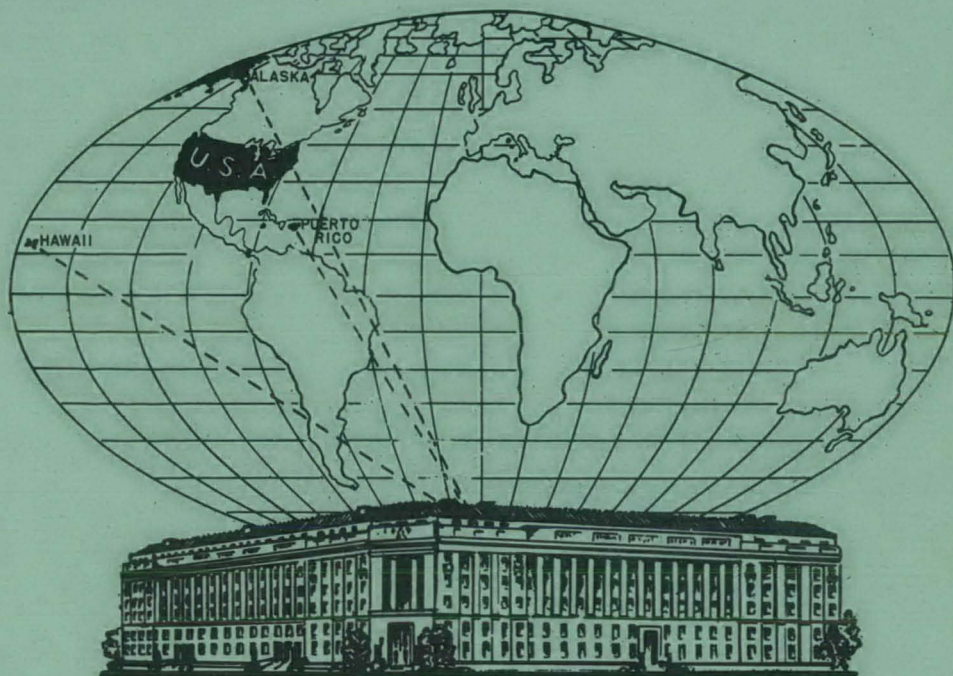


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1941

May

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

Vol. 10

No. 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

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

ADULT AMERICA'S DUTY TO ITS YOUTH

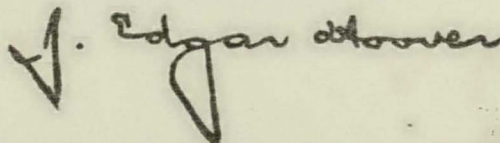
We who form adult America not only have the tremendous responsibility of protecting our country from subversive forces within and from foreign powers without, but we have another gigantic duty to perform to insure America's future. It is "Adult America's Duty to its Youth."

Each of us must devote time and thought toward teaching our juvenile citizens the things they must learn to preserve America's freedom in years to come.

They must be prepared, mentally as well as physically. They must be inspired to appreciate the worth of freedom, the necessity of liberty, the unique advantages to be enjoyed in America. They must be taught to appreciate the sacrifices endured by General Washington and his men at Valley Forge and by the builders and pioneers who struggled later to insure America's future freedom. Our youth must learn that life without freedom and liberty is not worth living. The freedom and liberty we now enjoy must be maintained at any cost.

We who are so fortunate as to be a part of America's law enforcement profession today, forming as we do the first line of defense against subversive forces, are in a splendid position to inculcate into youthful minds some of the dogmas so necessary to their future existence. Their very existence is at stake now in a world gone mad with war. And we as officers, by word and deed, can do much to bring to the attention of our youth the seriousness of their responsibilities as America's future protectors.

Our daily contact with boys and girls on the street, in club rooms, in our offices, at meetings, and elsewhere presents us with an excellent opportunity to call to their attention the things they must know if this great Nation is to continue to stand as a beacon light of democracy in a world darkened by totalitarian shadows.



Director

ANNOUNCEMENT - NPA RETRAINING 1941

The Retraining Course for the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy will be held in Washington during the week of September 29 to October 4, 1941, inclusive. Since the last Retraining School, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have completed extensive courses of study and observation in England of various procedures in handling Intelligence, National Defense and Internal Security matters and the benefits of these observations will be imparted to the graduates of the Academy.

It will be more important at this particular time than ever before for this Retraining Course to be attended by every graduate of the FBI National Police Academy who is still engaged in law enforcement work. This announcement is being made now so graduates may make preparations at this time to be present. This Retraining Course should prove the most interesting, most instructive and the most valuable one from a law enforcement and National Defense standpoint of any previous Retraining Course. And, of course, it will be our pleasure to receive all the graduates in Washington and to provide an opportunity, not only for improving our methods in handling National Defense matters, but also to effect a closer degree of coordination in such work. There will also be an opportunity for the re-establishment of those personal contacts in which NPA graduates have engaged in the past and for the making of new ones which will prove valuable to them and their departments in the future. It is suggested that arrangements be made now by graduates of the Academy with the officials of their organizations in order that they will be provided an opportunity to attend this Retraining Course.

As is customary and under existing regulations, it will be possible to accept as members of this Retraining Class only those graduates of the FBI National Police Academy who are engaged in law enforcement work.



GRADUATION EXERCISES SIXTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On Saturday morning, March 29, 1941, thirty-eight members of the Sixteenth Session of the FBI National Police Academy received their diplomas certifying that they had attained satisfactory ratings in all of the various subjects presented to them during their three months of training in the FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Their training consisted of various aspects of scientific crime detection. This included fingerprint identification, training in the correct usage of firearms, laboratory work, physical fitness, and multifarious subjects of vital interest to all law enforcement officers.

These men are now prepared to return to their respective departments, open training schools and instruct their fellow officers in the various arts of police science which they have learned.

On the occasion of their graduation a number of prominent personages attended to offer words of encouragement to these graduates as they turned their faces toward their own particular communities. Some of the remarks heard on this occasion were indeed excellent and we are privileged to reprint the addresses hereinafter.

INVOCATION

Delivered by the Director of Laymen's Retreats
Manresa-On-Severn
Reverend Robert S. Lloyd, S. J.

Almighty and Eternal God, who hast said, I have loved thee with an everlasting love, therefore have I drawn thee, taking pity on thee, draw us all, O God, in this hour of National crisis and uncertainty, closer to each other and to Thee. Draw us to Thyself by prayer, penance, fasting, self-discipline, self-sacrifice, loyalty and love for Thee. Forgive us our trespasses; pity our human frailty; sanctify and strengthen within us the heroic will to be good.

Send forth Thy Blessing upon each and every member of this graduating class today. Teach them to be true to their trust, to their country and to Thee. Teach them to be true to their nobler selves and let them leave the healing of their weaknesses to Thee. O Lord God, Who art the Source of all law and order on earth and in Heaven, awaken within these

good men a consuming ambition and a conscientious conviction to uphold Thy Law of Love against Satan's law of hate; to uphold the law of this land, which springs from the wishes of a free people, against those foreign fanatics who seek and would rejoice in the slow demise of our American Democracy.

Upon him who has always accepted the challenge of the lawless, immediately, with decision and distinction, upon him, our dearly beloved friend, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all those officially associated with him in the grand and noble work of this pre-eminent agency of the Government, we ask Thy blessing, guidance, support and everlasting inspiration. Direct him with Thy Grace in all things, that through his unselfish service for us and that of his irreproachable men, our America may continue to grow safe and strong and secure and serene from within.

Finally, O Lord God of Hosts, we thank Thee for the innumerable blessings of the past. We thank Thee for the natural beauty and the rich resources of our native land. We thank Thee for the friendly, helpful, peaceful fellowship of all those who have come to us from other lands to dwell as brothers in our midst. We thank Thee for our very lives, for our immortal souls, which are still our own, and are your mystic sanctuary. We thank Thee for the priceless legacy of our forefathers, liberty of thought, word and action, within the law; and we pledge today our word, our honor, and if need be our blood, that these blessings of freedom shall always crown our America, and shall be passed down by us to our children's children uninterruptedly, unconditionally, uncompromisingly, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

REMARKS

Delivered by Vernon Rasmussen
of the Los Angeles, California, Police Department
President of the Graduating Class
of the FBI National Police Academy

It is with both regret and pleasure that we bring to a close this Sixteenth Session of our National Police Academy; regret that the many congenial friendships formed here, both among the members of the class and with the members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation must thus soon cease; pleasure, in our association here which have brought us closer to each other's problems. And we may now go back to our several tasks as law enforcement officers with an abiding conviction that we are far better able to fulfill those duties that are the obligation of all law enforcement officers.

I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the class, to extend to the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation our appreciation for the honor in having been extended an invitation to attend this Academy; to the members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the congenial and friendly manner in which they received us here

on our arrival and for the continuation of that feeling throughout our entire stay; for the business-like and efficient manner in which this Academy has been conducted. No time nor effort has been spared to give a thorough coverage to any and all activities that might be of interest to the members, whether they represented a large metropolitan organization or the smaller local municipality.

This institution--and I feel that the Academy has risen to the status of an institution--has done more to elevate the law enforcement officer to the level of the profession that he really is than all other law enforcement activities combined because the foundation is built on those ideals that demand respect and interest of those whom it serves. Our expressions of appreciation are a very inadequate compensation for the many courtesies extended to us here, but I assure you that each member of this class is only too anxious to show his appreciation in a more substantial manner, by lending to this Bureau every cooperation and assistance in any matter that may present itself.

In these troubled times, with chaos and destruction bending its every effort to reach across the Atlantic and entwine us in its grasp, our thoughts often turn to our security as a Nation. Knowing as we do that no nation ever crumbled from within until its civil law enforcement agencies ceased to function, we feel more secure in knowing that this spirit of fellowship that exists between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all law enforcement agencies will never cease. If the spirit of patriotism shown by these thirty-eight members, coming as they do from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Panama Canal to the Canadian border, and of every member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, representing as they do every geographical area of these United States, be a criterion of our national spirit of patriotism, we need fear from no nation or combination of nations on earth.

To each and every member of the class, may I wish you the greatest of happiness and success. To the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may I again extend my thanks and wish you that same success that your fine organization has had in the past, and look forward with eager anticipation to once again seeing you one and all.

**ADDRESS BY
HONORABLE CLIFTON A. WOODRUM
MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 6th DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA**

I am very happy to participate with the members and friends of the National Police Academy in these graduation exercises. I wish to congratulate you upon the completion of your course of study. You have worked hard and your hours have been long, but I know you will never regret having come here and applied yourselves so earnestly. With your graduation, I am told that over five hundred-fifty men of vision will have gone out to aid in raising the standards of your new and increasingly important profession of law enforcement. I am glad that the Congress, by making funds available, has been able to cooperate with Director Hoover in making available to all law enforcement officers the excellent training and methods which have long

been so successfully practiced in the FBI. The graduates of this Academy represent approximately ninety thousand officers to whom the training received has been made available. It is most appropriate to refer to your Academy as "The West Point of Law Enforcement." It is just that.

I have been very proud to closely observe over the years the progress of law enforcement in my own State of Virginia. Already it has sent seventeen of its officers representing over one thousand peace officers in all sections of Virginia to the National Police Academy. These graduates have conducted numerous training schools throughout the State and have contributed much to the rapid progress of law enforcement in the Old Dominion. It is a source of much personal satisfaction to know that the Superintendent of Police and a Lieutenant in the Police Department of Roanoke, my home town, are graduates of the FBI National Police Academy.

As an illustration of the advancement which is being made by local and State police organizations, I might cite the Department of State Police and Safety in Virginia which, of course, is more familiar to me than similar organizations in other States. Four State Police Radio Stations are now in operation and are prepared to offer their facilities to municipalities and County law enforcement officers. In addition to the service within the State there is maintained an interstate radiotelephone service for communications with agencies in many surrounding States. During the past year, the Virginia State teletypewriter service was inaugurated and I am told has proved to be an outstanding success. The Police Communications System in Virginia stands ready twenty-four hours a day to assist any and every officer or agency and I feel stands ready to assist the Nation because law enforcement as a whole is our first line of internal defense.

