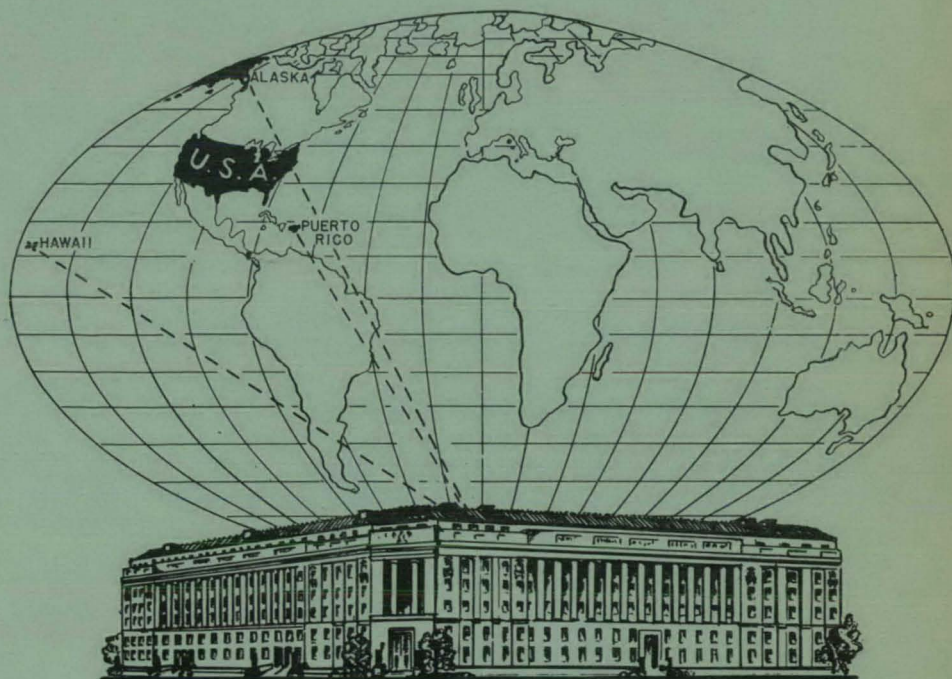


# FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1942

*March*



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

Vol. 11

No. 3

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



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

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

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

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

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

FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

VOL. 11

MARCH 1942

NO. 3

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T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers		2
IDENTIFICATION		
Descriptions		3
A Questionable Pattern		11
TRAFFIC		
Bicycle Safety		12
POLICE RECORDS		
State and Federal Prisoners - 1939		19
SCIENTIFIC AIDS		
Handwriting Analysis Causes Murderer to Admit Guilt		22
BOOK REVIEWS		
War Duty Suggestions for Police Executives		23
POLICE PERSONALITIES		24
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations		28

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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.

OUR VIGILANCE MUST NOT BE RELAXED

War has increased our burdens, but we, as peace officers, cannot for a moment neglect the bank robber, the rapist, the petty thief or the juvenile delinquent.

We cannot allow underworld characters to feel that we are so absorbed in our war efforts that they can carry on their nefarious activities with reckless abandon and with no fear of detection or apprehension. Knowing the ways of criminals this is certainly no far-fetched theory. It is a truth that must be faced and it should serve as an incentive to conscientious police officers, sworn to protect the lives and property of our citizenry, to be doubly alert in their respective territories and on their respective beats to see that criminals are not allowed to take advantage of a grave situation and remain undetected and unpunished.

Therefore, regardless of the manifold burdens imposed upon us by war, and regardless of our long and tiresome hours, we must continue to command respect for our laws -- be they municipal ordinances, State Laws, or Federal Statutes. And we must continue to maintain peace and order.

Law enforcement with its more than 150,000 officers is America's challenge to the underworld as well as to the Axis Powers' termites in this country. Law enforcement is America's authorized guardian of internal tranquillity. This solid phalanx of Municipal, County, State and Federal officers must be maintained as a unified body. Every violation committed is a challenge and every violator remaining undetected and unpunished is a defeat. We cannot tolerate defeats. To do so would not only earn the disrespect of citizens and criminals alike but would rock the very foundations of law enforcement and weaken the internal security of our Nation. The Nation must above all remain secure and safe internally if we are to remain a free people.

J. Edgar Hoover

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.





## DESCRIPTIONS

It is realized that accuracy of personal descriptions in modern law enforcement is necessary but it has been noted that there is a lack of uniformity in the manner of preparing personal descriptions by law enforcement agencies.

The proper recording of descriptions of articles and of places likewise plays an important part in the problem of law enforcement, but the most important of descriptions is that relating to individuals.

In the June, 1937, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" there appeared an article entitled "Personal Descriptions (Portrait Parle or Speaking Likeness)" by Major A. W. H. Conyers-Baker, then Chief Constable, C. I. D., Metropolitan Police, London, reprints of which are available to duly authorized law enforcement officials upon request. That article deals in considerable detail with the personal characteristics of an individual. As you know, the problem of obtaining a sufficient description of the subject after a crime has been committed has for many years proven one of the major obstacles to the solution of crimes. For example, a citizen may report a holdup to the law enforcement officials. In the event the victim had been afforded an opportunity to view the subject, it was, in all probability, for only a few minutes. He will, in most instances, be able to furnish a general description of the person who accosted him; such as that of his clothing, his height as compared to that of the victim, his apparent age, some details as to the type of weapon used and possibly any peculiar characteristic such as a deformity, a birthmark, a scar, et cetera. In these instances it is not possible, usually, regardless of the thoroughness of the officers, to obtain a more thorough description of the subject, because of the lack of opportunity on the part of the victim to observe closely at the time he was being victimized. Often, further questioning of a victim will lead him to describe details which he may not have actually observed, because he believes that he should have observed them.

