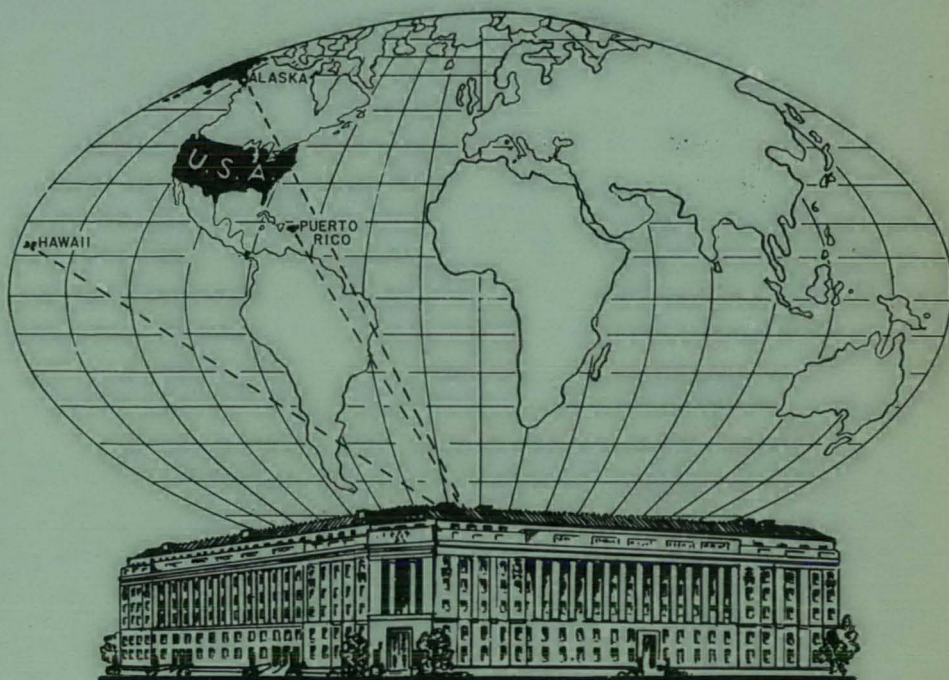


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1943

March April



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

Vol. 12

No. 2

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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

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

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

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. 12

MARCH - APRIL 1943

NO. 2

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice bimonthly. It is issued for the benefit of and restricted to law enforcement officers and agencies throughout the United States. As much of the data appearing in these Bulletins are of a confidential nature no article can be reprinted in whole or in part without prior authorization of the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1943

POLICE COOPERATION

On September 6, 1939, I issued a directive providing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice should take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations, pointing out that the investigations must be conducted in a comprehensive manner, on a national basis, and all information carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility. I then requested all police officers, sheriffs, and other law enforcement officers in the United States, promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any such information.

I am again calling the attention of all enforcement officers to the request that they report all such information promptly to the nearest field representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is charged with the responsibility of correlating this material and referring matters which are under the jurisdiction of any other Federal agency with responsibilities in this field to the appropriate agency.

I suggest that all patriotic organizations and individuals likewise report all such information relating to espionage and related matters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the same manner.

I am confident that all law enforcement officers, who are now rendering such invaluable assistance toward the success of the internal safety of our country, will cooperate in this matter.

Signed/
Franklin D. Roosevelt

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

INTRODUCTION

ALIENS IN WARTIME

Pearl Harbor forced a peaceful Nation of peace-loving people to change overnight to a warlike Nation filled with infuriated people; infuriated at the despicable stab in the back by Japan but still looking to the day of justice and peace for all mankind. The unconscious hatred brought up by this unwarranted attack proved unfortunate not only for the enemy abroad and the enemy at home, but also for many aliens residing in this country whose passionate love for America far exceeds that of some alleged Americans.

Many good American people, blinded by their hatred of the Axis powers, brought on by the unsportsman-like attack made by Japan, have not stopped to consider that there are two types of aliens in this country. One is the alien enemy, the other is the alien friend. Many Germans and Italians in America today have sons serving in America's armed forces and are doing everything possible to help in the war effort. Certainly they should not be penalized because of their ancestry.

It is the duty of peace officers to protect not only the American citizens but also those who were born abroad and who appreciate the freedoms they enjoy in America, and who are willing to make every personal sacrifice, including their lives if necessary, to safeguard these freedoms.

We cannot stand idly and tolerate any oppression of innocent Germans and innocent Italians, whose love of this country is equal to our own, merely because of their ancestry and name. We must, of course, be ever vigilant to ferret out every alien in America who supports Axis aggression because such a person is, of course, a potential enemy of America and could bring incalculable harm to a community. Any alien enemy who would support the aggression of the Axis is a dangerous enemy of this Nation and should be thoroughly investigated and then given a fair hearing before an Alien Enemy Hearing Board.

It is most inspiring to note that in proportion to the general population of the country, foreign-born whites commit only 57 per cent as much crime as a proportionate number of native-born white Americans. This alone would indicate a deep-rooted respect on the part of foreigners for American laws. These figures were disclosed as a result of an FBI study of 585,988 fingerprint arrest records during 1942.

It is for you today, as a peace officer, not only to scrutinize meticulously the suspicious activities of alien enemies, but at the same time to prevent any unwarranted persecutions of aliens in your community who appreciate the freedom of this country and who are doing their utmost to uphold the laws of our land.

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.



A D D R E S S
by
HUGH H. CLEGG
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
BEFORE THE REGIONAL SOCIAL HYGIENE CONFERENCE
BILTMORE HOTEL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
FEBRUARY 3, 1943

"N O T L A W S A L O N E"

It is a pleasure to be here. I am glad that I can come as an humble representative of the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and bring to you a message of greetings from the Director of the FBI, the Honorable John Edgar Hoover. We are glad that you have an interest in our problems. We are glad that you recognize that our problems of law enforcement and internal security are also your problems, and your cooperation and the cooperation of all citizens is essential for the successful operations of the FBI. It is not by laws alone that law enforcement can succeed. It is not law alone which will make successful and intelligent operations on the Home Front. There must first be the indomitable will of the people, accompanied by the cooperation of all our citizens, in order for efficient law enforcement organizations to do their jobs.

In this country we do not have, and we would not tolerate, a Gestapo. Domestic servants are not sent into our homes to spy upon conversations between husband and wife and family members, nor would we tolerate spies in our churches or assembly places or our schools in order to determine if any spoken word or deed is critical of any leader or any party or any group. In a country whose government is of the people, by the people and for the people, we have a right to expect, and we must depend upon an aroused, alert public, each member of which will be vigilant in matters of safety and security and will report promptly to the nearest representative of the FBI any indication of espionage, sabotage, or Fifth Column activities in any form. For the laws to be effective, they must have the united support of our citizens who will recognize their own obligations and duty and, in recognizing their duty, they will do it.

President Roosevelt, in reviewing the handling of intelligence matters on the domestic front during World War I, found that in 1917-18 there were twenty-one Federal investigating agencies with jurisdiction

over spies and saboteurs. Add to that the ten thousand local, county and state law enforcement agencies and the further fact that their activities were not coordinated and the information obtained was not intelligently correlated, and we find that there was confusion. In order to avoid such chaos during the present emergency, the President on September 6, 1939, issued a Directive designating the FBI as the coordinating agency in the handling of all matters relating to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities in the domestic field, and he called upon law enforcement organizations to report promptly to the FBI any information indicating the presence of such treachery in our midst.

Pursuant to this Directive, the FBI inaugurated a series of Quarterly Police Conferences which are held in over 300 cities every three months for the purpose of setting in motion and keeping in operating condition the machinery for national cooperation and coordination.

An example of the necessity and effectiveness of such a coordinated plan of action would be shown in an illustration involving a traffic violator who might have been arrested many months ago in a mid-western city. The speeding motorist was very promptly halted by an efficient traffic officer who escorted the motorist to a local police magistrate. Upon entering a plea of guilty, the violator paid a fine of \$37.50, including court costs, and with a smile on his face he returned to his car and went merrily on his way toward the West. What the traffic officer did not know was that the motorist was a German spy. He further did not know that in a locked compartment of the automobile were blueprints and specifications of what was purported to be a secret weapon being manufactured for the United States Navy. The traffic officer also did not know that in an automobile half a block to the rear were two Special Agents of the FBI who were keeping this motorist under surveillance. They watched him throughout his travels to the Pacific Coast. They saw him make contacts with confederates and they also saw the collected information delivered to a central clearing agent on the Pacific Coast. They saw these blueprints dispatched to the East Coast to a German agent who would undertake to have them transmitted to Germany.

These enemy agents were successful in getting these blueprints and specifications out of the country, and the Special Agents of the FBI were successful in locating and identifying all of the sixteen members of this ring of co-conspirators and traitors. Through the cooperation of the Navy Department, the blueprints and specifications had been placed in a convenient location for the benefit of the spy, since it was learned what he was looking for and since it was decided that he should be furnished the misleading blueprints and specifications which our Government wanted him to have. The effective system of counterespionage inaugurated by Mr. Hoover in this and other instances resulted in the identification of all the members of the ring of spies and their subsequent arrest and incarceration. If the local traffic officer had located the blueprints and even if he had been able to obtain a conviction of the speeding motorist in the state courts on a charge of espionage, it is true that this one spy would have been disposed of, but the effective counterespionage work extending to all

members of the ring beyond the city limits and the county limits and the state limits made the problem a national, and, in fact, an international one. The problem of coordinating all the activities and all the information of this type is the responsibility that has been delegated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Similarly, in the fingerprint identification work of the FBI, there is a national coordination and more than 60,500,000 fingerprint cards are the result of the combined cooperation of law enforcement and national defense groups. Approximately 100,000 additional fingerprints are being received each day in this central clearing house maintained in Washington by the FBI. In the FBI Technical Laboratory, there are experts making use of scientific and technical knowledge and equipment, studying latent crime problems for the FBI as well as for local police officials - again creating a central clearing house and a national coordination of scientific research and scientific treatment of law enforcement problems.

The FBI also collects, compiles and publishes statistics showing the extent, trend and fluctuation of crime throughout the Nation, these statistics being submitted by cooperating law enforcement organizations. So, it is small wonder that the President designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the agency to coordinate the activities of the local, county and state police agencies in our war effort.

Pursuant to this designated authority and in keeping with the friendly cooperative relationship with police, the FBI focused one of its series of Quarterly Police Conferences during the past year on the subject of "Enforcement of Laws Affecting Prostitution." Conferences with police executives and selected members of their staffs were held in 328 cities of the United States and there were 22,259 police officials present at these conferences who participated in the program having for its purpose the conservation of manpower by eliminating the principal source of venereal infection - commercialized vice. The FBI has for its function the enforcement of the May Act only after the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy has invoked the May Act in any specific area. It is our earnest hope that it will not be necessary to invoke the May Act in many instances or in many sections. The Police of the Nation join us in this hope. The local police, already aware of the evils of prostitution particularly in wartime, nevertheless had this matter reemphasized to them by outstanding physicians and public health authorities who cooperated with the FBI in these Quarterly Police Conferences. The police expressed the hope that now the citizens were sufficiently aroused that they would support the police in their efforts, that the courts and the prosecutors would be sufficiently alert and that, from a law enforcement standpoint, a contribution could be made toward the elimination of this menace.

In numerous cities, based upon the hope that there would be public and judicial support of police activity, the red light districts were closed. Prostitutes were incarcerated. In one of our southwestern divisions a Mexican police executive was present at the conference, and he returned to his city and made a report to the authorities there. Although this Mexican city had been widely known as an "open town," the police officials and

the military authorities there advised that, since the FBI wanted the laws affecting prostitution enforced, they would close up the brothels in this Mexican city which they proceeded to do even though a substantial amount of revenue from these enterprises would be cut off.

The police believed that housing and rehabilitation facilities would be provided for the girls engaged in commercialized vice. The police have in the past filled their jails but they could find no adequate source of rehabilitation facilities. The police filled their jails again on numerous occasions until the judges felt that they could impose no more sentences because of inadequate detention facilities. The police in other places have filled their jails and found political interference dominating the picture, and the panderers, pimps, procurers and prostitutes were set free because of corrupt political dictation.

So again it might be repeated, it is not by laws or law enforcement alone that we can successfully combat this offense or any other type of criminal activity. There must be public support to back the police, to inspire the prosecutors, to give confidence to the judge and to make certain that rehabilitation agencies perform their functions.

It appears from information received that at times certain groups take it upon themselves to become active in activating the program for control of prostitution. It would appear that certain types of activation might prove important, and it would further appear from the examples and the weaknesses in the program that the function of activation should be directed toward the weak spots in the over-all program.

An interesting case involves a middle-aged woman who conducted massage parlors in one of our larger cities. Her fees ranged from \$5.00 to \$50.00, depending upon the type and extent of the "therapeutic treatments" desired. The treatments were administered by young girls dressed initially in nurses' uniforms. Although their training in matters of hygiene had been sadly neglected, they were fully informed on the subject of "Anatomical Phenomena." Special nurses' fees of \$50.00 would be charged for calls involving all-night services. All patients were given legitimate types of treatments until their backgrounds were studied. Commercial detective agencies were employed to investigate all customers who sought additional services in order to make sure they were not connected with the police. But the police were on the alert. An officer was sent to another state. He bought and operated a garage for some time. He then sold the garage and moved back to the city and obtained another garage. His background was apparently a safe one. He was accepted as a "patient" first for a regular massage; then his request for special services was favorably considered. When all preparations were complete, he gave the pre-arranged signal. The police raided the establishment. The madam was convicted. Since her record was a lengthy one, she was sentenced for three months. Some activation was needed there but not with the police. She had been arrested ten times previously. Two cases were pending; she was discharged in eight instances. The police had done their job.

