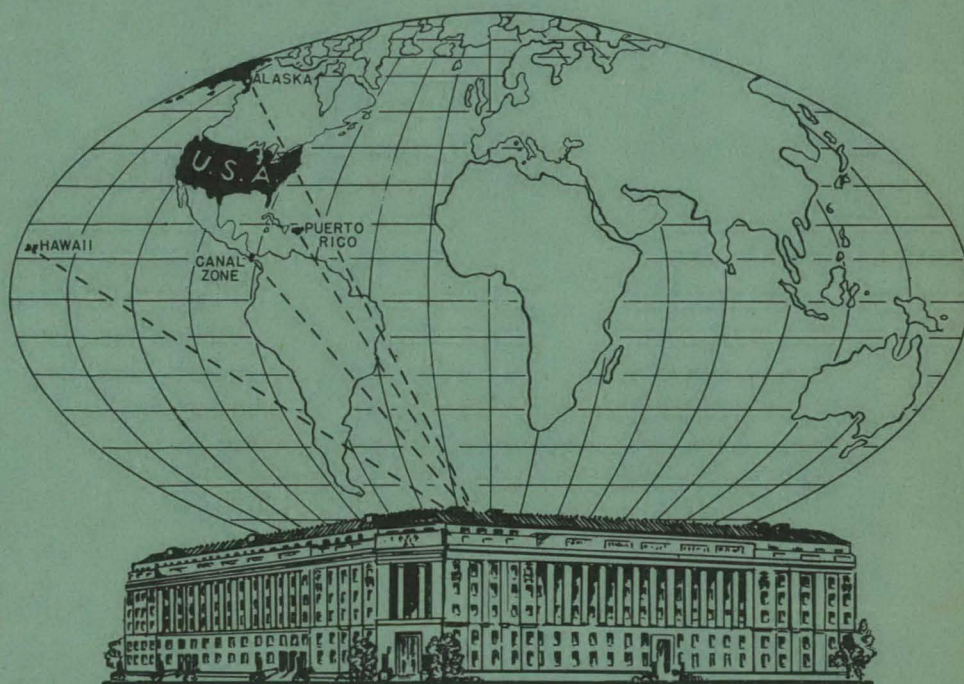


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

1946

February

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No. 2

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.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 15

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NO. 2

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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

SURPLUS PROPERTY FOR POLICE USE

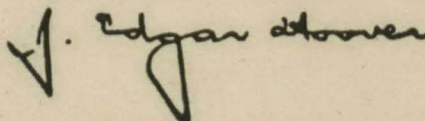
The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been requested to act in an advisory capacity and as a clearinghouse with regard to the needs of law enforcement groups for serviceable surplus property. It is with pleasure that the facilities of the FBI are made available as a means of cooperation and liaison between the Office of Surplus Property and the various police agencies which are in need of equipment.

In this connection, the FBI has agreed to undertake the following program:

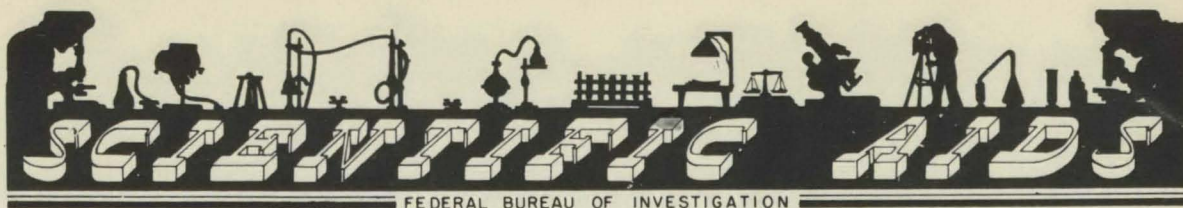
1. Will endeavor to conduct such surveys as are necessary to determine roughly the amount and type of equipment, including radio equipment, desired by law enforcement agencies.
2. Will act in an advisory capacity to the Government Requirements Division of the War Assets Corporation concerning the needs of law enforcement groups.
3. Will disseminate information concerning the procurement and availability of surplus property to law enforcement agencies through the medium of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.
4. Will devote a portion of the program of each FBI Law Enforcement Conference to be held during the first six months of 1946 to the dissemination and receipt of information concerning law enforcement agencies' requirements.
5. Will advise the Government Requirements Division from time to time on the more important requirements and will cooperate in the procurement of items for which there is an urgent need by law enforcement agencies.

It is the privilege of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to act as a clearinghouse of information in the procurement of surplus property for the use of law enforcement agencies. In succeeding issues of this Bulletin during the next several months we will bring to the officers of the nation available data of interest in this field. Upon the receipt of special inquiries from police with regard to the method of obtaining surplus Government property, the FBI will endeavor to obtain the desired information for transmittal to the interested agencies.

We are glad to add this service to those of fingerprint identification, Uniform Crime Reports, police training and scientific laboratory examination activities which help strengthen the cooperative bond existing among local, state and federal agencies in the common fight against crime.



Director



DRAWINGS - A SUPPLEMENT TO THE INVESTIGATOR'S NOTES

One of the valuable tools of the investigator often overlooked is the use of drawings and sketches to illustrate and clarify his investigative notes. To many investigators the term "drawing" or "sketch" conveys a feeling of helplessness. He feels that this is a field in which he lacks talent and one which he should shun. Once this feeling has passed he is then prepared to handle the most difficult assignments with ease. All, at one time or another, have prepared a drawing to clarify a set of facts. For instance, who has not inquired the direction to an unknown address and at the time the answer was given, prepared a crude sketch on the back of an envelope or a note pad hastily produced from the pocket. This sketch was sufficiently detailed to permit one to proceed to the desired location, and yet it could hardly be called a masterpiece of the draftsman's art.

The term drawing has been defined as the "representation of an object by lines." In police work we are not interested in masterpieces of drawing but we all strive for a masterpiece in investigation. In order to reach this desired perfection, it is necessary that all the facilities at our command be utilized to the fullest extent. The use of drawings to illustrate and supplement the investigator's notes has to a certain extent been overlooked.

It is not the aim here to describe in detail the fundamentals of drawing. It is not intended that the reader will become a finished draftsman, but the purpose is to outline some of the considerations which drawings have to offer the investigator.