On the other hand you may have a victim who for days, in the case of a careful confidence scheme, has been a constant companion of the "steerer;" then he may become suspicious and notify the police. In this situation where such opportunity has been afforded for observation, a thorough questioning of the victim will bring out many minor descriptive details which might assist materially in the location and apprehension of the person or persons involved. Every individual has certain peculiarities which



distinguish him from others. Certain normal habits are not to be overlooked in the matter of descriptions. Likewise, peculiarities which an individual may not know he possesses may strike the average person as being distinctive. You may perhaps recall in your own case that each morning you pick up your watch from the dresser, place it in a certain pocket, and arrange the chain in the same manner day after day. Likewise, the ring which you wear is placed on the same finger; other jewelry which you may possess or wear in the normal course of life may strike others as being peculiar in some way. Your habit of dress is usually quite the same; you may be neat, average, or careless about your dress. The same rule would apply regardless of the type of clothing worn. Handwriting has long been considered distinctively characteristic of each individual, as the formation of letters is influenced by habit.

The facilities of the Identification Division and the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are always available to law enforcement officers to assist them in the solution of local crime problems. In this connection, it will be recalled that the July, 1939, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" contained an article entitled "General Appearance Files of the FBI," in which a detailed explanation was given of the manner in which the FBI maintains files of photographs and descriptions of known kidnapers, major extortionists, bank robbers, outstanding gangsters, and well-known confidence men.

Based on descriptions obtained from witnesses of unknown individuals who have committed crimes, searches are conducted through the general appearance files at the request of law enforcement agencies with a view to locating photographs which may be identified by the witnesses. Numerous identifications have been effected in this manner.

The suggestion has been made that suitable printed pads be prepared so they will be available in the event a telephone call is received reporting a crime, in order that certain details, of value to the investigating officers, will be recorded for their information. Another suggestion has been made that the essential features of any personal description be typed or printed on a card for the use of the person receiving a complaint, whether it be by telephone or by a personal call. In this manner a uniform and complete report may be obtained concerning the personal description of the individual involved while it is fresh in the mind of the victim.

Officers could maintain a similar chart in the cover of a notebook used by them in the course of their investigations. Obviously it will not be possible in many instances to obtain all information necessary. However, by making the inquiries, the officer indicates to the victim that such information would be of value.

Various articles have been prepared concerning the descriptions of persons and many officers have established an orderly routine for the recording of such data. The following items are for the consideration of law enforcement officials in the preparation and standardization of descriptive



data for assistance in the location and apprehension of fugitives and missing persons:

### Standardized Description

1. Name: (Given, middle and surname)
2. Aliases: (Including maiden name and nicknames)
3. Criminal Record:
4. FBI Number:
5. Fingerprint Classification:
6. Criminal Specialty:
7. Residence:
8. Birthplace:
9. Relatives:
10. Associates:
11. Occupation:
12. Marital Status:
13. Sex:
  - ☐ Male
  - ☐ Female
14. Color:
  - ☐ White
  - ☐ Black
  - ☐ Yellow
  - ☐ Red
  - ☐ Brown (Filipino, et cetera)
15. Age:
16. Height:
  - ☐ Short (Up to 5' 6")
  - ☐ Medium (5' 6" to 5' 10")
  - ☐ Tall (5' 10" and over)
17. Weight:
  - ☐ Light (Up to 150 pounds)
  - ☐ Medium (150 pounds to 180 pounds)
  - ☐ Heavy (Over 180 pounds)
18. Build:
  - ☐ Slender
  - ☐ Medium
  - ☐ Heavy
  - ☐ Hunchback
  - ☐ Stooped
19. Complexion:
  - ☐ Sallow
  - ☐ Light or fair
  - ☐ Ruddy
  - ☐ Dark or swarthy
  - ☐ Freckled
  - ☐ Pock-marked
  - ☐ Pimpled

20. Hair:

- ☐ ( ) Blonde
- ☐ ( ) Red
- ☐ ( ) Brown
- ☐ ( ) Black
- ☐ ( ) Gray
- ☐ ( ) Partially gray
- ☐ ( ) Bald
- ☐ ( ) Partially bald
- ☐ ( ) Curly
- ☐ ( ) Straight
- ☐ ( ) Wavy
- ☐ ( ) Kinky
- ☐ ( ) Toupee

21. Eyes:

- ☐ ( ) Blue
- ☐ ( ) Gray
- ☐ ( ) Hazel
- ☐ ( ) Brown
- ☐ ( ) Black
- ☐ ( ) Green

22. Eye Defects:

- ☐ ( ) Glasses
- ☐ ( ) Left eye blind
- ☐ ( ) Right eye blind
- ☐ ( ) Blind
- ☐ ( ) Nearsighted

23. Scars and Marks:

- ☐ ( ) Scar
- ☐ ( ) Mole
- ☐ ( ) Tattoo
- ☐ ( ) Amputation
- ☐ ( ) Crippled
- ☐ ( ) Birthmark

24. Teeth:

- ☐ ( ) Protruding
- ☐ ( ) Even
- ☐ ( ) Irregular
- ☐ ( ) Gold
- ☐ ( ) Stained
- ☐ ( ) Decayed
- ☐ ( ) False
- ☐ ( ) Missing

25. Speech:

- ☐ ( ) Soft
- ☐ ( ) Normal
- ☐ ( ) Loud
- ☐ ( ) Refined
- ☐ ( ) Vulgar
- ☐ ( ) Foreign
- ☐ ( ) Lisp



25. Speech: (Continued)

- ( ) Stuttering
- ( ) Dumb
- ( ) Rapid
- ( ) Stammering

26. Dress:

- ( ) Rough
- ( ) Slovenly
- ( ) Neat
- ( ) Uniform

27. Mustache:

- ( ) Trimmed
- ( ) Waxed
- ( ) Unkempt
- ( ) Beard

28. Nationality:

- ( ) American
- ( ) English
- ( ) Italian
- ( ) Hebrew or Jewish
- ( ) French
- ( ) Irish
- ( ) German
- ( ) Greek
- ( ) Mexican
- ( ) Spanish
- ( ) Portuguese
- ( ) Filipino
- ( ) Slavic
- ( ) Canadian
- ( ) Scandinavian
- ( ) Scotch
- ( ) Hindu
- ( ) Chinese
- ( ) Japanese
- ( ) Eskimo

