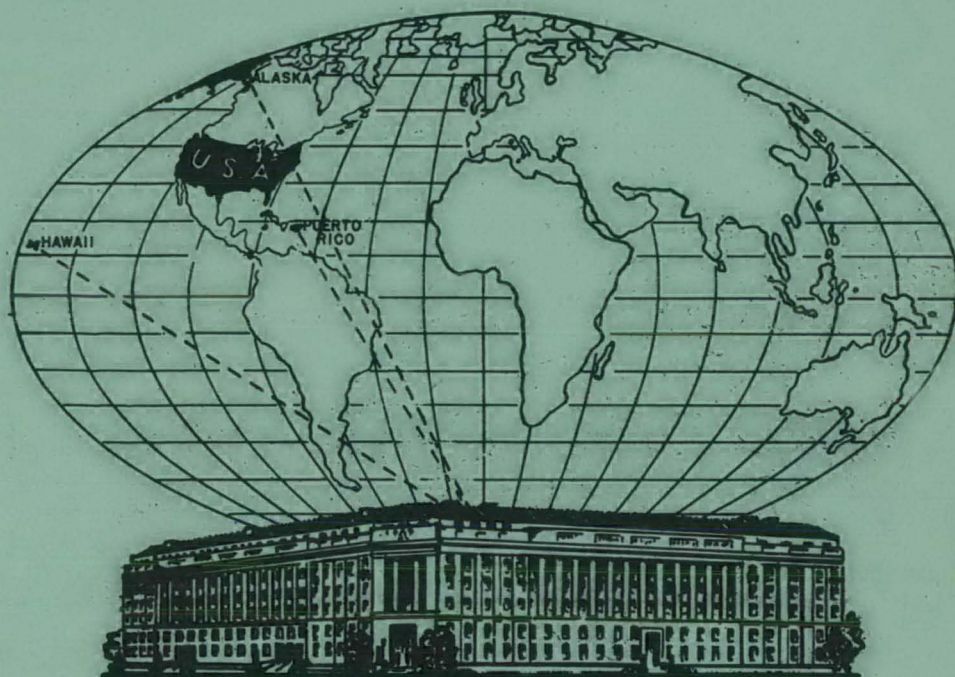


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1941

July



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

Vol. 10

No. 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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JULY 1941

NO. 7

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

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

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

EMERGENCY POLICE DUTIES

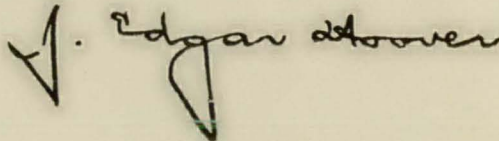
When the average citizen hears the name, "Police," he immediately thinks of the word, "Emergency." They are synonymous. A police organization is an emergency organization. Citizens expect miracles of police, and miracles have been performed by brave police officers in performing their duties justifying the faith of the public in law enforcement.

Today we are faced with a grave emergency which the President has declared to be of an unlimited nature.

In 1939 the President saw fit to designate the FBI as the coordinating agency in handling violations of the espionage, sabotage, and neutrality statutes, and other matters concerning America's Internal Security and National Defense.

In view of this tremendous responsibility, certain carefully selected officials of the FBI were sent to England on a mission to study at first hand the multifarious and complex problems vital to National Defense under wartime conditions, and also the conditions during the period preceding the entrance of England into the present war. Their study for several months was fruitful.

I feel that the data collected and compiled by these men are of vital importance to American law enforcement officers and, therefore, beginning in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and continuing in future issues, there will appear a series of articles based upon the studies made by the FBI representatives in England relative to law enforcement duties during a grave national emergency.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, sweeping "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

YOUR FUTURE TASK

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Address delivered at the Commencement Exercises of

The University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee

on June 9, 1941

I find it difficult, in the serenity and unhurried quiet of this peaceful mountain retreat, to discuss with you the deeply disturbing realities of the outside world in these few brief minutes I am privileged to be with you. It is a comforting and inspiring experience to look into the brave, open countenances of you young men who are about to go out into the world and take up the task which is waiting for you -- to carry on the fight for the ideals and privileges of freedom and liberty which we all hold dear. The obstacles and trials in the paths of each of you are many and grave; heroic and forthright qualities of the soul are required to conquer them. Those very obstacles, however, constitute a great and glorious challenge -- a challenge it is your heritage and obligation to accept so that you, too, may become welded, as did our forefathers, into the very brawn, brain and sinew of our Nation.

In the acceptance of any challenge, the primary quality is courage. The founders of our great republic were the personification of courage in its finest form; today's patriots can be equally brave, equally strong and equally essential to our sorely harassed Nation. We need strong, young blood to strengthen veins which have been weakened by the creeping virus of apathy, lethargy, deceit and treachery -- the rich, red blood of true Americanism!

Our forefathers remained steadfast in the face of ominous difficulties. They achieved an almost impossible task. They reached a summit of accomplishment that was the marvel of the civilized world. But they attained this only because they possessed an elemental, rugged, uncompromising courage in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. They never knew the meaning of fear. The word "surrender" was not in their vocabulary. They were fighters, battlers for their high ideals -- martyrs, if necessary. They were ready and eager to sacrifice everything that life holds dear for a cause that to them was greater and more sacred than life itself. They were proud to be Americans!

The caliber of our forebears is a precious heritage. Nothing that has been handed down to us by the fathers of our country can be retained unless we exert every possible physical, mental and moral effort for the attainment of our ideals, for the retention of our sacred heritage.

We of the FBI know how necessary is courage. The men of the FBI must meet the challenge of the lawless elements in all parts of our country. They must risk their lives in the capture of the most dangerous types of desperadoes. They must be willing to sacrifice all that man holds dear in order that the men, women and children of this country may be

protected and safe in their daily life. These men have demonstrated heroically that the youth of America, properly trained and dedicated to high ideals, is the worthy successor of the youth of '76 who won our freedom, and the youth thereafter who blazed the trails and broke the frontiers to build the greatest citadel of democracy.

It would be futile for me to attempt to point out the ways and means of living in order to acquire a balanced, forceful, effective character. Countless sermons have been preached; innumerable books have been written; the texts of righteousness are all around us. We simply need the courage to apply their principles to the attainment of worthy ends. You graduates today are the privileged possessors of what is termed "higher education." All that men have said, done and known has been presented to you through the modern methods of education. The cultivation of mind alone, however, never will create character. There must be instilled in us and there must be developed by us those moral principles and attributes which have come down to us through the ages, with the sanctity of both divine and human authority.

To be a university graduate does not indicate by any means that a man possesses a rounded, fully developed character. A number of university graduates I have known have traveled paths that led to crime and disgrace. They have used their education to the detriment of the community, rather than for its benefit -- their lives a curse to humanity and to themselves, a tragic distortion of all that youth should stand for. Therefore, you graduates will be strongly fortified in your battle of life, for battle it is, if you take into the world those time-honored and proven moral principles that have been inculcated here in this great institution, and that have been handed down to you by law-abiding God-fearing ancestors.

One of the principal reasons for the demoralizing and shocking increase of crime in the past two decades has been the ineffectiveness of religious and moral influences in our individual communities. History in the past two thousand years has demonstrated that the forces that make men Christians make them good citizens. Let me remind you that as faith in The Supreme Being diminishes, so does character weaken -- and so does the courage so vital to carry on the battle against the obstacles which today may be found on every side.

In the FBI, we demand that the character of our men be unsullied and above suspicion. All of the intellectual accomplishments that can be secured, all of the scholastic honors that can be attained, will not entitle a man to appointment in the FBI if it cannot be demonstrated that he possesses, in addition, a balanced, forceful, moral character. Just as there is no substitute for strong character in the work of the FBI, there is no substitute for strong character in life itself.

The world is desperately in need of young men with courage and character for today democracies are on trial. Our form of government is challenged throughout a large part of the earth by other essentially

different and to us basically hateful systems, based upon the nefarious assumption of power to strangle the personal initiative, rights and freedom of the people in the priceless pursuit of the democratic way of life.

There is only one way in which democracy can answer dictatorship; that is by the proof that it is a more livable, a more intelligently human and a more humane form of government. To do this, it must be of the form which was given into the keeping of America by our forefathers; an athletic type of democracy, if I may so describe it, alert to every possible danger, yet never aggressive; quick in defense of our rights, yet never the bully or the braggart. This was the human, humble, virile, yet militantly protective democracy which grew and flourished so effectively until nearly a generation ago.

Then, did we grow too rich? Did we grow too tired? Did we become too lazy? Did we become dissatisfied with too much of plenty? Or did we forget those God-given qualities of sureness, of strength, of courage, and of vigilance which had made the eagle a symbol of this Nation, and its sharpness of eye and smoothness of speed symbolical of the swiftness and unity with which we met and defeated an alien effort against our heritages?

Whatever it was, the change which came over us was fundamentally dangerous. At heart a law-abiding people, we became so lethargic, so apathetic to the encroachments of the underworld, that we permitted to grow within our boundaries a veritable army of criminally inclined men and women. Shocking as it may seem, there is a murder in our United States every 44 minutes; a major felony every 21 seconds. Of our entire population one out of every 26 persons has been arrested for some offense more serious than a minor violation of law. Was this the kind of Nation for which Washington fought at Valley Forge? Was this the type of apathetic indifference to civic standards for which the soldiers of our Revolution gave of their life's blood that they might build for us the world's first real democracy?

With our minds engrossed in materialistic and selfish pursuits, we have allowed thousands of espousers of alien hate and foreign isms to enter our communities, our neighborhoods, our factories, our stores, our homes, and even our governmental agencies. I wonder what the heroes of 1776 would have thought could they have looked ahead to a day when disciples of destruction should be allowed to freely debate on how best to plunder our Nation; or parade our streets by the thousands, jeering at our system of government while paying homage to such arch criminals as Stalin and Hitler. Could our forefathers have fought so fiercely at Bunker Hill if they had known we should allow this Nation to be undermined by human termites, to be weakened by disrespect for our laws and customs, stolen from us by the very persons to whom we had given a haven of refuge from the tyrannies and godless philosophies which they would now impose upon us? There is something seriously wrong with the blood stream of America. When the paid vandals of a dictator power, dedicated to atheism, and destructionism, can be allowed to masquerade in this country as a political party, under the guise of

civil liberties, then indeed there is something desperately wrong.

By whom have these persons been set upon us? By persons whom we have trusted the most -- by certain teachers in our public schools and institutions of higher learning, by certain writers, fattening upon the royalties paid by the American people while fostering class hatred and discontent, by some prattle-minded politicians, grabbing for votes with one hand while waving the flag of pseudo-liberalism with the other, and worst of all by some ministers of the Gospel who have loudly proclaimed the Communist's right to destroy America and its God-fearing way of life.

That word "liberalism" is something we should weigh carefully during these dark days that confront our Nation. There is nothing more cowardly than a criminal; he works in the dark, he sneaks upon you in the shadows; he hides his gun under his coat until the moment when he would terrorize you. And he lives under an alias, pretending respectability while practicing the vilest of crimes. Is there not a strange connection between such persons and certain apostles of degenerate dictatorships who, hiding their hammers and sickles under the protection of our National emblem, advance upon us in sham cloaks of liberalism, pretending to be seeking social reforms and equality for all, while in reality plotting to trample beneath their blood-stained boots the very document which has been their greatest protection, our sacred Constitution of the United States!