Drawings Vs. Photographs

The feeling has long been prevalent that the job of recording data at the location of important pieces of evidence is finished when the photographer completes his "shots." Nothing could be further from the truth. In many types of investigations - accident investigations, for example - accurate drawings assist materially to demonstrate the location of skid marks, the vehicles involved, obstacles, buildings and other conditions contributing to the accident.

A true and accurate relationship between various objects in a photograph can seldom be determined. This relationship, however, can be preserved by the proper use of drawings or sketches. The reproduction on the photographic negative may be accurate in so far as the eye can see but

due to the inaccuracies which creep in when an attempt is made to actually "scale" a photograph, the investigator will soon be convinced that a detailed and accurate drawing has no substitute.

Uses or Purposes

In police work four of the principal uses or purposes to which drawings may be placed are: (1) recording exact location and relationship of important pieces of evidence at a crime scene; (2) recording details in accident investigations; (3) planning raids and road blocks; and (4) court presentations. There are other uses for this important tool of the investigator, but these four are probably the most important.

Instruments

Few instruments are necessary to prepare a satisfactory drawing covering an investigation. Many officers have found it to their advantage to use graph or squared paper. The use of paper of this type is not a necessity but is helpful in that the squares will materially assist in the plotting and location of the various objects to be represented. Drawings or sketches made at the scene of the investigation should be prepared in pencil. Although ink has greater lasting properties than the graphite of the pencil lead the ability to adjust and alter the drawing to reflect the whole of the circumstances at hand is facilitated by being able to erase and readily make the necessary changes. The degree of accuracy, the detail, and the quality of the drawing desired will dictate the additional instruments required. Instruments such as a 6 or 12" rule, a 50 to 100' steel tape, a set of drawing instruments, a drawing board, and a magnetic compass may be found of value but are not absolutely necessary in the preparation of neat, accurate and detailed drawings.

General Considerations

Usually drawings are prepared in such a manner that the finished product is a good reproduction of the area depicted as viewed from directly above. For example, we are all familiar with the floor plans of proposed homes printed in books and magazines. In most cases these are drawn in sufficient detail to convey a good impression of room shape and size, window areas, and entrances as well as exits. Generally speaking, one needs to add to a drawing of this type only the details concerning furniture location, light switches and related matters.

The actual method utilized in the preparation of the finished product may vary among different investigators. Some advocate the preparation of the finished product "on the spot"; others feel that a "freehand sketch" in sufficient detail to allow the finished product to be prepared in the office is a better plan. There are advantages to each method. The principal advantage of the first is that it makes possible a complete and accurate comparison of the finished product with the area being depicted. On the other hand a neat and detailed drawing is difficult to prepare during the confusion which attends investigations at crime or accident scenes.

A preliminary "freehand sketch" setting forth the important details and descriptive data usually can be rapidly prepared, and this sketch may then be used in the preparation of the finished product in the quiet of the office. If the latter method is followed the preliminary sketch should be preserved with the original notes made at the time of the investigation in order that it will be available for use by the officer in the event testimony should become necessary.

All drawings will have some important characteristics in common. Time and circumstances may indicate changes but a few fundamental points should be included in all types.

Scale is that part of the drawing procedure which makes possible an accurate reduction of the scene at hand to the paper size. Scale in most cases may be determined by dividing the longest measurement to be shown by the longest measurement of the part of the paper being utilized. For example, suppose the area being drawn is approximately 70' x 100' and that the portion of the paper to be utilized is 8" x 10" (a drawing area of approximately 8" x 10" would require a sheet of paper 11" x 14"). In this case the longest measurement on the ground is 100' and the longest measurement on the paper is 10". Dividing 100 by 10, one ascertains that the scale may be written 1" = 10' or that 1" on the paper will be utilized to depict 10' on the ground. A little practice with this procedure will readily indicate that scales such as 1" = 4', 1" = 5' or 1" = 20' are much easier to use than scales such as 1" = 4½' or 1" = 7'. The use of graph paper or squared paper will assist materially in scale manipulation inasmuch as the units on the paper may be allowed to represent a portion of the scale being utilized.

Dimensions or measurements are an important part of the descriptive information which should appear on the finished product. The engineering draftsman or the architect has very definite rules to which he must adhere in the use of dimensions. It is not necessary that these rules be committed to memory but one or two points of value may be taken from them. All dimensions or measurements required to plot the various objects depicted should be indicated on the drawing. The actual measurement taken from the tape is always indicated rather than that distance on the paper which is used to represent it. It is common practice to use a very faint line with arrowheads at each end to indicate the points between which the measurement was made. These faint lines are called dimension lines. The measurement is then carefully placed somewhere on this line. The drawing is neater and much easier to read if the measurements on the horizontal dimension lines are placed to read from the bottom of the sheet. Those measurements placed on vertical lines are customarily located in such a manner that they may be read from the right-hand edge of the paper.

The preparation of the drawing may be considerably speeded up if two or three officers are assigned to this particular duty. In the event the scene is large and measurements are being taken from a steel tape, it is a desirable procedure to have the officer preparing the notes read the tape. This practice will prevent errors in reading and recording due to the transposition of the various numerals being tabulated.

Since it is not possible to actually depict the various objects being represented in their true form, symbols must be used to represent them. In many cases it is sufficient merely to use numerals or letters as a means of indication. In other cases a small circle, a square or some other character may be used as a symbol. These numerals, letters or characters are then collected in one place on the drawing where a brief explanation is set forth describing each individually. This tabulation is customarily called the "key" of the drawing.

For the officer who wishes to develop his talents along these lines, it is suggested that he study the various types of symbols used by the engineering or the architectural draftsman. These symbols can be found in any text book on the subject.

No drawing is complete without an adequate description of just what it represents. This descriptive material should include (1) the title of the drawing, (2) the location, (3) the time and date, (4) the person or persons responsible for its preparation and (5) the scale used.

The information just listed, together with the tabulation of the symbols and characters used on the drawing, is sometimes spoken of as the "legend." In other words this material constitutes the "story of the drawing" and hence the name "legend" applies.

For purposes of discussion all drawings or sketches will fall into one of two types, "inside" or "outside." The so-called "inside drawing" is somewhat easier to deal with in that the boundaries of the room or building form the boundaries of the area being depicted. This is not true with the "outside" type of drawing since some arbitrary boundary must be established. No definite rules can be stated as to just what should be included. A good general rule to follow in this regard is to include all that is necessary keeping in mind that it is better to include too much than too little.