29. Peculiarities:

30. Handwriting:

31. Photograph: (If available, indicate date taken).

ABBREVIATIONS FOR ABOVE

- A -

- B -

Alias, with  
American  
Amputation  
Arm  
Associates

WA  
AM  
AMP  
A  
AS

Bald  
Beard  
Birthmark  
Birthplace  
Black

BA  
BRD  
BM  
BP  
BLK

- B -

Blind	BLI
Blonde	BLO
Blue	BLU
Brown	BR
Build	BLD

- G -

German	GER
Glasses	GL
Gold	GO
Gray	G
Greek	GRE
Green	GR

- C -

Canadian	CAN
Chest	CH
Chinese	CHI
Complexion	COM
Color	C
Criminal Record	CR
Criminal Specialty	CS
Crippled	CRIP
Curly	CUR

- H -

Hand	HD
Handwriting	HW
Hazel	HAZ
Heavy	H
Hebrew	HE
Height	HT
Hindu	HIN
Hunchback	HB

- D -

Dark	DK
Deaf	D
Decayed	DE
Dress	DR
Dumb	DB

- I -

Irish	IR
Irregular	IRR
Italian	IT

- E -

English	ENG
Eskimo	ESK
Even	EV
Eye Defects	ED
Eyes	E

- J -

Japanese	JAP
----------	-----

- K -

Kinky	K
-------	---

- L -

- F -

Fair	F
False	FLS
Female	FEM
Filipino	FLP
Fingerprint Classification	FPC
Foot	FT
Foreign	FRGN
Freckled	FRK
French	FR

Left	LF
Left Eye Blind	LB
Leg	L
Light	LT
Lisping	LSP
Loud	LD

- M -

Male	M
Marital Status	MS
Medium	MED
Mexican	MEX
Missing	MSG



- M -		Spanish	SPAN
		Speech	SP
Mole	MO	Stained	STN
Mustache	MST	Stammering	STAM
		Stooped	STP
- N -		Straight	ST
		Stuttering	STUT
Nationality	NAT	Swarthy	SW
Nearsighted	NS		
Neatly Dressed	ND	- T -	
Normal	NM		
		Tall	T
- O -		Tattoo	TAT
		Teeth	TE
Occupation	OCC	Toupee	TP
		Trimmed	TR
- P -			
		- U -	
Partially Bald	PB		
Partially Gray	PG	Uniform	UN
Peculiarities	PEC	Unkempt	UNK
Pimpled	PI		
Pock-marked	PM	- V -	
Portuguese	PORT		
Protruding	PRO	Vulgar	V
- R -		- W -	
Rapid	RPD	Wavy	WVY
Red	R	Waxed	WAX
Refined	RFND	Weight	WT
Relatives	REL	White	W
Residence	RES		
Right	RT	- Y -	
Right Eye Blind	RB		
Roughly Dressed	RD	Yellow	Y
Ruddy	RDY		
- S -			
Sallow	SA		
Scandinavian	SCAN		
Scar	SC		
Scars and Marks	SM		
Scotch	SCOT		
Short	S		
Slavic	SLV		
Slender	SL		
Slovenly	SLO		
Smooth Shaven	SS		
Soft	SFT		

## THE BERTILLON SYSTEM OF DESCRIPTION

Although dactyloscopy has replaced the Bertillon system of identification, Bertillon prescribed definite rules of description which are very valuable.

In his book, "The Bertillon System of Identification (English Translation)" published by the Werner Company, Chicago, Illinois, in 1896, Bertillon included descriptive methods under two headings, namely:

"Descriptive Data," under which he included such points as complexion, color of hair and eyes, shape of nose, et cetera, and

"Special Bodily Marks," under which were included scars, tattoos, moles, et cetera.

The law enforcement officer will find this book very helpful in the uniform description of criminals.

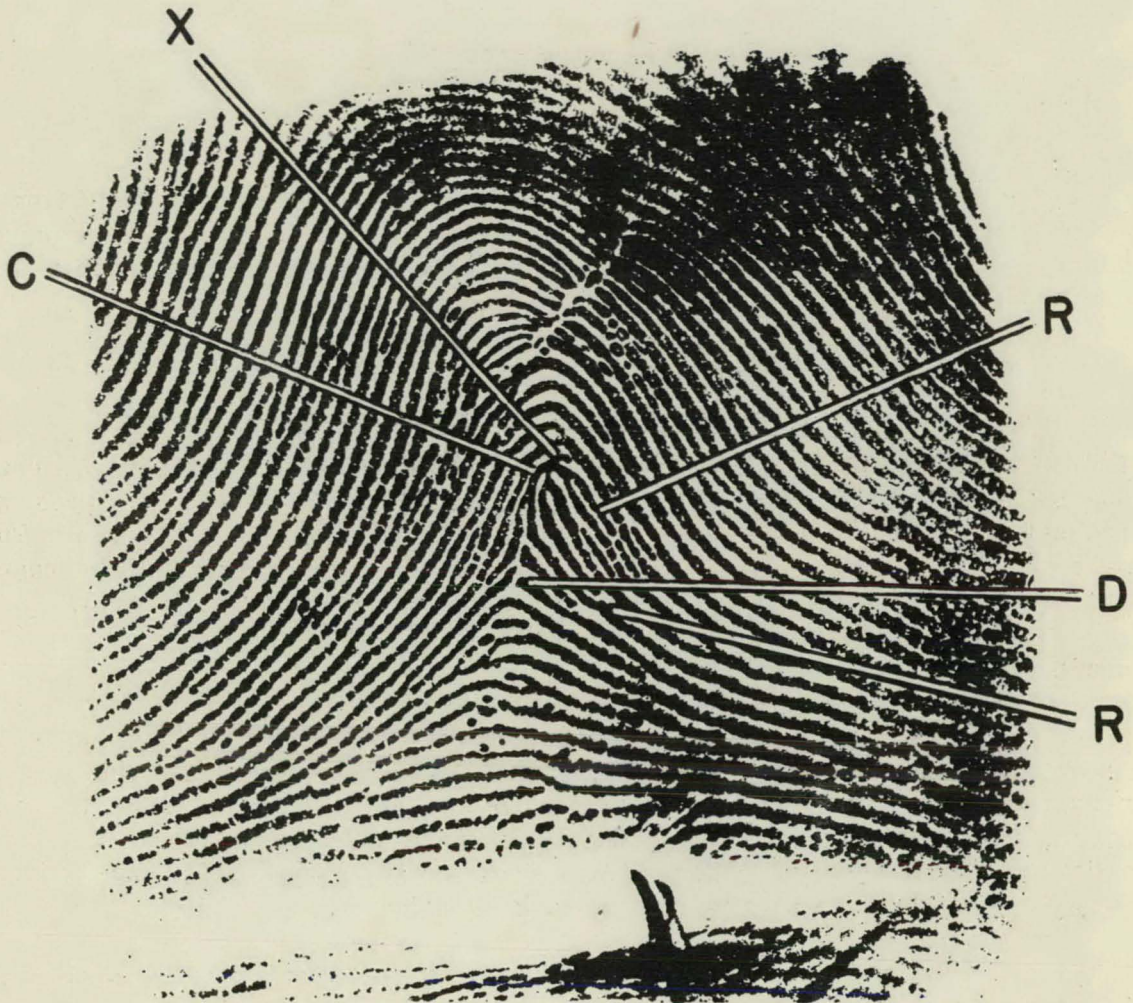
To simplify the location of scars and marks on various parts of the body, Bertillon divided the body into six regions, each designated by a Roman numeral. These are set out below, inasmuch as this method of description is still used in several identification bureaus throughout the country:

- I. Left upper arm and forearm; the left hand.
  - II. Right upper arm and forearm; the right hand.
  - III. Face, and the front of the neck.
  - IV. Chest, front of shoulders, and the part of the stomach situated above the waistline of the trousers.
  - V. The back of the neck, and the back, to the same limit as given in IV.
  - VI. The other parts of the body, where there are anomalies to be noted.
- 
- 
-



## A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

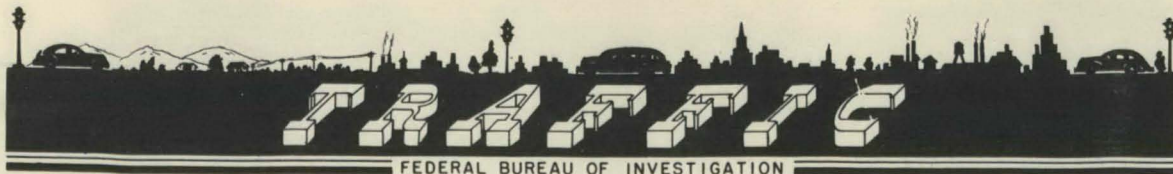
The pattern illustrated below is that type wherein difficulty is experienced in determining whether the pattern is of the loop or tented arch type because the recurve is not as clearly defined as is the usual case.



The recurve is formed by ridge "R-R." It is noted that this ridge recurves in front of the delta "D" and exits on the same side from which it entered. The pattern is classified in this Bureau's Identification Division as a loop with a ridge count of two, and is given the reference classification of a tented arch.

An attachment "X" is noted on the recurving ridge. However, it does not destroy the recurve since it does not abut this ridge at an abrupt angle, but flows off smoothly.





## BICYCLE SAFETY\*

### D. HOME ACTIVITIES

A greater responsibility for the safety of youngsters riding bicycles must be assumed by parents. There are a number of tangible ways in which thoughtful parents may help guard their children from possible death or injury.

#### The Bicycle

Parents should insist that bicycles operated by their children are in good condition and properly equipped with lamps, reflectors, brakes and bells or horns. They should be purchased only if fully equipped with the safety accessories prescribed by local ordinance or state law. To be safe a bicycle must be kept in good condition. Points that require regular attention are illustrated in Figure V, shown on the following page.

#### Riding Privileges

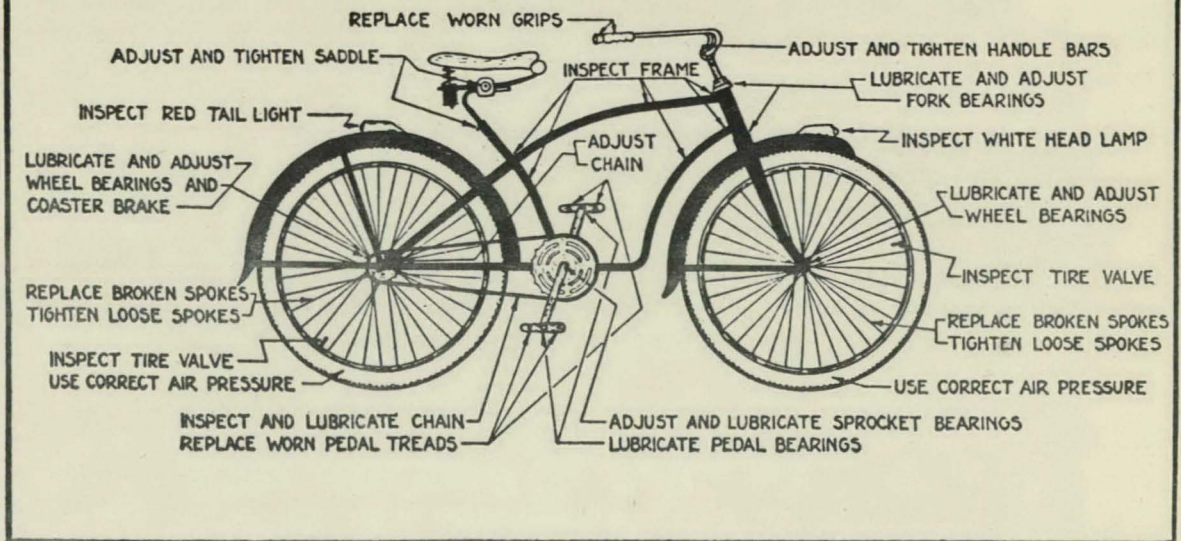
Restriction of riding privileges for youngsters who repeatedly disobey safety rules is one of the most effective means in the hands of parents for controlling the behavior of bicycle riders. Parents should have a clear understanding with their children that infractions of the city ordinance or dangerous riding practices, if reported, will mean that the bicycle must go into storage for a week or other set period.