In the vaunted peacefulness of our homeland, espousers of foreign hates have stalked at will. These sinister enemies of America seek to destroy the faith of our youth in democracy. They use easy promises to lure them into blind acceptance of the venal doctrines of gangster governments. "This is the new order," they counsel. I challenge that contention. It is neither new nor does it bear any semblance to order. Right-thinking people recognize it as a barbaric throw back to the jungle law of kill and plunder and might makes right.

Only the subtlety of this argument cloaks the activities of this most treacherous of all enemy agents. He uses no secret codes. He does not carry a bomb with a sputtering fuse. His plots do not depend upon the cover of darkness. He expounds his harem-scarem panaceas from many forums -- in the drawing rooms of the "parlor pinks" -- on a soap box before the idle curious in our parks -- on the lecture platforms in some of our schools -- in groups of workers wearing the badge of duty in our great industrial centers.

This spokesman of foreign ideologies perverts the sacred liberties of democracy into license to plot their downfall. He is quick to claim the martyr's crown when his exercise of these liberties is challenged. Any attempt by duly constituted law enforcement agencies at legal prosecution is attacked by him as unwarranted persecution. He makes political capital of adversity and a dupe of the innocent liberal who pleads his defense. No ruse is too vile to serve his heinous plots to undermine public confidence in law enforcement agencies.

What manner of man is this creature who stalks in our midst? He is the goose-stepping Bundsman and the godless and traitorous Communist. Each has his own vain-glorious master, but all serve a common objective. They seek to destroy democracy -- the great citadel of those who believe in freedom of opportunity. They are the real saboteurs -- the saboteurs of morale.

The antidote to their venom is an informed and alert public. Their slurs against our institutions and advocacy of foreign isms must not be accepted without challenge. These treacheries should be unmasked as the spawn of countries who regard their own people as vassals of the state.

We must awaken! We must again be young in mind, in heart and in our love and fealty to America. We must be interested in preserving the soul of America. We must make our Nation again worthy to have the eagle as its emblem, not only of power, but of swiftness of action and of protective preparedness. We must again become virile and strong. We must re-train ourselves to once more be the athletic Nation, both in mind and body, which we believe ourselves to be. It can be done and it will be done.

Throughout America, youth is awakening -- the young in mind and in heart -- the young in hope, which should encompass all of us. Young America, such as you represent, is laying aside temporarily the cherished plans and hopes of careers to assume its place and responsibilities in the vibrant march of the great army of democracy. Your forefathers made such sacrifices to establish a Nation where the God-given privileges of freedom could be enjoyed by all.

Now that freedom of not only our generation, but of future generations, is threatened. You will have no greater satisfaction than to dedicate your efforts to the continuation of the principles of Christianity and democracy. Youth must take America tight to its heart -- and love America for its Americanism. There is no way to face but forward. There is no "ism" but that of patriotism. There is no course but that which pays homage to the Stars and Stripes, and those things this emblem stands for -- not what the Communists, Nazis or Fascists of the world have attempted to smear it with in the last generation.

These foreign isms, views and theories are entirely alien to the spirit of America and to everything which America has held dear. They would have been utterly abhorrent to the founders of our Republic. They should be just as abhorrent to us. They would have been unanimously rejected by those who founded this country and who formed its institutions. They should be just as unanimously rejected by us. They are an ancient, alien, diabolical, cancerous growth, and they flourish in the dark, noisome swamps of medieval despotism. They cannot possibly live on this side of the water if the sun of American thought and feeling continues to shine, unclouded by the abhorrent fallacies of foreign viewpoints, forms of government, policies and hatreds.

Seeing that the godless forces of totalitarianism shall gain no further strength is the task of a generation of young men and women soon to establish the homes of future America. They, above all, must be kept unsullied from the inoculation of the deadly virus that kills spiritual development. In the homes which you graduates will establish, teach respect for God and His laws, and then respect for man and his law will inevitably follow. Take that which is divine out of the home and the school and you wreck the foundations upon which all order and all law, moral and human, rest.

And let us give to our honored Nation what she so badly needs -- that transfusion of which I have spoken before. Let us inject into her veins love of decency, power of right, courage, the vitality of patriotism, and the energy of unity upon which this, our beloved democracy, may feed and strengthen, that she may stand supreme, her pulse that of patriotism, and her every heart beat that of inspired Americanism! That is our duty and we must not fail in its fulfilment if our free and unfettered way of life is to continue its uninterrupted course under a Constitution created by free men. Let that eternal triad of our United States, forever be before us -- love of God, love of liberty and love of country.

INTERESTING ITEM

On February 2, 1940, the janitor of a Federal Building, in a Western State, found on the floor of the men's lavatory one .38 special Colt "Official Police" revolver which he turned over to the building custodian and was later submitted to the FBI for examination. The number had been obliterated and the end of the barrel sawed off. This weapon was sent to the Technical Laboratory where the obliterated serial number was restored and subsequently searched through the National Stolen Property Index. As a result of this search it was discovered that the gun had been taken from an officer during a robbery. On April 23, 1940, there were submitted to the Bureau the jaws of a vice found in the basement workshop of one of the men suspected of this robbery and the .38 special Colt "Official Police" revolver was again submitted. Markings appeared upon the frame of this revolver which were made by the vice found in the suspect's home and it was noted that it would be logical to place such a weapon in a vice when sawing off the barrel. The suspect was tried, convicted, and sentenced to serve from 5 years to life in a penal institution.



DUTIES OF POLICE IN NATIONAL EMERGENCIES

A National emergency such as that now existing in the United States places upon every man, woman, and child, individual and collective burdens and duties.

The duties which particularly devolve upon law enforcement officers during any National emergency are manifold and must be carefully studied if in the execution of such duties the most profitable results are to be obtained.

Cooperation of Federal, State, County and local law enforcement bodies in the common interest is essential in times like the present. The FBI realized this when it was designated by the President as the coordinating law enforcement agency in matters concerning National Defense, and plans were made to thoroughly prepare the peace officers of America to discharge their responsibilities on a mutually cooperative basis.

Officials of the FBI were dispatched to England to study and see at first hand the problems the police and civilian population of England were confronted with during a wartime emergency. These officials not only studied the contemporary problems but also delved into the situation existing in England prior to its entry into the present-day war.

For several months these officials studied emergency problems in large cities, middle-sized cities, small towns, and local areas so that the best available information relative to the requirements necessary for coping with a variety of situations in each type of area mentioned could be obtained in order that it later might be made available to police officials in the United States. For example, studies were made at London, Liverpool, Oxford, Stratford, Bournemouth, Poole, Borough of Stratford and Oxfordshire. Matters of administration and matters dealing with emergency war duties, personnel, communications, organization, special activities, traffic, training, air raid activities and all other fields of emergency police duties were included in this field of study. It was hoped that this information would prove of some benefit to American law enforcement officials, and for that reason it will be furnished to American police officials through the pages of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and other media.

The information contained in this series of articles deals, of course, with the situation as it exists at the present time in England and as it existed in England prior to that country's entry into the war. Much of the information obtained will not be adaptable to conditions in the United States and the information, as it will be submitted through the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, is being presented solely as a matter of information to police officers without any recommendation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at this particular time. Therefore, in this issue and other issues to follow, articles relative to the subjects studied by the FBI officials in England will be presented for the purpose of information.

List of Some of The Emergency War Duties of British Police

1. Convoy work: In this particular field, military authorities, in moving soldiers and mechanized equipment through cities or rural areas, notify the Police Chief in advance, lines of march are established, traffic is re-routed for the particular hours and an adequate number of police to guide the forces through the city along the selected line of march is provided. The same procedure occurs in rural areas when the County Police Forces (corresponding to the United States State Police Forces) serve as convoys.

2. Protection of police property: In this type of work, the departments establish guards, all night shifts when necessary, and sandbags are placed at entrance doors and used to protect glass windows from bomb blasts. Officers are detailed to the roofs of police buildings to be on the alert for incendiary bombs.

3. Guarding protected places and areas: Certain areas and places within police jurisdiction are designated as protected places or protected areas and police guards are established to keep out of such areas anyone without authority to enter. Those with authority are provided with passes of a prescribed type. At times, the police cooperate with the military authorities in protecting such areas.

4. Air raid precaution duties: Included among these duties are:

- (a) The sounding of "alert" sirens, as well as the "all clear" sirens.
- (b) The maintaining of control stations to keep informed concerning air raid damage and to take action prescribed when such damage occurs.
- (c) Evacuating dangerous areas in the vicinity of unexploded bombs.
- (d) Serving as "incident officers" (the commanding official) at any premise which has been bombed.
- (e) Preventing looting at the scenes of bombings.
- (f) Keeping headquarters informed as to amount of damage, number and type of casualties, morale of the public incident to a bombing.

- (g) Discovering and reporting damage to sewers, water mains, light cables and gas mains.
 - (h) Aiding in the identification of unknown deceased.
 - (i) Maintaining lists of casualties and injured parties at all precincts and sub-divisions in order to answer inquiries concerning missing relatives and friends of inquiring citizens.
5. Enforcing blackout requirements, including illegal use of lights.
6. Increasing traffic control, particularly at night, when, with blackout conditions and limited lighting facilities, the officers in white coats and white gloves seek to keep traffic moving and to direct safety.
7. Discovering the location of streets which have been destroyed by bombing, installing detour signs and re-directing traffic.
8. Establishing permissible traffic lighting, direction signs and obstruction safeguards and the painting of sidewalk curbs with white paint to aid the pedestrian.
9. Enforcing laws against unauthorized use of cameras and chart makers.
10. Enforcing laws controlling noise which might signal enemy aircraft or which might mislead citizens to think the air raid siren had sounded.
11. Reducing the areas of patrol beats, establishing additional patrol posts.
12. Establishing regular and emergency communication methods with alternate setups in case one method is destroyed by bombing.
13. Cooperating with the Home Guard and military forces in the event enemy parachute troops land and reporting promptly any indication of the presence of parachutists.
14. Providing all personnel with gas masks and training them in decontaminating their clothing and in decontaminating specific areas in the event of gas attacks.
15. Enforcing laws concerning illegal use of fireworks and light signals.
16. Controlling the sale of maps and charts.
17. Aiding national officers in emergency internment program.

18. Aiding in the policing of air raid shelters.
19. The prevention of malicious acts by hostile civilians.
20. Assisting national officers in work of internal security.
21. Aiding in the evacuation of civilian population.
22. Protecting property in evacuated areas.
23. Assisting in enforcement of wartime restrictions and regulations.
24. Planning in advance an administrative reorganization of the department to meet wartime emergencies.
25. Aiding all civilian defense services.
26. Aiding in the evacuation of school children.
27. Reporting to national officers any indications of espionage, sabotage or subversive activities.
28. Establishment of the requirements for reducing to writing all reports and complaints, whether made personally or by telephone.
29. Planning in advance of the emergency for the increased personnel and increased equipment necessary.