A police chief of an important city in a national defense area recently announced that he had been gratified at promised housing facilities and rehabilitation programs for prostitutes. He ordered his men to get busy again. The judge willingly imposed sentences long enough to hold the girls until the program could become effective. The program has not adequately materialized. The Chief had crowded his limited facilities. As more girls are sentenced, it is necessary to release an equal number who return to their old profession in an endless chain parade. It is high time for some activating of the activators and after months have elapsed, it is downright aggravating.

In another instance, seven witnesses were called in to testify at the trial of a White Slave case defendant. They travelled hundreds of miles and waited for nearly three days before it was announced that the case would not be prosecuted.

Time after time, the records show that officers have come into court with prostitutes, pimps, procurers, panderers, white slavers and perverts, only to have the defendants placed on probation, given a suspended sentence, given nominal jail sentences or actually dismissed. At times, the officers with actual evidence of the violations have been publicly criticized in the court room for doing their sworn duty in enforcing the law. The accompanying and resulting discouragement is to be expected.

It appears that there is a definite need for activation. The activators, however, should first identify and locate their objectives. The medical men and the law enforcement officers appear to have identified their problems and to be busy on their jobs. Medical and enforcement techniques have been developed. The laws are adequate. No secret weapons are necessary. It is time for the activators to stop their cogitating and their endless talking. It is time for them to go to work.

What needs to be done? There is a need to eliminate public indifference, and a sharp edge should be put on individual responsibility. Now is the time in a government of, by and for the people for our citizens to eliminate corrupt political control of, by and for corrupt political cliques. Sufficient appropriations for adequate, carefully selected, well-trained and well-equipped police personnel should be provided. Police, prosecutors and judges should be selected on a basis of fitness, and their positions should provide compensations which will attract those with the best qualifications for these jobs. Home training and religious teachings must not be neglected in such a program which signifies that it is not by laws alone that our job can be done, but the spirit and will of the people must be made manifest and then the people must act through the instrumentalities of the law to express this will.

Through civic and patriotic organizations, both men's and women's groups, public apathy must be dispersed. Medical science is prepared. The law enforcement profession is ready and at work. Now just what or who is holding up this job?



LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRESS

PART III

THE PUBLIC AND THE LAW ENFORCER*

by

Jack Carley

In my previous lectures we have spent considerable time examining the structure of news and newspapers and your relationship with them. There is little which could be added to what I have said and while all could be phrased in a different manner - many different ways - it would yet add up to the same thing. Beneficial relationships cannot be developed overnight. They are like a great many other things in that the time element is an important factor.

For that reason I want to take this third and last period of my appearance here to say a number of things which I feel need saying at this time. I say them, not as an instructor, if ever I could be called that here, but as one man to another, as a working newspaper man to you who have taken your profession so seriously that you were willing to undergo the necessary sacrifices in order to receive three months of rigorous training given by the FBI.

I do not know what you have been told here in the class rooms during that time and I have purposely avoided asking, because I want to tell you a few things in my own way as I see them, from an editor's viewpoint.

This country is in a state of tremendous, unprecedented transition. The change is swift, inexorable, and in some of its aspects, almost breath-taking. We are, as a Nation, involved not only in a global

*This is the third and last of a series of three lectures delivered by Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee, before the members of the Twentieth Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Mr. Carley kindly consented to our publishing his lectures in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The first of the series entitled, "The Structure of News and Newspapers," appeared in the November-December, 1942, issue of this journal, and the second article, "The Actual Relationship," appeared in the January-February, 1943, issue of this Bulletin.

war but in a world-wide revolution. Many of the finer aspects of life as you and I have lived it have been blotted out and will not be restored in our time - if ever.

We need not make it our business here to consider either the political or combat phases of this Nation's involvement but it is important that you give deep and serious thought to your own position in relation to the struggle. Those of you who come here from the coastal areas have already felt the restrictions of war far more than we who live beyond those vital defense areas but eventually, and probably soon, all of us are to know them on a comparable basis.

I said a few moments ago that the transition this country is undergoing is swift and breath-taking in its scope. In a few days you will be going home. When you arrive you will notice changes. You'll look for familiar faces and you'll find them gone - in your neighborhoods and in your departments.

You will find, too, I believe, that your training here and your status as an FBI associate has increased your stature immeasurably. You will be a man, or men, for whom the public has far greater respect than it had when you left. If you have wise superiors they will use the training you have received here to greatest possible advantage.

The very fact that you are FBI-trained imposes certain new responsibilities upon you. I cannot emphasize that too strongly, for if there is one agency of the Federal Government in which the people place complete trust and confidence it is the FBI. This organization has a certain high code of ethics. It has strict discipline. It demands courage and the utmost which is loyalty in those who are a part of it and it makes no exceptions. Because you, too, have been trained in the National Police Academy you are going to have to measure up to FBI standards in the eyes of the public rather than to any standard which is maintained in your individual department.

If I were a law enforcement officer I would be extremely proud if I could say I was an NPA graduate and I'm sure you are going to feel that way, too. You possess something now which nobody can ever take away from you - the very best knowledge of the law enforcement process. It is that which is going to stand you in good stead in some very troublous days which are ahead.

They are days which may bring enemy attacks. They are days in which hoodlumism and "copper-killing" may again become part of the National picture. They may even be days when enemies within will seek to destroy our form of Government and establish one on an alien and repugnant pattern.

There may be some days ahead which will try your very souls and on which some of you may go down fighting in behalf of human decency and the Constitutionally-established form of Government in which we in this room so firmly believe.

If the day of enemy attack comes to this country, then it will be you, the familiar "copper" on the beat, the familiar police official, the familiar sheriff, or the highway patrolman, to whom the people will turn their distressed eyes, to seek calmness for panic-stricken hearts and protection for their homes and family members.

I saw in a Civilian Defense manual the other day that the basic course for an auxiliary policeman was 23 hours. Now I'm all for Civilian Defense. I'm a civilian defense staff officer down in my "neck-of-the-woods," but you know and I know that you cannot teach anyone how to be a law enforcement officer in 23 hours or ten times that. Your profession and mine happen to be those in which experience counts.

I mention this only to emphasize the fact that while you will get invaluable help from the auxiliaries it will be you, when the going gets toughest, to whom the people will look for leadership and immediate protection. It is my firm conviction that one day most of you will thank God that John Edgar Hoover was able to provide you with the training you have received here. If you don't think law enforcement officers take it on the chin when the enemy shows up you look at the record of the London Metropolitan Police Department. The last figures I saw, and that was a year ago, showed a total of some 300 police air raid casualties.

Most men stop what they are doing when an air raid comes, but not the law enforcement officer. He goes on doing his job, "carrying on," as they say, steadying, rescuing, directing traffic, et cetera. He is the pivotal point of all defense activities. Yes - you've got a big job and a man's job cut out for you. Because this is nearly as much a war of civilian populations as it is a war of trained combat forces. Your badge, your authority, and your uniform, have become just as important in the eyes of the people as any uniform worn by the armed services.

If there is one thing I think I know it is so-called public opinion - fickle thing which it is - and the viewpoints of the man on the street - "Mr. Average Citizen," let's call him. Well - there are a lot of young men in the FBI, (it takes youth and strength to measure up to what the FBI requires of its Agents), yet nobody in the United States - if they are sane - and are not parlor pinks or enemy agents, thinks that anybody in the FBI is trying to avoid military service.

In fact, if you really want to know what the average citizen thinks, it is this - that this country would be in one hell of a fix - the armed forces notwithstanding - if it wasn't for Mr. Hoover and the FBI. You are apt to think I'm prejudiced. I am - one thousand per cent for the FBI and everybody connected with it and there are some considerable millions of Americans like me.

And that goes for you, too. If we could just divorce all of our law enforcement agencies, state and local, from politics, I think you and Mr. John Q. Public would get along a lot better.

You enjoy, as law enforcement officers, far more public respect than you think you do. The people are not as "dumb" as they seem. They don't always express themselves properly and all too seldom do they let you know how they feel about you, yet you are the fellow they send for at the first hint of trouble, and if you don't think the average citizen gets a lot of comfort out of the knowledge that you are around, you are all wrong.

This war is going to be good for law enforcement. All which is war is not wasteful. In many respects war is a gigantic crucible in which a lot which is evil is burned away. If we let other evils come as a result that's our fault. Because, in this war, you have become, as law enforcement agents, an integral part of the national security system, the people are going to learn your true worth and when this thing is over they are going to demand a better "break," a higher standard for all law enforcement agencies in this country. The point of all this is that decent citizens, and they are in the vast majority, do believe in you, do have faith in you, and they do depend on you. Again I say, be glad you have been trained here that you may better justify this faith of the people.

I think I know Mr. Hoover rather well yet he never ceases to amaze me. You won't meet many like him as you go along through life. He's a man who has done what few ever really succeed in doing, he's made a dream and an ideal come true. He had the vision of a national police organization which would meet the needs of a Republic in days of tremendous upheavals, yet would be completely devoid of any of the brutal and repressive aspects and instincts of some foreign national secret police organizations. The FBI is that dream come true and so for that matter is the vast organization of National Police Academy associates which extends from Coast to Coast. In that connection it seems, sometimes, as though Mr. Hoover almost had a vision when he established the National Police Academy. It was as if he almost knew this terrible day was coming when so much which is national security depends upon the alertness, the intelligence, and the cooperation of the Nation's law enforcement agencies.

He wanted to raise the status of law enforcement to a respected profession. He has done it! He wanted to establish a nation-wide system of cooperative law enforcement for the quicker suppression of crime. He did that! When you go home you will be important men in that system.

Again may I remind you, I tell you these things to impress upon you your own worth, your own dignity, of the tremendous help you can be in sustaining this Nation.

We think a lot of the FBI down where I come from and we think a lot of Mr. Hoover. We've got some troubles down that way and we are glad he and the FBI and men like you are on the job. What we hope to see is the day when the FBI will be raised to the position it belongs - when it will be a separate entity of Government and Mr. Hoover will be a cabinet officer.

Then indeed will law enforcement come into its own. That's worth working for, isn't it? Law enforcement raised to a plane where its chief figure will have become the Nation's Minister of Security. Labor, Agriculture, the Army and the Navy, the prosecutive branch of the government have their separate places in the government scheme, why not then that branch which has to do the actual protective and investigative job?

Now that's my idea as an editor and it's the idea of a lot of folks I know. We've neglected to discuss it with Mr. Hoover and we don't know how he feels about it; nevertheless, we think it's a grand idea. Set the investigative process of government apart from all others and it will more than stand on its own feet.

It would be a great break for the people and they're not getting many breaks these days.

Getting back to your job. There are a lot of "rats" and "hoodlums" in this country who have never been "mugged" and fingerprinted. They form a type which, unfortunately, have not yet "visited" the precinct stations where the "boys" could get acquainted with them. A lot of them did not cross the ocean to get here. They are doing a lot of hay-making while the rest of us are busy trying to do, as best we can, our share in the war effort. Some of them even "run" alleged newspapers. They hate "coppers" and they hate the FBI. They despise the established order.

They hate everything done in the pattern laid out by the Founding Fathers of this country. They are a bastard breed among our people. They've read the wrong kind of books and they've gotten drunk on the wrong kind of philosophies. I hope - though I doubt it - that you have been told something about them here, for sooner or later you are going to encounter them.

It would take the psychiatric section of a city hospital to determine how they got that way. They've become infected by an international poison and they'd sell this country down the river in a minute to make their long-haired, radical dreams come true.

Your job is going to be to help ferret out enemy agents. You must help, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all enemy agents are Nazis or Japanese or Italians, or Ukrainians - or what have you. Never did a Nation get into dire difficulty, but what it produced its quota of Quislings and those who would take advantage of extreme situations to try to effect their revolutions over night.

I'm not saying anything to you that I haven't said before from a platform or in the newspaper which it has been my good fortune to have been associated with for so many, many years.

The point I make is that you must not be satisfied when you have assisted the FBI in tracking down the external enemies and their

friends. You've got to know the enemy within, and he's a vicious, scheming, lying enemy if ever there was one.

There have been a lot of changes in the past few years and nationally we've gone to bed with people we thought we would never associate with but one thing hasn't changed, and it will never change, in the objective of Communism. That objective, simply stated is this, to overthrow all governments by the process of revolution and set up a world-wide condition in which there will be no governments. It is a cockeyed, screwy idea, but they're making it real, they are making progress, these enemies of ours.

They've set out to do what God never did and never intended to do, set up a Paradise, so they think, on earth.

Keep those hoodlums in mind. They're hoodlums whether they stand on a soap box on the corner, drink tea in what could be called parlor conclaves, or wear caps and gowns on the campuses of American educational institutions.

There's another job that you are going to have to do, suppress rumor. The people are considerably confused. They have not yet fully absorbed the shock of war, of the idea of an Army of many, many millions, of gasoline rationing, restricted travel, of all the things this war imposes. Too many of them fall prey to rumormongers.

It is just as much your job to check rumors as anything else. That's part of the job of keeping your communities and the people you serve steady on their feet.

Even more important than helping check rumors is for you to keep your own minds clear and your eyes constantly on the immediate tasks.

I do not know what three months of living in a war capital has done to you. If things outside this building have caused you to wonder where in hell we are going, your daily sessions in these class rooms should have steadied you considerably.

You have probably heard all kinds of stories and rumors here. You've seen a lot of strange people running around. The night clubs and the cocktail lounges seem to be doing a pretty good business. Well, they're doing a good business down my way and such good business in New York that the New York Times has resumed its old "night club column," abandoned after repeal of the prohibition amendment.

Now when you try to reconcile that with the American casualty list, with what's going on in the Solomon Islands, with the activities on so many, many fighting fronts and the enemies' continued advances you just can't do it, but as law enforcement officers don't worry too much about that side of it. You know your job and if you do that job well it is going to take all you have in you.