The police in a number of communities report to the parents violations committed by their youngsters. This action should be given every cooperation by adults. As the majority of bicycle accidents involve children and young adults, the influence of the home must play a greater part in the promotion of safety.

\* This is the fifth and concluding article of a series which began in the July, 1941, issue of this Bulletin. These articles are taken from the booklet, "Bicycle Safety," published by the National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and reprinted herein with the permission of and through the courtesy of that organization.



**CHART SHOWING POINTS THAT REQUIRE REGULAR ATTENTION  
IN ORDER TO KEEP  
A BICYCLE IN A SAFE CONDITION**



*—Courtesy of Illinois Division of Highways*

### Support of Activities

Parents should fully encourage and support bicycle safety activities carried on by the police department, the schools, and other civic organizations. No municipal program of regulation and registration can be entirely successful without the support of the parents of youthful riders and the public as a whole. Parents can do much missionary work in behalf of a municipal program by promoting greater public support.

### Learning to Ride

It is important that the beginning rider learn to handle a bicycle in a safe location where he will have no chance of being struck by a motor vehicle or colliding with a pedestrian. Bicycle paths, playgrounds, even the back yard, are far safer locations than the roadway or sidewalk for the novice rider.

An adult teaching a youngster to ride has a golden opportunity to convince him that the expert rider not only develops the ability to handle and balance a bicycle under all conditions, but is safety conscious at all times -- never taking a needless risk in traffic. An early appreciation of the value of safety is invaluable, often preventing the development of careless or dangerous riding habits.



## APPENDIX "A"

### ARTICLE XI, ACT V, UNIFORM VEHICLE CODE

#### Operation of Bicycles and Play Vehicles

SEC. 90. Effect of Regulations. - (a) It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this article.

(b) The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this act.

(c) These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein.

SEC. 91. Traffic Laws Apply to Persons Riding Bicycles. -- Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be subject to the provisions of this act applicable to the driver of a vehicle except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of this act which by their nature can have no application.

SEC. 92. Riding on Bicycles. - (a) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, nor carry any other person upon such bicycle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon nor shall any person ride upon a bicycle other than as above authorized.

(b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

SEC. 93. Clinging to Vehicles. - No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any street car or vehicle upon a roadway.

SEC. 94. Riding in a Group. - Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

SEC. 95. Carrying Articles. - No person riding a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider from keeping both hands upon the handle bars.

SEC. 96. Audible Signal. - No person shall ride a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least 100 feet; except that no bicycle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.



SEC. 97. Lamps on Bicycles. - Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and with a reflector on the rear meeting the requirements of this act. A red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear may be used in addition to the rear reflector.

## APPENDIX "B"

### ARTICLE VIII, PART I, MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCES

#### Regulations for Bicycles

SEC. 55. Effect of Regulations. - (a) It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this article.

(b) The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this article.

(c) These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any street or upon any public path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein.

SEC. 56. Definition of the Term "Bicycle." - Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is over twenty (20) inches in diameter.

#### Bicycle License Required

SEC. 57. License Required. - No person, who resides within this city, shall ride or propel a bicycle on any street or upon any public path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles unless such bicycle has been licensed and a license plate is attached thereto as provided herein.

SEC. 58. License Application. - Application for a bicycle license and license plate shall be made upon a form provided by the city and shall be made to the (Chief of Police). An annual license fee of (.....) shall be paid to the city before each license or renewal thereof is granted.

SEC. 59. Issuance of License. - (a) The (Chief of Police) upon receiving proper application therefor is authorized to issue a bicycle license which shall be effective until (the next succeeding first day of July).

(b) The (Chief of Police) shall not issue a license for any bicycle when he knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant is not the owner of or entitled to the possession of such bicycle.

(c) The (Chief of Police) shall keep a record of the number of each license, the date issued, the name and address of the person to whom



issued and the number on the frame of the bicycle for which issued and a record of all bicycle license fees collected by him.

SEC. 60. Attachment of License Plate. - (a) The (Chief of Police) upon issuing a bicycle license shall also issue a license plate bearing the license number assigned to the bicycle, the name of the city and (the calendar year for which issued) (the expiration date thereof).

(b) The (Chief of Police) shall cause such license plate to be firmly attached to the rear mudguard or frame of the bicycle for which issued in such position as to be plainly visible from the rear.

(c) No person shall remove a license plate from a bicycle during the period for which issued except upon a transfer of ownership or in the event the bicycle is dismantled and no longer operated upon any street in this city.

SEC. 61. Inspection of Bicycles. - The (Chief of Police) shall inspect each bicycle before licensing the same and shall refuse a license for any bicycle which he determines is in unsafe mechanical condition.

SEC. 62. Renewal of License. - Upon the expiration of any bicycle license the same may be renewed upon application and payment of the same fee as upon an original application.

SEC. 63. Transfer of Ownership. - Upon the sale or other transfer of a licensed bicycle the licensee shall remove the license plate and shall either surrender the same to the (Chief of Police) or may upon proper application but without payment of additional fee have said plate assigned to another bicycle owned by the applicant.

SEC. 64. Rental Agencies. - A rental agency shall not rent or offer any bicycle for rent unless the bicycle is licensed and a license plate is attached thereto as provided herein and such bicycle is equipped with the lamps and other equipment required in this article.

SEC. 65. Bicycle Dealers. - Every person engaged in the business of buying or selling new or second hand bicycles shall make a report to the (Chief of Police) of every bicycle purchased or sold by such dealer, giving the name and address of the person from whom purchased or to whom sold, a description of such bicycle by name or make, the frame number thereof and the number of the license plate, if any, found thereon.

#### Traffic Rules for Bicycles

SEC. 66. Traffic Laws Apply to Persons Riding Bicycles. - Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be subject to the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this city applicable to the driver of a vehicle except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of the ordinances which by their nature can have no application.



SEC. 67. Obedience to Traffic Control Devices. - (a) Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic signals, signs and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or "U" turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

SEC. 68. Riding on Bicycles. - (a) A person operating a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, nor carry any other person upon such bicycle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon, nor shall any person ride upon a bicycle other than as above authorized.