During your course of study you have been taught the latest in law enforcement methods and techniques and have had the opportunity to review the entire law enforcement field. Today your profession has reached a stage of perfection which puts the elusive and fictional figure Sherlock Holmes to shame. Evidence, infinitesimal in quantity and apparently having no connection with the case in hand, often becomes through science the essential element in a prosecution. At times it even seems as if the hand of a magician had played its part. The police officer of several decades ago was, in most instances, honest and sincere, but he did not have at his command the facilities of modern science. A crime would be committed. Little did the investigating officer realize the importance of looking for fingerprints, a spent bullet jacket, a trace of dirt, or even a human hair or a piece of thread. All too frequently a case would remain unsolved because the obvious clues were completely overlooked.

I cannot help but recall the confusion that existed a quarter of a century ago when America began to prepare for the other war. Sabotage and espionage were practically unabated and there was a time when our internal security was seriously threatened. Today we as Americans can justly feel confident that every job will be done with the same scientific thoroughness that tackled the kidnapper, bank robber, and extortionist a few years ago. I am happy in the thought that the President, the Congress,

and the American people have in the FBI, the graduates of the National Police Academy and in all law enforcement, a vast force that in time of peace or war, should it ever come, is devoted, armed and equipped to meet any foe, foreign or domestic, that should arise. Of greater consolation is the fact that their job will be done in the American way. Right now we have in America every benefit that should come from a National Police and none of the shortcomings. I thoroughly agree with J. Edgar Hoover that the OGPU should remain in Russia, the Gestapo in Germany and the ORVA in Italy. We want none of their filthy slime in America. You men have been trained to keep them away from our shores. May you never fail in your task.

As you conclude this period of training, I would urge upon you the importance of loyalty to your profession, of loyalty to your department and to your superiors. As Elbert Hubbard has so well put it, "An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness." Your training here will avail you little if you allow yourselves to swerve for a moment from the path of loyalty and devotion to the ideals of the cause you serve.

The really great men have been those who contributed most liberally of their services to mankind. You will not get rich in worldly goods in your chosen profession, but you have a golden opportunity to enrich your lives through unselfish service to others. The criterion of your success will be whether you have served well and faithfully your fellow man. America needs you today more than ever before; I know you will not fail her.

You were selected to attend the FBI National Police Academy because you were outstanding mentally, morally, and physically. That you have courage is unquestionable. Many of you perhaps would not be here today were it not for personal sacrifice and unflinching devotion to a cause.

Today is a critical hour in World history. You and I are daily witnessing the passing parade of World Events that will loom large in shaping, not only the maps of the World, but perhaps the very destiny of our blessed land. In such an hour the challenge rings out to every citizen to stand at attention and to respond to the call of his country. That call may be to go into military training, as many of our fine young men are doing; it may be to give up business, leave our families and put on the uniform, as so many of our reservists have done at great sacrifice. The call to service may come in a thousand different ways and forms. Whatever it may be, whenever it may come, no matter what the sacrifice may be - may God give us the strength and the vision to answer that call as befits Americans. As guardians of the law, you have a most important part to play in this tragic hour. Not only do we have foes from without, but we may well have to meet and contend with foes from within. More power to you.

In closing I wish to pay my respects to your great Director, J. Edgar Hoover. America is fortunate in having him in this trying hour. To the job at hand, J. Edgar Hoover brings sterling character, years of ripe experience, and a life devoted to the maintenance of law and order and

upholding American traditions. He has built a great organization. We are proud of it. We need it today.

At Valley Forge on a memorable night, with the enemy approaching in the dark shadows, it is said that George Washington sent for his staff. They gathered around him. He impressed upon them the seriousness of the situation and the danger that lurked in the darkness. He dismissed them with this admonition. "Tonight, put only Americans on guard." In this tragic hour in our country when we may be beset by unseen dangers, we adopt again the slogan of Valley Forge--"Put only Americans on guard." We feel that in you that sentiment is represented. May God give you strength and guidance for your task.

ADDRESS BY
HONORABLE NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER
Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations
Between the American Republics,
Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The entire world is involved in a new and insidious type of warfare - a type of undeclared warfare that is not confined to the conflict of fast-moving armed forces in open battle or to the great naval encounters on the high seas or the daring dog fights and dive bombings of modern airplanes.

Rather, it is an all-encompassing warfare that knows no bounds and recognizes no human rights and common decencies. It scoffs at truth and fosters the immense lie. Invisibly, it enters into our homes and undermines the security and morale of our families.

Systematically, it tears down and destroys the social and economic stability of entire nations by fomenting strife and hatred between classes, between racial and religious groups, between labor and management, and between the farmer and the city dweller. Relentlessly, it arouses fear and suspicion in an attempt to destroy the unity and solidarity of nations living together in peace and harmony as good neighbors.

This new type of warfare is total war, and its goal is the utter and complete demoralization of the free peoples of the world -- the very destruction of our civilization.

In this kind of total war, the first line of defense is home defense, and you men are going to be in that front line -- in that invisible front line which night and day watches over and protects our homes and schools, our farms and industries. It guards them against the intellectual imperialism and economic sabotage of the war being waged by the totalitarian powers. It guards us against the demoralizing effect of these first phases of total war which inevitably precede the ultimate military invasion. We must meet the dynamic lie of the totalitarian powers with the dynamic truth of the democracies.

Consider the tragic fate of the democracies of Europe. The pattern has been the same in one country after another. First in Austria and Czechoslovakia, then Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and now the Balkans.

The story of the war of Norway is one of history's greatest tragedies. Born of that tragedy is the word "Quisling," symbolic today of the treachery of totalitarian warfare. It is also a symbolic warning that no nation, however great and strong, is secure if it neglects the morale, the basic attitudes of any of its people. The well-paid, well-supported Quislings of Norway attacked an undefended front. Quick to capitalize upon dissention within the country, they were successful. They welcomed the invaders of their fjords.

The insidious penetration reached into the heart of the Netherlands, and their brave Queen had to flee in order to preserve the remainder of that great empire. In Belgium, where the memory of the ravages of 1914 will never be obliterated, the will of a fine and noble people has been weakened. The surrender of their young King early in the German march across the Low Countries shocked the entire world.

In France there was blind faith in the Maginot Line. The mistake was fatal. Her true front line was utterly undefended: the morale of the soldiers, the shopkeepers, and the workers had been left unprotected against a weapon more deadly than gas, more blasting than bombs, and more destructive than torpedoes. The result was a rout, and the highways of retreat were jammed for endless miles with panic-stricken citizens. The nation was completely demoralized. The pathetic drama that was enacted in the historic railway coach in the Forest of Compiègne should point a moral for those of us who still have our freedom.

In the Balkans, Bulgaria and Roumania succumbed to the pressure of this war of nerves. Their economies were undermined, their citizens terrorized, and on this weakened foundation their governments could no longer stand firm. Certain Nazis have boasted that they could have brought valiant Greece to her knees and dragged her into their camp without firing a shot, if Italy had not been so hasty in launching her ill-starred military venture.

The democracies had grown soft and weak. They had been lulled by a sense of false security. They were not on the alert to defend themselves against this new type of warfare. They were not aware of its dangers until the penetration had gone too far, until it was too late. But let us not make the same tragic mistake. Let us not be deceived. It can happen here! It can happen in any one of the American Republics. While there has been no military action in this hemisphere, all the Nations of the Americas are today and have been for some time subject to increasingly violent attacks on the other two fronts of total war - economic and ideological.

I have seen no more convincing statement of our common danger than that made by President Lopes Contreras of the United States of Venezuela. He warned all of the Americas against a propaganda which he aptly described

as a tool of a new intellectual imperialism, an imperialism of ideas which destroys the conscience and creates a moral and political slavery among the Nations which fall subject to its influence.

In connection with our various activities toward the development of closer commercial and cultural relations with all the American Republics, we are constantly opposed by small but aggressive anti-American minorities.

Mindful of this warning, we must do everything possible to preserve the economic stability of the hemisphere because there is a very real possibility that a drastic economic contraction would result in widespread misery and human suffering -- suffering which would inevitably produce social unrest and political upheaval. This is the situation which the Axis-controlled minorities have long awaited -- minorities which are to be found in all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

If, working from within, they can get control of even a single country, the mechanism for joint Inter-American action, for hemisphere defense, will be disrupted. We will then have to pay the price many times over in men and machines to regain what has been lost.

Aware of this common danger, the American Republics assembled at Havana resolved to exchange information so that the pattern of totalitarian action uncovered in one republic could be brought to the attention of all of the republics.

Total war does not find this Nation unprepared. Whether the attack from within takes the form of insidious propaganda, breeding internal dissention, or that of sabotage on the production line, we have strong defending forces, and one of them is the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a force which commands the unqualified support and confidence of the American people - a confidence that springs from the protection given in peace time to the social and economic structure of law-abiding Americans. It is natural then that our people in this emergency should turn to the same protecting force for defense against the advance guard of the totalitarian powers. That we are prepared with this strong internal force is due in large measure to the foresight of your Director, J. Edgar Hoover.

All America may well take pride in the achievements of the FBI of which you are now a part. Unlike the secret service organizations of the totalitarian powers, the Bureau has done its job by winning the support of our people, not by terrorizing them.

The difficulty of your assignment cannot be overestimated. You are charged with the protection of democracy from internal attack. You are charged as well with the preservation of the basic civil liberties of democracy: freedom of speech, press, assembly, and the privacy of the home. Well aware of your dual responsibility, our enemies shamelessly take advantage of democratic freedoms in order to attack democracy. They plead freedom of speech and press as a shield for insidiously subsidized propaganda. They plead freedom of person and of assembly as a shield for the formation

of discord and civil strife. They plead the immunity of the home as a shield for the planning of economic sabotage. Our enemies employ as shields and weapons the very liberties which you are duty bound to preserve. You must meet the challenge notwithstanding the resulting burden, because you must preserve for all of the people the liberties which are shamelessly abused by the attacking minorities. We must protect our democracy without violating the immunity of the home, the freedoms of speech, press and assembly no matter who seeks to use them, whether friend or foe.

And you men assembled here today have a great responsibility. Your job will be exciting and exacting, and the confidence of the American people is well-placed in men of your type. Good luck and happy landings.

**ADDRESS BY
HONORABLE MATTHEW F. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

To the members of the Graduating Class, I want to say this: I have no feeling of trepidation whatsoever in appearing before you. As a matter of fact, I appeared with a greater feeling of trepidation before the Appropriations Committee of which Representative Woodrum was Chairman. I feel rather like Gluyas Williams' "Timid Soul" that here is an opportunity to talk to a lot of policemen in the presence of a lot of plain citizens and they can't talk back to you.

First of all, I want to express, as the Director has expressed, the regret of the Attorney General that he couldn't be with you this morning. He is very much interested in the work of the National Police Academy and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Circumstances over which he had no control have contributed to his absence.

Great schools, like great regiments, have great traditions. And it is said that the battles of England have been won on the playing fields of Harrow and Eton. You gentlemen, today, have become part of a great tradition; and I welcome you to the high company and the comradeship of those who have gone before you, through the courses of the National Police Academy, and to the comradeship of those in the Federal Bureau of Investigation who are engaged in the same all-important work today of law enforcement. That you will bear that tradition high, we are convinced.

Across the street from the White House, on historic Pennsylvania Avenue, in a small gardened area known as Lafayette Park, there stands an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, on the pedestal of which is the legend, "Our Federal Union. It must be preserved." Thus, in deathless stone and in deathless phrase is preserved the Americanism of Andrew Jackson. And I say to you, that in this grave hour that confronts the country and the world, we have come to the conclusion that our Americanism is indeed and verily "the pearl beyond price." And if I have any message to deliver to you this morning, it is the first lesson and the last. Let us today, and in all the days and nights that are to come, be motivated only by the one sole all-consuming thought: "We are Americans!"

ADDRESS

Delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Responsibilities weigh heavily upon all of us today as we meet here to honor this fine Graduating Class of the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The world is engulfed in a tragic war. No man, woman or child can escape the rigors of such a struggle in which military might, economic pressure, and Fifth Column attacks upon civilian morale are used with equal force. The challenge of twisted philosophies from the perverted minds of vainglorious dictators is too sweeping to be accepted in a single tongue. Right-thinking people throughout the world must arise against this aggression upon the sacred heritage of Democracy.

As a Nation, we are now witnessing a crucial period which will determine the future of our civilization. Assailed by encircling forces of Totalitarianism, American Democracy is the world's last great bulwark of liberty and freedom.