Don't go home and tell your folks that Washington is a "mad house." Don't give the communities you represent a wrong impression. I wish you could take a picture of the real Washington back with you.

If you could go into the executive offices of the White House I don't think you'd see any mad rushing about or hear anything but calm, sure voices. May I remind you that the man in the White House - the President of the United States - has the greatest burden any human could possibly bear. When you became law enforcement officers you solemnly raised your hands and swore to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So did he. He's a comrade of yours. Don't forget that. You would go down fighting to protect his person if it was endangered. Don't make his job any harder by going home and saying that Washington doesn't know what it is doing. The man in the White House knows. The men of the Army and Navy General Staffs know. Mr. Hoover knows what he's doing.

Washington is really a very sacred place. There are a lot of very sacred things here. The original of the Declaration of Independence is here. The Constitution is here. Yes - even the Magna Carta - the Great Charter - that document drawn up centuries ago as the very first great expression of man's will to be free is here - sent here by the British for safe keeping.

The confusion, the cocktail swigging, the fritting away of the hours will pass away as we the people learn through blood sacrifice what we are up against. Those things which are Washington's and which are real, which are genuinely American, will endure and, please God, shall never pass away.

We have our faults, too, you and I from the back country and the cities. We expect too much of Washington. We demand too much. We depend upon it for everything when we should be developing leadership and initiative in our own communities. Let's not go home throwing brickbats at Washington. We haven't that right. Our own houses are not in order at home.

The Southern Negro has what to me is a great expression - "free-mouthing." When he says somebody is "free-mouthing" he means that they're talking too much, boasting too much, talking about things they don't know anything about.

There's too much "free-mouthing" in this Country. Those who are doing it most claim it is their democratic right - freedom of speech they call it. Well freedom of speech is just like freedom of the press. It doesn't mean license to damn and criticize at will. If some of those around the Country who are so busy doing that would divert that energy into the war effort we'd be much further ahead than we are.

These "free-mouthers" attempt to tell the President how he should direct the Nation and the general staffs where to open their

offensives. One reason they do that is that they are pretty sure they won't have to be around when the offensives start. Please don't go home and join them.

What a great pity it is that the Country's "free-mouthers" cannot be made to face the music.

And what's the point of all this? You are going home as scientifically-trained law enforcement officers. When you go, take a fundamental regard for the capital of this Nation, its executives, and those with whom you have been associated here. You'll be going home to do a service for people who need you very, very much.

Believe with me, that in meeting the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation you have met one of the greatest of all living Americans. Be loyal to him. He needs your loyalty and your support. The FBI needs it, too, and will expect it from you.

Believe with me, and I am just one of you, just one of the plain people, that this is a great and good country, a citadel of Liberty erected in the name of God and dedicated to human freedom.

Believe with me, and with the millions of others who so believe, that a Nation so conceived and brought into being through such great pain and agony, shall ever live on the pattern designed by its creators - come what may against it.

We yet need many things to see us safely through some dreadful years ahead, but most of all do we need faith, faith in those who lead us, faith in ourselves, faith in our God - the God of Plymouth Rock - of Constitution Hall - the God to whom Lincoln prayed in that same house where yet lives the President of the United States in these dark days.

Faith in the God of our Fathers. If we keep that - if we can make but this one profession and confession of belief - "I believe in the United States" - we'll come safely through!

Good luck to all of you in the days ahead - FBI Agent, Sheriff, Policeman, Highway Patrolman - whoever and whatever you are. I wish you luck. All decent Americans wish you luck, and most Americans are decent. All newspaper men who love their country - and most love it profoundly - wish you luck. It has been very inspiring to me to be here. It always is. For me to come here to the FBI is like relieving a great thirst in a desert of doubt. Simply said: "I find here the reassurance needed that things will yet be all right."

As an old police reporter I'm thinking many things which are being left unsaid and some of the things I've said to you must have seemed pretty strange. If they had not built the press rooms always so near to the squad rooms maybe I could have been "raised" better.

But here's the strangest thing of all coming from an old reporter to a group of policemen. Things are going to be pretty tough before they get better. There'll always come the nights when maybe there won't be much between you and eternity but the hand of God. There's a thought I want to leave with you because it explains what it is we are seeking.

I have a friend on the faculty of the University of Cincinnati. He is a physician and writes poetry on the side. Most of it is very fine poetry. His name is Merrick Fifield McCarthy. He wrote a poem which he called "The British Childrens' Prayer" but I think it must be more than just a British childrens' prayer. It is a prayer for all children and for grown up children, too - like you and me. Your mother taught you part of it.

I give it to you to remember on black nights of a Nation's peril:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep!
If this night's sleep should end in rest that is
forever,
Keep me blest within thy mercy!
May I be child of thy kingdom, safe and free!

"If I should wake within the night to see the sky
all red with light, -
And hear the roof-tops of the town with our own
walls come tumbling down, -
Though there be death within the sky, May I not fear,
O Lord to die!

"If I should die before I wake I pray Thee, Lord,
my soul to take!
But should I live the long night through,
When I arise my work to do,
May I with courage seek to be not safe, O Lord,
not safe but FREE!"



FBI QUARTERLY POLICE CONFERENCES

Law enforcement officers throughout the Nation continue to show increased interest in the FBI's Quarterly Police Conferences. As in every other phase of our life, due to varying conditions, there are some sections of the country which show more interest in these conferences than other sections.

NIGHT SESSIONS

In several of the Field Office territories it has been found that many police officers who could not attend conferences held during the daylight hours could attend conferences held at night. Therefore, night sessions were held and found to be very successful. For instance, the Jackson, Mississippi, Field Office during the Fourth Quarter of 1942, held all but one of their twelve conferences during that period, in the evenings from 7:00 to 10:30 P.M.

The evening sessions, in fact, proved more popular than the daylight sessions, as twelve conferences were held in the Fourth Quarter compared to six held in the Third Quarter, resulting in an increased attendance of over 1,000 police officers for the Fourth Quarter meetings and an increase of 194 law enforcement agencies represented.

It was also ascertained in the Jackson Division that not only the police officials but those officers actually conducting investigations of FBI cases were in a much better position to attend conferences during the evening. Auxiliary police officers who were designated for attendance by the police chiefs were also enabled to attend the night sessions where they would have been prevented from attending the day sessions due to their regular daytime employment.

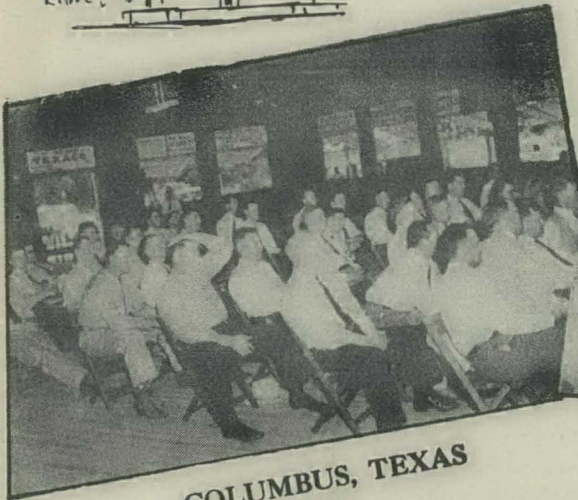
If police officers in other territories throughout the country feel that they could attend a night session where they could not attend a day session, it is suggested that they communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Field Division in which they are located, and if the Special Agent in Charge feels that enough officers in a particular territory warrant such action he will be glad to hold night sessions.

POLICE CONFERENCES

HELD IN HOUSTON, TEXAS FIELD DIVISION



BEAUMONT, TEXAS



COLUMBUS, TEXAS



KINGSVILLE, TEXAS

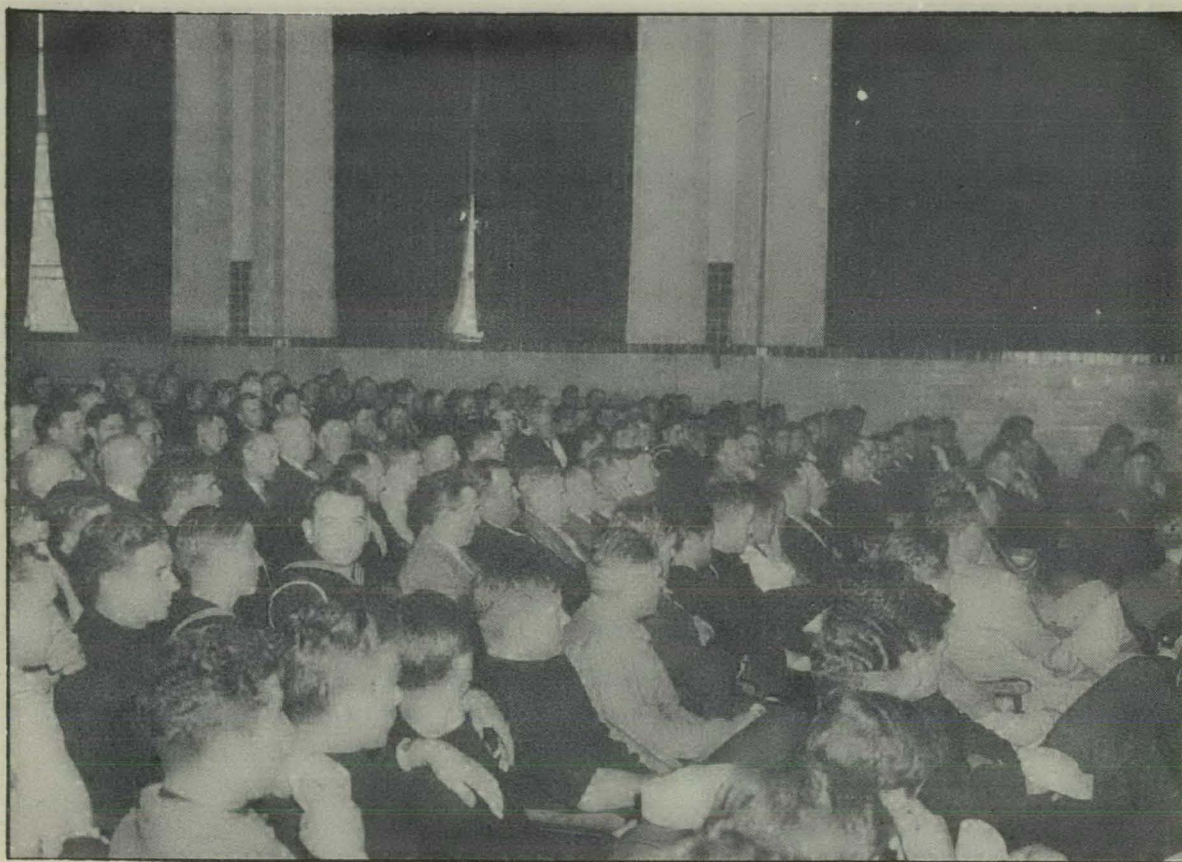


CUERO, TEXAS



Social gatherings of this type, following the detailed instruction, should be encouraged as they do much toward cementing the relationship and enhancing the cooperation between various types of law enforcement agencies.

Social functions also serve as a means of acquainting law enforcement officers located in a particular territory with each other on an informal plane, and much good results from such social contacts. It often occurs that police officers located in the same territory but working in different localities talk to each other telephonically relative to cases of mutual interest year in and year out without having an opportunity of making each other's acquaintance. Therefore, social gatherings subsequent to these conferences serve as an excellent medium of becoming acquainted with the officer you work with.



A number of photographs have been taken of the various conferences held by the Houston Field Division during 1942, and several of these have been incorporated in this article to furnish some idea of the tremendous interest these meetings are fostering among peace officers located in the Houston, Texas, Field Division territory and elsewhere.

