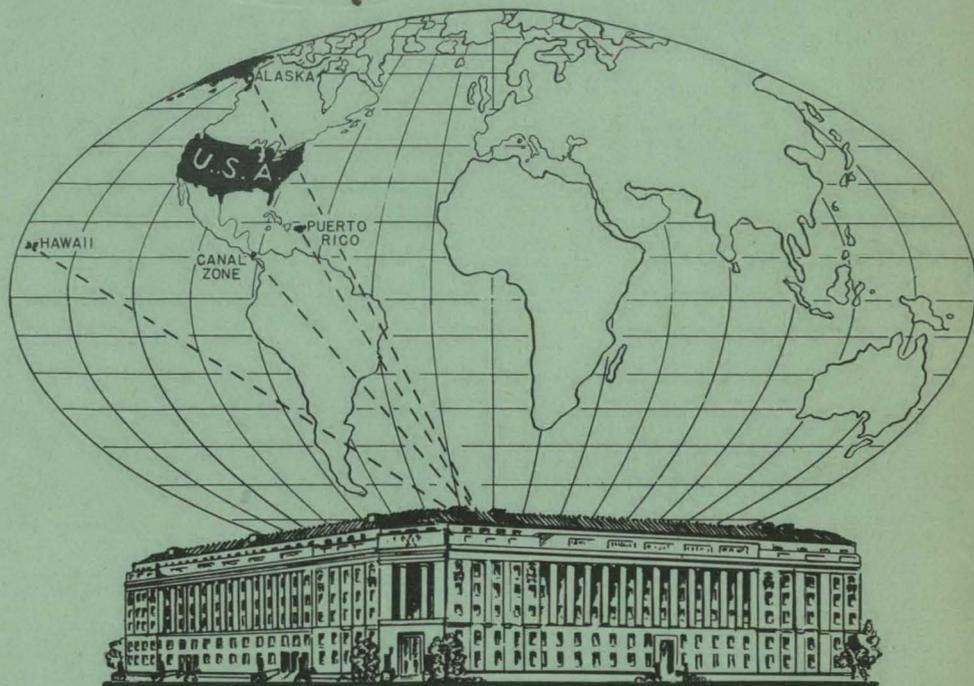


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Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice

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.

Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942

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

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

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BULLETIN

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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 is 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.

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

I N T R O D U C T I O N

CRIME VERSUS THE MICROSCOPE

When on November 24th of this year the FBI Laboratory observed its thirteenth anniversary, we in the Federal Bureau of Investigation indulged in a bit of rather pleasant reminiscing. Through the years we have been fortunate in having a grandstand seat from which to watch the march of science against the enemies of law-abiding society. What we have seen has indeed been gratifying. Miracles of the microscope and test tube a decade ago are today routine matters. Less and less is the criminal a match for the modern law enforcement officer and the array of scientific aids at his command.

Our Laboratory was established in 1932, when it comprised a single microscope and one technician. Today it embodies well over a million dollars worth of equipment and scores of scientists, all recognized authorities in their respective fields. In addition to handling technical problems in connection with FBI investigations, their services are also available without cost to other governmental and law enforcement agencies in any criminal matters. Their every effort is concentrated on getting at the truth through careful examinations and impartial conclusions.

No matter how small it may be or how remotely situated, every law enforcement organization in the nation now has at its disposal the scientific equipment available in our Laboratory. Our facilities are no farther away than the few hours required for the transmission of evidence by air mail or air express. I am happy to report that during the fiscal year 1945, the FBI Laboratory was able to assist other law enforcement and Federal agencies in 3,159 cases, an increase of 108.6 per cent over 1944. In all, 136,098 examinations were made last year involving some 194,455 specimens of evidence.

No matter how minute the evidence, there are no secrets it can hide. A tiny blood stain, an infinitesimal particle of dirt, a flake of paint, a scrawled bit of handwriting or even a battered bullet--all have a story that becomes apparent in the light of science. Many are the criminals who might have gone free each year were it not for these feats of modern magic.

Clearly, the horizons of scientific crime detection are becoming ever greater; and we invite our fellow law enforcement officers to take full advantage of this cooperative service which it is our privilege to offer. In fulfilling our common trust to society, we of the FBI stand ready at all times to be of every help.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director



NEW JERSEY'S ZONE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR POLICE

by

Chief of Police John F. Murray, Perth Amboy, New Jersey,
President of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of
Police, and Chief of Police Fred A. Roff, Morristown, New
Jersey, Chairman of the Education Committee and Vice Pres-
ident of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

After almost four years of toil and sacrifice on battle fronts at home and abroad, the dark shadow of war has been lifted from our nation and we are settling down to enjoy the blessings of universal peace. As free members of a fighting nation we Americans can well be proud of the part we played in hastening the war's end. Those of us who fought beneath the banner of "law enforcement" can face the future with heads held high, in the knowledge that through our efforts America's home front--the basis of all our operations abroad--was preserved intact and secure.

Law enforcement's wartime responsibility could not have been shouldered by any one Department, whether federal, state, county or municipal. The security problem was too extensive, too weighty to be handled in a loose fashion. It demanded and received the coordinated and integrated attention of all of law enforcement, from the smallest and most humble rural organization to the finest departments of our metropolitan cities.

Led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the express mandate of our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, law enforcement presented a united front to the saboteur, the espionage agent and all persons who sought to weaken and divide our national war effort.

Our "front" against the enemy from within, however, was not without intelligent planning and direction. Its very life blood was drawn from the regular Law Enforcement Conferences supplemented by special Civilian Defense and Wartime Traffic Courses, sponsored by FBI. At such meetings not only was the "spirit" of mutual assistance intensified but we were provided also with the tools of cooperation and learned how best we could do our part in the national plan of defense. Law enforcement recognized the need for spirit and systematic "training" to meet its new responsibilities.

The transition from war to peace is not an easy one. The necessary adjustments in our economic and social life call for intelligent understanding of the problems to be met and patient hard work on the part of all Americans. We of law enforcement face a particularly difficult and exacting future. The war has left us a heritage of delinquency among youngsters unparalleled in our country's history as well as boundless opportunities for increased crime among adults. Large numbers of families have been broken by the loss of the father in action, leaving the mother to raise her children alone. Divorce rates are rising on an unprecedented scale, born of hasty and ill-planned marriages. Thousands of men and women, discharged from the armed forces or released from their war jobs, seek new positions, causing, temporarily at least, a widespread feeling of economic insecurity. Thousands are migrating from the sites of their former jobs, headed either back home or to unfamiliar places, hoping to get a fresh start. Add to these adjustment problems the necessity for the majority of police organizations to build up their personnel to pre-war levels by training new members and re-training veterans and we have at least a bird's-eye view of our present task.

We who represent law enforcement in New Jersey feel that we must meet the challenge of peace in much the same manner as we discharged our war responsibilities--with the accent on "training." We believe that our new and additional police problems require additional specialized instruction. Police training is not new in our state. For many years the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police has endeavored to keep abreast of current developments in detection and enforcement, through schools conducted by individual departments and by sending selected men to attend lectures given by law enforcement officers throughout New Jersey.

Perhaps no better evidence of our recognition of the fundamental need for police training could be furnished, however, than to note that New Jersey ranks among the leaders in the number of graduates of the FBI National Academy, with a total of 66. The results of our pioneering in the instructional field have been beneficial and gratifying. We have long known, however, that isolated police schools and sending officers away for special courses left much to be desired for many reasons: training can be afforded to very few at one time; small schools have difficulty in securing the services of the best lecturers; and the cost in time and money to individual officers and departments to attend classes at great distances is often prohibitive. We knew, too, that the officers of our departments, from the chiefs down to the patrolmen, as a whole wanted more and better training--wanted a chance to know their own work more completely so that they could do a more creditable job for their own organizations and their own communities.

In the latter part of 1944 the Educational Committee of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police made a study of the problem and discussed its many ramifications with the chiefs of small towns and large cities, with the heads of county police and with high ranking officers of the New Jersey State Police. Three facts stood out clearly: (1) there was a general desire for police training; (2) we had available experienced

lecturers--those of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's training staff, a large number of especially trained FBI National Academy graduates and other competent police officers; and (3) only a few officers were benefiting from our large pool of instructional talent. The answer was obvious. Our methods were wrong--they failed to provide the greatest good for the greatest number.

One plan had been successful with a coverage even more comprehensive than we contemplated--the FBI Law Enforcement Conferences. By holding a number of meetings at key points in each state at regular intervals the FBI had reached and molded all of law enforcement into a solid national front against the threat of the foreign foe. We asked ourselves, why couldn't New Jersey operate along similar lines in meeting the threat of domestic crime?

From these beginnings was born our state-wide plan of instruction known as the "zone training schools for police." Briefly, the ZTSP is this: First we asked the FBI to send to our committee meeting a police training consultant. He brought with him a knowledge of the training problems throughout the Nation as well as a wealth of experience in meeting such problems. He insisted that the schools be under the sponsorship of the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police. He offered in behalf of Mr. Hoover the service of the FBI to the extent that we desired such assistance. Our Educational Committee made the plans. Classes are held on consecutive days Monday through Friday for a specified number of weeks at key points throughout the state, convenient to the law enforcement agencies in those particular zones or areas. Our interest here is to insure maximum attendance by designating cities that are readily accessible to the largest number of officers. "Curb service" has taken on a new meaning in law enforcement!

Selected instructors rotate from city to city teaching the same subjects, on successive days. Our interest here is to enable the instructors to talk to the greatest number of officers with the least encroachment on their time. Our instructions, we insisted, must be given by law enforcement officers and not representatives of other independent organizations. Our interest here is to give police officers a training based on police experience by instructors who are actually "practicing what they preach" in their own daily work.

Our initial series of schools running from February through May, 1945, was highly successful. Eleven focal cities were utilized, fourteen different subjects were discussed at afternoon and evening classes, and a total of 978 officers received diplomas at its conclusion. The diplomas were signed by the president of our state association and by the chairman of the educational committee. Mr. Hoover consented to autograph each diploma since several instructors in each school were from the FBI. The plan met with the approval of police officers of every rank. Side by side State Troopers, city and county police and rural officers took in the instructors' points or argued their merits from the floor on the basis of varied experiences. Side by side we felt a new meaning had been given to

the phrase "police cooperation," and we had developed a new esprit de corps which we carried out of the classrooms into our daily tasks.