Whether the drawing is of the "inside" or "outside" type one thing which should be included is some means of physically identifying this particular drawing with the building or ground site at any specified time in the future. In buildings this can be done sometimes by giving measurements to stairwells, elevators, or other permanent pieces of construction. In "outside" work, bench marks, foundations, fire plugs, large trees, rock formations, or other permanent features of the terrain may be utilized for this purpose.

Whether the drawing is of the "inside" or "outside" type it is sometimes necessary to prepare more than one. That is, the area being depicted is so large that it is not possible to include in detail many of the important items of evidence on one drawing. In this event it is desirable to prepare one drawing to such a scale that the entire area under consideration may be shown. Any number of drawings or sketches showing various portions of this particular area may then be prepared to a scale sufficiently large to make possible the exact location and relationship of the various specimens of evidence under consideration.

In the drawing of rooms it is sometimes desirable to picture the walls or the ceilings. This may be done in separate drawings which are used as supplements to the general floor plan. Only one drawing should be included on a sheet of paper, however.

Suggestions

In some cases it may not be necessary or even desirable to prepare a drawing of the scene as outlined above. The building superintendent or engineer in most large buildings may be able to supply a detailed drawing of the building or buildings under his supervision. These drawings have been found to be very helpful during investigations and in the planning of raids. In addition to drawings of this type the United States Government has undertaken to reproduce the land surface of the United States by means of aerial photographs. Photographs of this type may be secured through local military establishments, through representatives of the Agriculture Department or the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In many cases these photographs have been prepared in connection with crop and farm surveys and will be available at the county agent's office. Road maps prepared by various oil companies, city plaques prepared by the city engineers as well as maps prepared by the county engineer will also be found of value.

Some cities have found the preparation of drawings or charts of sufficient value to warrant the assignment of special squads to handle this type of work. In other cities the engineer has been called upon to prepare accurate and detailed drawings for use in the presentation of evidence in court proceedings. This type of presentation is in its infancy; however, the modern investigator can not overlook the multitude of possibilities to be found in this important investigative "tool."

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION OF FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY OPENS

A total of 96 law enforcement officers reported at FBI headquarters on January 7, 1946, at the opening of the thirty-first session of the FBI National Academy. This is the largest class since the Academy was founded in 1935.

In the group were three officers from the Police Department of Manila, Philippine Islands; a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officer and one other Canadian; one representative from Puerto Rico, and men from 33 states in the United States. One of the Filipinos is a Captain in the Philippine Army and was sent to the Academy by orders of General MacArthur. The Academy course will continue for 12 weeks.



THE JUNIOR POLICE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO

The Police Department of Columbus, Ohio, has a large reserve force ... a force of eleven hundred ... all boys. Organized in July, 1944, the Junior Police club of Columbus, Ohio, was the result of the combined endeavors of Safety Director Charles C. Cole, Police Chief Lester W. Merica, and Captain Charles Barry. During its first year the Junior Police rapidly grew into a beneficial and worthwhile undertaking. Already it has built up an enviable record of achievements.

The aims of the Columbus Junior Police, as set out in the Articles of Incorporation, are: "To form a closer association between the members of the Columbus Police Department, citizens of Columbus, and boys of juvenile age; to build character, health and to promote good conduct among juveniles so as to make the boys of today the leaders of tomorrow, and to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the foregoing purposes."

A carefully planned advance publicity campaign prepared citizens and aroused the enthusiasm of prospective members in the Junior Police. Three hundred applicants immediately indicated their desire to become members and were accepted. Since then the club membership has increased nearly four hundred per cent. All boys between the ages of eleven and fifteen are eligible to join without any type of assessment. No discrimination is made as to race, creed, or social station in life. The club attempts to instill respect for law and the obligations of citizenship in its members, and eliminate fear of law enforcement officers by teaching youngsters to properly discharge some of the delegated responsibilities of adults.

Actual management of the club is assigned to a committee of business and professional men. The Police Department stands by to offer suggestions and help carry out group objectives.

Junior Police members adhere to a rigid code of rules and regulations governing behavior and participation in community life. Junior Police members are accountable for the promotion of good conduct, sportsmanship and traffic safety in the community. Rules specify that members shall always be subject to call to assist any member of the Columbus Police Department. Each member is made to feel that he is a vital force influencing the success of the organization. Members may be dismissed for a violation of rules, disobedience, wilful absence from meetings, persistent truancy from school, and conduct unbecoming a police officer and a gentleman.

Members are subject to military discipline. Their persons, uniforms and equipment must be maintained in perfect order. The Junior Police uniform consists of blue trousers, white shirt and blue trim, overseas cap, badge and mace. Uniforms, badges and membership pledge cards are furnished free. The City Police and Recreation Departments offer their complete facilities and assistance without charge. The organization is financed through private subscriptions from interested citizens. In obtaining funds, the viewpoint is advanced that the cost of a Junior Police uniform is equivalent to the cost of keeping a youth in a correctional institution for only a few days. The returns on each investment are readily apparent.



THE JUNIOR POLICE OF COLUMBUS, OHIO

For practical purposes the club is divided into eleven groups of one hundred boys each. These groups meet weekly in community houses together with selected members of the Police Department. The club offers a well-rounded program of activities to its members. Among the supervised projects are simple drill, calisthenics, practice in self-defense, study of civil law and citizenship training to prepare them for their places in the community. Elementary first aid instruction is given by qualified Red Cross instructors. Members play indoor ball and other games, and during the summer participate in picnics, hikes, bicycle rides and baseball. During World War II the Junior Police took part in parades, war bond drives, old clothes and paper drives, and similar patriotic endeavors.

Ranks correspond to those of the Police Department. Promotions are attained through study, examinations and merit. As an added incentive, boys of outstanding accomplishments are rewarded by free parties, tickets to theaters, and athletic events.

The club has its own judicial organ which hands down decisions on erring members. Since the organization of the Junior Police, however, only three boys have been involved in such difficulty.

The benefits to Columbus as a direct result of the Junior Police club are widely recognized. New activities and further training in democracy are constantly being added to the agenda.

