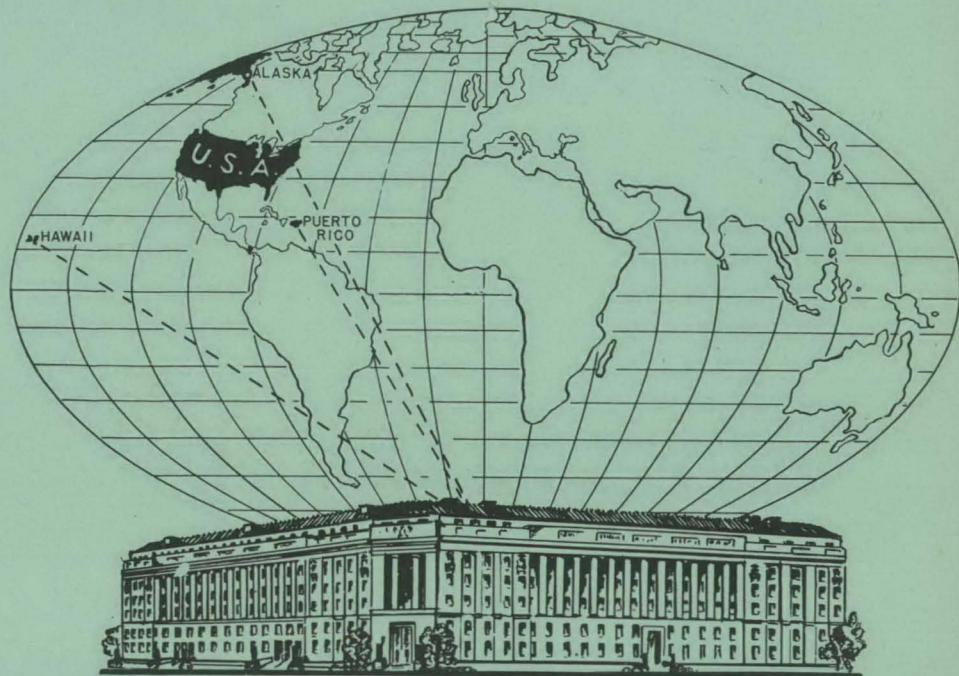


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1944

May June



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

Vol. 13

No. 3

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

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

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

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnapped
- 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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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued bimonthly 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 bimonthly. 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.

INTRODUCTION

POST WAR CRIME*

There has been considerable conjecture on the subject of Post War Crime. It is in the minds of millions of Public leaders and thoughtful citizens. Whether we have a Post War Crime-wave will depend entirely, I believe, upon conditions after the war.

I am convinced that military training and the inculcation of the necessary philosophy of "kill or be killed" in the minds of the men in our Armed Services will not necessarily be a factor in Post War Crime. These men have a job to do -- Protecting America, and they are doing it. When that job is done, I am convinced they will be more than anxious to return to their homes and begin where their lives were interrupted by the outbreak of War. Certainly this will be true of those who were law abiding Americans.

Those who were criminally inclined will have acquired new techniques in the handling of weapons. If they would have Robbed, Burglarized, Murdered, and Plundered anyway -- they will be more difficult to handle by virtue of their military training. Fortunately, this group constitutes a small minority. Some in this small group, under military discipline, will have developed into law abiding citizens. Experience has demonstrated that the great majority of our Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, are serious minded and well behaved.

The global war presents another factor. Young men out of High School or College who have not had time to dig in and establish themselves have had to defer their education, and by the end of the War they will have visited many foreign countries and traveled widely. Will they be restless after they have returned and be seized with the wander-lust? Conditions at home at that time will hold the answer. If they can get work and settle down, it is most unlikely they will turn to crime. If there is widespread unemployment, a totally different problem will be presented. On the whole, I am sure that the country will be benefited when the men of the Armed Services return.

Each year since the outbreak of War there has been a constant increase in the arrests of persons under 21. An alarming number of serious crimes are committed by persons under 21. As a matter of fact, persons in this age group last year accounted for 13% of all murderers arrested, 39% of all robbers, 55% of all burglars, 37% of all thieves, 32% of all rapists, 30% of all arsonists, and 65% of all car thieves.

*A prepared statement issued by the United Press on May 15, 1944.

More boys age 17 and girls age 18 were arrested last year than in any age group. The constant increase in the number of girls becoming involved is alarming. Arrests of girls last year increased 130% over 1941, the last peace time year, while arrests for boys under 17 increased 30%.

The trend of youthful violators, bad as it is now, will probably increase in the period of transition from war to peace conditions, unless it is possible to accomplish the transition without delay. To counteract this trend will call for serious thinking and prompt action.

It is well to analyze the conditions that breed crime today, in order that we may prevent it tomorrow. One of the primary causes of the alarming increase in crime among our young people, for example, has been the disintegration of the home as a guiding influence. The tremendous number of parents who have entered the armed services and war industries no longer can exercise sufficient control over their sons and daughters.

The mushrooming of industrial cities, where facilities for recreation and wholesome living are inadequate, deprives thousands of children of the benefits of a normal way of life. It is evident that a fundamental step in the prevention of juvenile crime would be in the direction of supplying the guidance and the normal life eliminated by war conditions. Parents themselves must be convinced that their primary responsibility, even in war time, is the proper rearing of their families. They must be shown the evil that lies in a short-sighted desire for high wages that sacrifices the moral welfare of their children.

There are signs of a return of gangsterism. Gang wars have broken out in areas where they thrived in years gone by, and hijacking, shakedown rackets, black markets and bootlegging are rapidly attaining the proportions of a national menace. The scarcity of many commodities created by the war has provided the criminal with an opportunity to reap rich profits by the establishment of underworld channels of distribution. Already, this element has found that law enforcement is ready, and many of them have discovered that organized crime is no longer a profitable enterprise. Even if the coming peace does precipitate a return of gangsterism, the wholehearted cooperation that exists today among law enforcement agencies and the progress made in anti-crime legislation, will enable the forces of law and order to deal much more successfully with the problem than they were able to do in the era following World War I.

There is a great need to be realistic, but not pessimistic. We faced another era of post-war crime when we were less prepared to meet it than we are today, and yet the era that produced John Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, Baby Face Nelson, and other hoodlums of the twenties and early thirties found law enforcement capable of discharging its obligations.



GRADUATION EXERCISES TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On Saturday morning, April 15, 1944, at 10:30 A.M., the graduation exercises for the Twenty-fourth Session of the FBI National Police Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

Relatives, friends, and outstanding men honored the graduates by their presence and by their addresses to the graduates. Outstanding men who attended the exercises were: Reverend Robert Lloyd, S. J., Director of Laymen's Retreat, Manresa-on-Severn, Maryland; Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant, United States Marine Corps; Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. Navy, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; His Excellency, Carlos Martins, the Ambassador of Brazil; Major Joaquim Luiz Amaro da Silveira; Honorable Butler B. Hare, Congressman, South Carolina; Honorable Robert F. Jones, Congressman, Ohio; Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, U. S. Navy, Director, Office of Naval Intelligence; Honorable Francis J. Biddle, Attorney General of the United States; "Inspector" Jack Carley, Editor-in-Chief of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The following addresses were delivered to the assembled graduates and their friends, prior to the actual presentation of diplomas to the graduates by the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

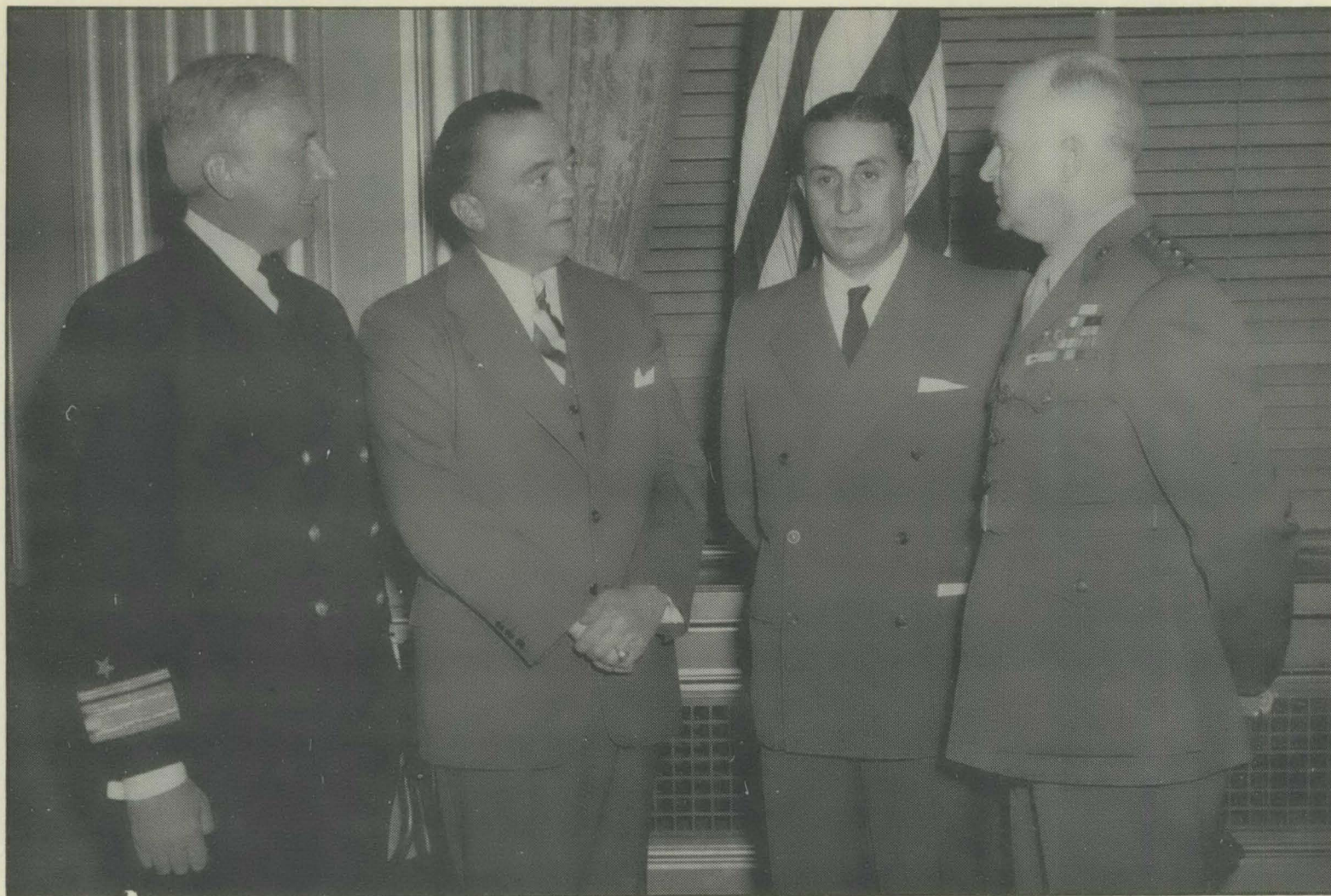
by

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT

It is indeed an honor to be here with you this morning, and to have this opportunity of extending congratulations to the members of today's graduating class.

You are to be congratulated not only upon successfully completing the academy course, but also upon your good fortune in having acquired this training from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Certainly no law enforcement body in the world is better suited to provide advanced schooling in your highly specialized field.

The fact that you have availed yourself of this schooling, and that you plan now to share your progress with your colleagues at home, is testimony of your right to leadership in this profession most vital to the welfare of our nation.



Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence; Director Hoover; Major Joaquim Luiz Amaro da Silveira, Brazilian Police Official, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, at the Graduation Exercises of the Twenty-fourth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, Washington, D.C., April 15, 1944

True it is that we never grow too old, or too wise, to learn. I have heard of one local police officer who thought he had learned every thing, and he looked with contempt upon further schooling. But at times he gave himself away. On one occasion it happened that a man who was wanted by the police had been photographed in six different positions, and the pictures were circulated among local officers. A few days later, this particular officer wrote to headquarters, saying: "I duly received the pictures of the six miscreants whose capture is desired. I have arrested five of them; the sixth is under observation and will be taken soon."

It is most natural that a soldiering man should possess marked admiration for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for this Bureau has many standards of character and conduct which are likewise the ideals of the military service.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has shown constant courage, resourcefulness, loyalty, driving energy, and technical and scientific skill in fighting the enemies of American society within our own borders.

Those of us who devote ourselves to the fight against America's enemies beyond our shorelines look to those same qualities as guides pointing the way to the best performance of the duties with which we are charged.

All the battles of modern war are not fought at sea, in the air, or on well-defined battlefields between masses of opposing troops. Our problems doubtless would be simplified if they were. Other battles of espionage and counter-espionage, agitation and counter-agitation, propaganda and counter-propaganda, go on quietly and intensely under the surface, often in the most unusual and unexpected places.

Mr. Hoover and his staff were on the job protecting this country from insidious enemies without, as well as within, long before the outbreak of war. Their years of work, their background, in the field of counter-espionage came to be of exceptional value to military and naval intelligence when our forces moved out to meet the enemy overseas. That value continues now, and will continue, happily, until the day of final victory.

At the same time, law enforcement processes throughout the country have met the challenges of these tense, nerve-searing times with a record of outstanding efficiency. You who have built that record have every right to be proud of it, for it is a tribute to your abilities and your progressive spirit.

In your field, as in mine, every man who would discharge his duty well must have that progressive spirit. He must keep pace with new developments, and make the most of his accumulated experience. To fail to do so in the world today is tantamount to failure.