Colonel Homer Garrison, Jr., Director of the State Department of Public Safety, has taken a great deal of interest in conferences held

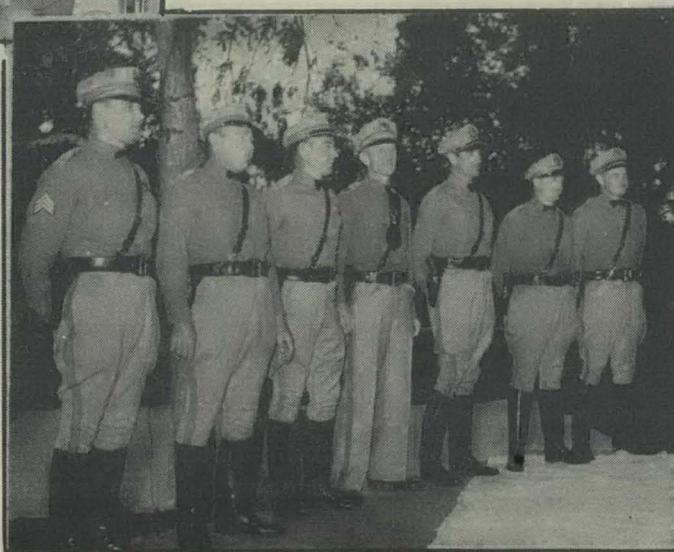
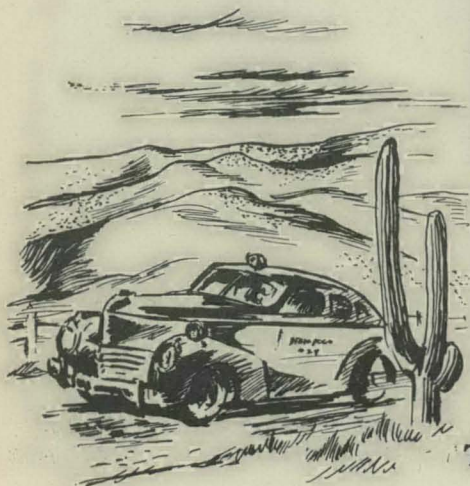
in Texas, and has spoken at a number of Texas conferences. High officials of Public Safety Departments of the several states should, by all means, be encouraged to participate in these conferences, as it is obvious that



BAY CITY, TEXAS



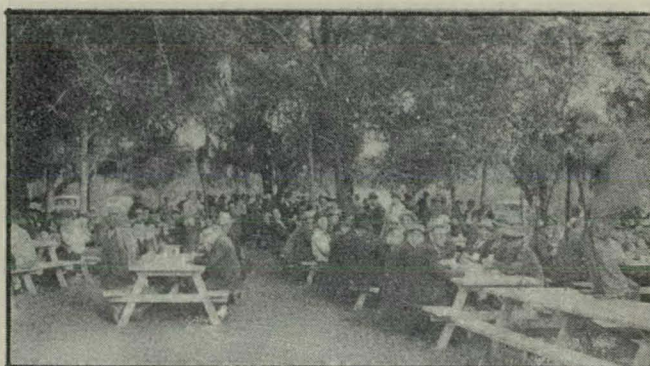
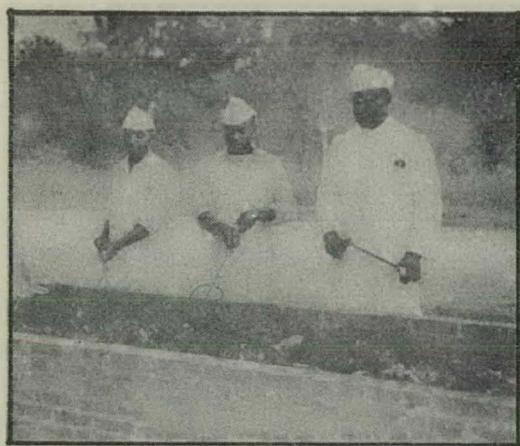
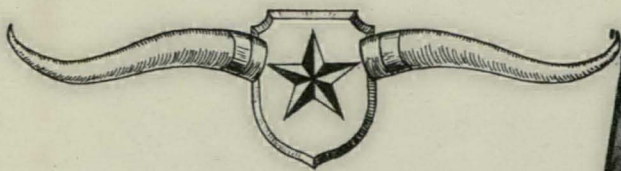
HOUSTON, TEXAS



TEXAS STATE HIGHWAY PATROL OFFICERS
ATTENDING FREEPORT, TEXAS
QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

such men are vitally interested in the cooperation existing between law enforcement officers in the State, the citizenry, and the Military authorities in the interest of public safety.

**Some Barbecue Pictures From The
HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION'S
1942 Conferences**



ONE-DAY POLICE SCHOOLS

Some of the conferences which have taken place throughout the country have taken on the form of police schools, as a number of police officers have requested that conferences be held during an entire day period in order that the officers attending may receive training in various types of law enforcement subjects. The FBI has cooperated whenever possible in such a plan, and if you feel that a plan of this type would be of assistance to the police officers under your command, it is suggested that you communicate with the Special Agent in Charge of the office located near you in order that proper arrangements might be made to hold a one-day police school if at all possible.

CLERGY

At a number of conferences members of the Clergy have been utilized to contrast particularly the Christian doctrines with Nazi and other foreign doctrines and theories. It is therefore urged that if you, as a police officer, have made the acquaintance of some clergyman in your territory who might possibly be well versed in some matter you feel will be of interest to law enforcement officers in your locality, that you advise the Special Agent in Charge in your territory the particulars concerning this clergyman so that an invitation might be extended to him to speak at one of the future conferences held in your territory.

OPEN SESSIONS IN HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUMS

One Field Office recently held Open Sessions of their conferences in a local high school auditorium during the evening hours. These Open Sessions were attended by the high school students. The Special Agent in Charge, in his introductory remarks, furnished information to the students which might interest them in becoming affiliated with the FBI in the capacity of clerks, and which would at the same time, familiarize the students with the wartime problems of their local law enforcement agencies and the FBI. Such a procedure is felt to be highly desirable in that it is in reality a crime preventive measure. When children of high schools are invited to attend a conference of peace officers it naturally boosts their morale and makes them feel a responsibility toward the community and toward their local law enforcement officers, and if they become interested enough in local law enforcement problems the commission of crime will be the farthest thing from their thoughts. It is therefore hoped that officers throughout the country will follow this practice of advising students of high school age that they are a vital part of their community and must assume their individual responsibility in the community if we are to win this war, and let them know their responsibilities certainly include assisting law enforcement officers in their manifold war duties.

MOTION PICTURES

Visual education through sound motion pictures has proved of great value to law enforcement agencies and their auxiliaries. With this



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TAMPA, FLORIDA, DECEMBER, 1942

in mind the Federal Bureau of Investigation has gathered together a group of films which are of interest, and render technical aid in the training of law enforcement officers.

Many Motion Picture Exchanges have proved extremely cooperative by lending our various offices certain news films for a showing.

A number of the Field Offices have used motion picture films in connection with these conferences, many of which have a great deal of instructional value. The FBI film, "The Technique and Mechanics of Arrest and Search of Person," is in such great demand at this time that many of the requests for the use of this film have necessarily been refused or postponed. These requests are being filled as fast as films are available to comply with such requests.

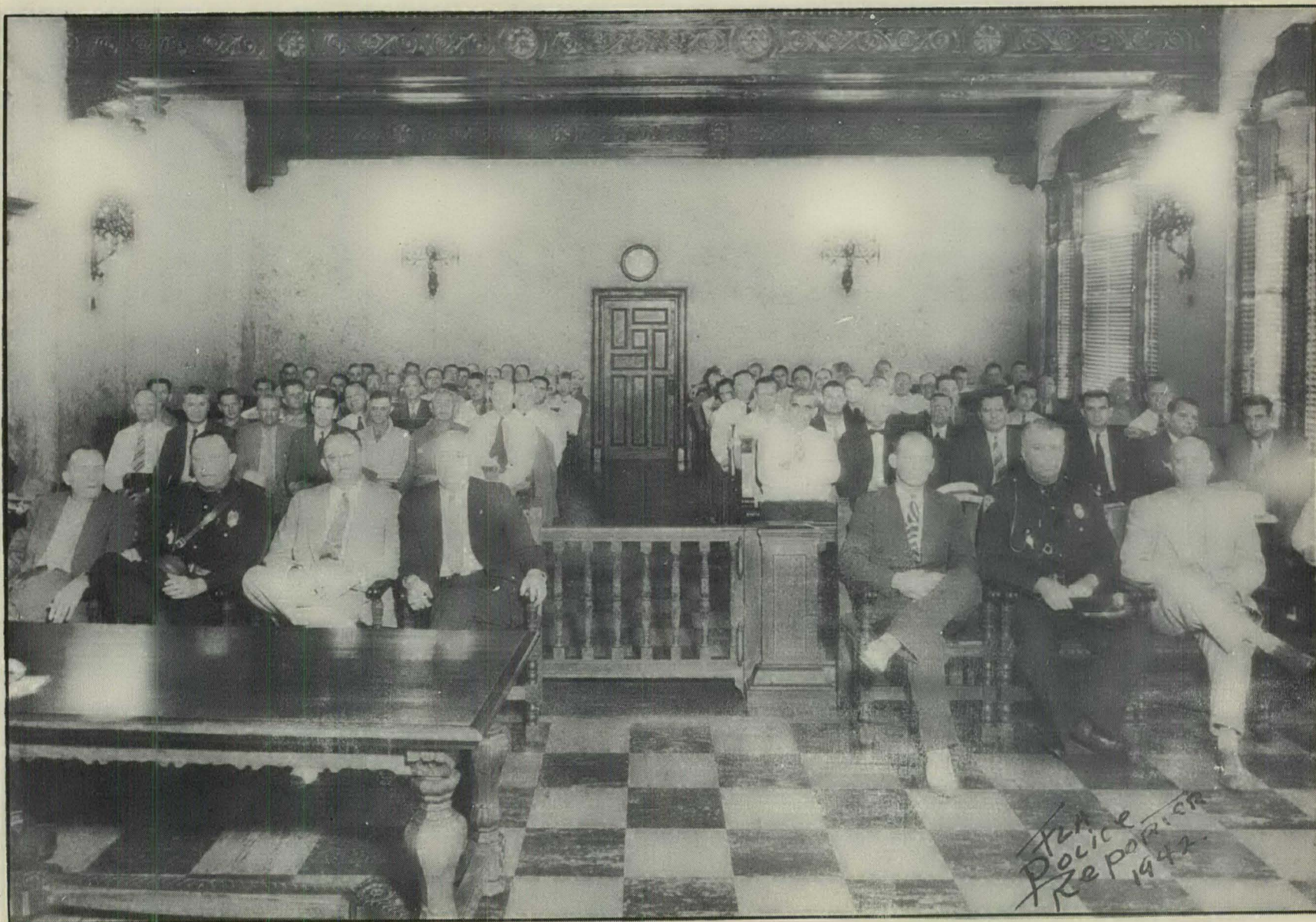
There are, however, other FBI films of definite value with which many police officers are not acquainted. The March of Time film entitled "Men of the FBI" follows the training of Special Agents and the solving of a typical case of sabotage. This film takes twenty-five minutes to show. Certainly police officers who have never had the opportunity to attend the FBI National Police Academy or see the work of the FBI at first hand would be interested in viewing this film.

Another film entitled "Inside the FBI" portrays the functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has a showing time of about twenty minutes. Still another, "The FBI Front," depicts the FBI in action in an espionage case. It has a showing time of thirty minutes.

Most of these films are available through the various Field Offices of the FBI and all of them are available through the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is particularly pointed out that the use of these films is not confined merely to conferences and if any of them are desired for showing before law enforcement groups, it is suggested that letters be sent either to the Special Agent in Charge of the Field Division in which you are located, or directly to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE

On January 8, 1943, the President of the United States issued a second Directive, reiterating his previous Directive of September 6, 1939, urging coordination and cooperation between the FBI and all other law enforcement agencies in the United States. The President's second Directive was issued for the purpose of clarification and convenience of the police who have been heavily burdened as a result of numerous inquiries received by them from many agencies concerning subversive activities. These requests from a number of agencies naturally appear to the police to be duplicates in as much as such information has been made available to them by the FBI. The Directive leaves no possibility of doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in matters pertaining to the internal security of our Nation. The second Directive was printed in its entirety on Page 1A of the January-February, 1943, issue of this Bulletin.



QUARTERLY POLICE CONFERENCE
MIAMI, FLORIDA, DECEMBER, 1942

ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL BOARD HEARINGS

Several of the Field Offices have found it advantageous to utilize the services of the chairman of the local Alien Enemy Control Board in order to furnish the attending police officers with complete information pertaining to the mechanics of an Alien Enemy Control Board Hearing. Such speakers in the past have emphasized the necessity of the local officers and the FBI Agents who appear before the Board having a complete background of the history and organization of Fascism and Nazism - subjects which have been discussed by FBI representatives at police schools and conferences throughout the Nation. And many of the discussions held at conferences where the chairman of the local Alien Enemy Control Board has spoken have brought out the fact that police investigations of cases assigned to them by the FBI are certainly bearing fruit.

RETURNING GERMAN REFUGEES

A number of Special Agents in Charge, at their conferences, have discussed German subjects of past investigations who have left this country, and taken up their abode in Germany, only to return to this country for the purpose of engaging in attempts of sabotage. Certainly this is a point that should be remembered by all police officers and particularly those engaged in investigating cases assigned to them by the FBI, as they should be ever alert to the possibility that Germans whom they might be investigating have at one time or another left this country long enough to go to Germany and learn some of the aspects of sabotage for the purpose of carrying out sabotage upon their return to the United States.

AVAILABLE POLICE ARMAMENT

This subject has been discussed in several of the conferences by police officials and is an excellent topic as it is information which every law enforcement officer in a particular territory should be cognizant of in the event of a war emergency, riot, prison break, bank robbery, or any other emergency. It is an excellent idea for law enforcement officers attending a conference to mention this subject and be able to report to the conference the equipment their own departments possess for utilization by other departments in their territories in the event of an emergency.

QUESTION BOX

Recently one of the Special Agents in Charge of an FBI Field Office made a mental note of the fact that some of the officers attending the conference hesitated to ask questions outright. Therefore, he inaugurated a question box which merely called for those in the conference to write out their questions on paper and place them in a box. At the panel forum during the conference the Agent in Charge would answer the questions which had been placed in the box and this had a tendency to stimulate oral discussions. All officers who have attended these conferences know the value of oral discussions and if they feel hesitant in asking questions orally in a conference they should suggest that a question box idea be inaugurated.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A number of conferences have considered the subject of juvenile delinquency and there is no more important subject today, as far as the police of this Nation are concerned, than wartime juvenile delinquency. The alarming increase in serious crimes committed by juveniles in recent months is astounding, and wartime recklessness is one of the causes of this increase in juvenile crimes of a serious nature.

Every police officer attending a Quarterly Police Conference should give deep thought to contemporary juvenile delinquency and if possible offer some suggestion as to how it might be curbed in his particular community, if indeed it is serious in his community. Forum discussions of this all important subject should result in many worthwhile suggestions being brought forth. Righteousness, clean living, and high moral conduct, are a few of the suggested thoughts that might be used to bring up discussions on crime preventive measures in an effort to stem the tide of present-day juvenile crimes.

It would be an excellent idea for each police official present at a conference to submit the statistics of his own department regarding juvenile delinquency so that all officers present might be fully apprised of the juvenile delinquency conditions in the entire locality. A discussion following the presentation of such statistical data might bring forth fruitful suggestions as to preventive measures to be taken in the locality to curb juvenile crimes.