(b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

SEC. 69. Speed. - No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

SEC. 70. Riding on Right. - Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right hand side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

SEC. 71. Emerging from Alley or Driveway. - The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway or building, shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on said sidewalk or sidewalk area, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

SEC. 72. Clinging to Vehicles. - No person riding upon any bicycle shall attach the same or himself to any street car or vehicle upon a roadway.

SEC. 73. Riding in a Group. - Persons operating bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

SEC. 74. Carrying Articles. - No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider from keeping both hands upon the handle bar.

Alternate SEC. 74. Carrying Articles. - No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bar.



SEC. 75. Parking. - No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk in a rack to support the bicycle or against a building or at the curb, in such manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic.

SEC. 76. Bicycle Paths. - Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

SEC. 77. Riding on Sidewalks. - (a) No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.

(b) The (Chief of Police) is authorized to erect signs on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon by any person and when such signs are in place no person shall disobey the same.

Alternate (b). No person (fifteen) or more years of age shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk in any district.

(c) Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

#### Equipment

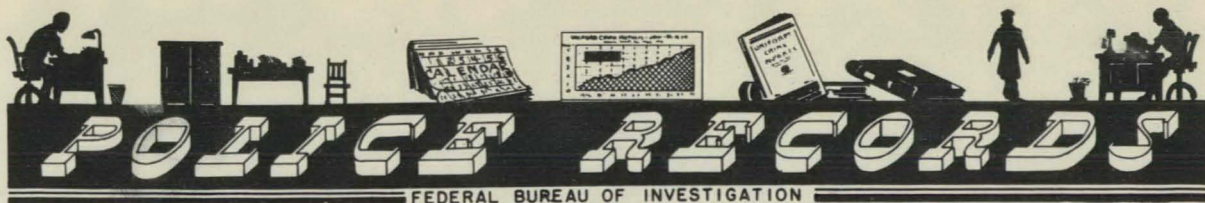
SEC. 78. Lamps and Reflectors on Bicycles. - Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear which shall be visible from all distances from fifty (50) feet to three hundred (300) feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

SEC. 79. Audible Signal on Bicycle. - No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

SEC. 80. Brakes on Bicycles. - Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on a dry, level, clean pavement.

SEC. 81. Penalties. - Every person convicted of a violation of any provision of this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than (.....) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than (.....) days or by removal and detention of the license plate from such person's bicycle for a period not to exceed (.....) days or by impounding of such person's bicycle for a period not to exceed (.....) days or by any combination thereof.





## STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS 1939

Prisoners incarcerated for murder who were released in 1939 had served, on an average, 7 years, 3 months, and 21 days. The average time served by those convicted of manslaughter was 2 years, 6 months, and 6 days, and the average rapist released had served 2 years, 3 months and 24 days.

Executions during 1939 totaled 159. Of these, 144 were for murder; 12 for rape; 2 for burglary; and 1 for kidnaping. All prisoners executed were males.

The preceding figures are from a report\* recently issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, based on information received for the 1939 calendar year from 108 State and 18 Federal Prisons and Reformatories.

The report shows that during 1939 there were 66,024 prisoners received from the courts -- a 3.4 per cent decrease when compared with 1938. In addition, 9,401 prisoners were received by means other than court commitments, including conditional release violators, those returned from escape, et cetera. Discharges during 1939 totaled 73,766. The sentences of 331 prisoners were commuted and 170 received full pardons. Attempts to escape from prison are generally unsuccessful. During 1939, 1,168 were reported as having escaped, while 1,134 were returned from escape.

Inasmuch as the legal definition of felony varies among the several States, the Bureau of the Census, in its report, adopts arbitrary criteria to distinguish between "felony" commitments and "misdemeanor" commitments as follows:

Prisoners sentenced to terms of less than 6 months and prisoners committed as juvenile delinquents are treated as "misdemeanor" commitments.

\* "Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1939," United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1941. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, fifteen cents.



Included as misdemeanants also are those committed for simple assault or assault and battery, for soliciting or prostitution, and for offenses falling within the general classifications of disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy, regardless of length of sentence. All other prisoners received are classified as "felony" commitments.

The figures in the publication show that the median\* age for male felons received is 27.6 years, and for female felons, 29.2. However, the median age for "misdemeanor" commitments is 36.4 for men, and for women, 25.0. The higher median age in the male misdemeanor group undoubtedly results from the large number of males committed for disorderly conduct, violating liquor laws, and assault and battery, and such offenders are usually older persons, particularly those charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy.

Of the felony commitments, 68.8 per cent were native whites, 3.8 per cent were foreign-born whites, 26.3 per cent were Negroes, and 1.1 per cent other races.

Among the felons committed, those convicted of murder or manslaughter numbered 3,297; robbery - 5,646; rape - 2,030; and other felonious assaults - 3,234. Slightly over one-fifth of all the felony commitments were for burglary, and in more than one-sixth of the cases the offenders were convicted of larceny. The majority of the felony commitments to Federal Prisons and Reformatories were persons convicted of liquor offenses (other than drunkenness) and narcotic law violations, and proportionately more women than men were committed during 1939 for narcotic violations.

Of the 68,652 prisoners released from State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 64,311 were felons. The total felony discharges includes prisoners who died from natural causes or were executed. Of the felony discharges, 36.8 per cent were unconditionally released, while 61.5 per cent were released conditionally. The latter figure includes 42.2 per cent paroled, 2.6 per cent conditionally pardoned, and 16.7 per cent released under other conditions. The remaining 1.7 per cent died or were executed. Thus, nearly every felon committed to prison is at some time returned to society.

Of the felons who were serving sentences of less than 2 years, 44.8 per cent were conditionally released; 55.9 per cent of those serving sentences of from 2 to 4 years were conditionally released; 66.2 per cent of the prisoners serving sentences from 5 to 9 years were conditionally

\* The median age refers to the mid-point in a list of the ages of prisoners received arranged in descending order, i.e., a list in arithmetical progression with the largest figure at one end and the smallest at the other. To illustrate, the median age for male felons received being 27.6 years means that one-half of the male felons received were older than 27.6 years and one-half of them were younger.



released; and 84.7 per cent of the prisoners serving sentences of 10 years or more were released conditionally.