It is not pleasant to conjure what our military plight might now be if we had failed to take advantage of all the material and mechanical

improvements and inventions of even the past two-and-one-half years since we embarked on this war.

Likewise our advances against enemy forces, in all theatres of combat, surely would be less favorable today if our strategic concepts had remained exactly as they were two-and-one-half years ago, unchanged by experience and the unfolding pattern of events.

A county grand jury once passed a series of resolutions which read:

"Resolved, that the present jail is insufficient, and that another ought to be built.

"Resolved, that the materials of the old jail be used in constructing the new one.

"Resolved, that the old jail shall not be taken down until the new one is finished."

It is a wise practice indeed to use old and time-tested materials in the basic construction of newer concepts, but we cannot make the right use of the materials as long as we hesitate to take them boldly from the setting in which we have customarily seen them and build them firmly, and imaginatively, into our improved plans.

When the Pacific timetable called for our landing operations in the Marshall Islands, we achieved almost complete tactical surprise over the enemy by disregarding his outer strong points, to sail in and launch a direct assault on the very heart of the island chain at Kwajalein. We were able to conceive, and prepare, that unexpected move because we were willing to build plans of unexpected audacity on the foundation of our twenty-five months of fighting experience and our fast-mounting concentration of physical power.

Your completion of the National Police Academy Course marks a milestone -- an obviously important milestone -- in your career. But it is not an end in itself. This ceremony today is a transition -- a return to your workaday week. There, the fund of experience you have gained in this class would seem to be best put to use if it serves, not simply as so many lessons to be remembered, but as a constant spur to your progress, and the further expansion of your study, in the law enforcement field.

Your teaching of what you have learned here to others should likewise be more effective if you urge them to follow through in the same progressive spirit.

A law enforcement officer, to be a good officer, I believe, should have many qualities in common with the good soldiering man.

Some of these -- courage, resourcefulness, loyalty, and the progressive spirit -- I have already indicated. The law enforcement officer,

like the soldier, needs abundant energy, and should as a matter of duty -- to say nothing of personal comfort, maintain the best possible health.

Both men should have, and should cultivate, the ability to make the most of every opportunity for training. We cannot stress that point too much. There is a great deal of difference between merely going through the motions and actually drawing that knowledge and that skill from training which makes for greater proficiency in doing the job.

The basic element of Marine Corps training is emphasis on the individual. Whether a man is ultimately to be a rifleman or a fighter pilot, the traditional purpose is to develop his abilities as an individual fighting unit to the utmost.

The meteoric expansion of our ranks has put severe strains on our training facilities, but we have continued, and will continue, to give each man such processing as might indicate that the success of the entire Marine Corps depends upon his personal success--as indeed, in a sense, it does.

The law enforcement officer, like a good soldiering man, should derive from his training--and his common sense--an intuitive faculty which enables him to adjust quickly to any situation in which he finds himself, and when he is on his own, to make his own right decisions.

This faculty seems to be one of the greatest advantages the American fighting man holds over the average Japanese soldier facing him. I do not mean to imply, by any means, that the Japanese is a stupid fighter. But it has been shown that he is often unable to think clearly for himself when cut off from his immediate leadership. He is apt to become sorely confused as things go wrong.

On the other hand, we have had many incidents in every theatre of combat in which American non-commissioned officers have carried on with confidence and grim efficiency to gain the objective after their senior officers have been wounded or killed.

Let us hasten to add that a well-trained soldier cannot expect to be utterly independent in performing his duty. He must know how to take orders, and give them. He must have full appreciation for teamwork and the necessity of cooperating closely with others in the achieving of a common goal. Law enforcement officers, it would seem to me, can best cope with the complexities of modern criminal and espionage activity by exercising that same appreciation.

In battle, the best fighting men have some measure of vision. They look ahead to what they must do, and plan ahead to the end of getting it done. They know where they want to go, and how they intend to get there. To them, "The reward of one duty fulfilled is the power to fulfill another."

I should believe that practical vision is essential, too, for one charged with law enforcement and crime detection.

Sometimes it must be admitted, a man's vision is not altogether definable. I recall seeing a questionnaire in which a young Marine was asked what type of post-war position he would like to prepare himself for, and his answer was: "A defense job."

The Marine Corps is proud of the fact that a part of the training of Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel takes place on the Marine base at Quantico, Virginia.

As you members of the academy know, the FBI has excellent facilities at Quantico for training in pistol and rifle marksmanship, and in many phases of crime detection.

These facilities, since their construction, have been taxed to capacity, with classes in session, and the target ranges blazing, seven days a week.

We consider it a privilege to have had the members of this class spend a portion of the training period at Quantico. I hope your stay was a pleasant, even if an arduous one.

The Marine Corps, of course, has not permitted the talents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to go unshared. Long before we entered the war, the hand-to-hand defensive and disarming tactics of the G-men were made available to our men. I can assure you those tactics have been put to good use.

Thus, we have the armed forces, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and local, county and state law enforcement officers fighting together for victory -- overseas and on the home front -- and training side by side here for the achievement of that goal.

No one in this auditorium, or in any auditorium in this nation, knows when the day of unconditional surrender by our enemies will come. But this we do know: civil police, Federal Bureau of Investigation, legislator, government worker, industrial worker, farmer, soldier, sailor, marine -- every American -- we have an equal share in the responsibility of gaining that day in the shortest time possible. We have the common individual duty, and honor, of fighting, every day, with the relentless courage that is ours by unbroken tradition.

I am sure that all here this morning join me, most sincerely, in wishing every member of the graduating class the very best of fortune and a hearty Godspeed.

ADDRESS
by
ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING

Mr. Hoover, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, ladies and gentlemen:

Strange as it might seem to the unobserving, there is a curious but very tangible connection between the job the United States Navy is doing today, and what law enforcement officers in hundreds of American communities are doing. Our objectives are the same. You are protecting the American home, the individual rights and privileges on the domestic front. We in the Navy and in the other armed forces are now working, chiefly overseas, for a similar purpose. None realize more than we that the battle against lawlessness, against espionage and sabotage, which you are fighting, is as essential to over-all victory as those engagements in which ships, aircraft or land forces participate.

The Navy, and especially the officers charged with administering intelligence matters, realize full well what effective work the law enforcement officers throughout our land have done to make this country more secure before and since the outbreak of war. Many of these law enforcement officers received their training in this school. It can be said that Naval Intelligence officers have been working hand in hand with officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a long time. The absence of foreign-directed sabotage is proof enough of the results of the work of this Bureau and of the spirit of earnest cooperation which exists between the FBI, the Army, the Navy, the three principal agencies charged with safe-guarding military secrets, industrial production, and the general welfare.

There was widespread apprehension, at the outbreak of war, that America might be riddled with foreign agents ready to wreck our industries, destroy our communications, scuttle our ships, and otherwise disrupt the normal defense measures we were hastening to perfect. This alarm was not without foundation. We have a heterogeneous population; many of our citizens were born in other countries; some of them might reasonably be expected to feel a blood tie with peoples now our enemies. But the FBI, aided by efficient and loyal police departments in hundreds of American communities, had most potentially dangerous characters catalogued before Pearl Harbor. At the first warning of danger they were apprehended. Our relative freedom from sabotage and from interference in military movements and plans at home has been the result of such far-sighted planning on the part of agencies concerned.

The development of this school has been interesting. We in the Navy realize that an inadequately educated Naval officer, or a poorly trained bluejacket cannot be expected to carry out his duties with any degree of success. An unskilled gunner can cause the loss of a ship and the death of many shipmates. In like manner, untrained or half-hearted law enforcement officers do little to combat crime and secure the safety of local communities. The tangible evidence of awakening community interest

in training specialists in your profession, such as you who are graduating here today, is a clear indication that communities which sponsored your period of study here are supporting your efforts to combat crime and thus help to preserve individual rights and liberties.

Through your local police bureaus, you actually are working more directly than you perhaps suspect with the Army and Navy, as well as with the FBI. You know, I am sure, of the Interdepartmental Conference which meets in Washington, when matters affecting national security are discussed between officers of the Army's G-2 Division, of the Navy's ONI, and the FBI. These conferences are valuable, and have resulted in close liaison between the several investigation and law enforcement agencies. For instance, the Navy frequently desires an investigation of individuals who are not in the Naval service. In such cases a request is made to the FBI to conduct the inquiry. The FBI, through its field officer, frequently utilizes the local law enforcement agencies for such information or assistance as is required. In this way, all energies, in an interlocking manner, are turned toward the common objective of national security with the minimum of duplication or red tape.

You can realize the value of this close cooperation when I tell you that during World War I, no less than twenty-one agencies were charged with the work the three existing organizations are now doing; naturally there was more over-lapping authority with consequent delay and duplication.

The fact that at least 100,000 law enforcement officers have been directly assisted and affected by the FBI's National Police Academy and its graduates is an indication that former days of lawlessness and disrespect for "law and order" will not return. Peaceful citizens of this country can be thankful for the men whose vision and whose labor brought this about; similarly we in the Navy are appreciative of the splendid and efficient cooperation we receive from this Bureau and from the local police agencies throughout the country.

One of the greatest essentials in waging war is the ability to surprise our enemies. To catch them off guard is our constant endeavor. We have done this time and again. At Kwajalein, for instance, we caught the Jap planes on the ground on our first day's attack. Not many of them were able to get into the air and we shot down most of those that did. On the second day, so complete had been our surprise that of the few planes that came up to offer resistance, not one attacked our surface forces. That, of course, was possible only because complete military secrecy of the plans, as well as the movement of our ships, for this campaign was maintained. Secrecy during the planning and initial phases of Naval operations is essential. No better example need be cited than the necessity to deprive the enemy of all information concerning the movement of convoys.

To you, as representatives of police bureaus of these cities and ports, I would like at this time to express the Navy's gratitude for the cooperative spirit you have shown in helping us guard these secrets from the enemy which could be of such vital importance to our cause. Local po-

lice cooperation, as well as that of the FBI, has been especially valuable and graciously given in all parts of this country.

I know you are interested in what the Navy is doing and what it plans to do, and so -- keeping within security myself -- I would like to review some of our recent actions and in general discuss some of our plans for the future.

Our objective, in the Pacific, it goes without saying, is Tokyo. But we do not underestimate our enemies. We give them credit for determination and tenacity, skill and ingenuity, as well as a savage disregard for humanity and for lives -- even their own.

Our recent successes in the Pacific reflect, in a large measure, a single factor. For the first time since the war with Japan began, we are well on the way to having an adequate number of ships, planes and supplies so that, when we find a soft spot in the enemies' defenses, we can strike with overwhelming force. Heretofore -- in the Battle of the Coral Sea, at Midway, and again in the battles in the Solomons, we tore great gaps in Japan's outer defenses. But on each of those occasions we lacked the reserve of ships and aircraft which would have enabled us to follow up and capitalize on our hard-earned opportunities.

I think we could rightly define a major part of our policy with respect to the Pacific as "seizure of opportunity." So far it has been impossible, for lack of Japanese cooperation, to stage a major sea battle. We are willing, but the Japs do not seem to want to gamble with that type of battle. So we are seeking opportunities to strike whenever we can get within range of their warships or bases, and I think you will find, within the next few months to come, that we shall create more of these opportunities. For example, I have only to cite the recent successful attacks on Palau, Yap and Woleai Islands.

Recently in a weekly magazine someone claimed the "discovery" of the fact that all things which have been done in the Pacific conform to a pattern. That is correct. What we have accomplished, and what we shall accomplish in the near future, are integral parts of a pattern, the key design of which is the defeat of Japan.

It is gratifying to report to you today that we have reduced Japan's merchant fleet to not more than two-thirds of what it was when we were attacked. We have sunk well over two million tons of her cargo tonnage, and have so seriously damaged her fleet of warships that she can never hope to make up losses by building new fighting ships or repairing those that we have damaged. One indication that Japan's shipping problem is becoming acute is the wide use she is making of self-propelled barges, many of wood, for long inter-island hauls of both men and materials. If she had enough ships she would never resort to such transportation. To date we have sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by submarine action at least 600 Japanese merchant vessels. She cannot stand such a rate of loss for any length of time and keep her empire together. The dissolution of that empire, of

course, is one of the primary objectives of this war.

All in all the operations of the past twelve months have been highly encouraging. In the Atlantic, we have reduced the submarine situation from the status of a menace to that of a problem. Today we know that Germany is concentrating on the building of submarines to the exclusion of other shipbuilding, and we know how many she is producing. But it is unlikely that Hitler will be able to terrorize Atlantic shipping lanes again as he did two years ago.

In the Pacific, the strategy of the enemy has been fairly simple. While we were pulling ourselves together after the shock of Pearl Harbor, the Japanese quickly overran large areas in the Far East. They reasoned, and rightly, that if they succeed in retaining possession of the inner portion of these areas, they will have won the war. The outer ring of islands which they occupy serves chiefly as their fighting front. Through their persistence in holding these islands they hope to make our advance so costly that we will give up the effort to break into their inner defense.

But whatever the cost, we know that we cannot regard victory in the Pacific as anything short of the dissolution of the Japanese Empire as a military power. To accomplish this objective we must deliver the heaviest attacks of which we are capable, as frequently as we are able, where they will hurt the most. This will require every ship, every landing craft, every airplane and every piece of material -- and the trained personnel to man them -- that can be made available.