The armed forces of the Nation can be relied upon to defend any attack upon American Democracy on land or sea, but the law enforcement bodies of the land form the first line of defense against any attack that might be launched from within.

Never before has there been a greater need for unity, for calm appraisal of the forces which work against us, for coordination of thought and effort in building an impregnable defense.

A Nation faces a desperate moment when its men and guns are called into action. It is in the period before this time, while the enemy is making every possible inroad upon our moral defenses, that the true battle takes place. That battle is now in progress in America.

The United States, rather than becoming the last stronghold of Democracy, has become its greatest arsenal.

We are proud that law enforcement has been given the task of protecting this mighty arsenal from the foul schemes of foreign agents who seek to interrupt the flow of raw materials into its giant machines and to slow down the production lines. No greater responsibility has ever fallen upon a profession so young. We of law enforcement must always remain aware that should we fail in our task the life of a peace-loving people could become chaotic overnight. A successful fulfillment is vital.

With hypocritical organizations bearing high-sounding names to appeal to every human want or frustration, with silver-tongued prattlers of class hatreds, with leaflets of poisonous propaganda, renegade espousers of Totalitarianism seek to destroy the unity of our people. To meet this threat requires the best of law enforcement. When the history of this era is writ-

ten, the record will clearly show that never before were the peace officers of America better prepared.

Throughout the ages, the maintenance of law and order has been one of the most important of all governmental functions. In any community, in any State, in any Nation, it warrants the highest type of personnel and facilities. Based upon this fundamental principle, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been happy to pioneer in the development of the new profession of law enforcement. Increased protection for the citizens of the Nation has been the result. No longer is the public enemy in the ascendancy. No longer do the kidnaper and the bank robber maraud with impunity.

The anticipation of the very emergencies which now confront us led to the establishment of the FBI National Police Academy six years ago. With the graduation today of this Sixteenth Session, 553 carefully selected representatives of municipal, County, and State police agencies have received this course of instruction. Our purpose throughout this time has not been to merely improve the ability of 553 officers who already were experienced and capable public servants. A greater goal has been achieved, because the graduates of the National Police Academy have been able to aid in the instruction of members of their departments in the most approved and modern methods of law enforcement.

No field of public service has made more rapid advances than that of the law enforcement profession. Recent years have witnessed an increasing desire on the part of citizens in every section of the land for more effective aid in law and order. As a result, law enforcement organizations have been used less frequently as a dumping ground for political hacks and incompetents.

Alertness, good judgment, physical and moral courage, and business efficiency are required by modern departments. Self-sufficiency, petty jealousies and lack of cooperation are no longer the rule but the infrequent and surprising exception. Unification among agencies has been achieved and today they work together to provide the type of protection the citizens deserve and should expect of their peace-time soldiers. In these changes, the men of the National Police Academy have been a progressive and guiding force.

When the President of the United States called upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of all investigations dealing with the internal security of the United States, we were confident of the assistance we could expect. We knew that all law enforcement was prepared to accept the added responsibilities growing out of the emergency.

They were enthusiastic in attending the conferences the FBI called throughout the country for the purpose of fully coordinating all efforts in the prevention and detection of espionage and sabotage. As a result, this work has gone forward thoroughly and efficiently, with calmness and saneness.

Notwithstanding the great and wholehearted support which we of law enforcement have and may continue to expect from the great body of the American people of every walk of life in aiding us to meet our additional responsibilities and duties in this time of National emergency, we must constantly be alert to subtle but viciously dangerous attacks and threats which, while claimed to be aimed only at the forces of law enforcement, are basically directed against the very heart of our Democracy and its traditions.

Let me condemn with all the strength of a firm conviction that most vicious of all un-American activities -- the scummy slur and innuendo spewed forth from a lying tongue, to undermine confidence in duly constituted law enforcement. There are those in this country who have attempted assertions that law enforcement has failed to take every possible precaution to protect this country from the attacks of Fifth Column agents. Such statements can give comfort only to the enemy. They cannot bear the burden of proof. We of law enforcement must challenge any such underhanded attack upon police agencies as an attempt to break down law and order. Every loyal American knows that only the irresponsibility of vigilante action can follow such a break-down.

The vigilante, with his unjust trampling of the rights of innocent persons, must be avoided. This is a time for clear thinking; confusion is an ally of the enemy. There is no cause whatsoever for hysteria, which leads to confusion and irresponsibility. The public has been confident in the ability of trained men to handle a job in which an outbreak of a wave of hysteria would be disastrous. Law enforcement prepared itself to meet the present emergency long before the professional alarmists concerned themselves.

The vilifying attacks of Communists and their allies -- the Nazis and the Fascists -- too scurrilous and too numerous for repetition, have not escaped us. In their abortive efforts to sow discontent and destroy confidence in every Democratic tradition, they paint a picture of double-dealing and treachery around every officer of the law. They know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, its graduates of the National Police Academy and their fellow peace officers are their greatest enemies. No lie is too fantastic for them if it will serve to destroy the confidence of the public in constituted authorities. With characteristic lack of decency or scruples, those who would undermine America are quick to accuse the FBI of any disgraceful tactic. They would have our citizens believe the men of this service constitute a threat to the very liberty they themselves ultimately plan to destroy.

The rabble-rousing Communist, the goosestepping Bundsman, their stooges and seemingly innocent "fronts," and last but not the least, the pseudoliberals, adhere to the doctrine of falsification and distortion. They add and subtract, twist and warp facts with the rapidity of a whirling dervish. Inconsistency is no deterrent when they seek to spread their poppy-cock propaganda. They seek to weaken law enforcement in every conceivable manner as their first step toward turning law and order into revolution and chaos. Law enforcement will meet these challenges.

At a time when such forces of destruction constitute an ever present threat to orderly government, it is fortunate that we can graduate from the National Police Academy another class of capable men to instruct in the methods of maintaining internal security. At a time when thorough preparedness means so much to the welfare of the Nation and the life of Democracy itself, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is proud of this opportunity to contribute to the strength and preparedness of a vital segment of our defense.

For this reason, we have given you everything we possess in the way of knowledge of law enforcement methods, and now, as you depart, we of the FBI give you the motto which we cherish -- FIDELITY, BRAVERY, INTEGRITY. May you carry on with the knowledge that we wish you Godspeed in your every endeavor.

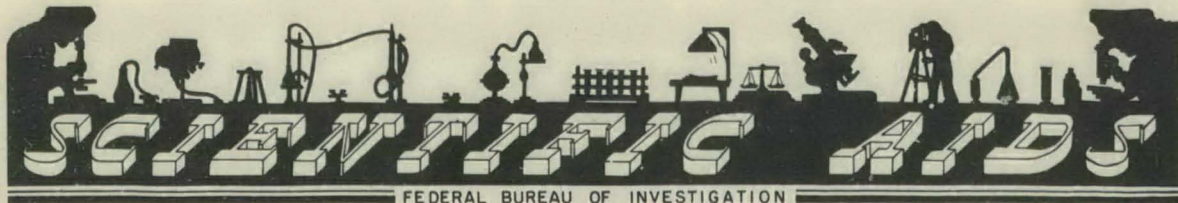
BENEDICTION
REVEREND ROBERT S. LLOYD, S. J.

We give Thee thanks, Almighty God, for these and all our blessings which we have received in Thy bounty through Christ our Lord. Amen. God bless everybody here present. God bless our native land, America, our country 'tis of thee.

NPA GRADUATE SHOWS HIS GRIT

Some States require rather high standards for all teachers and even those engaged in vocational training must meet these standards before they are permitted to teach any type of school. One of the purposes of the FBI National Police Academy is to instruct the selected representatives who take this course of training so that upon completion of their courses they may return to their own departments and conduct a training school for the remaining members of their respective organizations.

One of the graduates upon returning to his State found that his preliminary training and education was not sufficiently high to meet the standards required of teachers in that State. He had to take certain specialized courses in order to qualify as an instructor. Being most anxious to impart the knowledge which he gained in the Academy to the other members of his department, but being unable to obtain permission from his superiors to complete this training during his regular working days, he adopted the practice of attending school and taking the required specialized courses on his day off duty until he had successfully completed the required instruction and qualified as a police instructor. This indeed shows what can be accomplished by an officer in his spare time if he has the necessary grit and determination to fight for his desires, his aims and his ideals.



SABOTAGE THROUGH FIRE

Fire as a medium of general sabotage and aimed at the destruction of the National Defense program must be considered a very serious possibility. It is not the desire of the FBI to stir up hysteria on the subject, but the situation must be regarded in a calm, business-like way and the existence of the threat must be realized. Even if this threat should never manifest itself, we must be prepared.

Arson as committed by the saboteur is more serious, more dangerous and more devastating than the ordinary commercial type of arson that we seek to combat in peace-time. The saboteur is the agent of a foreign government and has at his disposal resources, information, and funds far greater in amount than any commercial arsonist. His motives are more malicious and destructive. The fact must be faced frankly that the saboteur in the form of an enemy agent is more dangerous than the usual peace-time arsonist.

One objective of an enemy agent is to stop production and one possible answer may be sabotage so carefully concealed, so carefully planned, that it does not appear to be sabotage at all. Sabotage by fire is one of the most plausible means of accomplishing that end.

Activities of the Saboteur

An instance which was not the work of saboteurs shows the possibilities in connection with the plant survey work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In inspecting a pier and wharf area on which the owners had made careful plans for fire protection, 97 water barrels were found, each filled to the brim. Above each was a bucket marked "Fire." But had a fire occurred, even a small one, the entire structure would have been destroyed. This company had had some trouble with mosquitoes, and the exterminating company which had been called in solved the problem by pouring five gallons of #2 fuel oil on top of the water in each of these 97 barrels. Only through constant inspection and checking can such things be detected. The system was perfect to begin with, but did not remain so.

How will the arsonist get into plants where Federal Defense contracts are under way? Vulnerable spots must not only be checked, but also every possible method by which instruments of arson might be brought into the plant must be considered. The arsonist can equip himself with

the necessary implements of fire in very compact and easily hidden form. In the last war, the favorite method was the use of small incendiary devices composed of two sections filled with chemicals separated by a thin metal partition. When the latter had been eaten through by chemical action, the substances mixed and a fire resulted. Its starting action was timed accurately hours in advance. The thickness of the partition governed the starting time which made it especially easy to divert suspicion. The fire would appear to be entirely accidental since it would occur in the dead of night when nobody was in the plant.

Instruments of destruction taken into plants in lunch boxes, packages, automobiles, or trucks, or sent in in shipments as merchandise are entirely within the realm of possibility. In the Wall Street explosion, for example, a wagon bearing explosives was driven to the proper spot and set off.

Within the plant the disloyal worker has many opportunities open to him for sabotage. He can cause machinery or boilers to overheat until the point of protection is passed and fire results. He can cause numerous accidents, all of which accomplish the purpose he seeks of interfering with the vital defense program but which are covered up by the fact that he is an employee.

The Threat of the Infernal Machine

Allied to the threat of fire is another threat of the saboteur, the "infernal" explosive machine. Much has been said about the correct method of handling such instruments and it seems by this time that there actually is no correct method. Many people have been killed trying to find out.

When a suspicious package of any sort is reported, the first consideration should be the protection of human life. There is no formula for handling bombs and infernal machines. They are made by crackpots whose plans are not known; they are likely to go off when least expected. The only safe rule is to leave the suspected bomb alone until all persons in the area are out of the way, and then, the bomb should be destroyed if possible where it is, either by rifle fire or by setting fire to it. This brings up the question of property damage which may be great and sometimes the bomb must be moved in view of its surroundings. Sandbag barricades will, however, do a great deal to lessen the force of the explosion. Also, the force of the explosion can be guided in a direction which will hold damage to a minimum. Another thing to be considered before destroying a bomb where discovered, is the possible damage which ruptured power lines, water lines, and steam lines may cause. These should be shut off as soon as possible after the discovery of the bomb.

The usual advice for disabling such bombs is to put them in a barrel of motor oil. The most recent advice is that light fuel oil is better than motor oil. This may be good treatment for the bomb but it raises the question: Who is going to put the bomb in the oil? A bomb

should never be handled unless it endangers human lives. Only two or three cases are necessary to prove this point.