WHAT A LAYMAN EXPECTS OF HIS PEACE OFFICERS

Most police officers realize that their duty is to serve the public and that the public is a very harsh task master at times. The average citizen expects a police officer to perform impossible feats when impossible feats are needed, notwithstanding the fact that the same citizen might hesitate to vote for an increase in a police officer's salary. Therefore, one of the Special Agents in Charge of an FBI Field Office, has, at various times, asked outstanding citizens or officials to furnish the police officers at a conference with their own thoughts on what a layman expects of the peace officers in his community. At a recent conference this Agent in Charge invited a mayor to address a Closed Session as a guest speaker and he gave a lecture on this subject. In preparing for his talk, the mayor conducted a personal survey by interviewing thirty townspeople of his community who were in various walks of life and they were in general agreement that a peace officer should be expected to act as follows:

1. Afford courteous direction
2. Be firm
3. Make no apologies for performing a duty
4. Do not argue
5. Be pleasant and look pleasant
6. Exercise cool judgment and self-control

7. Maintain high morals and other standards
8. Possess good reputation for honesty in the community
9. Develop ability to handle people
10. Make self indispensable by service plus

This discussion was enthusiastically received by the police officers attending the conference.

PRACTICING PHOTOGRAPHY IN POLICE AND NATIONAL DEFENSE WORK

Photography in police and national defense work is becoming more and more important day by day. In the fast-moving world in which we live the old Chinese saying certainly holds true that a photograph is worth ten thousand words. The man on the street, the banker, the doctor, the merchant and the judge, all appreciate a photograph which will explain a given situation without words. It is indeed a time saver. Photographic evidence is one of the best forms of evidence that can be brought into a court to convince a jury of a given set of facts. Traffic experts appreciate today the extreme value of photography and certainly this is a good topic of discussion at any Quarterly Conference.

In the May-June, 1942, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin there appeared an article entitled "Photography and Its Application in National Defense." There has been a wide demand for this article and any officer desiring a copy can obtain it by addressing a letter to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. Certainly it will give an officer food for thought prior to his attending the next Quarterly Police Conference in his territory.

STATISTICS ON ALIEN ENEMY ARRESTS AND POLICE CASES

Law enforcement officers throughout America have certainly worked hand in glove with the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the year 1942 in handling cases assigned to them by the FBI. This has been discussed in many conferences and is a subject close to the heart of many police officers who have devoted their entire time to investigating cases assigned to their department by the Bureau. On January 1, 1942, the total number of police cases pending was 44,106 whereas on December 31, 1942, there were 39,926. This, however, does not tell the true story as during the intervening 12-month period 79,382 cases investigated by local police officers were closed and certainly that is a record to be proud of.

ROAD BLOCKING AND CLOSING OFF AREAS

Prior to the next Quarterly Conference in your territory it is suggested you might desire to give thought to this very important subject for any emergency which might occur during the ensuing year. Road blocking and closing off certain areas has proved very fruitful on many occasions in the past, particularly in bank robbery cases and in areas which contain

a network of paved roads. Unification and cooperation among police officers, in a particular territory, in this important phase of police work will spell doom to any criminal whose violation is known soon after its commission and who tries to escape from the territory by car, train, or other means of transportation.

REPORTS OF PARACHUTE LANDINGS

Special Agents in Charge of some of the Field Divisions of the FBI have discussed at Quarterly Police Conferences the difference between a Weather Bureau parachute and a parachute used by the enemy. A number of citizens throughout the country who have found parachutes used by the Weather Bureau have become panicky and reported to their local police agencies the finding of enemy parachutes. If you are not acquainted with the difference between a Weather Bureau parachute and an enemy parachute, it is suggested that you bring this topic to the attention of the Special Agent in Charge at the next Quarterly Conference so that he might describe to you and to the other members of the conference present, the difference between the parachutes and thus possibly avoid any future hysteria in your community in the event a Weather Bureau parachute is found by a citizen.

QUARTERLY POLICE CONFERENCES FOURTH QUARTER - 1942

The following is a resume of the police conferences held by the various Field Divisions for the Fourth Quarter of 1942 from October 1 to December 31. The data set forth reflect the actual number of conferences held in each Division together with the total attendance, the total number of police officials present and the total number of law enforcement agencies represented at the series of conferences.

	TOTAL CONFERENCES HELD	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS	TOTAL OFFICIALS
Albany	8	100	482	505
Atlanta	9	200	475	475
Baltimore	7	69	244	252
Birmingham	7	133	596	684
Boston	14	306	1144	1217
Buffalo	9	494	2401	2401
Butte	10	153	147	316
Charlotte	12	264	1388	1388
Chicago	4	141	185	185
Cincinnati	6	159	396	449
Cleveland	6	161	531	531
Dallas	8	388	1018	1018
Denver	9	120	258	293
Des Moines	7	188	414	414
Detroit	7	154	775	898

	<u>TOTAL CONFERENCES HELD</u>	<u>TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES</u>	<u>TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS</u>	<u>TOTAL OFFICIALS</u>
El Paso	11	139	453	483
Grand Rapids	7	143	203	212
Houston	9	353	1369	1416
Huntington	6	92	192	307
Indianapolis	8	147	363	388
Jackson	12	305	1255	1389
Kansas City	6	287	851	921
Knoxville	4	87	276	362
Little Rock	11	153	288	288
Los Angeles	5	106	409	453
Louisville	10	249	745	787
Memphis	3	74	121	121
Miami	10	105	311	556
Milwaukee	7	140	364	464
Newark	9	404	1330	1330
New Haven	7	79	342	342
New Orleans	7	180	490	562
New York	1	81	235	235
Norfolk	2	25	82	82
Oklahoma City	10	219	457	474
Omaha	4	122	190	200
Philadelphia	12	391	2814	3149
Phoenix	5	54	222	235
Pittsburgh	6	216	482	728
Portland	8	58	242	251
Providence	1	22	58	63
Richmond	8	103	334	371
St. Louis	4	130	571	576
St. Paul	7	401	537	550
Salt Lake City	12	126	365	382
San Antonio	10	448	1394	1471
San Diego	4	38	115	119
San Francisco	9	164	584	638
San Juan	1	1	50	50
Savannah	8	80	320	336
Seattle	8	113	302	311
Sioux Falls	11	133	261	261
Springfield	8	212	1209	1222
TOTALS	394	9210	30640	33111



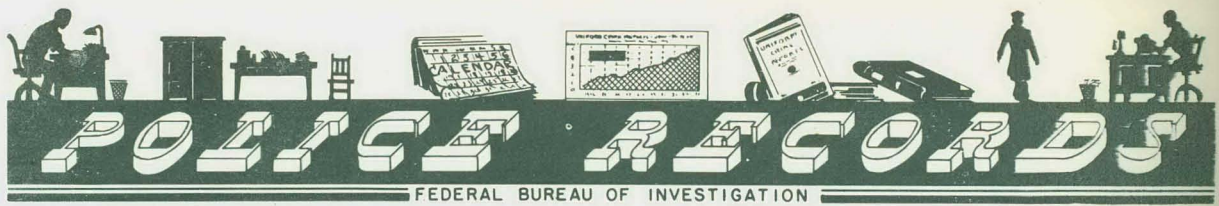
A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

This fingerprint pattern is presented to illustrate the distinction between a loop and a tented arch. In order for a fingerprint to be classified as a loop it must possess all three of the following characteristics:

- (1) A sufficient recurving ridge and its continuance until it touches or passes an imaginary line drawn from the delta to the core.
- (2) A delta.
- (3) A ridge count of at least one.



It will be observed that the fingerprint pattern illustrated above satisfies the first two requirements of a loop. However, it is not possible to obtain a ridge count so this fingerprint cannot be classified as a loop. It is therefore classified as a tented arch because it approaches the loop type, possessing two of the basic characteristics of the loop but lacking the third.



YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CRIME DURING WAR

The fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI during the calendar year 1942 showed a 55.7 per cent increase in arrests of girls under 21 years of age, from 9,675 in 1941 to 15,068 in 1942. Such figures vividly indicate a general let down in morals which seems to accompany the excitement of war with its boom conditions and easy money in the hands of youthful individuals.

Arrests of girls under 21 last year for prostitution and commercialized vice showed a 64.8 per cent increase, and those arrested for other sex offenses increased 104.7 per cent. Girls under 21 arrested for vagrancy increased 124.3 per cent. Women arrested for prostitution are frequently charged with some other sex offense or vagrancy, and combining the arrests for prostitution, other sex offenses, and vagrancy, the all-over percentage increase in the arrests of girls under 21 was 106.5.

Girls under 21 arrested for disorderly conduct showed a 69.6 per cent increase, and arrests of females of less than voting age who were charged with drunkenness increased 39.9 per cent.

Although the total arrests of males under 21 last year showed a 3.6 per cent decrease, youths arrested for some offense classes showed pronounced increases. For example, the arrests of boys under 21 years of age for assault increased 17.1 per cent; those arrested for rape increased 10.6 per cent; males arrested under 21 years of age for carrying or possessing weapons were up 15.5 per cent; gambling arrests of males under 21 increased 14.6 per cent; boys charged with disorderly conduct showed a 26.2 per cent increase; and drunkenness arrests of males under 21 jumped 30.3 per cent.

According to the fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI, male arrests for age 18 exceeded arrests for any other age. This differs from the record for 1939-1941, which reflected most arrests for age 19. In 1942, the predominant age groups in respect to frequency of arrests of males were 18, 19, and 20, in the order named, but in 1939-1941 the corresponding ages were 19, 18, and 21. For females, age 22 was the predominant age in frequency of arrests during 1942 as well as in 1939-1941. But the shift to lower age levels among females arrested is seen in the fact that in 1942 the predominant age groups in respect to frequency of arrests were 22, 21, and 18, in the order named, whereas during 1939-1941 the corresponding ages were 22, 23, and 24.

The FBI's figures reflect that the arrests of men under 21 for criminal homicide last year showed a 1.3 per cent decrease while girls under 21 arrested for these offenses increased 29.6 per cent. Boys arrested for larceny showed a decrease of 11.5 per cent while girls arrested for such offenses increased 27.5 per cent. Arrests of females under 21 for vagrancy and suspicion increased 124.3 per cent and 54.3 per cent, respectively, while males under 21 arrested for vagrancy declined 19.6 per cent and for suspicion the decrease was 6.6 per cent.

Judging by the substantial increase in female juveniles arrested and fingerprinted, there is a deplorable lack of parental guidance and discipline in many homes. These alarming crime figures indicate that many parents might do well to take an inventory of conditions in their own homes and concentrate on the problems closest to them. In time of war, there is a danger of parents becoming so engrossed in national and international problems that many overlook the importance of maintaining a strong home front.

By providing a good home environment, parents not only fulfill a primary obligation to their children but they also make a vital contribution to the strength of our nation. If this job in the home is adequately handled, there will be greater reason for faith that the larger national problems of today will be expeditiously solved and that our youth will possess the strength and character to enable them to surmount the obstacles which will confront them in the future.

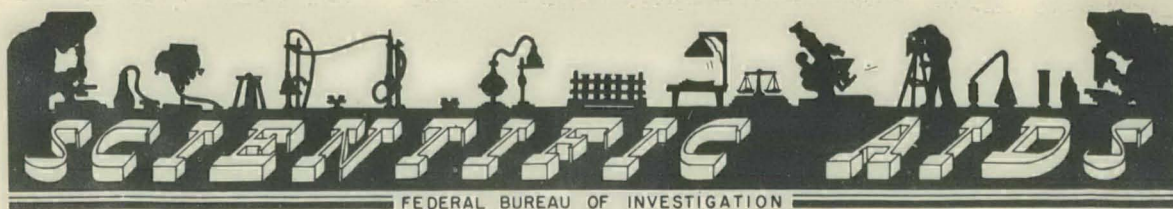
CRIME AND THE FOREIGN BORN

In proportion to the number of each in the general population of the United States, foreign-born whites commit only 57 per cent as much crime as do the native white Americans.

This indication of a comparatively high degree of law abidance on the part of foreign-born individuals within our borders is disclosed by an FBI study of 585,988 fingerprint arrest records during 1942.

For criminal homicide the participation of foreign-born whites was almost equal to that of native whites, in proportion to population; and for assault, gambling, and receiving stolen property the figures for foreign-born whites were slightly in excess of the corresponding figures for native whites. In all other crime classifications, however, the foreign-born were greatly outnumbered by the native whites.

This record for the foreign-born people in the United States indicates that by and large they appreciate the privileges and opportunities afforded them under our democratic form of government and are striving to conform to the laws of the land.



GROUPING OF DRIED BLOOD STAINS

Problems involving the grouping of dried blood stains are frequently encountered in the course of forensic investigations, and various methods for grouping such stains have been suggested. Some of these methods test for isoagglutinins^{1, 6}, in the stain, while others test for the isoagglutinogens^{2, 7}. Tests for the former constituents of the stain may often be satisfactory with very fresh, heavily encrusted stains, but when the stains are aged or thin, it is not possible to group them satisfactorily by these methods. The tests for the isoagglutinogens are much more reliable on the whole, but the work conducted in the FBI Laboratory has shown that the methods employed frequently give rise to erroneous results, especially when the tests are conducted upon old and thin stains. Wiener and Kosofsky^{9, 10}, have pointed out that a more accurate standardization of the sera used in the grouping of stains would lead to more consistent results. The most satisfactory method for standardization of group-specific substances in sera as described by these authors was a titration of sera with saliva from secretors of known groups. By this method of titration, it is possible to select sera which will yield the maximum sensitivity at a specific concentration.