Our fleet, I can assure you today, is growing at a pace that is little short of miraculous. Its growth could only have been made possible by the energies and the skill of a great and resourceful people. Most of all, the progress we have made in arming ourselves within the past year constitutes in itself a lasting tribute to the American workman. He is doing more than I can tell you to win this war.

I can reveal to you here today that, since July 1, 1940, the Navy has increased the number of warships in our fleet by 130 per cent; we have built the greatest fleet of supporting vessels and landing craft that the world has ever seen; we have tripled the firepower of our fleet; we have multiplied our air force by fourteen; and we have expanded our personnel almost fifteen times -- the greatest marshalling of men and materials the world has ever witnessed.

Operations we have carried out in recent weeks are evidence in themselves that the accumulated experiences of previous campaigns have been made to count. As time goes on, the Japs will learn that we are not relying on so-called orthodox methods of warfare. We are meeting each situation as it arises or as we can create situations, and our enemies are finding that when we strike we now have the force behind us to carry the strike through to a finish. Certainly we can look forward with resolute but realistic confidence to future triphibious Naval operations, now that we have the men, the guns, the ships and the planes to carry them out.

I want to re-emphasize to you that, while I am talking of the war that the Navy is conducting on land, at sea, and in the air, we are not unmindful of the battle you face here at home. Were these efforts not successful our difficulties would be increased many fold. You have a tremendous job to do to keep the home front safe. I know that you young gentlemen, as a result of what you have learned here at the National Police Academy, will leave Washington with renewed confidence in your ability to meet situations that will arise in the exercise of your duty as law enforcement officers. I congratulate you on your graduation today, I assure you that the Navy appreciates the tremendous scope of the work you will be called upon to do, and I promise you that you will have our backing and our wholehearted cooperation in the discharge of your duties. GOOD LUCK to you one and all!



Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Fleet; and Lt. General Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, look on as Director J. Edgar Hoover presents Sheriff Earl J. Daniels of Broome County, N.Y., president of the 24th Session, NPA, with his diploma on April 15, 1944, Washington, D. C. (Acme Photo)

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION FBI NPA INAUGURATED

On April 17, 1944, the Twenty-Fifth Session of the FBI National Police Academy began its fourteen weeks of intensive training, in Washington, D. C. Thirty-eight representatives of law enforcement agencies representing twenty-four states from Connecticut to California and one foreign country made up this session of the Academy. Those who complete the required course will graduate on July 22, 1944.

These officers will receive an intensive course of instruction during their period of training in various phases of scientific crime detection so vital in the police world of today. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the wartime duties, problems and obligations of police officers, and the training will also include lectures on juvenile delinquency and traffic - two subjects in which police officers are interested, not only in wartime, but also in the post-war period to come.

In keeping with the policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cooperate with local, county and state law enforcement agencies, as it is doing in investigative work and war work of mutual interest, in fingerprint identification work, in the uniform crime reporting and crime statistics project and in scientific and technical laboratory work, the Director of the FBI, in 1935, instructed that a survey be made with the view to extend the facilities of the Bureau's training schools so they might be made available to local law enforcement officers. As a result of this survey, the Director initiated on July 29, 1935, the First Session of the FBI National Police Academy. Since that time, 855 police officers, representing a police personnel of over 100,000, have graduated and more than 75 per cent of the graduates have upon completion of their course of training been either promoted in position or have engaged in the training of the staff of their own law enforcement agencies.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation makes no charge for tuition or other charges for attendance at the National Police Academy, but it is necessary for the officers attending the NPA to pay their transportation to and from Washington, as well as their living expenses during the period of time they are in training. Many police officers have come to Washington and taken this course of training at great personal sacrifice, if they have not been so fortunate as to come from a community which could afford to pay their expenses during their training period. But determination has become a by-word in the National Police Academy, and many of the graduates have been forced to deprive themselves of the essentials of life in order to continue their training while at Washington and certainly the results they have obtained in their own localities subsequent to their graduation have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt the fact that their sacrifices were not in vain.



TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

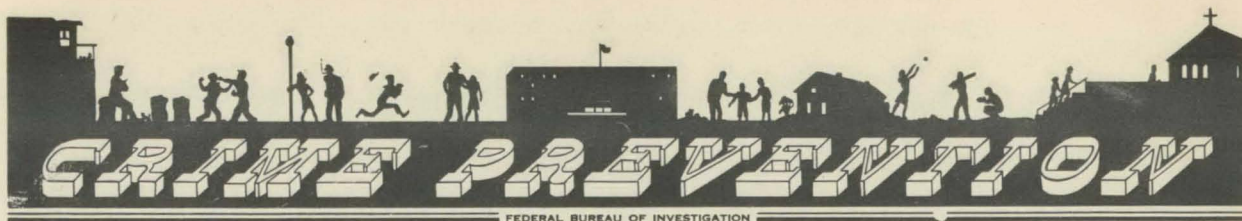
First Row, L. to R., W.R. Glavin, Peter Stout, W.E. Spence, J. Loyd Burt, J.N. Sprague, James B. Sevario, E.A. Tamm, Director of FBI J. Edgar Hoover, C.A. Tolson, Wm. Berryman, Thomas Prendergrast, LeRoy Stevens, M.E. Churches, Ted J. Kelley.

Second Row, L. to R., J.D. Whitley, F.E. Keene, J.R. Teague, Truett Jordan, J.J. Kane, M.E. Jackson, Virgil Baltezor, M.P. Mahoney, W.P. Kelly, L.T. Kelly, Jr., H.G. Beattie, E.B. Boswell, H.S. Shew, I.J. Ziebell, S.J. Tracy.

Third Row, L. to R., H.H. Clegg, L.B. Nichols, M.M. Myers, R.J. Eagan, D.J. Brennan, E.L. Mueller, A.J. Bolger, L.E. Guptill, Roma Trulock, George Blackburn, A.N. Peffers, Curtis Brostron, H.J. Gibbons, W.C. Thomas, Z.G. McClenathan, F.P. Jones, H.B. Hove, Special Agent FBI and Class Counselor.

The roster of the Twenty-Fifth Session is as follows:

Baltezor, Virgil	Sergeant	E. St. Louis, Illinois, P.D.
Beattie, Homer G.	Patrolman	Colorado Springs, Colorado, P.D.
Berryman, William	Chief of Police	Blytheville, Arkansas, P.D.
Blackburn, George	Ident. Officer	Hannibal, Missouri, P.D.
Bolger, Anthony J.	Insp. of Police	Oakland, California, P.D.
Boswell, Edward B.	Sergeant	Newport News, Virginia, P.D.
Brennan, Daniel J.	Sergeant	Cambridge, Massachusetts, P.D.
Brostron, Curtis	Lieutenant	St. Louis, Missouri, P.D.
Burt, J. Loyd	Sheriff	McPherson County, Kansas
Churches, Merritt E.	Traffic Officer	Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, Door County Highway Patrol
Eagan, Raymond J.	Capt., Det. Bureau	New Haven, Connecticut, P.D.
Gibbons, Harry J.	Lt. of Detectives	Sioux City, Iowa, P.D.
Guptill, Lovell E.	Detective Sergeant	San Jose, California, P.D.
Hove, Harold B.	FBI	Counselor
Jackson, Murray E.	Trooper First Class	Maryland State Police
Jones, F. P.	Chief of Police	Andrews, South Carolina, P.D.
Jordan, Truett	Chief of Police	Brownsville, Texas, P.D.
Kane, James J.	Detective	Bristol, Connecticut, P.D.
Kelley, Ted J.	Sheriff	Lawrence County, Deadwood, South Dakota
Kelly, Leo T., Jr.	Detective Sergeant	Baltimore, Maryland, P.D.
Kelly, Wm. Paul	Sergeant	Trenton, New Jersey, State Police
Keene, Forrest E.	Sgt. of Detectives	University Park, Dallas, Texas, P.D.
McClenathan, Zenas G.	Patrolman	Marion, Ohio, P.D.
Mahoney, Michael P.	Dist. Insp.	St. Johns Newfoundland Constabulary
Mueller, Eugene L.	Chief of Police	Upland, California, P.D.
Myers, M. M.	Sheriff	Orange County, Virginia
Peppers, Albert N.	Patrolman	Ossining, New York, P.D.
Prendergast, Thomas	Chief of Police	Sewickley, Pennsylvania
Sevario, James B.	Deputy Sheriff.	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Shew, Harry S.	Corporal	Delaware State Police, Wilmington, Delaware
Spence, William E.	Director, Georgia State Bureau of Investigation	Atlanta, Georgia
Sprague, James N.	Lieutenant	Kansas City, Missouri, P.D.
Stevens, LeRoy	Chief of Police	Somerville, New Jersey, P.D.
Stout, Peter	Captain	Northampton, Pennsylvania, P.D.
Teague, James R.	Captain	High Point, North Carolina, P.D.
Thomas, W. C.	Captain and Execu- tive Officer	Virginia State Police
Trulock, Roma	Sgt. of Detectives	Orlando, Florida, P.D.
Whitley, Joe D.	Patrolman	Mecklenburg County Police, Charlotte, North Carolina
Ziebell, Irvin J.	Traffic Officer	New London, Wisconsin, P.D.

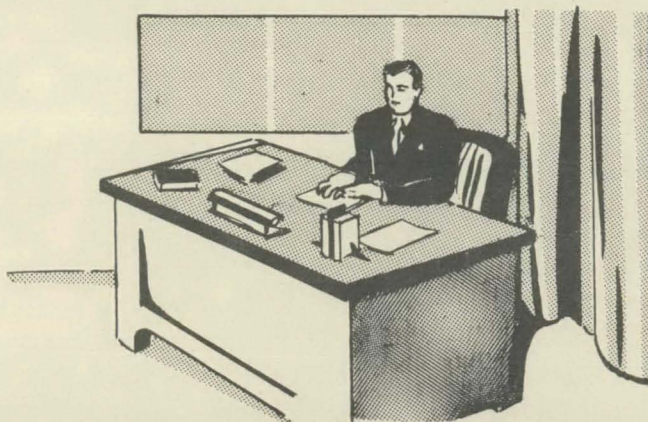


STRATEGY IN HANDLING YOUNG OFFENDERS

When the aggressor Axis nations by their vicious attack first threatened our very existence as a free country, every man, woman, and child worthy of American citizenship wanted immediately to pick up the weapons of war and combat our common enemies. If each man, woman, and child individually or collectively in self-organized groups had been allowed to transfer their individual thoughts into action without direction, we would have had hundreds of groups, all well intentioned and sincere, operating at cross purposes, due to lack of coordinated leadership.

The President of the United States, by virtue of his powers as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, gave the command which set in motion the carefully arranged plans of all federal, state, and local war service and war protecting agencies. Their objectives were united toward one main accomplishment--the defeat of our common enemy. In the process of coordination, overlapping of problems and methods had to be eliminated.

A similar situation exists at the moment, relative to our attitude toward the juvenile and the delinquent. Hundreds of individuals and organizations recognize in delinquency a real menace to the future well-being of our people. All persons want to curb the growth of delinquency. Each individual has ideas and policies, particularly related to the facilities and means at the disposal of the group that he represents. In some instances, programs have been initiated and put into operation and have resulted in successful results in certain towns and cities.



The success of a particular program is in no small measure dependent on the time, and the thought that can be given to its establishment, as well as on the background of experience of those who take part in its organization. Community leadership in coordinating and bringing together the resources and objectives of all interested groups is a basic first essential. Such coordination calls for leadership of the highest type. It demands knowledge of the actual crime conditions within a specific community area. It requires an understanding of the factors inside and outside the community that have contributed and are still influencing boys and girls to commit offenses against law and order. It presupposes a practical knowledge of the experiences, the conditions, and the events which motivate young men and women in their conduct. It necessitates the use of all public and private agencies who concern themselves with the various phases of child welfare and juvenile growth. It means that the home, the school, the church, the social welfare agencies, the various youth groups, the community organizations, the industrialists, the business leaders, the professional leaders, the news informing agencies, and the recreational agencies, must unite in a well planned program. Each agency and group must make a complete analysis of what needs to be done and what can be done in that particular town or city.



The demands and requirements of an appropriate leadership agency appear to fit well the structural and functional set-up of the local law enforcement agency. It is the law enforcement officer who knows the actual crime conditions in the various divisions of his community. He is aware of the factors at home and in neighboring communities which have contributed to influencing young men and women to commit crimes. In many cases he already has a practical knowledge of the experiences, conditions, and events that motivate young men and women in their conduct. He can keep abreast of the changes that occur in this field through in-service police training schools of his own department and those members who do not have this knowledge may acquire it through this medium. The law enforcement officer, by virtue of the demands of his job, ordinarily gets to know a greater variety of persons than does any other one type of individual. He knows the people who own the homes and provide parental guidance to the children of the community. He is acquainted with the individuals who operate the local schools. He is familiar with local religious leaders, as well as persons working in the fields of social welfare, industry, business, and the professions. In addition, it is the law enforcement officer who usually gets for the first time the youthful offender shortly after the commission of the antisocial act.

The law enforcement officer who covers a definite section of a city, day in - day out, week after week, year after year, becomes in a sense, truly a practical psychologist. He learns that boys and girls under the age of eight have different ideas, ambitions, likes and dislikes, than those in the teen age group. In the recognition of this important difference, he has



learned to handle young offenders differently, without minimizing the seriousness of the criminal offenses that they commit and the responsibility that he shoulders for preventing them from injuring society.