In Milwaukee twenty years ago, a bomb was found and carried into the police station where it remained for several hours. When the shifts were changing the sergeant at the desk told his men, "If you want some experience handling bombs, there's one in the property room. Take a look at it." Eleven were killed when the bomb went off.

A bomb was discovered in the post office of a city in eastern Pennsylvania, and officials correctly sent for a bomb expert having special implements and equipment. His principal piece of equipment was an armored steel shield which he placed before him. It had a periscope device to enable him to peer over the top and manipulators for handling the bomb. In spite of these precautions the bomb went off and drove the shield against the wall crushing the bomb expert to death.

A bomb was found in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair last summer and was known to have been in the building for at least thirty-six hours. This particular bomb was of the clock mechanism type which some bomb experts have heretofore believed was harmless after a twenty-four hour period. Nevertheless, it did explode after it had been carried from the building and human lives were lost.

Two Types of Infernal Machines

There are two types of infernal machines, the time bomb actuated by clock mechanism or by acid eating through partitions, and the trigger bomb discharged by disturbance of the trigger in any one of many different ways. But these machines are all made by crackpots, and one cannot foretell what will happen. By placing them in oil, particularly light fuel oil which will disable the clock mechanism and stop the clock, explosion may not take place in some instances.

Plant Surveys

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of the President, is continuing its surveys of manufacturing plants engaged in Federal Defense contracts. In doing this, the FBI points out the spots in the plant which seem to be particularly vulnerable to sabotage, fire, espionage, et cetera. In that connection, many such vulnerable spots have been discovered, and it has always been found that manufacturers are more than eager to cooperate, to seek the suggestions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to carry them out whenever possible. The FBI is not in a position technically to make detailed corrective recommendations. Rather the weak points can be determined but it is left to the plant's own engineers to solve the problem.

Some things in all plants are well protected. Plants, however, frequently overlook the protection of irreplaceable models and drawings from the foreign agent who would steal them for purposes of his own.

Plants are frequently well protected inside, but not outside. Sometimes they are not fenced; sometimes they are well fenced, but no attempt is made to control the people who enter. We are too hospitable and welcome every stranger within our gates, and give him the freedom of the plant. The selection of personnel should be most carefully considered, and the entry and exit of the personnel should also be carefully checked. If you can get the personnel interested in problems of this sort, if you can get them enthusiastic, they will frequently suggest things which you would hesitate to demand. If employees make suggestions, they will frequently inconvenience themselves to carry them out. But most of all, all systems will fail unless they are inspected and checked time and again until the defense emergency is passed.

**SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF CUTTING TORCH "SPRAY"
AIDS IN CLEARING UP BANK ROBBERY EVIDENCE**

During an investigation of a bank robbery, there were recovered certain articles of evidence such as sun goggles, flashlight, and clothing from the suspects in the case.

The attempt to break into the safe by the use of an acetylene torch was unsuccessful and the clothing and goggles were examined for the presence of metal "spray" which would be formed by the use of a cutting torch. Numerous small steel particles were actually imbedded in the glass of the goggles and a somewhat larger piece was found on one of the garments which was "spray" made by a cutting torch. This evidence was submitted to the Spectrographic Analysis Section of the FBI Technical Laboratory and it was determined that the metal in the safe, and that found on the clothing and ground into the glass of the goggles was chemically similar.

A REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF FIREARMS OF TYPES USED BY THE CRIMINAL

For one man to store in his memory even the most essential details of all of the multifarious types of firearms in the world would be impossible. For this reason, the firearms examiner finds it necessary to refer to various sources of reference material for information to aid him in the problems which arise in connection with his examinations. Extensive files of rifling and ammunition specifications, ballistic charts, a file of test specimens, and a standard ammunition file are maintained in the Firearms Section of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the use of the firearms examiners.

In many types of examinations it is very helpful to have available with which to make tests, a weapon of the same type as the suspected weapon, and often it is more convenient to approach a problem by this means than to rely on the specifications of the suspected type of weapon. So that specimens for this purpose may be available for the use of the examiners in the Technical Laboratory, the Bureau is assembling a representative firearms collection consisting of two specimens in good condition of every type and model of firearm apt to be found in the hands of the criminal.



Exhibit I

Photograph showing a cross section of the FBI'S
Firearms Collection, FBI Technical Laboratory,
Washington, D. C.

An ever present problem of the firearms examiner is the determination of the type of weapon which fired a cartridge case recovered from the scene of the crime or a questioned bullet recovered from the body of the victim. It often happens that the examiner will recognize from a superficial examination of the specimen, general characteristics appearing on it, which will indicate to him the type of weapon from which it may have been fired.

A simple method of checking to determine whether or not these are the general characteristics of the type of weapon suspected by the examiner, is to fire tests in a weapon of that type and to compare the tests so produced with the questioned specimen under the comparison microscope. This method is as reliable and as practical as measuring the general characteristic markings of the questioned specimen and then searching specification files for a weapon, the measurements of which agree with the measurements taken from the questioned specimen.

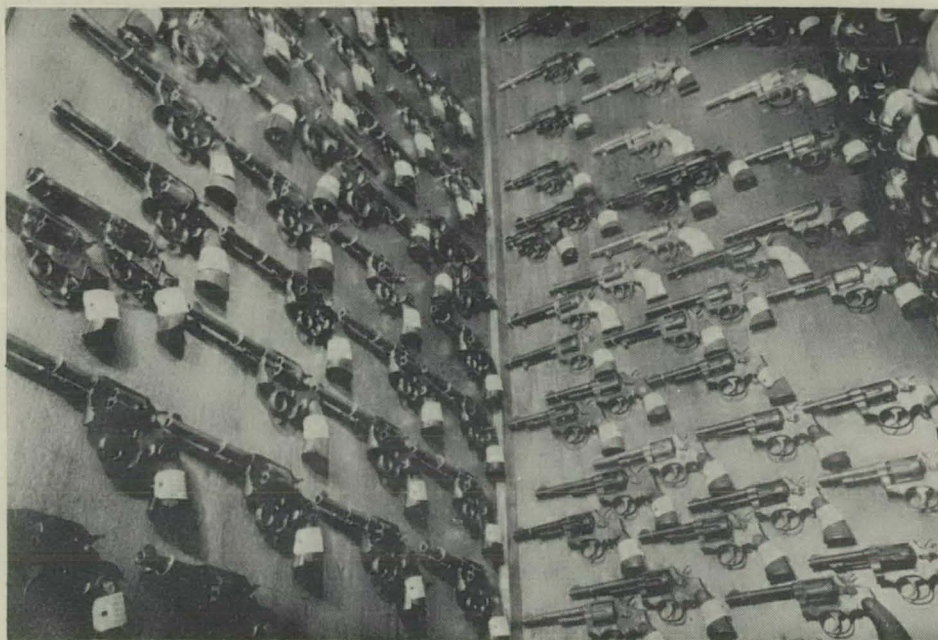


Exhibit 2

Photograph Showing the Manner in Which Side Arm Weapons are Mounted and Maintained in the Firearms Collection of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

In the restoration of obliterated serial numbers the firearms collection is also valuable for purposes of comparison. After filing off a serial number, sometimes a criminal will completely smooth over the obliterated area and then refinish the weapon so perfectly that the eye cannot detect the place that has been tampered with. In such a case, comparison with a weapon of exactly the same type and model will show the position of the obliterated number, allowing the examiner to limit his chemical processing to this exact area.

In cases where a comparison of powder residues with test patterns is required in connection with estimating the limits of the distance from which a shot could have been fired, and where the type of weapon is known but the crime gun is not available, the value of having at hand a weapon of the same type, with which to make tests, is obvious. In fact, no reliable test can be made with any other type of weapon than the one used in the crime.

Occasionally it will happen that the investigator finds parts of a weapon left at the scene of crime. It is a great help to the examiner to have available specimens for comparison, when asked to determine from what type of weapon a piece of broken buttstock or pistol grip may have come. It is possible to suggest the type of weapon which was regularly carried in a holster, by comparing the orientation of worn places on the inside of it with the orientation of corresponding parts on various types of weapons from the firearms collection. Often criminals carry spare parts and accessories for their weapons, which may be left behind in making a getaway. Here again the firearms collection is of assistance for purposes of comparison. In instances of this sort the firearms examiner may be able to tell the investigator what types of weapons were used by the suspect even though the weapons may have been safely hidden away or destroyed.



Exhibit 3
Photograph of a Corner of the Shotgun and Rifle Racks in Reference Collection

As a matter of routine, test shots are fired from every weapon received in the Technical Laboratory. These specimens are used in various types of comparisons, searched through the National Unidentified Ammunition File, and then permanently retained in a test specimen file. When a weapon has been rendered unserviceable by the deliberate efforts of the criminal or by fire, corrosion, careless handling, or accidental breakage, the examiner must put it back into firing condition, and in order to do this he must often replace broken or missing parts. In such cases, similar weapons from the firearms collection will provide these necessary parts.

In an examination of this type, a 12 gauge double barrel and a 16 gauge auto-loading shotgun which had been through an intensely hot fire, were positively identified as having fired various discharged shot shells recovered at the scene of another crime, although all of the combustible parts of both weapons had been completely destroyed and the temper had been taken out of all tension parts. The two weapons were practically rebuilt with parts from similar collection guns, those parts which produced the distinctive markings on the evidence shells being retained and leaving their identifying markings on tests fired through the rebuilt weapons.

At present, the firearms collection in the Technical Laboratory contains over eight hundred specimens and is steadily growing. The greatest number of these specimens have been recovered by Bureau Agents during the course of investigations in Bureau cases. It is interesting to consider the fact that a large part of this very valuable material has been furnished by the criminal himself. Some of the weapons in the collection have been turned over to the Laboratory by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and many have been contributed by outside law enforcement agencies.



Exhibit 4

This photograph shows some of the less common types of weapons recovered from criminals

Antiques and rare collection pieces have no place in a collection of this type unless they are serviceable arms such as might fall into the hands of criminals. However, some types of fairly rare weapons do fall into this category.

At the time the United States Army was considering the adoption of a semiautomatic side arm, various manufacturers were asked to submit models for trial. The Savage Arms Corporation, together with other gun manufacturers, made up a very limited number of .45 caliber semiautomatic pistols for this trial. The weapon was never put into production for sale to the public and the .45 caliber Colt semiautomatic pistol was chosen by the Army. It would be logical to expect that by now these few weapons would all be in the hands of collectors; and yet, there is one in the reference collection of the Technical Laboratory which is in excellent condition, and was recently purchased in a pawn shop for less than the cost of many common weapons.



Exhibit 5
Photograph of Thompson Submachine Guns recovered from
the Karpis-Barker Gang and now in the FBI'S Reference
Collection of Firearms

In considering the types of weapons most used by criminals, it is possible to state a few generalities. In the public mind, the standard conception of the criminal weapon is typified by the Thompson submachine gun. Gangster moving pictures have so successfully instilled a justifiable fear of this weapon into the public that, in a few instances, criminals taking advantage of the respect which a "Tommy" commands, have mounted dummy foregrips and cartridge magazines on shotguns and rifles so that they appeared like the dreaded Thompson, and have used them in crimes.

In the decade following the war, which was followed by a universal disregard for the sanctity of human life, there came the development of the automatic weapon and the use of silencers. Naturally the cost of such weapons as the Thompson submachine gun was prohibitive to the small timer, but another fearful weapon, the sawed-off shotgun, was easy to obtain. This weapon, which can be concealed under an overcoat even more easily than the Thompson, is just as deadly at close range. The use of sawed-off high-power rifles was also not uncommon. In recent years the number of weapons of this type used in crime has greatly decreased.

It has been estimated that over seventy per cent of all homicides are committed with the use of pistols and revolvers. The weapon most commonly encountered is the .45 caliber Colt semiautomatic pistol, Model of 1911, the side arm of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Undoubtedly the reason for this is the availability of the weapon to the criminal. The records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that between January 1, 1933, and December 31, 1938, there were 493 robberies from Government Armories. The .30 caliber Browning Automatic Rifle and the Model 1903 Springfield have also found their way from the armed services to the underworld at various times.

