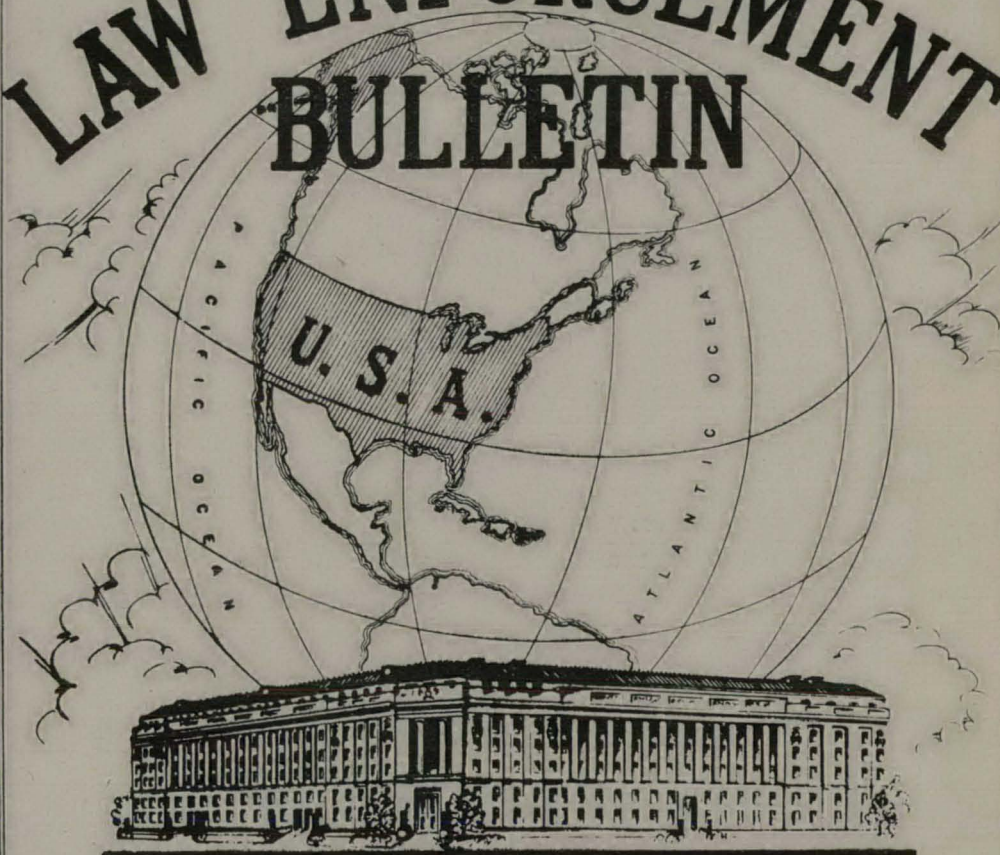


# F B I

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 5 MAY 1, 1939

MAY 8 1939

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



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

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

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

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

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



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LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

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

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

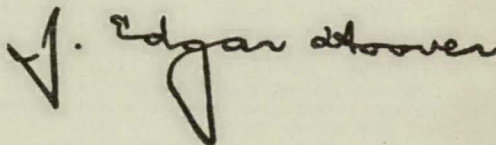


**John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

The graduation exercises of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy on April 1, 1939, was an inspiring occasion. I have always felt that the National Police Academy was a project that would eventually develop into a great national asset. This ideal with which we were imbued when the Academy was organized has now become a reality, and I wish that every peace officer in the Nation could have heard the inspiring and thought-provoking addresses of Attorney General Frank Murphy, Senator Claude Pepper, Congressman Jennings Randolph and Chief of Police John Woods. Since this was not possible I have had the addresses published in this issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

I know that as you read these addresses you will feel as I did when I heard them delivered, that in our work knowledge is vital, and honesty, integrity and courage are absolutely necessary if we are to execute our sworn duties.

Attorney General Murphy gives us an ideal to strive for and challenges our best efforts when he said, "You hold your office for one purpose alone, and that is to serve faithfully the people who are the source of your power. You are beholden to no private interest or no special pleadings."

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

Director



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



## THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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



ADDRESS  
of  
HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
DELIVERED TO THE DELEGATES  
ATTENDING THE  
NATIONAL PAROLE CONFERENCE  
on  
APRIL 17, 1939  
and  
BROADCAST OVER A NATION-WIDE HOOK-UP

My friends:

I am happy to welcome you to the National Parole Conference and to have an opportunity to talk with you and our radio neighbors throughout the country about parole and some of the broad questions of law enforcement as a national problem.

As many of you know, the control of crime is a problem which I began studying many years ago as a member of the executive committee of the National Crime Commission. Later, during my administration as Governor of New York, the improvement of the State penal and correctional system became one of my first important responsibilities. Many of you, and especially my old friend, Sam Lewisohn, were of invaluable assistance in that task, which included the establishment of a modern parole system.

All of us have come to realize that while the responsibility for the control of crime falls primarily in the States and their subdivisions, the activities of criminals are not limited by local and State boundaries. The consequences of lax law enforcement and crime-breeding conditions in one part of the country may be felt in cities and villages across the continent. For instance, I think of the operations of a criminal gang which had its origins in the slum section of a small Southwestern city. Before the members of this gang were rounded up, successfully prosecuted, and put in prison by the Federal Government, they had left a trail of robbery and violence in seven Midwestern States. This illustrates the essentially nation-wide character of the crime problem.

Crime cannot be held in check by a good police system alone. Occasionally brilliant prosecutions may arouse our admiration, but they do not solve the crime problem. Long prison sentences for notorious criminals have not rid us of thousands who escape undetected or unpunished because our defenses break down at one point or another.

Public protection against law-breakers demands efficient police work, able and fearless prosecutions, prompt, fair trials, and the intelligent and constructive treatment of the guilty - not just here and there, not only when well-known characters are involved, but in all cases in all jurisdictions throughout the land.



With this in mind, this Administration initiated early in 1933 a definite program of crime control which had three major objectives.

First, we sought to broaden and strengthen Federal law enforcement. Secondly, we took steps to promote more effective cooperation among the States, and between the States and the Federal Government. Finally, through a broad program of social welfare, we struck at the very roots of crime.

As a first step, the Attorney General outlined a 12-point legislative program which resulted in the enactment of 21 new Federal crime statutes. Two of those laws gave the Federal Government drastic powers in kidnaping cases, with the result that the back of the kidnaping racket has been broken. Every home in the country has shared in the sense of relief that has come from the vigorous enforcement of the anti-kidnaping laws.

Other new laws empowered the National Government to bring its resources into action against robbers of banks. There have been 245 convictions since this national bank robbery law was enacted.

Here are some figures on daylight holdups of banks, compiled by the American Bankers' Association. In 1933, there were 516 daylight hold ups. In 1934, the year the new Law became effective, the number fell to 364. In 1935 it was down to 258; in 1936 it was down still further to 148, and in 1937 it dropped to 120. Last year there were only 110 bank holdups--only about one-fifth as many as there were in 1933. A good record!

Another new law made it a Federal crime to transport stolen goods, in excess of \$5,000 in value, across State lines. Still another made it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another to avoid prosecution or appearance as a material witness in a criminal case.

These and the other new Federal anti-crime laws do not supplant State laws but plug the gaps between the authority of one State and that of its neighbors. They permit the forces of law and order to occupy what was formerly a no-man's land in which roamed some of our most desperate criminals.

But, of course, laws do not enforce themselves. And so we set about systematically to enlarge and improve the equipment and personnel of the Federal agencies of detection and prosecution. The agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Justice Department - the G-man - have justly become world famous. Likewise, the agents of the several investigating units in the Treasury Department, the Postal Inspectors, and their co-workers in other branches of the Government have made enviable records in the apprehension of offenders against Federal laws. The efforts of these investigators have been ably supported by a fine corps of United States Attorneys and special prosecutors. Many of these United States Attorneys are here today, and I am glad to welcome them as they assemble to canvass with Attorney General Murphy the ways in which their campaign



against crime may be waged even more effectively.

A new spirit and a new energy have been breathed into our Federal court system also. Thirty-eight new district judgeships have been authorized, which will accelerate the splendid progress made in bringing the business of the courts more nearly up-to-date. Archaic forms of civil procedure have been cast aside for a uniform and simple set of rules which will help to speed the wheels of justice. A way of avoiding long delays in determining the constitutionality of Federal laws has been opened by permitting appeal directly from lower courts to the Supreme Court.

With the authorization of Congress we have also instituted an important change of method in the handling of juvenile offenders against Federal laws. The courts and the Attorney General are now given wide latitude in determining how best to protect the safety of society by trying to prevent a young delinquent from becoming an habitual criminal. Charges against an offender under the age of 18 may now be heard informally, and if probation is not desirable, the Attorney General is authorized to place him in any suitable public or private educational or correctional institution.

Another important part of our program has been the improvement of the Federal penal and correctional system in all of its branches. We have built different kinds of institutions for different kinds of prisoners, ranging from the new famous penitentiary for the most hardened offenders, on Alcatraz Island, to unwall'd reformatories and camps for the offenders who are less dangerous and who seem to offer real hope of becoming law-abiding citizens.

In the administration of our Federal penal institutions we use every known aid to rehabilitation according to the needs of the prisoner. After all, the primary purpose of the prison is to protect the public by releasing men at the end of their sentences better, and not worse, than when they were received. For that reason, we have enlarged and improved the opportunities for education and vocational training in the Federal prison system. Moreover, we have provided useful work for those who need to learn how to earn an honest living - and we have done it without selling a dollar's worth of goods on the open market in competition with private industry or free labor. We can, I think, look for still further improvement in the administration of the Federal prisons as the years go by because we have put the personnel of the prison service on a merit basis with training courses for employees of all grades.

Each year for several years we have increased the number of Federal probation and parole officers and last year we raised the standards governing their appointment. Today the field staff of the Bureau of Prisons is supervising nearly 30,000 men and women on probation or on parole. No finer tribute could be paid to the work of these officials and to the United States Board of Parole than to mention the fact that about 95 per cent of those under their control complete their sentences without further violations of the law.



But our efforts to suppress wrongdoing have not been confined to the field of violent crimes. Through the securities and exchange legislation we have sought to protect the average investor from the depredations of unprincipled financial manipulators. In the administration of this legislation we have struck hard at those gangsters in high places who differ from the ordinary robbers only in the fact that they use the tricky weapons of high finance instead of sawed-off shotguns.

And let us not forget the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. You know, and I know, what a toll that took from this country through the flouting of law by thousands of otherwise respectable people as well as through the activities of bootleggers and racketeers who flourished during the prohibition years. It was undoubtedly the greatest source of revenue for organized crime that this Nation has ever known.

While we have been tightening up on Federal law enforcement we have also been making headway toward the second of our broad objectives - the development of closer cooperation between the agencies of the several States and those of the Federal Government. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice has organized the National Police Academy, where carefully chosen local peace officers are given training in modern police work. Expert and technical services have been made available to State prison and parole authorities by the Bureau of Prisons. The Works Progress Administration, in addition to cooperating with the Justice Department in making the first nation-wide survey of the methods by which prisoners are released into society, has furnished much-needed personnel for educational and other programs in the institutions of 32 States. It has installed police signal systems and fingerprint files in cities which could not otherwise afford them. It has also furnished the labor for the construction or repair of jails and police stations throughout the country. Through the Public Works Administration over \$26,000,000 has been made available for the construction, improvement and repair of prisons and jails, with the result that many old, unhealthy and overcrowded centers of crime infection have been replaced by modern facilities. Of this amount, over \$11,000,000 has been for State and local projects.

All of these direct attacks on crime which we have made through extending and strengthening Federal activities and in helping to improve State and local agencies of law enforcement are important.

But I like to think that the most far-reaching results have come from our broad program of social welfare - from our work relief projects, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and the related measures for providing useful work for those of our citizens who are unemployed by private industry. Our citizens who have been out of work in the last six years have not needed to steal in order to keep from starving. Of course, when we instituted these activities we did not have in mind merely the narrow purpose of preventing crime. However, nobody who knows how demoralizing the effects of enforced idleness may be will be inclined to doubt that crime prevention has been an important by-product of our effort to provide our needy unemployed citizens with the opportunity



to earn by honest work at least the bare necessities of life. And a considerable part of that honest work has been devoted to the construction and supervision of such social assets as playgrounds, athletic fields, municipal swimming pools, gymnasiums, workshops, traveling libraries, schools and other educational and recreational facilities which are of particular benefit to youth.

Throughout the depression approximately one-third of all our unemployed have been youths under the age of 25. Not long ago I read a report from a small city which had a reputation for juvenile delinquency. In collaboration with local agencies, the National Youth Administration started a work project which provided part time jobs for the idle youth of this community. When the project was first started there was considerable "soldiering" on the job, but gradually the interest and pride of these boys was aroused. For the five months since this NYA project had been started there had not been a single complaint of delinquency to the local peace officers. That is a concrete contribution to our common security - not only now but for the years to come.