Any individual who deals with boys and girls during their growing years recognizes that in the case of each specific individual there is a time when he appears to become more mature than formerly and to have grown up. The word that is used by psychologists and sociologists to describe this passage from the stage of childhood to that of early youthhood is adolescence. For practical purposes the term, adolescence, corresponds to the "teen age." Newly developed functional ability at this time is accompanied by many complicated physical changes that take place within the bodies of these individuals. According to the research of modern physiology and psychology, these physical changes influence the mental attitudes of young people. Sometime during this period of adolescence every juvenile experiences the sting of defeat. To some, such an experience exerts sufficient stress on their emotional make-up to make them moody. At times they will be depressed and at other times elated. They respond to momentary stimulations and pleasures with vigorous interest. One minute they will be active and the next minute they may be listless. The period of adolescence is one of giggling, one of frivolity. It is a time when objects which were formerly respected are sometimes treated very flippantly. Young people sometimes enjoy making caricatures of their parents and teachers. The unsophisticated are greeted with hilarity. Many youths fear failure. They are afraid of being disliked by others. They feel that they have faults which cannot be overcome. It is thoughts of this type which might lead to depressive attitudes of a serious nature--and there are many instances within the memory of law enforcement officers to illustrate that some juveniles have committed offenses against law and order to relieve the emotional pressure of such fears.

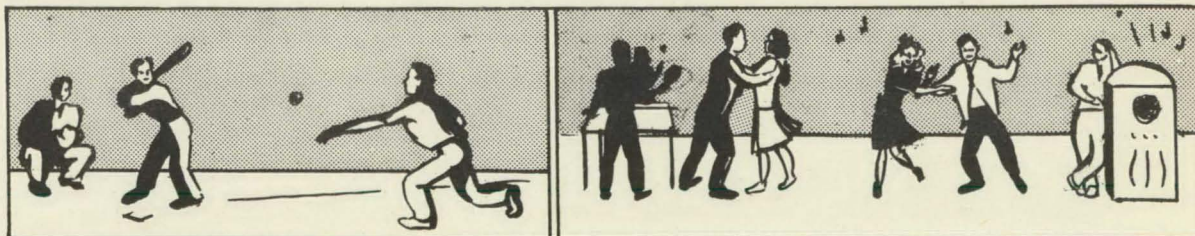


The adolescent boy or girl is most anxious about his success. He is very conscientious about what others think of him. His new physical powers and increased mental capacity over that of the child give him a feeling of power. He takes himself very seriously, and he has the utmost confidence in his own ability. He doesn't like to be considered stupid. An extreme amount of ridicule from elders can be contributory to antisocial conduct. He does not understand his own moods. He cannot recognize himself. He is unable to solve his problems for himself. It is during these periods that he is most responsive to the advice and opinions of others. A recognition of these characteristics in an adolescent boy or girl has prompted many law enforcement officers to gain the respect and confidence of the youths that they meet day in and day out on their jobs. As a result, one may find in small towns and large cities in America, policemen and policewomen who are able to predict with uncanny accuracy the misdemeanors to be committed by the boys and girls who are well known to them. Many of these law enforcement officers often counsel youths who have family problems, troubles at school, and other personal difficulties, real or imaginary. Although the law enforcement officer represents to the youth, law and order in the community, the young man or woman is inspired to trust the law enforcement officer by reason of the position that he holds. The boy knows that if he commits a petty theft he will be handled firmly, tolerantly, and justly by his friend, the law enforcement officer. If he can have sufficient association with this law enforcement officer so that when he is confronted with momentary temptation he will refrain from committing a delinquency because of unwillingness to hurt a friend--the policeman or policewoman--we may say that the law enforcement officer is in the truest sense of the word, a preventer of antisocial conduct.

All young people need the sympathetic guidance of older individuals. When an adult speaks tactfully with a youth about his problems, it is a great consolation to the young person. He feels that someone really has an interest in him. Research and study in the field of delinquency have demonstrated that no one factor is directly contributive to antisocial behavior. The case of each delinquent reveals that in his particular situation there are a series of conditions, of events, of experiences, both inside his own personality and in his environment which exerted definite stress and strain upon his emotional life and his ability to make clear-cut judgments and worthwhile decisions. Many delinquencies are committed in instances wherein the individual is swept along by what he believes to be an overpowering passion or emotion. In other cases the offense provided a momentary outlet for what was believed to be an unbearable situation. If, in the community, facilities can be organized so that all young people, regardless of their economic and family status, may enjoy wholesome recreational pleasures; may have an opportunity to feel the satisfaction that comes from doing a job



well; may have a chance to associate with other people of their same age, who have similar problems, but who have worked out wholesome solutions to them; and may have the opportunity of talking over their pet peeves and grudges with an older person, many young people who have the desire to commit wrongs will find in these recreational outlets, in these work experiences, and in these bits of adult advice, substitutes for unlawful behavior.



Each local law enforcement agency has an unusual opportunity to make a real frontal attack on the problem of reducing the amount and seriousness of juvenile delinquency, in its own community and in addition, will make a distinct contribution to the welfare of the members of the community. No other organization has the long standing structure as does the law enforcement agency. It is one of the oldest publicly supported departments in the community. It has dealt with crime and criminals for generations. To the police department that would make this contribution, the following preliminary suggestions are offered relative to groundwork which is necessary before an active program can be organized:

1. Find out the areas in the community from which delinquents have come in the past year.
2. Find out the types of offenses that are being committed by young people.
3. Ask the school authorities to provide comments on the personal traits and educational progress of delinquents who have been under the jurisdiction of the police department.
4. Learn from religious leaders the sincerity of religious attachments of a fair sampling of delinquents. Find out how actively the boy or girl participates in church services and affairs.
5. Ask the public playground supervisors for comments on the attendance and participation of delinquents in activities that they have sponsored.
6. Ask each patrolman to find out the number, the names, and the types of community organizations on his beat, which are able to provide young people with wholesome opportunities for recreation and for self-development. These organizations will have various titles, such as youth clubs, boys

and girls groups, social agencies, etc., and they will have a wide variety of offerings.

7. When all of this information has been gathered, the police commissioner or chief of police, might consider the advisability of calling together representatives of all community organizations and agencies interested in young people. At this time he may present his findings, whereby he can acquaint them with the numerous groups already in existence for helping youths. In addition, he may present facts, figures, and illustrations portraying actual delinquency conditions in his own town. The representatives will want to analyze their offerings and programs in the light of the information provided them by the law enforcement chief. Out of the discussion may come the idea of a juvenile division in the police department. The latter will learn exactly what each can do for a wayward or delinquent youth and their location. Each community agency represented will be in a position to tell the law enforcement agency how it can be of help to the police in handling its immediate juvenile delinquents. The police will need to know the specific types of juveniles that can be handled by each agency. Such a conference will convince the public that the law enforcement agency is not only a protective agency, but a preventive one with respect to crime and delinquency.
8. Organize an in-service school for members of the law enforcement agency, wherein the policemen and policewomen can get instruction on how to deal with young offenders from the law enforcement, psychological, and sociological angles. Leaders of the above-mentioned community agencies will be glad to offer instructions in their fields.

From a preliminary survey, it will be apparent in any community that there are certain deficiencies which the community may overcome by enlisting the services of industrialists, and of businessmen who are merely waiting for someone to take the leadership and to supply hints on how they can be of assistance. The opportunity of assuming leadership in the initiation and organization of a community-wide attack on the problems associated with delinquency is a most responsible challenge to every law enforcement agency in the United States. It must be accepted and can be met by the wide-awake law enforcement agency.

Address delivered by J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the Annual
Banquet of the Boys' Clubs of America, New York
City, May 4, 1944.

OUR DUTY TO YOUTH

The Boys' Clubs of America and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have a common objective - to combat the forces that undermine and weaken our social structure.

Your fight is constructive and continuing. Success in your endeavors to build a better America by developing better Americans means greater security for the future. The crying need today is for staunch citizens who will accept their responsibility to the future of America. We have too many who see no further than their own selfish advantage.

The aim of the Boys' Clubs is not to take over the duties and responsibilities of parents - but to take up where good home influence leaves off or where it does not exist. The need for a program such as that of the Boys' Clubs of America is increasing because adults have failed to keep faith with youth.

In war, as in other fields of human endeavor, victories are won only by taking the offensive. No worth-while fight was ever won by retreating or falling back to a new defense. For several months after Pearl Harbor, our forces necessarily were on the defensive. Defeats resulted. But now, with our forces engaged in vast offensive operations on the world's battle fronts, victories of heartening magnitude occur daily. We need to take the offensive on another front -- the battle for good citizenship which will guarantee the security of the Nation tomorrow. If positive action is not taken, we cannot hope for the preservation of the American way of life.

If we are to win the battle at home, we must proceed by careful preparation so that the available forces can be deployed where they will do the most good. The more we know about the saboteurs of our national morale and the better we understand them, the easier it will be to combat them in our march to victory. For example, the sad lack of character development is too evident in the tragedies which blight our land today. The rightful heritage of every youngster is honor, respect, and decency. But his parents, his teachers, and others who come in contact with him must contribute to the building of this firm foundation for life.

This fundamental obligation is being neglected. Those who have the opportunities and the responsibility have failed to teach youth to seek the guidance of God; to respect lawful authority; to treat others as they themselves would be treated in the unfailing light of the Golden Rule. The Church has not failed. It has not been given an opportunity to fulfil its Divine purpose. Unguided youth, like rudderless ships, drift in treacherous currents and too many are dragged down into an abyss of miserable shame. The future development of this country will suffer in proportion to the

number of wasted lives.

We are developing a generation of money-rich and character-poor Americans. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls are earning high wages in war plants. All too many of them spend their new-found cash in pursuit of questionable pleasures rather than in preparation for the future. The program of the Boys' Clubs of America should be expanded and presented so that youth may be convinced that the best and most lasting insurance for the future is investment in educational development -- mental, physical, and spiritual.

Youth loves excitement, but some youngsters turn to lawless and costly pastimes for their thrills. Seldom a day passes but that several reports of cases of thrill sabotage committed by boys in their teens come to my desk. Two ten-year-old youths and a friend one year younger caused the derailment of a troop train by breaking switch locks and tampering with the signals. They were curious as to what would happen. Similar acts on the part of misguided youth are daily impeding the war effort. Lacking guidance and discipline the boys whose acts often are as injurious as Nazi saboteurs, are not deliberately malicious or destructive.

If I can judge from the signs of the times, there is a woeful lack of understanding of youth and its problems. There is a depression of sympathetic and constructive leadership on the part of adult America. All too frequently we have adopted a "do nothing" attitude. We have been inclined to let things drift and expect youth to escape the evil consequences. No parent or adult can shirk his God-given duty to his child without dire consequences.

It is most regrettable that during recent years the efforts of persons sincerely interested in youth have been sorely handicapped by crackpot theorists with their panaceas and cure-alls. Education too often is placed on a production line basis. Some of our educators have departed from the true concept of pedagogy and our schools and colleges are too often infiltrated with un-American teachings. Textbook learning alone does not equip a boy properly to meet the complications of modern life. That school of thought which holds to the theory that youth should be self-directed contributes to the future bankruptcy of the land. They would have us believe that they appreciate the necessity for discipline, but will not teach it. This will not work. It has been tried time and again. Even if the necessary discipline should be independently acquired, it is not reasonable to expect youth to suffer in the process.

One of the saddest commentaries on the fulfilment of our duty to youth is to be found in viewing the vast group of American manhood revealed by the draft to be mentally and physically unfit to fight for their country. Over 3,600,000 men in the eighteen to thirty-seven age group have been rejected for mental or physical deficiencies. With our Nation now engaged in the greatest military and naval operations in its entire history, these men found unfit are sorely needed. If it could be figured, I dare say the cost to the Nation in dollars and cents would exceed the combined appropriations

for years of all youth-serving agencies.

The vast majority of these rejections, no doubt, might have been avoided over a period of years had preventive measures been adequate. Here is a situation where a terrific price is being paid for lack of foresight. Let us profit now by this heart-rending experience and prepare for the future.

Last year in this land of ours there were 3,785 serious crimes committed each day. In the course of the year, one out of every 21 homes in this land was a victim of this crime toll. For years, the forces of lawlessness have extended into the millions. To put it in simple terms, one out of every 22 persons in the United States has been arrested for an offense sufficiently serious to justify being fingerprinted by the police. The tragedy in these figures is found in the rising number of youthful offenders. Since the outbreak of war, arrests of boys under 17 years of age have increased 30 per cent. Juvenile delinquency represents a war casualty list as grievous as those issued by the Army and Navy. The seriousness of the situation is in the grave and sinister influence upon the future of our home and family life.

If we would have a better America we must have more effective prevention of crime. There is but one way: The development of better men and women with a prompting sense of personal responsibility, of character, fortitude, and physical well-being.

Our present plight will not "work itself out" automatically. It is not solely a product of the war, although the war has aggravated conditions. We cannot assume that with the coming of peace all our troubles will disappear by magic. We must take the offensive now and prepare for the future.

One of the first steps today is providing facilities to compensate for unguided leisure time activities. The 240 Boys' Clubs with 250,000 members make a splendid showing, but there should be ten times that many. I fully realize the terrific impact of the war on available youth leaders. But what has been done to develop volunteers? What efforts are being made to marshal the fathers who remain at home to make up in part for the fathers and big brothers who have gone to war? When the threat of air raids existed, there was no great difficulty in securing well-qualified air raid wardens. Is it not even more important to protect youth from the raids and ravishes of idle time, associations, and improper surroundings? The answer is obvious. I dare say that virile leadership in every community in the land would attract enthusiastic volunteers once a program was arranged and recruits were told what to do.