Finally the response received from our Mayors, Boards of Aldermen, Police Commissioners and citizens generally was excellent. They recognized the benefits of the new system not only to their respective police agencies, but to their communities as a whole. The great majority of the cities sponsoring the schools gave outward recognition to the graduating classes with banquets and other encouraging festivities.

With this start we are now laying plans for the future. In 1946 and each year after that we contemplate holding two series of schools, one to start in the early spring and one in the fall. In January of 1946 a new series begins covering 10 cities and 15 subjects running the gamut from evidence in all its aspects to practical psychology for police officers. During this series we plan to observe "continuity of interest" in presenting the various subjects. Where possible the different phases of one basic case will be used to illustrate the full meaning of the subject treated. Our instructors will continually demonstrate how the separate lines of instruction fuse together to form a unified and complete pattern.

As we progress, the New Jersey State Association of Chiefs of Police hopes to eventually add other schools to its roster for the advanced instruction of Chiefs and superior officers along policy and administrative lines. Training has truly become an integral part of police work in this state. At the beginning of our nation's greatest period of national emergency Director Hoover stated in an address:

"I am certain that... the country can feel safe in the knowledge that its internal defenses are manned by these gallant, skilled, self-sacrificing, patriotic law enforcement officers, trained in modern methods and vitalized by the spirit that has made America great--the spirit that will continue to make our America endure and conquer every foe from within or without."*

Now, at the beginning of the greatest era of peace in our history, we of law enforcement in New Jersey pledge ourselves to the continuance of that spirit!

* Address delivered before the 47th annual convention, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 9, 1940.

**THIRTIETH SESSION OF FBI NATIONAL
ACADEMY GRADUATES ON OCTOBER 26, 1945**

The graduation exercises of the Thirtieth Session of the FBI National Academy were held in Washington, D. C., on October 26, 1945. Seventy-seven graduates representing thirty-three states and Puerto Rico received diplomas which were awarded by Honorable J. Howard McGrath, Solicitor General of the United States, and Director John Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

The graduating class was addressed by Honorable Robert E. Hannegan, The Postmaster General, and Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, New York, New York. Their addresses follow:

**ADDRESS OF HONORABLE ROBERT E. HANNEGAN
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL**

When Mr. Hoover invited me to speak to you on this occasion, I asked him what subject, in his opinion, would interest you most. He answered that as a rule the speakers at these graduation exercises of the FBI National Academy take up some phase of law enforcement, local or national.

Well, right at the start I am going to break that rule. I am going to talk for a little bit about J. Edgar Hoover.

Not that he needs any introduction to you, or to Americans anywhere. I once heard Francis Biddle, the former Attorney General, tell a story on himself which proves that Mr. Hoover is not exactly unknown here.

In 1941, many war emergency measures were in force. To get into an office in the Department of Justice after six o'clock, a person had to show a pass to the guard at the door. One evening shortly after his appointment as Attorney General, Biddle wanted to get in to finish up some work. The guard asked to see his pass. Biddle couldn't find it. The guard therefore refused to let him in. "I suppose you don't know who I am," Biddle said. The guard admitted his ignorance. "I'm Francis Biddle." Whereupon the guard replied: "That's okay with me. But you can't get in here without a pass, I don't give a damn if you were J. Edgar Hoover!"

In my opinion the FBI, in the five years past, has made the greatest achievement in preserving internal security in time of war that has ever been made in the history of the United States. And the man who led America to that achievement is J. Edgar Hoover.

You are going back to your respective communities, prepared to do all you can to improve the quality of law enforcement. And here, in the record that is before us from December 7, 1941, to August 14 of 1945, we have a brilliant performance in law enforcement, a textbook of action upon which we may well draw for guidance whether in time of war or peace.

During the period when danger was abroad in the world, America was held safe from danger at home. The spy, the saboteur, the enemy prop-

aganda stooge--all the members of that sinister institution known as the fifth column--were here in force, and still others were on their way over. They were confident that they could pursue the same methods here that had been so effective in other countries.

But in America those methods did not work. It would not be quite accurate to say that enemy dynamiters and arsonists found it hard going--they never even got started! In all of World War II there was not a single instance of a successful operation by enemy-directed saboteurs!

It seems that the climate in America disagreed with them. For their purposes there was too much light over here, and also too much heat. In fact it disagreed with them so violently that some half a dozen of them were shocked to death.

It was the FBI, an alert FBI, an FBI trained and developed and guided by J. Edgar Hoover, which created and maintained that unhealthy climate for the internal enemies of our country.

But that was only part of the job. To me, the brightest spot in this record of internal security lies in a still greater achievement--the fact that America, in combatting all the elaborate machinery which the Axis powers had set up for espionage and sabotage, in disabling that machine and rendering it harmless, America remained true to herself. Through it all, this country played her destined role of a democracy faithful to democratic ideals. Fighting for her very life, she clung to the democratic method of enforcing her law.

In the matter of democratic law enforcement we have been moving forward through the years. For the measure of that improvement, we need only look back into the history of our own times. Some of you remember what happened in World War I.

We had no FBI then as we know it now. We had a Bureau of Investigation--with no J. Edgar Hoover in it--and we had twenty-one other government agencies authorized to handle matters of internal security.

But spy-hunting was not the exclusive business of those government agencies. The public took it over. The grocery store, the barber shop, the street corner--these became the legal game reserves of the amateur spy hunter in World War I. Neighbor gossiped about neighbor. Privately sponsored "national security" organizations, so-called, ran full-page advertisements in the newspapers, inviting the public to track down German secret agents by becoming members of the organization--at one dollar a head.

The result of all this was that thousands of innocent persons suffered. Families made up of loyal, patriotic American citizens were held suspect because they happened to have German-sounding names, and on that ground alone. Many were persecuted, for that reason alone. We were interested in saving the world for democracy, but we were neglecting to try it out at home.

Now, how about World War II? As you all know, the American people did not repeat that performance. Throughout the conflict, we have been remarkably free of persecutions.

As we look back over the record of these two wars, we see a remarkable contrast, one that should gratify every American and make him feel proud of his country, proud of his government, and proud of its firm and gallant adherence to that same democratic principle which it holds out to a groping world today.

I know you share this pride with me. And I think you will agree with me, too, that a major part of the credit belongs to J. Edgar Hoover. I know this, because I happen to know that there were powerful pressures to make him abandon the clear-cut policy which he adopted at the beginning of the war emergency.

That policy, you know, was to discourage amateur spy-hunting. It was to take a strong stand, right at the beginning, against vigilantism and mob action. Again and again Director Hoover told the public, "If you suspect anything or anybody in this war, tell the FBI. Don't tell your neighbors. Don't take the job of saving America into your own hands. Don't join witch-hunts. Don't go the way of the mob."

In Europe the mob had served as the most useful tool of fascism. We didn't want that to happen here. But while fascism was still on the march and going strong, there were some people with those leanings, some who were susceptible to that disease, in every country. And we had them in America. We had some who wanted to set aside due process of law and who wrapped up their sinister purpose in the drapery of patriotism.

Against these efforts at sabotage--and let me remind you that it was a kind of sabotage more deadly than blast and flame--America was held safe. And I therefore take this occasion to express the gratitude that I, as an American citizen, feel toward the one man who had so very much to do with preserving us from that danger at home--J. Edgar Hoover.

That kind of sabotage, however, does not end with the surrender of our enemies in war. There were attempts, many years before December 7, 1941, to scuttle democracy in America, and there will be attempts to do so many years after August 14, 1945.

Because the majority of these attempts involve no criminality under the law, and because it is natural that our people should now relax from their wartime alertness, they are even more difficult to deal with in time of peace. And for that very reason they are more dangerous.

You are officers of the law, whose job is enforcement, or the supervision and direction of others engaged in enforcement. When a crime is committed, you or your men go after the fellow who committed it.

But the whole framework in which you operate rests on the principle of justice as the means of protecting a law-abiding society.

Society punishes criminals--and engages you to go out and catch them--not because men want revenge, or because by putting the criminal in jail we believe we can educate him, or because prison labor can make shoes cheaply.

No, the reason society sends you out to arrest a thief or a murderer is to protect itself. You catch your man, he is tried, and if he is found guilty, he is punished. The justice done to the man is his punishment. But the justice done to society is the force of example which will prevent a dozen or a hundred or a thousand other men from repeating the crime for which one man has been punished.

What interests society, then, is not primarily the apprehension and punishment of the criminal. That is only the means to an end. The end is the safety and well-being of humanity.

Now, the machinery of law enforcement is not like the machinery in a factory that turns out automobiles or refrigerators or prefabricated houses. It is a human machine, working with the materials of humanity. There are no prefabricated crooks. Murderers do not emerge full-grown, gun in hand, from a factory assembly line. And a person who works at this human machine of law enforcement does not stand at one corner of it and perform a single operation over and over through an eight-hour day, as the fellow who works with a wrench in a mass-production plant.

No, the man who works at law enforcement has got to understand not only the process, not only the mechanics, but the principles that underlie that machine, its reason for being, its place in the community and in the world. He has to know his raw material, what it consists of, where it comes from, what creates it.

As public servants in this field, therefore, your interest extends far beyond the apprehension of the criminal. It reaches into crime prevention, to the building of good citizenship, to the elimination of influences in your community and your country that breed crime and bad citizenship.

To do that kind of work well, you have to know why criminals act as they do, what brings on crime. Sometimes those influences are wholly personal or pathological. Sometimes they exist in the broader fields of sociology or economics. Whatever they may be, you want to discover them, and wherever you can, you want to correct them.

Therefore, you are deeply interested in events which may involve no criminality themselves, but which lead up to crime, as you are in the end result.

There have been recently, for example, some very disquieting outbreaks among our youths, those who will follow us into the voting citizenry of America. Doubtless you have read in the newspapers over recent weeks about school strikes and threats of strikes over race issues. They have followed other flare-ups of mob action from time to time in recent years, directed against religious minorities. Only last week the newspapers carried the story that the Ku Klux Klan was once more burning its fiery crosses--after lying low through our war with fascism.