WILBARGER COUNTY, TEXAS, JUNIOR G-MEN

by

SHERIFF ORAN KEY, VERNON, TEXAS*

The organization of the Wilbarger County Junior G-Men has done much to interpret the law to the boys of Wilbarger County and at the same time has helped to fulfill their normal gang instincts in an upright manner. It came about as a result of the express desire of one boy who possibly was a potential "bad boy."

In June, 1941, this small boy, who had been paroled to me, reappeared in the courthouse for his regular report. Where he got his idea I don't know, but he asked if he could be a "Junior G-Man." After thinking it over for a minute, I decided to give this boy a little introduction card with the words, "Junior G-Man," penned after his name. Before many days had passed, the word spread - and other boys came in and asked to become Junior G-Men. Thus the organization was born.

Four hundred forty-two boys have been admitted to membership in the Junior G-Men. They have creditably carried their membership cards and badges since the founding of the organization more than four years ago. All ages and income brackets have been represented and delinquency has taken a sharp turn downward. Of the entire group, only two boys have been involved in serious trouble during that time.

The boys have no regular meeting dates and they have no offices. The Sheriff's Office serves as their headquarters and boys seem to feel very much at home there. Each year, new membership cards are issued. Memberships are not solicited. The boys come to my office and apply for their cards. They then come back to visit with officers or to report violations of the law. They have learned that peace officers are human, and instead of cowering in the presence of law enforcement officers, they are extremely proud of their acquaintance.

Well-organized activities have been instrumental in the organization's success. Youngsters collect scrap metal and scrap paper in a des-

*Sheriff Key is a graduate of the twenty-first Session of the FBI National Academy.

ignated program and use the money for group activities. Youngsters are taken on fishing and camping trips. Last summer the boys organized a Junior G-Men baseball club and the equipment was paid for out of their own treasury.

Before the boy becomes a Junior G-Man, he is required to pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States. Other lessons in citizenship and spiritual guidance are given the boys through private talks and personal experiences. Junior G-Men report any violations of laws which come to their attention. They are familiar with kidnaping and other offenses. They have learned to feel they have a definite part in the betterment of our community. They have come to realize that they are citizens and that they are important to the community's welfare.

All members of the Wilbarger County organization do not reside in this County. Boys from other parts of Texas have learned of this club and have asked to become members. Some members have moved to other localities and it is worthwhile noting that as soon as they arrive in a new town they usually go immediately to the courthouse to make new contacts with the law enforcement officers in that town or county. I can well imagine that deputies of some California or Florida office have been rather amazed when a small shaver of a boy has suddenly appeared and demanded to see the sheriff - but the lad knew what he was doing. He knew that it was his office too, and all he wanted was to become acquainted with his "new boss." I feel that such sentiments mark a new era in police work.

FBI FINGERPRINT FACILITIES REVIEWED

The Identification Division of the FBI is always anxious and willing to assist law enforcement agencies with their identification problems. To refresh the recollection of the officers who read this Bulletin, the following list of services available through this division is set forth:

1. The furnishing of criminal records based on fingerprints.
2. The filing of wanted notices and the notification of fugitive arrests.
3. Personal identification furnished for the privilege of the public.
4. The accumulation of photographs and descriptions of arrested persons which is available to police agencies.
5. The identification of unknown deceased.
6. The filing of missing persons notices.
7. The determination of criminal records of applicants for governmental positions.
8. The preparation of missing persons notices for publication in the Fugitive Wanted and Missing Persons Supplement to the FBI Law En-

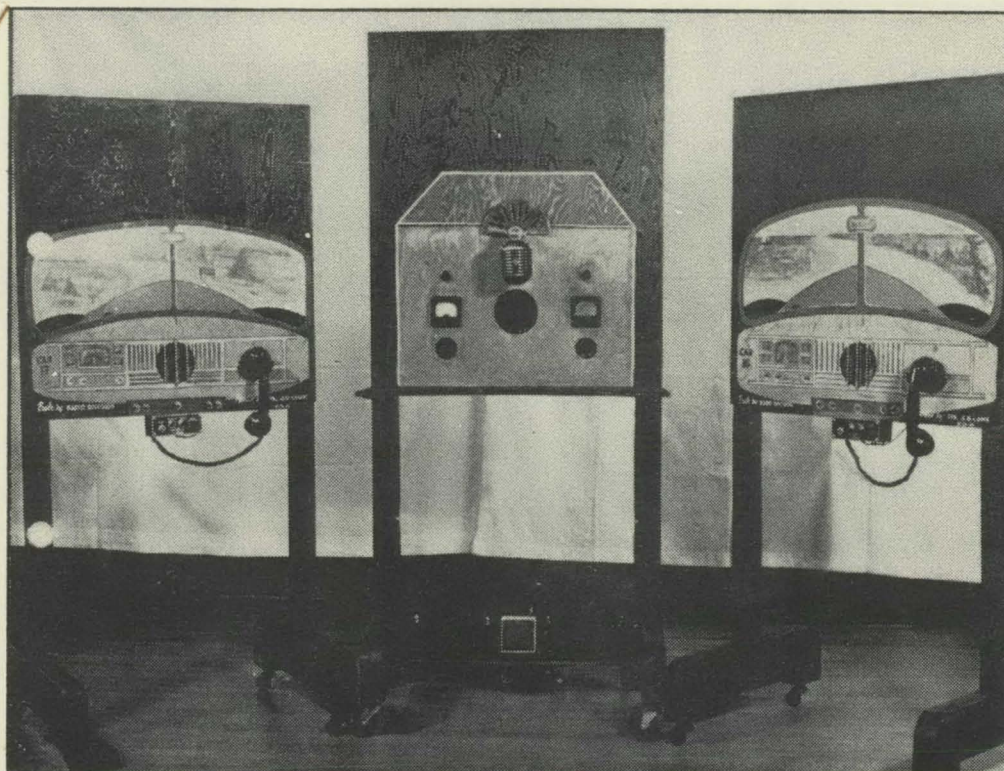
forcement Bulletin.