Police Personnel Problems in Wartime Emergency

The following procedures were adopted or are being practiced in England by police agencies, in order to meet the personnel problems which arise during wartime:

Full plans are made prior to the actual emergency to augment personnel during precautionary periods and during actual warfare. It was planned in advance to first recruit Pensioners (retired officers). They are listed by name, address, age, special qualifications and status and rank on retirement. They were called back into service, depending upon their physical condition, in such an order that those who were most recently retired were called to duty first. It was planned to recall about 3500 of these Pensioners in the City of London. After the list of such Pensioners was prepared, they were provided with physical examinations and the results of these examinations were recorded, in order to disclose those who would be eligible to serve. Some of those who would be unable to perform active patrol duty were given clerical jobs, in order to release men who were in a position to assume more strenuous duties.

The next group of recruits which it was planned to call to service consisted of Special Constables. These officers would perform

duties required of them to preserve public peace, to protect citizens and to maintain the security of property in the police jurisdiction. Some of these Constables served on a part-time basis and received no pay, but did receive allowances, such as remuneration for fees paid to informants and necessary funds for official telephone calls and car fares. At times, the Special Constables would have their own officers, who would, however, have no control over the regular men on the force, but more frequently, the Special Constables worked under a superior ranking regular officer.

The next group recruited was one consisting of Police War Reserve Officers. These were selected from applicants to perform full time duties in time of war. They received full training in patrol work, in air raid precaution work and in gas decontamination. These War Reserve Officers were assigned to stations and precincts.

The next group for consideration consisted of Part Time Volunteers. These are citizens who desire voluntarily, without pay, to be recorded as available for call on a part time basis. The records of such citizens are maintained in the precinct or division headquarters rather than at the department headquarters. The time that they would be available for such services was noted and they were subject to call at such hours.

The various classes of potential employees above-listed were called as necessary during the precautionary period and on the outbreak of war, full recruitment and increase of force were begun.

The original plan in the City of London, for example, was to appoint War Reserve Officers to the number of about 110 per cent of the regular forces assigned for patrol duties to the various precincts and stations. It was planned to employ a maximum of about 12,000 Special Constables and 3500 Pensioners. Actual figures, however, show that in peacetime the Metropolitan Police Department of London had a staff of 20,000 men and in January, 1941, the total number on the force was approximately 35,000. London had a normal population of about 8,500,000. The City of Oxford, England, with a normal population of 95,000 in peacetime, employed 93 officers on the police force. In January, 1941, this staff had been increased to 143. In the Borough of Stratford, including one incorporated town and a rather large area of 168,000 acres in size, there was a normal rural patrol force and town force combined under one supervision of 40 officers. This was increased to a total of 91 on a full-time basis and 300 volunteers who served alternately on various shifts. In Oxfordshire, the police force (county police force) employed a regular staff of 150 officers. All classes of officers now have raised the total to 1200. These examples will serve as a guide in determining the increase necessary in various English jurisdictions.

It is necessary, of course, for the police executive to provide in advance for obtaining necessary uniforms, equipment and gas masks and it is also necessary in advance to plan to transfer men to divisions and sections where the greatest responsibility exists. It is important, it was pointed out, that these plans be made in advance of the actual

emergency so that there will be no unnecessary delay in moving to a full wartime footing in the event of an emergency.

In all departments, a commissioner or other ranking officer of the police department, would appoint and assign war duty officers, who begin functions at the beginning of an impending crisis. These war duty officers establish plans for routing to the necessary divisions or sections all emergency communications and seeing that action is taken when the communications relate to the war effort. War duty officers serve twelve-hour shifts and are provided with adequate assistance, depending upon the size of the departments and the needs for such aid. It is necessary for the commissioner of police to select personnel for both day and night shifts, with responsible officers in charge of each division and department. The war duty officer is the principal aid of the commissioner of police in all emergency police duties. Included among his particular functions are:

- (a) Maintaining maps which show the condition of air raid warnings anywhere in the region.
- (b) Making daily reports to the police commissioner as to general conditions throughout the city. These reports show casualties, damage, morale and other important factors.
- (c) He should be prepared to report on the condition of affairs anywhere in the area at any time.
- (d) He arranges to make periodic tests of sirens which freeze up in the winter.
- (e) He maintains files of instructions and orders, divided by subject matter. A few of the many files of such orders and instructions are cited as follows: Parachutes; enemy aircraft; bombs and explosives; barrage balloons; unexploded mines, shells and bombs; damage to police buildings; casualties; suspicious lights and flares; duty roster and duty officers.

In England, the training of new officers is considerably curtailed as far as the regular law enforcement work is concerned. In fact, all duties which can be dispensed with are discontinued and concentrated action is taken with reference to war effort and defense matters. The training, therefore, is particularly pointed toward these functions. The training courses include:

Communications

Aid to be given at air raid "incidents" (When a bomb falls, that is an incident)

The use of available firearms (For the first time, pistols are being ordered for all London police)

The use of gas masks

The methods of putting out incendiary bombs

Elementary first aid practices

Decontamination (neutralizing effects) of gas

Protection against poison gas

Alertness to enforce blackout requirements and knowledge is furnished as to what lights are permissible.

The prevention of looting

The preparation and submission of emergency reports and written reports

The maintenance of posts

The patrolling of beats

Action to be taken of emergency types, such as the falling of a barrage balloon and its long cable

The landing of parachute troops of the enemy

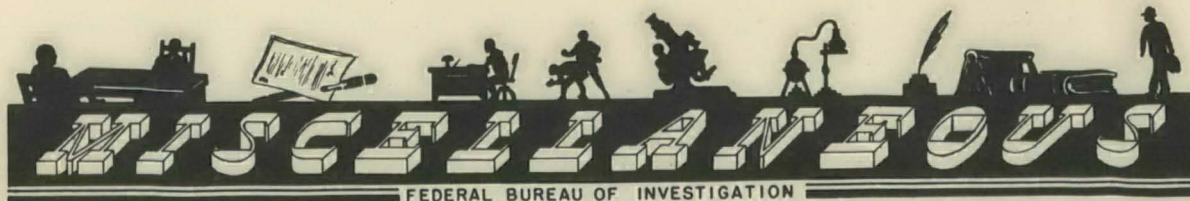
The enforcement of various emergency war regulations

In the larger departments, there is created a "special branch." The most skilled and experienced detectives are assigned to this branch and they have for their particular function the cooperation with the national enforcement agencies in the handling of counterespionage, countersabotage, subversive activities and other internal security and national defense matters.

INTERESTING ITEMS

During the investigation of a bankruptcy case, an indenture dated January 28, 1931, was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, together with typewriting specimens from numerous known typewriters. It was possible to identify the machine on which the indenture was typed. Further examination of papers typed on this same machine showed certain defects in its type, the development of which could be traced on the various pieces of correspondence known to have been written thereon, proving that a certain defect which appeared on the indenture first developed in December 1934. This proved beyond a doubt that the indenture dated January 1931 was typewritten after December 1934. Further examination of the ribbon impressions indicated that the indenture was probably typed in the latter part of May 1935.

In connection with an alleged filling station robbery recently the local officers desired to know whether a penknife they had located was the instrument used to cut a telephone cord. The penknife was examined in the FBI's Technical Laboratory by means of the spectrograph and it was found to contain on its cutting edge particles of copper similar in composition to that of the telephone cord.



WANTED BY THE FBI
WILLIAM MERLE MARTIN, with aliases

For Violation of the
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

**WARNING: THIS MAN IS DANGEROUS, EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD
BE USED IN APPREHENDING**



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

WANTED BY THE FBI
William Merle Martin, with aliases

William Merle Martin, with aliases, a dangerous fugitive, is wanted by the FBI for the theft of a 1939 Plymouth coach, stolen at Topeka, Kansas, on September 14, 1940, and transported to Kansas City, Missouri, where it was abandoned by Martin during a pursuit by officers of the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department on October 1, 1940. Martin at that time made good his escape but left behind his photograph, hat, and fingerprints in the car. He also left a considerable amount of property the greater part of which was identified as having been stolen by him during burglaries committed in Pittsburgh and Kansas City, Missouri. Two revolvers were also found in the stolen car.

Martin has escaped from police officers on four different occasions, one of which occurred on November 10, 1940. On this date Martin was arrested at about 2:30 A. M. by Deputy Constable Sam Liming at a night club in Joplin, Missouri. At the time he was arrested he was brandishing a pistol and in a drunken condition. Subsequent to his apprehension he jumped from the Deputy Constable's car and escaped while en route to the jail. On this occasion Martin left behind a 1941 Ford coach which he had stolen on October 7, 1940 at East St. Louis, Illinois. In this car was found a large number of diamond rings, pins, watches, cameras, and other stolen property. There was also recovered from this automobile a sawed-off shotgun.

On the night of January 6, 1941, Martin visited his mother, Mrs. Clara Beyke, 314 Lucas Street, San Antonio, Texas, and subsequently he is believed to have stolen a 1941 Ford Tudor sedan at Rochelle, Illinois. This allegedly occurred on January 15, 1941, and it is reported that he proceeded in this car to Eldon, Missouri, where he obtained information that Carl Reed, his old cell mate, in the Missouri State Penitentiary, had been informing on him. Martin thereupon picked up Reed and a friend, Virgil Dosier, on January 20, 1941, in this stolen car, ostensibly for a friendly visit, but instead he drove them to a deserted country spot where he coolly drew a revolver and murdered Reed. When Dosier attempted to come to Reed's rescue, Martin shot him in the arm and leg. Dosier, however, succeeded in administering a severe beating to Martin, knocking out several teeth and cutting him severely on the head. When Dosier left the scene to obtain help, Martin escaped in the car and was next traced to Worth, West Virginia, where he remained a few days at the home of Herbert Jewel and received medical treatment. Shortly thereafter, while driving through the State of Indiana, he was detected by police who attempted to arrest him. Martin, however, again made his escape.

The 1941 Ford Tudor sedan which had been stolen at Rochelle, Illinois, was found abandoned on February 10, 1941, at Richardson, Texas. Martin is known to have visited his mother at San Antonio, Texas for about an hour.

On April 19, 1939, William Merle Martin was received at the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, charged with carrying concealed weapons and receiving stolen goods. His sentence on this occasion was eight years. By feigning insanity, Martin managed to receive a transfer to the State Hospital at Fulton, Missouri. In the summer of 1940 he escaped from this institution.

The long criminal record of this individual reflects a previous escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, in November, 1931, while he was serving a five year sentence for burglary and larceny.

Martin's criminal record dates back to the year 1929, and for the information of police officers it is recorded herein as follows:

As Herbert Jewell, #3446, arrested Police Department, Joplin, Missouri, January 18, 1929; charge, investigation, liquor; disposition, turned over to Constable.

As William Merrill Martin, #31869, arrested Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, December 3, 1930; charge, burglary and larceny; disposition, turned over to Sheriff's Office.

As William Merle Martin, #56-M, arrested Sheriff's Office, Clayton, Missouri, December 3, 1930; burglary; disposition, 5 years "Plea."