The full length sporting shotgun is a difficult weapon to conceal and is not effective at long ranges. For this reason it is not often chosen by the hardened criminal for use in a premeditated crime. However, there are probably more shotguns in the hands of private individuals,

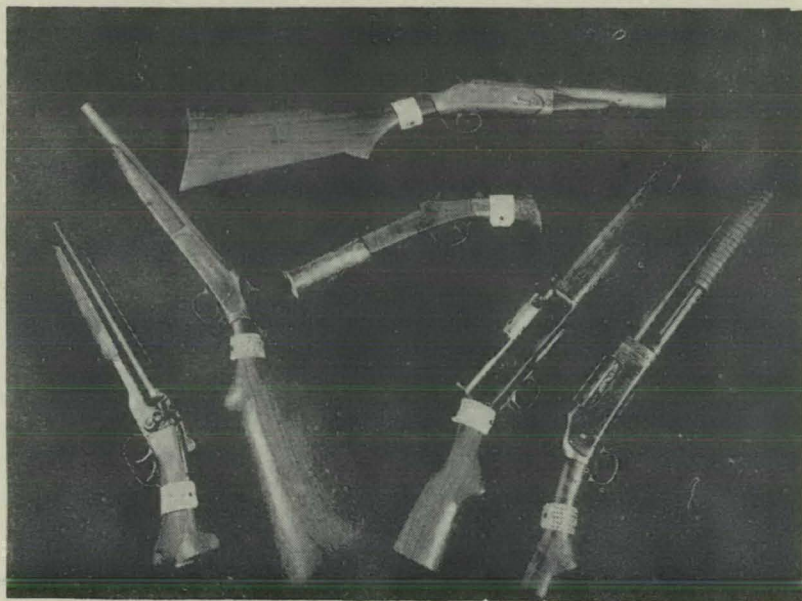


Exhibit 6

Photograph of a group of sawed-off shotguns, an exceedingly dangerous and accurate weapon at close range

particularly in rural districts, than any other type of weapon. Because of its availability, the shotgun figures in quite a number of unpremeditated crimes and in cases where the criminal is unable to secure a less obvious weapon.

High-power sporting rifles and target weapons are sometimes found in the possession of criminals but are not very commonly used.

Another very common type of weapon used by the criminal is the cheap foreign imitation of one of the high grade American .38 Special revolvers. .32 W.C.F. and .32 S. & W. Long calibers in imitation of American products, and many foreign types of 7.65 mm. semiautomatic pistols, are also fairly common.

A large number of cheap revolvers are chambered for the .38 S. & W. cartridge and the .32 S. & W. cartridge. Many of these revolvers have been sold through mail order houses in the past, although firearms legislation is making it more and more difficult for this type of business to survive. Revolvers manufactured by several different Eastern companies that were prosperous at the turn of the century and are now out of business are of these calibers and are encountered quite frequently in law enforcement work.

The popular gun of the old West, the .45 caliber Colt Frontier Model revolver, is occasionally used in crime but is not a very practical gun for the criminal inasmuch as it is too bulky to be conveniently concealed and cannot be reloaded as rapidly as modern types of weapons.

As has already been pointed out, military weapons are frequently stolen by the underworld. This is also true of obsolete army equipment, such as the old .30-40 Krag Jorgensen rifle, the .38 Colt D. A. revolver, and the .45 Colt D. A. and Smith & Wesson D. A. revolvers.

In the decade following the war this country was flooded with European military pistols of all sorts and particularly with the German Military Mauser which was purchased very cheaply at the time of the German inflation and handled wholesale in this country.

The Commercial Model of the .45 caliber Colt semiautomatic pistol, the .380 caliber, and the .32 caliber Colt semiautomatics, are quite commonly used in crime. The Remington and Savage semiautomatics are considerably less common, and Harrington & Richardson and Smith & Wesson semiautomatics are becoming quite rare.

When a criminal wants a weapon to be used at close range and one that can be easily concealed he often makes use of the .25 caliber Colt semiautomatic pistol or of one of the many foreign weapons of this caliber. Criminals of the fair sex have discovered that this small weapon is very easily carried in a handbag.

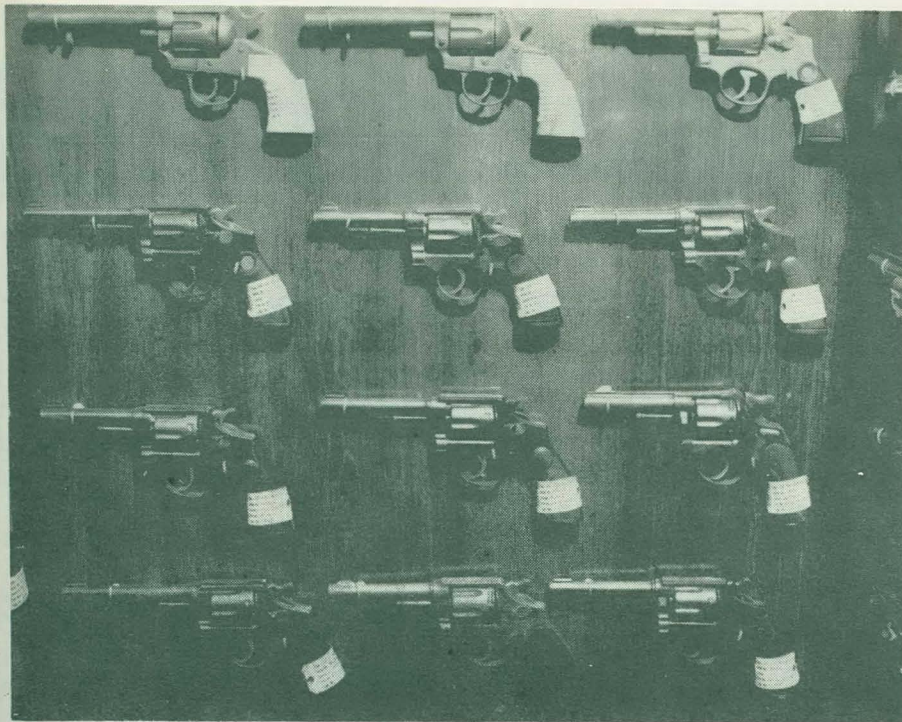


Exhibit 7

A close-up photograph of foreign made Caliber .38 Specials

The .22 caliber rifle is a weapon which the underworld rarely uses, but like the shotgun it is a very common weapon to be owned by private individuals and for this reason is occasionally used in an emergency when no more powerful weapon is available to the criminal. There have been a number of instances in which a .22 caliber rifle has been cut down and used as a pistol.

To obtain two usable specimens of every type of firearm in the world would be practically an impossibility, but to enlarge its present collection so that it encompasses as nearly as possible all types of weapons available to criminals in this country is the intent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The pattern submitted for consideration this month is not so difficult as it is unusual. Occasionally, as in this case, a pattern appears which at first glance seems to meet the requirements of no pattern definition but which, on closer inspection, is found to fall easily into one of the pattern types.



This pattern is classified in the Technical Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a double loop type of whorl with a meeting tracing, because it has two separate loop formations (A, B) and two deltas (C, D). This pattern, therefore, complies with the requirements of a double loop but will not fulfill the requirements of any other definition.

**FBI FINGERPRINT FILES
REVEAL CRIMINAL BACKGROUND OF
CALIFORNIA POLICE APPLICANT**

The Police Department at Los Angeles, California, reaped benefit from the submission of applicant fingerprint cards in connection with applicants for Special Officer with that Department during 1940 when an individual, who gave an entirely different name from his correct name, was identified as being an ex-convict from Iowa.

On July 24, 1940, an individual applied to the Los Angeles Police Department for consideration for a position as Special Officer with that Department. At the time he applied he indicated that he was born in the State of Massachusetts. The applicant's fingerprints were taken in accordance with the present policy of the Los Angeles Police in considering applicants for positions with that Department and transmitted to the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Upon receipt of the fingerprints of this applicant in the FBI on August 2, 1940, a search was made through the criminal files which disclosed that the applicant had been born in the State of Iowa, according to previous information appearing in his file, and revealed also that he had been arrested three times in the State of Iowa, twice in November of 1928 in connection with the uttering and drawing of a false check. In connection with these arrests the dispositions indicate that the matter was dismissed in May of 1929. However, in April of 1930, the applicant had been arrested by the Sheriff at Newton, Iowa, charged with larceny and thirteen days later he was received at the State Reformatory, Anamosa, Iowa, to begin serving ten years, having been convicted of larceny of a motor vehicle.

A complete transcript of the applicant's criminal background was forwarded to the Los Angeles Police for their assistance in connection with his application for service with that law enforcement body, and undoubtedly upon receipt of it not much consideration would be given to the applicant since he had been an ex-convict, in addition to which, in applying for the position, he had used an entirely different name in an obvious effort to cover up his background.

**UNIDENTIFIED DEAD MAN
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS, POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Mr. Thomas E. Kennedy, Sheriff of Lake County, Illinois, and a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy has forwarded the photograph reproduced below of an unidentified dead man, hopeful that some officer reading this Bulletin might identify this person.



Photograph of Unidentified Dead Man

The body of the dead man was found on the right-of-way of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Lake County at 9 A.M. on March 1, 1941. He had apparently fallen or had possibly been pushed from a moving train.

His physical description follows:

Name	Unknown
Race	White
Age	40 to 45 years
Height	5' 7"
Weight	165 to 170 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Brown - straight
Eyes	Blue
Mustache	None - clean shaven
Nationality	Apparently American
Scars and marks	None

Teeth

Upper anterior bridge from cuspid to cuspid, 3/4 crown abutments, steel facings, right lateral facing missing; occlusal amalgam on upper left 1st bicuspid. Rest of upper teeth missing.
Lower right 1st molar missing, occlusal amalgams on the 2nd and 3rd molars, amalgam filling on the 2nd bicuspid, 1st bicuspid badly worn down, cuspid decidedly protruding.











Remarks

Fingerprints checked but no record. Subject did not have on any underwear which gave rise to peculiar circumstances in view of cold weather.

DECEASED

LEAVE ABOVE SPACE BLANK

Name _____ SURNAME _____ GIVEN NAME _____ MIDDLE NAME _____
 Classification 23 21 W 20 17
 Reference 110 25 0 00 —
 No. _____ Color White Sex Male
 SEARCHED - ALL FILES

RIGHT HAND				
1.—Right Thumb	2.—R. Index Finger	3.—R. Middle Finger	4.—R. Ring Finger	5.—R. Little Finger
				
LEFT HAND				
6.—Left Thumb	7.—L. Index Finger	8.—L. Middle Finger	9.—L. Ring Finger	10.—L. Little Finger
				
Impressions taken by: <u>S. M. G. Smith</u> (Signature of official taking prints)		Note amputations		Signature of person fingerprinted:
Date impressions taken <u>3/1/41</u>				
Four fingers taken simultaneously		Four fingers taken simultaneously		
Left Hand	Left thumb	Right thumb	Right Hand	

Fingerprints of Unidentified Dead Man

If any identification is made, please notify Sheriff, Lake County, Waukegan, Illinois, or advise the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



WANTED BY THE FBI

RALPH SMITH, with aliases

For

KIDNAPING and NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 33 and 34.

WANTED BY THE FBI
Ralph Smith, with aliases

While conducting their usual routine highway patrol duties on the night of January 27, 1941, Corporal E. W. Jones and Patrolman Owen R. Roberts of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol observed a suspicious-looking car speeding near Canton, North Carolina, and immediately set out in pursuit. Patrolman Jessey A. Sullins of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol also observed this car and his fellow officers in pursuit and he thereupon joined in the chase.

Near West Asheville, North Carolina, the speeding car was partially wrecked; one of the occupants was observed to jump from the car and run into a corn field. Corporal Jones and Patrolman Roberts pursued this man into the corn field while Patrolman Sullins took into custody a half-dazed individual in the wrecked car. This man turned out to be Thomas Edward Leahy, who was at that time armed with a revolver. Shortly thereafter Corporal E. W. Jones returned from the corn field to the wrecked car and took over the custody of Leahy while Sullins began patrolling the highway in his automobile in an effort to apprehend the other subject and to locate Patrolman Roberts. Shortly thereafter a suspicious-looking individual was observed by Patrolman Sullins on the highway. When the patrolman attempted to interrogate this individual he covered Sullins with two revolvers and forced him at gun point to drive him across the State line into Tennessee, where Sullins was released, while the bandit, later identified as Ralph Smith, escaped in the State Highway Patrolman's automobile. This automobile was subsequently abandoned at Johnson City, Tennessee, on January 28, 1941.