Wiener⁸ has applied such standardized sera to the grouping of dried blood stains, but in experiments which were conducted in this Laboratory, it was found that even greater control than that exercised by him was desirable to obtain accurate and reproducible results. The measures which were taken consisted of carefully controlled dilution of the sera with saline, use of numerous controls in order to establish definitely the sensitivity of the particular sera dilutions being used, careful control of the size of drops used in the tests, centrifuging the stained cloths and sera after the period of absorption, and constant rotation of the slide on which the final readings were made. Wiener⁸ also employs a varying volume of serum, since he uses only as much serum as would be completely absorbed by the piece of cloth under test. We have found it more desirable to use a fixed volume of serum at all times.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration in the grouping of dried blood is the agglutinability of the red blood cells used in testing the absorbed sera. A wide range of sensitivity of the red blood corpuscles to agglutination was encountered in this work which is confirmed by the results of Schiff and Mendlowicz⁴. Schiff and Huebener³ found that the sensitivity of A corpuscles to agglutination varied from 1:25 to 1:800 and that of the B corpuscles varied from 1:24 to 1:400. Thomsen and Kettel⁵ observed a variation in the agglutinability of red blood corpuscles

with the age of an individual. These authors found a gradual rise in the sensitivity of the cells until the maximum agglutinability was reached between the years of 16 to 30, at which time it remained constant to the end of life.

PROCEDURE:

Materials used: Capillary pipettes, measuring 1.3 mm. in diameter at the tip end.

Serological pipette, 0.1 ml.

Kahn tubes.

Special well slide constructed by cutting two rows of holes 1.7 cm. in diameter in a piece of window glass approximately 2.5 mm. x 8.25 cm. x 25.4 cm. By fastening glass microscope slides over the holes on one side of the glass with Canada Balsam, a series of wells 2.5 mm. deep may be constructed. (See Figure 1.)

Standardized A and B sera according to Wiener and Kosofsky.

Tested A and B cells.

TECHNIQUE:

A piece of stained cloth approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " square is placed into a Kahn tube, and to this cloth there are added three drops of the previously standardized A serum. To a similar piece of cloth in another tube, there are added three drops of standardized B serum. At the same time, two pieces of unstained cloth are also treated respectively with three drops of A and B sera, the unstained cloths acting as negative controls. For positive control purposes, cloths containing blood of each of the four groups are treated with A and B sera. Controls of unabsorbed sera are also used. The serum in each tube is then worked into the cloth by vigorous rubbing with a glass rod, and the tubes subsequently are placed in a refrigerator at approximately 5° C where they are allowed to remain overnight, during which time absorption of the sera, if any, will take place. After this period of absorption, the tubes are then centrifuged at 2500 r.p.m. for ten minutes. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off with a capillary pipette and two drops are placed in a well of the glass slide. To the drops of A serum, there is now added a drop of a 1% suspension of fresh B cells. A drop of a similar suspension of fresh A cells is added to the B serum. The slide is then rotated constantly and periodically observed under the microscope, using a magnification of 100 diameters, until the serum controls indicate that the agglutination point has been reached. This will usually require ten minutes. The specimen under test is now observed, and it is determined whether any absorption of the A or B serum has occurred. The interpretation of

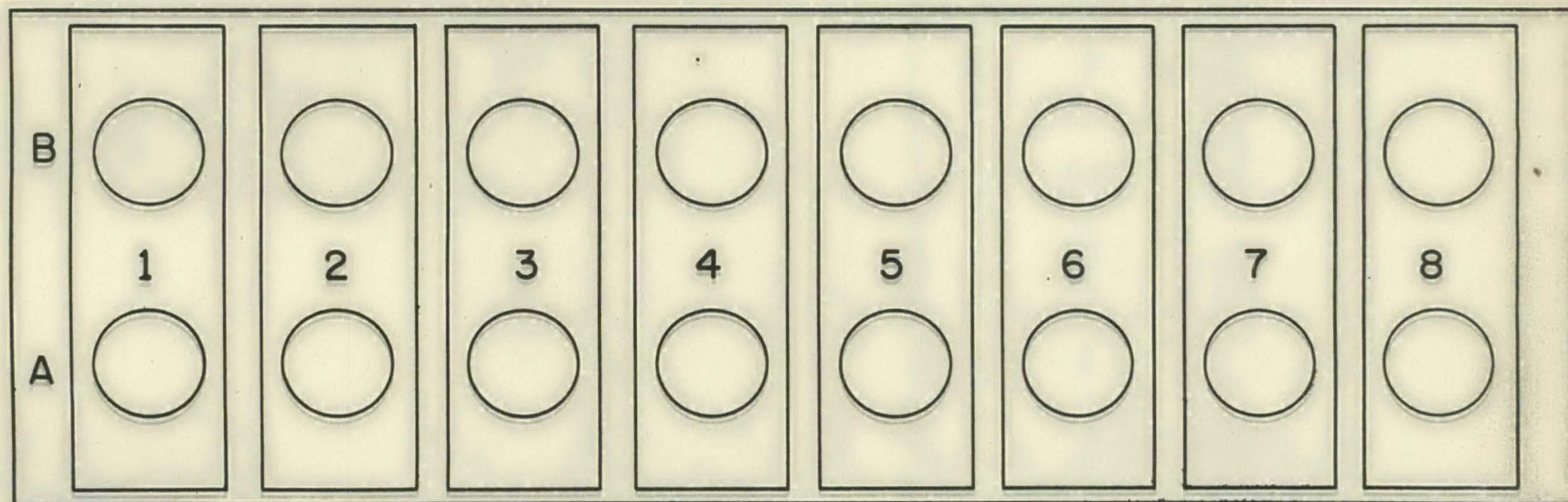


FIG. 1

absorption is the usual one; that is, absorption of B serum indicates isoagglutinin A, absorption of A serum indicates isoagglutinin B, and no absorption of either serum indicates the absence of isoagglutinogens.

The procedure may also be applied to dried powdered blood such as might be obtained from metal objects (hammers, guns, knives, et cetera) by using approximately 3 milligrams of dried blood in each of the tubes containing the A and B sera.

RESULTS:

Using the above-described procedure, 250 specimens of blood-stained cloths representing 49 different blood sources were grouped without error. The original group of the stain was not known to the technician at the time the test was made. The samples which were used were blood-stained cloths containing blood from 23 cadavers and 26 living persons, and the stains varied in age from $\frac{1}{2}$ year to 3 years.

Seventy-five of the 250 specimens grouped, representing a total of 20 different blood sources, were reported correctly as group O. Fifty samples, representing 12 different sources, were reported correctly as group A. Forty-eight samples, representing 9 different sources, were reported correctly as group B, while the remaining 77 samples, representing 8 different sources, were reported correctly as group AB. Some of the results are shown in Table I, page 38.

In order to determine whether the concentration of red blood cells in the stain would have any effect on the group determined, six cloths were stained with blood containing respectively 10%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100% red blood cells in serum. These stains were grouped correctly by the procedure described, which is indicative, to some extent, of the sensitivity of the method.

SUMMARY:

1. A sensitive method for the grouping of dried blood stains has been developed.
2. Two hundred and fifty specimens representing 49 different blood sources and varying in age from $\frac{1}{2}$ year to 3 years have been grouped correctly by this method. No specimens were grouped incorrectly.
3. The method has been applied to powdered, dried blood, as well as to stains on cloth.
4. Variations in the concentration of red cells in a dried stain did not affect the results of the group procedure.

T A B L E I.

<u>DATE OF STAINING</u>	<u>DATE OF GROUPING</u>	<u>AGE OF STAIN</u>	<u>ORIGINAL GROUP</u>	<u>GROUP DETERMINED FROM STAIN</u>
10-18-38	1-30-42	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	A	A
10-20-38	1-28-42	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	O	O
10-20-38	1-31-42	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	O	O
1-7-39	1-30-42	3 years	B	B
3-6-39	1-28-42	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	A	A
3-6-39	1-28-42	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	O	O
1-12-39	1-30-42	3 years	B	B
12-29-38	1-27-42	3 years	A	A
12-29-38	1-28-42	3 years	O	O
2-10-39	1-27-42	3 years	AB	AB
7-17-41	1-21-42	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	A	A
7-17-41	1-26-42	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	O	O
7-17-41	1-28-42	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	B	B
8-12-41	1-29-42	$\frac{1}{2}$ year	AB	AB
1-16-41	1-28-42	1 year	AB	AB

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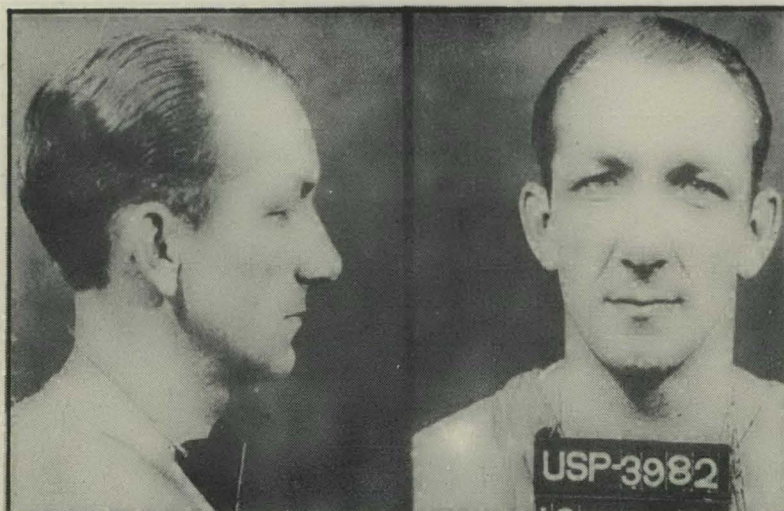
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WANTED BY THE FBI

BERNARD FREDERICK CHAMPAGNE, With Aliases

VIOLATION - IMPERSONATION



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 41 through 47.

WANTED BY THE FBI

BERNARD FREDERICK CHAMPAGNE

While impersonating FBI Agents, Secret Service Agents, United States Army Officers and United States Public Health Service physicians, Bernard Frederick Champagne, a thirty-seven-year-old native of Ticonderoga, New York, has professed his devotion to unsuspecting women from coast to coast in furtherance of his schemes to secure financial support. Champagne whose only previous gainful occupations have been listed as carpenter, painter, and grocery clerk, was once married but after being divorced in the early 30's he turned his "talents" of a glib tongue and a convincing personality toward earning a detestable living by victimizing gullible women.

His victims included young girls, widows, and married women, many of whom refused to believe he was an imposter even after he had been exposed. In many instances his smooth talk and persuasive manner coupled with his extravagant claims as to his official connections with the United States Government, and his family's alleged high social position quickly led to public announcements of his engagement to various women. Not content to confine his affection to one woman at a time, Champagne on occasions would become engaged to two of his victims simultaneously.

Doubtless there are innumerable escapades of Champagne's which have not been reported to the authorities, but cases involving ten of his women victims have been investigated by the FBI as violations of the Federal Impersonation Statute and Federal processes for his arrest have been issued in New York City; San Francisco, California; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

In each case Champagne is charged with having fraudulently obtained money by impersonating Federal officers. Because of Champagne's use of many aliases, it required exhaustive investigation by FBI Agents and examination of much evidence by the FBI's Technical Laboratory before his various escapades were identified as being those of one individual.

His criminal record was then located in the FBI files and he became the subject of a nationwide search.

In 1935, Champagne, using the name of B. Price, began his impersonation activities in the vicinity of his Ticonderoga, New York, home by representing himself as an Agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department. In the nearby towns of North Hudson, Schroon Lake, and Port Henry, he would call upon innkeepers and flash an alleged identification card stating he was an Internal Revenue Agent inspecting liquor stocks.

He would then advise the innkeepers that special Federal tax stamps were missing therefrom and would accept an advance payment on such stamps to be delivered at a later date. He used various methods of persuasion, including recommendations of early purchases to avoid the last minute

rush and even offered a special 50% discount thereby receiving in one instance \$12.50 for \$25.00 worth of tax stamps, these also to be delivered later. He was usually accompanied by a woman on these visits.

At Ticonderoga, New York, on May 10, 1935, he represented himself as a Treasury Department Agent to persuade an automobile dealer to furnish him with a car for demonstration purposes and then drove the car without the owner's consent to Hyattsville, Maryland, where he was arrested and returned to New York State on a charge of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

He was acquitted on this charge but was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute and was sentenced on February 7, 1936, to 1 year and 1 day in a Federal Penitentiary. Champagne was conditionally released from the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on the Federal sentence on December 7, 1936.

His criminal record in the Identification Division of the FBI revealed he had previously been confined in the County Jail at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1927, on a charge of larceny. On July 28, 1928, he was arrested at Richmond, Virginia, for grand larceny for which he received a sentence of 10 years in the State Penitentiary at Richmond.

During the spring of 1939, Champagne met a school teacher in his home town and after a brief courtship they agreed on plans for their marriage. During this time Champagne held himself out as a Secret Service Agent at a salary of \$600.00 a month and told fantastic tales of his activities as such. He also claimed to be a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. His fiancée's brother eventually became suspicious of Champagne's boastful manner and ascertained that he bore an unsavory reputation in his home town. He warned his sister but she refused to believe he was an imposter, although she eventually lost her job as a result of her association with Champagne. She later advised that Champagne had made a full confession to her and that she still intended to marry him.

After leaving the vicinity of Ticonderoga in 1939, Champagne embarked upon a series of impersonations which took him first to New York City, where he gained the confidence of the proprietor of an international travel agency.

Here, in the latter part of 1940, he used the name Francis E. Fish, and claimed to be the nephew of a United States Congressman, and a graduate of Columbia University. He adopted an air of secrecy and stated that he was a member of the United States Diplomatic Service. However, in a highly confidential manner he approached reputable businessmen and advised he was in a position to effect the release of prisoners from internment camps in Nazi occupied France. Many individuals were duped by this representation and grasped at the possibility of freeing their friends and

relatives from imprisonment. They invariably advanced funds for the release of these individuals.