Is it not possible to go a step further and organize fathers to start clubs for their own boys in their own homes which will become the nuclei from which more Boys' Clubs may spring? Ignorance on the part of too many fathers accounts for their sons' lack of an essential sense of good citizenship. Cases come to my attention daily of a tragic nature involving

youths' failures because of parent failures. Fathers often fail to realize that their greatest possible contribution to the betterment of the world is the proper rearing of their sons. Instead, they place their own pleasures first. One of the depressing new situations that has come out of the war is the unexplained attitude of many fathers who feel that their family responsibilities are discharged by turning in a part of their salaries for the necessities of life while they then enjoy privileges in the way of entertainment unknown to other generations. How shortsighted some fathers have been. To be sure, they become extremely worried once their sons become involved in some difficulty. But then it is too late. Real companionship between father and son pays dividends of inestimable value to both.

In fulfilling our obligations to youth, we must see to it that they receive the proper training by precept and example. Juvenile delinquency cannot be cured by correction. It can only be cured by prevention. Prevention means giving a young man wholesome things with which to occupy his time. The lesson stressing a clean record, good character, and a strong body is worth much more than any other lesson a boy can learn.

In charting our offensive, we must mobilize our individual communities. A relentless fight must be launched against the spots that infect decency. The path will not always be smooth. Unprincipled and greedy persons have grown fat from preying on youth. Law-abiding citizens, by indifference and apathy, condone the situations which endanger the normal and healthy development of our youth. The fight can be won if there is sufficient determination that it will be won. Few towns and cities lack adequate legislation to safeguard youth against the pitfalls that demoralize, such as drinking, gambling, drugs and salacious literature. What is lacking is a more rigid enforcement of existing laws.

In many respects, we are well equipped for the fight which lies ahead. The work of the Boys' Clubs of America is particularly significant. For over seventy years, individual clubs have been engaged in the building of character and in the development of good citizens. Today, despite many handicaps, the work of the Boys' Clubs is progressing. In addition to training young men, you are also making a real contribution to the war effort in a material sense. Nothing is finer than the scrap drives and similar activities which have been so successfully conducted. But much remains to be done. Every neighborhood should have its own specialized activities. Youth-serving agencies cannot be too vast in their operations. The field is unlimited. Seek it out and the means to carry on will follow.

Obviously such worth-while activities as the Boys' Clubs should be more adequately supported when only a few cents a day take care of one boy. The dividends in future citizenship are enormous.

Additional facilities could easily be made available in most communities. In the United States we have the best schools and educational institutions in the entire world. But are they used to the fullest possible extent? Idle playgrounds and darkened buildings make it evident that we have not exhausted our possibilities. Far too many beautiful church

edfices are used only one or two days a week. Facilities and physical equipment such as these should be mobilized in the battle of building for the future. Here again, I am convinced that intelligent and vigorous leaders would produce results. What school board in the land, for instance, could withstand the pressure of groups of boys with adult leaders, by refusing school facilities for meeting places?

Youth today is seeking sympathetic response, recognition, security, and new experiences. Any worth-while youth program cannot overlook these fundamental human desires, for our failure to satisfy all or any one of them is a barrier to the development of good citizens. The best way to meet these desires is for the community to provide constructive and attractive programs of recreation and entertainment for young people. Such programs must be wholesome. They must be adequate. But the essential element in them must be their attractiveness to youth. Why not let youth have a voice in them? Young people know what they like and the great majority of them like decent things. Youthful interests and energies are naturally and fundamentally decent and it is the wartime duty of every American community to give them the direction they most naturally seek. The programs of the Boys' Clubs are designed for just that.

In our battle we must also enlist the aid of the home. There are those who would tell us that the home is no longer important on the American scene and that it can be treated lightly in any blueprint for the future. I challenge this school of thought. Regrettably, the home is not the same potent factor it once was. There has been a woeful deterioration because we adults have failed, not the home as an institution. I firmly believe this explains to a large degree our present predicament. Our solution is not to continue to ignore the home and to build on other foundations. The home must be the center of family life, not the social club, the pool hall, or beer tavern. We must bulwark the home and then use it as a bastion in the battle for the future.

In further rallying our forces, I would urge that fearless law enforcement not be overlooked. In the eyes of some theorists the police officer has no place whatsoever in the crime prevention field. They feel that young people fear the policeman in uniform and that the latter is crude and ill-trained for such a vital task. This is silly. The Boys' Clubs have been among the first to realize this fallacy. They have sought to cultivate this great field of potential aid and leadership. The officer on the beat is among the first to come in direct contact with a boy on the street. That the police have already been highly successful in crime prevention is evident when their assistance and cooperation have been sought. In fact, I know of no police department, no individual officer who would not prefer to aid in the development of good citizens than to meet them later as enemies of society.

In our youth activities we must stress the positive approach of winning good citizens above all else. If the younger generation is properly trained and the proper example set before it, the safety of tomorrow is assured. Ten million youngsters with proper surroundings and guidance and

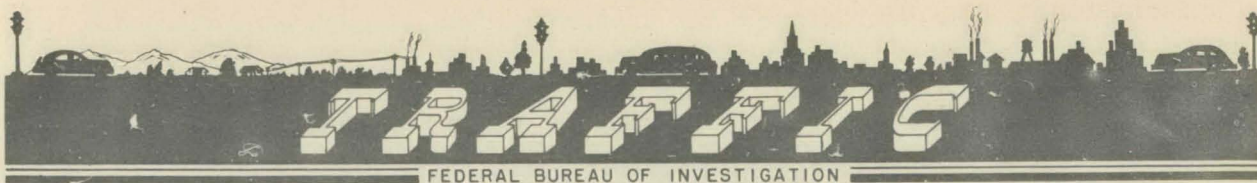
understanding will develop into the generation that can well assume and carry on the tremendous responsibilities that confront us in the post-war era. Youth-serving agencies like the Boys' Clubs of America carry the banner of honor and high civic responsibility which can meet this task.

But there will be obstacles and difficulties to be met and overcome. Youth is truly our greatest national asset. It must be developed and safeguarded for the carrying on of those ideals which made our Nation great and which we are now fighting to maintain. But already the same alien-minded and un-American forces which have been gnawing at the pillars of our Democracy to destroy the American way of life are endeavoring to inject their sinister poison into the veins of our American youth.

We of the FBI have already exposed the Nazi and Fascist cults in their efforts to propagandize among the youth of our country with their Bund camps and goose-stepping drills. Now we behold the Communist virus seeking to capitalize upon one of our great national problems -- prevention of juvenile delinquency. Already in some of our large cities through youth recreation centers operated by Communist groups they are reaching out to extend their insidious influence into the field of youth training.

Obviously, the Communist technique of providing recreation centers also provides the opportunity to seek covertly youthful converts under the guise of providing them with entertainment. They will make further inroads in this field unless the Boys' Clubs of America and other patriotic youth-serving agencies launch an offensive to protect young Americans from false and undemocratic teachings and to preserve and promote the American way of life. They will not give up easily and will fight all who would oppose them with the charge of "Fascist." Recently, in a public address, I made a plea for unity and democratic teachings that would make for a more secure America. I, of course, condemned Communism as I did Fascism. In a few days the Communist forces organized and through their stooges and mouth-pieces started a barrage of smear and innuendo that is their trademark. I had said that "the Fascist-minded tyrant is no different from the native-born Communistic-minded corruptionist"; and that "America cannot exist half Democratic and half Fascist or Communist." I again repeat those assertions as being more than proved by the very violence of vituperation indulged in by the Communists and their fellow travelers.

But unless you are alert to your problems and responsibilities such subversive and sinister forces will inject themselves into the field of youth-building, bringing chaos and decay instead of order and decency. The importance of your trust must not be overlooked. The responsibilities for carrying on the fight for a better America are inescapably yours. In no small measure you are responsible for the future development of thousands upon thousands of good citizens. Scan the biographies of the Great - the men who have risen to the heights of usefulness, and prominence, and power. You will find that they had help, the devoted and effective help of other men and women. Every right-thinking citizen is back of you. The field is open. Now is the time to expand your activities as never before to the end that we can keep our faith with the brave men and women who struggle and sacrifice on the far-flung battle fronts, that freedom-loving peoples may survive in peace..

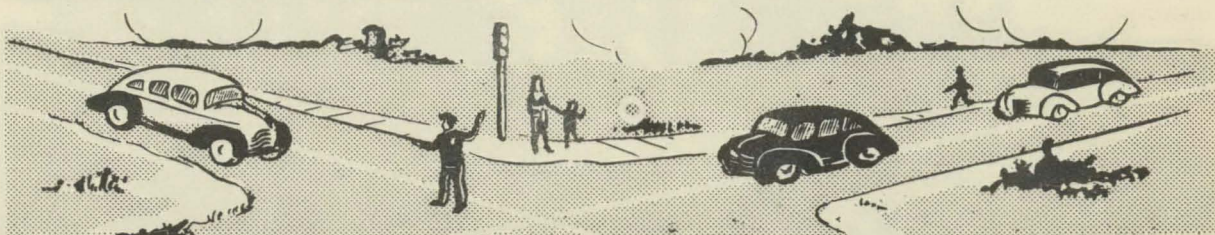


POLICE RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Presented by Inspector L. A. Hince, Federal Bureau
of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,
before the Conference of the Eno Foundation
for Highway Traffic Control, Waldorf-
Astoria Hotel, New York, New York
April 14, 1944

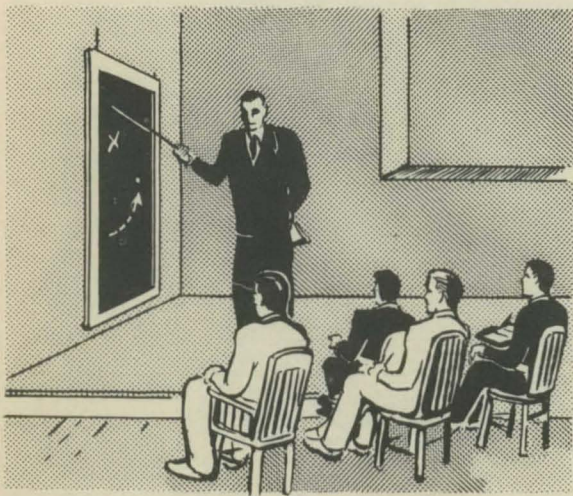
It is a pleasure to participate in this conference of the Eno Foundation and to bring you the warm regards of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On his behalf, I also wish to extend special greetings to Mr. Eno, a great pioneer in traffic control, and to the staff of the Eno Foundation, our appreciation for the very kind and sympathetic attitude which has been shown toward those of us in law enforcement.

Though law enforcement agencies have been in existence for literally hundreds of years, the automobile is quite new. Yet it is so intimately connected with our daily lives that we do not always appreciate the tremendous adjustment in law enforcement which has been required during the last twenty years as a result of the advent of the motor car. This adjustment has involved a shift in responsibilities, in personnel assignments and equipment affecting from 30 per cent to 90 per cent of departmental activities. As in all other phases of human conduct, the law enforcement agency is responsible for the protection of the life, limb and property of those involved in traffic accidents. Here the responsibility of law enforcement is to hold the reins on a useful but highly spirited mechanical steed. Fast-changing traffic conditions, of course, necessitated drastic changes in our law enforcement agencies. We had to revise our entire conception of the responsibilities of the police executive and had to acquire far more materials, equipment and training than ever before. The development of the automobile also presented to the police a problem in enforcement entirely different from previous problems.



The violator in traffic cases is an unintentional violator as a rule. He is not a criminal in the usual sense and, accordingly, enforcement procedures had to be devised and executed with this realization in mind. Here, also, because of the large number of contacts made with decent and responsible citizens, the police have the opportunity to render real service through the expediting of travel and thus act in a positive rather than a negative way in the affairs of citizens.

It is in the field of training that the greatest internal job of the law enforcement organization lies. The police chief is responsible for the training of his men and for a decision as to the scope of training to be given. A primary question involves those who should be trained. Who should be trained? The obvious answer is all police officers who do the job and this means all line officers. It means that the officer on the street should be trained to handle any normal problem arising on his beat, whether it be on foot or on automobile patrol. The Federal Bureau of Investigation does not subscribe to the school of thought which says that the average police officer is too unintelligent to do traffic work. Mr. Hoover has worked with the police for twenty years as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have surely exhibited no lack of intelligence in their prompt recognition of the need for training and its effectiveness. We have found in the police the most receptive group of governmental officers with whom we deal. In fact, it would be extremely difficult to name any other group of similar size which has shown more ready acceptance of training or more progress in training than the police chiefs in the last nine years. It is true that when the FBI National Police Academy was founded in 1935 there were only a very few police schools in operation in the United States, but in the nine years which have followed, schools have been established in several hundred departments. Today no department of appreciable size is without the services of a police school or the opportunity to give training to new personnel and to make in-service training available to experienced officers.



It has been a great privilege to cooperate with other law enforcement agencies in this great advance and to observe the progress of training programs. Just a few days ago representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had the opportunity of participating in the training activities of a typical large eastern city - Baltimore - where a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy is engaged in the supervision of training schools. He has inaugurated a system of in-service training which provides a three months' course for groups of fifty lieutenants

and sergeants and this course is continuously in operation. It is an inspiring sight to view. There one sees police officers with an average experience approximating ten years studying new methods and old principles.