As William Merle Martin, #38253, received State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, February 12, 1931; charge, burglary 2nd and larceny; disposition 5 years; escaped November 6, 1931; apprehended and returned November 6, 1931.

As Merle William Martin, #25100, arrested St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1936; charge, investigation; disposition released.

As Herbert Jewell, #---, arrested Sheriff's Office, Miami, Oklahoma, May 16, 1936; charge, investigation, chicken theft; disposition July 21, 1936, sent to Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

As Martin Merle Martin, #34510, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, July 21, 1936; charge, burglary 2nd degree; disposition 3 years.

As Merle William Martin, #F-273, arrested State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Missouri, January 16, 1939; charge, possessing stolen property; disposition, arrested on escape, see disposition April 19, 1939.

As William Martin, #29658, arrested Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, April 17, 1939; charge, theft; disposition, April 18, 1939 returned to Rolla, Missouri.

As Merle William Martin, #52303, received State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, April 19, 1939; charge, carrying concealed weapons, receiving stolen goods; disposition, 8 years - 5 and 3 plus 2 concurrently - transferred to Hospital #1, Fulton, Missouri, April 10, 1940.

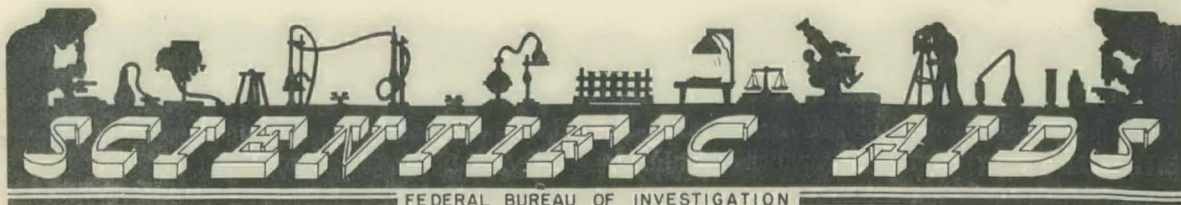
Martin's physical description is as follows:

Name	William Merle Martin, with aliases, Merle William Martin, William Merrill Martin, Stephen Jewell, Stephen Martin, Steve Martin, Jack Woods, Herbert Jewell, Jewell Martin, Red Martin, William Merrill Martin, Martin Merle Martin, William Martin, M. W. Martin, W. M. Martin, Herbert Martin, "Red," "Steve."
Age	32 years (born December 11, 1908, at Joplin, Missouri)
Height	5' 9½"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Red
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Race	White
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Tumor cyst over left eye; healed bullet wound in left forearm.
Peculiarities	Wears hat continuously pulled down over left eye to hide cyst.
Characteristics	Heavy drinker, usually carries automatic or knife.
Fingerprint	16 O 32 W MIO
Classification	I 30 U OOI

On November 16, 1940, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Joplin, Missouri, charging William Merle Martin with violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, in connection with the interstate transportation of the stolen 1941 Ford coach from East St. Louis, Illinois, to Joplin, Missouri, knowing the same to have been stolen.

In the event any information is obtained concerning William Merle Martin, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted -- a list of these offices is contained on the inside of the back cover page of this Bulletin -- or immediately advise the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., by wire.

DUE TO THE LONG CRIMINAL RECORD AND THE DANGEROUS TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL THIS FUGITIVE IS KNOWN TO BE, ALL POLICE ARE WARNED TO EXERT EVERY PRECAUTION IN APPREHENDING MARTIN IN ORDER TO AVOID ANY POSSIBILITY OF INJURY TO THE ARRESTING OFFICER.



BEDFORD FORREST HUGHES - "DENTIST" - CHECK FORGER

During the past few years Bedford Forrest Hughes, a notorious check forger, whose photograph appears below, has cashed fraudulent checks from El Paso, Texas, to Casper, Wyoming, and from New York City to Tallahassee, Florida.

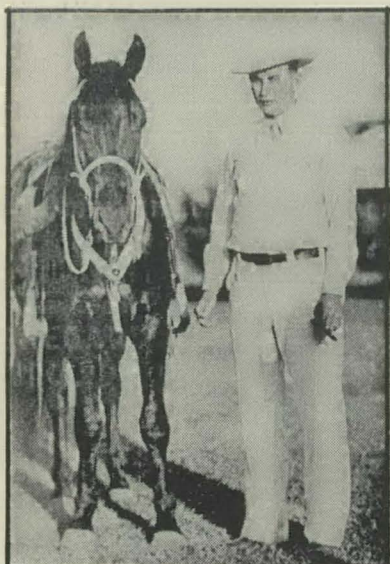


Exhibit 1

Photographs of Bedford Forrest Hughes, in Western garb,
a mode of dress he adopts to aid him in his
criminal activities

Hughes does not adhere strictly to the general custom of most check forgers by using the same method of operation continually. He varies his manner of obtaining funds illegally to suit his convenience. For instance, on one occasion in Florida he pretended to be a nephew of the Comptroller of the State of Florida employed as a Director of the Bureau of Tax Claims. Under this pretext and armed with several letters to Congressmen and impressive-looking business cards to accelerate his "importance" he carried on his fraudulent activities extensively. At this time Hughes was using the aliases of J. M. Carson and J. Matt Carson. He had a check with his name printed thereon as J. M. Carson Special Agent, while his business cards bore the name, J. Matt Carson.

On May 28, 1939, a woman telephoned the manager of a jewelry store in Denver, Colorado, and asked whether or not that store stocked a certain named kind of wrist watch. Later that day a man, allegedly Hughes, entered the store and presented a letter supposedly from a personal friend

of his asking him to buy the particular type of watch mentioned earlier by the woman on his way home. As the watch he wanted had been sold since the time of the woman's previous call he was shown another priced at \$40.55. This watch suited him and he offered to pay for it with a check for \$75.00 made out to himself. The manager refused to cash the check Hughes offered him so Hughes presented one of his "business cards" bearing the name "J. Matt Carson" in the center, a Florida State Seal in the upper left corner and the title, "Director, Bureau Tax Claims, Comptroller's Office," in the lower left corner. With these fraudulent credentials Hughes persuaded the manager to accept his personal check for \$40.55, a reproduction of which appears below.

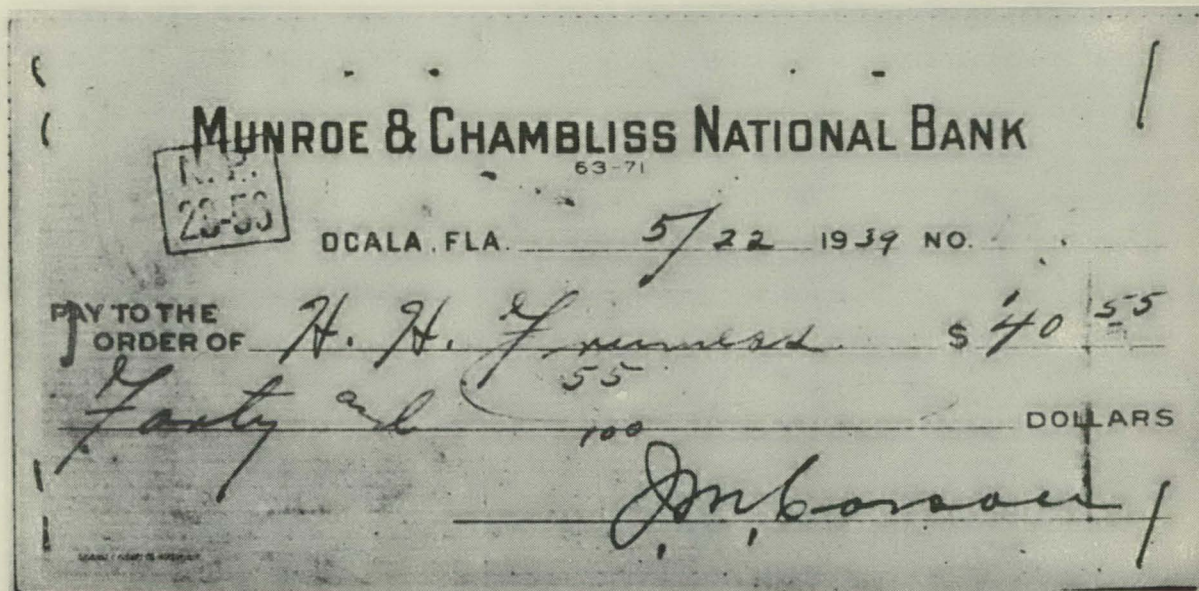


Exhibit 2

Reproduction of fraudulent check passed by B. F.
Hughes in a Denver, Colorado, Jewelry Store May 22, 1939

On another occasion at Olney, Texas, Hughes dressed as a cow-hand. He entered his victims' stores and approached them in a pleasing manner. He selected certain merchandise he wanted to buy, then stood around and talked for a few minutes about his own affairs and affairs of the community. He presented a check for more than the amount of the purchase and received the difference in cash.

Chief of Police Archie Lee Talley of Olney, Texas, has advised the FBI that all of the individuals victimized by Hughes on February 27, 1941, have positively identified Hughes from photographs as the criminal who defrauded them.

On the following page there is shown a reproduction of one of the checks passed by Hughes at Olney, Texas.

F. W. Reese
Olney, Ark.
2/27/41

PEOPLE'S LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE INC.
35 BRIDGE & FRONT STREETS
Salem Every Day - Weekly Auctions
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

88-130 **WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS** **FEB 27 1941** 19 No. **2857**

CITY NATIONAL BANK IN WICHITA FALLS

PAY TO THE ORDER OF **F. W. REESE** \$ **25.80**

DOLLARS

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT ACCEPTANCE BY ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTES RECEIPT IN FULL

2/25/41	Inv 3109
2/27/41	3262

PEOPLE'S LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE INC.
W. L. Harrison
MANAGER

WHEN WRITTEN IN FULL, THIS CHECK IS VOIDED WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. ALTERNATELY, THIS BANK IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR REISSUE, WRITTEN CHECKS. PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

Exhibit 3

Photographic reproduction of face and back of check
passed by Hughes at Olney, Texas, February 27, 1941,
showing signature of alias, F. W. Reese, made by Hughes

At Conway, Arkansas, on March 29, 1941, Hughes walked into a clothing store and stated he wanted to look at a "pretty good hat." While being shown the hats, he remarked that he had bought a Knox hat from the same store just before Christmas; that someone had stolen it from him and his wife had told him if he did not get a new hat she would divorce him. He tried on several hats, talking freely all the time, stating he lived at Preston, which is a small community three miles south of Conway. He then purchased three pairs of men's cheap socks, and when given the difference in cash walked outside and was not seen again by the victim. The hat purchased on this occasion was a Knox, light blue color, Vagabond style, size 7½, bearing the following label in hat band: "W. A. Camp and Co., Conway, Ark."