As I review our achievements in this co-ordinated drive against crime, it seems to me that we have made the least progress in the very important matter of getting people from prison back into society. This conclusion I am told is confirmed by the findings of the Attorney General's Survey of Release Procedures now being published by the Department of Justice. This is an unfortunate state of affairs. Let us not forget for one moment that 97 out of every 100 of the men and women we send to prison must some day come out again. Between 60,000 and 70,000 persons are released from Federal and State prisons and reformatories every year. What they do when they come out is a matter of great importance to all of us. It is a nationwide problem and at the same time a local problem. We make little permanent gain by the arrest, prosecution and punishment of prisoners if they go back to criminal activities. More than one-half of the persons in prison today have had to be locked up at least once before for a violation of the law. We have bungled in the manner and the method of their release.

After the necessarily strict routine of prison life it is difficult for a discharged prisoner to stand on his own feet in the swift-running currents of a free man's world. Often, if he has been in prison very long, he will have lost the habit of making his own decisions. He usually faces tremendous difficulties in finding a job. In many cases his prison record cuts him off from the friendship of law-abiding people. These circumstances tend to push a man back to a life of crime unless we make it our business to help him overcome them. That is the reason why I have long been of the opinion that parole is the most promising method of terminating a prison sentence.

Parole is the conditional release of an offender under expert supervision while the State still has control over him. It is an integral part of the treatment begun the moment the man enters a correctional institution.



Parole is not pardon. When a man is pardoned, his crime is forgiven.

Parole is not a shortening of the sentence because of good behavior in prison. That is called "good time allowance" or commutation for good behavior, and it is given by law as an aid to prison discipline.

Parole is not probation. A person on probation has never been sent to prison for his offense.

And, of course, parole differs from outright discharge on the final day of the offender's sentence. When a man is paroled, he is still subject to the control of the authorities and he can be put back in prison without a formal trial if he does not live up to the conditions of his release.

The true purpose of parole is to protect society - all of us - by supervising and assisting released prisoners until they have a chance to get on their feet and show that they intend to live law-abiding, self-supporting lives.

Now, naturally, I am speaking of real, honest, well-administered parole: parole granted only after a prisoner has shown improvement during a period of constructive treatment and training in prison and only after a thorough and searching study of his case; parole under the supervision of qualified parole officers.

Much of the criticism which we have heard directed at parole is due to the fact that while 46 of our States have parole laws, less than a dozen have provided the money and the personnel which are necessary to operate a real parole system. Some of the criticism is due, too, to the fact that the parole power sometimes has been used to grant political or personal favors. This combination of neglect and abuse in the administration of the parole power is a matter of serious national concern. How well or how poorly a parole system operates in one section of the country may affect the lives of citizens throughout the Nation.

On the other hand, we know from experience that parole, when it is honestly and expertly managed, provides better protection for society than does any other method of release from prison. That has been shown by the operation of the Federal parole system and in those States which have applied modern parole methods.

These are the reasons why I asked Attorney General Murphy to call this National Parole Conference. As I wrote to him on January 25, 1939, I hope that this conference will serve to acquaint our people with the facts concerning parole and clear up widespread misconceptions about it. Parole will never succeed if it is merely a Government function and does not have the understanding and help of the individual citizens in every community.



It is especially important that people should not be deceived by violent attacks on properly run parole administrations if one parolee goes wrong and commits another crime. The fact is that while a properly run parole system gives no guarantee of perfection, the percentages of parolees who go straight for the rest of their lives are infinitely higher than where there is no parole system at all.

I hope you will let us know the ways in which the Federal Government can best cooperate with the governments of the several States in strengthening this important sector of our nation-wide attack on crime. I felt that these objectives could not be reached unless this conference included representatives of all branches of law enforcement, public welfare administration, and the general public. A technical job necessarily, it is one which must be geared into the work of other branches of law enforcement.

That is why Attorney General Murphy invited governors, judges, legislators, state attorneys general, prosecutors, police and prison officials, public welfare administrators, social workers, educators and representative citizens as well as those directly engaged in parole work to take part in this conference.

Democracy succeeds through the thoughtful public service of its citizens. A conference of this kind is in accord with the American democratic way.

Well-administered parole is an instrument of tested value in the control of crime. Its proper use in all jurisdictions will promote our national security. If your deliberations serve that end, as I am sure they will, you will have rendered a very important public service.

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## GRADUATION EXERCISES OF TENTH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On Saturday, April 1, 1939, at 10:00 A. M., in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building, Washington, D. C., the graduation exercises were held for the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Since July, 1935, three sessions of the Academy have been held each year and the conclusion of the Tenth Session marked a memorable milepost in the progress of this course of training. Director John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation addressed the graduating class and presented to them Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States, who delivered one of the principal addresses. This is the first session of the Academy which has completed its course of training since Attorney General Murphy assumed his duties as a member of the President's Cabinet. United States Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, and Representative Jennings Randolph, member of Congress from West Virginia, likewise addressed the graduates who represent thirty-six law enforcement organizations in the United States and one graduate who represents the Quebec Provincial Police. This brings the total number of graduates of the Academy to 334. These graduates, trained not only in substantive matters of practical police work and law enforcement techniques, are also given specialized courses of training in teaching methods and organization of police training schools. These graduates are connected with law enforcement organizations having a total personnel of 76,668 police officials, and to them there is afforded an opportunity, through the graduates, to receive the benefits of the training received while in Washington.

There is no cost, not even a registration fee, for any of the instruction or equipment used in connection with this school. The only expenses involved are transportation to and from Washington and living expenses at places selected by the student while he is in Washington for the period of twelve weeks that each session of the school operates. In order for a representative of a police organization to gain admission to this school, it is necessary for the head of the law enforcement agency to merely write a letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, advising of his desire to send a representative to the Academy. The applications are considered in the order in which they are received and invitations are extended to from thirty-five to thirty-eight police organizations for each session. This keeps the classes sufficiently small to provide a maximum amount of individual instruction and at the same time to obtain as quick coverage of all the departments desiring to send a representative to the Academy as possible.

So many of the graduates have received promotions to executive positions following the completion of this course that when such promotions are given and it is necessary that some other officer take over the training school work, a second representative from the police department, sheriff's office or state police organization is then eligible to attend.

Following the graduation of each officer the Federal Bureau of Investigation will upon invitation send members of its instruction staff



to aid in the preparation of training programs for each department. It will likewise upon invitation assign instructors from the FBI staff in Washington to aid in providing instruction in various courses of training and will assist in obtaining any other outside assistance and equipment which may be desired. When specifically requested the FBI will also be glad to have representatives serve as advisors and consultants in their police training programs. All of these services are rendered without cost or expense to the law enforcement organization making the request.

While the students are in Washington attending the course of training lasting for twelve weeks, they are given training in numerous subjects including Police Organization and Administration, Firearms Training, Practical Police Tactics and Law Enforcement Duties, Fingerprint Identification and Technical Laboratory Work, Practical Tests and Supervised Experiments, Training School Organization and Teaching Methods.

Members of the Tenth Session of the Police Academy who were awarded diplomas by Attorney General Frank Murphy and Director John Edgar Hoover are the following:

Name	Organization Represented
Carl Ashley	Indianapolis, Indiana, Police Department
William O. Barlow	Saginaw, Michigan, Police Department
Robert J. Benson	Ridgefield Park, New Jersey, Police Dept.
George Castigliola	Louisiana State Department of Police
Edward Murphy Davis	Frankfort, Kentucky, Police Department
E. B. Eklund	Tallahassee, Florida, Police Department
Harry D. Fromme	Moline, Illinois, Police Department
L. E. Hanaway	Wichita Falls, Texas, Police Department
George Hussong	Quincy, Illinois, Police Department
C. S. Jackson	Lodi, California, Police Department
Everett Judkins	Rockingham County, New Hampshire, Sheriff's Office
Okla H. Knox	Michigan State Police
R. R. Mace	Tacoma, Washington, Police Department
Fleming Mason	South Carolina State Highway Department
George J. Merges	Albany, New York, Police Department
William J. Mortland	Fresno, California, Police Department
Werdner W. Moseley	Selma, Alabama, Police Department
John B. O'Brien	West Springfield, Massachusetts, Police Dept.
Peter G. Ostrom	Superior, Wisconsin, Police Department
Donald W. Parks	Pacific Grove, California, Police Dept.
Adam Pelczar	Utica, New York, Police Department
Ben Penner	Midland, Michigan, Police Department
John Rehm	Deal, New Jersey, Police Department
R. J. Rheingruber	River Forest, Illinois, Police Department
William Thomas Roberts	Beckley, West Virginia, Police Department
J. R. Roche	Quebec Provincial Police
R. W. Rogers	East Lansing, Michigan, Police Department
John Hugh Smith	Greenville, South Carolina, Police Department



Russell Thom	Sandusky, Ohio, Police Department
Clark Thomas	Ashland, Oregon, Police Department
Joe N. Thompson	Texas Department of Public Safety
Merl Timbers	Rice County, Kansas, Sheriff's Office
Willard E. Traylor	Petersburg, Virginia, Police Department
Sydney L. Wade	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Police Department
Carl Wibe	Maine State Police
Louis H. Wilson	Richmond, Virginia, Police Department
John Fulton Woods	Norfolk, Virginia, Police Department.

#### TENTH SESSION ELECTS OFFICERS

The Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy elected the following members to serve as class officers:

President - John Fulton Woods, Chief of Police, Norfolk,  
Virginia Police Department

Vice President - Joe N. Thompson, Assistant Laboratory  
Expert and Criminal Investigator,  
Texas Department of Public Safety

Secretary and Treasurer - William J. Mortland, Sergeant,  
Fresno, California,  
Police Department.

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#### SPECIAL NOTICE

THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES BY HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL; HONORABLE CLAUDE PEPPER, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM FLORIDA; HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH, UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN FROM WEST VIRGINIA; MR. JOHN FULTON WOODS, PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY AND CHIEF OF THE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, POLICE DEPARTMENT; AND JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ARE CONTAINED ON PAGES 6 THROUGH 21 OF THIS ISSUE.



ADDRESSES DELIVERED  
at the  
GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE TENTH SESSION  
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, APRIL 1, 1939  
at the

GREAT HALL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HONORABLE FRANK MURPHY, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Hoover, Reverend Montgomery, Senator Pepper, Congressman Randolph, Members of the Graduating Class, and Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Hoover's introduction of me, of course, has done me way beyond justice. No one knows that more than myself, no matter how much I may enjoy it.

There is in my uneventful and not too productive career, a period that I do take considerable pride in. It was during the time when I was in the District Attorney's office in Detroit, working with the representatives of the United States Government and the FBI in its early days. It has made enormous, spectacular strides since then. But it was on its way, and during those early days, we formulated some fundamental views about this whole subject that we have a common interest in, that we hope to have stand us in good stead today.

I was greatly moved this morning, and I think the members of this class ought to feel that this is a singular occasion because some of us who have had the privilege of attendance at a great many graduating exercises in various parts of the country, infrequently have come upon a program such as you have listened to here today. The invocation was so beautiful and stirring; the address of Congressman Randolph, sensible, direct and wholesome; the discriminating and keen address of Senator Pepper; and I think the utterly thrilling address that Mr. Hoover gave, spread sentiments before you that you ought never to forget.

In those early days when we worked together, we learned a couple of things that we ought to remember now. This giving quarter to vice and crime hasn't much validity to it. It is an old-fashioned idea that you may segregate this and segregate that--allow it so much existence. It is an unsound idea rather than an old-fashioned one. This idea that men in the public service who want to remain clean and decent can mix with criminals, fraternize with them, make them companions so as to get information from them isn't in keeping with the standards or with the methods of the FBI and modern and effective administration of justice today. There has got to be something that is lofty and fine about those who speak for justice. There has got to be something about them that will not allow an intimacy with anything that is baneful or foul or corrupt. There has got to be something about all of us who are in this sort of work that gives out the idea that we are going to give no quarter to those who are going to interfere with an honest and vigorous enforcement of the law against the real criminals of this land.

I trust that you who have had this privilege of the best educa-



tion that those in your field of work could possibly have won't let that fine privilege be dulled in the slightest by the views of those who belong to another era about the deportment of those of us who speak for the law. Example means so much. Never forget it. And it isn't just the example of those who are in high places. Sometimes I think that a justice of the peace and a police officer on his beat are closer to the people than anything, and sort of symbolize everything that government symbolizes; that the president of a little village or the mayor of a large city is nearer to the problems of the people than the Chief Executive of the State and often officers of the central government in Washington. You are in that field of work. You are right out in the vineyard, and the example and fundamental views of how you are to tackle this modern problem in a modern, enlightened and fine way is just going to mean everything.