Champagne refused to take any fees for his service, stating that he would only accept the necessary expenses for food, shelter, and travel of the internees and would thereby incur the undying gratitude and friendship of many New York residents who would thus become prospective clients when he resigned from the diplomatic service and entered the practice of law in New York City in the near future.

In this manner he secured money in sums varying from a few dollars to several hundred dollars, with all of which he soon absconded. During his New York venture Champagne led the representative of a newspaper syndicate to believe he could furnish inside news on Government activities through official connections.

In addition he met a wealthy woman, a French refugee, who became enamored of him, bought him clothes and luggage, and gave him the key to her apartment in Paris in order that he might inspect it on his proposed Government sponsored trip to France with a United States Ambassador in an army bomber. She requested him to secure certain of her jewels and other valuables and bring them back to New York for her. Champagne accepted sufficient funds from her to pay for the upkeep of her Paris apartment and before he left New York he proposed to her in a taxicab and was accepted. Before the ceremony could be performed he had disappeared as a result of inquiries made regarding his background by a victim of his frauds who had become suspicious.

A few months later Champagne turned up in Daytona Beach, Florida, where in March, 1941, as Cecil Chadwick, he exhibited a badge and assumed the role of an FBI Agent, professing to be engaged in a comprehensive investigation of White Slave Traffic Act violations in that area.

At times he also used the name Robert C. Chadwick, supposedly a reputable attorney from New York City vacationing in Florida. Included in his activities at Daytona Beach, was a representation to a young man that he was employed by the United States Government in which capacity he had become well known at a large munitions plant in Virginia where he would secure a good position for the man. Later he confided to this individual that he was in reality working as an undercover agent for the FBI, investigating aliens, and that he was authorized to hire an assistant at \$50.00 per week. He then secured a small sum of money from this victim as a deposit on a badge and to defray the costs of a bond and insurance. He represented to others in Daytona Beach that he was an investigator for the Post Office and exhibited credentials in substantiation thereof.

During his Florida sojourn he kept company with various women friends, one of whom nicknamed him "Spook" because of his tall stories about his activities. Others were not so fortunate as to penetrate his suave

manner and convincing speech and one young girl quit her job on his promise of a better paying position. Another victim, a married woman, from a northern city, vacationing in Florida, was offered a high salaried position with a cotton firm in New Orleans, Louisiana, after she had become infatuated with Champagne. After returning to her home she received a wire from him requesting \$100.00 immediately. She complied with this request and advised an FBI Agent that she had no desire to attempt to recover the money.

With the advent of spring in 1941, Champagne journeyed to New England, and in May of that year met a respectable young woman in a small town in Maine. He furnished her with highly imaginative accounts of his past and present exploits as an officer in the United States Naval Reserve, an FBI Agent, a member of the United States Olympic team both at Lake Placid, New York, and in Germany, and as a physical instructor at a Virginia college. This time he claimed degrees from Princeton University. He used the name Dr. William P. Crowley and stated he was a dentist by profession with a large practice in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but preferred to engage in secret Government work rather than become an Army dentist.

He soon arranged to move into the home of the young woman's parents. He hired a local youth as an assistant and after creating an air of great importance, his engagement to the local girl was publicly announced in the newspaper. He secured the printing of wedding announcements and calling cards, the cost of which was charged by him to the account of the prospective bride's family. When members of the family became suspicious Champagne presented the girl's mother with a document purporting to be his last will and testament containing many high sounding phrases in which there was bequeathed to his fiancée certain money and property including insurance policies with face values totaling \$83,000.00. Such items as "30,000 shares of Commonwealth Edison preferred stock and 35 shares of American Tobacco Security, plus 1500 shares of American Locomotive stock," were included. He enumerated further bequests of real estate in Chicago, referred to as "The Beeches," and property in South Dakota, referred to as "Restmere Lodge." He added one-third interest in a hospital at Daytona Beach, Florida, and several checking accounts.

The purported will was dated June 27, 1941, and shortly thereafter Champagne disappeared from the vicinity. He headed west leaving in his wake a trail of unpaid bills.

On December 18, 1941, he met a young woman in Oakland, California, who had accepted his proposal of marriage by January 1, 1942. He was using the name of Dr. Robert Paul Fosdick. The build-up for this romantic venture which, of course, included a scheme to defraud, was much the same as that used in his previous operations. This time he masqueraded as a Secret Service Agent and a physician in the United States Army. He played up his "inside connections" and offered to secure jobs for various persons with the FBI. In addition, he claimed to be the son and heir of a wealthy owner of a large chain of drug stores. He also represented that he

was the nephew of a nationally known clergyman, and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The plan to secure money was based on an alleged scheme to buy up certain land for which the Government was supposedly negotiating in return for a "guarantee" of a substantial profit. His new fiancée and her girl friend advanced more than \$800.00 most of which they had borrowed from loan agencies.

During March, 1942, the unsuspecting bride-to-be secured a leave of absence from her employer in order to take a trip to Palm Springs, California, where the wedding was to take place. While she and her companion, who was to act as maid of honor, spent a week at a Palm Springs hotel Champagne came and went frequently, allegedly on official Secret Service work. He continually offered excuses for not going through with the wedding and asserted that they would soon fly to Yuma, Arizona, to be married.

However, on March 16, 1942, the disillusioned girl and her friend returned to Oakland, California, and it was determined later that Champagne had skipped out owing the hotel at Palm Springs more than \$100.00. While carrying on his swift courtship of the Oakland girl, Champagne was residing at a local rooming house and was simultaneously engaging in an amorous adventure with a telephone operator who roomed at the same house. This escapade likewise included a promise of marriage.

Before leaving town Champagne borrowed a suitcase from the landlady which bore the initials, "H.P.D." Taking advantage of this circumstance, Champagne fitted a new name to the initials and was later identified as having applied for the position of life guard at Lake Temescal, California, as Harold Paul Donovan.

On July 3, 1942, as Donovan, he secured \$265.00 from a woman in Berkeley, California, as the result of a representation that he was a Treasury Agent and had advance information regarding property that the Government proposed to purchase. Other persons in Berkeley knew him only as "Dr. Bob," presumably connected with the physics department of the University of California.

The initials "H.P.D." again figured in Champagne's operations when, as Harry Paul Donaldson, he assumed the role of a Federal officer in Salt Lake City, Utah, in the summer of 1942, obtaining money and a diamond ring while residing at the home of the parents of another girl to whom he had become engaged. In this instance he was alternating as a Secret Service Agent, FBI Agent, Military Intelligence Officer and a Doctor attached to the United States Public Health Service.

Again he did not restrict his attentions to one woman but became engaged to two at approximately the same time. During his period of residence in Salt Lake City he always appeared to be busy, claiming he was engaged in "rounding up Japs," "running down saboteurs," and "investigating

vice conditions." He borrowed money regularly from his women victims, one of whom was a widow with two children. He secured a loan of a diamond ring from one of them in order to use it for a sample of the correct size in seeking to purchase an engagement ring. Her ring was never returned.

Soon thereafter he left Salt Lake City and headed east. The last definite trace of Champagne was reported when he mailed a suitcase from Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1942, to his former landlady at Oakland, California, to replace the original piece of luggage borrowed from her.

An indictment in 4 counts was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, California, on May 27, 1942, charging subject as Robert Paul Fosdick with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute in that he did, on or about December 10, 1941, December 27, 1941, January 1, 1942, and March 5, 1942, at Oakland, California, unlawfully assume and pretend to be an officer and employee acting under authority of the United States Government and in such capacity defrauded certain persons of various sums of money.

A complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Salt Lake City, Utah, on June 23, 1942, charging subject as Harry Paul Donaldson with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute in that he did, on or about June 1, 1942, and June 13, 1942, at Salt Lake City, Utah, unlawfully pretend and assume to be an officer of the United States and acting in such capacity defrauded certain persons of various sums of money.

An indictment in 5 counts was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at New York, New York, on January 21, 1943, charging subject as Bernard Frederick Champagne with a violation of the Federal Impersonation Statute in that he did, on or about December 5, 1940, unlawfully assume and pretend to be an officer of the United States and in such capacity fraudulently obtained certain money.

Champagne's description is as follows:

Name and Aliases: Charles P. Anderson, W. W. Baker, Walter W. Baker, Bob Chadwick, Cecil Chadwick, Robert C. Chadwick, Bernard Champagne, B. F. Champagne, Bernard F. Champagne, Bernard Champaign, Bernard Frederick Champaign, Bernard Champaigne, Bernard F. Champange, Bernard F. Champayne, Bernard Frederick Champayne, Colonel W. P. Crowley, William P. Crowley, Dr. William P. Crowley Dr. William Paul Crowley, Harry Paul Donaldson, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Paul Donaldson, Harold P. Donovan. Major Harold P. Donovan, Harold Paul Donovan, William Fields, III. Francis Fish,

Name and Aliases: Francis E. Fish, Colonel Fosdick, Frank
(Continued) Fosdick, Dr. Robert Fosdick, Robert Frederick Fosdick, Robert Paul Fosdick, Lieutenant Colonel Kruger, B. Price, "Doctor Bob," "Happy," "Spook"

FBI Number 166492

Fingerprint 17 S 17 W 14
Classification L 11 Wr

Offense Impersonation

Description of Bernard Frederick Champagne:

Age 37 years, (born September 18, 1905, Ticonderoga, New York)

Height 5'9"

Weight 150 pounds

Eyes Blue-gray

Hair Light brown, thin on top, receding at temples

Build Slender

Complexion Medium

Race White

Nationality American

Education Attended high school

Occupation Carpenter, grocery clerk, painter, confidence man

Scars and marks T-shaped scar right side forehead; small scars above inner ends both eyebrows

Peculiarities Convincing talker, boastful, dresses well, often wears sports clothes, often uses handprinting, reported to have false teeth upper and lower front

Relatives: Fred D. Champagne, father
11 Holcomb Avenue
Ticonderoga, New York

Mrs. Margaret McKenna Champagne, mother
11 Holcomb Avenue
Ticonderoga, New York

If any information is obtained concerning Bernard Frederick Champagne, it is desired that you notify the nearest Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or wire the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



ALABAMA - Travis McKinney, Ch. of Police, Berry

Ernest Eugene Smith, Sheriff, Choctaw County, Butler, succeeding Robert Locke

Edgar L. Shirley, Sheriff, Carrollton

Charles Garrett, Sheriff, Cherokee County, Centre, succeeding Frank Miller

J. A. Nivens, Sheriff, Clanton

B. B. Malone, Ch. of Police, Courtland, succeeding J. C. Stone

C. E. Corprew, Sheriff, Tallapoosa County, Dadeville, succeeding L. E. Sellers

T. I. Gantt, Ch. of Police, Florala, succeeding Willard Powell

J. W. Langston, Ch. of Police, Haleyville

Ewell Norton, Sheriff, Heflin

E. E. Nicholas, Sheriff, Monroeville

W. A. Betts, Sheriff, Lee County, Opelika, succeeding W. J. Lynch

Ralph Matthews, Sheriff, Phenix City, succeeding J. S. Burch

John W. Robinson, Sheriff, Talladega

Pearl R. Reeves, Sheriff, Troy, succeeding Ben Reeves

R. G. Gardner, Sheriff, Tuscaloosa, succeeding J. Foster King

H. V. Smith, Sheriff, Vernon

ARIZONA - Herbert Colvin, Ch. of Police, Benson, succeeding J. J. Wein

CALIFORNIA - Clyde A. McKenzie, Ch. of Police, Arroyo Grande, succeeding Fred Norton

Frank Dupree, Act. Ch. of Police, Chula Vista, succeeding Merrill E. Kelly

Charles Salmi, Ch. of Police, Concord, succeeding Ed Slattery

Viggo Hoyer, Ch. of Police, Crescent City

Grant Carnegie, Ch. of Police, Healdsburg

James N. Long, Sheriff, Martinez

Ernest McAnancy, Ch. of Police, Pacific Grove

Marvin Killian, Ch. of Police, Placerville

Frank Carpenter, Ch. of Police, San Gabriel, succeeding H. Powell Sloan

Hal Singleton, Sheriff, Glenn County, Willows

GEORGIA - Arthur Brooks, Ch. of Police, Douglas, succeeding W. K. Davis

Foster Milton, Sheriff, Gilmer County, Ellijay, succeeding E. H. Rachley

G. C. Leslie, Act. Sheriff, Heard County, Franklin, succeeding Hugh Goodson

GEORGIA (Continued)

D. L. Coleman, Ch. of Police, Lyons, succeeding Claude McLeod
C. C. Chapman, Sheriff, Perry, succeeding C. C. Pierce
J. C. Bobbitt, Ch. of Police, Vidalia
R. R. Knight, Ch. of Police, Villa Rica
R. I. Morgan, Ch. of Police, Waycross, succeeding the late W. A. Yawn

ILLINOIS - John T. Ramsden, Ch. of Police, Aledo, succeeding Walter Rehn
Rayburn Ice, Act. Ch. of Police, Anna, succeeding Floyd L. Gray
Otto Miller, Ch. of Police, Carrier Mills
Weldon W. Parker, Ch. of Police, Herrin, succeeding Tom Shannon
J. Cline, Ch. of Police, Marshall
Albert T. Mueller, Ch. of Police, Mascoutah
Folke A. Bengston, Ch. of Police, Rockford, succeeding Charles Manson
John Hicks, Ch. of Police, Royalton, succeeding Sherman Cochran