The check he presented on this occasion was for \$24.25 and made out to L. A. Davis. Hughes managed to pass three other fraudulent checks on this same date. One in the amount of \$22.75 at a Hardware store in

Conway, another in the amount of \$24.45 at a Hardware store in Conway and the third for \$22.75 at a Hardware store in Morrilton, Arkansas. All four checks were dated March 29, 1941, and made payable to L. A. Davis. This information was furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Mr. E. H. Wilson, Chief Special Agent of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company of St. Louis, Missouri, as these four checks, as well as many others forged by Hughes, were made out on St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company checks as can be seen in the reproduction below.

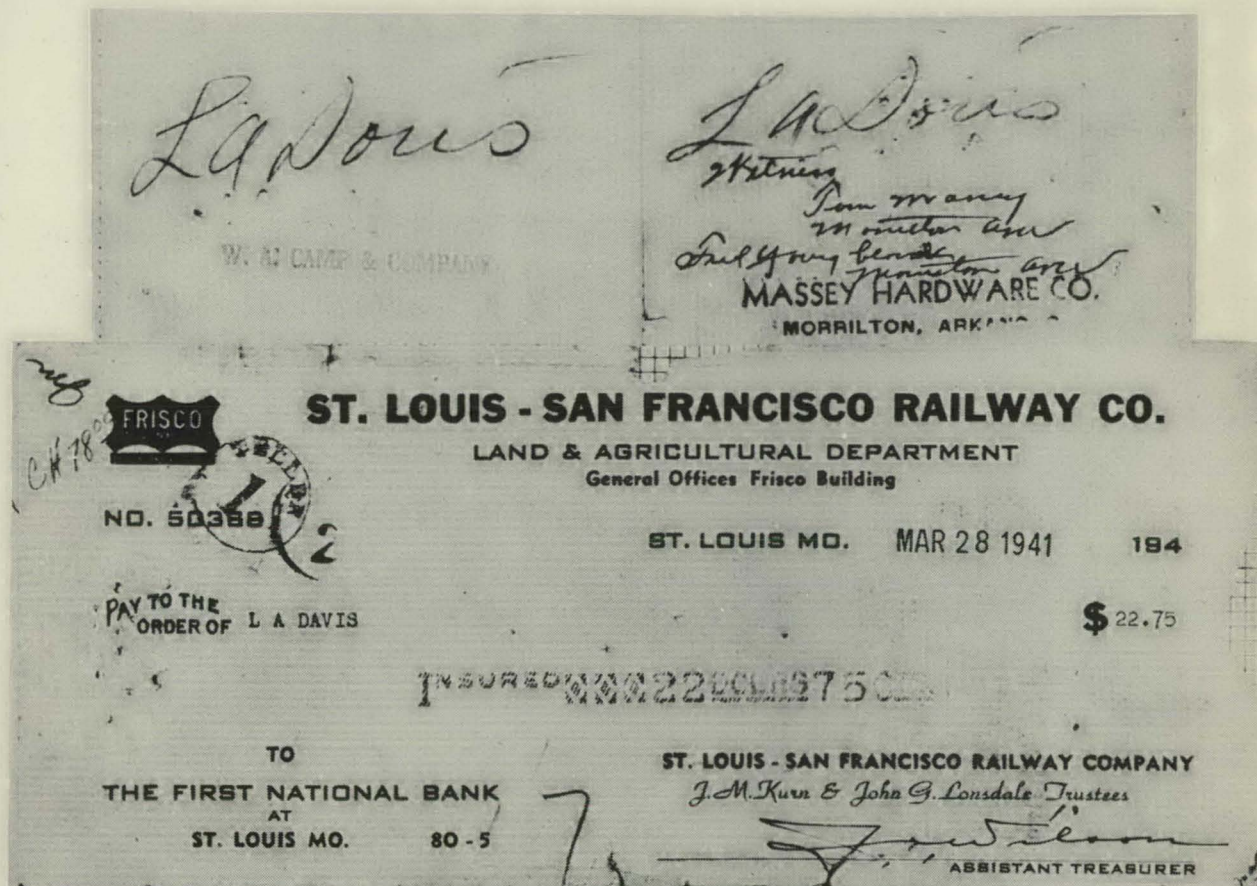


Exhibit 4

Showing reproduction of one of the fraudulent checks passed by Hughes at Conway, Arkansas, on March 29, 1941 and the back of this and another check reflecting the endorsements made by Hughes using the alias, L. A. Davis

Criminal Record

The forging and uttering of worthless checks is certainly not a new criminal activity to Bedford Forrest Hughes. As far back as 1919 Hughes became enmeshed in the toils of the law for forgery.

The first fingerprint record in the files of the FBI was received on April 18, 1919 from the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department. He was wanted at that time for "Uttering False Checks" at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was using the name, Dr. Hugh Westfall, alias Dr. Justice Fite, at that time.

On October 25, 1919, under the name of Dr. T. N. Edwards, alias Thos. N. Edwards, Hughes was fingerprinted at the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, where he had been received to serve a sentence of 15 months for forgery in Cincinnati.

On April 30, 1921, Hughes was received at the Florida State Farm, Raiford, Florida, under the alias of Tex Haney, to serve 4 years for the crime of Grand Larceny. He was convicted in Duvall County, Florida, on April 28, 1921, on this charge. He received a conditional pardon on July 1, 1923 which was revoked on September 28, 1923.

On June 4, 1924 he was arrested by the Police Department at Kansas City, Missouri, on a charge of "Bad Checks." He was returned to Pahokee, Florida, on June 10th and transferred to the State Farm at Raiford, Florida, to complete his original sentence of 4 years for Grand Larceny.

On October 30, 1925 he was arrested by the Metropolitan Police at Washington, D. C., on a "Bad Checks" charge. He was found guilty and sentenced to serve 5 years at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge of forgery. He gave his occupation as "Dentist" at that time.

Fugitive Status

1. WANTED: As B. Forrest Hughes, for passing a forged instrument, by the Sheriff's Office, El Paso, Texas.
2. WANTED: As Bedford Forrest Hughes, on State Warrant charging forgery, by the Director, Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
3. WANTED: As B. F. Hughes, for forgery, by the Sheriff's Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming.
4. WANTED: As Bedford Forrest Hughes, for check forgery by Chief Special Agent, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Twelve checks which Hughes cashed in 1940 were examined in the FBI's Technical Laboratory. One was passed in El Paso, Texas, in March, several in Casper, Wyoming, in June and another in Marshall, Missouri, on the 16th of July. A few days later several more turned up in St. Joseph, Missouri. One of these was cashed in a clothing store where Hughes bought a pair of women's shoes. It was drawn on the account of a local feed company and the president's name appeared as the payor.

On the 24th of July one of Hughes' checks appeared in Pittsburg, Kansas, and in September he cashed three in Roanoke, Virginia. The Superintendent of Police there said that the subject approached merchants in a very bold manner and bought a dress or some other small gift for his sixteen-year-old daughter in North Carolina. The names of firms in Roanoke were printed on the checks which were actually forms used by the American National Bank there.

In November, the Bureau received another of Hughes' checks which was one of several passed in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Hughes apparently obtained a blank check form from a bank in Lancaster, printed the name of an existing company on the form and used the president's name as a signature. When he cashed each check, he spoke in a rather informed manner of the condition and various affairs of the company.

In November Hughes defrauded a New York store of \$100.00 with a fraudulent cashier's check drawn on the Houston National Bank on which the name of the vice president of the bank appeared as the cashier, and in December he passed checks in Pensacola, Florida, Beaumont, Texas, and Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

In January and the early part of February, 1941, similar checks appeared in quick succession in Carrollton, Missouri, Dallas, Texas, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Pittsburg, Kansas, Anniston, Alabama, Neosho, Missouri, and Mena, Arkansas.

The next checks were passed in March in Konawa, Durant and Hugo, Oklahoma, Haynesville, Louisiana, Altus, Clinton, Durant, Sayre and Elk City, Oklahoma, and Morrilton, Arkansas. In Conway, Arkansas, he bought a 100 foot steel tape line in a hardware store and paid for it with a check he endorsed with his victim's pencil just as he had done in Olney, Texas, and in a dry goods store, pretending again that he was an old customer, he swindled the merchant out of \$24.25. In Okmulgee, Oklahoma, his victims remembered him as a man who appeared to be quite well educated, particularly familiar with the present war and the country in Greece and Italy. He indicated he was a "Tie Inspector" for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway.

From Okmulgee, Oklahoma, Hughes proceeded East and descended in turn on Greenwood, Mississippi, Tuscaloosa, and Alexander City, Alabama, then North to De Kalb and Belvidere, Illinois, and finally East again to Cleveland, Ohio, where the last fraudulent check under examination in the Laboratory was passed about the 10th of May.

Hughes' checks are not very hard to recognize. Like most professional check flashers he has developed a sort of individual style and his checks follow the pattern he has adopted. He has two very distinctive check protectors, a Todd Personal Protectograph, an early model manufactured in 1924 or 1925, and a Todd Century Seven or Century Junior, made in 1931, which he uses more than the Personal. The Century Seven or Century Junior impresses a design that begins with a sort of block arrangement of "Insured G. I. C. 313." "G. I. C. 313" is along the base line of the impression, "Insured" directly above it with the "I" forming the left end of the block.