9. The international exchange of fingerprints.
10. The furnishing of fingerprint cards and supplies to duly constituted law enforcement agencies.
11. The maintenance of the General Appearance File which is available for use in the identification of confidence men and notorious gangsters and criminals.
12. The preparation of pamphlets and booklets on fingerprints, particularly the booklet entitled "Classification of Fingerprints."
13. The distribution of local wanted notices for local police agencies. The Bureau will, upon request, mail local wanted notices to addresses appearing on the FBI mailing list.
14. The examination of latent fingerprints.
15. The furnishing of experts to testify as to their findings on the examination of latent fingerprints.
16. The furnishing of experts to survey and offer suggestions on the setting up of a fingerprint file for a local police department.
17. The furnishing of an expert to survey and ascertain if a local identification unit is operating satisfactorily.
18. The searching of names through the general indices and the sending out of information based thereon.
19. Description searches. Upon request, descriptions will be searched through the General Appearance File, and any identifications or possible identifications will be forwarded to the local police department.
20. The furnishing of certified copies of criminal records for introduction in judicial proceedings when requested by local law enforcement agencies.
21. The furnishing of instructors for local fingerprint classes as arranged through Special Agents in Charge of the FBI, from time to time.
22. Through the Liaison Section of the Identification Division there is secured from the files of other government agencies, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., information of investigative and administrative value to local law enforcement agencies.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE TRAINING DEVICE SIMPLIFIES TEACHING PROPER USAGE OF RADIO

Newcomers to the Maryland State Police Training School are taught to use the police radio system even before they are assigned to a patrol car.

The School has devised a quick and efficient system of instruction in proper operational methods. Two boards are painted to resemble a dashboard and windshield and a radio set is attached immediately beneath each. These sets are of the same type as those which the Maryland State Police use in their patrol cars. Another board is built to simulate the headquarters broadcasting station. This, of course, is placed in another room, and an interoffice communication system is used to connect "headquarters" with the facsimile patrol cars. The trainees are seated before the boards and learn the proper method of operation of the entire radio system before they are assigned a car.



FACSIMILE OF HEADQUARTERS AND PATROL CARS

Lt. Wilbour H. Conroy, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, who is in charge of the Maryland State Police Training School, advises that the system has worked very well, and that a neighboring State Police organization has requested permission to adopt this system for its own training school.

All Maryland State Police trainees are given a complete course in the use of the typewriter and teletype machines as well as training in the use of the radio.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFICER-EXCHANGE PLAN AND CONSORTING SQUAD INTEGRATE CONTINENTAL POLICE ACTIVITIES

A unique system of interchange of detectives from one state to another and the use of what is known as the Consorting Squad have proved of assistance in fighting crime in Australia.

Within recent years the States Police have developed a system whereby two officers of each state, usually detectives, are exchanged with other states for a period of two months. This means that within a year six groups, composed of two officers from each of the other states, arrive at the various States Police Headquarters for two months' work and observation of methods. A natural integration of police activity throughout Australia has followed.

New South Wales on the Eastern seaboard is the most densely populated state on the continent, and here the Consorting Squad has been particularly important.

While the visiting officers are attached to the New South Wales Police Department, they spend practically all of their time with the Consorting Squad. It is the duty of this group to identify and follow the movements of known criminals at all times. New South Wales has put a definite weapon, the Consorting Statute, into the hands of her law enforcement officers. This statute provides that a person is guilty of the crime of consorting with criminals if over a period of six months the police identify the known criminal as being in the company of other known criminals on three or more occasions. No crime need have been committed; no conspiracy to commit a crime need be proved. The company of a known criminal with other known criminals is sufficient to invoke the law.

The Consorting Squad of the New South Wales Police Department does its work between 4:00 p.m. and midnight, but the officers detailed usually work until 2:00 or 3:00 a.m. Accompanied by the visiting officers, those on the regular Consorting Squad cruise the streets. Well-versed in the descriptions, pictures and identities of convicted criminals, the officers easily spot known offenders and occasional suspicious persons. If the known criminal is not alone, the cruise car stops and his acquaintance is questioned. The latter's identity and the time and place of the encounter are noted. If both men questioned have criminal records they are warned not to be found consorting together.

On the return of the Squad to the Police Department, complete entries are made in the "Consorting Book" which is comparable to a police blotter. On the following morning a clerk in the Records Section posts to the Criminal Record Cards of each of the persons with criminal records, the entry reflecting the observation by police detectives of the consorting as well as the warning by the police not to consort. The clerk also observes on each card so posted the number of times that such consorting entries have been made for the persons concerned. If three or more entries are made within a period of six months, a pickup order is sent out and the Consorting Squad arrests the criminal. He is taken before the Police Magistrate, his Consorting Record is produced and, on the basis of this only, the Police Magistrate invariably finds the criminal guilty of consorting and sentences him to six months in jail.

COOPERATION STRESSED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS REPORT

As chairman of the International Relations Committee* of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Director Hoover prepared with the assistance of committee members the following report which was submitted at the fifty-second annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Beach, Florida, during December, 1945:

Momentous events have transpired since our last meeting. This was the year of victory for the United Nations. This, too, must be recorded as the year when we determined to erase the causes of war, to promote good relations and friendliness among sister nations. It must be set down as a period during which law enforcement took stock of its position and prepared itself to resist the powerful forces of crime which are certain to try for a "comeback" during the postwar period.

We feel that our profession can answer with pride for its stewardship during the wartime emergency. We seek no badges of honor. We derive complete satisfaction from the knowledge that we have done our duty despite shortages of manpower and oftentimes at great personal sacrifice.

The war ended with our enemies completely crushed. For that we pay just tribute to our united military forces. It ended, too, without a single successful act of foreign-directed sabotage against the industrial fortress of the United States. The saboteur was powerless, the most ambitious plans of the spy to obtain espionage information in our Western hemisphere were wrecked.

This proud record of law enforcement is a direct result of

*Others on the committee were Evaldo Bergmann, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Martin Bruton, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada; Brig. General Ramon Jimenez Delgado, Mexico City, D. F.; Teodoro Gonzalez Miranda, Mexico, D. F.; Carlos Ramirez Nunez, Lima, Peru; John J. O'Connell, New York, New York; Frederick A. Roff, Morristown, New Jersey; George Smith, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and Frank Yee, Chungking, China. The latter was not contacted in the preparation of the report in view of communications difficulties.

close cooperation and coordination. Information developed in Latin America and in North America has been exchanged freely. We have maintained a united front, and we all are better off individually by having done so.

