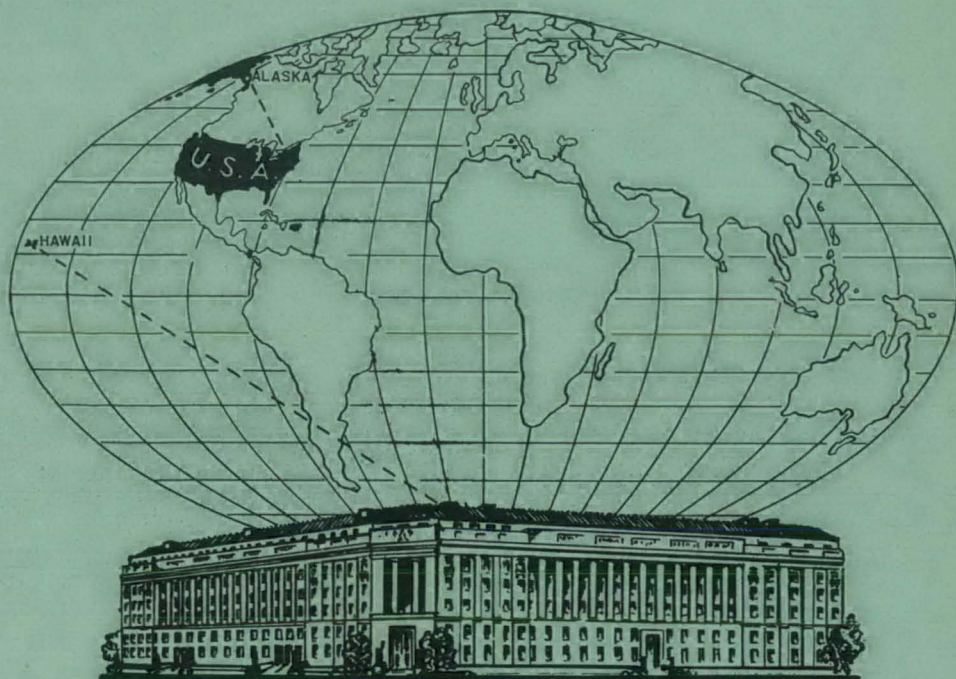


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1940

June



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

Vol. 9

No. 6

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:-

- 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

VOL. 9

JUNE, 1940

NO. 6

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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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.

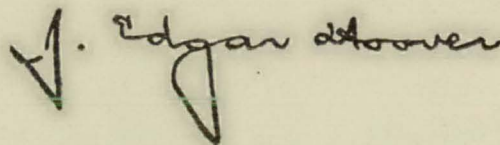
PREPARE

Today's changing maps and falling Governments arouse deep sympathy for those who are battered and beaten by marching, flying, struggling armies of men, wings, and iron. Sorrow and resigned regret are felt that humanity must thus become embroiled. Experience recalls that the shifting winds of fate may place us in the path of war clouds which now blacken only distant horizons, and wisdom warns to prepare for any emergency.

If a more turbulent day should test the law enforcement officers of America we must not be found wanting. We must have strength -- the strength which springs from individual effort and sacrifice, the strength which only organization and intelligent direction can develop for any department, and the strength of unity among all.

The glorious history of our great democracy has never recorded a time when orderliness and inspiration in Government were more required. As the defenders of the internal peace and security of our great America let us recognize our responsibility.

We must resolve to perform each duty to the limit of our ability and be constantly alert to improve and strengthen. We must be prepared to calmly, intelligently, vigorously and fairly maintain order within. As we go about our daily work may we also be proud that as Americans we are privileged to enforce the law which has as its object equal justice for all.

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.

THE TEST OF CITIZENSHIP

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

Address delivered before the 49th Continental Congress of the

Daughters of the American Revolution,

Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on April 18, 1940

It is with pride that I meet with you this morning upon the occasion of the 49th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Yet the pleasure of our meeting must be tempered with the necessity for bringing certain facts into the open where we may face them with the courage demanded for their remedy. These are not bright days for the America which your forefathers fought so valiantly to preserve.

Your organization has witnessed in the past a succession of remarkable instances of patriotic cooperation designed to aid our Nation toward a better plane of existence. Therefore, because you are one of the truly great influences which have molded this Nation, I want to discuss with you a most important problem concerning our Country's welfare. It may be stated in simple language. Foreign isms are seeking to engulf Americanism; this must not be allowed to happen. It need not happen, for we have had ample warning.

No finer job has ever been done in the history of the American press than that which now is being performed by the rank and file of our truly American publications. Heroic efforts are being made by them to separate the facts from propaganda, the true from the false, the pure from the impure. Hard-working journalists and editors have given of their best efforts and thought that we might be correctly informed, and this without hysteria.

Meanwhile, the editorial staffs of magazines which have a real national conscience have striven as never before to place before us a correct and sincere evaluation of the world's problems, seeking not to influence, but to educate. The same, of course, may be said for the responsible men and women of the radio and screen.

But while all this has been taking place, there has been a contrary effort in the underworld of literacy. By oral and printed attack, numerous thinly camouflaged organizations of questionable background and endeavor have sought to wash away our national foundation in an ink-stream of vilification. It seems inconceivable that in a land dedicated to freedom, and existing under a Constitution ordained for the well-being and protection of its every citizen, there should be so many despicable ingrates.

Many of them come from countries where political murderers have stained their hands with the blood of thousands, where every decent thing in life has been ravaged, where every man is expected to spy upon his neighbor and betray his best friend, and where the underlying fundamental principle of government seems that of harassing humanity and defying God.

Cloaking themselves with the guarantees of our Constitution and the things for which it stands, they have the inconceivable effrontery to tell us that they are seeking to bestow upon us the blessings of Utopia -- instead of degrading us to the level of the blood-smeared countries for whose principles they are the bought-and-paid-for traveling salesmen. And I say that there is no place in America for such purveyors of hate and horror.

One may rightfully ask why I, as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, should direct your attention toward revolutionary efforts in America. A main reason, of course, is the fact that by Presidential Order, the FBI has been designated as the central agency of the Federal Government to receive and give attention to complaints of espionage, sabotage and matters pertaining to our national defense. In addition, there is a distinct connection between the professional destructionist and the professional criminal. Both are in a state of revolt against the American way. Both are racketeers.

However, what I have to say to you today should be construed as an appeal to common sense, and a desire for a calm, common sense appraisal of existing circumstances. While there is yet time, we must lock our national stable before the horse is stolen. If we use our heads today, we will not be forced to use our rifles, our airplanes and our battleships tomorrow. And one thing is certain. We in the United States want peace.

I must remind you that in times like these, there is great danger of misguided efforts on the part of over-zealous groups of individuals who are often the victims of those motivated by a desire to further their own selfish ends. Let me warn you against the patriotic racketeer; the only things lower are the vipers of alien isms whose poisonous fangs are fatal.

Our national apathy toward the subject of crime represents a condition which in fact is an incubator for the things which are anti-American. Our anti-social groups grow rapidly; it is a fact that today one out of every 26 persons in America has been arrested for an offense more serious than a traffic violation. Every 21 seconds witnesses the commission of a murder, aggravated assault, burglary, car theft, robbery or larceny.

If we do not accomplish more toward the wiping out of this crime front, the enemy within our shores will steadily make wider use of its possibilities for the destruction of American institutions. You have seen recently in the constantly changing story of Europe, the vast inroads which have been made in neutral nations by the employment of spies, traitors, and saboteurs.

Before this year comes to a close, unfortunately, we may expect that one out of every 17 homes will be a victim of crime - either some member will be charged with an offense, or will have suffered a loss, ranging from petty larceny to life itself. Our army of criminals numbers into the millions.

The representative of gangster governments finds a fertile field for his recruits in the underworld. He sings his hymn of hate in our prisons and penitentiaries, he skulks in the dives of desperate men, there to paint his picture of the glories to come when, to quote a manifesto of the Communist Party, there will be established "a stern dictatorship***. It will confiscate the banks, the factories, the railroads, the mines and the farms of the big corporations."

Perhaps you have labored under the mistaken impression that the radical who dreams of overthrowing our government classes as his future victims only persons of enormous wealth. Regardless how meager your possessions - someone will want them. If you lose them it makes little difference whether they are taken by an ordinary murderer or an international pirate masquerading as a self-appointed savior of a country whose language he can barely speak! Again I ask, why don't these perverted busy-bodies go back and save the countries which espouse their views? Can it be possible that there would be no money in such a venture?

The average American has understandably been so confused by the muddled charges and denials made regarding various revolutionary organizations that, with typical American apathy, he is more than eager to shrug it all away with the belief that it is a great deal of smoke and very little fire. We haven't the time, we say, to understand what the proponents of foreign isms are working toward and why they want it. That is exactly what these destructionists desire. Their tactics are to becloud the issue, to let others connected with ostensibly reputable organizations "front" for them, to cover their tracks with confusing statements, to confound the average brain so that they may be able to proceed toward their goal with the slightest resistance.

These ism advocates and their fellow-masqueraders point to our forefathers as their historical sponsors. The Preamble to the Constitution of the Young Communist League states that its organization "****cherishes the ideals of Americanism embodied in the democratic traditions of our Nation and its great patriots****" such as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln. This organization then desecrates the memory of these great Americans by stating that it "****derives inspiration from those great teachers and guides of all mankind: Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V. I. Lenin, and Joseph Stalin." Others exploit the working man, the colored races, the farmer, the renter, and the white collar class by any and all hokum by which they can create a smoke screen for their real endeavors. On the surface, their claims, to the unthinking person, look enticing.

However, if the claims of such organizations are so meritorious, why have they not proven of worth in the countries which sponsor the ideals of these disturbers? Is there any such thing as peace or happiness or liberty in places where the populace is ruled by the fear of secret police, where one must live or die by decree, where children are reared to the godless lullabies of rattling machine guns, the horrible burst of airplane bombs, and the juggernaut progress of clattering tanks, belching flame and death upon those who flee before them?

It is amazing what credulity such proponents of brutality attribute to us, and it makes little difference from what foreignism they emanate; recent unions of allegedly opposing factions have ended much necessity to differentiate. They are of the same stripe - they use the same approach, both openly and brazenly they flaunt democracy. What the worshippers of one bloody creed desire is also the desire of others.

These newly-allied destructionists stand for the complete overthrow of all American institutions. They plan for the destruction of all religion. They would strangle patriotism, or to quote the words of a youth publication of the Communist Party: "You must fight against teachings which tell you to be a patriot in your country." That is why, incidentally, as the result of propaganda, there have recently been many examples of a growing disrespect for the American flag and a cynicism toward the freedom for which it stands.

To these scoundrels the sanctity of the American home is meaningless. They dream of the day when every American school shall become their own training ground. They are under instructions to permeate our Army and Navy with proponents of revolution. Agitators have worked among farmers, particularly sharecroppers, painting rosy pictures of the day when skies shall be red with the flames of destruction, and that which has belonged to others shall change hands - simply for the taking.

The cry among these defamers of American traditions is always for more youth to be fed into the maws of deceit. In manifestos and training manuals, plan upon plan is urged for the infiltration of agitators and destructionists into youth-serving organizations.

It should be a matter of greatest national concern that while exponents of hatred, vice and atheism seek youth with the rapacity of a starving wolf, we should be so apathetic to the needs of our civilization that of all our crime, nearly twenty per cent is committed by boys and girls of less than voting age. To whom will these boys and girls listen while in jail, reformatory or prison - to the chaplain with his earnest hope that they will proceed upon a better life, or to the skillful agitator and his fawning promises of a place at the table of luxury if only help be forthcoming on the day when freedom shall fall, outraged and bleeding before the assault of international terrorists?