I don't need to tell you, who are foregathered here this morning, that it is the common talk of those who look down upon the democratic way of living and our way of life, that first, we have more insecurity in this, the most productive and by virtue of the hands of Providence, the most blessed land on earth, than any other country; and that secondly, we have more crime here and lawlessness than in any other country. It is the common talk of those who are against our way of life, and therefore, it is something of a challenge. How are we to meet it? Well, this isn't the appropriate place for me to discuss one phase of it other than to say that I think the time has come when we can no longer go on with insecurity in our land; that it is inexcusable upon those who are in the great partnership of government and industry and business to leave ten millions of men without the right to work at their regular work at a living wage; and while the papers are headlined and the attention of everyone in this country is directed toward conditions outside of our land, there are some sensible people among us here--common sense people, representing the common sense view of America, who are not going to get our minds off the problems on our own doorstep. And certainly, one of those problems is to bring security to the man who works for a wage, and for all others in this country. And that is the common desire of those of us who are in the great friendly partnership of working things out together in a democracy. In short, orderliness and efficiency in government, the government that is the club that we all belong to, the government that alone speaks for everyone in our country, the government that should so manage and direct itself that it captures the confidence of all the people of our country; the government, my friends, that must justify by its standards and by the results it produces, the confidence of the people throughout the land.

Accordingly, those of us inside and outside government ought to lend ourselves to an atmosphere, to a sort of a mental climate that is not anti-social and that is not anti-governmental. The government is the one organization that everybody in this country belongs to. There isn't anybody that doesn't belong to it. And so with intelligence and wisdom, it must bring efficiency and orderliness to the processes of government, and then help in this problem of bringing that efficiency and orderliness to our



affairs that will make possible the solution of the problems of insecurity.

Next, my friends, comes the problem of crime in this land. There isn't a despot or dictator on earth, when in some sort of a debate, when the challenge has been issued to him about liberty being the cost of security, where ever they may be, but points to lawlessness in the United States of America. I don't believe we have any more right or good reason to be cynical about lawlessness in this country than we have to be about insecurity. Both are solvable problems. And in whatever way I can, and through your great Director, whose standards, whose concepts of efficiency and orderliness in this Department, whose zeal, burning zeal for doing a good job I so greatly admire, through him and through this Department, and through work of this kind, I don't want a thing to go undone to let this nation know of our devotion to honesty and vigorous enforcement of the law. And to make it clear that there isn't any power in this land great enough or powerful enough to stand in our way. There isn't! Those people who think that wealth and prestige and favoritism and privilege can bring it about are due for a sad awakening.

And those people who think that in any part of this country, in any district in this Federal system of ours, the FBI and the district attorney's office, or any other of our agencies is to be an adjunct of some local political machine--they are going to be surprised, for it isn't going to be! We are going to be a free department, clean, well-trained, high personnel standards, and with ideals of public service. Not to do an emotional job, not to do an hysterical job, not to do an extremist or unjust job, but to do a sound, a firm, and a clean job in the administration of justice. And we are going to have it.

And you people can help so much. I am so anxious that you go forth from here with this contagion and with this zeal to do it because there is a new awareness coming to our people. What serious person could there be in the United States today but who takes warning about events that are happening abroad, in the Orient, in continental Europe? What person is there in our land but who could grasp again the words of Washington, given to us this morning by Congressman Randolph, and consecrate himself anew? Who is there but is sensitive to his new responsibilities? Perhaps his willingness to sacrifice, his willingness to be disciplined, to abandon Democracy because a storm has come at home or abroad, to turn to autocratic methods, arrogance, autocracy, suppression of liberty? Not at all. We can have this new awareness. We can have this new sensitiveness to our obligations, a desire for discipline because we want to make the democratic way work. Because Democracy isn't a mechanical sort of thing that you can take for granted, and that doesn't need to have and add new sinews to its might and new breath to its nostrils. It must be fed and nourished. It must be defended. It can be militant and alert. The people who are trying to destroy it give no quarter about it. Let those of us who embrace it be for it four-square.

Of course, if we are for it, we are going to get at this problem of efficiency and orderliness in our affairs, the problem of insecurity,



the problem of suppression of crime; and in that way, preserve everything that those who came before us wanted us to preserve, not only for ourselves but for those who follow. And something that we would deny to no other people on earth, liberty and justice and tolerance.

And as Mr. Hoover has indicated to you in some remarks that he has made, keep in mind, that under these conditions today, and to do your job right, the part that you play in the administration of justice, you have got to be fit, and you have got to keep fit. You have got to be fit physically and never get away from it. You have got to be fit mentally as best you can, and you have got to be fit spiritually if you are to do a fighting, clean job in the name of the people that we represent in the United States.

Within the reach of every one of you there is a unique and real opportunity to strengthen America's hold on the fundamental way of Democratic living, for in order to keep the people's faith, our Government, like any government, must prove to them beyond the suspicion of a doubt that it is the implacable enemy of everything that is indecent and unclean.

There is another notion that you want to explode as law enforcing officers: that a man's personal life is entirely separate from his public life. Of course, that isn't so at all. There isn't any validity to that notion. A man personally is ever an unfit person and then he suddenly as a public official becomes very fit; those things just don't happen; there has got to be a consistency about fitness.

More than this, the administration of justice must demonstrate not only that it has no traffic with corruption and crime, but also that it is determined to fight them with every weapon at its command, and that it has intelligent, effective ideas on how the job should be done. In other words, government each day must labor to win and keep the confidence of the people it deserves. I always like to add to that--justifiably. You have got to merit it. It must show them that the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice are decent and militant. It must prove that the people's desire for morality and justice can never be subordinated to the will of those who would exploit government for selfish ends and put the government to their private use, or who violate the law as their chosen trade--and those who traffic in politics, as well.

To a large degree the burden of proof is on you. It isn't alone on the Congress or the State legislatures that make the laws and define the policies. It isn't alone on the courts of justice that hear the evidence and pronounce sentence. In large measure it is on you men whose job it is to hunt down the criminal and bring him to justice. You are the contact men between the people and their government. You are the agents who go among them, mingle with them and live with them. By your performance, they judge not only you but the government which you represent; and if your performance is an inefficient or a half-hearted one--if it looks as if you are incompetent or unwilling to deal with the criminal--or that you can be subjected to influence--the people's faith in their government is bound to



be shaken. That is something we cannot afford to let happen.

Democratic government is being besieged today on every side. Those who detest freedom for anyone but themselves are clamoring that Democracy is incompetent to meet and conquer its internal problems of insecurity and lawlessness. It is your job to show that Democracy can meet and conquer the problem of crime and do it without sacrificing a single one of the liberties that make us a Democracy.

I do not believe I need to impress upon you the vastness and seriousness of the problem you face. I am sure that the people of our country often grow indifferent about it. The figures speak far more eloquently than could any words of mine--an annual crime bill of huge proportions. We don't know its exact size. Mr. Hoover gave us some figures here this morning that are perhaps most correct, but we know that it is much too large, and that it is a cost that we can't bear endlessly if we permit it to increase: in 1938, an estimated 1,430,000 serious offenses, including among other crimes, 12,000 felonies or felonious homicides, 297,000 burglaries, 60,000 robberies, 188,000 auto thefts; all in all, during the year 1938, an average of 3,927 felonious crimes a day--practically 4,000 a day in our country.

It is an enormous problem but it is not an insoluble one. There isn't any man-made problem that is insoluble. Experience has shown beyond doubt that it will steadily give way and yield, break down before honest, vigorous and intelligent enforcement of the law. The members of this graduating class have been exposed to the intelligence, the knowledge, and the experience of the law enforcement agency which I believe to be without a superior in this or any other nation.

I think that the purpose of a gathering of this kind is not the laudation of any personality in the Government. Not only before I came here, but since I arrived, I have been so struck with the standards of this Department, that I can't help but say a word in praise of the man who has made that possible, and who has had the spirit and the modern ideas and the zeal to want to bring high standards and efficiency and an insistence upon them in his department; and it is for that reason that I pause to express my admiration for the leadership that Mr. Hoover has given to the Department.

The solution of 147 out of 149 kidnaping cases reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation since the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute in 1932, and the fact that bank robberies have declined by 60 percent since the Bureau was given jurisdiction to investigate them, are only two of many evidences of its brilliant work. There are only two unsolved kidnaping cases in the land. Since we have been working together we have had, the Department, Mr. Hoover, myself and others, more than one conference about this subject, kidnaping and extortion; and we are going to do everything that we can do to strengthen the arm of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to completely wipe out from this country kidnaping and extortion and free our people from worry and concern about them. That is a possible job and we intend to do it. It has enlisted the aid of science



and brought the techniques of criminal investigation and detection to a new and inspiring level of efficiency.

Insofar as it can be done within the brief period of twelve weeks, you men have been given the benefit of the Bureau's knowledge. The Academy exists for the purpose of improving your efficiency as law enforcement officers. The rest of it now is up to you. You alone can supply the other qualities of honesty and vigor that you need to do an effective job. You hold your office for one purpose alone, and that is to serve faithfully the people who are the source of your power. You are beholden to no private interest or no special pleadings.

Of course, that is the instruction that when I have the opportunity I want to give intimately to everybody that works in the Department. It has already been stated. The division heads, fine and able men, who have done such effective work in this Department, have visited with me. But there isn't anyone in this Department of Justice beholden to anyone but to his country and to his God--no one else.

And the people in the administration of law enforcing agencies throughout the land should get that idea implanted in them, and go after your work with great confidence because you are beholden to no one but the people, whose servants you are, and to your conscience. Your work will be not only a successful one, but you will have deep inward satisfaction. As I stated, you hold your offices for one purpose alone, and that is to serve faithfully the people who are the source of your power. You cannot be beholden to any special leaders if you are to do an honest job.

But an intelligent and an honest job will still not be enough if it is not done on time. About everything in the way of a common problem in our land today, we must realize that we cannot temporize. We cannot wait. We cannot go in for the social waste of the last forty years: the needless friction between government and business and industry, the problem of insecurity and lawlessness. They not only have to be solved if we are going to serve Democracy right today, we have got to solve them on time. We can't temporize about them. And as long as you serve the people, let your obligation bring you to a great vigilance and a great alertness.

So I trust, my friends, that you will take with you from this period of schooling, not only a fresh fund of knowledge, but the confidence that your Federal Government, so anxious about a decent and effective administration of justice, stands back of you where ever you work, and will support you in every effort to insure to America the blessings of security and of order.

See next page for continuation of addresses delivered at the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy Graduation Exercises.



**HONORABLE CLAUDE PEPPER\***  
**UNITED STATES SENATOR, FLORIDA**

Mr. Hoover, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Randolph, Members of the National Police Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen: I know of no more inspiring occasion to which one could come than this. I lament only the absence of the many who cannot be here. I know if they knew about this occasion, if they knew the thrill and the inspiration that you are enjoying and affording, they would feel toward membership in this National Police Academy about the way the Englishman felt, in the story I heard, toward this big country of ours here.

The story was that this Englishman arrived for the first time in America, landed in New York, and immediately took a train for Los Angeles. When he had been about four hours out of New York, he pushed the bell and the porter came.

He said, "Are we nearing Los Angeles?"

The porter said, "No."

And so, about four hours later, the Englishman pushed the bell again and the porter returned, and the Englishman said, "Are we nearing Los Angeles now?" The porter said, "No sir, boss."

And so, for four days and four nights the bedraggled porter constantly advised his traveler that Los Angeles had not been reached until finally on the fifth day he came back, and to the wearied Englishman said, "Boss, Los Angeles am the next stop." He turned away to his usual duties, and the bell rang again and he returned.

The Englishman said, "Now if I understand it correctly Columbus discovered this country, didn't he?"

\*Senator Claude Pepper is a member of the United States Senate from the State of Florida. He was elected to the United States Senate on November 3, 1936, for the term ending January 3, 1939, and re-elected on November 8, 1938, for a six-year term. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School of 1924. Senator Pepper taught law at the University of Arkansas in 1924 and 1925, engaged in the general practice of law at Perry, Florida, from 1925 until 1930, and at Tallahassee, Florida, from 1930 until elected to the United States Senate. He served in the State House of Representatives from Taylor County in 1929; was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, 1928-1929; the Florida State Board of Public Welfare, 1931-1932; the Florida State Board of Law Examiners in 1933, and the Executive Council of the Florida State Bar Association in 1934. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Florida State Bar Association and the American Legion.



The porter said, "Yassah."

The Englishman said, "I don't see how in the devil he could have missed it."

I am very happy to observe here Mr. Eklund, one of the very fine members of the police department of my home City of Tallahassee, Florida; and I observed over here in another part of the room, as I have sat on the platform, an old boyhood friend of mine, also down from my section of the country, and I am particularly glad to see them here. I congratulate every one of the members of this class upon this great occasion that has come to them.

I suppose no more challenging problem presents itself to the American consciousness than the problem of crime, and I suppose no one would fail to observe that the problem of crime is not confined merely to the surface of our society. I should suggest that there are at least three roots in which it grows. The first one, I should say, grows out of the physical deficiencies of our people. In the queer turn of nature, they have not received all of their full allowance. I am sure you are familiar with the story of the two families who have been famously compared, the Jukes family and the Edwards family of New England. The former presented to the American people a succession of criminals costing colossal sums to the society of which they were a part, being a liability instead of an asset to their generation. The latter afforded to their era a succession of college presidents, of scholars, of eminent statesmen, of students. They made a worthy contribution to the time of which they were a part.