Federal institutions show more than four-fifths of the felons as conditionally released. The state institutions in the Northern and Western States show more than three-fourths, while felons released conditionally in the Southern States represent only a little over one-fourth of the total prisoners discharged.

One-half of the felony prisoners released during 1939 were incarcerated less than 19.5 months. One-tenth served less than 8.3 months, and only one-tenth had been imprisoned for more than 64.8 months.

The tabulation which follows shows the time served by felony prisoners released during 1939, by type of offense. The median time served by prisoners incarcerated for murder was 87.7 months. However, 10 per cent of the murderers released served less than 25.2 months, and 10 per cent served more than 191.0 months.

TIME SERVED BY FELONY PRISONERS BEFORE RELEASE, BY OFFENSE: 1939

Offense	Total number of Prisoners released	Median (mos.)	10% served less than-- (mos.)	10% served more than-- (mos.)
All offenses:	63,232	19.5	8.3	64.8
Murder	1,480	87.7	25.2	191.0
Manslaughter	1,557	30.2	12.0	81.7
Robbery	6,507	48.8	15.9	104.8
Aggravated assault	3,065	18.8	6.6	58.0
Burglary	13,571	21.7	9.8	59.8
Larceny, fraud, and stolen property	14,075	15.5	7.2	42.5
Auto theft	3,614	20.2	9.9	53.1
Forgery	5,263	17.2	8.6	46.1
Rape	1,693	27.8	10.2	94.2
Other sex offenses	1,851	20.1	9.3	59.5
Violating drug laws	1,966	19.2	10.3	41.7
Carrying and possess- ing weapons	346	18.5	7.2	53.3
Nonsupport or neglect	604	12.6	6.2	25.9
Violating liquor laws	4,743	10.3	4.6	20.3
Violating traffic laws	436	11.4	4.2	32.4
All other offenses	2,461	20.2	6.9	45.0



A study of the records of male prisoners released during 1939 reflects that 20.5 per cent had previously been committed to jails or juvenile institutions and 29.8 per cent had records showing prior commitments to prisons or reformatories. Only 49.7 per cent had been incarcerated for the first time.

The Census Bureau's publication points out that statistics of prisoners cannot be taken as an index either to the extent of crime or the amount of punishment meted out to convicted offenders. They do, however, provide basic information for consideration of the problems of penology, making it possible for students of the problem in each State to compare the treatment of prisoners within their State with that shown for other States.

The figures show the characteristics of prisoners incarcerated under relatively long sentences, and they present comparable data for the several States concerning the length of time prisoners are kept in custody and the methods under which they are released.

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### HANDWRITING ANALYSIS CAUSES MURDERER TO ADMIT GUILT

Torn pieces of a note written by a murderer proved to be the murderer's nemesis in a case at Gate City, Virginia. Roosevelt Thomas, Negro, aged 25, was found dead on April 29, 1939. An examination of the body showed death had resulted from repeated stab wounds and a severe beating about the head.

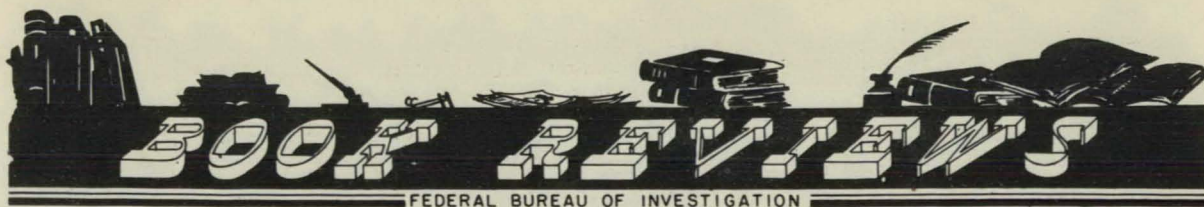
Sambo Forgie, Negro, admitted his participation in the murder, but stated James Cole, a white youth, was equally guilty. Cole denied any participation in the crime.

The murderer's plan had been to rob Thomas of money supposedly on his person as he was returning from a store. Forgie stated they learned after the assault that Thomas had left his money at the store; that Cole then prepared a note which he intended taking to the store, alleging that it had been written by the victim with instructions for the storekeeper to turn the money over to Cole for delivery to Thomas. After Thomas' death Cole was afraid to carry out his plan so he tore up the note.

The torn pieces of the note were found, assembled and forwarded to the FBI's Technical Laboratory with specimens of Cole's handwriting for a comparative handwriting analysis. The Laboratory technicians determined that the questioned note was prepared by Cole.

When the local officers confronted Cole with the findings of the Laboratory experts he admitted his guilt. He was sentenced to serve eighteen to twenty years in The State Penitentiary for his participation in the murder.





## WAR DUTY SUGGESTIONS FOR POLICE EXECUTIVES

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has prepared a new, confidential twenty-six page booklet entitled "War Duty Suggestions for Police Executives." It is brief, concise and helpful to police officials. It stresses the fact that police officers of America have a tremendous responsibility to shoulder in this war, and police must be ready for any eventuality should the enemy invade our country by land, sea, or air.

The topics discussed in this timely booklet are as follows:

- The Police and Civilian Defense
- Special War Duty Hints for Office of Police Commissioner
- Reorganization Problems
- War Duty Officer
- Police Personnel Problems
- Training Program
- Local Police Mobilization Plan
- Equipment Problems
- Protection of Police Personnel and Property
- Cooperation with Other Agencies
- Records and Reports
- Lists and Documents Necessary for Police Executives
- Communications
- Internal Security Squad
- Traffic
- Evacuation Planning by Police
- Plans for Convoying Military Forces
- Air Raid Precautions
- Utility Surveys

A copy of this booklet can be obtained by any police executive who will make a written request on the letterhead stationery of his department to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



#### ALABAMA

Mr. Dudley E. McFadyen has been appointed permanent Chief of Police at Mobile, Alabama.