You should remember that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the first line of national defense against the saboteur, the espionage agent, and the revolutionist, it also is among the first to bear the brunt of attack. And I might add that no method is too foul, no lie too rotten, for these people who dedicate themselves to the teachings of the leader of all Communism, Lenin, who wrote: "We must know how to apply at need, knavery, deceit, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence***."

Therefore, since we know in advance that every trick of falsehood will be employed to lead us astray, let us look at the truth, so that we may know the lies when we hear them.

It is ever the cry of the ism advocate that his Constitutional rights and civil liberties are constantly in danger. These destructionists care nothing about violating the civil rights of others, and they would revile our Constitution except for the smoke screen of defense it gives them while they dig deep at our foundations of decency and liberty.

Therefore, let us have an understanding in this matter here and now. I charge that accusations indicating a purpose on the part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to become an OGPU, a GESTAPO, a national police, or anything resembling such bodies, emanate, directly or indirectly, from certain anti-American bodies who hope to discredit the FBI as a step in a general plan to disrupt the entire United States or from well-meaning but misinformed persons who have fallen to the lies and utterly false information of those who would tear asunder America's machinery of law enforcement.

Such monstrosities as the OGPU or the GESTAPO are foreign born. They are inhuman, uncivilized and un-American. Any person who charges that such methods have been condoned or even considered within the Federal Bureau of Investigation deliberately purveys a malignant falsehood.

Let us proceed a bit further and really look at the record of the FBI. During the past 12 years, the FBI has investigated more than 52,000 cases in which convictions have been obtained. Not in a single instance has a conviction been reversed in a court of appeal for the alleged violation of civil liberties during the course of the investigation. In not one single instance has a conviction been reversed on a charge of brutality, third degree tactics, cruel or inhuman treatment.

Recently, in Washington, the Federal District Attorneys from the entire Nation unanimously adopted a resolution commending the FBI for its preservation of the Constitutional rights and civil liberties of persons arrested by its representatives. These prosecuting officials of the Federal Government are in daily contact with our Special Agents in their work and are intimately acquainted with all of the policies, regulations and practices of the FBI.

And I might remark that those who now seek to traduce the FBI as a first line of espionage defense are most eager to have you forget those dark days when fear stalked through every nursery, when the gruff voice of gangsterism made its demands for family fortunes, threatening meanwhile the death or disappearance of American boys and girls.

Those were the days when thousands of mothers placed their faith in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where brave men stood ready, day and night, as they do now, to battle gangsterism on its own grounds. More than one of those men now lie in their graves, sacrificed to the underworld in your defense, their memories immortal to us who were their comrades.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of today is exactly the same organization which battled the underworld in the black hours of the kidnaping menace and which has successfully solved 177 of 179 kidnapings since June, 1932. It is the same organization which has successfully met the extortion and bank robbery menace. There have been no changes in motive, in policy, in fundamental methods or in the fidelity, bravery, and integrity by which we have sought to protect you. However, certain individuals have hoped that the lapse of time may have lured you into disregard for the events of the past.

All I can say is that if the FBI was a good organization when fiends like Bruno Richard Hauptmann, John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis and hundreds of other blood-crazed gangsters roamed America, then it is still good today when personalities like Earl Browder, Fritz Kuhn, and other representatives of un-American organizations, no matter under what name they masquerade, seek to lead you by lies, smoke screens and innuendoes into treacherous trails.

The extent of these efforts sometimes reaches almost unbelievable depths. Only last week, for instance, orders emanating from the Communist Party of America, demanded national and concerted action against the FBI. With fantastic belief in American credulity, these plotters announced that every effort must be made by members of their organization to involve FBI Special Agents in situations where they might be accused of crimes or improper activities. Then, said these Communist leaders, with its reputation stained by the "smearing" and discrediting of some of its men, destruction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation could proceed unmolested.

Anyone in public life must, of course, expect criticism - it is wholesome and beneficial when constructive. This applies particularly to law enforcement. It is your duty to criticize freely when there is need; it also is the American duty to stand by the brave, honest, efficient officers who give of their best for the communities they serve. A law-enforcing agency is only as good as its popular support, regardless of whether it is a constable's office, a county sheriff, a metropolitan police department or a Federal agency.

Despite the tremendous obstacles that have had to be overcome, the character of law enforcement is today on a higher plane than ever before. Members of the law enforcement profession, in many instances, have faced almost insurmountable odds in overcoming the barriers of apathy and venality, to say nothing of propagandist efforts everywhere, designed to picture the officer as a brute and the civilian as an object of oppression. Remember that all propaganda is not of the direct sort. The most dangerous type is that designed to make you doubt and distrust American methods, American habits, American institutions.

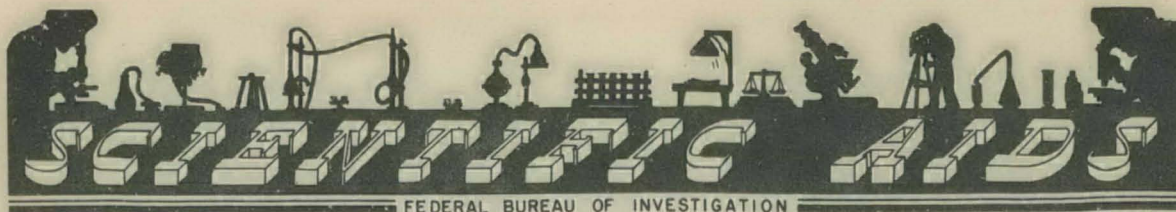
You have noticed that I have not designated all of our ism enemies by name. There is a good reason; it is a part of present-day strategy among these different assailants of liberty to claim all good things for

themselves and all bad things for the organization down the street, thus creating confusion while they attack our institutions. Therefore, the test of American citizenship lies in the ability to have nothing to do with any of them. The real test of citizenship is our devotion to the preservation of the American Democracy for which our forefathers fought and died, and which we are permitted to enjoy as a blessed heritage.

Let us consider the miserable type of destructionist who seeks to be our self-appointed savior. Look into his background; study his so-called panaceas. Read the recent history of the countries which he so proudly points to, or by which he has been duped. What do you find? Ruthlessness, the destruction of civil rights, destruction of happiness, destruction of freedom and the destruction of life, often in such great numbers that they beggar statistics. From a land of starvation, hatred, envy, greed, brutality and mass-murder, they come fawning to us with their lethal drugs. Let us have none of them.

Our job is to keep to the path which has led us to happiness in the past and to regard with suspicion any winding trail or alleged shortcut, no matter how alluring it may be portrayed. These praters against the American way of life are in reality a gang of international confidence men, seeking to steal our wallets by promising us the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow which no one will ever reach. Apply to every self-appointed savior the acid test of Americanism and if he cannot pass that, suggest that he go to the lands of stinking death which incubate his ideas.

And, I hope that today you will pledge yourselves with me to a solemn re-dedication of citizenship. That you will give more of your efforts, more of your being and of your hearts to the task of teaching and emulating Americanism. That you will strive ceaselessly to focus the spotlight of truth upon the ism scum which seeks to undermine the foundations of our Nation. By doing so, you will illuminate the world with the brilliance of American democracy, and demonstrate the sacred character of honest, decent, human elements which, God willing, our Stars and Stripes may forever symbolize.



FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE DIPHENYLAMINE TEST FOR GUNPOWDER RESIDUE

In the October, 1935, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared the results of experiments using the diphenylamine test for the purpose of detecting nitrates from the hands of persons who had previously fired a revolver or automatic pistol and also of persons not having fired a weapon of any kind. The analysis is based upon the theory that the nitrates contained in gunpowder form oxides of nitrogen at the time of the explosion which become embedded in the skin, particularly in those areas of the hands which have been exposed to the escape of gases from the weapon at the time of the discharge. It is also believed that the nitrates unite with the salts in the perspiration to form salts which readily react with the reagents involved in the tests.

In that article the following tests were described as being illustrative of the usual results obtained with the diphenylamine reaction. Tests were conducted on both the firing and idle hands of seventeen men following a course of five shots with .38 caliber revolvers using smokeless powder. Six of these individuals, all firing with the right hand, showed negative results when the test was applied to the right and left hands. One man who fired with his left hand showed negative results on both hands. Three of the persons who fired with the right hand showed negative results on a test of the right hands, but a positive test on the left hands which were not used for firing. One man who showed a negative result on the right hand when firing with that hand, gave a doubtful result on the left hand. Two men firing with their right hands showed positive results on the right hand and negative results on the left hand. Four men showed positive results on both hands when firing with the right hand only. In addition to the above experiments there were also published in that issue the results of experiments conducted in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory directed toward the effect of tobacco residue on the hands of smokers. As a result of these tests it was found that persons smoking any considerable amount gave positive reactions to the diphenylamine test applied to casts of the fingers and palms. These results are expected, of course, in view of the presence of nitrates in the products of tobacco prepared for smoking purposes.

Recently there have been additional experiments conducted in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which corroborate the unreliability of the diphenylamine test as a test for gunpowder residue. These tests were conducted upon employees of the Federal Bureau

of Investigation some of whom were members of the laboratory staff and others who had no connection with the laboratory.

In all of the tests in which a gun was fired, cartridges were used which contained smokeless powder. Care was exercised to prevent any contact of the idle hand with the gun in those instances where only one hand was used to fire.

The following is a description of the technique employed in making and removing the paraffin casts.

Clean paraffin, free of any nitrites or nitrates, with a low melting point, was melted and carefully poured over the hands from the wrists to the fingertips. This was continued until a considerable thickness of paraffin had been deposited over the entire surface of the hands both front and back. A two and one-half to three inch strip of white cheesecloth was wound about the hands in contact with the warm paraffin and additional paraffin was then poured over this, the cheesecloth acting as a reinforcing material and keeping the casts intact after removal from the hands. As soon as the paraffin was set, scissors were employed to cut from the wrist to the tip of the thumb on one side of the cast and from the wrist to the tip of the little finger on the other side of the cast. The cast was then opened in halves with the tips of the remaining three fingers acting as a hinge. The opened casts were placed on a glass plate and a solution of the following was then added to the interior of the casts; diphenylamine $\frac{1}{2}$ gram, sulphuric acid C.P. (free from nitrates), 100cc, and 20cc of distilled water.

The presence of nitrates is indicated by the appearance of blue colored specks or areas on the paraffin. This color reaction is a normal one for nitrates in the presence of diphenylamine and sulphuric acid. However, as will be stated later, a positive reaction obtained with the diphenylamine test cannot be interpreted as one which is conclusive for the presence of gunpowder inasmuch as any nitrate would react similarly, producing the distinct blue color reactions where specks of nitrate are present.

It was, of course, desirable to conduct parallel control tests in order to be certain that the paraffin itself did not contain nitrites or nitrates. This was done by pouring a small amount of melted paraffin from the same batch that was to be used in making the casts of one individual's hands, onto a clean glass plate and allowing it to cool. A test solution was then applied to the upper surface of the paraffin. The absence of the characteristic color changes indicated that the paraffin itself did not contain nitrites or nitrates.

There are set forth on the following page the results of experiments in tabulated form. Where a positive reaction was obtained the symbol (+) is used, and where a negative was obtained the symbol (-) is used.

