	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
Seattle, Washington	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
Springfield, Illinois	Gleason, R. F.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Washington, D. C.	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
	Cornelius, A.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
	Crowl, A. H.	3-8618	1107 Illinois
	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. . . .**



**Carl Straka**

**with aliases**

**For**

**Violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act**

Detailed descriptive data concerning this  
individual appear on pages 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40