At the time of his escape Ralph Smith had two revolvers, one a .38 calibre blue steel revolver with approximately a six-inch barrel, and a .38 calibre Colt revolver on a .41 frame, patrolman's special nickel-plated, serial #627841.

Subsequent investigation has determined that the automobile wrecked by Leahy and Smith was stolen at Columbus, Indiana, on January 2, 1941. It was also learned that after Patrolman Owen R. Roberts followed Smith into the corn field that he was held up by this subject, who had hidden a short distance away. Smith had disarmed Patrolman Roberts and had forced him at gun point to walk away from the scene. A young boy about fourteen years of age who came upon Smith while he was forcing Roberts to walk away was also compelled by Smith at gun point to depart in an opposite direction.

On January 28, 1941, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Asheville, North Carolina, charging Ralph Smith with a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the Federal Kidnaping Act. A warrant is presently outstanding for this individual's arrest. He has been definitely identified as Ralph Smith, #FBI-140455.

His physical description is as follows:

Name	Ralph Smith, with aliases: John Doe, John Hoseah, Tommy Martin, John Patrick, Max Koza.
Age	32 years (born August 5, 1908, at Franklin, Indiana)
Height	5' 6"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium dark
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Dark chestnut
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Farmer, bookkeeper
Scars and marks	Left middle finger amputated
Fingerprint Classification	15 O 11 U OIM Amp. S 30 U OII 17

CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Ralph Smith, arrested by the Sheriff's Office, Franklin, Indiana, February 12, 1927; charge, burglary - malicious trespass; pleaded guilty.

As Ralph Smith, #17560, State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana, received December 14, 1927; crime, burglary, second degree.

As Ralph Smith, #22761, State Reformatory, Raiford, Florida, received June 22, 1931; crime, robbery; sentence, three years; escaped January 29, 1932, returned April 1, 1938, from State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana.

As Max Koza, #15305, State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana, received March 26, 1932; crime, auto banditry, robbery, robbery while armed; sentence, thirteen years; released on parole March 30, 1938.

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

W A N T E D
by
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA

Richard Martin De Beaumont, with aliases, check forger whose photograph is reproduced below, is wanted by the Police of Managua, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.



Photograph of Richard Martin De Beaumont
Check Forger

Honorable Juan F. Merino R., Director General of Police, El Salvador, Central America, has furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the following data on the above-named fugitive in an effort to effect his apprehension.

CASE AT EL SALVADOR, CENTRAL AMERICA:

On December 3, 1940, at the Occidental Bank, there was presented a check, number 16866-569695, drawn against the Pan American Trust Company of New York, on a National Bank of Mexico check, bearing the name of M. Railland as payee, in the sum of \$900.00.

The man who presented the check was supposedly Marcel Railland, a foreigner, having passport No. 201 issued in Quebec by the Consul of France in the name of Marcel Railland. On the strength of this passport the Bank cashed the check for M. Railland. The Occidental Bank then inquired of the National Bank of Mexico, which Bank advised that the check had been altered from \$200.00 to \$900.00, thus swindling the Occidental Bank of \$700.00.

The Mortgage Bank of El Salvador was also the victim of a similar fraud of \$700.00 on the same day when it also cashed a check for an individual bearing the name of M. Railland.

The swindles were not known until December 13, ten days after the fraud, when both of the victim Banks were notified by the National Bank of Mexico. The Director General of Police was immediately notified but could not find any trace of M. Railland through the regular channels of travelers' lists such as air, train and auto transportation lists, hotels and tourist houses.

On December 19, 1940, Honorable Luis A. Balladares Torres, Major General and National Director of Police, Managua, Nicaragua, Central America, notified the Director General of Police at San Salvador, C. A., that M. Railland was wanted by his Department for altering a check for a sum higher than that which he had deposited in the Bank.

By a check of the Registration Book of Passports in the Office of the National Guard at Managua, Nicaragua, a photograph of Richard Martin De Beaumont, who was traveling with a Canadian Passport, No. 86659, was identified as being a likeness of the swindler M. Railland. Richard Martin De Beaumont was traveling with Robert Currie Barnard, who had an American Passport, No. 6704225, 24 years of age, born at Anaconda, Montana, U.S.A., and Hugo Castro Steinworth, born in San Jose, C. R., age 17. All three of these individuals left Managua, Nicaragua, for San Jose, Costa Rico, by air on December 10, 1940, one day after M. Railland had perpetrated the fraud on R. and M. Morales Company, Limited, of Managua.

The R. and M. Morales Company obtained a photograph of De Beaumont and forwarded it to San Salvador where it was exhibited to Gustavo Adolfo Montes, employee of the Mortgage Bank and to Marcelo Heysmans and Carlos Adrian of the Occidental Bank, and each of them identified De Beaumont's photograph as the swindler, M. Railland.

After the photograph of De Beaumont had been identified by employees of the victim Banks an investigation was conducted to ascertain more thoroughly background data on De Beaumont. It was learned at the Registry of the Central Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Special Investigations that on November 30, 1940, the entrance of Richard Charles Martin De Beaumont was recorded through Candelaria of the Frontier. De Beaumont came from Guatemala in a small truck bearing Guatemala license No. 4072. It was determined that this individual stayed at a hotel that night under the name of Richard Martin, Canadian, from Guatemala.

On December 4, 1940, a small truck containing several passengers and bearing Guatemala license No. 4062, entered El Salvador through Candelaria of the Frontier. Among the passengers were Hugo Castro Steinworth, a Costa Rican, and Robert Currie Barnard, North American. Although no information was developed as to the registry at the hotel of these two individuals it was presumed that they occupied the same room with Richard Martin, and, on December 6, 1940, it was learned that Ricardo Martin, Ecuadorian,

Hugo Castro Steinworth, and Roberto Currie Barnard left on a small steamship, by the name of "Golandrina," bound for Nicaragua.

In the city of San Miguel it was learned that on the afternoon of the above date Roberto Currie Barnard and Hugo Castro Steinworth entered the city from San Salvador along with an individual named Francisco Klipel. It is presumed that Klipel is an additional alias of the check swindler M. Railland.

It is felt that M. Railland carries two passports, one genuine and apparently one forged. Passport No. 201, issued in Quebec by the Consul or Minister of France, bears the name M. Railland, and it is also definite that this same individual, under the name of Ricardo Martin passes as an Ecuadorian journalist. It is felt from the above information that he might now possibly be using the name of Francisco Klipel.

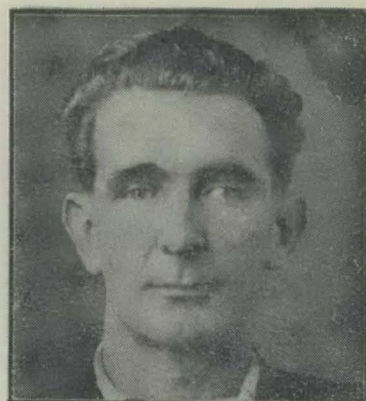
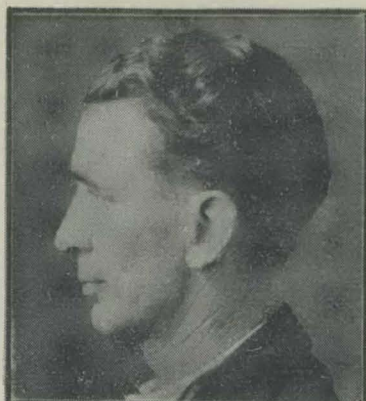
A description of this individual follows:

Name	M. Railland, with aliases; Marcel Railland, Richard Martin De Beaumont, Richard Charles Martin De Beaumont, Richard Martin, Ricardo Martin, Francisco Klipel.
Age	35 to 37 years
Hair	Chestnut (or blond with sideburns)
Height	5' 7"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue.
Nationality	French or Canadian
Marital Status	Single
Nose	Straight
Forehead	Broad
Beard	Clean Shaven
Scars	None
Complexion	White (ruddy with some wrinkles)
Profession	Tourist - check forger
Speech	Speaks Spanish with foreign accent

Currie Barnard, mentioned above, returned from Nicaragua on December 29, 1940, and left on December 31, 1940, by Candelaria of the Frontier, in a small truck bearing Guatemala license No. 4071.

Any information developed relative to the whereabouts of M. Railland should be forwarded immediately to Honorable Juan F. Merino R., Director General, El Salvador Police, San Salvador, Central America, or to Honorable Luis A. Balladares Torres, Major General and National Director of Police, Managua, Nicaragua, Central America, or to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

WANTED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA
ROBERT JONES, with aliases



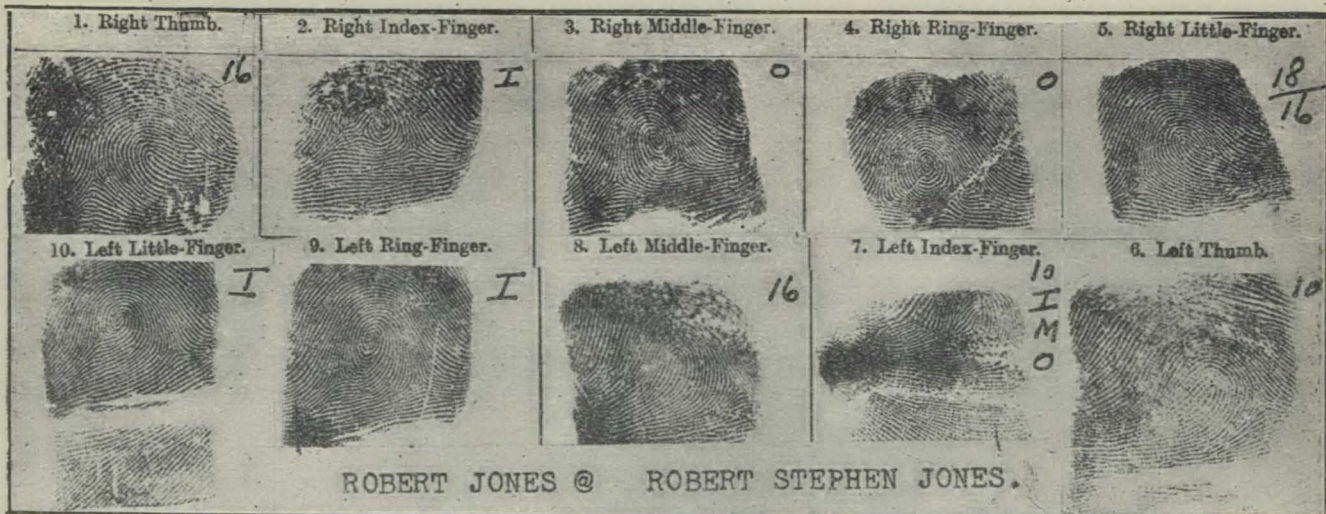
Full length, side, and front views of Robert Jones, with aliases, wanted by the Police Department, State of New South Wales, Australia, for escaping from Maitland Gaol.

Honorable William J. MacKay, Commissioner of Police, Police Department, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, has furnished the following data on a fugitive wanted by his Department:

ROBERT JONES, whose photograph, specimen of handwriting and fingerprints appear herewith, is wanted on a warrant by the Police Department, State of New South Wales, Australia, charged with escaping from the Maitland Gaol, on the 7th of November, 1940.

His description is as follows:

Name	Robert Jones, with aliases: Robert Stephen Jones and Robert Sidney Jones
Age	35 years. Born on the Macleay River, New South Wales
Height	5' 11"
Weight	About 161 pounds
Eyes	Blue, cast in left
Hair	Brown, wavy
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium to dark
Marital State	Bachelor
Nationality	British



Fingerprints of Robert Jones, Fugitive

The above named person respectfully makes application for leave to appeal to the High Court of Australia, against his conviction & sentence of death on the charge of wounding with intent to murder. Prisoner also makes application to be granted legal aid.