RESULTS OF SHOOTING WITH BOTH HANDS

Person #	Right Hand	Left Hand
1 (revolver used)	+	+
2 (revolver used)	+	+
3 (automatic pistol used)	+	+

RESULTS OF SHOOTING WITH RIGHT HAND ONLY

Person #	Right Hand	Left Hand
4 (revolver used)	+	+
5 (automatic pistol used)	+	+
6 (automatic pistol used)	+	+
7 (automatic pistol used)	+	+

RESULTS OF SHOOTING WITH LEFT HAND ONLY

Person #	Right Hand	Left Hand
8 (revolver used)	+	+
9 (automatic pistol used)	+	+

RESULTS OF TESTS ON INDIVIDUALS WHO DID NOT SHOOT OR HANDLE FIREARMS OF ANY KIND

Person #	Right Hand	Left Hand
10	+	+
11	+	+
12	-	+
13	+	+
14	+	+
15	+	+
16	+	-
17	+	+
18	+	+
19	+	+
20	+	-
21	+	+
22	+	+
23	+	+
24	+	+
25	+	+
26	+	+
27	+	+
28	+	-
29	+	+

As will be seen from an analysis of the tables shown, false reactions for gunpowder may be expected as often as true actions. Strictly speaking these cannot be termed false reactions since they are undoubtedly caused by the presence of some nitrate and as stated before the diphenylamine test does not distinguish among them.

In order to more fully understand the limitations of the test, further explanation is believed desirable.

In those instances where a positive reaction has been obtained by means of the diphenylamine test upon casts of the hands of a person, the presence of these nitrates may be due to the handling of one of many different types of substances which contain nitrites or nitrates. Some of the more common compounds which contain nitrites or nitrates are set forth below. These substances will, of course, produce a positive reaction when subjected to diphenylamine and sulphuric acid as carried out in the diphenylamine test:

- Ammonium nitrate
- Ammonium molybdate
- Mercuric nitrate
- Potassium nitrate
- Potassium nitrite
- Sodium nitrate
- Sodium nitrite
- Uranium nitrate
- Urine
- Nitric acid

It is obvious, therefore, that individuals during the natural course of various occupations would be expected to have on their hands certain substances which would give the positive reaction with the diphenylamine test. For example, miners who handle explosives, farmers or home gardeners using fertilizers, employees in nitrate plants or in the handling of nitrates, employees in the fertilizer industry, persons manufacturing or handling fireworks and in some instances chemists and pharmacologists who have had occasion to handle some of these materials. Likewise persons who smoke cigarettes or other forms of tobacco which contain potassium nitrate, put there for the purpose of keeping the tobacco burning, are very apt to give positive results with this test.

In addition to the above, it is well to realize the limitations of the test which are due to the fact that in a great many instances a revolver or pistol may be fired without leaving any trace of gunpowder which might be detected by this test on the hand of the person firing the weapon. The automatic pistol, of course, is almost completely enclosed and practically all powder particles are forced away from the hand of the person firing the weapon. The revolver, on the other hand, has considerable space between the chamber and the barrel which will permit a greater quantity of gas and other products of the explosion to be freed near the hand of the person firing the gun. In spite of this possible escape of gas and

powder particles, tests have indicated that a person may be found to give a negative reaction to the diphenylamine test even though he has fired as many as forty rounds of ammunition. Consequently, the mere failure to find an indication of gunpowder by the diphenylamine test on the hands of a deceased person does not prove that he did not fire the weapon causing his death nor would a negative reaction of the diphenylamine test on paraffin casts made of the hands of a suspect prove conclusively that the suspect could not have fired the fatal shot.

Despite the fact that a positive reaction may have been obtained with the diphenylamine test on a paraffin cast made of an individual's hand, which reaction was due to the presence of gunpowder particles present in the skin, such a positive reaction could not conclusively determine that this individual fired the weapon in question to the exclusion of all other weapons. Even though the test were accepted as conclusive, or if substantiation were possible, such as the finding of partially burned or unburned particles of powder, it would still not be possible to show that the individual fired the weapon in question to the exclusion of all other weapons. Also there must be considered the possibility that gunpowder residue on the hand of a person might originate from the muzzle of a gun pointed at him or fired near him at close range.

In order to determine whether it is possible to differentiate various nitrate containing compounds on the basis of their reactions with the diphenylamine testing solution, the following compounds were powdered upon paraffin covered glass plates and the testing solution then allowed to come in contact with these compounds. The following is a list of the compounds tried:

Ammonium nitrate
Cobaltous nitrate
Potassium nitrate
Silver nitrate
Thorium nitrate
Uranium nitrate
Zinc nitrate
Black Powder
Smokeless Powder

No differentiating features were discernible either on the basis of the shape of the specks or the blue color reaction resulting.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for this month's Bulletin is not so difficult as it is unusual. Two separate loop formations are reflected, with two deltas, - thus conforming to the definition of a double loop. The appendage upon the upper or left-hand loop does not spoil it, as it is connected at a point below the shoulders.

The fact that the two loops are juxtaposed, instead of interlocking as they usually are, is immaterial.



In the Bureau's Technical Section this pattern would be classified as a double loop type whorl with a meeting tracing.

STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS *

N

Narcotic or narcotics.....	narc
National.....	natl
National Bank Act.....	N B A
National Bankruptcy Act.....	N Bky A
National Defense Act.....	N Def A
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....	NMVT A
National Prohibition Act.....	N P A
Naturalization.....	nat
Naturalization Act.....	Nat A
Neglect.....	neg
Neglect of aged parent.....	neg aged parent
Neglecting minor children.....	neg minor C (or N M C)
Neglecting pregnant woman.....	neg preg W
Negligent collision.....	neg collis
Night hunting.....	nt hunt
Nighttime.....	Nt
No Chauffeur's license.....	no chf lic
No driver's license.....	no drvs lic
No immigration visa.....	no immi visa
No motorcycle license.....	no mtrcy lic
No visible means of support.....	no vis means sup
Non-payment.....	non-p
Non-payment of alimony.....	non-p alimy
Non-payment of wages.....	non-p wages
Non-support.....	non-sup
Non-support child.....	non-sup C
Non-support wife.....	non-sup W
Not granting right of way to others.....	not gr R of W
Not sufficient funds.....	N S F
Nuisance or nuisances.....	nuis
Number writer.....	numb wr

O

Obligation or obligations.....	oblg
Obscene literature.....	obs lit
Obscene pictures.....	obs pict
Obtaining.....	obt
Obtaining goods by false pretense.....	O G F P
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	O M F P
Occupying room for immoral purposes.....	occ room imm pur

*This is the conclusion of the list which began in the March, 1940, issue of this Bulletin. Mimeographed copies of this list in its entirety may be obtained, free of charge, upon request to: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Office..... off
 Officer..... ofc
 Operating..... oper
 Operating badger game..... O badg G
 Operating blind tiger..... Oper B tiger
 Operating Chinese lottery..... O Ch lot
 Operating gambling game..... O gamb game
 Operating House of Ill Repute..... O H I R
 Operating lottery and slot machine..... O lot & sl mach
 Operating motor vehicle after permit suspended..... O M V prmt sus
 Operating motor vehicle while intoxicated..... O M V W I
 Operating motor vehicle without license plates..... O M V w/o Lic pl
 Operating motor vehicle without owner's consent..... O M V w/o O C
 Operating motor vehicle without permit..... O M V w/o prmt
 Operating still..... oper still
 Operating vehicle under influence of liquor or
 narcotic drugs..... O V u I L or Narc
 Operating vehicle while drunk..... O V W D
 Opium resorts..... opium res
 Ordered out of town..... O O T
 Ordinance..... ord

P

Pandering..... pand
 Panhandling..... panh
 Parading without a permit..... par w/o prmt
 Parked vehicle on highway..... parked veh on hgwy
 Passing..... passing
 Passing counterfeit currency..... P ctft cur
 Passing bad checks..... P B C
 Passing forged post office money orders..... P F PO MO
 Passing raised money orders..... P raised MO
 Passing worthless checks..... P W C
 Patents and copyrights..... pat & copyr
 Peddler or Peddling..... ped
 Perjury..... perj
 Pervert or perverted..... perv
 Perverted practice..... Perv pr
 Petty..... P
 Petty theft..... P T
 Petty larceny..... P L
 Pickpocket or pocket-picking..... P P
 Pimping..... pimp
 Pistol Law..... pist L
 Place..... pl
 Pointing gun at another..... ptng gun
 Poisoning..... pois
 Poisoning animals..... pois ani
 Polygamy..... poly
 Possessing..... poss

Possession automobile with mutilated motor numbers..... Poss A w M M N
 Possession counterfeit foreign securities..... poss ctft for n sec
 Possession counterfeit money..... poss ctft mon
 Possession dangerous weapon..... poss D W
 Possession deer meat..... poss deer meat
 Possession drugs..... poss drugs
 Possession intoxicating liquor..... Poss I L
 Possession liquor..... poss L
 Possession marijuana..... poss mar
 Possession mash..... poss mash
 Possession metal knuckles..... poss met knuckles
 Possession morphine..... poss morph
 Possession of narcotics..... poss narc
 Possession of obscene literature..... poss obs lit
 Possession of slot machines..... poss sl mach
 Possession of slot machines and lottery tickets... poss sl mach & lot tkts
 Possession of stolen property..... poss S P
 Possession opium..... poss opium
 Possession still..... poss still
 Possession stolen goods..... poss S G
 Possession unregistered revolver..... poss unreg rev
 Post Office..... P O
 Postal Laws..... Post L
 Pregnant..... preg
 Presenting false claims..... pres fls cl
 Prisoner or prior..... pr
 Probation..... prob
 Proceedings..... proceed
 Procuring..... proc
 Procuring females for house of ill fame..... proc fem for H I F
 Procuring person to commit arson..... proc to com arn
 Profanity or professional..... prof
 Prohibition..... proh
 Property..... prop
 Prostitute or prostitution..... prost
 Prowling..... prowl
 Public Health Law..... P H L
 Public Nuisance..... pub nuis
 Public or publishing..... pub
 Public intoxication..... pub intox
 Purpose..... purpose
 Purse-snatching..... purse S

Q

Quarantine..... quar

R

Railroad..... RR
 Rape..... ra
 Rape 1d..... ra 1d
 Rape 2d..... ra 2d

Rape of minor.....	ra mnr
Receiving.....	rec
Receiving and concealing.....	R & C
Receiving money from prostitute.....	rec mon from prost
Receiving post office money order.....	rec PO MO
Receiving stolen goods.....	R S G
Receiving stolen property.....	R S P
Reckless.....	reck
Reckless driving.....	reck dr
Recording wagers.....	recdg wgrs
Refused.....	refused
Registration.....	regis
Regular.....	reg
Removal or concealment of spirits contrary to law.....	rem or conc sprts
Removing.....	rem
Removing identification on gun.....	rem ident on gun
Renting lewd books.....	rent lewd bks
Report.....	rep
Resisting an officer.....	R O
Resisting arrest.....	R arr
Revolver.....	rev
Rifling U.S. Mails.....	rif US M
Rioting.....	riot
Robbery.....	rob
Robbery armed.....	rob A
Robbery, 1d.....	rob 1d
Robbery, 2d.....	rob 2d
Robbery, 3d.....	rob 3d
Robbery, unarmed.....	rob u
Robbing U. S. Mails.....	rob US M

S

Sabotage.....	sab
Safe cracking.....	safe crk
Sale indecent literature.....	sale ind lit
Sale liquor.....	sale liq
Sale mortgaged property.....	sale mtg P
Sale narcotics.....	sale narc
Sale of liquor to Indians.....	S liq to Ind
Sale securities without being registered.....	sale sec w/o reg
Sedition.....	sed
Seduction.....	seduct
Seining fish, improper net.....	fish, impro net
Selling adulterated food.....	sell adlt food
Selling game illegally.....	sell game illeg
Selling lottery tickets.....	sell lot tkts
Selling marijuana.....	sell mari
Selling morphine.....	sell morph
Selling opium.....	sell opium
Selling securities - no license.....	sell sec no lic
Selling unregistered revolver.....	sell unreg rev