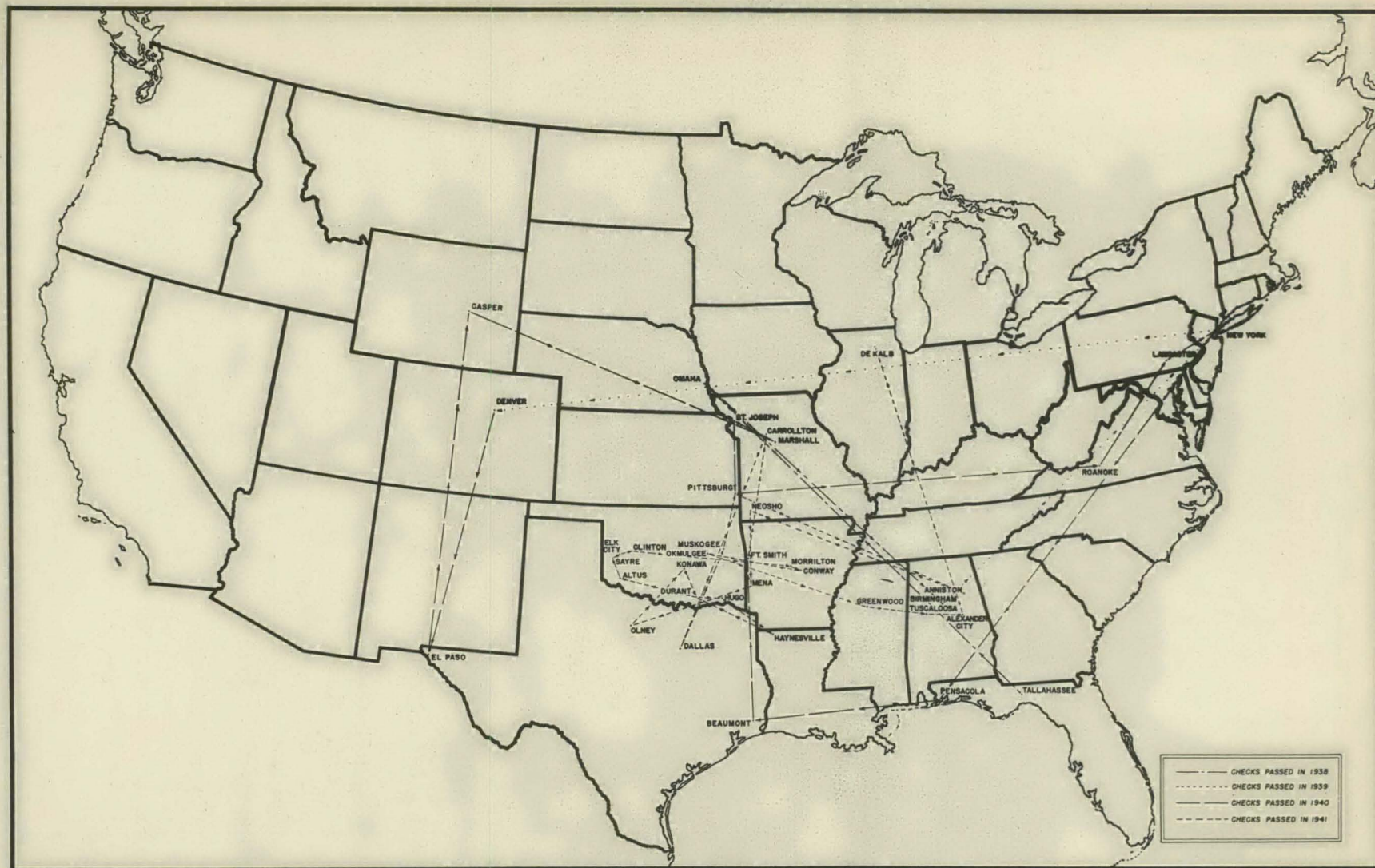


Exhibit 5

Map showing wide range of Bedford Forrest Hughes' activities extending from Casper, Wyoming, to Tallahassee, Florida, and from El Paso, Texas, to New York, New York

Sometime between March 14 and March 28, the "G. I. C. 313" was filed off of the dye so that now the impression has a very peculiar appearance because "INSURED," excepting the "I," appears high above the base line of the rest of the stamp.

The Personal Protectograph impresses a very large design that begins with the word "PAY" on an upward slant from left to right. The "Y" and the right-hand side of the "A" invariably print lightly so that sometimes they are hardly visible and the dollar mark, peculiarly enough, appears after the figures rather than before.

The signature on the face of one of Hughes' checks is likewise quite distinctive. It usually appears as an adept flourish, slightly illegible, with the initials connected to the name and the last letter ending in a long stroke, down to the right and a small backward hook on the tip end. The periods after the initials are not really periods at all but fairly long commas placed far below the signature line.

Hughes' typewriter which he uses most of the time is a Corona or Smith Corona portable machine equipped with billing numerals and Elite type which prints twelve letters to an inch.

Hughes' personal appearance has not changed much in the past, few years. He has gotten heavier, and he seems to have a rather smug well-fed, satisfied air which is probably attributable to his parasitical existence. His face is one you can't easily forget. A photograph taken at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta the latter part of 1925 shows Hughes with thin hair and a high forehead, particularly on the right side. A face which has all the appearance of being set out and apart from his head and sloping almost in a straight line forward from his hair line to the end of his nose, a wide mouth and rather large ears.



Exhibit 6

Bedford Forrest Hughes, FBI #18181

Photograph taken at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary in 1925

Most of the present descriptions of Hughes agree rather closely with the following composite:

Name Bedford Forrest Hughes

Aliases

Adams, D. M.	Griffen, W. B.	Peterson, F. A.
Allen, Thos.	Ham, J. J.	Preston, Howard
Atkins, E. L.	Haney, Tex	Priestley, Paul E.
Beard, J. M.	Hendry, F. B.	Reese, F. W.
Belden, Chas.	Henry, J. A.	Reynolds, S. R.
Blackman, H. E.	Herren, J. M.	Rogers, J. L.
Blackman, W. R.	Hill, A. G.	Smith, F. L.
"Buck Skully"	Howell, T. W.	Smith, Grady
Burns, John	Hughes, B. Forrest	Tevis, John
Carson, J. M.	Hughes, Bascom F.	Tylin, D. M.
Carson, J. Matt	Huntley, Roy M.	Tyson, D. M.
Carson, W. H.	Johnson, Henry	Wade, Olin
Carter, Joe	Lerry, Dr. Harry W.	Westfall, Dr. Hugh
Carter, Roy	Lucas, C. W.	Wickon, B. M.
Collins, P. L.	Martin, J. W.	Williams, B. M.
Curry, Dr. J. A.	Martin, Louis	Williams, C. B.
Davis, L. A.	Morgan, Harry	Williams, C. B. M. C.
Edwards, M. W.	Murray, H. L.	Williams, J. E.
Edwards, Dr. T. N.	Myers, Harry	Williams, L. C.
Edwards, Thos. N.	Mylin, D. M.	Williams, Tom
Fite, Dr. Justice	Nichols, Dave	Wilson, J.
Flowers, Ben E.	Partin, Will	Wood, B. J.
Fowler, W. E.	Patterson, H. R.	
Futch, H. C.	Perkins, G. B.	

Age	60 (Born Florida, 1880 allegedly)
Height	5' 11"
Eyes	Light Brown
Complexion	Dark (Sometimes Sallow)
Speech	Mild, Southern Accent
Appearance	Well Dressed
Teeth	2 lower front, 1 upper front, 3 lower left gold teeth
Marks	"B.F.H. 101 Ranch" tatooed on right forearm, nude woman on left forearm.

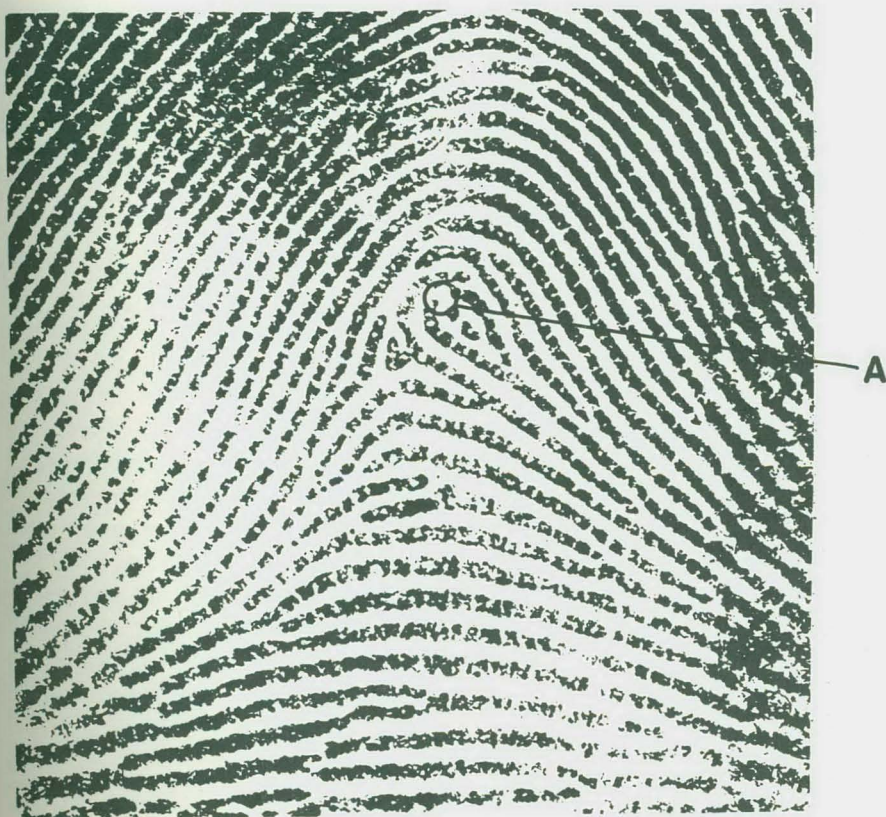
In the event any information is obtained concerning Bedford Forrest Hughes, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted, or immediately advise the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



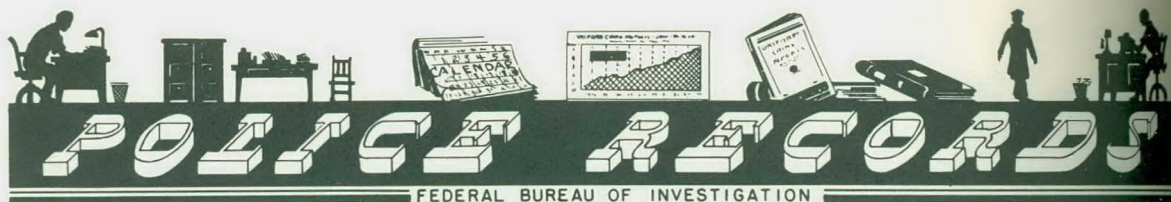
A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern submitted for consideration this month provides an interesting point for discussion.

It is often difficult to determine if a break such as the one shown here (A) is an actual break or one which only appears to be a break. Three factors enter into such a problem: (a) the width of the break, (b) the appearance of the other ridges in the same impression, and (c) the tendency of the ends of the ridges to meet. In this case the ridge endings do show a tendency toward joining, but the break is wider than usual and the other ridges show no apparent breaks.



In the Bureau's Technical Section this formation would be interpreted as two separate ridges and the pattern classified as a tented arch. The pattern would also be given the reference classification of a loop.



CRIMINAL HISTORY OF PERSONS IN THE FBI SINGLE FINGERPRINT FILE

In February, 1933, the Federal Bureau of Investigation established a Single Fingerprint File as an adjunct to its main file of criminal fingerprint records. The number of individuals represented in the Single Fingerprint File is intentionally very limited, due to certain technical reasons.

As of March 31, 1941, there were 14,261 persons represented in this file. They were carefully selected and were included because they had been arrested for or convicted of kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery or bank burglary, or had known gang affiliations.

This file contains highly interesting information concerning the previous criminal history of the persons represented, and illustrates further the reasons for their inclusion in such a file.