Now, it is true that we have not had very many occurrences of that kind. They have been scattered, sporadic. But they are symptoms. They are danger signs. I do not think the specialist in crime prevention can afford to overlook them, or the underlying conditions that bring them on, any more than the specialist in medicine can afford to overlook the symptoms of disease in his patients, or the public health expert can afford to ignore the danger signals of epidemic in his community.

These outbreaks of race and religious hatred in the schools and among those of school age have taken place in times when juvenile delinquency has been in an uptrend. The nation was shocked to learn, from your own FBI reports, that last year 40 per cent of the crimes against property in this country were committed by persons under 21. That means that out of 110,000 known crimes, our youngsters committed 44,000. It means that one out of five thieves and arsonists and vandals is under voting age.

The FBI found that 17-year-old boys and 18-year-old girls committed more crimes during the war years than any other age groups. Crime among young girls more than doubled, and in the overcrowded centers of war industry and military camps the numbers of these young victims of our times were increased three and four-fold.

Now, I am not going to burden you with any more statistics. But I think we should take these figures seriously. They are more than cold percentages and totals that statisticians can juggle around and arrange in neat tables. They are stark tragedy, the blighting of personal lives and the damaging of our whole body politic. They are liabilities on the future of America. And they cry aloud to us to do something about it.

Juvenile delinquency has always been an accompaniment of war, and of the stress and displacements of war times. We cannot, however, pass on the significance of these trends and these figures merely by pointing out that the war is over now.

War does disrupt the lives of our young people and it does divert many of them into dangerous paths. But this does not mean that the end of war automatically straightens them out again and takes care of their troubles. Far from it! I believe this period of transition is in certain ways more dangerous to the emotional balance and the level-headed thinking of our boys and girls than war itself. Many things are happening now that will try the stamina of these youngsters, and that will also try our own ability and our willingness to help them.

But we must prove ourselves able and willing to help them or take the consequences. Sometimes, you know, we don't see those consequences right away. Sometimes there is no visible sign--not until a new wave of crime hits us and we find ourselves wondering what could have caused the youth of our country to do such things. Sometimes we hear nothing about it until the fascist philosophy of race and religious hatred breaks out where we least expect it--in our schools--and we are shocked and bewildered and we wonder what these misguided youngsters could have been thinking about while their older brothers were overseas, fighting and dying to keep that same philosophy from being brought over here and forced upon us.

Make no mistake--that can still happen here! We were once troubled, you may recall, by the prospect of winning the war and losing the peace. Our government and the governments of other nations have been making Herculean efforts to find the way to peace, and I believe they will succeed.

But we Americans want to be at peace not only with the outside world, but also with our own consciences and our own souls. Unless we are vigilant here at home, unless we are awake to the trials that beset our own people, and especially that generation which is to follow us in accepting the leadership of the world, I say that we can win the war and win the peace and still lose that which we fought for; we can still emerge with an empty victory; we can still bear on our consciences the unfulfilled obligation to our heroic dead.

What are we to do, then, to safeguard our youth? What policies can you officers of law enforcement support, what projects can you undertake?

In this academy, you have been instructed in the methods of the FBI. The FBI is a fixture of democracy. It has been built to function as a democratic agency, adhering faithfully to democratic procedure in the enforcement of law. I need not go over that ground, but of course this principle is requirement number one in your own community just as it is here in Washington.

But there are other policies, other projects, beyond the curriculum here, which in these times are directly related to your job.

First, within your respective communities, you will have to face the reality that peace in the world does not mean peace in the police department, and you will have to convince the citizens of your community, the parents and householders and businessmen, of the importance of maintaining the police force both in quality and quantity.

The end of war has brought broad general pressure for retrenchment of government expenditures. You will have to show your communities why this retrenchment, necessary though it may be in many branches of public service, is not justified in your branch of government.

Both in numbers of police officers employed and in salaries paid, we are now down to inadequate levels throughout the country. Through the war years there has been a steady drop in police personnel, and I was disappointed to see that this trend has carried over into 1945. As of April 30 of this year, the total stood 8.2 per cent below 1942.

Salaries have not been kept in line with the increased cost of living, and as a result, even when the manpower shortage is ended it will not be easy for you to attract as high a calibre of personnel as you would like. You should consider it a part of your duty to fight and fight hard for a budget that means Grade A people to do a Grade A job.

In tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency, your interests will have to go far beyond the traditional limits of law enforcement. You will have to keep yourselves informed on the broad social and economic picture in the world of today.

If the police personnel of these times are to do the whole job that society assigns to them, they must know these world events and these changes in world trends, because such events and trends are translated directly into happenings in their home communities, no matter how small they may be or how distant from the main stream of our national and international life. The world is a smaller place now. And just as it takes less time for a person to travel from one country to another, it also takes less time for a habit of thinking to cross the ocean, or an influence on character, or a way of life.

Finally, there are the new recreation and child care projects that have sprung up in your communities, projects that government agencies and public-spirited citizens undertook when they saw the sad toll that war was taking in the character development of our children, and when they resolved to counteract it in every way they could. There are the high school canteens, the various recreation units, the child care centers, which were created to fight the spread of juvenile delinquency.

These, too, are facing the pressure of post-war retrenchment. You will hear it said that now the war is over, there is no reason to keep them up, to spend the money necessary to maintain them.

But I urge you to keep those institutions going. Point out to the people of your town or your city that to close them now is no saving--not even in dollars and cents, and certainly not in the far more precious currency of our human resources. For if those places where boys and girls could get wholesome entertainment were needed during the past four years, they are needed more than ever now.

We have entered, here in America, a new and wonderful age. But it is also a dangerous age. If the criminal mind ever again should rise to a ruling status as it did in Nazi Germany, the tools that science has now placed in the hands of men will enable the aggressors to destroy all civilized life on earth. And you men who have studied the subject know that

big crimes grow out of little ones.

Mr. Hoover has warned us of the danger that lies ahead of us here at home if the tide of crime is not checked. To that timely warning, I want to add that unless America sets the example that is needed in the world today, the danger will not be confined here at home.

Let us not forget that it was crime that we had to suppress in winning World War II--the greatest and most hideous crime in the history of mankind. The governments that we had to defeat were not made up of statesmen who were simply fighting for an ideal that differed from our own. No, they were thugs, a gang of thieves and murderers; and by their every action, before their surrender and after, they themselves have proved it. They have shown none of the attributes of statesmen who have been bested in the field of honor. The leaders of the aggression that set off World War II were acting the part of criminals from the outset, and they stand properly indicted as criminals today.

We want no more of their breed. With atomic power now a reality, we do not have living space anywhere on this earth for those who would attempt the crime of using it in an aggression on their fellow man.

Let us remember, too, that these criminals of World War II began their career of crime at home. They started it with the persecution of racial and religious minorities. They developed it in book-burnings, in confiscations, in the suppression of their own people. And from there they carried their crime abroad.

We are determined that no such careers will find their starting point here. And we look to you, the officers of the law in America, to see to it that they do not.

To the boys and girls of your home town, wherever it may be, the uniformed man serving under you is something more than just "the policeman on the block."

In their world that man is law, he is justice, he is order, he is the integrity of democratic society. He is most of the things that the civic authority of a self-governing people means in the lives of those boys and girls.

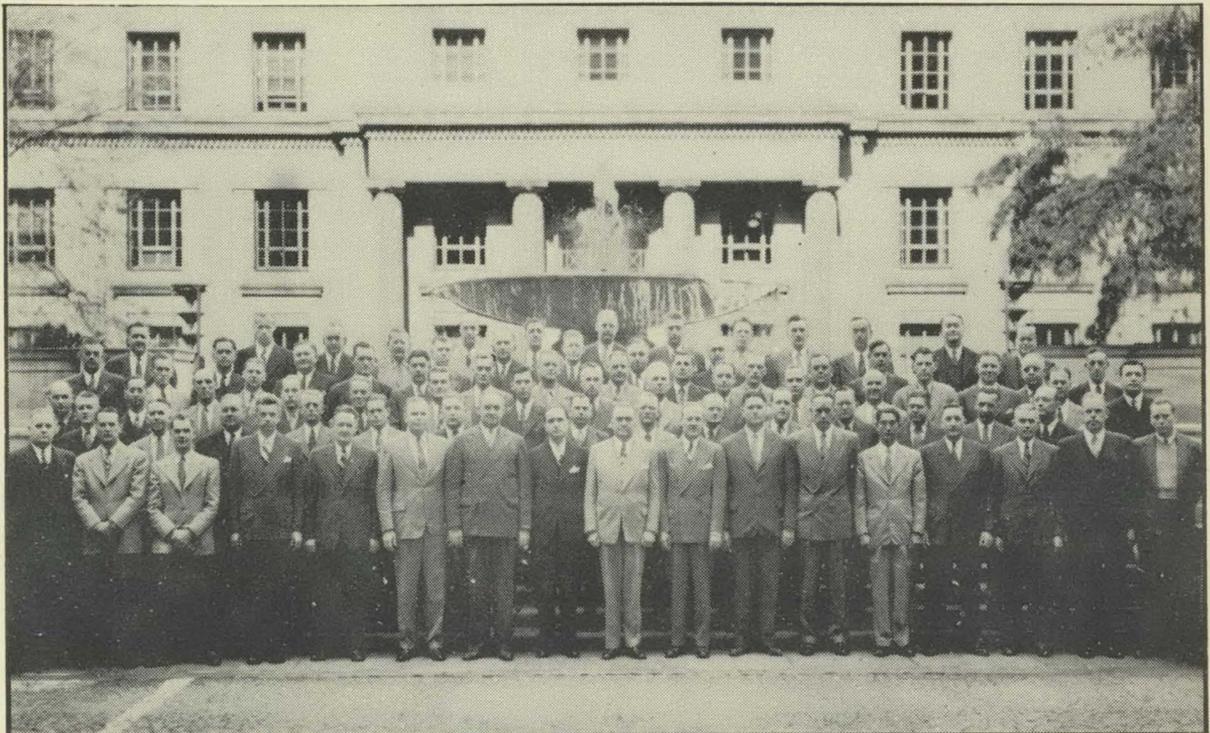
Now, that is a pretty large order. It puts a heavy responsibility on his shoulders. Nevertheless, in practice that is the way it works out. If the officer of the law carries himself properly, the boys and girls of the neighborhood respond with respect for the law. If he is fair with them, they react not only to him as an individual, but to the whole concept of justice in a democracy. If he is dependable, they trust not only him, but the society that gives him his authority.