Similar schools are in operation in law enforcement organizations generally.

In the past nine years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has participated in 1,513 local, county and state police schools. We have provided instructors in each of these. Everywhere an effort has been made to study with officers of every rank the fundamental principles of law enforcement, the ethics and ideals of the profession and the clinical attitude so essential to the professional job. All of us in law enforcement have tried both by example and by teaching to raise our standards. The achievement of full professional status has been reached only when training has been carried to each member of the law enforcement organization on a relatively high level.



It is not enough that the best patrolman should know how to make an arrest, fill in a routine report, observe conditions on his beat, guard against disturbances, and generally keep the peace. He should know how to conduct effective interviews in criminal cases, for often the most important interviews are available on the spot before the men of the Detective Bureau on special assignment can arrive at the scene. He should have a broad general background of the law of evidence, so that he may recognize, collect, identify, and preserve physical evidence which to the untrained may seem unimportant. He should be versed in the psychology of human behavior for he, more than any other man in law enforcement, needs to be able to recognize the symptoms of delinquency and crime in the individual. He should be, and he must be, the most effective practical psychologist in our community. He must know the organization of his own department so that he can refer recognized cases to the proper prevention agencies and so prevent incipient crime, delinquency and damage. In one moment, at the scene of a street robbery he must make a decision involving the law, his personal safety, the safety of the citizen, the protection of property, and the "rights of the robber" - a decision which as many as nine eminent jurists may later review after a period of months and then conclude by a five to four decision. At two o'clock in the morning outside a beer tavern he may find a problem involving an adolescent girl and a mature man which may call for the exercise of knowledge and judgment of a high character, an understanding of the psychology of human behavior, a keen and understanding sympathy, and the making of a decision as to action which may change the course of the girl's life. At the scene of a traffic accident he may be called upon to decide the issue of life and death and to preserve fundamental facts available only at the time that he is at the scene.

No one can say with justification that the training of the line officer should be at a low level. Yet, it is in this area that the training of traffic law enforcement officers is weakest. This weakness is due in no small part to the efforts which have been made to perpetuate special-



ized traffic units to the detriment of public service at the level of the line officer. It is important that we realize law enforcement agencies will not achieve professional status through the acquisition of a fund of knowledge and technique alone. It is only when knowledge and method are placed in the minds and hands of the line officers and they are properly trained that the foundation for professional status is laid. It is not enough that specialized divisions of the department have special training and assignments.

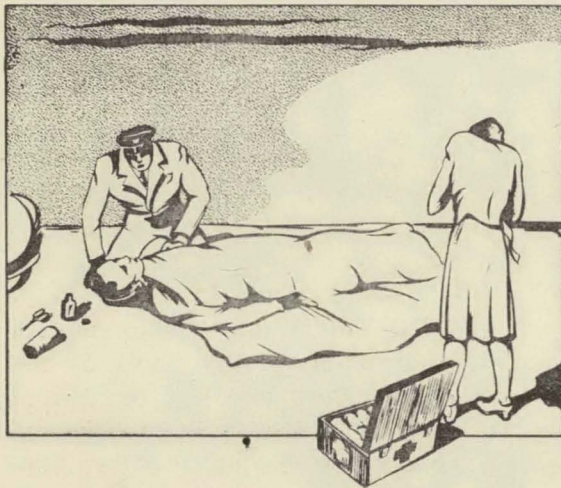
It is true that specialized divisions are necessary in some branches of law enforcement. They are often useful from the standpoint of economy in staff work and as media for the culturing of knowledge and procedure which may later spread to the entire department.

It is the common approach of the laboratory to foster and protect culture of a promising living material in a favorable medium so that it may grow and serve as the source from which reculture may be made on a wider scale and in a larger medium. It is in this last use that specialization in traffic law enforcement may be most effective. Even where found unsuitable for permanent retention, specialized traffic enforcement units have served as media in which the culture of enforcement knowledge could be nurtured until strong enough to withstand the impact of line duty. And so if on no other grounds the establishment of specialized units may be justified because it has allowed police executives to protect the growth of knowledge and method within a narrow segment of the department until virile enough to present them by training for use on the line.

As in all culturing, however, there is the danger of over-development, of mushrooming, of infection, and of eventual rot. This is the history of cultures unless handled sagaciously and submitted to prophylactic restrictions in size and wider reculture in new media. The culture does not constitute an end in itself. It must be used and transplanted and made available over a wider area than the laboratory. If it is antiseptic or antitoxic it must be used on cases and not on research alone. If its benefits are to be available only to a few or to a clique of so-called intelligentsia responsible for its initial development, then it is a failure.

And so with specialized units in traffic law enforcement. If

the knowledge and technique developed in a specialized unit are passed on and made available for use by line officers (assuming that we are right and that the line officers are not too unintelligent to use them) then the units have done a service. But if the opposite is true and the expert in charge of the specialized unit has been indoctrinated in the theory that the average police officer is not intelligent enough to handle traffic work, then one will find that the line officers have not been trained in traffic duties, that the unit is jealous of its jurisdiction, that its cars will dash halfway across a crowded city to find line officers standing at the scene of an accident under orders that such abstruse matters may be handled only by the intelligentsia. It is fundamental that business should be handled by the man at the scene provided that the required action is within the scope of his authority and ability. How poorly this fundamental principle has been followed is illustrated by the experience of an editor in a metropolitan southern city who on his way to his office last week on a crowded street car found himself and numerous war workers delayed for a long period of time awaiting the arrival of an accident investigation unit to handle a minor accident. Yet during the entire period line officers were available and standing inactive at the scene in accordance with their instructions that such accidents be handled only by a specialized unit.



Let us emphasize the fact that traffic control will be better, more personnel time will be devoted to traffic work, and the citizen better served if more officers are trained in traffic matters. No one denies the need for specialization on a staff basis at headquarters with experts available in mobile units for hit and run and other difficult technical problems. The suggestion now made is not to lessen the emphasis on traffic work but to increase it on a broader and more effective scale.

A traffic accident is within the authority of a line officer. Is it within his ability? What is so technical about a tape measure? What esoteric significance is implied in the adjustment of a camera? What mystery lies in the measurement of a skid mark? Does the line officer lack ability to collect broken headlight fragments, administer first aid, obtain names and addresses, protect and preserve obvious evidence? It is ridiculous to say that he is incapable. There are only four categories of investigative procedure. They are: the interview, the surveillance, the making and use of records, and the collection, identification, and examination of physical evidence. There are many types of investigations ranking from the most simple to the extremely complex but it is submitted that traffic accident investigations are not beyond the ability of the average officer who is properly trained. These investigations are normally not complicated because



- The interview
- The surveillance
- The making and use of records
- The collection, identification and examination of physical evidence

4 CATAGORIES OF INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURE

the wrongdoer is known and identified immediately in 95 per cent of the cases, without any involved investigation whatsoever, because the corpus delicti is always present and because the physical evidence is of the most obvious type and extremely susceptible to identification and examination. To claim that these investigations are so complicated, so difficult, or so specialized that the average law enforcement officer cannot learn how to handle them seems strange when we realize that some of those who have been teaching them for years never had any substantial investigative experience outside this field. Do not misunderstand! Investigation work generally is not simple. An investigative problem involving the location and recovery of an individual who disappears on his way home from the office and the detection and apprehension of the criminal who may have assaulted, robbed, or kidnaped him may require as much mental ingenuity as any scientific research problem and as much education and training as is needed for proper performance on the part of a lawyer, doctor, or engineer. The same is true of many hit and run cases. But the great preponderance of traffic accident investigations are obviously not of such a nature. It is submitted that any aura of mystery about traffic enforcement should be lifted and that the police responsibility be interpreted to make available to the public the services of a total police personnel who are of the ability to handle the day-to-day work.

Let us consider also the question of police responsibility in the assignment of personnel and the acquisition of equipment. All of us have seen evidences of pressure brought to bear upon police executives to devote high percentages of police personnel and equipment to traffic enforcement work. It is admitted that initially there was a need for a generous allocation to traffic enforcement work but we must now be careful to see that emphasis placed on this phase of law enforcement does not extend unnecessarily. It is the responsibility of the police executive to make allocations on the basis of the facts existing in his community and not as a result of someone's preconceived notion of what should be done in his community without a consideration of all local factors. A survey report frequently bears all the earmarks of a compilation of extracts from a mimeographed report which might as well apply to any other community in the country without a

consideration of the specific problems of the community under examination. The use of such reports to intimidate the police executive and to bring pressure to bear upon him is inimical to the best interests of the community and is definitely prejudicial to the law enforcement organization.

Based on 1943 statistics, since we have been here this morning there have been five deaths in traffic accidents, three deaths by industrial accidents, five deaths in home accidents, one murder, two rapes, eight robberies, forty-five burglaries, and three death casualties in the armed forces. All these are startling facts and traffic deaths and injuries are obviously so significant that no law enforcement executive will ignore them. Traffic is important and deserving of full attention and the statistics emphasize the need for adequate attention to the traffic duties as well as other police duties. Perhaps we should be careful, however, that we do not seek this attention by overreaching or by pressure tactics. Otherwise, we will hamper the advancement of traffic control rather than aid in the advance which we all desire. Much more will be gained by a calm scientific approach, by asking the cooperation of law enforcement officers, by appreciating the right of the law enforcement executive to make decisions for his own department, by respecting the responsibility and function of the law enforcement agency, and by sound educational efforts.

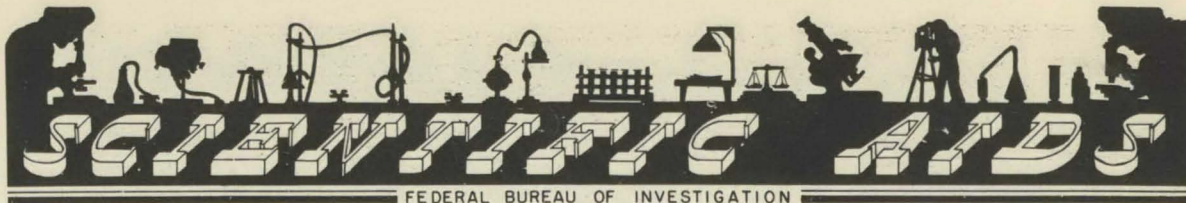


The FBI has tried to cooperate with law enforcement executives and to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities in the training field through the establishment of the FBI National Police Academy. We have tried to give proper emphasis and attention to the training of police officials in traffic law enforcement duties. A substantial portion of the fourteen-week course of the Academy has been devoted to a concentrated study of traffic control procedures. In addition to instruction in the handling of specific duties in traffic cases, we also stress the importance of traffic functions, the relationship of traffic work to other police duties and the administrative aspects of traffic control. The FBI has recognized the fact that traffic control cannot be successful unless there is intelligent understanding and effective application of traffic control procedures on the part of the police. It has also been realized that the police officer must be well trained. It is in the interest of gaining these objectives that traffic law enforcement training is being made such an important phase of the National Police Academy course.

It is the responsibility of the police executive to improve traffic law enforcement through the achievement of professional status by the men of his organization. Progressive training based upon fact and scientific research can accomplish this. It is the responsibility of the police executive to achieve professional status for the men on the line, so

that all may truthfully say that they live according to the precepts of the Law Enforcement Officers' Pledge, a pledge which Mr. John Edgar Hoover made to every law enforcement officer of the country and which every law enforcement officer should make to his local chief, his community and his country:

"Humbly recognizing the responsibilities entrusted to me, I do vow that I shall always consider the high calling of law enforcement to be an honorable profession, the duties of which are recognized by me as both an art and a science. I recognize fully my responsibilities to defend the right, to protect the weak, to aid the distressed, and to uphold the law in public duty and in private living. I accept the obligation in connection with my assignments to report facts and to testify without bias or display of emotion, and to consider the information, coming to my knowledge by virtue of my position as a sacred trust, to be used solely for official purposes. To the responsibilities entrusted to me of seeking to prevent crime, of finding the facts of law violations and of apprehending fugitives and criminals, I shall give my loyal and faithful attention and shall be equally alert in striving to acquit the innocent and to convict the guilty. In the performance of my duties and assignments, I shall not engage in unlawful and unethical practices but shall perform the functions of my office without fear, without favor, and without prejudice. At no time shall I disclose to an unauthorized person any fact, testimony, or information in any pending matter coming to my official knowledge which may be calculated to prejudice the minds of existing or prospective judicial bodies either to favor or to disfavor any person or issue. While occupying the status of a law enforcement officer or at any other time subsequent thereto, I shall not seek to benefit personally because of my knowledge of any confidential matter which has come to my attention. I am aware of the serious responsibilities of my office and in the performance of my duties I shall, as a minister, seek to supply comfort, advice and aid to those who may be in need of such benefits; as a soldier, I shall wage vigorous warfare against the enemies of my country, of its principles; and as a physician, I shall seek to eliminate the criminal parasite which preys upon our social order and to strengthen the lawful processes of our body politic. I shall strive to be both a teacher and a pupil in the art and science of law enforcement. As a lawyer, I shall acquire due knowledge of the laws of my domain and seek to preserve and maintain the majesty and dignity of the law; as a scientist, it will be my endeavor to learn all pertinent truth about accusations and complaints which come to my lawful knowledge; as an artist, I shall seek to use my skill for the purpose of making each assignment a masterpiece; as a neighbor, I shall bear an attitude of true friendship and courteous respect to all citizens; and as an officer, I shall always be loyal to my duty, my organization, and my country. I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and will constantly strive to cooperate with and promote cooperation between all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies and officers in the performance of duties of mutual interest and obligation."



NATIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK FILE*

The National Fraudulent Check File acts as a national clearing house for checks which are submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Current information is continually being forwarded to interested contributors regarding checks previously submitted. Criminal records and photographs are sent whenever the identity of the check passer is determined.

At the present time there are 5,608 checks in this file. All questioned checks submitted are compared with the checks maintained in this file for possible identification.

For the information of the reader there are listed below for quick reference the examinations which may be made by the FBI Laboratory regarding checks.

1. Fraudulent Check File search
2. Process for latent fingerprints
3. Name Search of Identification Division Files, Transmittal of photographs and criminal transcripts of suspects
4. Handwriting examinations
5. Typewriting examinations
6. Checkwriter examinations
7. Safety paper examinations
8. Rubber stamp examinations
9. Print set-up examinations
10. Examination for alterations and erasures

A DOCUMENT EXAMINER OF THE FBI LABORATORY WILL PROVIDE TESTIMONY AS TO FINDINGS IN COURT AT NO COST TO THE CONTRIBUTOR.

*See "Fraudulent Check File" - FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin - September, 1940

NOTICE: THE FBI LABORATORY IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PROSECUTORS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. THESE SERVICES INCLUDE THE EXAMINATION OF FIREARMS EVIDENCE, BLOOD STAINS, TOXICOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, HAIRS AND FIBERS, SOIL SPECIMENS, TYPEWRITING IDENTIFICATION, PAPER ANALYSIS, TOOL MARKS, SPECTROGRAPHIC, HANDWRITING EXAMINATIONS, ET CETERA. WHEREVER POSSIBLE THE FBI LABORATORY TECHNICIANS WILL BE SENT TO GIVE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THEIR FINDINGS IF SUCH TESTIMONY IS NEEDED BY THE PROSECUTOR.



One section of the international Fraudulent Check File maintained by the FBI Laboratory for all police organizations showing the method of comparison by classified handwriting characteristics.

Typewriting and check protector impressions appearing on a bad check are given careful consideration as they are searched and compared with the hundreds of specimens maintained in the visible files of the FBI Laboratory. The names on the check are searched through the vast files of the Bureau in an endeavor to connect them with other cases that the Bureau may have on file. They are also searched against like names of all persons who have a criminal record with fingerprint cards in the FBI. On these fingerprint cards frequently appears the signature of the individual and it is compared with the handwriting on the submitted check. Many identifications are made in this manner.

The fraudulent check is, unless otherwise requested, processed for the development of latent fingerprints if not more than six months old and if latent fingerprints are developed they are in turn compared with the fingerprint impressions appearing on the above-mentioned fingerprint cards or with the fingerprint impressions of any suspects which might be submitted.

The paper on which the bad check is printed is compared with the file of safety papers maintained for the purpose of determining the manufacturer of the paper. The checkwriter impressions on the check are compared with the file of checkwriter standards so that the manufacturer of the machine may be determined. The typewriter impressions on the submitted check are compared with the greatest single collection of typewriter standards in the world to ascertain the manufacturer of the kind of type used.

If rubber stamp impressions appear on the check these also are compared with the rubber stamp file for identification as to the maker of the stamp. This file contains catalogues of rubber stamp manufacturers, known impressions of different styles of rubber stamps as well as dater stamps and various styles of print types that can be used in printing a fraudulent check.

The National check artist occasionally makes up a check which is fraudulent in its entirety. The check face is usually prepared with the use of a checkwriter, rubber stamps, signature and counter signature. Safety paper is generally used.

It is sometimes most difficult for a successful examination to be made of questioned handwriting on a check with known handwriting of a suspect that has been sent in for comparison purposes, as the writing appearing on a fraudulent check is limited and many times only names appear. The limitation of writing does not always mean that an identification cannot be effected in comparison with known handwriting, but it does mean that adequate known handwriting specimens must be at hand before a conclusion can be reached.

The most ideal kind of known handwriting specimens that can be obtained for comparison purposes with the questioned writing on checks is known handwriting done by the suspect in the same wording that appears on the questioned evidence. This is done by dictating to him as he writes on blank check forms with writing materials similar to those used to prepare

the questioned evidence. The suspect should not be allowed to see the questioned evidence and each known handwriting specimen should be removed from his sight as it is completed. Numerous specimens should be obtained in order for the Document Examiner to have a knowledge of the variations which might take place in the suspect's handwriting.

If it is noted by the investigator that the suspect is apparently attempting to disguise his handwriting, it is sufficient at times for directions to be given that the suspect speed up his writing, slow his writing down, write in a backhand, forehand, up and down style and even to be directed to write with the alternate hand. This may prove a little confusing for the suspect in complying with the different requests of the investigator but the results might well be most illuminating to the Document examiner in his comparison.

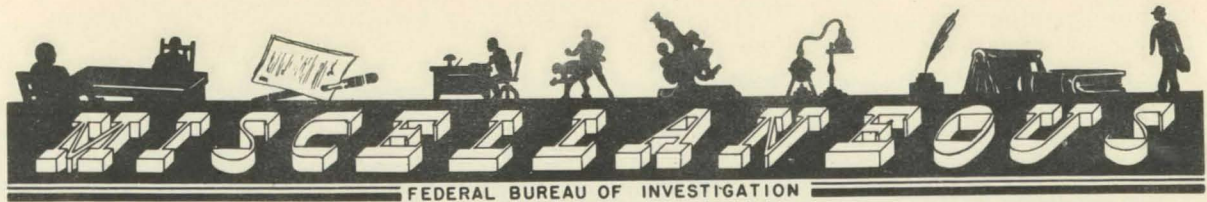
When obtaining checkwriter impressions from a suspected machine numerous samples should be taken with the same sum represented on the known impressions as appear on the questioned checks. It is always wise not to attempt to ink the checkwriter if it appears to be dry before the samples are taken. After several specimens have been obtained in the machine's present state, the inking pad might well be moistened and further impressions obtained.

If typewriter impressions are to be taken from a suspected machine, the wording appearing on the questioned checks should be used. Numerous specimens should be obtained. If questioned checks are suspected of having been altered mechanically or chemically, the FBI Document experts upon request will endeavor to ascertain the original writing on the evidence.

The number of checks forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by local and state law enforcement agencies is increasing each month. It is the desire of the FBI Laboratory to continue to be of as much service to law enforcement organizations as possible in criminal cases, and the above information is set forth as a guide to what is being done with respect to fraudulent checks.

16 CASES OF FRAUD CLEARED THROUGH BULLETIN ARTICLE

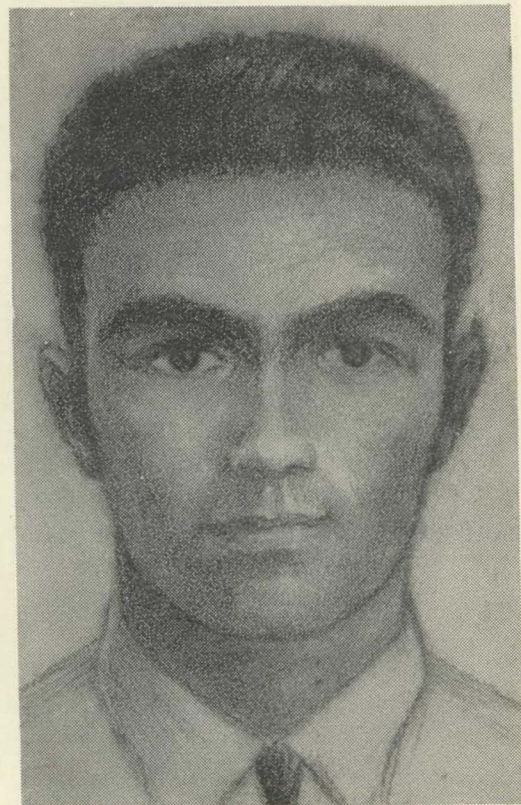
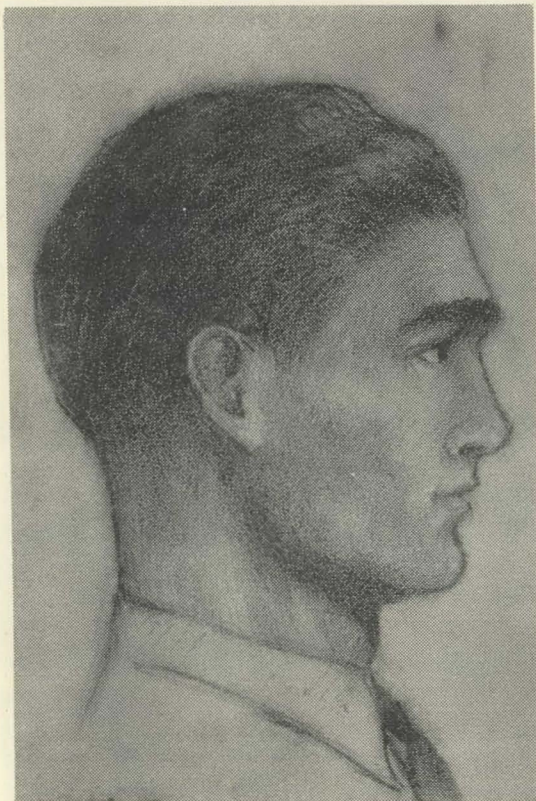
In the March-April, 1944, issue of this Bulletin, page 29, there were published four photographs of the vicious racketeer Jake Max Landau who had been arrested by the Louisville, Kentucky, Police Department. Shortly after publication of these photographs the FBI received a letter from Chief of Police Forrest Braden of Terre Haute, Indiana, Police Department, advising that his Department was able to clear 16 cases of Fraud through publication of the above-mentioned article.



WANTED BY THE FBI

GEORGE DAUM, with aliases

BANK ROBBERY



Pencil sketches rendered by an artist from a composite description of fugitive obtained from associates and acquaintances.

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 42 through 46.



WANTED BY THE FBI
GEORGE DAUM, with aliases

DANGEROUS GUNMAN

GEORGE DAUM, A VICIOUS, CAGEY, AND DANGEROUS CRIMINAL IS WANTED BY THE FBI FOR THE ROBBERY OF TWO BANKS. IT IS ALLEGED THAT HE IS QUIET, UNCOMMUNICATIVE, AND COLD BLOODED WHEN THE OCCASION DEMANDS AND HAS OFTEN INDICATED HE WILL NEVER BE TAKEN ALIVE. HE IS CONSTANTLY ALERT FOR ANY ATTEMPT AT APPREHENSION AND IS KNOWN TO CARRY A GUN MOST OF THE TIME. THE LAST TIME HE WAS SEEN HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION THREE GUNS: A GERMAN LUGER, A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER, AND A .32 CALIBER AUTOMATIC. THESE GUNS ARE USUALLY KEPT BURIED IN AN AUTOMOBILE INNER TUBE NEAR THE PLACE WHERE HE IS STOPPING.

BACKGROUND DATA NEGATIVE

The FBI does not have in its possession a great deal of data concerning the background and early life of George Daum as he has consistently refused to discuss his personal background with fellow criminals. His place of birth and relatives are unknown, but he made the statement that he left his home approximately twenty years ago and never returned. It is alleged that he is generally well informed and has some educational background the extent of which is unknown but thought to be high school.

DESCRIPTION OF DAUM'S WATCH

Former acquaintances of Daum state that he carries a special-made Webb C. Ball railroad watch, about size 16, of which he is very proud. The watch has a yellow gold case, open white face with black numerals and the stem is set close to the case making the winding of the watch difficult. Daum wears this watch in the watch pocket of his trousers with a yellow gold chain attached. He is known to boast about its accuracy and does not hesitate to display it.

MODE OF LIVING AND TRAVELING

Daum allegedly frequents flop houses, railroad jungle camps, and "shack towns" of fairly large cities, maintaining this mode of living even when he has money, in an apparent attempt to give the impression that he is employed as a laborer. He usually travels by freight train and by bus.

AUTO DRIVER'S LICENSE

Daum, although a very poor automobile driver, has in his possession a Washington State driver's license, Number 440256, issued to him under the name of G. H. Daum, 24½ Main Street, Spokane, Washington.

NO FINGERPRINTS AVAILABLE

Associates of this fugitive say that Daum has consistently maintained he has never been fingerprinted and, therefore, has no fear of leaving his fingerprints at the scene of a crime. A thorough check has been made in the Card Index section of the FBI's Identification Division under every known alias of George Daum in an effort to locate a set of fingerprints on this fugitive, but the results have, thus far, been negative.

EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF ROLLS

During 1930 or 1931, Daum was employed under the name of George Novey by the Milwaukee Railroad at Cedar Falls, Washington, as a "ditcher pitman" or a "ditcher fireman." In February, 1934, he was on the relief rolls of the Pierce County, Washington, Welfare Department. In the Spring of 1934 Daum became acquainted with Emmett LaRoche who later became his cohort in crime. Daum and LaRoche apparently decided to team up on sight and commenced living together at various places, including the tide flats of Tacoma, soon after becoming acquainted with one another. The records of the Pierce County Welfare Department reflect that Daum and LaRoche were contacted every month during 1935 by investigators of that Department. Daum and LaRoche were employed by the WPA during parts of 1934, 1935, and 1936. They were employed by the Blister Rust Control, Elk River, Idaho, during June and July, 1936, and they also worked in the towns of Wenatchee, Toppenish, Yakima, and Malaga, Washington, during the apple harvest seasons of 1936 and 1937.