I happen to know in my own experience of a certain family. My first knowledge of the family occurred with the commission of a homicide by two of the brothers in running down in a desolate place a harmless man and slaying him. They next escaped from jail. Later their sentences were commuted. They came back upon a peaceful society. A short time later one of the brothers and his son and a nephew broke open the door of an innocent man's home, pulled the man out of bed, beat his wife, and slew the husband because he dared to come to his wife's rescue. Upon the same day when the father and son were given sentences of death, another son of the same father was receiving a sentence of life imprisonment for a homicide committed in another county of the same state. I later heard of two additional sons in the same family who were incarcerated in the penitentiary for other crimes of violence.

Mere law enforcement will not prevent society from the tragedy of such experiences. One has to go deeper beneath the surface and discover more accurately the trends that turn a man's life from a well-favored one to an ill-destined one. That is not only your problem; that is the problem primarily of the society of which you are a part.

I should say that a second most seriously contributing cause is general economic and social conditions because when you recall that in your country there are some twenty-nine million families, and that one-



seventh of all these families consisting in every case of at least two people, and in the average case of over four, have an annual income of less than five hundred dollars; when you recall that forty-two per cent of America's families have an income of less than one thousand dollars; that sixty-five per cent have an annual income of less than fifteen hundred dollars; that ninety-seven per cent have an income of less than five thousand dollars; that one per cent alone are the recipients of as much as ten thousand dollars a year for the whole family, you can see perhaps that some, with a delicate equilibrium in their mental and emotional balance, are unable to withstand the pressures of what seems sometimes to be an unfriendly society.

And so, that problem neither is your problem alone. When you recall that there are as many illiterates as college graduates in your country, you observe that you not alone are responsible for the course that your country's citizenry may choose to follow.

And the third cause, of which all of us are obviously aware, is that tendency that was spoken of by Mr. Hoover as venal politics; that case where a man thinks that he is not entitled to be restrained by the ordinary restrictions of a peaceful society; that thinks he has the right to be a sort of dictator in his own community, a sort of brow-beating bully that chooses to run rough-shod over his more peaceful citizens because perhaps they do not care to fight in the form in which he rejoices.

That class can know no effective restraint except from such skilled hands, such integrity, such energetic alertness, and such high purpose as is found, I believe, in no other body of men in the world, as is found in the FBI and its subsidiary, the police force of this country that has come under the FBI's influence and inspiration.

In some of this country of which we are so proud, it may be continued to be said for a while that our criminal laws and their administration are national disgraces. It has too often been said too truly that that was so. There was a time only a little while ago when a crime committed in a given state offered no probability of solution because the local law enforcement officers were incapable of such a crime's solution, and they didn't have the expense money, and they didn't have the experience with a competent personnel to make adequate crime detection a reasonable expectation. I don't blame the local police officer. I don't blame the sheriff's office. I know of no better illustration of how the line of demarcation between local and federal scope can properly be discovered than in this, the correlation between the federal police force and the police force of the states and the municipalities of this country. Suppose a kidnaping occurred in a given county and the culprit in the fast automobile or airplane fled to some remote state. What was the sheriff of that county going to be able to do adequately with that kind of terrorism? Even if he went upon the search of a warm clue, and didn't arrest the culprit and came back to the county commissioners of his county, he had no assurance of being able to get even his expense money.



So it became apparent to the American people that the Federal Government, as only the Federal Government could do, must supplement the police agencies of this country. That didn't mean that the Federal Government was going to assimilate or absorb the police agencies of this country. That didn't mean that the Federal Government was going to dictate the administration of local criminal activities and their detection, but it did mean that the people of all the United States were entitled to an adequate protection from violent crime; and that in the centralizing agency of the Federal Government alone could be found an effective combatant to such tyranny as the underworld dared to assert over a peace-loving citizenry.

So you come here out of such policies as those. Your motto gives you a watch-word that will ever be the guiding star of your footsteps and your course. The American people have confidence in you--a peculiar confidence. They think you almost possess the powers of magic. You have a high responsibility to live up to and to vindicate that confidence and those expectations. You will go through many eras and periods of personal danger and many times when temptation will present its iniquitous tongue about you, but I know that the high reputation of this Department will not be soiled in a single instance when a graduate of this Academy is involved.

So today, I leave you with what I believe to be a fitting and appropriate sentence. It is the one, I am told, that is expressed in the Scandinavian countries by the village priest when he comes down to the sea-side to give his benediction to the sailors as they are going aboard their ships to go away on their long and dangerous voyages. As he stretches his hands above them and their loved ones, he says: "May the Lord bless thee and keep thee. Grant thee favoring winds, a safe harbor, a prosperous voyage, and stout hearts for the storms."

**HONORABLE JENNINGS RANDOLPH\***  
**UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN, WEST VIRGINIA**

Reverend Montgomery, Mr. Woods, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hoover, Senator Pepper, Distinguished Guests, Members of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen: I want to thank you, Edgar, for the very generous words of introduction.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to be present this morning at these graduation exercises of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, for this occasion marks another milestone in the advancement of the profession of law enforcement. With pardonable pride I have always

\*Congressman Jennings Randolph was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1932, and has represented the 2nd District of West Virginia in Congress continually since that time. Upon graduation from college he became a member of the editorial staff of the Clarksburg Daily Telegram and later Associate Editor of the West Virginia Review. He served as Head of the Department of Public Speaking and Journalism and Director of Athletics at Davis and Elkins College, 1926-32.



considered myself a real friend of law enforcement, and for many years it has been my genuine pleasure to observe the remarkable progress which has been made in the field of scientific crime detection. As a legislator, it is a source of satisfaction to know that you men of law enforcement are constantly seeking to insure a greater measure of security to the citizens you serve. One is either for law and order or against law and order, and those who stand for law and order must demand effective law enforcement.

Thus it is with intense interest and admiration that I have noted the recent statements of Attorney General Murphy in the public press supporting the administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by J. Edgar Hoover, for the ideals of Mr. Hoover are symbolic of law and order. He has crusaded for more effective law enforcement for the past twenty-two years. He has done much to elevate the standards and the ethics of modern law enforcement to a higher plane, and there can be no doubt in the minds of our citizens of the pre-eminent place which he occupies in the law enforcement profession today. I am glad that with the wholehearted and enthusiastic support and cooperation of the Attorney General of the United States he will be able to continue his splendid career and tireless efforts to curtail the activities of the kidnapers, bank robbers, extortionists, and other vicious criminals who are a menace to the honest, law-abiding citizens of our Republic.

Less than four years ago, the FBI National Police Academy did not even exist in the minds of Mr. Hoover or his associates. At that time there was a real need for intelligent, systematic and practical training of peace officers in modern law enforcement methods. The necessity of a thorough and intensive training had long been recognized as a pre-requisite to success in the older professions of law and medicine, but in the field of law enforcement this had apparently been overlooked and neglected.

Great strides had been made in the adaptation of various branches of physical science and chemistry to crime detection, but the average police officer was totally unaware of what the scientists could do for him in the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals. The ultra-violet ray, spectrograph, microscope, the infra-red ray, moulage, and the high precision apparatus, all these modern aids to law enforcement were as yet not comprehended by the man on the beat. The science of fingerprint identification, which had been known for centuries, was still quite novel to most of our police officers. As a matter of fact, the few individuals who knew how to classify these fingerprints and develop latent fingerprints at the scene of a crime, guarded this knowledge most zealously for fear that some bright young officer would take the job away from the individual that had found this in the beginning. Indeed, fingerprinting had been surrounded by an air of mystery and a fingerprint officer, gentlemen, had become a sort of medicine man in many of our police departments in this land.

Then too, during the years prior to 1935, there had developed in this country a strong sentiment in favor of a national police force similar to those that are maintained in many foreign countries. The pro-



ponents of this scheme urged that a national organization could much better cope with the dangerous criminals roving about the country in high-speed automobiles than could the numerous police officers and local departments, many of which were not equipped with adequate personnel properly trained in modern scientific crime detection methods. Mr. Hoover, I recall, was vigorously opposed to such a program for he realized that the first line of defense against the attacks of a criminal was in each local community. The Federal Government, however, could aid and assist in the solution of these crimes that were perpetrated by roving bands of marauders who operated on a nation-wide basis. It was with this idea in mind, certainly, that new legislation was enacted in Congress and the FBI National Police Academy was established to assist, not to hinder those local law enforcement authorities who were anxious and desirous of improving their facilities and activities in the field of national law enforcement.

Truly, today we are developing the best possible system of national police, with national, county, state, local and all types of officers working shoulder to shoulder in a common cause.

Now it was realized at the outset that it would be practically impossible to bring all of the law enforcement officers in the country to Washington and to train each one individually. Accordingly, a plan was formulated to instruct each representative in the FBI National Police Academy in order that he might be able to return, just as you gentlemen will return, to his department and pass on to his brother officers the same training which he received in Washington. In this manner, thousands of police officers in every State in the Union have been instructed in the best police methods and the best technique by graduates of the Academy itself. The great majority of the 297 officers who have previously been graduated from the Academy have established training programs in their respective communities, and there can be no doubt that this National Police Academy is the most potent force in furthering modern police training in the United States today.

Now you members of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy represent a total of 4,678 police officers who are looking to you for training in the various phases of scientific crime detection upon your return to your local communities. You have made, certainly, personal sacrifices to come here to Washington and to receive three months of intensive training in a wide variety of subjects. You are to be congratulated upon the successful completion of the strenuous course of instruction.

Many of you will encounter difficulties upon your return home due to jealousy on the part of some of your superior and fellow officers. As Mr. Hoover has said, you must overcome these obstacles. This certainly will require tact, diplomacy and courage on your part, and I am sure that your departments will greatly benefit in efficiency and reputation by your having been in attendance at this Academy.

I know from my own personal observation that law enforcement in my own State of West Virginia has benefited much by the attendance of



five officers in the previous sessions of the Academy, and I am delighted that a citizen and a police officer from my own State, from the City of Beckley, is a member of the graduating class this morning. I am looking forward to the time when every law enforcement agency or organization in the State of West Virginia will be represented, Mr. Hoover, by some gentleman who has been a graduate of the National Police Academy.

I want to wish every member of this graduating class the greatest possible success in your future careers as law enforcement officers and in your training activities. You are our peacetime heroes. May each of your departments and the citizens of your communities benefit to the fullest extent from the training that you have received at the Nation's Capital. May the influence of your zeal and your honesty and your efforts be extended through the departments you represent in furthering the cause of law and order. As a home-town G-Man, I know you will have the courageous, energetic, enthusiastic and capable support of the chief law enforcement agent and officer of the Nation, Attorney General Murphy, and of J. Edgar Hoover, his Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

May I, in conclusion, turn aside for just a moment from the prepared address that I have given and say that I take from the words of Mr. Hoover and Reverend Montgomery just this final thought. There is certainly in the world today a general lawlessness, not among individuals in Nations, but among Nations themselves. I certainly trust that all of us who are here this morning--and I realize that a large number of employees of the Justice Department are properly in attendance at these exercises--I trust that all of us will somehow or other have a rededication in our individual lives which will cause us to mold ourselves into a real unit in this country, which will make of the United States of America not only just a war-avoiding nation, but a people believing in a peace-promoting Republic.

George Washington said these words: "Citizens of a common country, by birth or by choice, that country has a right to consecrate your fullest affections." I trust as we tarry here for these few minutes this morning, we once again can take this occasion to symbolize and to rededicate our fullest affections to the country of which we are a part.

**JOHN FULTON WOODS\***  
**PRESIDENT, TENTH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY**

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hoover, Fellow Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen: Another link in that great chain destined to gird the United States has been cast. Each member of this class of thirty-seven men, representing the Tenth Session of the National Police Academy is now ready to depart for his home, far wiser and stronger through having attended the Academy. Each of us is wiser in our knowledge

\* John Fulton Woods, President of the Tenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy is Chief of Police at Norfolk, Virginia. Chief Woods has served as a law enforcement officer for fifteen years.



of crime detection methods, and each is far stronger in that determination to raise and maintain law enforcement to a level of an honored profession.

In 1924 there dawned a new era in the field of law enforcement. It was in this year that our good friend, the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, was appointed to head the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was his vision and foresight at that time to coordinate the law enforcement agencies of the United States, and to bring them into a more closely woven and harmonious relationship. That vision or dream has become a reality. As a very definite means to that end, the National Police Academy was inaugurated in 1935 by Mr. Hoover. Since its inception, to date there have been three hundred thirty-four graduates representing all the States of our Union as well as several foreign countries.

On behalf of this class, I want to extend sincere thanks to Mr. Hoover and the entire personnel of the FBI for their kind and courteous treatment tendered us during our stay in Washington. You have made our stay in Washington a pleasant one indeed. I am sure that every member of this class shall forever cherish the fascinating and instructive knowledge gained here. It is the inspired determination of every man to return to his department and spread the gospel of law enforcement as taught here. I say "inspired" because no man can avail himself of the facilities of an institution of the caliber of the FBI without being affected favorably both morally and mentally.