INDIANA - Roy Gaskins, Sheriff, Madison County, Anderson
Paul Miller, Sheriff, Dekalb County, Auburn
Albert H. Skirvin, Sheriff, Monroe County, Bloomington
Maurice C. Tilley, Sheriff, Clay County, Brazil
Cletus G. Sneed, Sheriff, Jackson County, Brownstown
George Marquardt, Ch. of Police, Chesterton, succeeding the late George Bush
Fremont Fisher, Sheriff, Whitley County, Columbia City
Walter O'Neal, Sheriff, Bartholomew County, Columbus
Reed Fielding, Sheriff, Fayette County, Connersville
Earl Orwick, Sheriff, Harrison County, Corydon
George W. Keller, Sheriff, Fountain County, Covington
Fred M. Stults, Sheriff, Lake County, Crown Point
Oscar Bradford, Sheriff, Hendricks County, Danville
Leo F. Gillig, Sheriff, Adams County, Decatur
Robert B. Moore, Sheriff, Carroll County, Delphi
Elmond Levell, Sheriff, Crawford County, English
Harry Freer, Ch. of Police, Evansville, succeeding Norman Hooe
Bert E. Martin, Sheriff, Vanderburgh County, Evansville
Walter C. Adams, Sheriff, Allen County, Fort Wayne
Harry C. Sones, Sheriff, Benton County, Fowler
Ross Allen, Sheriff, Clinton County, Frankfort
Russell W. Cochran, Sheriff, Johnson County, Franklin
Bernard L. Buckley, Sheriff, Elkhart County, Goshen
Paul Grimes, Sheriff, Putnam County, Greencastle
Ora W. Fish, Sheriff, Hancock County, Greenfield
William F. Davis, Sheriff, Decatur County, Greensburg
Wilson W. Stern, Sheriff, Huntington County, Huntington
Clifford Beeker, Ch. of Police, Indianapolis, succeeding Michael F. Morrissey
Otto W. Petit, Sheriff, Marion County, Indianapolis
Joseph Salb, Sheriff, Dubois County, Jasper
Charles H. Dunlevy, Sheriff, Clark County, Jeffersonville

INDIANA (Continued)

Loyd E. Wiland, Sheriff, Starke County, Knox
William Lew Stewart, Sheriff, Howard County, Kokomo
Dwight Hosteller, Sheriff, LaGrange County, LaGrange
Arthur F. Voit, Sheriff, Dearborn County, Lawrenceburg
Frank McCormick, Sheriff, Boone County, Lebanon
Omar St. John, Sheriff, Morgan County, Martinsville
Dewey Boyd, Sheriff, Floyd County, New Albany
George Michelfelder, Sheriff, Hamilton County, Noblesville
Fred Owen, Sheriff, Orange County, Paoli
Fred Pensinger, Sheriff, Jay County, Portland
Russell L. Farmer, Sheriff, Gibson County, Princeton
Verne Michal, Sheriff, Jasper County, Rensselaer
Frank J. Summers, Sheriff, Fulton County, Rochester
Osmer Chaney, Sheriff, Parke County, Rockville
Virgil E. Grinstead, Sheriff, Rush County, Rushville
Gerald W. Nale, Sheriff, Washington County, Salem
Ralph Morris, Sheriff, Scott County, Scottsburg
Fred Courtney, Sheriff, Shelby County, Shelbyville
Harley Duskin, Sheriff, Martin County, Shoals
Ira E. Hall, Sheriff, Vigo County, Terre Haute
Conrad Hughes, Sheriff, Jennings County, Vernon
Ernest H. Chaille, Sheriff, Ripley County, Versailles
Sherman Harvey Montgomery, Ch. of Police, Vincennes, succeeding
 Jess Sullivan
Clyde A. Stalcup, Sheriff, Knox County, Vincennes
Frank R. Lucas, Sheriff, Kosciusko County, Warsaw
Fred G. McBroon, Sheriff, Warren County, Williamsport
F. B. Lough, Sheriff, Pulaska County, Winamac

IOWA - Judson T. Caskey, Sheriff, Taylor County, Bedford
Louis Miller, Sheriff, Des Moines County, Burlington
Russell Roland, Sheriff, Adams County, Corning
C. C. Hogue, Sheriff, Wayne County, Corydon
M. E. Huckaba, Sheriff, Emmet County, Estherville
Thomas N. Howell, Sheriff, Jefferson County, Fairfield
Robert Moore, Sheriff, Mills County, Glenwood
Charles W. Nolte, Sheriff, Franklin County, Hampton
Charles W. Yousling, Sheriff, Ida County, Ida Grove
Kenneth Miller, Sheriff, Buchanan County, Independence
Gust Hall, Sheriff, Story County, Nevada
Theodore Horn, Sheriff, Mitchell County, Osage
Lynn D. Foltz, Sheriff, Lyon County, Rock Rapids
E. L. Lunde, Sheriff, Woodbury County, Sioux City
Charles Willey, Sheriff, Cedar County, Tipton
Charles Neidt, Sheriff, Madison County, Winterset

MASSACHUSETTS - Harry W. Lawes, Jr., Ch. of Police, Hyannis, succeeding
 William B. Fleming
Martin S. Wamberg, Act. Chief of Police, Orange, succeeding
 Kenneth E. Smith

MICHIGAN - William Burns, Sheriff, Branch County, Coldwater, succeeding
Homer Burns
Erving Nielsen, Ch. of Police, Dearborn, succeeding Emrys R. Evans
Arne Pynnonen, Ch. of Police, Negaunee, succeeding Samuel M. Ford
John Noel, Ch. of Police, South Lyon
Leon Barrett, Sheriff, Gran Traverse County, Traverse City, succeeding
David Core

MINNESOTA - Clarence Deutsch, Ch. of Police, Jordan, succeeding Barker
Vannurden
Ervin G. Papke, Ch. of Police, Waseca

MISSISSIPPI - Laz Quave, Ch. of Police, Biloxi, succeeding Alonzo Gabrich

MISSOURI - T. C. Bone, Ch. of Police, Joplin

NEVADA - Frank L. Hammond, Sheriff, Austin
C. L. Smith, Sheriff, Elko
Tom McLaughlin, Sheriff, Ely
Glen C. Jones, Sheriff, Las Vegas
W. C. Van Reed, Sheriff, Lovelock
Will Cobb, Sheriff, Virginia City
Jack Fogliani, Sheriff, Pioche

NEW HAMPSHIRE - William Gibbs, Ch. of Police, Rochester

NEW JERSEY - William Munz, Act. Ch. of Police, Hackensack, succeeding
Frederick Ripperger
Silas J. Kimble, Ch. of Police, Lafayette, succeeding James Curliss

NEW YORK - John P. Crowley, Sheriff, Essex County, Elizabethtown,
succeeding Percy T. Egglefield
George M. Morgan, Ch. of Police, Marcellus
Lelan M. Brookings, Sheriff, Chenango County, Norwich
C. R. Tindall, Sheriff, Onondaga County, Syracuse

NORTH CAROLINA - Carl H. Holland, Sheriff, Richmond County, Rockingham
C. F. Willetts, Sheriff, Brunswick County, Southport, succeeding
Dillon L. Ganey
Pratt Williamson, Sheriff, Hyde County, Swanquarter

NORTH DAKOTA - Ray L. Zinsli, Sheriff, Beach
Oscar L. Vinje, Sheriff, Bottineau
Bert Hale, Sheriff, Bowman
E. W. Spencer, Sheriff, Cando
Sam Nagel, Sheriff, Carson
S. S. Olgaard, Sheriff, Cooperstown
James Lovdahl, Sheriff, Crosby
Bert Smutz, Sheriff, Ramsey County, Devils Lake
Elmer E. Schultz, Ch. of Police, Edgeley
C. B. Meharry, Sheriff, Jamestown

NORTH DAKOTA (Continued)

Milo D. Oakland, Sheriff, Langdon
W. C. Noice, Sheriff, Ransom County, Lisbon
George W. Jessen, Sheriff, Minot
Ed. Paris, Sheriff, Mohall
Henry K. Luchsinger, Sheriff, Mott
Salomon Mueller, Sheriff, Napoleon
S. O. Hoveskeland, Sheriff, New Rockford
E. J. Tetrault, Sheriff, Rolla
Claude Stewart, Ch. of Police, Sherwood, succeeding Thomas Sloan
Forrest Vreeland, Sheriff, Stanton
Ralph Snyder, Sheriff, Valley City
M. O. Peterson, Sheriff, Wahpeton

OHIO - R. E. McNamee, Act. Ch. of Police, Bexley

C. Taylor Handman, Sheriff, Cincinnati, succeeding the late Fred
Sperber
Dennis P. Jones, Ch. of Police, Eaton
Ralph Quentin Welker, Sheriff, Meigs County, Pomeroy
George W. Neeley, Ch. of Police, Lancaster, succeeding the late
Gail Sesler
Edgar Carder, Ch. of Police, Xenia, succeeding Stanley Nickell

OKLAHOMA - Wyllis Tennyson, Sheriff, Carter County, Ardmore, succeeding
Floyd Randolph

L. O. McBride, Sheriff, Atoka
Jodie Moad, Sheriff, Roger Mills County, Cheyenne, succeeding George
Hester
W. M. Ratliff, Ch. of Police, Healdton, succeeding DeWitt Bradburn
Clarence Lane, Sheriff, Idabel
Ralph Kelly, Sheriff, Poteau
Dabner Lee Madison, Sheriff, Mayes County, Pryor
R. H. Hawkins, Ch. of Police, Purcell, succeeding Sam Huskey
Terry Owens, Sheriff, Pottawatomie County, Shawnee
Derb Prock, Sheriff, Wilburton

OREGON - Walter Nye, Ch. of Police, Nyssa, succeeding A. V. Cook

PENNSYLVANIA - William Kemp, Ch. of Police, Sugarloaf

Joseph Urban, Ch. of Police, Swoyersville, succeeding George Havrilla
John Stutz, Ch. of Police, West Pittston

SOUTH CAROLINA - C. V. Smith, Ch. of Police, Bishopville, succeeding
P. B. Smith

Thomas H. Thomley, Ch. of Police, Bonneau
A. C. Thompson, Ch. of Police, Garretson, succeeding Guy Lunning
Lee Allison, Sheriff, Cherokee County, Gaffney, succeeding Robert
Bruce Bryant
Leonard Yonce, Ch. of Police, Vacluse
Thomas F. Spaugh, Ch. of Police, Wagener, succeeding W. A. Busbee

SOUTH DAKOTA - Judd Langenfeld, Sheriff, Hamlin County, Hayti, succeeding Monroe Jorgenson

Walter L. Frazee, Ch. of Police, Pierre, succeeding Lynn E. Oldaker
A. F. Shenernan, Ch. of Police, Rosholt, succeeding Christ Delaney
Fred Searls, Ch. of Police, Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE - Eldridge Youngblood, Sheriff, Warren County, McMinnville, succeeding the late Charles Conlin

TEXAS - John R. Bigham, Sheriff, Belton

L. C. Floyd, Sheriff, Benjamin, succeeding Louis Cartwright
Joe A. Batson, Ch. of Police, Bryan, succeeding K. T. Tillis
E. W. Haley, Ch. of Police, Center, succeeding J. W. Arnold
G. F. Burke, Ch. of Police, Childress, succeeding A. J. Brown
Kermit Walters, Sheriff, Childress, succeeding Dick Moore
A. L. Davis, Sheriff, Crowell, succeeding A. V. Lilly
Robert Lota, Sheriff, Fredericksburg
Joe White, Sheriff, Gatesville
Knapp Burnett, Sheriff, Gonzales
Fred Mason, Sheriff, Lampasas
T. T. Shockley, Sheriff, Leakey
Virgil Hawkins, Sheriff, Linden, succeeding W. D. Allen
Roy Ellason, Sheriff, Llano
Barry Rosenborough, Sheriff, Marshall, succeeding J. H. Wilson
R. R. Corder, Sheriff, Rocksprings
Thomas Jefferson Stovall, Ch. of Police, Rosenberg, succeeding R. Z. Cowart
Dennis Dean, Sheriff, San Saba
George Albert Bell, Ch. of Police, Velasco, succeeding A. W. Lilly

VIRGINIA - B. Clinton Goad, Ch. of Police, Hillsville, succeeding Lawrence Banks

WASHINGTON - L. M. Parnell, Sheriff, Whitman County, Colfax, succeeding Carson J. Walker

Ross Fletcher, Ch. of Police, Colville, succeeding Guthrie G. Gray
Roy C. MacMaster, Ch. of Police, Grand Coulee, succeeding Jack Flowers
George A. Yeaton, Ch. of Police, Montesano, succeeding F. W. McIntosh
Darrell O. Holmes, Sheriff, Ponderay County, Newport, succeeding Elmer Black
Frank C. Tamblyn, Sheriff, Olympia, succeeding L. C. Huntamer
Karl Kirk, Sheriff, Clallam County, Port Angeles
Miles E. Brown, Sheriff, Jefferson County, Port Townsend
C. A. Belknap, Ch. of Police, South Bend
James Cannon, Sheriff, Spokane County, Spokane, succeeding Ralph Buckley

WEST VIRGINIA - Dudley Marple, Ch. of Police, Buckhannon, succeeding John L. Martin

Leitch L. Wilson, Ch. of Police, Charleston
W. B. Harris, Ch. of Police, Huntington, succeeding Leslie J. Swann
J. W. Byrd, Ch. of Police, Hurricane, succeeding H. Ramey

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 3200	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Brown, D. K.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston, Massachusetts	Hennrich, C. E.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo, New York	Traynor, D. L.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	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		4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	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
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk, Virginia	Little, J. B.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
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.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Johnson, H. K.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Kramer, R. P.	Broadway 1167	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.	Chestnut 5357	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.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Suran, R. C.	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
San Juan, Puerto Rico		1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 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.	Hottel, Guy	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



BERNARD FREDERICK CHAMPAGNE

With Aliases

VIOLATION - IMPERSONATION

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 41 through 47.