Examination of their records shows that the 14,261 individuals have been convicted of 27,593 crimes as follows:

Offense	Number of Convictions
Criminal homicide	470
Rape	157
Robbery	5,689
Aggravated assault	260
Minor assault.....	513
Burglary	2,871
Larceny	3,829
Auto theft	1,079
Kidnaping.....	809
Blackmail.....	137
Extortion	1,008
Forgery and counterfeiting	744
Embezzlement and fraud	711
Receiving stolen property	221
Carrying concealed weapons	542
Prostitution and commercialized vice ..	168
Other sex offenses	107
Neglect of family and children	59

Narcotic drug laws	483
Liquor laws	1,153
Drunkenness	809
Disorderly conduct	947
Vagrancy	1,239
Gambling	178
Driving while intoxicated	98
Other traffic violations	565
Miscellaneous	1,722
Not stated	<u>1,025</u>
TOTAL	27,593

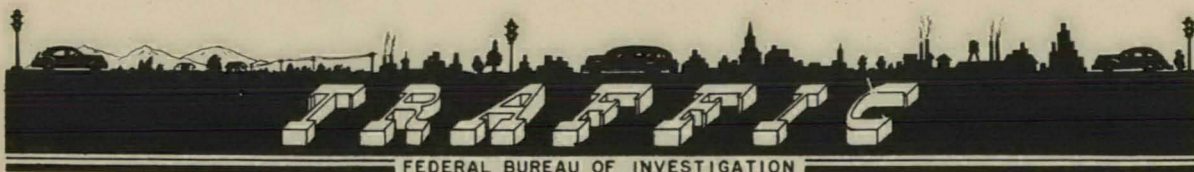
The records show further that 3,133 of the criminals were recipients of paroles on various occasions during their careers of lawlessness. In 1,215 cases they were thereafter arrested before the expiration of the parole period. In other words, 38.8 per cent of the paroles extended to these major criminals were violated by the recipients. In addition, there are 1,214 persons who apparently lived within the law during the parole period, but who were arrested subsequent to the expiration of the parole. This means that 77.5 per cent of the 3,133 major criminals who were given paroles were subsequently arrested either while on parole or after the expiration of the parole period.

With reference to the 1,215 individuals arrested while on parole, the records indicate that two-thirds of them were charged with murder, rape, robbery, kidnaping, and other felonies.

The following is a summary of the data pertaining to the criminal histories of the persons represented in the Single Fingerprint File:

1. Number of persons represented in the Single Fingerprint File (March 31, 1941).....	14,261
2. Number who had received pardons, paroles, probationary or suspended sentences	4,454
3. Per cent who received pardons, paroles, et cetera	31.2
4. Number who had received paroles	3,133
5. Number subsequently arrested while on parole	1,215
6. Per cent of parolees arrested while on parole	38.8
7. Number arrested after expiration of parole period	1,214
8. Total parolees arrested on parole or subsequent to parole period	2,429
9. Per cent of parolees arrested on parole or subsequent to parole period	77.5

It should be noted that the preceding data are probably not entirely complete, because full information concerning the previous criminal activities of the persons represented are probably not on file. The amount of information on file in the fingerprint division of the FBI is, of course, dependent upon the contribution of data pertaining to criminal activities by local officials.



BICYCLE SAFETY*

I. INTRODUCTION.

The Committee on Bicycle Problems was established in July, 1938, by the National Safety Council's Street and Highway Traffic Section. Its first year of study was completed with the presentation of a comprehensive progress report, entitled "Prevention of Bicycle Accidents," at the 28th National Safety Congress, October 20, 1939. Nearly 8,000 printed copies were widely distributed to public safety officials, school safety leaders, and other interested groups.

During 1940, the Committee gave major emphasis in its study to the following projects:

(a) Promotion of legislative provisions contained in Act V of the Uniform Vehicle Code and in Part I of the Model Traffic Ordinances.

(b) Analysis of circumstances attending bicycle accidents in 1939.

(c) Assembling of information on bicycle safety programs conducted by states and municipalities.

(d) Collection of information on bicycle safety programs developed in various schools.

*The National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, has published a booklet entitled "Bicycle Safety" and has courteously granted the FBI permission to reprint this booklet in its entirety in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, fully realizing the tremendous traffic problem that bicycles present to law enforcement officers today, feels that the data contained in "Bicycle Safety" will prove of value to law enforcement officials, and, therefore, will present the entire contents of that publication in future issues of this Bulletin. This is the first installment. (For further information concerning the bicycle problem refer to the article "The Bicycle Problem in Law Enforcement" contained in the February, 1941, issue of this publication.)

This pamphlet has been prepared as a guide to state and local safety officials, police departments, school authorities, safety councils, and others interested in applying the findings and recommendations of the Committee to their localities. The elements of a balanced program are presented. Suggestions for state, municipal, school, and home bicycle safety activities are made.

II. The Problem

About 700 deaths resulted from collisions between bicycles and motor vehicles during 1939, a slight improvement over the 1938 toll of 720. Bicycle-motor vehicle injuries totalled approximately 34,000 in 1939, or nearly 49 injuries for each death.

Figure I shows graphically the trend in fatalities during the past eight years. The slight reduction for 1939 under the preceding year is the first since 1935. A continuing downward trend is to be expected with increased bicycle safety activities throughout the country.

The 700 fatalities during 1939 comprise 2 per cent of all deaths that year involving motor vehicle collisions. Cities over 10,000 population had approximately 270 bicycle-motor vehicle fatalities (2.9 per cent of the total motor vehicle deaths for that group). Rural areas and cities under 10,000 population had approximately 430 (1.9 per cent of their total motor vehicle deaths).

Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents

Additional deaths and injuries resulted from bicycle collisions with non-motor vehicles and pedestrians, and from accidents in which the rider fell or struck a fixed object. Information from two cities indicates a ratio of one non-motor vehicle to 20 motor vehicle injuries. It is likely, however, that there is considerable under-reporting of the less severe bicycle non-motor vehicle accidents. Accidents resulting in property damage make up only 10 to 13 per cent of all reported bicycle accidents, according to a few city reports.

Deaths by States, 1939

The number of bicycle deaths occurring in 1939 by states, with the corresponding death rate per 100,000 population and percentage of bicycle-motor vehicle to total motor vehicle deaths, are shown in Table I. The bicycle-motor vehicle death rate for the United States during 1939 was 0.53 deaths per 100,000 population, or approximately one death per 200,000 population. This rate was exceeded by 20 of the 44 states from which accident statistics were obtainable. In 22 of the states, the percentage of bicycle-motor vehicle to total motor vehicle deaths equaled or exceeded the national figure of 2.1 per cent.

TABLE I
Deaths by States
Bicycle-Motor Vehicle Collisions, 1939

State	Number of Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Per Cent of Total Motor Vehicle Deaths	State	Number of Deaths	Deaths per 100,000 Population	Per Cent of Total Motor Vehicle Deaths
U. S. Total	700	0.53	2.1	Mont.....	*	*	*
Ala.....	*	*	*	Neb.....	3	0.22	1.1
Ariz.....	6	1.46	2.7	Nev.....	0	0	0
Ark.....	6	0.29	1.9	N. H.....	5	0.98	5.7
Calif.....	46	0.75	1.6	N. J.....	19	0.44	2.2
Colo.....	7	0.65	2.1	N. M.....	2	0.47	1.0
Conn.....	12	0.69	3.2	N. Y.....	52	0.40	2.1
Del.....	2	0.77	2.6	N. C.....	37	0.06	3.9
D. of C...	5	0.80	3.3	N. D.....	4	0.57	4.0
Fla.....	*	*	*	Ohio.....	28	0.42	1.5
Ga.....	22	0.71	3.3	Okla.....	17	0.67	3.6
Idaho.....	5	1.01	2.8	Ore.....	15	1.46	4.5
Ill.....	48	0.61	2.2	Pa.....	30	0.30	1.5
Ind.....	26	0.75	2.5	R. I.....	0	0	0
Ia.....	7	0.27	1.3	S. C.....	21	1.12	3.9
Kans.....	5	0.27	1.2	S. D.....	1	0.14	0.7
Ky.....	9	0.31	1.3	Tenn.....	8	0.28	1.4
La.....	9	0.42	1.8	Texas.....	26	0.42	1.6
Me.....	6	0.70	3.1	Utah.....	1	0.19	0.6
Md.....	10	0.60	2.5	Vt.....	2	0.52	2.6
Mass.....	18	0.41	2.8	Va.....	14	0.52	1.7
Mich.....	48	0.99	3.1	Wash.....	7	0.42	1.5
Minn.....	8	0.30	1.3	W. Va.....	*	*	*
Miss.....	3	0.15	0.7	Wisc.....	*	*	*
Mo.....	10	0.25	1.2	Wyo.....	2	0.85	1.6

*No information.

TABLE II
Ages of Killed and Injured
Bicycle-Motor Vehicle Collisions, 1939

AGE GROUP	DEATHS		INJURIES		PROBABILITY OF FATALITY
	No.	%	No.	%	
All Ages	700	100	34,000	100	One in 49
0-4	*	—	500	1.5	—
5-14	350	50	18,500	54.5	One in 53
15-24	230	33	12,000	35	One in 52
25-44	50	7	2,000	6	One in 40
45-64	50	7	500	1.5	One in 10
65 & Over....	20	3	500	1.5	One in 25

*The available data indicate fewer than 5 deaths in this class.

Deaths and Injuries by Age Groups, 1939

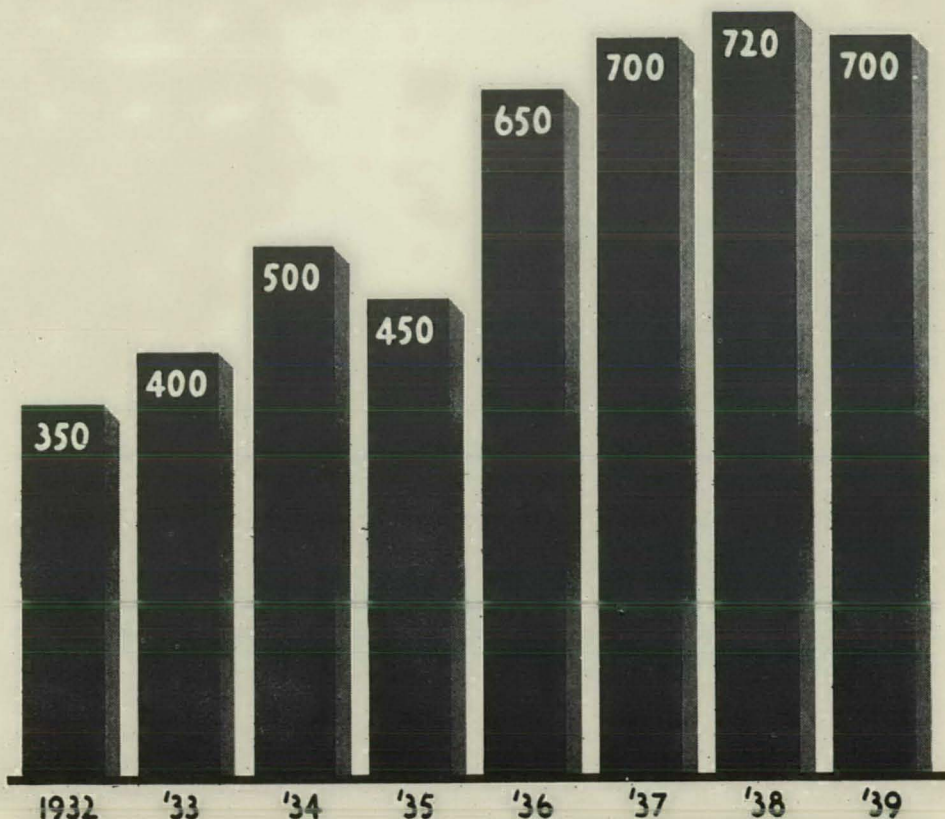
National estimates of the number and percentage of bicycle-motor vehicle deaths and injuries for the various age groups are shown in Table II. The greatest number of accidents occurred to riders in the age groups of 5 to 14 years and 15 to 24 years. Riders in these age groups were involved in 83 per cent of the deaths and 89.5 per cent of the injuries.