Though we are departing for our homes, let us not think of it as a permanent separation. Rather let us consider it as a temporary journey, for we shall all meet again either in retraining periods or in the course of our activities. Thank you.

**JOHN EDGAR HOOVER**  
**DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Mr. Attorney General, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Graduating Class: On previous occasions I have referred to this event as a moment of sadness as well as a moment of happiness. We are of course gratified and delighted at the thought of you gentlemen going back to your respective communities to assume again your previous responsibilities, and to take on greater ones as a result of your training in this Academy. It is a particularly sad occasion because it brings to a termination that daily contact which we have grown to love and look forward to during the last three months. However, as your president has so aptly pointed out, the departure does not mean a separation. I am looking forward to stronger bonds of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between each of us individually and collectively as the years go on. So as you go back this morning to your respective police departments, you take with you that bond of understanding that has grown so closely between us these last three months.

I think the occasion of this graduation, the tenth graduating



class of the Academy, is particularly significant in view of the fact that it sends forth now a total of three hundred thirty-four graduates of the Academy, representing seventy-six thousand police officers in this country and a population of over ninety-nine million. That is going to spread. The policy of the new Attorney General is to vigorously support the work of this Academy and to make possible additional training and expansion of its curriculum so that it can more adequately serve the people of this Nation. That program will be bound to reflect improvement in law enforcement. It will give to law enforcement a vigor that it has lacked in this country over a period of a century. And so you gentlemen going back today, go back to carry forth as pioneers in the movement, that particular crusade, if I may call it that, which will make law enforcement something to be respected and dignified.

This graduation is on the eve of the twenty-second anniversary of the entry of America into the last World War. I think that is particularly significant also because you gentlemen go back as captains of a peacetime army to carry on a war that never ended against the underworld. I don't know whether we fully realize the magnitude of the war that those of us in law enforcement are carrying forth. When we stop to consider that in the World War 126,000 persons were killed, Americans killed, while in the years that have intervened between the World War and today, 250,000 American citizens have been killed by minions of the underworld; when we stop to think that in the World War there were 243,000 American citizens wounded while since the World War over 1,000,000 American citizens have been maimed, shot or stabbed by members of the underworld; the World War cost us forty-one and three-quarter billions of dollars, whereas crime costs this country a year just one-third of that, fifteen billions, or four hundred percent more than our annual bill for education; those factors, I think, should impress the public that those of us engaged in law enforcement are really fighting a great battle, particularly when we stop to consider the fact that in the World War there were 4,355,000 soldiers, whereas the crime army of today, in this country, there are enlisted in that army 4,600,000 persons--larger than the armed force in the World War that represented this country. Those are factors, in my estimation, that should give you gentlemen courage and enthusiasm to carry forth those things that you have learned before you came here, and that you have fortified since you have been here.

Law enforcement, we have tried to make a true profession. It will only become a profession if those of us in it are worthy of the name of a profession. And so you gentlemen going back today should keep in mind that the most important factor in government, in a decent government, is law and order; and no government and no nation can long survive unless there is law and order; and the enforcement of that, the sacred cherishing of that rests in the hands of those of us who are in that work.

Of course, with an improved condition in law enforcement, there come greater responsibilities, responsibilities that should bring to us a breadth of vision, certain ideals that we should have in the carrying forth of our work. It is more important to seek justice than it is to seek



convictions. It is also more important and more essential to get evidence rather than to get a man, and it is more vital, I believe, to prevent crime than to bring about arrests. Let those three ideals always be with you in the carrying forth of your work as you start in on the training programs for the police officers in your communities. Let those things be exemplified in your daily actions because through them you will attain a respect from your citizens and a respect from the community that will give you that support to make good in your task.

Of course, you are going back to face certain obstacles, obstacles that will be at times confusing and sometimes confounding. There will be the obstacle of jealousy which is always manifested against any progressive movement or individual. They will be manifested through the so-called moss-backs of your own departments who don't believe in advanced methods of training, the police officer who is built for sitting down purposes rather than for getting out and carrying forth a progressive activity in law enforcement. But again, you should meet those obstacles as they come to you, in a tactful manner, because the saying that men like bullets go farthest when smoothest, applies in our daily contact with the problems which we have to face. You are not going to find any bed of roses. No successful movement, no crusade, no pioneering initiative is ever faced with a smooth path, and you are going to therefore be faced with these obstacles which will confound you at times, but always have in mind that you are on the right path, trying to do the right thing with a clear conscience and with the best interests of your communities always at heart.

There is going to be opposition and obstacles in your way in the way of venal politics, interference with law enforcement through the corrupt political machines of various communities. Those things you and I and all of us in law enforcement have to fight. When we stop to think of one of the great metropolitan areas in this country that has had thirty-one chiefs of police in the last sixty-three years, we can realize that that problem is still alive, which you gentlemen all too well know exists in too many of the communities with which you are familiar. But there again, public opinion and the support of the progressive movement of law enforcement are going to make inroads because the public is being fed up with those festering sores of corruption that take away so many of the vital aspects of a decent government that should exist for the citizens of that community.

And so, summarizing our problem, the task that you have today is to insure that law and order remain supreme. Crime is crime. There is no middle ground. There can be no retreat. It is imperative that the majesty of justice overcome crime and that majesty of justice must reign supreme; and there can be only one standard, and that is honesty in personal conduct and honesty in public office.

And so, with that, as you go forth today back to your communities, we give to you the motto of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity. We shall expect you to cherish that just as those of us in the FBI have. I thank you.



**FORENSIC FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION\***

by

**J. Edgar Hoover****Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation**

Forensic firearms identification involves the scientific examination of evidence resulting from the use of firearms. This evidence usually consists of the weapon itself, the fired projectile or the cartridge case. In addition to the examination which seeks to determine the weapon in which the projectile or cartridge case was fired, it is part of the expert's work to prepare photomicrographs for the purpose of substantiating his opinion and demonstrating the same in court.

**MARKINGS**

The identification of firearms evidence is predicated on the principle that the softer metals used in the manufacture of bullets and cartridge shells are indelibly imprinted with the metal patterns of the hard steel surface of the firearms with which they come in contact. In the manufacture of a rifled arm, lands and grooves are cut into the interior surface of the barrel for the purpose of twisting the bullet into a spin as it progresses through the gun. The ballistic significance of this twist on the bullet is to cause it to hold straight and true in its course after it leaves the muzzle of the weapon. In cutting these lands and grooves the hard steel surface of the barrel is left, even after final polishing, with microscopic imperfections caused by the cutting tools. Subsequent use and wear also contribute to this pattern of imperfections. The fired bullet is generally cut by the lands as it passes through the barrel in such a manner that an examination of this bullet surface will readily indicate the width of the lands and grooves and the direction of and degree of pitch to the twist. This information in itself frequently permits firearms identification experts to determine the model of the gun from which the bullet was fired for the reason that different manufacturers in different models utilize varying numbers of lands and grooves of different widths, twisting either to right or left with varying degree. But even more important is the fact that these fired bullets bear microscopic scratches within the land and groove markings resulting from imperfections on the surface of the interior of the barrel. These imperfections, of course, are accidental and the pattern formed is, for this reason, individual to any particular gun. It is easy to realize that the soft metal bullet forced through the tight fitting barrel by the terrific pressure of thousands of pounds per square inch resulting from the explosion will be permanently engraved with the irregular surface of the hard steel of the barrel. In actual practice the firearms identification expert discharges a test bullet through the suspected weapon and compares it with the questioned missile for the purpose of determining whether similar microscopic markings are found on both.

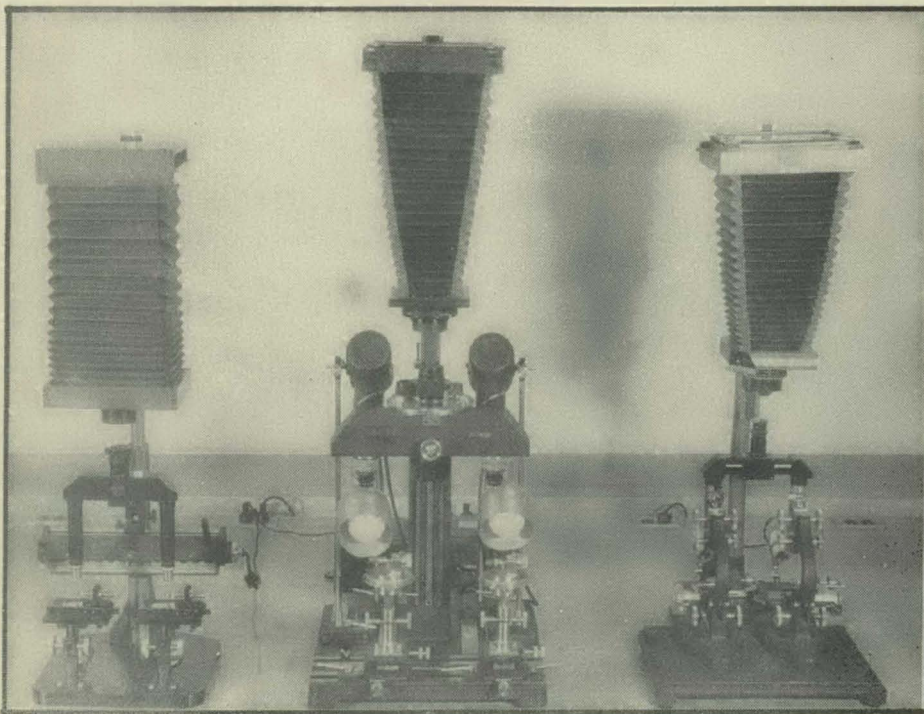
In a manner somewhat similar to that of matching evidence bullet with test bullet is the work of examining the fired cartridge case.

\*Reprinted with the permission of the Editor, American Journal of Medical Jurisprudence, in which publication this article originally appeared, February, 1939 issue.



When the ammunition is exploded it must be remembered that the cartridge case is forced backward with the same amount of force that drives the bullet forward. This backward action in a firearm is stopped by the breech block or breech bolt, the principal function of which is to hold the exploding cartridge in place while the bullet goes forward. This part of the gun is also made of fine hard steel and after the cutting and tooling of the same no effort is made on the part of the manufacturer to reduce the surface to a mirror-like finish for the reason that such is not necessary to the proper functioning of the weapon. This microscopically irregular surface therefore serves as a die to permanently stamp the soft metal surface of the primer or cartridge case as it is forced hard against the breech block by the terrific power of the explosion. Thus the irregular pattern design of the tool markings on the hard steel breech is transferred to the softer brass of the cartridge. As when examining bullets, the firearms identification expert discharges a test cartridge in the suspected gun and then compares the microscopic imprint on the face of the test shell with the evidence specimen in question.

Even before suspected weapons have been submitted for test, the expert can frequently determine the model of gun in which the cartridge case was fired, from an examination of that specimen alone. As different kinds of guns will cut different types of land and groove markings in the bullet, so will many of them leave characteristic markings upon the face, rim, or sides of the cartridge case. Such information of course simplifies the work of the field investigator in his search for the weapon used in the crime.



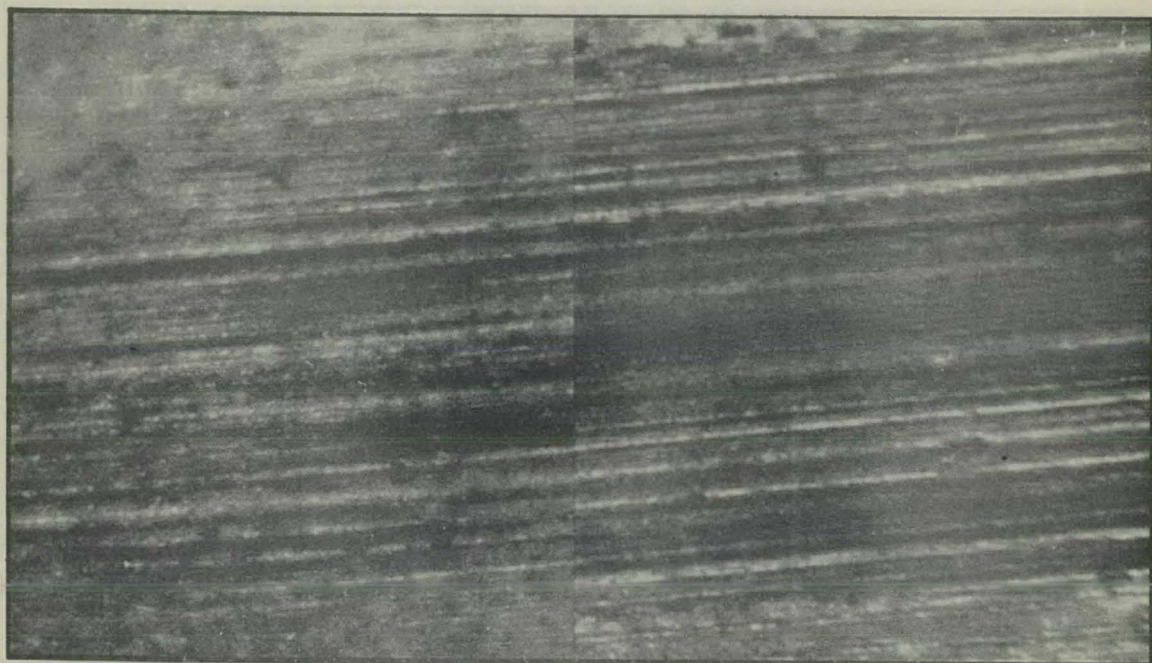
Three types of comparison microscopes in use in the laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



## EXAMINATION EQUIPMENT

In making these various comparisons, special equipment has been developed for the purpose, in the form of the comparison microscope for firearms identification work. This instrument consists essentially of two microscopes which are optically joined by a prism system which combines the two images in one field of view. A bullet or shell specimen may be placed on the stage below one microscope and the specimen to be compared therewith below the objective of the second microscope. Through the ocular mounted on the comparison yoke may then be viewed the images of a portion of the surface of each specimen optically brought into close juxtaposition in such a manner that microscopic scratches and other markings on the surface of one can be matched with like markings on the other. This is accomplished under low magnification and by means of 'special revolving mounts on the stages which permit a manipulation of the specimens' surfaces until the proper match is obtained. Photomicrographs may be prepared through this comparison microscope and the resulting photograph will clearly illustrate the continuity of important scratches and striations from one specimen through the dividing hair line, and appearing on the other specimen in perfect match.