Your committee commends this fine record of cooperation and coordination to the entire association. We were working together before the war, which brought a common danger and drew us even closer. We believe that this fine relationship should be and will be maintained for mutual benefit.

During the wartime emergency our joint efforts led to the identification of more than 1,500 spies, saboteurs, smugglers of strategic war materials, propagandists and other enemy agents. Twenty-four clandestine radio stations were found and 28 transmitters were confiscated. Axis funds, property and strategic materials confiscated as a result of these operations in the Latin Americas alone exceeded \$1,000,000 in value.

As a precaution, 7,064 aliens were removed from strategic areas in South America. A total of 4,924 aliens were deported or expelled and incident to these intelligence operations 30 fugitives from justice in the United States were located. Alien enemy arrests in the United States of North America by the FBI and cooperating local officers totaled 16,062 during the war period. These, added to the 7,064 aliens removed from strategic areas in South America, made up an army of more than 23,000 potential spies, saboteurs and propagandists who did not have the opportunity to do their dirty work.

Law enforcement was so completely in control of the situation that a number of apprehended espionage agents were allowed to operate under our complete control. In that way we not only were able to prevent information of value from getting to the enemy, but we learned a great deal about their own work, including progress on the atomic bomb experiment, through their requests for specific information along certain lines.

Late in 1944 two enemy agents landed on the shores of North America from a German submarine. One, William Colepaugh, was taken into custody by Special Agents of the FBI without difficulty, but the whereabouts of his companion, Erich Gimpel, were unknown. Upon learning that Gimpel had formerly lived in Peru, the Peruvian police were contacted and within a few hours they provided a photograph, fingerprints and other data which were then rushed to the United States of North America by plane.

In another espionage case, Colombian authorities worked closely with the FBI and as a result the spy, Waldemar Othmer, was apprehended and convicted in the United States of North America. Following out all possible avenues of investigation, information was developed on similar activities of Simon and Marie Koedel. Othmer had reported shipping information from Norfolk, Virginia, and the Koedels had worked in the New York area for the Germans. These three spies received terms totaling 42½ years.

Through information developed by the FBI a German sabotage

leader was uncovered in Chile by authorities there. The saboteur, Albert von Appen, gave a confession which revealed the existence of a vast German sabotage organization in South America. As the result of joint efforts on this case other arrests were made in Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina. Vigilance of South American law enforcement officers had largely prevented effective sabotage by this big group.

During the fiscal year police officials from Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil, Chile, Dutch Guiana and Venezuela visited the United States of North America and inspected headquarters of the FBI in Washington. A number of FBI representatives visited Latin American nations in liaison capacities and conferred with officials on mutual law enforcement problems.

Peacetime conditions should enable us to increase the scope of our international exchange of fingerprints. Despite wartime difficulties, a total of 45 countries and territories exchanged identification data of significance during the fiscal year of 1945. The FBI received 50,664 fingerprint cards from outside the continental United States and 10,717 identifications were made for a score of 21.15 per cent. During the same period a total of 564 fingerprint cards went to agencies outside of the continental United States. Ninety identifications were reported. Cuba forwarded 2,376 prints for search in the FBI files, Canada sent 1,990 and Mexico 41.

At present there are approximately 100,000,000 fingerprint cards in the FBI collection at Washington, D. C. The storehouse of identification information there is available to every member of this association and to all other law enforcement officers.

In May, 1945, a fingerprint card on a man under arrest in Mexico for fraud was forwarded to the FBI. A search disclosed that the suspect was sentenced in 1916 to serve five years for the theft of a horse and that since that time he had been arrested on at least 22 other occasions in the United States of North America. His complete record was furnished to the contributor so that the prosecuting authorities would have the benefit of complete knowledge of the man's background.

In another case, the fingerprints of a person arrested by police of a city in Peru were found to be identical with those of a man who had been sentenced at New York City for third degree assault on one occasion and for violating the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act on another.

We have major problems ahead of us. Steady increases in crime raise the threat of a major wave of criminality which will test our courage and devotion to duty. We have not proved weak of heart in the face of past crises; and your committee believes that we will solve the problems of the future by courage, faith, understanding of mutual problems and enthusiastic cooperation.

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS AND DRIVERS' LICENSES

The following table giving the correct listing of each state's Automobile Registration Division and Drivers' License Bureau has been prepared by the FBI for the benefit of law enforcement officers throughout the nation. Additional information included in this table discloses which states require fingerprint impressions in connection with applications for drivers' or chauffeurs' licenses.

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION	DRIVERS' LICENSES	FINGERPRINTS
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ALABAMA

Chief, Motor Vehicle Division, State Department of Revenue Montgomery, Alabama	Director, Drivers' License Division, State Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 1511 Montgomery, Alabama	Not required
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ARIZONA

Superintendent, Motor Vehicle Division, Arizona State Highway Department, 1701 West Jackson Street, Phoenix, Arizona	Same address	Not required
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ARKANSAS

Motor Vehicle Division State Revenue Department State Capitol Building Little Rock, Arkansas	Same address	Not required
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CALIFORNIA

Division of Registration, California Motor Vehicle Department, 12th and N Streets, Sacramento 6, California	Same address	Not required but the use of one fingerprint on the Cali- fornia Driver's Permit is optional. Each person ob- taining a license is asked if he has any objection to placing his print on the li- cense. If not, a thumb print is included.
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COLORADO

Colorado State Patrol,
1308 Lincoln Street
Denver 3, Colorado

Same address

Right thumb print appears on
all drivers' license appli-
cations.

CONNECTICUT

Commissioner of Motor
Vehicles
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

Same address

Not required

DELAWARE

Commissioner of Motor
Vehicles,
State of Delaware,
Dover, Delaware

Same address

Not required

FLORIDA

Florida Motor Vehicle
Commission
Martin Building
Tallahassee, Florida

Same address

Not required. However, in a
great number of cities, main-
ly the tourist centers, fin-
gerprints are required to ob-
tain a city chauffeur's per-
mit. This is true of Miami,
Miami Beach, Coral Gables,
Tampa and Jacksonville.