The severity of bicycle accidents increases with the older age groups. The last column in Table II indicates that injuries to elderly riders are more likely to prove fatal than injuries to younger persons.

Sex of Killed and Injured

Accident reports from 14 states show a preponderance of male riders involved in bicycle deaths and injuries during 1938. They suffered 94.2 per cent of the deaths from bicycle-motor vehicle collisions and 77.8 per cent of the deaths due to all motor vehicle collisions. Males also suffered 87.0 per cent of the bicycle injuries and 60.6 per cent of total motor vehicle injuries. Although the relative amount of riding by each sex has not been ascertained, it appears that accidents are generally associated with male riders.

FIGURE I
Bicycle-Motor Vehicle Deaths
1932-1939



Physical Factors in Accidents

Dusk or darkness, adverse weather and slippery road surfaces are physical factors in many bicycle-motor vehicle collisions. Table III shows the frequency of collisions involving these factors as determined from studies of reported accidents in five cities.

TABLE III
Physical Factors Involved in Bicycle-Vehicle Accidents

CITY	LIGHT		WEATHER		ROAD SURFACE	
	Daylight	Dusk or Darkness	Clear	Cloudy, Fog, Rain, Snow, Etc.	Dry	Wet, Snowy, Icy, Etc.
Denver, Colo.....	72%	28%	84%	16%	90%	10%
Evanston, Ill.	73%	27%	76%	24%	79%	21%
Lincoln, Nebr. ...	68%	32%	76%	24%	84%	16%
South Bend, Ind..	70%	30%	80%	20%	82%	18%
Springfield, Mass.	71%	29%	90%	10%	85%	15%

III. Factors of the Problem

The number of bicycle accidents occurring in any locality is dependent on four factors: degree of exposure; traffic conditions; behavior of riders; and condition of bicycles.

Degree of Exposure

The exposure of riders to traffic accidents has greatly increased since 1932. The number of bicycles in use nearly tripled during the period 1932-1939. Motor vehicle mileage increased 48 per cent during the same period, resulting in greater exposure to traffic hazards for all highway users.

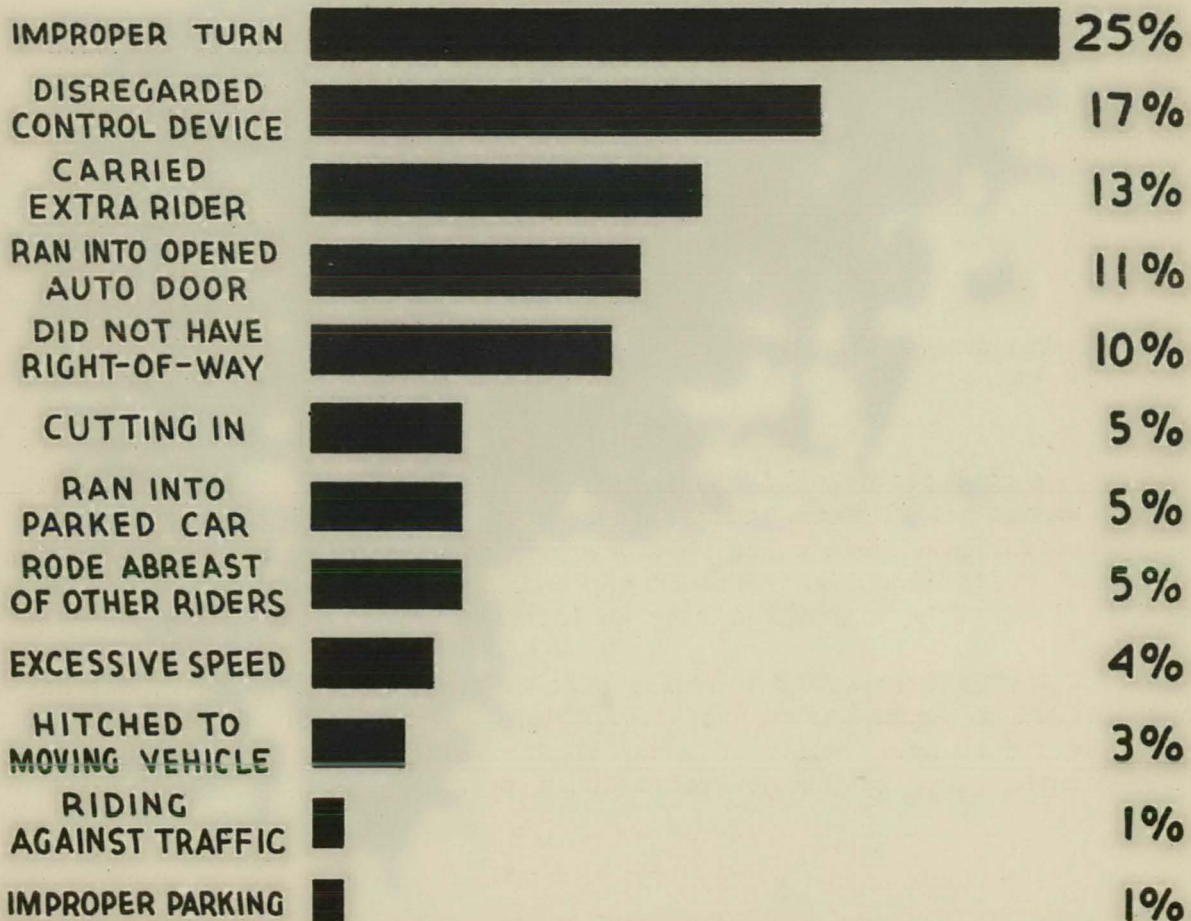
It is estimated that over 8,000,000 bicycles are now in use in the United States. The production during the past four years averaged over 1,000,000 a year. In the United States, there is approximately one bicycle to every four automobiles and one to every 17 persons.

Traffic Conditions

The traffic conditions of a city affect bicycle-motor vehicle collisions as well as other types of motor vehicle mishaps. The number of streets with high vehicular speeds, the distribution of traffic, and the degree of law obedience, are examples of conditions which affect the safety of bicycle riders as well as motorists and pedestrians.

Substantial reductions in motor vehicle fatalities and injuries within communities generally are paralleled with reductions in bicycle deaths and injuries. The bicycle is an integral part of the traffic problem and greater safety for riders should follow improvements in the traffic conditions of a city.

FIGURE II
Reported Bicycle Violations and Unsafe Practices
Denver, Colo., and Springfield, Mass.
January 1, 1939-August 31, 1940



Behavior of Riders

The degree of compliance with traffic regulations and with safe riding practices by bicycle riders plays an important part in the accident problem. Statistics indicate that three of four riders injured in bicycle-motor vehicle collisions during 1939 were violating some traffic law, while motorists were guilty of traffic violations in approximately 25 per cent of the collisions.

The regulations and safe practices violated by riders in 145 collisions reported to the Committee on Bicycle Problems by the cities of Denver, Colorado, and Springfield, Massachusetts, are shown in Figure II. The percentage of each violation to total violations is indicated.

It is imperative that the bicycle rider assume more responsibility for keeping out of accidents. He must not be involved in such a high number of traffic violations. It is the duty of safety officials to bring to the attention of every rider the need for obedience to traffic regulations.

Condition of Bicycles

The importance of having a bicycle in good mechanical condition, properly equipped, must not be overlooked. Statistics show that approximately one fourth of the bicycle-motor vehicle collisions involved defective bicycles.

The most serious defect is the lack of proper lighting equipment. This lack of headlamps and rear reflectors (or rear lamps) is a major cause of accidents at night. Brakes adequate to skid the rear wheels upon a dry, clean pavement are lacking on many bicycles. Many are not equipped with proper warning devices. Wheels and spokes, steering bar and front fork, sprockets and chain, pedals, and mudguards often are in poor condition.

A reflector should be required on the rear fender of every bicycle with or without a tail-lamp, unless the lens of the lamp is properly designed to reflect light. Reflectors should be at least 2 inches in diameter and capable of reflecting light from an approaching vehicle a distance of 300 feet. Reflectors have been built as an integral part of the fender.

The coloring of a bicycle, particularly its rear fender, has an important effect upon its visibility. Light colored paint is desirable. It is possible to apply white or other light colors on the rear fenders of darkly painted bicycles for decorative purposes.



ALABAMA

Mr. W. S. Long has been appointed Chief of Police at Andalusia, Alabama, succeeding the late Talmage May.

ARIZONA

Mr. J. A. McGimsey has been appointed Chief of Police at Nogales, Arizona, succeeding Mr. Clyde Baldwin who has secured a year's leave of absence to assume the position of Chief of the Fire Department of the United States Army Air Base at Tucson, Arizona.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Robert S. Seares has been named Acting Chief of Police at Pasadena, California, succeeding Mr. Charles H. Kelley.

Mr. H. R. Knowles has succeeded Mr. C. T. Azbell as Chief of Police at Paso Robles, California.

Mr. James W. Cole has succeeded Colonel Byron W. Allen as Chief of Police at San Bernardino, California.

IDAHO

Mr. Roy Conn has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Blackfoot, Idaho, succeeding Mr. R. E. Olds.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Elmer Jones is now Chief of Police at Gillespie, Illinois, succeeding Mr. Antone Danni.

IOWA

Mr. E. W. Maricle has been appointed Chief of Police at Fort Dodge, Iowa, to succeed Mr. Henry T. Ryan.

Mr. Carl Higdon has been named Chief of Police at Ottumwa Iowa, succeeding Mr. W. M. Hicks.

KENTUCKY

Mr. R. C. Durham has succeeded Mr. J. P. Critchfield as Chief of Police at Danville, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Mr. B. Y. Brantley has been named Acting Chief of Police of the Monroe, Louisiana, Police Department, in the absence of Mr. Frank V. Reitzell who has been called to active duty in the United States Army.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Francis O. Hanigan has been appointed Chief of Police at Littleton, Massachusetts, succeeding Mr. John A. Sargent.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Harold E. Haun, formerly Chief of Police at East Lansing, Michigan, is now Chief of Police at Battle Creek, Michigan, succeeding Mr. Hugh Gordon.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Steve Lytle has succeeded Mr. E. E. Rodysill as Chief of Police at Auburn, Nebraska.

Mr. Clarence Moncrief has succeeded the late Robert L. Bragg as Sheriff at Elwood, Nebraska.

Mr. O. L. Discoe has replaced Mr. Walter L. Roberts as Chief of Police at North Platte, Nebraska.

Mr. John Evers has been appointed Chief of Police at Papillion, Nebraska, succeeding Mr. H. A. Olderog.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. L. McArthur recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Fayetteville, North Carolina, succeeding Mr. A. D. Crews.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Clegg, J. E.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	O'Connor, H. T.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Madigan, J. T.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Jackson, Miss.	Wly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Fierstone, C. K.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel, E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin		Daly 3431	735 U. S. Post Office, Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Fletcher, H. B.	Magnolia 7543	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Hardy, S. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Cornelius, A.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



William Merle Martin

with aliases

For

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

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