In the FBI Laboratories photographs of this type for court presentation are usually 75x enlargements of the original specimens and are prepared on 11" x 14" paper. The comparison microscope as developed to date reflects the evolution of methods for comparing such microscopic markings particularly on fired bullets. Earlier attempts involved the rolling

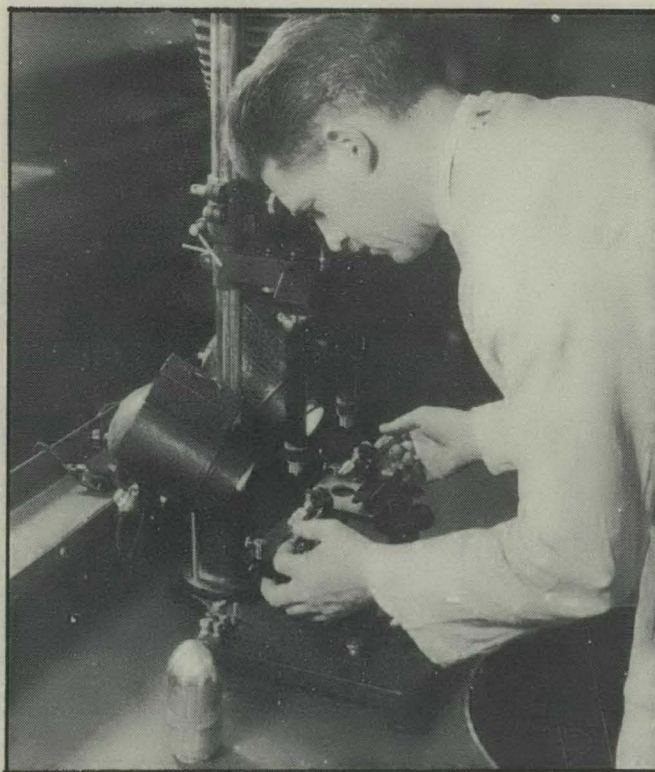


Photomicrograph through the comparison microscope of small portions of the matching surfaces of two bullets fired from the same gun.



of the bullet surface over a softer material such as thin lead sheets or tin foil in an effort to transfer the markings to a plane surface suitable of such manipulation as to permit direct comparison with markings taken in a similar manner from another bullet. Other investigators make individual photomicrographs of selected surfaces of single specimens and then bring the markings into juxtaposition for matching purposes by cutting the photographs or negatives. The comparison microscope produces these results optically. It is conceivable that further improvements will be made in the methods of analyzing and recording these markings. At present for example certain research workers are experimenting with apparatus designed to record the entire cylindrical surface of the bullet on a film moving through the camera, the motion of which is synchronized with a turntable upon which the bullet revolves before the lens.

In addition to the breech face markings on the fired cartridge case, which are the most frequently used for identification, the cartridges occasionally bear other markings distinctive of the particular gun in which they were fired. These may consist of peculiar markings of the firing pin in the primer, the markings of the extractor or ejector in automatic loading type weapons or possible markings from the side walls of the chamber imprinted on the cartridge case during the explosion. The procedure for examining such markings and demonstrating them photographically is essentially the same as that followed with bullet markings and breech face markings except that they are usually carried out under much higher magnification.

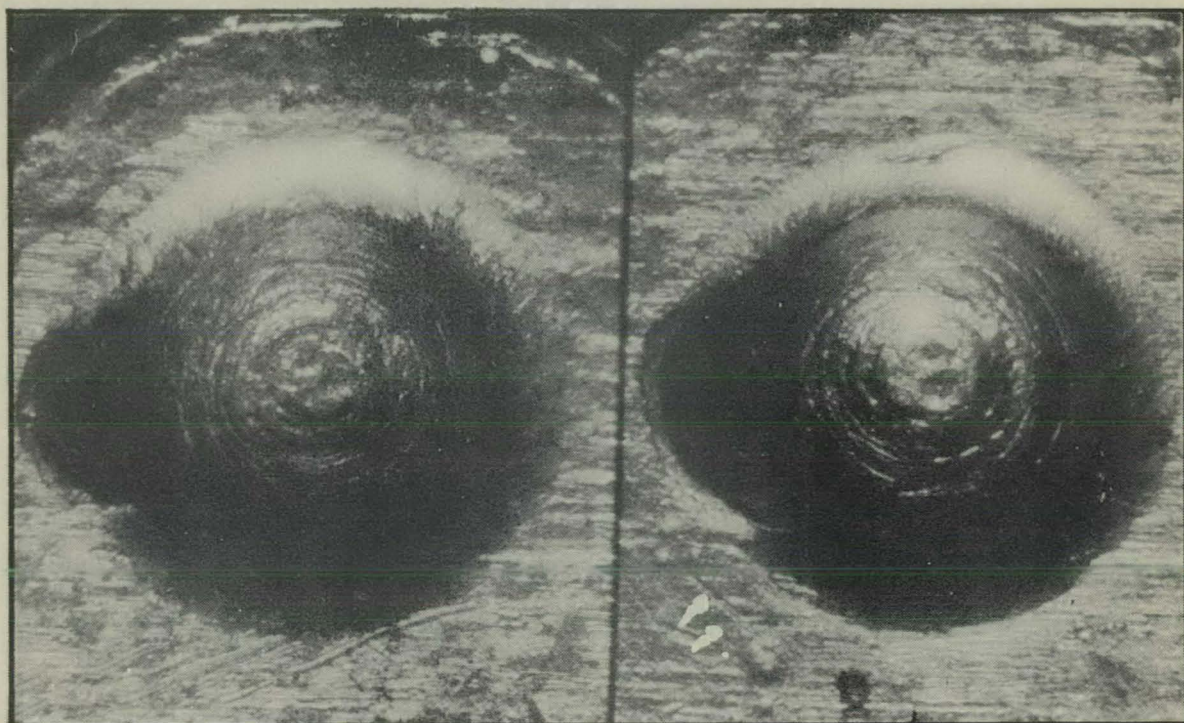


Viewing a suspect bullet with a test bullet through the comparison microscope at the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



## BULLET RECOVERY

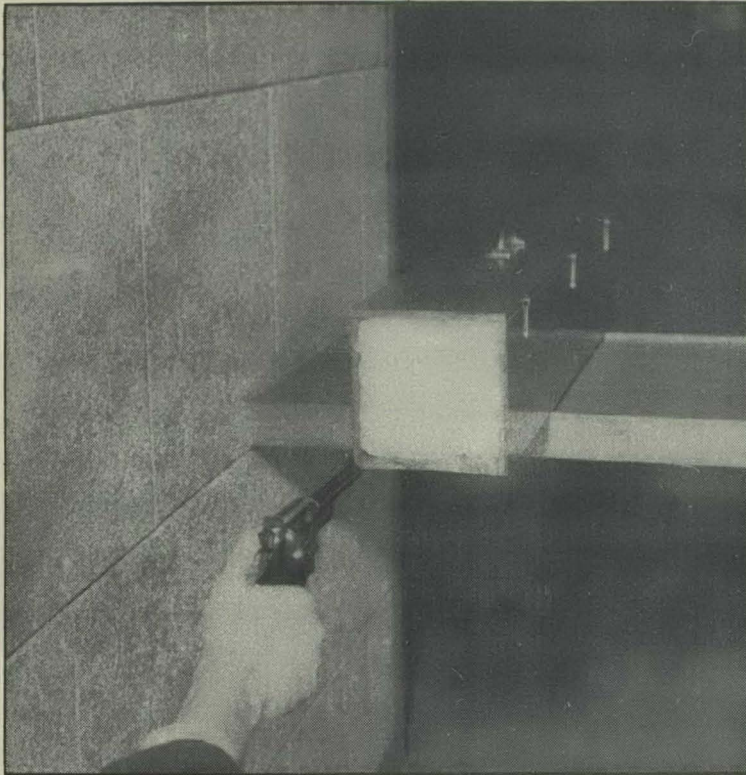
Although the obtaining of test cartridge cases for examination presents no problem, the recovery of fired bullets for test purposes is an interesting procedure. In the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory a test shot recovery box is utilized for this purpose. This consists of a wooden box 6" x 6" x 36" with a hinged cover and with one end open. This box is filled with ordinary cotton cleaning waste separated into sections by paper partitions. At the open end a thin layer of fine cotton batting is placed and in front of this another paper partition. Ordinary sidearms are fired into this box from a distance of about three feet. The discharged bullet pierces the first paper partition indicating that a spent projectile is in the box. As the bullet spins through the fine cotton batting it becomes wrapped in a protective coating of the cotton as though in a cocoon. This in turn enters the heavier cotton waste and the momentum of the bullet is gradually slowed until it comes to rest perhaps 12" to 18" forward in the box. The number of sectional paper partitions which are found to be pierced after the shooting permits the immediate location of the spent projectile within the bed of cotton waste. After its removal the punctured partitions are replaced by fresh paper and the next shooter is assured that no specimen has been casually fired and left in the box. When recovered in this manner fine microscopic markings on the surface of the bullet caused by the gun barrel are carefully protected for the subsequent examination. This method serves for all but the highest velocity weapons such as rifles of the heavier type. In the latter case the most satisfactory method of recovering test shots is to reduce the powder load in the cartridge to a



Photomicrograph through the comparison microscope of identical firing pin impressions on two cartridge cases discharged in the same weapon.



point where the velocity is sufficiently lowered to permit adequate stoppage within the recovery box. This is accomplished in a simple manner by making a small hole in the side of the cartridge case and withdrawing the desired amount of powder. Other methods have been used for stopping test shots, the most common of which include firing into a special vessel containing water, into a recovery box containing oiled sawdust or shooting into paraffin. The first method described has been found most satisfactory in the FBI Laboratory. A modern soundproof, bulletproof room has been designed and built for this part of the work and shots may be recovered in the ballistics laboratory without danger or disturbance.