Sentence suspended.....	S Susp
Sentence suspended - good behavior.....	S S G B
Setting spring gun.....	set spring gun
Setting up and operating.....	set up & oper
Setting up lottery.....	set up lot
Sexual perversion.....	sex perv
Shooting.....	sh
Shooting deer out of season.....	sh deer O O S
Shooting to wound.....	sh to W
Shooting with intent to kill.....	sh w/i K
Shoplifting.....	shplft
Shortchanging.....	shortch
Signature.....	sig
Simple assault.....	S aslt
Simple larceny.....	S L
Skipping bail.....	skip bl
Slander or slanderous.....	slan
Sleeping public place.....	sleep pub pl
Smuggling.....	smug
Sodomy.....	sod
Solicitation of bribery.....	sol of brby
Soliciting.....	sol
Soliciting alms.....	sol alms
Soliciting for immoral purpose.....	sol imm pur
Soliciting to commit sodomy.....	sol com sod
Soliciting without license.....	sol w/o lic
Speeding.....	speed
Stabbing.....	stab
Stabbing with intent to kill.....	stab w/i K
State.....	St
State Narcotic Law.....	S N L
State Poison Act.....	S Pois A
State Prohibition.....	St Proh
State Wage Law.....	St Wage L
Statutory rape.....	S ra
Stealing.....	steal
Stealing from common carrier.....	steal fr C C
Stealing, secreting or embezzling mail matter.....	steal, secr or embz M
Stolen property.....	S Prop (or SP)
Storebreaking.....	St B
Storebreaking, daytime.....	St B dt
Storebreaking, nighttime.....	St B nt
Storehouse breaking.....	SH B
Subornation.....	suborn
Subversive activity.....	subv activ
Summons.....	sum
Sunday law.....	Sun L
Support.....	sup
Suspicion.....	susp
Suspicious person.....	S P

Swindling over \$50..... sw over \$50
 Swindling under \$50..... sw u \$50
 Switching license plates..... swit lic pl

T

Tampering..... tamp
 Tampering with auto..... tamp auto
 Tampering with U.S. Mail..... tamp w US M
 Tariff Act..... T A
 Theft..... T
 Theft by bailee..... T by Bail.
 Theft over \$50..... T over \$50
 Theft under \$50..... T u \$50
 Threat or threatening..... thrt
 Threat to kill..... T to K
 Threatened breach of the peace..... thrt B of P
 Threats to extort..... T to ext
 Traffic Act..... Traf A
 Traffic ordinance..... traf O
 Traffic signals (running signal light)..... traf sig
 Train rider..... tr rider
 Tramp..... tramp
 Transporting or transferred..... trans
 Transporting liquor..... trsp L
 Transporting narcotics..... trsp narc
 Treason..... tre
 Trespassing..... tresp
 Trespassing on railroad property..... trsp on rr prop
 Truancy..... tru

U

Unarmed..... unar
 Uniform Firearms Act..... U F A
 U.S. Criminal Code or U.S. Criminal Court..... U S C C
 Unlawful..... unl
 Unlawful assembling..... unl assmb
 Unlawful entry..... unl ent
 Unlawful marriage..... unl marr
 Unlawful possession of firearms..... U P F
 Unlawful possession or use of explosives (bombs, etc.).... Unl P or use exp
 Unlawful sale of securities..... unl sale sec
 Unlawfully driving away and abandoning auto..... unl D A A & abdn
 Unlawfully driving away auto..... U D A A
 Unlicensed chauffeur..... unlic chauf
 Unregistered..... unreg
 Unregistered still..... unreg still
 Using mails to defraud..... U M to defr
 Using motor vehicle without permission..... using M V w/o Prms
 Using net out of season..... using net O O S

Usury..... usury
 Using profane and abusive language..... using prof & ab L
 Uttering..... utt
 Uttering and publishing..... U & P
 Uttering check..... Utt C
 Uttering forged instrument..... U F I
 Uttering forged obligations..... U F obli

V

Vagabond..... vaga
 Vagrancy..... vag
 Vehicle..... veh
 Vehicle, no lights..... veh no lts
 Vehicle taking or vehicle theft..... V T
 Violating State Game and Fish Law..... V St Game & F L
 Violating Sunday closing law..... V Sun cl L
 Violation Child Labor Law..... V Ch L L
 Violation Immigration Law..... V Immi L
 Violation of City Ordinance..... V C O
 Violation Dyer Act..... V Dyer A
 Violation of Federal injunction..... V of Fed inj
 Violation Harrison Narcotic Act..... V H N A
 Violation of health laws..... V of H L
 Violation of Liquor Law..... V L L
 Violation of National Motor Vehicle Theft Act..... V NMVTA
 Violation Prohibition Laws..... V Proh L
 Voluntary..... vol
 Violation of State Liquor Law..... V St L L
 Violation Traffic Regulation..... V traf reg
 Voluntary manslaughter or voluntary murder..... V Mansl or V mur

W

Wagering..... wagering
 Wandering..... wand
 Warrant..... Wt
 Weapon..... W
 White Slave Traffic Act..... WSTA
 Wife..... wife
 Window peeping..... win peeping
 Workmen's Compensation Act..... W C A
 Worthless instrument..... W I
 Wounding..... wd
 Wright Act..... Wr A
 Wrong license plates..... wrong lic pl

NICKNAMES

The Federal Bureau of Investigation maintains in conjunction with its regular alias name file an additional file on nicknames or monickers. In this file are contained the alias nicknames of individuals whose fingerprint cards have been submitted to the FBI since the time the Identification Division was set up under the supervision of the FBI. Of course, it frequently occurs that prior or subsequent to the arrest of a person or the incarceration of an individual in a penitentiary or jail, he is given a nickname or monicker which very aptly describes him and thereafter is his constant familiar name as applied to him by his companions in the underworld or criminal circles.

The nickname or monicker file now includes approximately 250,000 nickname cards and is of value in establishing the identity of criminals who are known to law enforcement agencies only according to an alias nickname. It will sometimes occur that the only clue to a particular bank robbery, holdup or kidnaping is a nickname applied to one of the subjects and used unconsciously by one of his companions during that particular crime. Many of the nicknames are, as hereinbefore stated, very descriptive and, of course, as you will readily appreciate, a great number of them are very amusing when viewed impersonally.

A few of the nicknames appearing in the files are set out as follows:

Ace High, Aggravating Papa, Airbrake Smith, Alibi Good Kid, Alimony Bandit, Am I Blue, Ammunition Shorty, Ant Eater, Ants, Asbestos, Ash Pan Slim, Automatic Red, Awful Jin Johnson, Babe the Hunk, Bad Eggs, Bail Eye, Baly-Ho, Banjo Eyes, Barber Shop Fats, Barrell House Shorty, Beans, Beef Stake Bob, Big Feet, Big Lip Louie, Black Bottom, Blubber Head, Blue Shirt Slim, Boiler Maker Williams, Boo Boo Hoo Hoo, Book Cadillac, Box Car Casey, Brief Case Kid, Bughouse Bill, Bunco the Lemon, Bunker Hill Slim, Cake Eater, Calamity Zim, Carbolic Kid, Charley Low Down, Charlie kick the door in, Chew Tobacco Lewie, Chicken Stealing Shorty, Chief Wahoo, Clothes Line Slim, Cold Turkey, Cootie, Corn Fed, Cotton Patch Molly, Cream Puffs, Crying Shame, Dill Pickle, Diptheria Jack, Dusty Roads, Ex Ray Kid, Eye Opener, Fast Walking Jack, Few Clothes, Fish Market Shorty, Fog Horn Kelly, Foot in Grave, Garbage Can Johnnie, Gip the Blood, Gold-Tooth Frenchy, Greasy, Ham and Eggs, Hard Crab, Hard Walking Short, Hep, Hot Foot, Human Pin Cushion, International Slim, Invisible, Izzy the Eel, Jazzabo Slim, Jelly Roll Blues, Kansas Curley, Knee-High, Lemonhead, Liver Lip, Long Short Brennan, Louis Two Strikes, Lucky Strike, Moon Mullens, Nize Baby, Painless Paul, Piccolo Pete, Pompadour Bandit, Rooster Face, Schuffle Dirty, Silk Hat Harry, Six Second Smith, Sixth Street Dirty Red, Slow but Sure, Slow Town Blackie, Smoke Stack Joe, Soup House Pete, Spare Ribs, Speedy Shuffle, Stick in the Mud, The Fighting Butcher, The Funeral Burglar, Tickle Breeches, Tightmouth, Tomato Slim, Babbling Bess, Belching Blanche, Bow-legged Bessie, Cantaloupe Queen, Cat Eye Annie, Cigar Kate, Coolbreeze Cupid, Country Nell, Dare-Devil Billie, Dimond Lil, Fanny the Hop, Get-Back Sallie, Highpocket, Hot and Heavy, Hot-Shot Kelley, Iron Foot Florence,

Butcher Knife Lizz, Lots O Mamma, Minnie the Moucher, National Park Mary, Pansy Hot-Stuff, Shoe String Mary, Three Finger Liz, Wild Cat Alma.

The files of the FBI contain a number of interesting cases concerning identifications effected through nicknames and also cases in which nicknames have consistently followed and identified individuals with criminal records.

"Coastline," "West Coast" and "East Coast Line" are the nicknames of an individual whose fingerprints have been on file in the FBI since May 1, 1928, and whose criminal activities extend over the period from that date to September of 1935, as it is recorded in the files of the FBI. His criminal record shows that he was arrested on the indicated date in 1928 by the Los Angeles, California, Police Department for suspicion of stealing an automobile and his next arrest as recorded was by the Palo Alto, California, Police Department for vagrancy. Subsequently, in that same year he was arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Stockton, California, for vagrancy. The final arrest of this individual occurred on September 10, 1935, when he was apprehended by the San Francisco, California, Police Department, taken into custody as a murder suspect and returned to Stockton, California, where he was found not guilty on September 25, 1935.

Another interesting case reflected in the files of the FBI concerning the possessor of an unusual nickname is that of the individual who is known to law enforcement agencies as "Titantic Blackie" and "Titantic Dan." His record begins on March 3, 1919, when he was arrested by the Saint Louis, Missouri, Police Department, for the first time, on the charge of general principles. Later he was arrested, however, on a more severe charge, that of suspicion of murder on January 1, 1921. The third time that this individual was arrested was at Jefferson City, Missouri, when he was taken into custody by the State Police on a charge of robbery, as a result of which he was sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary. In 1937 he went back to his old ways and was arrested for investigation by the Chief Special Agent, Saint Louis-San Francisco Railway Company at Saint Louis, Missouri. The final arrest shown in his record discloses that the State Highway Patrol, this time in Kirkwood, Missouri, again came in contact with "Titantic Blackie" for vagrancy and he served ten days in jail. It is interesting to note that this individual received this nickname early in his career and it is still following him.

A very unusual case relates to an individual who possesses the alias of "Kentucky Red." The unfortunate part of the nickname as viewed from his perspective, however, is set out in the following incident. In New York City an individual by the name of "Kentucky Red" had been reported to the officers as selling narcotic drugs and, accordingly, narcotic officers, through an informant, purchased a small amount of narcotics from this subject, but he was successful in escaping arrest. Although he was well known to the police in that section he had not been located and a description and the alias of "Kentucky Red" were about all the data the narcotic officers had on which to search for him. The officers conducted a diligent investigation for the purpose of establishing the true

identity of "Kentucky Red." In connection with the investigation a request was made of this Bureau that the nickname or monicker be searched through the files of the Identification Division for the purpose of effecting an identification. The search disclosed the extensive record of one Noah Stone also known as "Kentucky Red" revealing, furthermore, that as Noah Stone he had been received at the New York County Penitentiary, Welfare Island, New York City, on July 18, 1935, to serve an indeterminate sentence for violation of the Drug Laws. The FBI's Identification Division considered this a very good possible identification of the individual bearing the nickname of "Kentucky Red" and, accordingly, the record of Noah Stone was furnished to the Bureau of Narcotics who was requested to advise this Bureau if, upon inquiry, it should be ascertained that this subject had been released from the New York County Penitentiary. The Bureau of Narcotics subsequently advised that Noah Stone, alias "Kentucky Red," had been located at the New York County Penitentiary and positively identified as the "Kentucky Red" whose apprehension had been sought in connection with the sale of narcotics in the city of New York. It is interesting to note that "Kentucky Red" was released from the New York County Penitentiary on August 7, 1937, on parole and was picked up again on December 16, 1937, for violation of this parole in connection with an additional violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. Stone was turned over to the Narcotic Bureau at Washington, D. C., and subsequently was prosecuted being received under date of August 10, 1939, at the United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve a sentence of three years for possession of narcotics.