#### ARIZONA

Mr. Benjamin Phillips has been named Sheriff of Greenlee County, Clifton, Arizona, succeeding Mr. Harvey T. Grady.

#### CALIFORNIA

Mr. Amos Stuckey has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at La Mesa, California.

Mr. C. F. Robberson has succeeded the late J. C. Smith as Chief of Police at Ontario, California.

Mr. W. T. Feland is now Chief of Police at Santa Maria, California, replacing Mr. Forbes Barrett.

#### COLORADO

Mr. Ed Nicklos has been appointed Chief of Police at Las Animas, Colorado, having succeeded Mr. A. R. Thaxton.

#### CONNECTICUT

Mr. Edmund S. Crowley, a graduate of the FBI NPA, and formerly with the Providence, Rhode Island, Police Department, is now Chief of Police at Bristol, Connecticut, succeeding Mr. Ernest T. Belden.

Mr. Fred E. Brookes has been elected Sheriff of Middlesex County, Haddam, Connecticut, to fill the unexpired term of the late Sheriff Bert G. Thompson.

#### IDAHO

Mr. F. H. Jacobs has replaced Mr. Yancey McNeil as Chief of Police at Lewiston, Idaho.

Mr. John Wakefield is now Chief of Police at Nampa, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Wallace Wakefield who was Acting Chief.



## IDAHO (Continued)

Mr. Rusty Johnson has replaced Mr. O. C. Colbjornson as Chief of Police at St. Maries, Idaho.

Mr. John Smith recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Winchester, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Al Evans.

## ILLINOIS

Mr. Hal Kelly has been appointed Chief of Police at Charleston, Illinois, succeeding Mr. A. N. McMorris.

Mr. George Nelson is now Chief of Police at Kewanee, Illinois, having replaced Mr. F. Schlindwein.

Mr. E. F. Shirley has succeeded Mr. B. Robertson as Chief of Police at Nattoon, Illinois.

## KANSAS

Mr. Will Johns has replaced as Chief of Police at Kansas City, Kansas, Mr. William H. Stone.

## KENTUCKY

Mr. George Cobb has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Cynthiana, Kentucky, having succeeded Mr. Roy Fightmaster.

Mr. T. B. Clark has been appointed Chief of Police at Danville, Kentucky.

Mr. Dunlap Wakefield has been elected Sheriff at Louisville, Kentucky, succeeding Mr. J. Hunter Matthews.

Mrs. Annie E. Stumbo, widow of Dr. W. L. Stumbo, has been appointed Sheriff of Floyd County, Prestonburg, Kentucky, to succeed her husband.

Mr. Leon H. Lisle has been named Chief of Police at Winchester, Kentucky.

## MICHIGAN

Mr. William J. Burkett has been appointed Chief of Police of the Fenton, Michigan, Police Department.

Mr. Dan E. L. Patch is now Chief of Police at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

## MINNESOTA

Mr. Barker Vannurden is now Chief of Police at Jordan, Minnesota, succeeding Mr. Arthur Seifert.

Mr. James P. Commerford has succeeded the late Christ Roisum as Chief of Police at Murdock, Minnesota.

Mr. L. M. Hammerstrom has replaced Mr. Richard Stream as Chief of Police at North Branch, Minnesota.

## MONTANA

Mr. John H. Palm is Chief of Police at Bainville, Montana.

Mr. Burt Kellar has been appointed Chief of Police at Shelby, Montana, succeeding Mr. Clare Kimball.

## NEW JERSEY

Mr. Frederick Simmler is now Sheriff at Woodbury, New Jersey.

## NEW YORK

Mr. John J. Levy, who had an interim appointment as Sheriff of Suffolk County, Riverhead, New York, has now resumed his term as Chief of Police, Babylon Town Police, Babylon, Long Island, New York.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Ewald Weise has been appointed Chief of Police at Fessenden, North Dakota.

## OHIO

Mr. George Moon has been named Chief of Police at Loveland, Ohio, having succeeded Mr. John Parker.

Mr. Joseph Romohr has succeeded Mr. Joseph L. Pierson as Chief of Police at Milford, Ohio.

Mr. Edward Bingle has been named Chief of Police at North Bend, Ohio, replacing Mr. Joseph Spraul.

Mr. William Martin has been designated Chief of Police at Reading, Ohio, to succeed Mr. Nathan Hildebrandt.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. C. E. Fend recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Butler, Pennsylvania.



## PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

Mr. John Kurzeya has succeeded Mr. George Towers as Chief of Police of the Dickson City Police Department, Dickson City, Pennsylvania.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Rubert L. Fogle is presently Chief of Police at Springfield, South Carolina.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Anthony Koppy has replaced Mr. A. D. Opp as Chief of Police at Leola, South Dakota.

Mr. Fred Miller has succeeded Mr. William McCage as Chief of Police at Wagner, South Dakota.

## TENNESSEE

Mr. Homer Edmonson has been appointed Chief of Police at Chattanooga, Tennessee, succeeding Mr. C. Ray Bryan.

## TEXAS

Mr. Byron Dugat has been named Chief of Police at Beeville, Texas, to succeed the late Patrick Martin.

Mr. Ray Dudley has succeeded as Chief of Police at Pampa, Texas, Mr. J. B. Wilkinson.

## UTAH

Mr. Edgar Wright has replaced Mr. Andrew Lundquist as Chief of Police at Murray, Utah.

Mr. Rial C. Moore has been appointed Chief of Police at Ogden, Utah, having replaced Mr. Charles H. Taylor.

## WASHINGTON

Mr. Clifford L. Blodgett is now Chief of Police at Bellingham, Washington, succeeding Mr. William I. Stone.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. S. S. Workman has been appointed Chief of Police at Marlinton, West Virginia, to succeed Mr. Guy R. Faulknier.

Mr. E. S. Thompson recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Nitro, West Virginia, replacing Mr. Walter Coffey.



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	Cornelius, A.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Untreiner, R. J.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Drayton, S. J.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel E. E.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Madigan, J. T.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Clegg, J. E.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	4-5441	634 New Monroe
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Acers, M. W.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100  
NATIONAL 7117