Robert Jones

Recommended for consideration. Prisoner has no "Private funds"

Handwriting Specimen of Robert Jones, with aliases, Wanted by the Police Department, State of New South Wales, Australia

Relatives	Reside in the State of New South Wales
Dress	Usually dresses in clothing similar to that worn by the laboring class
Habits	Addicted to alcohol and allegedly to cocaine. Consorts with women of loose morals. An inveterate gambler, and has taken a particular interest in mechanical hare coursing. Frequents sly-grog shops and beer-houses.
Peculiarities	Scars on forehead, throat and left cheek. Top of left index finger missing.
Personal Characteristics	Ordinarily of quiet disposition and particularly fond of children and animals, but when engaged in the commission of crime adopts a daring and reckless attitude and would not hesitate to use a firearm to prevent his lawful apprehension. Has associated with the worst type of criminals and those who have indulged in crimes of violence. A competent motor mechanic by occupation.
Fingerprint Classification	16 26 W IO 18 Ref. 26 12 W I 10

Jones has previously been convicted of breaking, entering and stealing; stealing and malicious injury to property.

On the 7th of June, 1939, he was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney, New South Wales, on a charge of wounding with intent to murder and was sentenced to death. This sentence was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for the term of natural life. On the 7th of November, 1940, Jones escaped from Maitland Gaol with another prisoner named William Burney. Burney has since been arrested. No trace of Jones has yet been found, and it is believed that he will make every endeavor to leave Australia.

If located, advise the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DATE OF BIRTH

Due to the existing emergency it is becoming more important each passing day for individuals in the United States to be able to definitely establish their date of birth. For this reason we offer herein a few suggestions as to how this might be accomplished:

1. In the State or County where formal records have been maintained for a long number of years, it is usually no trouble at all to obtain a certified copy of the record reflecting the date of birth and the date of the presentation of the birth record for entry. In view of the fact this is a public record it is usually maintained by the State or County Bureau of Vital Statistics. A letter to the State or County Registrar of Vital Statistics incorporating a request for the desired information will usually bring the proper proof of birth.

2. If there is no birth record available in a Bureau of Vital Statistics as outlined above, it is proper to prove the date of birth of an individual by obtaining a certified copy of a baptismal or other Church record made at the time of the birth or near the date of birth which would reflect the date of birth or the age of the individual at the time the record was made.*

3. The third most acceptable method of establishing date of birth is the family record made at the time of birth or shortly thereafter. This could be the family Bible, baby book, diaries, or any type of personal record made by the parents or near kin of the individual establishing his date of birth. Due to the widespread acceptance of photostatic copies of originals today, it is proper to have photostatic copies made of the original family record or a certified copy properly notarized before a notary public can be used. The photostatic copy or the certified copy must be accompanied by an affidavit of a notary public who has seen the original record and it is incumbent upon him to state, under his seal, whether the original record reflects any interlineation or evidence of alterations, the date of the book containing the record, if such is available, and whether or not he, as the certifying officer, is willing to accept the original record as evidence of date of birth. The notary public, of course, must judge whether it is an original record from its general physical appearance. If it is an old record the ink might be discolored or the paper might be faded a dull yellow or brown, according, of course, to its actual age.

*In applying for a position with the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C., it is necessary that either of the above suggestions be complied with or a statement to the effect that neither of the above-described forms of evidence is available and along with this statement should be forwarded the correspondence had between the individual and the Church or the Bureau of Vital Statistics showing that an effort had been made to establish the date of birth through either of these methods with negative results. It will then be proper to submit any of the other methods indicated beginning with number 3.

4. Records reflecting an individual's hospitalization during a certain period of time which would reflect the individual's age or date of birth, or a statement of a practicing physician certifying that he attended the birth of the individual or that he has in his office a record reflecting the date of birth of the individual. Of course, records of this type should also be accompanied by a statement of a notary public. This might save an individual a great deal of time eventually as a notary public, being a public officer, adds authenticity to any statement made by an individual concerning his record of birth and, of course, is much more acceptable to the average person, or firm, or agency than the mere statement of the individual seeking to establish his date of birth.

5. A letter to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., might lead to the establishment of the date of birth. When requests of this type are made they should be accompanied by very definite information, such as the place of residence on a certain date named in the request, for instance, January 1, 1900. This should also be accompanied by the name of the street and the number of the house if such information is available, and if not the names of the cross streets between which the house was located, if in a city. Further, there should be furnished the name of the town or district if residing in the country; also the names of parents, near kin, or other persons with whom the individual who seeks the data regarding proof of his birth was residing on the date specified. If the individual is now married, the maiden name should be furnished. It should be remembered that in seeking information of this type from the Bureau of the Census all of the suggestions set forth above and any additional data that might aid the Census Bureau to find the record of birth should be furnished. It should also be recalled that the census is only taken every ten years and, therefore, the information outlined above should be furnished for only the years June 1, 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1900; April 15, 1910; January 1, 1920; and April 1, 1930.

6. In the event the date of birth cannot be established through any of the foregoing methods a statement to this effect should be made and all correspondence supporting such a statement should be submitted to the interested personnel agency, firm or military organization. In such an event consideration would then be given to proving the date of birth through school records, passports, insurance policies, military discharge papers, immigration records, newspaper clippings, statements of the parents, relatives, friends or other individuals who might have knowledge of such birth and would be willing to make the necessary affidavit for proof thereof. It should be here recorded that it is unlawful to make copies of naturalization certificates.

In view of the fact that many of the States of the Union have only established Bureaus of Vital Statistics from which information concerning date of birth can be obtained during recent years, there is submitted hereinafter a list of the various states reflecting the proper person to whom correspondence can be directed to obtain information of this type. There is also shown the date of the earliest available record of each State:

ALABAMA

State Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Montgomery, Alabama -- 1908

ALASKA

Auditor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska -- 1913.

ARIZONA

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Phoenix, Arizona -- 1909

ARKANSAS

State Registrar, State Health Officer, Little Rock, Arkansas -- 1914

CALIFORNIA

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Sacramento, California -- 1905

CANAL ZONE

Chief, Bureau of Statistics, Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone -- 1904

COLORADO

Secretary, State Board of Health, Denver, Colorado -- 1900

CONNECTICUT

State Commissioner of Health, State Department of Health, Hartford, Connecticut -- 1897

DELAWARE

State Registrar, State Board of Health, Dover, Delaware -- 1861

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Health Officer, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. -- 1872

FLORIDA

Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida -- 1865. (Prior to January 1, 1917, the records of the State of Florida are not complete.)

GEORGIA

Registrar, State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Atlanta, Georgia -- 1919

HAWAII

Registrar General, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii -- 1896. (In some instances records are available in the Territory of Hawaii prior to 1896.)

IDAHO

Department of Public Welfare, Boise, Idaho -- 1911

ILLINOIS

Director, Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois -- 1916

INDIANA

State Health Commissioner, Indianapolis, Indiana -- 1907

IOWA

Secretary, State Board of Health, Des Moines, Iowa -- 1880

KANSAS

State Registrar, Topeka, Kansas -- 1911

KENTUCKY

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Louisville, Kentucky -- 1911

LOUISIANA

State Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, New Orleans, Louisiana -- 1898

MAINE

State Health Commissioner, Augusta, Maine -- 1892

MARYLAND

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Baltimore, Maryland -- 1898

MASSACHUSETTS

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, State House, Boston, Massachusetts -- 1841

MICHIGAN

State Department of Health, Lansing, Michigan -- 1867

MINNESOTA

State Board of Health, St. Paul, Minnesota -- 1900

MISSISSIPPI

Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Jackson, Mississippi -- 1913

MISSOURI

State Board of Health, Department of Vital Statistics, Jefferson City, Missouri -- 1910

MONTANA

Secretary, State Board of Health, Helena, Montana -- 1907

NEBRASKA

Chief, Bureau of Health, Lincoln, Nebraska -- 1905

NEVADA

Secretary, State Board of Health, Carson City, Nevada -- 1911

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Registrar, Department of Vital Statistics, Concord, New Hampshire -- 1640

NEW JERSEY

Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Trenton, New Jersey -- 1848

NEW MEXICO

State Director, Bureau of Public Health, Santa Fe, New Mexico -- 1919

NEW YORK

State Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, Albany, New York -- 1880. (Correspondence should be addressed to respective Borough Departments of Health for information on births in New York City. The main office address of the New York City Department of Health is 138 Center Street, New York, New York.)

NORTH CAROLINA

State Registrar of Vital Statistics, Raleigh, North Carolina -- 1913

NORTH DAKOTA

State Health Officer, Bismarck, North Dakota -- 1907

OHIO

Director, Department of Health, Columbus, Ohio -- 1908

OKLAHOMA

Commissioner of Health, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma -- 1907

OREGON

State Board of Health, Portland, Oregon -- 1903

PENNSYLVANIA

State Registrar, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania -- 1906

RHODE ISLAND

State Registrar and Director, Public Health Commission, Providence, Rhode Island -- 1853

SOUTH CAROLINA

Secretary, State Board of Health, Columbia, South Carolina -- 1915

SOUTH DAKOTA

Director of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Waubay, South Dakota -- 1905

TENNESSEE

Registrar of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, Nashville, Tennessee -- 1914

TEXAS

Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health, Austin, Texas -- 1903

UTAH

Secretary, State Board of Health, Salt Lake City, Utah -- 1906

VERMONT

Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont -- 1787

VIRGINIA

State Registrar, Richmond, Virginia. (Records may be had from 1853 to 1896 and from 1912 to date.)

WASHINGTON

Directory of Health, Alaska Building, Seattle, Washington -- 1907

WEST VIRGINIA

State Commissioner of Health, Charleston, West Virginia -- 1917

WISCONSIN

State Health Officer, Madison, Wisconsin -- 1860

WYOMING

Secretary, State Board of Health, Cheyenne, Wyoming -- 1909.

INTERESTING ITEMS

STRYCHNINE IN CANDY

The FBI's Omaha Field Division submitted a heart-shaped piece of chocolate covered candy which had been sent to the victim in an extortion case. This candy was analyzed and was found to contain sufficient strychnine to constitute a lethal dose. Subsequently there was also forwarded to the Laboratory a syringe and needle found in the home of the subjects in this case. Analysis of the residue appearing in the syringe showed it to be strychnine sulphate. It was concluded that the strychnine appearing in the candy had been placed therein by injection with the syringe and needle.

The freezing point of water is not zero degrees Centigrade but is slightly below this value.

Carbon tetrachloride used in fire extinguishers gives rise to phosgene, a deadly gas used during the World War, when the vapors strike a red hot metal surface.

Some soil specimens are over 250 million years old.



"AMES ON FORGERY"

by

Daniel T. Ames

Published in 1899 by Bancroft-Whitney Company,
San Francisco, California

In connection with the discussion of the individuality of handwriting the author quotes the following from Disraeli, "Assuredly Nature would prompt every individual to have a distinct sort of writing, as she has given a peculiar countenance, voice, and manner." Ames believes "in nothing else that a man does or leaves of record is his personality so interwoven and manifest as in his handwriting." The discussion of the individualities of handwriting covers the changes in the writing of students as compared to copy book standards as well as the changes in the writing of adults. The author attributes the cause of the changes in the writing characteristics to several factors, among them, the difference in the size of the writer's hand and fingers and whether the muscles of the hand are hardened and stiffened by hard labor and unaccustomed to writing, and whether the finger movement of forearm or wrist movement is used.

Ames states that a person's signature is highly indicative of personality and character. To substantiate this statement several illustrations have been included. The signatures of John Hancock, John Adams, John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard, and other well-known signatures are placed among the illustrations.

It is stated that the use of the finger movement in writing makes that writing more susceptible to forgery. On the other hand, writing employing the other movements is more difficult to forge because of the easy, free, and rapid movements.

With respect to writing under abnormal conditions, the author states that under whatever conditions a writing may be made, the writing will contain the habits and peculiarities of the writer which have been acquired through long practice. He further states "even were one to lose both hands, and write, holding his pen in his teeth or between his toes, the writing would have a distorted resemblance to that written formerly with the hand." While it is true that writing under abnormal conditions will show certain resemblances to normal, it would be extremely difficult or almost impossible to identify such abnormal writing with a particular individual.

Ames advises that the conditions of writing should be as nearly alike as possible for standards used for comparisons. If the questioned material is written with ink known standards used for comparison should also be written with ink. Likewise, pencil writings should be compared with standards written in pencil. The author points out the differences in the shading, smoothness, et cetera, of ink writings as compared to pencil writings. These differences make it necessary for the expert to rely on the other inconspicuous characteristics if it is necessary to compare ink and pencil writing.