GEORGIA

Department of Revenue
Motor Vehicle Unit
State Capitol
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Department of Public
Safety
Georgia State Patrol
P.O. Box 1456
Atlanta, Georgia

Not required

IDAHO

Department of Law
Enforcement
Bureau of Motor Vehicle
Registration
P.O. Box 1129
Boise, Idaho

Department of Law
Enforcement
Bureau of Drivers'
Licenses
P.O. Box 1129
Boise, Idaho

Not required

ILLINOIS

Secretary of State

Same address

Not required

Attention Automobile
Department
Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois

INDIANA

H. Dale Brown, Director Bureau of Motor Vehicles 109 State House Indianapolis 9, Indiana	Same address	Not required
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IOWA

Superintendent Motor Vehicle Division State Capitol Building Des Moines, Iowa	Superintendent, Drivers License Div. Department of Public Safety Des Moines, Iowa	Not required
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KANSAS

Superintendent of the Vehicle Department Topeka, Kansas	Same address	Not required
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KENTUCKY

Motor Vehicle Registration Bureau Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Revenue Frankfort, Kentucky	Motor Vehicle Operators License Bureau Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Revenue Frankfort, Kentucky	Not required. However, in Louisville all taxi drivers are required to be fingerprinted by City Ordinance.
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LOUISIANA

Chief of Motor Vehicle Division Department of Revenue Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Information as to chauffeurs' licenses may be obtained at the same address. Drivers' licenses are not required in La.	Not required
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MAINE

Secretary of State Motor Vehicle Division Augusta, Maine	Same address	Not required
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MARYLAND

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles State of Maryland Guilford Avenue and Twenty-first Street Baltimore, Maryland	Same address	Not required
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MASSACHUSETTS

Registrar of Motor Vehicles 100 Nashua Street Boston, Massachusetts	Same address	Not required
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MICHIGAN

Director Motor Vehicle Division State Capitol Building Lansing, Michigan	Same address	Not required for operators' licenses although the right thumb print of an applicant for a chauffeur's license is placed on the application form executed by such person. A part of this application is subsequently photostated and this photostat given to the successful applicant as his chauffeur's license. Duplicate copies of the print are retained in the files.
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MINNESOTA

Secretary of State Attention: Automobile Registrations State Capitol St. Paul, Minnesota	Superintendent of State Drivers' License Bureau 1279 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota	Not required
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MISSISSIPPI

Motor Vehicle Commission License Tag Division 256 Griffith Street Jackson, Mississippi	Commissioner of Public Safety Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol Drivers License Division Post Office Box 958 2550 North State Street Jackson, Mississippi	Not required
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MISSOURI

Commissioner Motor Vehicle Department Office of Secretary of State Jefferson City, Missouri	Same address	Not required
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MONTANA

Mr. Martin P. Trenne Deputy Registrar of Motor Vehicles Deer Lodge, Montana	Headquarters Montana Highway Patrol Helena, Montana	Not required. Drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses are filed alphabetically and only those licenses issued for the current year are readily available. In requesting information concerning licenses, the year in which it was believed to have been issued should be furnished as well as the county or town in which it was issued.
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NEBRASKA

Assistant Director of Motor Vehicles Box 160 State Capitol Building Lincoln, Nebraska	Same address	Not required
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NEVADA

Motor Vehicle Administrator Carson City, Nevada	State Highway Engineer Carson City, Nevada	Mandatory that the person obtaining a chauffeur's license place his right thumb print on his application. Optional in connection with obtaining a driver's license. However, if the applicant refuses to place his right thumb print on the application, a notation is placed across the blank space where the print would appear to the effect that the applicant refused or objected to placing same thereon.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles State of New Hampshire Concord, New Hampshire	Same address	Not required
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NEW JERSEY

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles State House Trenton, New Jersey	Same address	Not required
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NEW MEXICO

Bureau of Revenue Motor Vehicle Department Santa Fe, New Mexico	Bureau of Revenue Drivers' Licenses Division Box 1686 Santa Fe, New Mexico	Not required
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NEW YORK

Commissioner Bureau of Motor Vehicles Department of Taxation and Finance 504 Central Avenue Albany, New York	Same address	Not required
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For information concerning licenses issued in the following counties the communication should also be sent to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Room 278, 155 Worth Street, New York 7, New York:

New York	Bronx	Putnam
Kings	Nassau	Rockland
Queens	Suffolk	Sullivan
Richmond	Westchester	Orange

NORTH CAROLINA

Chief, State Automobile Theft Bureau Department of Motor Vehicles Raleigh, North Carolina	Director, Division of Highway Safety Department of Motor Vehicles Raleigh, North Carolina	Not required
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NORTH DAKOTA

Registrar of the Automobile Licensing	Superintendent of North Dakota Highway Patrol	Not required
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Department
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota

Drivers' License Bureau
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota

OHIO

Registrar,
Bureau of Motor
Vehicles
275 South Fourth
Street
Columbus, Ohio
Attention: C. Ervin Nofer,
Chief, Records Division

Same address

Not required

OKLAHOMA

Motor Vehicle License
Division
Oklahoma State Tax
Commission
State Capitol Office
Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Registration Division
Department of Public
Safety
P.O. Box 1826
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma

Fingerprints required of
all individuals making ap-
plication for first driv-
er's or chauffeur's li-
cense.

OREGON

Secretary of State
Salem, Oregon

Same address

Not required

PENNSYLVANIA

Director
Bureau of Motor
Vehicles
State Revenue
Department
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Same address

Not required

RHODE ISLAND

Registrar of Motor
Vehicles
State Office Building
Providence, Rhode Island

Same address

Not required

SOUTH CAROLINA

Motor Vehicle Division
State Highway Department
State Office Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Same address

Not required

SOUTH DAKOTA

Secretary of State, Motor Director State Capitol Building Pierre, South Dakota	No Drivers' License Law	Taxi licenses are issued in the city of Sioux Falls and under the City Ordinance, taxi operators are fingerprinted.
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TENNESSEE

Tennessee Department of Finance & Taxation Motor Vehicle Division Room 13, Memorial Building Nashville 3, Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Safety Driver's License Division State Office Building Nashville 3, Tennessee	Not required
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TEXAS

Vehicle Registration Division Texas Highway Department Austin, Texas Also verify with: Title Division Texas Highway Department Austin, Texas	Director Texas Department of Public Safety Attention: Drivers License Division Camp Mabry Austin, Texas	Not required
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UTAH

Director Motor Vehicle Department 118 Utah State Capitol Building Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Director Drivers License Department 123 Utah State Capitol Building Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Not required
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VERMONT

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicle Department Montpelier, Vermont	Same address	Not required
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VIRGINIA

Commissioner State Division of Motor Vehicles Richmond, Virginia	Same address	Not required
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WASHINGTON

Director	Same address	Not required
Department of Licenses		
Motor Vehicle Division		
Olympia, Washington		

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. William A. Van Duzer	Same address	Not required
Municipal Center		
300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.		
Washington, D. C.		