If he fails in any of these, his failure will likewise be reflected.

The respect and trust that children place in the police--most children in most neighborhoods--is pretty good evidence, I think, of a job well done. You don't get that respect and that trust from youth unless you deserve it--whether you wear brass buttons or not.

But no matter how well the task of law enforcement is done, there is always room for further achievement, and there are always danger spots that need attention. You have been given, here in Washington, the finest training that any chief of any police force could get anywhere in the world. I know that no matter how high your standards have been, in your respective communities, as the result of this training you will find ways of raising them higher still.

In your work, that is always possible, and always important. For yours is a stewardship on which the future of our children--and this means the future of America--depends. That is the measure of your job. May the hand of God guide you, may He be with you always in your resolve to do it well!



THIRTIETH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

ADDRESS OF DR. JOSEPH R. SIZOO

Mr. Hoover, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, ladies and gentlemen. I am not unmindful of the very great honor of having a part in this closing impressive ceremony and for that honor I wish first to express my sincere gratitude. A man's value to society is determined not by what he begins, but by what he ends. Anybody can begin a thing, but to bring it to a successful conclusion gives you the earmarks of

a great spirit before God and man. What you began you have ended and with your friends I pause to offer my congratulations.

Emerson once said that any movement is always the lengthened shadow of someone's life, and I cannot help but feel again this morning that we have here a dramatic and spectacular demonstration of something which has come to pass through the genius, inspiration and the imagination of one who is the Director of this enterprise, Mr. Hoover. And with you I pause to express my congratulations.

No one can take his place in the work of the world unless he understands that world. To serve your generation you must know your generation. A physician cannot heal or cure unless he has made an accurate diagnosis. No man can help build a better tomorrow until he knows what is wrong with yesterday. Because your work and mine have so much in common I want to think a little while of some of the characteristics of the world in which we work and then to point to some attitudes of life which must guide us.

Obviously there is this to be said about the world into which you are going. We are living in a world which is taking a moral tail spin. You don't have to live long or read much or travel far to discover that the tides are running out upon ethical values. There are well meaning but misguided people who live in our country with a pleasing illusion, and because this illusion is pleasing it is so deadly and fatal. It is this: that the enthusiasm for unselfishness and high idealism generated by the war will be permanent. Many have made themselves believe that the lofty standards of devotion to country, disciplined living and restraint of common life in time of war will run over into the time of peace. Well, history holds no such warrant. After the Napoleonic Era with the signing of the Peace Treaty of Vienna in 1815 there followed a period of exploitation, of class consciousness, of undisciplined nationalism that ended in chaos. At the close of the Civil War, which in the North was fought that the union might be preserved, there followed a period of dark political corruption striking an all-time low in the Tweed Ring. After the first World War, fought to make democracy safe for the world, there came this period of freedom: let yourself go, obey that impulse, without asking if you had a self worth expressing. There came with it social irresponsibility, untutored nationalism and undisciplined restraint in conduct. High moral effort is always followed by moral lassitude. That is the kind of a world in which we live. And you have to take it into consideration in all the enterprises to which you are committed.

I don't have to stand here and tell you about that, for it is perfectly obvious. Vulgar indecencies, the inordinate display of wealth, flagrant violations of law, juvenile delinquency, the appalling increase in crimes of violence, dreadful deterioration on the stage and on the screen--how real is this thing we call modern moral lassitude.

But I am not thinking of that, for this moral tail spin of which I am thinking goes deeper than that, it goes to the root of our National life in its moral instability.

Going up and down the country -- and I do it a great deal -- I find that thoughtful people are not asking, "Is the nation turning to the right of center, or to the left of center?" They are asking if there is a center. People are wondering if there is some ethical standard, some North Star of morality by which we shall sail the ship of State. Is there, in the last analysis, some moral principle by which the nation lives? We now know that we must stop fooling with the Ten Commandments and the arithmetic table, letting "I will" wait upon "I would," following the line of least resistance, constantly vacillating, sending up a trial balloon to find out which way the wind is blowing before a conviction is expressed, gyrating from one side of the street to the other, living with expediency, cowed by pressure groups, accommodating ourselves to this point or to that point without first asking, "Is it right or is it true?" That is the peril which you will have to deal with in the world of tomorrow.

It is for this reason that contemporary Communism becomes such a tragic force. My indictment of Communism is not only its social attitudes or its political technique or its economic structure, but also this, it is so utterly unprincipled in advancing its cause. It gains its converts so unscrupulously. It advances by creating confusion and by fanning fires of chaos and misunderstanding. It is so utterly unethical and immoral in its advance. And you have to deal with it. We are living in a world which is taking a moral tail spin and you can never play your part unless somehow you begin with that fact.

Now there is a second characteristic in the world of today which you and I, in our separate spheres of activity, must deal with. It is this. We are living in a world with a new kind of frontier. There was a time when the frontiers of nations were determined by geography. The boundaries between peoples and races were largely natural barriers. People separated themselves from one another by a ridge of hills, a mountain range, a wide river, swamp areas, thick forests. As long as these stood nobody from without could come in, and nobody from within could go out. So they thought themselves secure. But modern science has shrunken this earth and these frontiers are no longer tenable. There are not two points in the world which are more than fifty or at the most sixty flying hours apart. One can go around the whole thing in 150 hours. Barriers are meaningless. Frontiers are imaginary lines. Walls have become windows. The old frontier is gone. But in the place of it races and nations are building a new kind of frontier. This frontier is invisible. It isn't something you can put your hands upon. It is much more impenetrable. It is much more difficult to hurdle. It sinks so deep long before you dream it exists. These new frontiers are in the realm of the mind and of the heart. They are the frontiers of suspicion and fear and hate and greed and power. We can never have a better world until these new frontiers are penetrated. You will have to deal with the problems they bring with them. Such then is our world: a world in a moral tail spin and a world with new frontiers.

Now the question arises, how can we play our part in that kind of a world? I would like to suggest at the very beginning that to live in

a world like that we shall have to walk with caution. By the mercy of God and the gallantry of men, our enemies have been utterly conquered and subdued. But their evil dies hard in the world. It may coo like a dove, but it is still a serpent at heart. It may wear sheep's clothing, but it is still a wolf inside. We have invaded their land. We have not yet invaded their conscience. We have destroyed their power to make war but we have not yet destroyed their will to make war. And in this conflict we shall have to use other weapons than the weapons we used to invade their land or destroy their power. I have been asking myself the question whether we have these weapons of the mind and of the heart. We shall have to walk with caution.

What is true in the world outside is true within our own shores. One of the most magnificent and inspiring sights of modern American history was the sense of unity which held us together. We buried our differences. We put aside the areas of disagreement and we held together to a common task. But the peril of it is, and I have seen it up and down this country, that the honeymoon is over. We are beginning to tumble apart into broken and brittle groups, each seeking some advantage at the expense of the other. There are men who think that if we only hate enough we will build a better country and bring in prosperity. I say to you men, if you are going to minister to a world in a moral slump and with new frontiers, we shall have to walk with caution.

Now there is a second consideration. If it is true that we shall have to walk with caution, it is also true that we shall have to live with courage. Believe me, yesterday will never come back. Yesterday is dead. Yesterday ought to die. It was not good enough. Mankind deserves something better. I haven't lost my faith because so much of yesterday has been shattered. If the things that are wrong did not tumble apart every now and again then I would lose my faith and life would be insanity. Live with courage, because there are coming into being new social attitudes, a new sense of value; new attitudes to wealth and race and government and stewardship. Live with courage. We have our chance -- it may be our last chance -- to build a world without hate, without disease, without panic; a world in which childhood shall not be forgotten, womanhood not neglected and old age not abandoned; a world in which man shall come before the machine and personality before profits; a world in which man's inhumanity to man shall be supplanted by the higher law that we are our brother's keeper. Live with courage. The age into which you are going needs men and women with imagination, with courage, with adventure, who can live creatively. Never forget, it is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness. The kind of a world into which we are going to live was the kind of world of which Wordsworth wrote of the French Revolution. "Bliss was it in that hour to be alive and to be young was very heaven."

But that isn't enough. You may be cautious, you may have imagination and still make a wreck of the universe. Our enemies were cautious; they were resourceful; they were adventurous; they had imagination. But look what they did to the world, and look what has happened to them. There must come a third element in the character of those who would serve their day and generation.

During the war I went up and down many Army camps and Naval bases speaking with chaplains and enlisted men. I recall an experience in one camp. Early one morning at dawn two regiments were to march out into an open field a few miles away and there sit down in the morning dew on the long grass to listen to a lecture from an overseas officer on how to reach an objective. I marched out with them. The colonel would first describe the wrong way and then demonstrate it. Then he described how it should be done correctly and we saw a group of seasoned soldiers creeping through the grass, hugging the soil, keeping close to the earth. You could hardly see them move on their hands and knees. As they advanced the colonel said, "When you advance on your knees you are always safe." Men and women, that sentence should be written on the door post of every school and on the lintels of every home. When you advance on your knees you will be safe.

Five months before Pearl Harbor the first of my two boys who are in the Service was spending the last evening with me. We were talking together and at the end of a long conversation he said to me, "Where did your generation break down that all this had to happen?" Oh, I think we know the answer. I gave him the argument of political chicanery. I knew something about the economic maladjustment of the world and the social injustices up and down nations. I knew something about diplomatic double talk, and crackpot ideologies. All these were part of it. But the rock bottom fact was that we broke down in character. We knew enough, but we were not good enough. We have seemingly forgotten that the basis of a nation's greatness is not in its political technique or in its social structure, but in the character of its men and women. A new day for the nation can never come except through the reconversion of the human spirit. The same God who gave us eyes to see and ears to hear and lips to speak gave us knees to bend. It is still true that that nation alone is great whose God is the Lord. So I say to you go back to your task in a world with a moral slump, in a world with dangerous frontiers. Walk with caution, live with courage and advance on your knees.