Another odd nickname appearing in the files is that of the individual known as "Gate Mouth." This individual received his nickname back on February 15, 1929, when the Sheriff's Office at West Palm Beach, Florida, arrested him for breaking and entering at which time he was given the nickname of "Gate Mouth." This nickname was undoubtedly given to him because of the appearance of his extra thick lips and large mouth. His earliest arrest known to the Bureau was that made by the Police Department at Seattle, Washington, where he was charged with being a disorderly person. Subsequently, arrests for vagrancy, train riding and loitering have been made by the authorities at California, Arizona, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, and West Virginia. "Gate Mouth" was also received at the State Farm, Raiford, Florida, in March, 1929, to serve three years for receiving stolen property.

Subsequently, information was received by the FBI that a person known as "Gate Mouth" was wanted for robbery by the Police Department of Sacramento, California, which requested a search of all files in the FBI for an identification of the possessor of this nickname. A search of the nickname file revealed the real name of an individual called "Gate Mouth" as being Walter Hampton. From this name the Identification Division furnished a complete record to the authorities of Sacramento, California, and this Police Agency later advised that Hampton was positively identified as the "Gate Mouth" wanted for robbery by that Department.

We all recall our boyhood days when, while playing around the neighborhood, companions received nicknames which stuck to them all through life and were the most descriptive names that could have been assigned to those particular individuals. An analogy may be drawn in connection with criminals who have been recorded in the files of the FBI and in particular those criminals who have been tagged with nicknames by their fellow criminals. It is undoubtedly true that these nicknames will adhere to the individuals whose names have been set out in the cases used as illustrations and in the future, should a crime be committed and information be secured that one of the subjects was called "Coast Line," "Kentucky Red," "Gate Mouth," or a similar descriptive monicker, the FBI might be able to furnish a complete record of the individual simply from that monicker which would aid in apprehending and bringing to justice the possessor thereof.

For the information and guidance of law enforcement agencies relative to the most advantageous method of using this nickname file, it is desired to point out the best procedure to be followed:

If the nickname is uncommon such as "Kentucky Red," "Cigar Kate," "Three-Finger Liz," or "Rooster Face," and there is no other information as to description or very little information, send in the nickname for search--as it can be searched and some possible identifications furnished.

If the nickname is common such as "Joe," "Jim," "Al," et cetera, not much hope can be held out unless the individual's description embraces unusual features. However, no matter what the nickname may be, if search is desired, send in the nickname and the Bureau will do its best.

In every case please furnish all descriptive and identifying data available. Description may be all you have and by the same token may be the basis for locating the suspect in the files.



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO PROSECUTE POLICE RADIO "CHASING"

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it has received complaints from Police Departments and other parties that certain automobile repairmen, ambulance operators, and other unauthorized persons are making a practice of intercepting police short wave radio messages relating to automobile accidents, crimes, et cetera, and using these messages for their own benefit or for the benefit of parties not entitled thereto, with the result that police investigation of mishaps and crimes is being hampered.

The F.C.C. has ordered its inspectors throughout the Country to investigate all complaints of unauthorized use of intercepted police short wave messages. The Commission plans to send to United States District Attorneys for prosecution all cases where it believes the law has been violated.

The particular laws involved are Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934, which enumerates the various violations possible, and Section 501 of the Communications Act which provides heavy penalties.

The United States Supreme Court in *Weiss et al v. United States*, 308 U. S. 321, decided on December 11, 1939, that clauses 2 and 4 of Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 protect local intrastate communications, as well as interstate and foreign communications, from interception and divulgence.

This Section referred to contains a clause that no person receiving any interstate or foreign communication shall divulge or publish the existence or contents, except through authorized channels, to any person other than the addressee or his agent.

It would appear from the Court's construction of the various clauses contained in this Section that any person who intercepts a local intrastate message and divulges the existence of same or uses it for his own benefit, acts in violation of this Section. Anyone convicted in this Section is subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years, or both.



FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On April 15, 1940, the Fourteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, with representatives from thirty-seven law enforcement agencies, was inaugurated. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, delivered an address of welcome and briefly summarized the high lights of the National Police Academy since its beginning in July, 1935.

These officers are receiving twelve weeks of intensive training in subjects such as: Police Organization and Administration; Investigative, Regulatory and Enforcement Procedures; Firearms Training and First Aid; Scientific and Technical Crime Detection Methods; Crime Prevention; and Tests and Practical Police Problems.

Each member of this class, as in all previous classes, has been carefully selected with the thought in mind that upon returning to his particular Department he will, in turn, disseminate to his fellow-officers, through a training program, that which he has learned during his course of training in Washington.

The members of the Fourteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Jude Anderson	Chief of Police	Lawrence, Kansas, Police Dept.
John S. Arnold	Chief of Police	Alexandria, Virginia, Police Department
Frank A. Bergon	Patrolman	Fresno, California, Police Department
George E. Brubach	Detective	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Department
Charles E. Bryan	Detective	Wilmington, Delaware, Police Department
Walter L. Bueche	Sergeant	Salina, Kansas, Police Dept.
Harvey G. Callahan	Captain	Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.
Aldon C. Cantrell	Lieutenant	Dallas, Texas, Police Dept.
William E. Chambers	Captain	Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee
Norman E. Cook	Chief of Police	Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department

Charles Otho Deaner	Detective Sergeant	Lynchburg, Virginia, Police Department
Frank W. Doyle	Detective	Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department
James M. Durrett	Chief of Police	Tucumcari, New Mexico, Police Department
Eugene C. Fender	Identification Officer	Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Police Department
George Grovijahn	Chief of Police	Yankton, South Dakota, Police Department
F. R. Hammack	Special Agent	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Smith Horton	Desk Sergeant	Rome, Georgia, Police Dept.
Carlton A. Jackson	Patrolman	Kalamazoo, Michigan, Police Department
Patrick J. Keating	Sergeant	Irvington, New Jersey, Police Department
Thomas E. Kennedy	Sheriff	Lake County, (Waukegan) Illinois, Sheriff's Office
William Lindsey	Chief of Police	St. Augustine, Florida, Police Department
Floyd E. Luce	Captain of Detectives	Yakima, Wash., Police Dept.
Walter E. McMahon	Sergeant	West Homestead, Pennsylvania, Police Department
John Norman Mehl	Patrolman	Parkersburg, West Virginia, Police Department
Earl E. Miller	Sergeant	Council Bluffs, Iowa, Police Department
Robert F. Munch	Assistant Chief of Police	Omaha, Nebraska, Police Dept.
Fremont P. Nester	Patrolman	Oak Park, Ill., Police Dept.
Lewis E. Pendleton	Trooper	Rhode Island State Police (Providence)
Earl C. Porter	Chief of Police	Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Police Department
Dallas L. Powell	Captain	Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department
Hermon E. Prescott	Chief of Police	Groton, Massachusetts, Police Department
Ralph Rose	Captain	Muskogee, Oklahoma, Police Department
Arthur T. Royce	Chief of Police	Jeffersonville, Indiana, Police Department
Walter R. Scott	Patrolman	San Diego, California, Police Department
Henry C. Severs	Sergeant	Mecklenburg County, Police, Charlotte, North Carolina
Paul Louis Smith	Chief of Police	Alton, Illinois, Police Dept.
Ralph C. Thompson	Chief Deputy Sheriff	Pueblo County, (Pueblo) Colorado, Sheriff's Office
Ray J. Thompson	Detective	Terre Haute, Indiana, Police Department
F. G. Tillman	Special Agent	Federal Bureau of Investigation



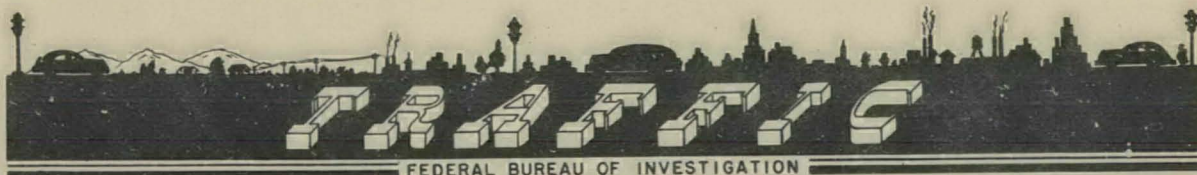
FOURTEENTH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

First Row, left to right: Ralph C. Thompson, Aldon C. Cantrell, Eugene C. Fender, Paul Louis Smith, Harold Nathan, Hugh H. Clegg, J. Edgar Hoover, Clyde A. Tolson, Edward A. Tamm, Lawrence A. Hince, George E. Brubach, Walter E. McMahon, Thomas E. Kennedy.

Second Row: Robert F. Munch, Earl E. Miller, Floyd E. Luce, Harvey G. Callahan, John S. Arnold, Walter L. Bueche, Frank W. Doyle, Frank A. Bergon, William E. Chambers, Smith Horton, Dallas L. Powell.

Third Row: F. R. Hammack, Ralph Rose, Charles Otho Deaner, Hermon E. Prescott, Lewis E. Pendleton, William Lindsey, Patrick J. Keating, Charles E. Bryan, Henry C. Severs, F. G. Tillman, Jude Anderson.

Fourth Row: Arthur T. Royce, James M. Durrett, John Norman Mehl, Walter R. Scott, Earl C. Porter, Carlton A. Jackson, Norman E. Cock, Ray J. Thompson, George Grovijahn, Fremont P. Nester.



The value of spot maps in analyzing traffic accident experience is readily recognized and their use is becoming increasingly widespread. Spot maps are likewise often used by law enforcement agencies to visually indicate to the police administrator, municipal executive or other interested individuals where criminal offenses are committed, the residence of persons arrested, the residence of known criminals, the residence of youthful offenders, and similar information.

Mr. Rufus G. Jasper, Traffic Engineer of the National Safety Council has prepared a statement concerning the preparation and use of traffic accident spot maps for cities which was published in the Council's Public Safety Memorandum Number 75 in June, 1939. The article is reproduced here through the courtesy of the National Safety Council for the benefit of those law enforcement officials interested in this type of work.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT SPOT MAPS FOR CITIES

1. The purpose of traffic accident spot maps is to furnish a clear, quick, comprehensive picture of the accident situation and to indicate the parts of the city which present the greatest hazards. A spot map will not, however, replace systematic filing of accident reports, collision diagrams, lists of high accident intersections and other forms of presenting data. Spot maps may also be used for analyzing special phases of the general accident problem, such as the child pedestrian, the aged pedestrian and the night pedestrian problems.

2. Kind of map. A blue print from a Van Dyke negative, that is, one with blue lines on a white background, is excellent for use as a spot map because the spots are unusually conspicuous on it, but it is not suitable for photographic reproduction. Black and white printed or lithographed maps or Van Dyke positives are also good, especially for photographic reproduction. The maps should show streets and street names, but as little else as possible. Commercial maps showing public buildings, street car lines and other data in many colors are usually confusing.