**Firing into the bullet recovery box in the Technical Laboratory  
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation**

#### **REFERENCE SPECIMENS**

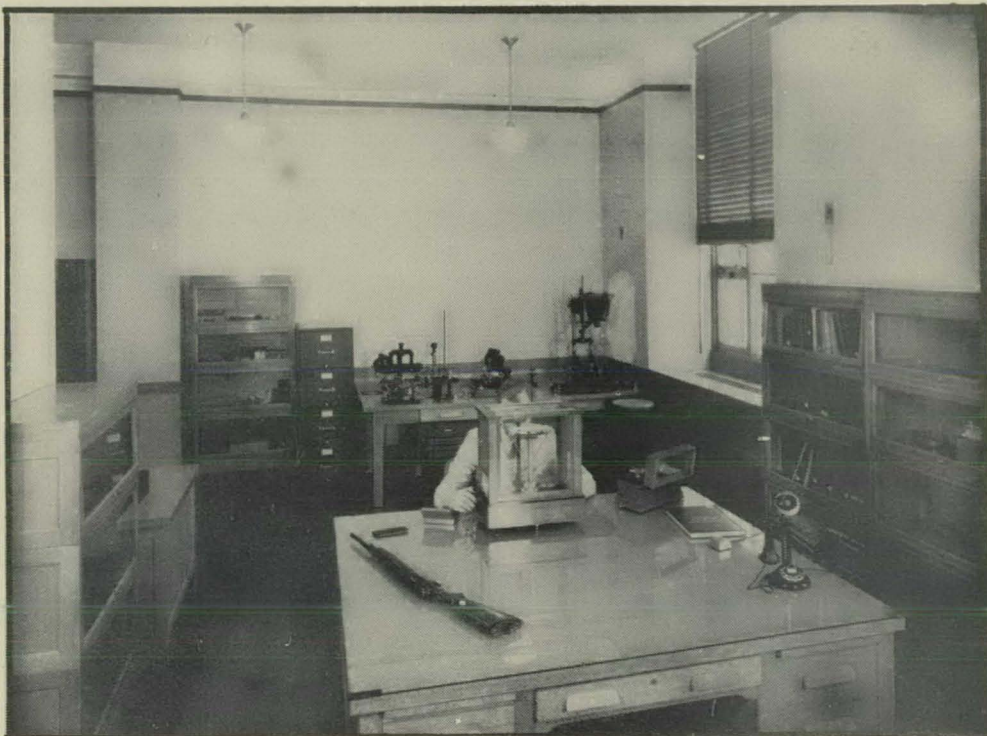
Quite important in connection with determining the type of ammunition or the model of gun used in a crime are the reference collections of standard ammunition, guns of various types, and internal ballistics specifications of the various weapons. In the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D. C., there have been assembled 1,839 ammunition specimens of all kinds. These are arranged according to caliber, weight and design and can be readily checked because of the varying shapes, metallic finish, et cetera used by different manufacturers. Likewise there are maintained about 350 guns, mostly sidearms of the types most frequently used by criminals. The collection makes readily available almost any type of gun for conducting tests, generally for the purpose of determining the powder residue patterns resulting at varying distances following the discharge of the weapon. This information is frequently of importance in determining the distance from which



the gun was fired in the actual commission of a crime. This reference collection of guns is also frequently used to furnish actual information as to the impressions left by the lands and grooves of that particular type of weapon. In addition to having the guns available there have been prepared for ready reference fired test specimens from all of the weapons as well as from a number of rarer types of guns not so frequently found in use. These number about 550 specimens and comprehensively cover the field of modern small arms. Supplementing this collection there is a file in which have been gathered the engineering specifications of the various firearms manufacturers both in this country and abroad setting forth the essential data concerning each model of firearm.

The FBI also maintains, with the assistance of information furnished by the Customs Service of the Treasury, a file containing information on all firearms currently imported into the United States. This provides ready information concerning foreign made weapons found in the possession of criminals.

Another file of considerable interest contains evidence bullet and cartridge case specimens from unsolved cases which have not yet been identified. These specimens are continually being compared with test shots discharged from firearms confiscated in the possession of criminals and they are also checked against evidence specimens found at the scene of new crimes. A total of six identifications has been made in this file since its inception in the FBI.



An expert weighing a fatal bullet at the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT**  
**FBI NPA Retraining School**  
**and**  
**Reunion**  
**September 25 to 30, 1939**

The annual retraining school and reunion for the Associates of the FBI National Police Academy will be held in Washington, D. C. from September 25 to 30, 1939. The dates set for the retraining school were announced by Director John Edgar Hoover. The alumni body of the FBI National Police Academy, through President George D. Callan of the Newark, New Jersey, Police Department, has announced the holding of the reunion activities in conjunction with the retraining school.

The retraining school will follow the conclusion of the regular course for the twelfth session of the Academy, which is scheduled to begin on July 10, 1939. To date, ten sessions of the Academy have been held, and a total of 334 police officials have been graduated. With the conclusion of the eleventh session, which will begin on April 24, 1939, and the twelfth session, which will begin on July 10, 1939, it is expected that a graduate body of more than 400 will be invited to attend the retraining school and reunion.

In order to make available to all graduates the training best suited to their particular needs, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is offering to the graduates a large number of elective courses in various branches of law enforcement work. A list of specialized studies will be submitted to the graduates, and from the list they will be able to select the particular subjects in which they desire to receive intensive training. Through this method, it is expected that the graduate body will be divided into small study groups. Experts from the Federal Bureau of Investigation training staff and specialists from its investigative, identification, and laboratory divisions will be assigned as instructors for the various groups. An announcement will be made concerning the subjects from which selections may be made.

The 334 present graduates of the FBI National Police Academy are now engaged in law enforcement work in every state in the Union. More than 40 per cent have received promotions since graduating and 70 per cent are engaged in training activities. The primary purpose of the Academy is the training of law enforcement officials designated by their local, county or state organizations so that upon their return from Washington to their local communities, they will be enabled to organize police training schools or assist in those already established. Applications to designate a representative to attend the Academy may be made by the executive head of any local, county or state law enforcement agency. Such applications are considered in the order of their receipt. When an invitation is issued, it is expressly agreed that upon his return to the local department, the graduate will be assigned to participate in instructing in the local police training school.



## CONFERENCE ON POLICE TRAINING\*

The March, 1939, issue of this Bulletin carried on pages 47-50 details concerning the conference held on police training in Washington, D. C., February 6 to 11, 1939. In that issue an announcement was made that additional information relative to the accomplishments of this conference would be published in future issues of this Bulletin, and further details are submitted herewith.

The purpose of the conference was to set forth certain plans and policies for consideration as a future guide in police training activities. In view of their practical law enforcement experience as well as their participation in training law enforcement officers, it is believed that the findings of this conference were very valuable and will be widely persuasive in fixing the standards and policies of police training in the future. A report on this conference will be completed at an early date and copies of the report will be available to any experienced law enforcement officer interested in the training of policemen by making a request for a copy of the report of Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. There will be no cost for copies of this report.

The conference recommended the specific improvement method as the proper approach to the problem of providing organized training. It was concluded that unsatisfactory work by employees in any type of organization is usually due to one or more of the following causes: (1) Lack of information needed to do the work or perform the duties required, (2) Lack of ability to perform the duties required, (3) Poor mental attitudes or unfortunate habits of work generally indicated by the term "poor morale," (4) Ineffective "head work," especially on jobs calling for the exercise of judgment.

In the preparation of a training program, it was not recommended that any standard or patterned type of police program should be employed in all departments of all sizes and for all classes and ranks of officers throughout the country. It was recommended on the other hand that first each department should determine the needs of the students for training and a program should be prepared to meet these particular needs. Just as a physician first diagnoses the complaints of his patient and prescribes to remedy and correct the complaints, before a program of police training is prepared there should be first a diagnosis of the needs of the personnel for training and the program prepared should be for the purpose of correcting these needs and improving the standards of work. A training program which is functional in character should be directed toward:

- a. Providing information needed in the performance of duty, or in the meeting of responsibilities.

\*See March, 1939 issue for original information on this conference.



- b. Developing ability to perform duties.
- c. Developing and maintaining high morale.
- d. Developing ability to think clearly and to exercise sound judgment in the performance of duties.

Additional conclusions reached by the conference included:

- 1. That training programs operated by law enforcement agencies should limit their enrollment exclusively to law enforcement officers.
- 2. Training programs should be set up to prescribed units of instruction arranged on a time schedule.
- 3. It was believed that no organization was too small to benefit by practical training.
- 4. It was recognized that instructors of police should be qualified by having a knowledge of the job based upon successful experience; by having a sufficient education to meet the demands upon instructors; by having ability to apply good training methods in their instructional work; by possessing such personal characteristics as are important for instructors; and by having an employment status as a law enforcement officer or some other satisfactory official status.
- 5. Working conditions, of course, affecting the training program will have a great deal to do with the efficiency of the program.

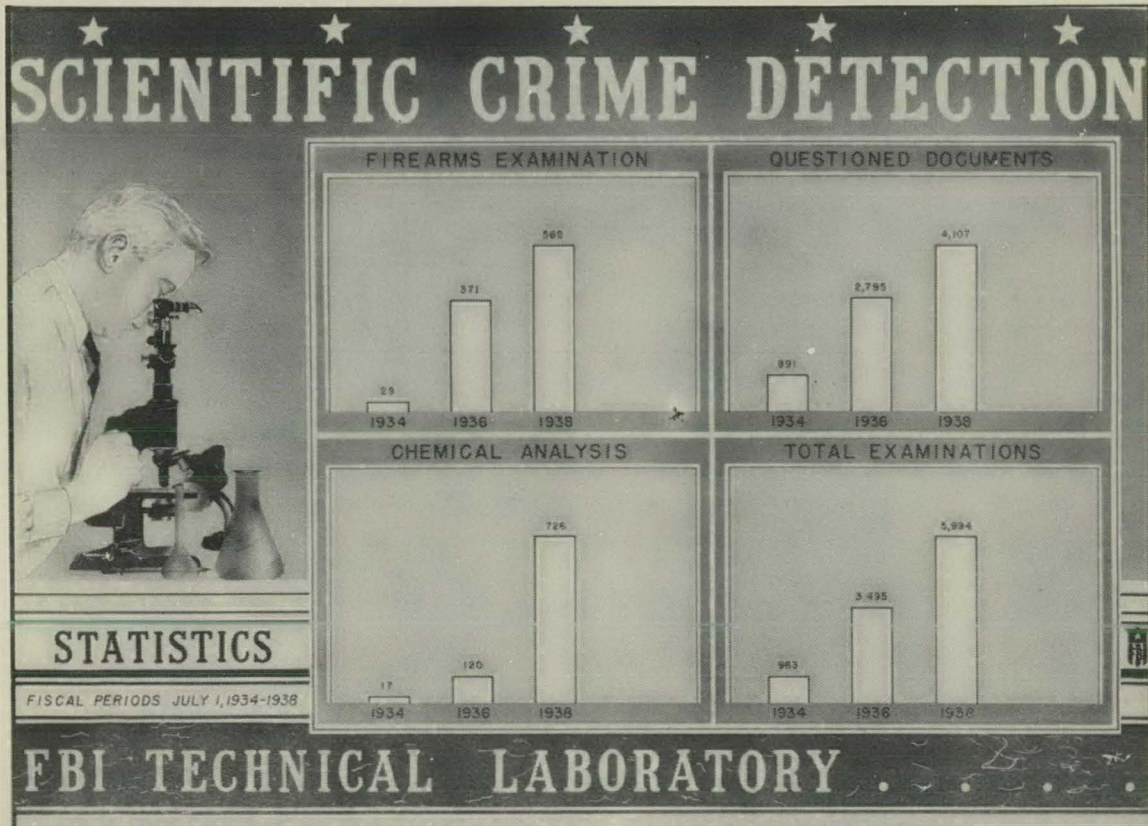
In studying the advantages and disadvantages of local or departmental training schools, zone training schools, and institutes or short courses, by far the greater number of advantages were found in the departmental programs, and this type of training was also found to contain less disadvantages than the other types, although at times some smaller departments located near a larger city with an efficient training program can profit by arranging for training through the nearby larger department's training school.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation made known its facilities, free of charge, in the operation of the FBI National Police Academy, the purpose of which is primarily to train police instructors. The Federal Bureau of Investigation likewise agrees upon request to assist in studying training needs of a department. The FBI, when invited, will assist in preparing a program to meet the needs of a town, city, county, zone, or state police agency in a training program. The Bureau will furnish instructors when requested to aid in the operation of the school and will assist in obtaining the services of instructors from other sources when desired.



The FBI will also be pleased to aid in furnishing material or equipment for training purposes, and to serve as consultant or advisor in connection with training programs whenever requested. There is no cost for these services.

Consideration during the course of the conference was also given to suggested ways of securing training equipment, to a basis for checking the efficiency of a training program, to a discussion of what constitutes proper working conditions for a training program, and likewise consideration was given to the use of tests and different types of tests in training schools. There were, similarly, identified certain factors which discount the effectiveness of a training program and make it difficult for the program to function, as well as a discussion as to the suitable fields of endeavor for colleges and universities in connection with police training. A number of examples were likewise set forth as to work which is being done in the field of crime prevention. The appendix to the report sets forth an itemization of a number of successful police training schools presently in operation in police departments throughout the country.





WANTED BY THE FBI -- Harry Schwartzberg



*Harry Schwartzberg*

Detailed data concerning this fugitive will be found  
on pages 41 and 42.



## WANTED BY THE FBI -- HARRY SCHWARTZBERG

Harry Schwartzberg, whose photograph and signature appear on the opposite page, is wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for violation of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Schwartzberg was president of the American Auto and Radio Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, at Kansas City, Missouri, which company subsequently went into bankruptcy. In the bankruptcy schedules, which were filed at Kansas City, Missouri, on February 17, 1928, there were listed liabilities of over half a million dollars, indicating that Schwartzberg had begun his fraudulent scheme many months before the adjudication in bankruptcy. His creditors accused him of defrauding them in a ruthless and wholesale manner while he was connected with the American Auto and Radio Manufacturing Company.

As a result, Schwartzberg was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 7, 1928, and charged with concealing \$88,943.10 from the Trustee in Bankruptcy. On February 19, 1928, Schwartzberg entered a plea of guilty to this indictment and pending sentence he was allowed to remain at liberty under bond, but failed to appear for sentence on May 25, 1929, at which time his bond was declared forfeited.

Schwartzberg was found to have been padding the pay rolls, putting on sales campaigns resulting in the sales of large quantities of merchandise, and using other means to divert funds, of the American Auto and Radio Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, to his own use. He was considered a shrewd and astute business man and was termed an unusually successful salesman.