I often go the Halloran Hospital to see some of the men there who have been pretty badly shot up. A few weeks ago I was there visiting with a room full of men. We were talking about things that we are discussing now: a braver tomorrow, a better country and a finer concept of National oneness and integrity. After we had talked about it a little while a chap over yonder in the corner with one arm shot off, the other arm in a sling, paralyzed from the hips down, craned his neck and lifted it from the pillow and said to me, "Padre, do you think anything will come of it?" Well, will it?



TUCSON'S JUNIOR T MEN*

Five years ago when the problem of juvenile delinquency was beginning to become more apparent throughout the country, Tucson, Arizona, began a program to eliminate delinquency before it occurred. The city Recreation Director at that time, Harold Patton, who later became a major in the United States Army, formed the Junior T Men. It was organized as a crime prevention program and since its inception the membership has been composed primarily of delinquent and pre-delinquent boys between the ages of 10 and 16.

After Recreation Director Patton entered the United States Army, the club was taken over by Acting Chief of Police Harold C. Wheeler and later began to really go places under the sponsorship of Sergeant David J. Putney. Sergeant Putney is now head of the Juvenile Department of the Tucson Police Department and he has made the Junior T Men one of Tucson's community accomplishments.

Meetings of the Junior T Men are held in a club room provided by the city of Tucson in the Armory Building. During the meetings which Sergeant Putney supervises, police and juvenile problems are discussed and arrangements are completed for parties, hikes, picnics and other activities designed to draw the juvenile away from crime. The club room also provides a place for the boys to study school lessons and to do their home work. Some of the boys' homes are not equipped with proper lights and some have no heat. Club room shelves are stocked with punching bags, basket balls and softball equipment used in supervised athletic programs.

Members of the club are provided with Junior T Men badges, identification cards and overseas type caps bearing the Junior T Men insignia. Officers are elected and the rank and file of the organization are encouraged in their endeavors by the chances of promotions from patrolmen to lieutenants, captains and chief. The awards are on the basis of each boy's accomplishments.

The membership now totals 60 active members. After members of the club become 16 years of age they usually become inactive, thereafter being utilized in advisory capacities. New members of the organization are usually troublesome youths who are invited to club meetings where they

*As told by Sergeant David J. Putney, Assistant Chief of Police J. Forrest Ingle and Chief of Police D. J. Hays, Tucson, Arizona, Police Department.

receive instructions in good conduct and how to aid local police in prevention of crimes. Sergeant Putney is proud that a majority of these boys later become active members and leaders in school patrol work, scrap drives, bond drives and Boy Scout activities.

Of benefit to the boys themselves is the juvenile employment agency made possible through the sponsors of the club. This agency provides such jobs for the boys as messengers, gardeners, selling refreshments at public functions, shining shoes and acting as floor walkers in stores like Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and five and ten cent stores. While serving in the latter capacity, the youths watch for petty thefts and report suspicious persons to the managers of the stores. There has been a gratifying reduction in this type of theft in the stores by both juveniles and adults.

Each week passes to movies are obtained for 15 members of the club who have done outstanding work during the week. At the present time the Junior T Men are undertaking the organization of a sixteen-piece band with instruments furnished by the citizens of Tucson and a local band master acting as instructor and band leader. In 1944 the Junior T Men's baseball team won the District Championship. At present the club has the only uniformed juvenile baseball and basketball teams in the city of Tucson. This year the basketball team won the championship of its class.



JUNIOR T MEN OF TUCSON

A pledge of the Junior T Man is that he will assist the law enforcement officers in whatever way he can. Members of the organization are regularly furnished descriptions of stolen and missing bicycles and it is through their assistance that the majority of the bicycles have been recovered. Another part of the pledge is that the Junior T Man will be a law-abiding citizen. Since the organization of the club, only a very small percentage of its members have become involved in crimes. Presently 28 former members of the Junior T Men are in the Armed Services.

To Sergeant David J. Putney of the Tucson Police Department goes much of the credit for making the Junior T Men the organization which has become so well known to the citizens of Tucson for its fight against juvenile delinquency.

PLAY PAYS OFF FOR KANE, PENNSYLVANIA, POLICE DEPARTMENT

Guided by Chief Gordon Munn, the three-man Police Department of Kane, Pennsylvania, has cut the number of its complaints regarding juvenile vandalism and damage to property by 75 per cent.

In the early summer of 1945, too many complaints were coming in and the Department was well occupied with these alone. The delinquency situation was critical. Some action had to be initiated to direct the energy of the youths of the community to other channels. But what was to be done?

The Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs were equally troubled about the wayward activities of the future citizens of Kane. The two service clubs might easily have ignored the condition, but, with the Police Department, they sensed that the long summer vacation might provide opportunities for continued damage and maliciousness. Something had to be done to keep the school children occupied during these months and, at the same time, help develop them spiritually, mentally and physically.

At the next weekly meeting of the Kane Rotary Club, Mr. George Smith, active Rotarian, suggested to his brother members that their organization sponsor a baseball league for boys ranging from 9 to 14 years of age.



KANE'S KNOTHOLE BASEBALL LEAGUE

The Rotarians furnished the equipment, volunteered to act as umpires, obtained lots for ball fields and the Kane Knothole League was soon playing baseball. Composed of over 100 boys, the League played twice a week. Competition ran high, and at the end of the season, future ball-players were in the making. The two leading teams played a "World Series" and at the conclusion of the series, the entire Knothole League was taken to Bradford, Pennsylvania, to see a Pony League baseball game as guests of the Kane Rotary Club, and outstanding players were rewarded individually with a new baseball from the Rotarians.

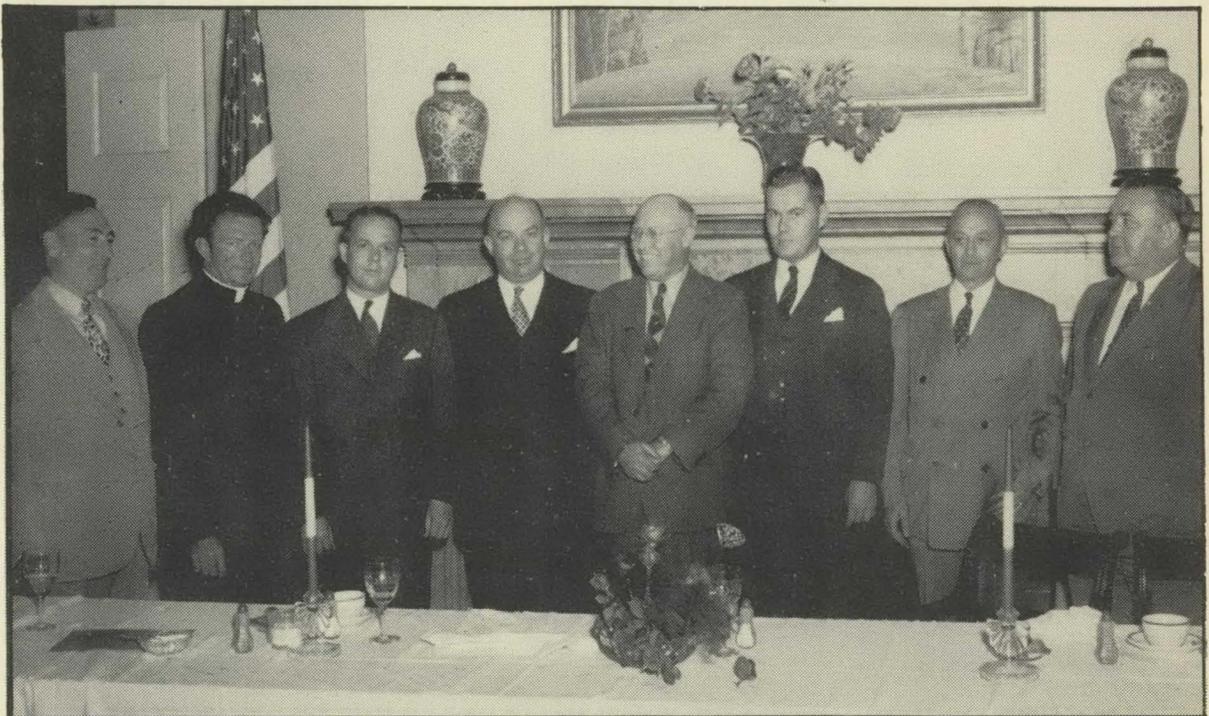
Meanwhile, the Kiwanis Club had furnished two buses and was

transporting youngsters from Kane streets to Twin Lakes, Pennsylvania, the beautiful resort in the Allegheny National Forest. Here the young people spent their days swimming in the lakes and romping in the forest.

At the end of the summer season, the Kane Police Department surveyed its records of juvenile calls and found that a 75 per cent reduction had taken place. The Department attributes this decrease primarily to the activities of the two Kane service clubs, which are still interested in molding their future citizens. Plans are now being made to turn the Knothole League into basket-ball and hockey teams. The tired children keep strict observance of the evening curfew, and the community Police Department has found that "play" has indeed "paid off" for Kane.

NEW JERSEY FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY ASSOCIATES HOLD BANQUET

On September 20, 1945, the FBI National Academy Associates of New Jersey held a banquet at the Knoll Country Club near Boonton, New Jersey, in honor of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Academy. Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg of the FBI was the principal speaker. Over 100 graduates, police and city officials and Special Agents of the FBI attended.