3. Scale. A large scale map is desirable, especially where accident reporting is fairly complete. The following are practical limits:

Scale of Largest Map: 1: 5,000 or about 1" to 400' or about 12" to 1 mile
Scale of Smallest Map: 1: 20,000 or about 1" to 1600' or about 3" to 1 mile

At times maps within these practical size limits will be crowded with pins or spots in certain areas. It is feasible then to prepare a large scale map of these small areas upon which accidents may be spotted without too much congestion. An area which is redrawn should be marked on the main map by cross-hatching or have a label on it reading, "see special map of congested district."

4. Mounting. If pins are to be used for spots, the map must be suitably backed. Some map companies are prepared to do this. Characteristics of a suitable backing are light weight, sufficient thickness and firmness to hold the pins, yet not so hard as to make difficult their insertion or removal, and a material that will not shrink or expand to a great degree with temperature and humidity changes. The map may be thumb-tacked to the backing or may be mounted with paste as in hanging wall paper. Masonite Quarter-Board is the best material, but Beaver or similar wall boards, battleship linoleum, and soft wood will do. Corrugated cardboard, plywood, plaster board, and insulating wall boards are not suitable. If the spots are to be colored or painted on the maps, backing is not necessary although a linen cloth mounting makes the map more durable.

5. Spots. It is most important not to make the map confusing by using too many different kinds of spots. It is advisable never to use more than two kinds on one map. Because of the importance of pedestrian problems in cities, pedestrian traffic accidents can be shown by one kind of spot and other traffic accidents by another. If a special study of some particular type of accident is needed, it is better to prepare a special map using accident records from the location file; or post them at the same time accidents are posted on the regular map. Pins are most convenient to use and may be obtained in stationery stores. If possible, it is more desirable to use a pin having a tapered shaft than a pin with a pointed, uniform sized shaft. In general, the spots or pins should be about 1/8" in diameter, although pins with larger sized heads, but of the same shape and color, can be used to designate fatal accidents from personal injury and property damage accidents. A practical and useful classification is as follows if pins are used:

	Fatal (5/32")	Personal Injury or Property Damage (1/8")
Pedestrian Traffic Accidents	△	△
Other Traffic Accidents	○	○

If it is thought necessary to divide personal injury and property damage accidents a smaller pin or spot can be used. If pins are not used, the spots can be put on in ink or punched from a colored gum paper or cloth and pasted on. Pedestrian traffic accidents should be orange triangles, and other accidents black spots.

6. Posting the Spots. Some one person should be given the responsibility of posting the spots at regular daily or weekly intervals. No one else should tamper with the spot maps. When an accident has been spotted, the report should be marked with a rubber stamp or a colored pencil to indicate that the spot is in place. Each spot should be placed

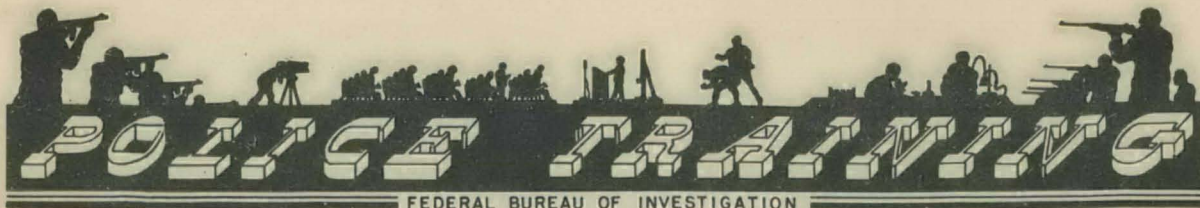
as near to the scene of the accident as possible without overlapping other spots. When overlapping does occur, another larger scale map should be drawn (paragraph 3). Also, for example, if a large number of accidents occur at one intersection, the spots may form a circular cluster at that point. Never use one large pin or spot to represent a number of accidents. It invariably will give an untrue visual impression.

7. Legends. In one corner of every spot map there should be a legible explanation of the spots used on the map. Pins or spots in this explanatory legend should be of the same size, color and shape as those which are used on the map.

8. Preserving and Reproducing Spot Maps. It is desirable to save the completed spot map for at least a year so that a comparison with the one for the following year can be made. This is simple if the spots are pasted or inked. The old map should be framed or mounted and placed for the comparative purposes next to the new map that is being made. If, however, pins have been used on the map, care should be exercised to place the map where the pins will not be brushed out or lost. Of course, when records of the maps are to be kept over a period of years, photographs probably serve the purpose best. In photographing a spot map, it is important to use a diffused light and/or a light source near the camera so that the pins will not cause shadows which may distort the visual impression of the map. These photographs are very valuable when comparing spot maps for several years back to indicate the progress of accident prevention in traffic engineering work. If a spot map is intended for reproduction by photo-engraving processes, it should have black or brown lines on white background and the spots should be pasted on or inked in red or black. Green or blue spots or lines should never be used as those colors will not photograph or reproduce.

9. Special spot maps. Often special spot maps of the entire city are desirable for the study of certain phases of the traffic accident problem. These special spot maps should be prepared on maps of the same scale as the general spot map, and they usually can be prepared as they are needed. These maps may show accidents involving out-of-town vehicles, commercial vehicles, or the residences of drivers or pedestrians involved in traffic accidents. Several cities are using a separate map for daylight accidents and one for accidents during darkness.

10. Use of Spot Maps. A special spot map, mentioned above, should suggest its own use. The engineer studies the high accident locations to determine whether some engineering improvement can be installed to prevent accidents from happening. A police traffic official will use a spot map to determine where accidents have been caused by violations of traffic ordinances. He can then send his men to those places for selective enforcement. For educational purposes, spot maps are prepared showing locations of residences of pedestrians or drivers involved in accidents. Education can then be concentrated on those areas or districts in which the drivers or pedestrians are particularly susceptible to accidents. Newspapers will often publish a reproduction of the city's spot map if it is suitable for that purpose.



STANDARDS IN POLICE TRAINING

APPENDIX F*

A Descriptive Report and Operating Schedule, (1) of the Recruit Training School -- and (2) the Refresher School for Experienced Officers. Rhode Island State Police.

1. State Police Training School for Recruits.

Selection of Personnel:

All applicants for the State Police Training School are interviewed by a Board appointed by the Superintendent. This Board consists of two commissioned officers; one being the Director of the School; and two non-commissioned officers, all Division members.

Rhode Island residents between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, who are citizens of the United States and are interested in State Police work are eligible to make application.

Two weeks prior to the Board's examination of applicants, state-wide notice is served through newspapers that the Division of State Police will consider applicants for a recruit training school.

A central location, usually Providence, is chosen by the Board to conduct its examinations of applicants. Congestion is eliminated and applicants avoid long waiting periods or the possibility of making two visits by assigning certain dates to counties of the State.

The applicant after having filled out the required application blank is measured, weighed, and notes made of his development and condition. (Minimum height 5' 6", minimum weight 135 pounds)

*This article is the eleventh in a series presenting in detail the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. Subsequent issues of this Bulletin will carry further recommendations.

Every man, those not meeting the requirements included, is interviewed by the Board. Applicants not meeting the required height or weight are so told personally by the Board, as the Division of State Police wants all applicants to feel that they have been given every consideration.

Each man is scrutinized very carefully by the Board. A large number of applicants can be eliminated very quickly because of height, weight, speech, posture, deformities, condition and development. However, the Board cannot pass on a man too hastily. Appearances are sometimes deceptive, and in many instances the applicant is required to strip down for the Board's inspection of the man's physique. There are a number of "diamonds in the rough," so to speak; consequently, if there is any chance whatsoever that an applicant might meet the standards of the Division of State Police, he is examined very carefully.

The Board analyzes both the education and intelligence of the aspirant. A high school education or its equivalent is desired, but here too the Board must be cautious because experience has shown that some men who for some reason had been denied an education possess a good deal of common sense and eventually prove to be more adaptable to police work than a college graduate. Oral problems in arithmetic, geography, current events, traffic, quick thinking, common sense, et cetera, are employed to aid the Board in its judgment of the ability of the applicant.

Immediately after the first interview by the Board, the man is given a rating, which if high enough will entitle him to appear again before the Board for closer scrutinization. Since each man has been personally examined by the Board it does not become too difficult for them to choose the "cream" of the group.

The applicant's second meeting with the Board accomplishes two purposes. First, the Board again interviews each applicant individually and inquires into his character, hobbies, spare time habits, criminal and motor vehicle record, associates, family circumstances, and also includes several problems of a different nature similar to those given during the first interview so that the applicant's judgment, quickness and initiative can be measured. Secondly, the remaining applicants are given a preliminary physical examination by the Division Surgeon. During this examination all the applicants are disrobed and placed in a formation so that the Board is offered the opportunity of comparing the applicants against each other. This physical examination is external and allows the surgeon to seek objective defects that would disqualify a man without submitting him to a more thorough examination. Some of these defects are: varicose veins, hernia, varicocele, abnormalities of the spinal column, slightly skin eruptions, abnormalities of the feet and heart lesions.

The remaining applicants who appear up to this point to be possessed with the necessary qualifications are then submitted to a thorough physical examination similar to that required of officers in the United States Army. Experience teaches us that as a result of such examinations about 33% of those selected as good material are found to be physically qualified.

All men who pass the requirements of the physical examinations appear now to be probable candidates for the Training School. The most important phase of the selection of personnel is undertaken next. Unknown to the applicant, the Division, using its own members, conducts private investigations concerning each possible candidate. This procedure takes from one to three days and demands the best investigative ability of each member of the Division. Fingerprints of the applicant are forwarded both to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, the Probation and Motor Vehicle Department records are checked, statements of the applicant to the Board are verified and a comprehensive study of the character, reputation, and living habits of the individual is made. Needless to say, each member realizes that the Division of tomorrow depends upon the choice of personnel today, and subsequently puts forth every ounce of effort in the determination of the make-up of the particular candidate which he is assigned to investigate.

It should be noted that nowhere in this system does politics or religion count for or against the applicant.

Division of State Police Training School:

The Rhode Island State Police Training School is of three months duration, during which time a candidate may be dropped for any reason, physical or mental. The practice of the Division has been to start the School with a greater number of men than is needed. This method offers a greater selecting power. Experience in the past has proved that only half of the men chosen for training purposes come up to the State Police standards. That fact is also indicative of the thoroughness of the training period, where only the fit survive.

The Training School day starts at eight o'clock in the morning and ends at nine o'clock at night, allowing one and a half hours for both the noon and evening meals. The time during the evening is devoted entirely to lectures and recitations.

The first week is considered a conditioning week, wherein the student is subject to all types of exercises including calisthenics, mat work, rope climbing, boxing, wrestling, long distance jogging, games and elementary jiu jitsu. During this period of conditioning, a man could be dropped because of his poor condition which would prevent him from maintaining the pace set by his classmates. This action in many cases is taken voluntarily by the individual. The classes in the evening for the first two weeks consist of first aid, motor vehicle law and such other subjects that would be a benefit to any citizen. The Division regulations, procedures and other matters of a confidential nature are not undertaken for study until the unqualified have been dropped.

The second week is similar to the first week, but the students are put on a competitive basis. The Director and his assistants keep separate rating sheets on each man and these frequently show almost identical progress. It is during these two weeks that the "dead wood" for the most part will be

eliminated. In the oral recitations and written examinations the records speak for themselves and the instructors will find that they have to watch the physical work very closely. A study of each student is necessary, yet each has to be rated generally - such as a man who excels in wrestling but is a poor boxer. The proper instruction in boxing will remedy this situation and does not warrant the dropping of this man. Several questions in the mind of the instructor have to be answered relative to the student. What is his attitude? Has he the necessary stamina for a good Trooper? Does he talk too much? Is he a "wise guy" or a "know-it-all"? Does he back away while boxing or does he avoid the contact work in the games? Has he the necessary courage? Can he control his temper? All of these must be considered and possibly more. However, the instructor must realize that if the student doesn't look good now while trying to make an impression, he never will look good. A good proof of the instructor's ratings is obtained by allowing two students to choose sides for a game, those chosen last will invariably be at the bottom of the instructor's list. This method also establishes the fact that the men themselves know weaknesses of the others.