It has been determined that since his failure to appear for sentence in this matter Schwartzberg has visited different sections of the country and has been known to use the alias of Harry Smith.

A complete description of Schwartzberg is as follows:

Age	44 years (born December 15, 1894, at Kansas City, Missouri)
Height	5 feet 6 inches
Weight	165 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark brown, combed pompadour (reported to be dyed red)
Complexion	Medium fair, slightly freckled



Occupation	Dealer in radios and automobile accessories, salesman
Race	White, Jew, but face bears none of Jewish features
Marks and Scars	Longitudinal scar, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch center back of neck; vaccination scar, 1 inch, left arm upper
Criminal Record	None known
Fingerprint Classification	O 32 W IOO 19 Ref: 32 I 32 W III 28
Distinguishing Characteristics	Talkative; reported to have reddish mustache
Relatives	Mary Jane White, wife, separated, 709 Ninth Avenue, Seattle, Washington Benjamin S. Schwartzberg, father, 4326 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri Martin Schwartzberg, brother, address unknown William Schwartzberg, brother, 4801 Roanoke Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri.

It is entirely possible that at the present time Schwartzberg may be engaged in an electrical business or in the handling of stolen bonds or securities.

It is requested that local departments throughout the United States be constantly on the alert for any information concerning this individual, with the thought in mind that he undoubtedly will be posing as a respectable citizen of the city in which he is living. Any information obtained should be immediately transmitted to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or directly to Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



## RECENT ARTICLES OF INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

An article appearing on page 70 of the Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Peace Officers Association, State of California, written by Mr. Homer B. Cross, the Chairman of the Crime Prevention Committee and Deputy Chief of Police at Los Angeles, California, contains several items of interest to law enforcement officers throughout the country. He states that an obstacle in the path of all present-day police officers is our system of jurisprudence which requires the judicial branches to interpret current cases in the terms of case law developed in the past; that "the style of thinking revealed by these cases has long since been outmoded by the achievements of social and political progress during our generation. Few defendants in criminal actions and few jurisdictions intent upon prosecuting criminal actions are sufficiently wealthy to finance the research necessary to determine the law in every case, in the light of these decisions. It naturally follows that many of our peace officers are unable to ascertain the law which they are obliged to administer." The author states that another obstacle in the path of the peace officer that he must overcome is the lack of public confidence; that members of that convention were aware that past and present generations of peace officers have sought the full cooperation of the general public by acts of heroism and personal sacrifices. He indicates that although these acts of heroism and personal sacrifices have not been in vain, yet compared with the amount of public confidence that is reposed in the personnel of other forms of public service who have sacrificed considerably less, it is evident that the peace officer has much to learn when developing good public relations and maintaining a sustained public confidence. He states that "the peace officer who endeavors to develop good public relations by personally serving or directing competent and intelligent persons, soon causes them to become unthinking dependents upon government. When this stage is reached, they no longer request that government assist them, but demand this service, and as grants are made the peace officer soon finds himself a public servant rather than a public officer."

The recommendations made by the Crime Prevention Committee are worthy of note and are quoted hereinafter verbatim:

1 - Recommendations to the various legislative branches of government of and throughout the state for the establishment of simplified codes of public conduct in their respective jurisdictions.

2 - Recommendations to the legislative branch of the state government for the establishment of simplified court and criminal procedures that will parallel the informal procedures as now adopted in the Small Claims and Juvenile Courts of this state.

3 - Recommendations to the legislative branch of the state government for the establishment of limitations of arrest by actual custody process to those cases where it is inconsistent with public safety to do otherwise.



4 - Recommendations to the proper agency in every case for the imposition of the following duties upon peace officers throughout the state:

a - Establishment of a police agency in each community of the state for releasing publicity relative to the occurrence of crime and its treatment in an impersonal form similar to that now used in connection with the public health service, wherein the presence of contagious disease in the community and the quarantine of carriers is treated solely from the standpoint of the public benefits to be derived from such publicity, rather than a catering to the morbid curiosity or moral superiority of the individual reader thereof.

b - Active cooperation by peace officers with the public school and other like educational institutions to teach all persons in the state how to deal with crime when any becomes--

- 1 - Victim of a perpetrator of a crime.
- 2 - Witness to an act of crime.
- 3 - Party to an arrest.
- 4 - Witness or juror during a criminal action.

c - Active participation with groups of voters or taxpayers when they are developing ways and means of treating crime and its perpetrators more effectively and economically.

d - Research in the causation of crime and the designing of means of removing these causes from the community life of this state.

e - Publicity of the modus operandi of crime among the populace of the state so that all may be on the alert to facilitate the apprehension of the perpetrators thereof and to prevent the recurrence of like crimes within this state.

Your committee believes that crime will be materially reduced during this generation and prevented during oncoming generations, if the peace officer will gradually work toward achieving the position of community leadership which the tenor of the above recommendations assumes is rightfully his.

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An article by Sergeant Charles B. Rudderham appeared in the January-February, 1939 issue of The Illinois Policeman magazine entitled "Court Upholds Police Right to 'Fresh Pursuit.'" The author relates that two police officers on patrol duty in Berwyn, Illinois on September 3, 1936, received a radio call that a police officer had been killed in line of duty in Lombard, not far from Berwyn. They were instructed to watch for a certain type car and soon thereafter noticed this car in the city limits of Berwyn; that they immediately gave chase and beyond the city limits, while still pursuing the fugitive car, the police officers collided with a bakery truck. A bystander was killed and the administrator of his estate sued the baking company, the City of Berwyn and the two Berwyn officers. A jury held the City of Berwyn and the officer, Thomas Bartunek, who was driving the squad car, guilty and assessed damages of \$10,000 against each of them. The verdict was appealed to the Appellate Court and the judgment reversed, the court holding that the City of Berwyn and the officer were in "fresh pursuit" at the time of the accident and therefore not liable to the plaintiff and that the officers would have been derelict in their duty had they not made every effort to apprehend these people.



### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern for discussion this month reflects a loop formation, two deltas and an apparent recurving ridge within the loop. At the very center is a short obstruction.

The definition of a central pocket loop requires two deltas and either a recurve, or an obstruction at right angles to the line of flow.

The apparent recurve in this impression, however, has upon it a blunt thickened point which spoils it. The short ridge or obstruction at the center does not cross the line of flow at right angles.



In the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this pattern would be classified as a loop, and a reference search conducted as a central pocket loop or whorl.



# BANK ROBBERIES - NUMBER EACH YEAR

★ ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY ACT BY THE FBI ★

INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION ASSUMED MAY 18, 1934

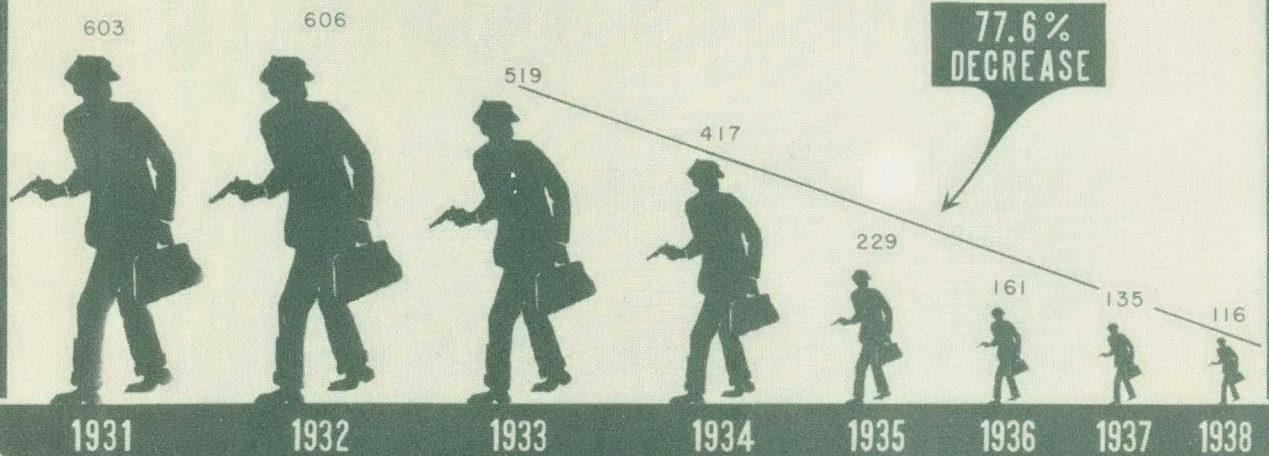


CHART PREPARED FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION REPRESENTING 93.87% OF ALL THE BANKING RESOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES.





## PERSONALS

## COLORADO

Mr. Marion Scott has recently been appointed Chief of the Grand Junction, Colorado, Police Department, succeeding Mr. H. E. Decker, who resigned on February 23, 1939.

## FLORIDA

Mr. F. A. Geoghagen has recently succeeded Mr. G. W. Prater as Chief of Police at Palatka, Florida.

## IOWA

Mr. Percy Haven has been appointed Sheriff of Howard County, Cresco, Iowa, to succeed the late Mr. A. T. Pederson who passed away in February, 1939.

## KENTUCKY

Mr. Weldon E. Wallace has been appointed Chief of Police at Georgetown, Kentucky.

## LOUISIANA

Mr. Ledel Sonnier has been appointed Chief of Police at Lafayette, Louisiana, to succeed Mr. G. A. Trahan, who has entered private business. Chief Sonnier was formerly night chief of the Lafayette department.

## MINNESOTA

On March 11, 1939, Mr. Louis J. Claude, Chief of the Rochester, Minnesota, Police Department, passed away. Mr. Claude had been in the law enforcement profession for more than fifteen years. During his career he served as President of the Minnesota Southeastern Peace Officers Association and Chairman of the Minnesota Police and Peace Officers Association. Chief Claude was a World War Veteran, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, and had served as Chief of the Rochester, Minnesota Police Department for more than five years at the time of his death. Captain Pat Tompkins has been appointed acting Chief of Police of Rochester.

## NEBRASKA

Mr. C. E. Humphrey has been appointed Chief of Police at Guide Rock, Nebraska.

## NEW JERSEY

Mr. John Hemsley, former Detective Captain of the Kearney, New Jersey, Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police to succeed the late Chief Philip T. Bell.

## NEW YORK

Mr. John A. Lyons, former Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, resigned, as Commissioner of Correction for the State of New York.



## OKLAHOMA

Mr. E. D. Wagner has been appointed Chief of Police at El Reno, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. T. C. Shacklett.

Mr. R. R. Fitzgerald has succeeded Mr. Clint Miers as Superintendent of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Kenneth J. Campbell has been appointed Chief of Police at Watsontown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell served on the State Highway Patrol from 1931 to 1935.

## WASHINGTON

Mr. Einar Langseth is the newly appointed Chief of Police at Tacoma, Washington.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. Joseph T. Hodges, Chief of Police at Fairmont, West Virginia, has resigned to accept a position with the Fairmont Water Board.

## WISCONSIN

Chief of Police John Albrecht of West Milwaukee, Wisconsin, passed away March 14, 1939. Mr. Albrecht's law enforcement career dated back to 1914 when he was appointed a Constable. He had served as Chief at West Milwaukee since 1932.

Mr. William A. Golz has recently been appointed Chief of Police of the Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Police Department. Mr. Golz succeeds former Chief of Police Arthur H. Gabbert who died November 22, 1938.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PAGES OF THIS BULLETIN DEVOTED TO PERSONALS EACH MONTH ARE ESPECIALLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THEY MAY BE IMMEDIATELY INFORMED OF CHANGES IN THE OFFICIAL PERSONNEL OF OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS. THE F.B.I. WILL THEREFORE APPRECIATE BEING ADVISED IMMEDIATELY OF ANY SUCH CHANGES IN YOUR OWN ORGANIZATION.



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)
Aberdeen, S. D.	Hanni, Werner	4652	310 Federal
Atlanta, Georgia	Listerman, W.L.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Ala.	Soucy, E.A.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Mass.	Peterson, V.W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, N. Y.	Warnes, J.W.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W.G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Ladd, D.M.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Clegg, J.E. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H.D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Rosen, A.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R. C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R.J.	Main 501	202 U. S. Court House
Huntington, W. Va.	McLaughlin, W.V.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reinecke, H.H.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Kansas City, Mo.	Guinane, E.P.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tenn.	Davis, E.R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Ark.	Andersen, H.E.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
Louisville, Ky.	Reynolds, J.D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tenn.	Vincent, J.W.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	McKee, S.K.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Rutzen, A. C.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, N. J.	Kitchin, A.P.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, La.	Sackett, B.E.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, N. Y.	Brantley, D.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S.Court House, Foley Square
	Dalton, J.L. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Fletcher, H.B.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C.W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Leckie, A.B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Devereaux, W.S.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J.C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N.J.L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R.C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Springfield, Illinois	Fitzsimons, B.F.	Main 2226	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360(*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Hendon, R. C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(\*) Telephone number to be used after 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER: NATIONAL 5303  
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING): NATIONAL 7117