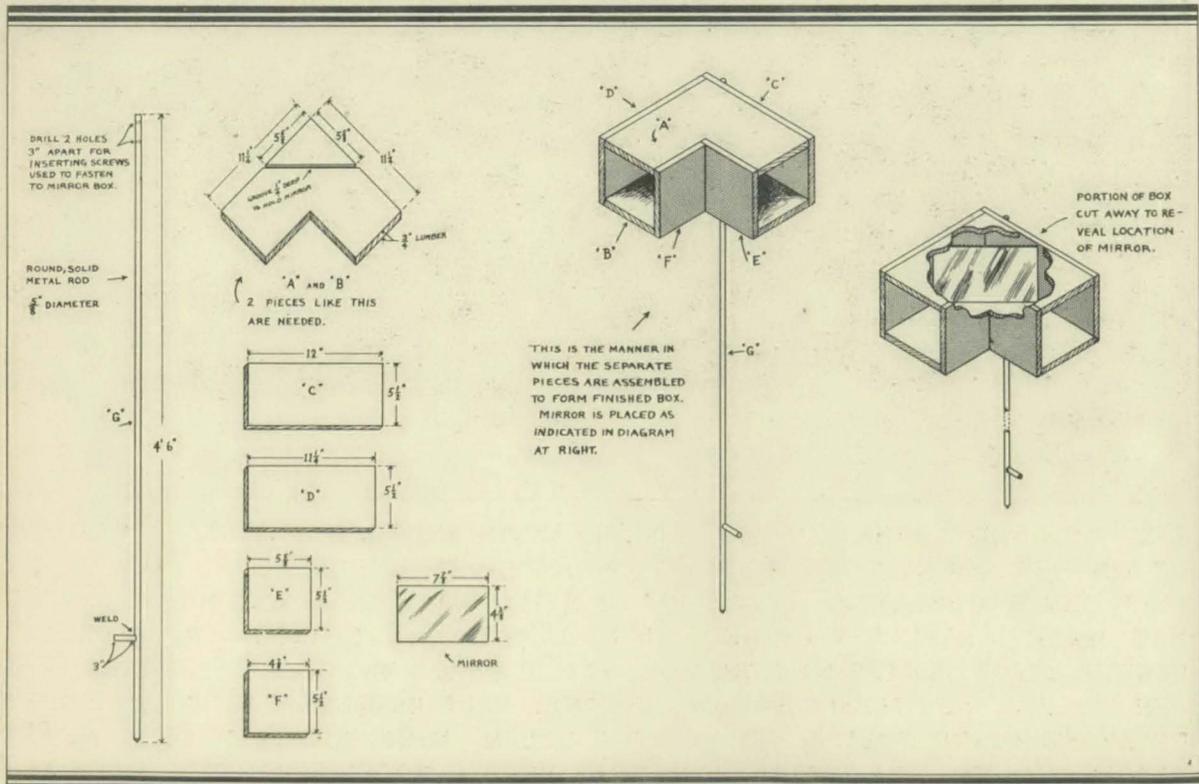
LEFT TO RIGHT - CHIEF JOHN F. MURRAY, PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE; RT. REV. MONSIGNOR JAMES F. KELLEY, PRESIDENT OF SETON HALL COLLEGE, SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY; SAMUEL K. McKEE, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, FBI - NEWARK; HUGH H. CLEGG, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FBI; CAPTAIN MATTHEW J. DONOHUE, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY POLICE; COLONEL PAUL HAVILAND, SUPERINTENDENT, DELAWARE STATE POLICE; WILLIAM T. LUDLUM, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY; AND CHIEF FRED A. ROFF, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.

SPEED SURVEYS

The enforcement of reasonable speed limits is a problem of major importance to every police department. Particularly is this true today when low wartime limits are being removed and speeds are rapidly approaching those of 1941 when more people were killed and injured in traffic accidents than in any previous or subsequent year.

To administer an effective speed control program and to reduce accidents in which "speed too fast for conditions" is a contributing factor, actual facts and not guess work are necessary. Some of the facts about speeds which must be determined are: (1) what speeds are common, (2) is the trend up or down, (3) where is the speed problem most acute, and (4) what is the relation between accidents and speeds.

When studying hazardous locations consideration must be given to the speeds of vehicles and the effect of such speeds on the accident experience. It is obvious that accident reports and facts must be considered together with speed data to determine methods of eliminating hazardous conditions. A simple method of obtaining speed data will be described.



MIRROR BOX FOR SPEED STUDIES

The equipment used in conducting speed surveys includes a 100 foot steel tape, a stop watch calibrated in fifths or tenths of seconds, a clip board, field and summary forms and one or two mirror boxes. The mirror box is a small L-shaped box open on two sides. In the rear of the box a mirror is mounted at an angle so that by looking into one of the open sides of the box the observer's line of sight is bent at a right angle to the roadway. The unit is mounted on a tripod or a metal shaft so that it may be erected easily on the shoulder of a highway or in the parking strip between the curb and the sidewalk of a city street. A drawing of the mirror box and instructions for constructing it are shown in the figure on page 24.

Method of Conducting a Speed Survey

Surveys of this type usually conducted by police are manual "spot" speed surveys, so-called because observations are made of vehicles passing a particular point on a street or highway. Speeds of the vehicles are determined by measuring the time required for vehicles to traverse a known distance between two points. Knowing the time in seconds and the distance between the two points in feet, it is possible to calculate readily the speed in miles per hour. Since a speed of 60 miles per hour is 88 feet per second, an 88-foot distance or multiples of it, such as 176 feet or 352 feet, are generally used to establish the limits of the zone. When a zone of 88 feet is used, the speed is determined by dividing 60 miles per hour by the time in seconds. If a vehicle, for example, requires two seconds to pass through an 88-foot zone the speed of the vehicle is sixty divided by two, which is thirty miles per hour. Similarly, if 1.2 seconds is required for the vehicle to travel in an 88-foot zone, the speed of the vehicle is sixty divided by 1.2, which is fifty miles per hour.

When a zone length of 176 feet is used, the speed is determined by dividing 120 miles per hour (176 feet per second) by the time in seconds. For example, a vehicle which travels the 176-foot zone in three seconds is traveling at the rate of 120 divided by 3 or 40 miles per hour. Likewise, if the zone length is 352 feet the speed is determined by dividing 240 miles per hour (352 feet per second) by the time in seconds.

Assume, for example, that the vehicle required four seconds to travel the 352 feet. Its speed would then be 240 divided by 4 which is 60 miles per hour.

To eliminate the necessity of making these calculations for every vehicle the "Speed Tally" form shown on page 26 is provided with two columns which give the speed in miles per hour for each of the two zone lengths of 88 and 176 feet.

To conduct the speed survey using two mirror boxes the measured zone of 88, 176 or 352 feet is established along the pavement edge. One mirror box is then placed on the roadway shoulder or in the parking space at each end of the zone. Both mirror boxes are placed so that one of the open sides faces the roadway and is at a right angle to it. The observer

occupies a position on the same side of the roadway, so that he is able to see both mirror boxes in a straight line ahead of him.

When the speeds of vehicles traveling in one direction only are being observed, the mirror boxes should be set so that the observer is able to watch the vehicles as they approach the measured zone. When a vehicle passes one end of the measured zone, the observer will see a reflection or flash of the vehicle in the first mirror box. When this reflection is observed, the stop watch is started and when the reflection in the second mirror box is seen the watch is stopped. The time required for the vehicle to pass through the measured zone is then indicated on the Speed Tally form.

City Center City County Union Date Nov. 15, 1945 Day of Week Thurs.

Location Main Street (250 ft. North of First Ave.) Route No. U.S. 1

Name T. J. Arnold Weather Clear From 10:00 A.M. To 10:30 A.M.

Time (Seconds)	Speed MPH (88')	Speed MPH (176')	Passenger Vehicles	Pass. Total	Commercial Vehicles	Comm. Total	Total Vehicles
1.	60.0	120.0					
1.2	50.0	100.0	/	1			1
1.4	42.8	85.7	//	2			2
1.6	37.5	75.5	///	3			3
1.8	33.3	66.6	////	4			4
2.	30.0	60.0	/////	5			5
2.2	27.2	54.5	//////	6			6
2.4	25.0	50.0	//////	6			6
2.6	23.0	46.1	//////	6			6
2.8	21.4	42.8	//////	6			6
3.	20.0	40.0	//////	6			6
3.2	18.7	37.5	//////	6			6
3.4	17.6	35.2	//////	6			6
3.6	16.6	33.3	//////	6			6
3.8	15.7	31.5	//////	6			6
4.	15.0	30.0	//////	6			6
4.2	14.2	28.9	//////	6			6
4.4	13.6	27.2	//////	6			6
4.6	13.0	26.1	//////	6			6
4.8	12.5	25.0	//////	6			6
5.	12.0	24.0	//////	6			6
5.2	11.5	23.0	//////	6			6
5.6	10.7	22.2	//////	6			6
6.	10.0	20.0	//////	6			6
TOTALS				120		42	162

SPEED TALLY FORM

For night surveys, shielded lanterns or flashlights mounted on tripods or metal shafts may be placed on the opposite side of the roadway from the mirror boxes so that the observer is able to see the reflection of the light in the mirror box. Vehicles passing through the zone will then break the beam of light. The observer starts and stops the watch when the

breaks in the beams of light are noted.

Experience has proved that a zone of 88 feet is generally most satisfactory for city and suburban areas where speeds are relatively low. The 176 or 352-foot zones should be used in rural areas on high speed highways. Zones of these lengths provide sufficient time for the observer to operate the stop watch with accuracy and permit a maximum number of observations in a short period of time.

When approach speeds to an intersection are being studied, careful consideration should be given to the location of the measured zone. If the intersection is not signalized or otherwise regulated by traffic control devices, the survey may be conducted relatively close to the intersection. When the intersection is signalized, however, the survey should be conducted at some distance, possibly 200 to 400 feet. Since uniform speeds throughout the measured zone are desired, this should be one of the determining factors in selecting the location of the zone. The zone should not be located at a point where changes in the vehicle speeds are likely to occur.

Use of One Mirror Box

Surveys may also be conducted using only one mirror box. To do this the mirror box should be placed at the far end of the measured zone and the observer should occupy the position at the other end where the second box would usually have been placed if two boxes were being used. The observer will usually select a position for himself so that he will have a line across the highway, such as a pavement joint or possibly a temporary chalk mark to establish definitely the end of the zone. Where use of such marks is not practical, the observer may select a fixed object such as a tree or telephone pole on the opposite side of the highway which can be used to define an imaginary line identifying the end of the zone. When one mirror box is used, the observer starts the stop watch when the vehicle passes the mirror box and stops it when the vehicle passes the actual or imaginary line across the road at the observer's position. The reverse procedure will be used for vehicles proceeding in the opposite direction.