The normal variations present in an individual's normal writing are discussed. It is pointed out that while signatures and the extended writing of any individual show variations, certain peculiar and significant characteristics are present in each writing which are indicative of the writer. In this connection Ames states: "Signatures may differ widely in their general appearance, according to their size, purpose, the ink or pen with which they are written, physical or mental condition of the writer, whether written with haste or deliberation, et cetera; but none, or all, of these circumstances can create a new handwriting any more than a change of garb or circumstances can make a new man."

Freehand or simulated and traced forgeries are discussed. In the detection of traced forgery, formal, broken and drawn lines as well as the retouching of lines and shading are part of the evidence of forgery. A skillfully executed freehand forgery is more difficult to detect than a traced forgery. Again its detection lies in the study of the internal evidence. This internal evidence may consist of the inconspicuous characteristics of the forger in the questioned writing. This evidence of forgery is manifest when the writing is examined under a microscope.

A large portion of the book is devoted to the discussion of famous cases which the author has handled. Among these cases, the French Dreyfus and Junius letter cases are discussed. These cases illustrate methods of detection of various types of forgeries.

In the discussion of graphology, Mr. Ames states that certain traits of character are present in an individual's writing, but as to actual divining of character from writing the author states that little credence can be placed on such a claim.

In addition to the foregoing, the manufacture of paper, inks and their compositions, erasures, and thumb print identification are discussed.

Mr. Ames presents his views on expert testimony. He states that an opinion is of no value in court unless the expert can explain and discuss his reasons for reaching a conclusion. He further states that an examiner should examine a case and report his findings prior to his learning whether the defendant or the prosecution desired the examination. This procedure would tend to eliminate any bias on the part of the examiner. In order to follow this recommendation, it would of course be necessary for the case to be presented to the expert by the court.

"Ames On Forgery" is interesting as a background to the subject of document identification as it is one of the earliest books written on this subject in the United States. However, very little of the book is of value for methods of detection of forgery, the subject of the book, as the greater portion of the text is devoted to illustrations and generalities of document identification. As a pioneer in this field, much credit should be given Daniel T. Ames, but with the advance of this science during the past few decades, newer and better methods of the detection of forgeries have been brought forward.

"INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPHY"

by

S. O. Rawling, D.Sc. F.I.C., F.R.P.S.

Published by Blackie and Son Limited

London and Glasgow (1936)

The author divides his book into four main parts, i.e., Introduction, Infra-Red Sensitive Materials, Handling Infra-Red Sensitive Materials, Infra-Red Photography and Its Applications.

The introduction deals with the constitution and the separation of white light. White light is the combination of many types of radiations which correspond with definite wave-length regions. Infra-red radiations are at the long end of the spectrum and have wave lengths which vary from 7,600 to 10,000,000 Angstrom units. This radiation is of such wave length that it is invisible to the human eye. However, by means of photography and special materials exploration has been done up into the infra-red region as far as 20,000 Angstrom units. Radiations of longer wave length than those of infra-red rays are known. These are the Hertzian or wireless waves.

In Chapter 1 the author deals with the materials which are sensitive to infra-red rays and the methods for the preparation of these materials. Photographic plates are made sensitive to infra-red radiations by treating the emulsions with various dyes. Different dyes will give different degrees of sensitivity to the emulsions. The author also gives methods of recording infra-red radiations both in a direct and in an indirect manner.

In Chapter 2 the subject matter deals with the handling of infra-red sensitive materials. Infra-red plates should be handled in complete darkness or by the use of a dim green light. However, the "Crypta" plate must be handled in complete darkness as it is even sensitive to green light. If a green light is to be used a blue glass plate should be used along with the green screen. The blue glass will prevent any passage of infra-red radiations. Packing materials should be composed of black paper. Since many woods such as mahogany, yellow pine, sycamore, et cetera, are

transparent to infra-red rays metal slides should be used in plate holders. Cameras should be coated with lamp black, carbon, which is very opaque to infra-red radiations.

The subject matter of Chapter 3 deals with the use of infra-red materials and the applications of infra-red photography. In the use of infra-red sensitive plates filters must be used in order to eliminate other radiations of shorter wave length; in fact, this sensitivity to radiations of short wave length is far greater than the sensitivity to the infra-red. Light filters may consist of colored glass or of dyed gelatin film, the latter plain or cemented between glass. Different types of filters are in use at the present time.

The exposure time of infra-red materials demands an exposure in accordance with the lighting conditions, the type of filter and the type of material in use. In most cases the photographer must experiment to determine the exposure time necessary for the material which he commonly uses.

Infra-red radiations will penetrate haze to a great extent but clouds will absorb practically all infra-red rays. Clouds contain a larger amount of water which is a very good absorption medium of infra-red radiations. The author describes the method used to photograph through haze by means of infra-red radiations. However, the main principle of photographing through haze is to choose a combination of plate and filter which will take least account of scattered light but will record the un-deviated light.

Today as a result of infra-red photography long distance aerial photographs can be taken. Some of these photographs have been taken which reveal landscape at a distance of 331 miles. Great possibilities are in store for aerial photography due to the haze penetrating power of infra-red rays.

Artificial illumination from oil lamps, incandescent lamps such as the Welsbach Gas Burner and the Nernst Glower, electric glow lamps employing filaments of carbon, Tungsten and lastly arc lamps afford sources of infra-red radiation. The size of the lamp plays an important part in the quantity and quality of radiation given. Through extensive tests it has been found that the gas filled Tungsten lamp is among the most efficient of the common types for the production of infra-red rays. Carbon filament lamps are very rich in this production of infra-red rays. However, this "richness" occurs just outside the photographic region. When photographic materials sensitive to infra-red radiations between 10,000 and 20,000 Angstrom units are obtainable, the carbon filament lamp may be of a very great value.

Materials owe their color to their ability to absorb light in certain regions and transmit or reflect light in other regions of the spectrum. Many materials reflect infra-red rays while others absorb these rays. Two bright colors of the same appearance to the eye can have very different infra-red absorptions and will therefore yield very different

photographs when infra-red sensitive plates are used. Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of leaves, plants, et cetera, allows all infra-red rays to pass through. Therefore, when a photograph is taken of a landscape the plants appear white on the positive.

Many substances are transparent and others are opaque to infra-red radiations. Because of this action, infra-red photography plays an important part in the examination of documents. Many inks are transparent while others are very opaque to infra-red rays. This knowledge is made use of in the determination of writing which has been obliterated. Obliterated writing can be determined if a transparent ink is used to obliterate a pigment ink, pencil writing, or other writing fluids which are opaque to infra-red rays. If the obliteration is caused by an ink or other substance which is opaque to infra-red rays steps must be taken to remove the top ink or substance by artificial or chemical means before the obliterated writing can be determined. Even when there is no visible trace of writing the use of infra-red rays will often reveal writing which has been erased or obliterated by other means.

In this connection it is noted by the writer of this review that in the future when more sensitive infra-red materials are produced the possibility of determining obliterated writing by infra-red radiations may be much improved and of a much greater value than it is at the present time.

Infra-red radiations are made use of in clinical record photography in photographing varicose veins beneath the surface of the skin. These veins cannot be photographed by ordinary photographic means.

At the present time by means of infra-red rays photographs may be taken in darkness. This is done by having the source of light covered by an infra-red filter. By this means only infra-red radiations are present, which are invisible as stated previously in this review. This method of photography needs much improvement but in a short time it will probably be quite efficient and will be made use of in the photographing of subjects and have them unaware of such proceedings.

INTERESTING ITEM

There was received in the FBI Laboratory several specimens in connection with an alleged filling station robbery. The evidence consisted of one penknife, one telephone receiver and one telephone cord for examination to determine if on the cutting edge of the penknife there were any particles of metal similar to that of the telephone cord. The suspect in the case was alleged to have cut the telephone cord during the process of burglary. The knife was examined spectrographically and compared with the telephone cord and it was found to contain on its cutting edge particles of copper similar in composition to that of the telephone cord.



ALASKA

Mr. Otto J. Grah has been appointed Chief of Police at Fairbanks, Alaska, succeeding the late George B. Blondeau.

ALABAMA

Mr. Alex Bland has succeeded Mr. T. A. Vest as Chief of Police at Hanceville, Alabama.

Mr. Joseph Pickett recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Union Springs, Alabama, succeeding Mr. J. L. Pittman.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. J. H. McClelland has replaced Mr. W. C. Wright as Chief of Police at Long Beach, California.

Mr. Arthur G. Fruits has succeeded the late Manuel Hubler as Sheriff of Hollister, San Benito County, California.

CONNECTICUT

Mr. William B. Henry has been named Acting Chief of Police of the Danbury, Connecticut, Police Department, in view of the induction of former Chief of Police George Schoen into active Military service.

IDAHO

Mr. Merlin Francis has been elected Sheriff of Valley County, Cascade, Idaho, succeeding Mr. Jerry Logue.

ILLINOIS

Mr. Charles Boyer has been named Sheriff of Coles County, Charleston, Illinois, succeeding the late Mack Cochran.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Richard B. Hatcher has succeeded Mr. Howard E. Boles as Chief of Police at Burkesville, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY (Continued)

Mr. W. T. Sargent has been appointed Chief of Police of the Jenkins, Kentucky, Police Department.

Mr. Fred G. Hiltz has succeeded Mr. Melvin Crump as Chief of Police at Park Hills, Kentucky.

Mr. W. B. Lackey is now Chief of Police at Richmond, Kentucky.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. LeRoy Stevens has been appointed Chief of Police of Somerville, New Jersey, succeeding Mr. Ward W. Van Arsdale.

NEW YORK

Mr. Austin J. Roche has succeeded Mr. Glenn H. McClellan as Commissioner of Police at Buffalo, New York.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. Joe Docktor is now Chief of Police at Jamestown, North Dakota, having succeeded Mr. Walter A. Danuser.

Mr. Clifford M. Hagen has been appointed Chief of Police at Oakes, North Dakota, succeeding Mr. Clayton Lanning.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. Arlie Beddo has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mr. Norris Hendrickson is now Chief of Police at Rapid City, South Dakota.

VIRGINIA

Mr. W. M. Williams has succeeded Mr. J. V. Watts as Sheriff of Rockbridge County, Lexington, Virginia.

WASHINGTON

Mr. J. C. Hickman recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police of the Colfax, Washington, Police Department, succeeding Mr. T. H. Benton.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Clegg, J. E.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. H.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	O'Connor, H. T.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Madigan, J. T.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Johnson, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Richmond, L. H.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	2-9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Mich.	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Cook, L. K.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Wynn, E. J.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Jackson, Miss.	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Fierstone, C. K.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	500 Rector
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel, E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Boardman, L. V.	Daly 3431	1501 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5511	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Conn.	McGuire, J. J.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, La.	Fletcher, H. B.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Sackett, B. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Guerin, R. A. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Mo.	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minn.	Rutzen, A. C.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, Calif.	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	McCormack, D. L.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Cornelius, A.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

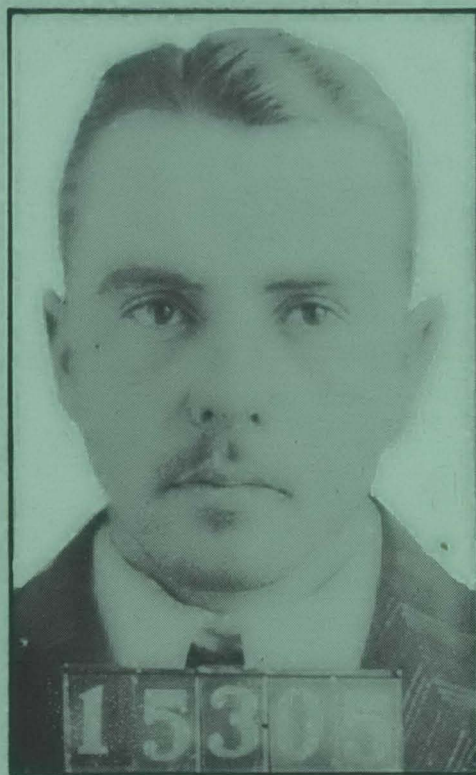
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI



Ralph Smith

with aliases

For

Kidnaping - National Motor Vehicle Theft Act

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 33 and 34.