WEST VIRGINIA

Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Same address	Not required
Automobile Bureau		
State Road Commission		
Charleston, West Virginia		

WISCONSIN

Commissioner of Motor Vehicles	Same address	Not required
State Motor Vehicle Department		
Madison, Wisconsin		

WYOMING

Secretary of State	Drivers' licenses
Motor Vehicle Department	not required
State Capitol Building	
Cheyenne, Wyoming	

TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS

HAWAII

The records of automobile registrations and drivers' licenses in the Territory of Hawaii are not centralized at one particular point, but are maintained in the office of the Treasurer of each of the four counties located in Hawaii. In order to obtain full coverage in making inquiry as to whether a particular automobile is registered or whether a particular person has obtained a driver's license, communications should be directed to the Treasurers of the four counties as follows:

Treasurer	Treasurer	Treasurer	Treasurer
City and County	County of Kauai	County of Maui	County of Hawaii
of Honolulu	Lihue, Kauai, T. H.	Wailuku, Maui, T.H.	Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.
Honolulu, T. H.			

With respect to requirements of fingerprints in any form in connection with applications for drivers' or chauffeurs' licenses, all taxicab drivers, truck drivers and persons who list their occupation as chauffeur, are required to furnish a full set of fingerprints. Applicants for a license to operate a private vehicle are required to affix the print of their right thumb to the license.

ALASKA

Mr. Oscar G. Olson
Territorial Treasurer
Federal Building
Juneau, Alaska

Same address

Not required. Certain municipalities, namely, Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau require fingerprints in connection with city taxi drivers' permits. This requirement results from municipal ordinances and the action of the local Police Departments.

PUERTO RICO

Department of
Interior
Insular Government
San Juan,
Puerto Rico

Not required with the exception of a thumb print which is taken in place of the signature for illiterates.

SYSTEMATIC FINGERPRINT COMPARISONS PROVE VALUABLE

Chief of Police M. M. Little, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, is a staunch believer in the efficacy of systematic fingerprint comparisons in solving crime. Chief Little began submitting evidence for latent fingerprint examination to the FBI in April, 1939, shortly after his graduation from the FBI National Academy. In December, 1940, he began requesting that the finger and palm prints of suspects submitted in current cases be compared with unidentified latent impressions developed in previous cases investigated by the Hattiesburg Police Department and forwarded to the Identification Division.

As a result of this practice the FBI fingerprint experts have made latent fingerprint identifications with prints of suspects in fifteen of the Hattiesburg cases, the latest being effected in July, 1945.

Comparisons are presently being conducted on forty-six cases and due to the frequency and volume of work done for Chief Little the latent impressions have been mounted on a piece of cardboard to facilitate comparisons.

In February, 1945, Chief Little named one Orville John Stukins as a suspect in connection with a number of burglary cases he was investigating. As a result of the comparison of the fingerprints of Stukins with

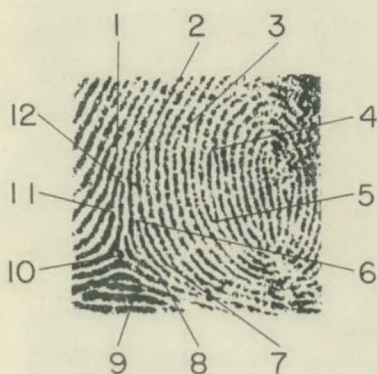
the latent fingerprints previously submitted in the burglary cases, identifications were effected in four high school burglaries and the burglary of a motor company on two different occasions.

Again in July, 1945, Chief Little suggested one Lewis Ray, alias L. J. Ray, who had been shot and killed while robbing a store by an officer of the Meridian, Mississippi, Police Department, as a suspect in connection with burglary cases under investigation by the Hattiesburg Police Department. As a result of comparisons made in the Single Fingerprint Section, a latent fingerprint previously developed in connection with the burglary of a restaurant in Hattiesburg was identified with the right middle fingerprint of Lewis Ray.

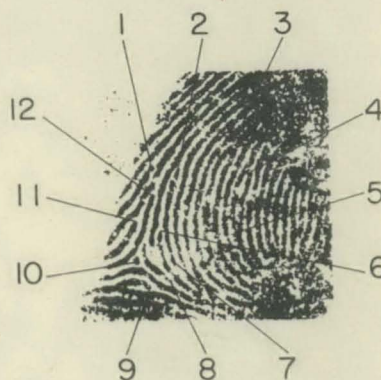
Law enforcement officers and agencies are invited to avail themselves of similar service in matters involving latent fingerprints, and, in cases where court testimony is needed in connection with identifications effected, the services of an expert will be made available at no cost.

The fingerprint experts prepare charted enlargements illustrating identifications effected for court testimony. These charts are used for demonstration to the juries. The inked print of the suspect and the latent print, which has been identified, are enlarged ten times actual size so that members of juries may see the characteristics which have been used in effecting the identification. These points are designated by red lines and appropriately numbered. The Bureau fingerprint expert, when demonstrating the charts to a jury, takes up each individual characteristic and points it out.

The following is an illustration of charted enlargements prepared in connection with a recent case at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.



INKED PRINT



LATENT PRINT

In all instances where comparisons are desired contributors are requested to furnish a list of the titles of the cases involved with sufficient identifying data to enable the FBI to locate the latent impressions previously submitted.

AN INTERESTING FINGERPRINT IMPRESSION

This impression is a very unusual formation. At first glance it may appear to be a loop. However, on closer examination it will be found to possess all the requirements for a double loop type whorl, i.e., two separate loop formations, two separate and distinct sets of shoulders, and two deltas.



In the Identification Division of the FBI this pattern is classified as a double loop whorl with a "meet" tracing and referenced to a loop.

*
* 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	Trost, J. F.	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	Thornton, J. 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	Gleason, J. J.	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	Bobbitt, H. I.	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