It is also possible to conduct a speed survey without mirror boxes, using only two lines on the pavement surface. These may again be either pavement joint lines or chalk lines. Generally, however, this method is not as accurate as that employing the mirror boxes, because of the difficulty the observer experiences in determining exactly when vehicles cross the lines.

Location of Observer

The observer as well as the mirrors should be located as inconspicuously as possible. In many instances the observer will find his position less noticeable if he conducts his observance from a parked automobile. If two mirror boxes are being used the observer may be stationed several hundred feet from the measured zone, just so he is able to see the reflec-

tions in both mirror boxes and determine which vehicles are being observed.

The mirror boxes, which are small, usually attract very little attention, particularly if they are painted a dark color which blends with the background.

Length of Survey

The time usually required for conducting speed surveys varies, depending upon the size of the sample desired and the volume of traffic. One or more hours will usually be required to obtain a sufficient number of observations for a representative sample. At no time should less than one hundred vehicles be observed for each direction of traffic.

Use of Forms

It is generally advisable, although not absolutely necessary, that separate Speed Tally forms be used for each half-hour period. When this is done it is possible to determine differences in the prevailing speeds at different hours of the day. Separate forms must of course be used for each direction of traffic; that is, on north and south highways one form would be used for south-bound traffic and another for north-bound traffic.

Passenger vehicles as well as commercial vehicles should be totaled separately for each speed on the Speed Tally forms and the combined totals indicated in the column entitled "Total Vehicles."

Summary of Speed Survey

To summarize data collected in a speed survey, a "Speed Summary" form such as that shown on page 29 is necessary. If, however, the percentage of observances or violation of a speed limit is all that is desired from the study, this may be determined directly from the Speed Tally form.

Let us assume, for example, that the percentage of vehicles traveling in excess of a thirty mile per hour speed limit is desired. The number of vehicles exceeding this limit may be obtained directly from the Speed Tally form by totaling the number of vehicles observed traveling at speeds in excess of thirty miles per hour. When this number is divided by the total number of vehicles observed and multiplied by 100, the percentage of violations of the thirty mile per hour limit is obtained. Additional facts will generally be desired from the survey and to obtain them the Speed Summary form must be used. This form provides space for summarizing traffic speeds in two directions. If observations of vehicles traveling in only one direction were made, then only half of the Speed Summary form should be used.

The steps involved in summarizing speed data using the Summary form are as follows:

- Record in the first column of the Summary Form all of the speed values indicated on the Speed Tally form for the appropriate length of the measured zone used in conducting the survey. For example, if an 88-foot zone is used, the values indicated in the second column of the Speed Tally form should be recorded in the first column of the Speed Summary form. If no observations were made for some of the speed values indicated on the Speed Tally, then it is not necessary to record these values on the Summary form.

City <u>Center City</u> County <u>Union</u> Date <u>Nov. 15</u> , 19 <u>45</u> Day of Week <u>Thur.</u>	
Location <u>Main Street (250 North of First Ave.)</u> Route No. <u>U.S. 1.</u>	
Name <u>T. J. Arnold</u> Weather <u>Clear</u> From <u>10:00 A. M.</u> To <u>11:00 A. M.</u>	

Speed (MPH)	DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC				DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC			
	Passenger Cars	Commercial Cars	Total Cars	Total Cars Times Speed (MPH)	Passenger Cars	Commercial Cars	Total Cars	Total Cars Times Speed (MPH)
88 Ft. Zone	From <u>No.</u> On <u>Main Street</u>				From _____ On _____			
50.0	1		1	50.0				
42.8	2		2	85.6				
37.5	17		17	637.5				
33.3	34	3	37	1232.1				
30.0	60	10	70	2100.0				
27.2	38	12	50	1360.0				
25.0	34	6	40	1000.0				
23.0	25	9	34	782.0				
21.4	11	3	14	299.6				
20.0	10	2	12	240.0				
18.7	9	1	10	187.0				
17.6	1	1	2	35.2				
16.6	2	1	3	49.8				
Totals	244	48	292	8058.8				
Average Speed			27.6					
85 Percentile Speed			33.3					
Pace			23-33					
% Above Pace			6.8%					

SPEED SUMMARY FORM

The completed Summary form shown above was made from a survey using a zone of 88 feet in length. It will be noted that those speed values at which no observations were made are not recorded on the Summary form.

- Transfer from the Speed Tally forms the accumulated totals of vehicles traveling at each speed. Record totals of pas-

senger and commercial vehicles separately.

3. Total the passenger and commercial vehicles for the column headed "Total Cars."
4. Column 5 of the Speed Summary form entitled "Total Cars Times Speed (MPH)" is obtained by multiplying each of the speed values in the first column by the "Total Cars" for each speed value.
5. The totals of passenger cars, commercial cars and the total number of vehicles observed are obtained by adding the respective columns of the Summary form.
6. The average speed may then be determined by dividing the total of column 5 by the total number of vehicles observed. For the completed Summary form shown on page 29, 8,058.8 is divided by 292 to obtain the average speed of 27.6 miles per hour. This value should be recorded as indicated on the Summary form.
7. It has been found by experience that approximately 85 per cent of all motorists travel at reasonably safe speeds. The speed at or below which 85 per cent of motorists travel is therefore a commonly used value in selecting an appropriate speed limit or determining when a speed limit is reasonable.

This so-called "85 Percentile Speed" may be determined from the Speed Summary form in either of two ways. Inasmuch as the 85 Percentile Speed is by definition, the speed at or below which 85 per cent of vehicles are traveling, it is the same speed at or above which 15 per cent are driving.

A simpler method of determining the 85 Percentile Speed is as follows: (a) multiply .15 times the total number of vehicles observed, and (b) count down from the top of the column entitled "Total Cars" until the number of vehicles determined in (a) is obtained. The speed at which this total is obtained is the 85 Percentile Speed.

The same value may also be obtained by multiplying the total number of vehicles by .85 and counting from the bottom of the form in the same column until this number is obtained. The speed value at this point on the Summary form is the 85 Percentile Speed and will be the same as that obtained by the first method described.

8. The "Pace" has been defined as the ten mile per hour speed interval which has the greatest number of observations. A ten mile per hour speed interval is a speed group such as 20 to 30, 25 to 35, 27 to 37, etc. This may be determined by

visual examination of the column entitled "Total Cars" on the Summary form.

The pace for the data on the Summary Form shown on page 29 is 23 to 33 miles per hour since this ten mile per hour interval has the greatest number of vehicles observed. The per cent above pace is easily determined by dividing the total number of vehicles observed traveling at speeds above the upper limit of the pace by the total observations. This value should be multiplied by 100 to convert it to percentage.

Characteristic Speed Value

The values obtained in the above-described steps, namely, the average speed, the 85 Percentile Speed, and the pace, are characteristic speed values which may be used for analysis and comparison purposes and to determine safe and reasonable speed limits. These values generally remain fairly constant on a particular street or highway, although they may vary slightly according to the time of day, the volume of travel and the weather conditions.

Using Speed Data

The results of motor vehicle speed surveys are useful for many purposes, some of which are as follows:

1. Planning an effective speed control and enforcement program.
To plan an effective speed control program it is necessary that the police know the motor vehicle speed characteristics on all of the important arteries in the city. The approximate percentage of violations must be known. The range of vehicle speeds and the most common speeds must also be known. At periodic intervals, probably monthly, surveys should be conducted to determine the speed trend. These surveys will show those locations where speeding is a particular problem.

By correlating the results of speed data with accident facts, it is possible for an enforcement officer to outline an effective method of assigning personnel to meet the accident problem. Information from speed surveys, for example, may be considered with spot maps and accident statistics. Likewise the records of arrests and warnings issued by officers for speeding violations should be given consideration.

When it is noted that a large percentage of speeding violations are occurring on a particular street having a high accident rate, increased enforcement should be applied particularly if an analysis of the accidents indicates that speeding is a contributing factor in many of them. Where a large percentage of violations is observed in the surveys but few accidents have occurred, this may be an indication that the

speed limit is unreasonably low. Consideration should therefore be given to the advisability of raising the limit.

Speed surveys may also indicate that on a particular street or highway very few speed violations occur yet a high accident rate exists. When this condition is noted a reduction of the speed limits or a more rigid enforcement of them may be justified.

2. Before and after study to determine the effect of an improved enforcement program. Speed surveys like other traffic surveys provide an excellent measure of effectiveness of increased enforcement efforts or remedial measures. Speed surveys conducted periodically will show the effect which enforcement has upon common traffic speeds. If after a reasonable period of increased enforcement effort no appreciative reduction of speed is found, the quality of the enforcement work should be examined. Consideration should be given to the number of arrests, warnings and the conviction rates for speeding violations. It is possible that these data may indicate a need for revision of enforcement procedures or a change in the policy of the department's enforcement program.
3. Determine a reasonable and safe speed limit. As mentioned previously, experience has proved that a large number of motorists voluntarily drive at a speed which they believe reasonably safe for the physical and traffic conditions then existing. This fact is utilized in the selection of safe and reasonable speed limits. The 85 Percentile Speed is an indication of a reasonably safe speed limit. The pace likewise provides an indication of a reasonably safe speed. It has been found, for example, that the speed limit should be within the pace and near the 85 Percentile Speed Value. In no instances should it be less than the lower limit of the pace, for otherwise enforcement will be practically impossible.
4. Study of hazardous locations. Speed is often a contributing or aggravating factor in many accidents which occur at hazardous locations. It is therefore necessary that proper consideration be given to motor vehicle speeds when a study of a particular traffic problem is being made. Hazardous conditions created by such things as inclement weather, obstructed sight distances, and other roadway hazards are aggravated and are made more serious by high speeds. It is therefore important to know the speeding characteristics of motor vehicles at the hazardous location when attempting to eliminate accidents.
5. Determining critical approach speeds to intersections. Many intersections and other locations are hazardous because of

obstructed sight distance. It is frequently necessary to determine safe or critical approach speeds to such intersections. In order to do this it is necessary that the approach speeds of motorists particularly on the main street be known. This of course must be obtained through surveys. With this information available it is possible to calculate the safe speed from a side street for the particular conditions which exist.