At the end of the second week, the Director and instructors will experience little difficulty in determining who shall be dropped. A comparison of their separate sheets of ratings will be amazingly similar. At this point then, the unqualified should be let go so that the third week can be started with only those who have proven their ability and qualifications. For all intents and purposes it is safe to assume that these men will complete the training and the Director is afforded the opportunity of introducing various subjects including division regulations which will tend to relieve the monotony and prove very interesting to the students.

The remaining weeks of the School are occupied with the subjects covered later in this article. The strenuous physical work tapers off after the fourth week, the program including only sufficient exercise to keep the students in excellent condition and mentally alert.

The subjects of study just referred to are given in a sensible and logical way and order, terminating usually with one or several written examinations. These written tests have proven their worth in that the student will concentrate on all subjects more thoroughly and will not slight those that he dislikes. On the other hand the Director, besides being supplied with a rating of the class, is furnished also with a measuring stick as to whether or not the subject is being given to the student in a proper and profitable manner.

Much time in the last six weeks of the Training School is served by the student on traffic patrol under direct supervision of members of the Division, not connected with the School. This practical work in the field not only is a benefit to the student but also to the Director who values very highly the opinions of the various supervisors.

It has not been uncommon to drop men from the School even up to the final week of the training period, for such reasons as: laziness, inadaptability, poor attitude, lack of responsibility, or lack of cooperative

spirit. The Director and the instructors must be ever on the alert for indications of the above during the whole training period for these traits in some instances do not become apparent until after a long period of association.

Recruit Training School Subjects:

LAW

- *Law of Arrests
- *General Statutes
- *New Legislation
- Department Court
- *Rules of Evidence
- *Court Procedure
- Jurisdiction of Courts

- District Courts
- Superior Courts
- Supreme Courts
- Federal Courts
- *Warrants
- Venue
- Extradition

Grand Jury

SPECIAL SUBJECTS

- *Criminal Investigations
- *Highway Patrols
- *Night Patrols
- Highway Accidents
- *First Aid
- *Care and Preservation of Evidence
- *Preparation and Presentation of Court Cases
- *Value of Records and Evidence
- *Bearing and Conduct in Court
- *Testimony in Court
- *Use of Lefax Book in Criminal Investigations
- Receiving and Investigating Complaints
- *Scientific Crime Laboratory
- *Lunge Re-Agent Test for Nitrate
- *Taking Plaster Casts of Footprints -- Tire Marks
- Systematic Search for Evidence
- *Cordons
- *Checking Suspicious Persons and Motorists
- *Searching Persons and Property
- *Traffic Regulations and Statements
- *Motorcycle Riding
- Operation of Automobile
- Care of Motor Equipment
- *Radio
- *Teletype
- Blackboard and Arm Pad Data on Persons Wanted, Stolen Cars, Et Cetera
- Customs and Courtesies of Service
- Department Rules and Regulations
- *Police Procedure
- *Fingerprints and Photography
- *Public Relations

FIREARMS

Colt Revolver - .45 and .38 caliber, double action
Slow fire - time fire - rapid fire - quick draw - standing silhouette -
running silhouette
Riot Guns - loading and firing
Thompson Sub-Machine Guns - stripping down - loading - firing
Gas Guns - gas grenades - gas candles

PHYSICAL

Calisthenics	Mat Work
Jiu Jitsu	Rope Climbing
Boxing	Soccer
Wrestling	Soft Ball
Running	Basketball
Broad Jumping	Swimming

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Federal Bureau of Investigation	Director of Public Aid
Secret Service	Health Officers
Postal Inspectors	Medical Examiners
Customs Service	Coroners
Alcohol Tax Unit	Probation Officers
United States Marshal	Truant Officers
Town Police	Tree Wardens
City Police	Fire Wardens
County Police	Deputy Game Commissioners
Sheriffs	Deputy Fish Commissioners

Law of Arrests:

This subject is covered very thoroughly. Hawley and Voorhees' textbooks on Law of Arrests are used. Rhode Island Supreme Court decisions are quoted. Arrests made by the Division are referred to.

General Statutes:

All laws pertaining to criminal offenses, criminal procedures, courts, witnesses, State Constitution, come under this heading. This particular subject is an important one as it takes in every offense on which a State Police Officer could make an arrest. It covers the steps the officer makes from the time of the arrest to the conviction in court.

New Legislation:

Laws passed since the enactment of the general laws which would affect criminal offenses or criminal procedure.

Rules of Evidence:

The student is taught the kind of evidence that is admissible in court; what type of evidence is necessary to make an open and shut case; the difference between circumstantial and direct evidence, and what is meant by: burden of proof, preponderance of evidence, corpus delicti, res gestae, hearsay evidence, admissions, confessions, dying declarations, et cetera. Continuity of possession and marking evidence for identification are also considered.

Court Procedure:

Students are taken to District and Superior Courts where they can sit in on the actual arraignments and trials. They make notes on just what they observed and are required to give a recitation in class as to just what took place. During this time lectures are given on bearing and conduct in court, and testimony on the witness stand. District and Superior Court Judges speak to the class on the functions and duties of the courts.

Warrants:

Members of the class are given theoretical cases to make warrants out on, after they have received instruction in same.

Criminal Investigations:

The fundamentals of police investigation are taught. Important investigations handled by the Division are used as subject matter. The Director of the Division Crime Laboratory sets up a crime scene and students themselves are assigned to conduct the investigation. The use of the scientific crime laboratory is stressed. Talks are given by State Toxicologists and the State Pathologist. Actual practice is given in taking plaster casts of footprints and tire prints. The Lunge Re-Agent test for nitrate is demonstrated. Students are taken to the Laboratory and are shown how the various instruments are used to obtain and bring out evidence.

They are taught the value of fingerprints and photographs. At this stage of the instruction they are taught what types of pictures are admissible as evidence. They are cautioned about disturbing and moving objects at the scene of a crime; that everything should be left in its original condition and position. Emphasis is laid on the fact that valuable clues are ruined by the improper handling of guns, weapons and other articles at the location of the crime. Instructions are given in the proper handling and transportation of evidence. The Division booklets on investigations are also used in this subject.

Patrols:

This subject takes in all patrols. The paramount purpose in all patrols, whether on traffic or on back roads, day or night, is to be always on the alert to apprehend criminals and suppress crime; to protect life and property. Patrols should always be planned intelligently. The

major portion of patrolling time should be spent in areas where accidents are occurring and crimes being committed. Pick up and question suspicious persons; stop cars for the most minor traffic law violations. Some of the Division's most important catches have been made by either stopping a car for one light or because the number plate was dirty and could not be read. Men must be on their toes at all times while patrolling. The next car they stop might contain some dangerous criminal who is wanted very badly somewhere for a serious crime. Common road walkers have been picked up and brought to the barracks for a check-up and it has been found that they are escaping from some prison or have committed a heinous crime.

It is a proven fact that the Trooper who takes frequent posts (fixed) is of more value and sees more than the one who rides from one end of the patrol to the other. The Division requires at least 50% of the patrolling time to be spent on fixed posts. A Trooper who takes frequent posts and makes them irregular not only gives the appearance that several men are patrolling but he prevents accidents, breaks, larcenies and robberies.

Cordons:

Cordons are frequently put out during the year. Troopers are sent out to block certain roads and sections and to stop every car that comes along. Not only a great number of traffic violators, such as drunken drivers and unlicensed operators, are caught but in a number of instances persons with bad criminal records are picked up and detained for questioning. This last type of person does not like to be locked up and held for further questioning or examination and will usually in the future keep out of the area where these cordon posts are put on.

Searching Persons:

Where a person or persons have been arrested on suspicion or for a crime they should be searched immediately. Too much can never be said on this subject. Unfortunately we have had a case in our own Division where a Trooper neglected to search a young boy under arrest and it cost the officer his life. On more than one occasion officers have brought men into a police station and upon searching the person arrested have found guns and other dangerous weapons. SEARCH THE PERSON RIGHT AT THE TIME AND PLACE HE IS ARRESTED. Handcuff his hands behind his back or through his legs and then make a further search when the prisoner is brought to the station.

Traffic Regulations and Statements:

Students have to learn these regulations almost word for word. The purpose in doing this is so that there will be uniformity throughout the Division and so that every Trooper stopping a car will use exactly the same language. The statements and regulations are so constructed that the officer, when he stops a car, does not give the impression that it is a personal matter. If he sticks to his statements and regulations there is no chance for an argument on the part of the operator.

Motorcycle Riding:

Men are taught to ride motorcycles in a large open field where there is very little chance of being injured. They are given plenty of opportunity to become proficient in the operation of the motorcycle before they are taken out on the highways. They are given a great deal of practice in riding what is called the "figure eight". This gives them needed confidence in making right and left turns, in balancing and in making short turns.

Radio and Teletype:

Instruction in the use and operation of the radio and teletype.

Fingerprinting:

The importance of taking prints. The value as evidence and in solving crimes.

Police Practice and Procedure:

This subject is gone into very extensively. The officer must know what his duties are and in what manner he is required to perform them.

Public Relations:

How to deal with and treat the public.

Law of Crimes:

The class is given a complete course in the law of crimes. This would take in all the crimes contained in the General Statutes and those covered by common law. Before the three months' course is completed the students have a definite knowledge of the necessary elements which have to be found and proven in all types of crime.

The following is a list of some of the textbooks used in the Training School course:

- "The Law of Crimes," by Clark
- "The Law of Crimes," by The American Law Book Company
- "Evidence," by Underhill
- "Evidence," by the American Law Book Company
- "Modern Criminal Investigation," by Soderman and O'Connell
- "Law of Arrest," by Hawley
- "Law of Arrests," by Voorhees



FIREARMS IN THE POSSESSION OF PRISONERS

The attention of law enforcement officials is invited to the desirability of giving careful consideration to all firearms found in the possession of prisoners upon arrest. Frequently such weapons are found to have been previously stolen by the prisoner or to have been purchased as stolen property from disreputable fences or pawnshops. Upon other occasions investigation has unearthed the fact that these firearms have been previously used in crime and the information thus obtained has sometimes resulted in the solution of the earlier crime. It is usually possible to trace these weapons by means of the serial number appearing thereon and at least if they cannot be traced to their legitimate source, records will often be found in those instances in which they were stolen.

The FBI at Washington maintains three national central files of inestimable value in connection with the checking of firearms found in the possession of criminals. First there is the NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY FILE in which are registered, by make and serial number, all guns reported stolen to the Bureau. The Bureau also maintains a CENTRAL FILE on all guns which have been imported into the Country for the past several years. This latter file consists of data furnished by the Customs Service of the United States Treasury. The third file is in the Bureau's Laboratory where is maintained the NATIONAL CENTRAL FILE of bullets and cartridge specimens collected at the scenes of unsolved crimes. Against this last file test specimens fired in the weapons confiscated from prisoners are searched with a view to determining whether they correspond with any bullets or shells in the file from unsolved crimes.

Even though the serial numbers may have been removed from the guns confiscated through filing or other methods, it may be possible to restore the original number or otherwise identify the gun. Many such restorations and identifications have been successfully made in the FBI's Technical Laboratory.

Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the Country are invited to make full use of the above-described facilities which are available to all peace officers without charge. Guns confiscated from prisoners may be shipped to the FBI at Washington, D. C., via Railway Express, marked for the attention of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. A cover letter should be sent by mail describing the guns shipped and furnishing information as to the name of the case or prisoner involved. Upon receipt in Washington these guns will be examined in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory and checked

through the three files enumerated and a complete report thereon furnished to the contributing police official. The guns will be returned to the contributing police organization in accordance with its directions.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FIREARMS STOLEN IN TWO RECENT BANK BURGLARIES IN MINNESOTA

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is actively engaged in the investigation of the burglary of the Farmers State Bank at Huntley, Minnesota, which occurred on April 2, 1940, and the burglary of the Erhard State Bank, Erhard, Minnesota, which occurred on the night of April 11-12, 1940. In the burglary of the Farmers State Bank of Huntley a caliber .380 Colt automatic pistol, blue steel, hammerless, serial No. 106,703 was stolen. This weapon has several notches filed on it, probably at the end of the barrel. The burglars also obtained from the Farmers State Bank of Huntley a U. S. rifle, caliber .30, model 1898, commonly referred to as the caliber .30-40 Krag. This rifle was cut down from a regular model and made into a carbine and has a pistol grip stock.

In the burglary of the Erhard State Bank a caliber .32 Colt revolver, blue steel, serial No. 19,077 was stolen. The left sides of the barrel, cylinder and grip of this weapon were badly worn.

It is requested that local Departments throughout the United States place stop notices in their files for these weapons and be on the alert for any information concerning them. In the event any of these weapons are recovered in the possession of any individual or are pawned or come to the attention of a Department in any other manner, it is requested that the nearest office of the FBI be contacted immediately or the information be furnished directly to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

WANTED -- FOR MURDER IN STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA



Louie Kee

On January 20, 1940, a warrant was issued in the Justice Court of San Joaquin County, California, charging Louie Kee, whose photograph appears at the left, with murder.

Chief of Police H. A. Vogelsang of the Stockton, California, Police Department has advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he is anxious to obtain information on the above-named fugitive who, on January 12, 1940, with another Chinese named Wong Fong, murdered an aged Chinese man, while in the act of robbing him.

On November 30, 1938, Kee was arrested by the San Francisco, California, Police Department, for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act. His fingerprints were taken at that time and his fingerprint classification is as follows:

12 1 U 7
17 Rr

The following is the best physical description of the subject obtainable:

Name	Louie Kee, alias Louie Mon Yee
Nationality	Chinese
Age	40 years (1940)
Height	5 feet 10 inches
Weight	125 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Yellow
Peculiarities	Narcotic addict
Occupation	Waiter - restaurant worker

Kee carries a Social Security Card #546-26-8655; he is a member of the Bing Tong tong; he walks with a peculiar swinging gait, head bent forward, feet thrown forward; he is well acquainted in most of the Chinatowns of the State of California.

If located, please notify the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Chief H. A. Vogelsang, Stockton, California, Police Department.

WANTED BY THE FBI

PATRICK CUTONE, alias PATSY CUTONE

For

LARCENY FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 47, 48, and 49.

WANTED BY THE FBI -- Patrick Cutone, alias Patsy Cutone

For over five years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has actively sought the apprehension of Patrick Cutone, alias Patsy Cutone, age forty-two, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Cutone was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, New Jersey, on March 5, 1935, which charged him and others with conspiring to steal, receive and possess goods moving in and stolen from interstate commerce and with receiving and possessing goods stolen while moving in interstate commerce.

Patsy Cutone is the only member of the once notorious "Rope Ladder Gang" who has not been brought to trial in connection with the unlawful activities of that combination. The "Rope Ladder Gang" which operated extensively in New Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1933 and 1934, consisted of some twenty-seven members led by Charles Cutone, a petty racketeer from Jersey City, New Jersey, and a brother of Patsy Cutone.

At the outset the gang engaged in robbing and pilfering freight cars by the use of rope ladders fastened to the tops of the cars by which they would descend to the car doors while the train was in motion, break them open, and throw the cargo out at designated points along the way.

As the result of investigation conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, cooperating with the railroad police of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads, twenty-three members of the gang were indicted in Federal Court at Newark, New Jersey, in December, 1933, upon charges of larceny from interstate shipment. Included in the membership of this gang was Charlie Yanowsky, who was shot and seriously wounded by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation when he resisted arrest at Hoboken, New Jersey, on January 30, 1936.

Subsequent to the successful prosecution of sixteen members of the gang at Newark, New Jersey, in March, 1934, the unapprehended members continued their depredations, and in addition widened the scope of their preying activities by stealing shipments of goods being transported in interstate commerce by truck. On August 23, 1934, six members of the "Rope Ladder Gang," under the direction of Charles Cutone, participated in the robbery of a truck en route from Hoboken, New Jersey, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The robbery took place at a point about four miles east of West Portal, New Jersey, where the truck had turned over, spilling merchandise over the roadside. The cargo stolen from the truck consisted of 605 cartons of coffee, 350 cartons of shredded coconut, and a quantity of syrup. This shipment was valued at \$3,099.51.

As a result of investigation conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting in cooperation with local detectives, a portion of the shipment valued at \$2,225.69, consisting of 510 cartons of coffee, 204 cartons of syrup, and 97 cartons of shredded coconut, was recovered on September 1, 1934, from the loft of a hay barn at Jersey City, New Jersey. The six members of the gang who took part in this robbery were definitely identified and investigation was undertaken for the purpose of bringing about their apprehension.

Charles Cutone was arrested at Howellville, Pennsylvania, on July 11, 1935, in connection with another theft from interstate shipment and he was subsequently prosecuted successfully in State Court. The other members of the gang participating in the robbery of August 23, 1934, were apprehended individually and successfully prosecuted in connection with the gang's activities. However, Patsy Cutone, who assisted in receiving and concealing the goods recovered in Jersey City, New Jersey, remained at large and efforts to bring about his apprehension were unsuccessful.

On July 31, 1937, the Federal Bureau of Investigation issued an Identification Order throughout the United States which reflected that Patsy Cutone was wanted on charges of theft from interstate shipment.

There is set forth below a description of Patrick Cutone:

Age	42 years (Born Jersey City, New Jersey)
Height	5' 3 3/8"
Weight	135-140 pounds
Build	Short - Medium
Hair	Dark brown, greying
Eyes	Brown
Nose	Convex
Complexion	Dark
Marital Status	Single
Nationality	Italian
Occupation	Laborer
Scars and Marks	Tattoos - Anchor top right forearm; poorly made heart and several blue dots top left forearm; scar under right forearm; scar inside left middle finger; scar top thumb left hand; blue dot below thumb on left hand; middle fingernail left hand disfigured; number of small marks both sides of face resembling smallpox marks; chin protruding; ear lobes round and slightly detached.

Patsy Cutone, who has at various times assisted his brother Charles in petty racketeering activities in and around Jersey City, New Jersey, was first arrested for the Prosecutor's Office at Summerville, New Jersey, on August 31, 1918, on a charge of murder. He was subsequently prosecuted and convicted on a charge of second degree murder and was received at the New Jersey State Prison on October 31, 1918, to serve a sentence of twenty to thirty years. He was paroled from that institution on September 21, 1932. In addition to the Federal charges presently pending against him, Patsy Cutone is wanted by the New Jersey State Police at West Trenton, New Jersey, on charges of robbery.

It is desired that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, particularly those located in the States of New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, be on the alert for

any information which might be instrumental in causing the apprehension of this fugitive. In the event any information is obtained concerning Cutone, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately, or that the information be furnished directly to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

UNKNOWN DECEASED IDENTIFIED BY PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION FINGERPRINTS

The value of a person placing his fingerprints in the Bureau's Civil Identification file was clearly exhibited on November 3, 1939.

On that date, the fingerprints of an unidentified dead man were received in the Bureau from the Police Department, Dallas, Texas. A notation on the fingerprint card reflected that the individual represented by these finger impressions had been killed by a railroad train November 1, 1939, and that his identity was not known.

Immediately upon receipt of these fingerprints, they were searched through the files of this Bureau and were found to be identical with the fingerprints of one Lewis Sonny Conner, whose fingerprints were received in the FBI on September 15, 1938, on a personal identification fingerprint card. This card reflected that his mother, Beatrice Conner, lived at 1909 Good Street, Dallas, Texas, and that Conner had at one time been a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps at Waco, Texas.

It is believed that this case clearly points out the importance of everyone placing his fingerprints in the Civil Identification files. Had not this young man recorded his fingerprints for future identification purposes his body might have been relegated to an unknown grave and his family might never have known of the accident which befell him. As a result, however, of his recording his fingerprints, the Dallas Police Department was immediately telegraphically notified as to his identity and his mother's name and address.



CALIFORNIA

Mr. Ernest Cox has been appointed Chief of Police of the El Centro, California, Police Department.

Mr. Norman Harstad, formerly with the Berkeley, California, Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police at Palm Springs, California.

IDAHO

Mr. V. K. Jeppeson is now Acting Chief of Police of Nampa, Idaho, succeeding Mr. J. L. Balderston.

IOWA

Mr. James H. Bailey has been appointed Chief of Police of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Police Department, having succeeded Mr. Robert J. Vlach.

MAINE

Mr. William O. Freeman, formerly an Evanston, Illinois, police official, has succeeded Mr. Thomas I. Crowley as Chief of Police at Bangor, Maine.

MICHIGAN

Mr. Harry Thompson has returned after an absence of two years to the office of Chief of Police at Hastings, Michigan.

MISSOURI

Mr. J. A. Strong has been appointed Chief of Police at Marshall, Missouri, succeeding Mr. E. T. Durrett.

Mr. James E. Beatty has been appointed Chief of Police at Mexico, Missouri.

Mr. Leslie K. Hunt has succeeded Mr. William Ade Tow as Chief of Police at Nevada, Missouri.

MISSOURI (Continued)

Mr. John Babb has been appointed Chief of Police at Salem, Missouri.

Mr. Warren Hayes has been appointed Chief of Police at Springfield, Missouri, to succeed Mr. Paul A. Frey.

NEBRASKA

Mr. Jim Hedge has been appointed Chief of Police of the Scottsbluff, Nebraska, Police Department, succeeding Mr. Earl Livengood.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Gustave J. Swan has been appointed Chief of Police of the Maplewood, New Jersey, Police Department.

NEW MEXICO

Mr. Richard Bonahoon has been appointed Chief of Police of the Raton, New Mexico, Police Department, to succeed Mr. Sid Huddleston.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Ralph H. Colvin, who for nearly thirty years served as both a Special Agent and Special Agent in Charge in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is now Chief of Police at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Walter J. Hutchinson has been appointed Chief of Police at Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Guy Geelan has been appointed Chief of Police of the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Police Department.

TENNESSEE

Mr. Joe D. Kirby, formerly with the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary, Petros, Tennessee, has been transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, in the capacity of Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification and Records at the Tennessee State Penitentiary.

TEXAS

Mr. D. M. Daniels has succeeded Mr. George Duckworth as Chief of Police at Gladewater, Texas.

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	Stevens, G. A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Danner, R. G.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Md.	Soucy, E. A.	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	McGuire, J. J.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	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	Listerman, W. L.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Davis, E. R.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Duffey, H. R.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Vincent, J. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids Nat'l. Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tenn.	Plaxico, H. E.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Cornelius, A.	Michigan 0761	527 U.S. Post Office & Court House
	McFarlin, M. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Guerin, R. A.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Fletcher, H. B.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Wyly, P.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Kitchin, A. P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Rutzen, A. C.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (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	4060 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Fitzsimons, B. F.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360(*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Savannah, Georgia		3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Drayton, S. J.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Thornton, J. E.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(*) Telephone number to be used after 5 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

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

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)

NATIONAL 5303
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Patrick Cutone,

alias Patsy Cutone

Larceny from Interstate Shipment

Detailed descriptive data on
this individual appear on pages 47, 48 and 49