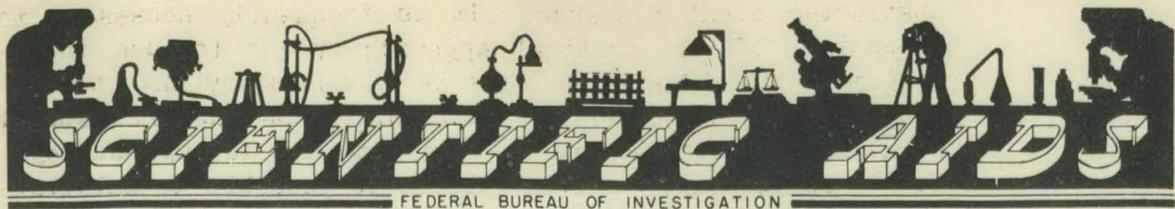
6. Evaluating complaints about traffic hazards. One of the frequent complaints to a police department is that speeds are excessive on certain sections of streets in residential or business areas. To evaluate properly such complaints speed surveys should be conducted to determine the actual speeds of motorists. This information provides factual data for considering the complaint and indicates methods of reducing any hazards which exist.

1946 FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY SESSIONS ANNOUNCED

Three sessions of the FBI National Academy have been slated for the year 1946. The 31st Session, which will be of twelve weeks' duration, is scheduled to begin January 7th, and will terminate with graduation exercises on March 29th. The 32nd Session will commence on April 8th, while the 33rd Session is scheduled to begin on July 15th.

During the last week of the 33rd Session, from September 30 to October 4, 1946, there will be held in Washington, D. C., a retraining session for all graduates of the Academy presently in law enforcement.

In connection with the specialized subjects to be covered during the last two weeks of the FBI National Academy curriculum mentioned in the October, 1945, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a one-week course in defensive tactics has been added. The course on How to Set Up and Operate a Police Laboratory will be for two weeks' duration instead of one week as previously indicated.



APPLICATION OF DYES AND STAINS IN LARCENY INVESTIGATIONS

A number of chemical substances can be used in a very simple investigative procedure in an effort to detect persons responsible in theft and tampering cases.* Briefly, the procedure involves placing an invisible coating or film of a substance on objects or articles so that the material is transferred to the hands of persons touching them. The detection or observance of this substance on the hands of a person therefore indicates a likely suspect in the investigation.

In the use of one type of material the person handling the object learns for the first time when detected that a substance has been transferred to his hands. Some substances leave no visible stains on the hands and require supplemental equipment or tests to show their presence. Fluorescent materials which though not visible to the naked eye are revealed in ultraviolet light are examples.

Other substances which may be applied do not immediately become apparent to the unaided eye when transferred to the hands of the thief but require a short time to "develop." Though the thief may not be conscious at the time that his hands have been stained, the result will become obvious to him within a few hours.

Other materials which are frequently used immediately become apparent on the hands of the suspect and he almost instantly has knowledge of the stain.

Another important element concerns the persistence or permanence of the stain on the hands of the suspect. Naturally it is desirable to select materials which are difficult to remove and although all of those subsequently discussed can be chemically removed or made invisible, it is seldom that the thief involved has either the knowledge or the opportunity to remove the stain. Some of the materials can be removed with soap and water by repeated washings, while others will remain for many days unless chemically removed. In this connection it is suggested a grease or petroleum jelly be mixed with the material to permit its application in the form of a film rather than a powder for coating such objects as machinery, et cetera. Another possibility is the use of powdered rosin or a similar substance

*See also "A Method for Tracing Stolen Gasoline," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1945.

mixed with the chemical so that the culprit will be aware that some foreign material has been deposited on his hands. Possibly the thief may then wipe his hands on his clothing, and even though he may be able to remove the stain, it could still be detected on his clothes. This may be particularly true of fluorescent material which, since the thief would not see it on his hands, he would not hesitate to wipe on his clothing where it would also be invisible until detected.

All of the substances when applied in the dry form should first be reduced to as fine a powder as possible. Though seldom available in this form, most of these materials may be purchased from chemical supply houses or large drug distributors and they usually are easily reduced to a fine powder with a mortar and pestle. Most pharmacists are equipped to pulverize these materials.

Application of materials is easily accomplished with a fine brush such as an artist brush of camel hair, though a soft piece of absorbent cotton is a suitable substitute. Care should be taken to dust the powder on all surfaces which can be readily touched. A simple test or trial will indicate that a heavy coating is unnecessary and most objects, regardless of color, can be dusted with one or more of the mentioned substances which will not be visible on the surface.

Among the specific substances which may be used in the investigative procedure are the following:

1. Typical of the fluorescent substances which do not become visible on the hands of the thief is Anthracene. Others in this group are Fluorescent Zinc-Cadmium Sulfide - 2266 (obtainable from the New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, Inc., 160 Front Street, New York 7, New York), and Invisible Green Powder - S-195 (obtainable from Continental Lithograph Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio).

2. Silver nitrate can be reduced to a very fine white powder and does not become immediately apparent on the hands but after a short period of time, if it is exposed to sunlight, dark brown or black stains develop which last for several days.

3. There are a number of dyes which become immediately apparent on the hands, and their vivid colors are difficult to remove. These substances include Malachite Green, Basic Fuchsin, Methylene Blue and similar water soluble dyes.

The selection of substances to be used obviously depends largely on the particular situation involved, and consideration should be given to how soon after the object is handled the investigator can observe the hands of potential suspects. The possibility of combining two or more of the above substances to fit particular situations should certainly not be overlooked.

The chemical substances mentioned are produced by a number of manufacturers except where specifically noted. However, all materials should be available through chemical supply or large drug distributors.

WANTED BY THE FBI
WILLIAM WALLACE SHERWOOD, with aliases
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

A widespread search has been conducted by the FBI the past three years looking toward the apprehension of William Wallace Sherwood, a young Michigan farm hand who brutally beat his employer's wife over the head with a club until she was near death, after which he fled into Ohio in a stolen automobile. On August 24, 1942, a Federal warrant was issued at Detroit charging him with violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in connection with the crime and on March 27, 1945, he was indicted for this offense by a Federal Grand Jury in the same city.

At about 7:30 a.m. on August 3, 1942, Roy Le Master and his daughter, Betty, departed for work from their home on Napier Road, Northville, Michigan, leaving Mrs. Le Master and Sherwood to handle the morning chores. Soon after she entered the barn Sherwood began beating Mrs. Le Master with a pitchfork handle. Leaving her unconscious, he took the keys to the family car, together with four boxes of shells and a .35 calibre rifle, and drove away. The following day the car was recovered near Sidney, Ohio, and it was returned to the owner along with the gun.

This was the first trouble Sherwood had given during his fourteen months with the Le Masters. Previously, however, when only fifteen years old he and another youth smashed a plate glass window in a sporting goods store at Pontiac, Michigan, on November 18, 1938, and stole several hunting knives, hatchets, a pair of binoculars and shells. Later the same night they unsuccessfully attempted to break into a hardware store. For this offense Sherwood was sentenced December 8, 1938, to the Oakland County Juvenile Home at Pontiac, and was released June 21, 1940, when he became of age under Michigan law.

Nineteen years old at the time he beat Mrs. Le Master, Sherwood was described as being intensely interested in aviation. He made model planes during his spare time and read a great many aeronautics magazines. Sherwood may be working with some carnival. His description follows:

Name	William Wallace Sherwood	Complexion	Ruddy
Aliases	Wally Sherwood, Tony	Posture	Slightly stoop-shouldered
Age	22		
Birth	June 6, 1923, Romeo, Mich.	Teeth	Good, several porcelain fillings
Height	5' 10½"		
Weight	170 pounds	Education	Ninth grade
Eyes	Brown	FBI Number	4,382,604
Hair	Black	Fingerprints	None known
Occupation	Farm hand, carnival worker	Photograph on back cover	

ANY PERSON HAVING INFORMATION ON SHERWOOD IS REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, OR THE SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE DIVISION OF THE FBI LISTED ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THIS BULLETIN WHICH IS NEAREST HIS CITY.

The pattern presented for discussion this month is not questionable as to type, but the ridge tracing might present some difficulty. The pattern is a double loop whorl, having two deltas and two separate loop formations.



The rule (see page 79 of "Classification of Fingerprints," 1941 edition) for tracing double loops is: When the tracing passes inside of the right delta, stop at the nearest point to the right delta on the upthrust; if no upthrust is present, continue tracing until a point opposite the right delta, or the right delta itself, is reached.

In the pattern presented here the tracing would begin at left delta "A" and continue to point "B" opposite right delta "C." The tracing therefore would be inner.

*
* NOTICE *
*
* IN FORWARDING FINGERPRINT CARDS *
* FOR SEARCH AND FILING IN THE IDEN- *
* TIFICATION DIVISION OF THE FBI, LAW *
* ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE REQUESTED *
* TO FURNISH IN EVERY INSTANCE WHERE *
* AVAILABLE, THE FBI NUMBER, LOCAL *
* POLICE NUMBERS, AND ALL AVAILABLE *
* INFORMATION AS TO PREVIOUS CRIMI- *
* NAL HISTORY. SUCH INFORMATION NOT *
* ONLY ASSISTS THE IDENTIFICATION DI- *
* VISION BUT IT MAKES MORE COMPLETE *
* INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ALL LAW *
* ENFORCEMENT. *
*
*

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 7, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	Teague, L. O.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Hallford, Fred	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	McSwain, G. R.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Holloman, F. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	O'Connor, H. T.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Wyly, P.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Kramer, R. P.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Moore, R. L.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Willis, G. N.	Charter 4-6061	1221 Niels Esperson Bldg.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Dalton, J. L.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Lopez, J. M.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	McCabe, N. H.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Morley, D. R.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Smith, R. E.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Weeks, C. E.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Trost, J. F.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Bryce, D. A.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Logan, K.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Fletcher, F. A.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Thornton, J. E.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond 19, Virginia	Kimball, H. M.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Murphy, W. A.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Stein, C. W.	Sutter 6367	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Schlenker, A. C.	2-0125	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Brown, D. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Springfield, Illinois	Traynor, D. L.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 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)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



WILLIAM WALLACE SHERWOOD, with aliases

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Detailed descriptive information on this
person will be found on page 36.