ROBBERY OF BANK AT TACOMA

On April 10, 1937, at 10:20 A.M., George Daum and Emmett LaRoche, entered the Franklin Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank, at Tacoma, Washington, and robbed the bank of \$3,637.76.

Shortly before the robbery Daum and LaRoche hired a taxicab, trussed up the driver, left him in some bushes, drove to the bank in the cab and used the cab as a "get-away-car."

Daum, armed with a .38 caliber revolver, and LaRoche, armed with a German Mauser type of automatic pistol, entered the bank together. LaRoche stayed just inside the entrance, admitting and covering the bank's customers as they entered. Daum proceeded to the rear of the teller's cage, firing a warning shot near the legs of the manager. He then began to stuff his pockets with currency and filled a waste basket with silver. He ordered all persons in the bank, which included 17 customers, into the vault, where they were locked in.

As Daum and LaRoche were leaving the bank, another customer entered. Without the slightest provocation, Daum struck this customer with sufficient force to break one of the grips on the butt of his revolver and seriously injured the customer.

They made their get-away in the taxicab which they subsequently abandoned. They then proceeded to their shack located on the tide flats of Tacoma. Enroute they left the stolen silver coin, amounting to \$1,629.75 in a rain barrel because it was too heavy to carry. This was subsequently recovered by the officers. The robbers, however, were successful in escaping with the balance of the stolen funds.

EDWARD HENRY BENSON

It was during the year 1937, apparently, that they became associated with another criminal, Edward Henry Benson. And during the latter part of 1937, LaRoche left Daum and Benson to live in Spokane, Washington, while they in turn took up residence together in Seattle, where they engaged in various armed robberies in and around Seattle.

ROBBERY OF BANK IN SEATTLE

On February 11, 1938, at 12:25 P.M., Daum and Benson, entered the Rainier Branch of the Seattle First National Bank, and robbed the bank of \$6,095.40.

Daum, armed with a .38 caliber revolver, and a .32 caliber automatic, entered the bank first. Benson, armed with a 9 mm. German Luger and a .32 caliber automatic pistol, took up a position just inside the door, forcing customers to engage in conversation with him.

Daum ordered the officers and employees of the bank to lie on the floor while he bound their hands with strands of copper wire previously prepared for this purpose. While Daum was thus engaged the Bank Manager suddenly hit Daum on the back of the head with a stool, leaving a two-inch circular gash. In retaliation Daum struck the manager with the butt of his gun, causing a severe scalp wound. Immediately thereafter Daum and Benson left the bank and made their get-away in a stolen 1935 model Ford.

As they drove away from the bank, the Bank Manager rushed out and fired one shot from a .35 caliber rifle, and the car, when recovered a few days later, showed that the bullet had passed through the rear of the car and out the windshield in front.

Daum and Benson parked the stolen car in a garage they had rented previously then proceeded to their apartment in Seattle, where they divided the loot.

APPREHENSION OF BENSON AND LA ROCHE

Subsequently, on February 14, 1938, Daum went to Spokane, Washington, his last known location, where he remained for two days. Benson followed on February 16, 1938. Benson then proceeded to Sandpoint, Idaho, where, following a wild spending spree, he was apprehended on February 17, 1938. Several days later, at Spokane, Washington, LaRoche was taken into custody.

CONFESSION OF LA ROCHE

Emmett LaRoche, subsequent to his arrest, confessed not only his joint participation with Daum in the robbery of the Lincoln Branch of the Puget Sound National Bank, at Tacoma on April 10, 1937, but also admitted that he alone robbed the Spokane Valley State Bank at Millwood, Washington, on November 2, 1937. LaRoche also stated that he and Daum had originally planned to rob the bank in Tacoma on December 28, 1936, but due to the presence of so many local, state, and Federal officers in Tacoma, following the kidnaping of Charles Fletcher Mattson on December 27, 1936, they decided to postpone the robbery which was finally carried out on April 10, 1937.

LaRoche, on a plea of guilty, was sentenced to 15 years in a Federal Penitentiary for the robbery of the Spokane Valley State Bank at Millwood, Washington. The charge of the robbery of the Tacoma Bank is still outstanding against him.

INDICTMENT

On April 21, 1938, a Federal Grand Jury at Seattle, Washington, returned an indictment against George Daum and others, charging them with the robbery of the Rainier Branch of the Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, on February 11, 1938.

BENSON SENTENCED

On May 21, 1938, Edward Henry Benson, upon a plea of guilty, was sentenced to serve 8 years in a Federal Penitentiary for his participation in the Rainier Branch of the Seattle First National Bank robbery.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

On the basis of descriptive data furnished by Daum's former associates, employers, acquaintances and witnesses in the above bank robberies, artists in the FBI Laboratory have drawn the pencil sketches of him appearing in this issue. The following is a composite description of Daum, together with his known aliases as furnished by the above individuals:

Name	GEORGE DAUM, with aliases, Frank Florey, Bill Hollick, William Holick, William Hollick, George Novey, William Shaffer, George Straun, George Strom, Oscar Strom, Bill Halick, William Hallick, George Duicih, G.H. Daum, "Shorty"
Age	44 (But looks younger, has given birth date as February 2, 1900, on several occasions)

Height	Approximately 5'6"
Weight	145 pounds
Eyes	Dark blue, possibly brown
Hair	Dark brown or black; combed straight back or parted on side
Eyeglasses	None
Eyebrows	Outstandingly heavy and dark
Beard	Smooth-shaven; heavy
Complexion	Dark, sallow
Nose	Straight, somewhat small
Ears	Small
Nationality	Has stated he is a Finn; however, is reported as of German, Dutch or Slavic appearance
Occupation	Laborer, jackhammer operator, railroad worker
Criminal Specialties	Bank robber, safe-man, armed stick-up
Residence and relatives	Unknown
Dress	Usually wears working clothes; reported on occasions, however, to be well dressed, in conservative style
Speech	Soft; uses good English; no noticeable accent
Education	Apparently at least high school; appears intelligent
Peculiarities	Slight nervous twitching of right side of face and right upper lip when under excitement; reported to be cold-blooded and vicious if necessary; generally, however, quiet, unobtrusive and uncommunicative in demeanor
Scars and marks	Believed to have 2" circular cut scar on back of head, received during robbery of Rainier Branch, Seattle First National Bank

In the event any information is obtained concerning George Daum, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately, or that the information be furnished to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

INTERESTING ITEM ON I.A.C.P.

Mr. Edward J. Kelly, Executive Secretary of the I.A.C.P., has advised that recently he sent out a questionnaire to all members of the I.A.C.P. requesting their opinions as to whether the 51st Annual and Third War Conference of the I.A.C.P. should be held this year, when, where, et cetera. Out of 412 questionnaires returned 308 members voted to hold the conference, 140 members suggested the month of August against 124 for September and 80 other members selected various months from May to November. A majority of 180 members agreed that Daily Sessions should start at 9:30 A.M. while a majority of 219 members agreed to close the Daily Sessions at 4:30 P.M. A majority of 292 members approved of holding at least one night session in addition to the Annual Banquet. A majority of 320 members preferred a general meeting, with a few headline speakers and more time allowed for "from-the-floor" discussions. 327 members said they preferred to stay at the Conference Headquarters Hotel, 39 indicated no preference, while 30 members preferred other hotels. Four cities, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Omaha, and Oklahoma City expressed an interest in having the 1944 conference. The members were asked to submit their preference - First, Second, Third and Fourth choice. The voting on this question was as follows:

	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Omaha	Oklahoma City
1st choice	136	132	64	83
2nd choice	80	58	68	56
3rd choice	50	37	85	46
4th choice	25	73	43	76

A variety of subjects were selected by the various members as topics which they felt should be considered for discussion at the conference. Some of the subjects named are as follows:

Boys' Clubs	Police Schools - Compulsory
Compulsory Fingerprinting	Attendance
Crime Prevention	Police Training
Deferments for Police Officers	Police Unions
Disposition of Wartime Arms	Post War Planning
Employment of Veterans	Post War Problems
Enemy Aliens	Prevention of Venereal Disease
General Police Problems	Proposed Legislation Affecting
Handling of Transients (Hoboes)	Police
Help to Military Police	Prostitution
and Vice Versa	Protection of Communication
Industrial Plant Protection	Facilities Against Sabotage
Juvenile Delinquency	Race Riots
Manpower Shortage	Recruitment of Personnel
New Methods in Lie Detection	Salaries and Working Conditions
(Such as Lie Detector, Etc.)	Social Protection
Police Radio	Strikes and Strike Agitators
Police Retirement	Traffic Control - Now and in
	Peacetime

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE U.S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

THE FBI HAS RECEIVED, ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS, REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WHICH MAY BE CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE U.S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE FUTURE WHEN INFORMATION IS DESIRED FROM THIS SOURCE IT IS REQUESTED THAT SUCH INQUIRIES BE ADDRESSED DIRECTLY TO THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, AND WHERE IT IS DESIRED TO LOCATE THE VETERANS, THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HAS REQUESTED THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE WARRANT CHARGING THE VETERAN WITH A VIOLATION OF A LOCAL LAW, BE ENCLOSED WITH THE COMMUNICATION REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE VETERAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION SUCH INQUIRIES SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO: ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, ARLINGTON BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C., ATTENTION OF MISS A. S. NEVITT, RECORD VERIFICATION UNIT.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS MURDER WEAPON?

Chief of detectives Walter G. Storms of the Chicago Police Department has asked the FBI to publish the photographs shown on this and the following page of the revolver used by the murderer of Mrs. Frank Starr Williams, in Chicago, on January 19, 1944.

The murder weapon shown below and on the following page is an Iver-Johnson .38 calibre, 5 shot, safety hammerless, break-open revolver. It has a blue steel finish and a barrel length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", serial #D-37449. This revolver is chambered for the .38 calibre Smith and Wesson type of cartridge. It was manufactured by the Iver-Johnson Arms and Cycle Works at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in 1910.

At some time in the past this weapon has been taken apart and



Right-Hand Side of Murder Weapon

has been worked upon by an inexperienced mechanic who obviously was not a gunsmith. The bluing has been removed on the right and left sides, in the vicinity of the pins which hold the hammer-slot-housing-cover-plate in place. The original pins securing the hammer-slot-housing-cover-plate had been removed and the finishing nail had been substituted for the original pins at the time the weapon was recovered. The gun was located on the servants' stairway between the third and fourth floors of the Drake Hotel in Chicago some distance removed from the scene of the crime which took place in room 836 on the eighth floor of this hotel.

The facts in this case are as follows: On Wednesday, January 19, 1944, Mrs. Frank Starr Williams, a guest occupying room 836 at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, returned to her room about 6:05 P.M. accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Patricia Goodbody. A few moments after entering the room Mrs. Goodbody, while in the bathroom, sensed the presence of another person besides her mother in the apartment and on mentioning this fact to her mother, Mrs. Goodbody turned towards the bathroom door and saw a woman who immediately fired a shot at her. The next few moments are not very clear to Mrs. Goodbody according to Chief Storms. He states that after the shot was fired and while Mrs. Goodbody was still in the bathroom she heard other shots in the apartment. Then as she looked up and out of the bathroom door she saw the woman assailant leave the apartment. Mrs. Goodbody then looked in the bedroom where lying on the floor was her mother bleeding profusely from the head. She ran into the corridor and called for someone to halt the assailant but the assailant made good her escape.



Left-Hand Side of Murder Weapon

It is suggested that all law enforcement officials check the records of their respective departments as well as that of dealers of small firearms within their respective jurisdictions in an effort to determine if this gun has in the past come to their attention or has ever been handled by them.

Any information regarding this murder weapon should be immediately communicated to Mr. Walter G. Storms, Chief of Detectives, Chicago, Illinois, by either telephone or telegraph collect.



ANNOUNCEMENT POLICE PRIORITIES-FIREARMS

The May-June, 1943, issue of this Bulletin contained data of interest to all law enforcement agencies relative to obtaining priorities on firearms through the Defense Supplies Corporation, Washington, D. C. At that time there were no two-inch-barrel S. and W. revolvers available.

Mr. Michael Hudoba of the Defense Supplies Corporation has advised that they now have available for distribution to police officers a supply of .38 Calibre Smith and Wesson revolvers with both the 2 inch and the 4 inch barrels. The price of both the 2 inch and the 4 inch S & W is \$28.00 F.O.B., Detroit, not including the tax or the shipping charges which must be paid by the buyer. The price of the .38 Calibre Colt "Official Police Commando Model," with 4 inch barrel is now \$33.50 instead of \$28.00 as previously reported.

All correspondence relative to the guns described in this announcement should be addressed to the Defense Supplies Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES - 1943

The FBI is pleased to announce that during the year 1943 the representation of law enforcement conferences surpassed the representation of police agencies during previous years. A statistical summary by quarters follows:

	Number of Conferences Held	Total Law Enforcement Agencies Represented
First Quarter	453	9810
Second Quarter	437	9831
Third Quarter	463	9769
Fourth Quarter	439	9267
Totals	1792	9669
	Average	

This is an excellent record on the part of agencies represented when such factors as gasoline rationing, tire rationing, drafting of police personnel, and part-time work of police officers in war plants are taken into consideration.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - TRAINING IN CRIME PREVENTION

Five members of the IACP Police Training Committee met in Washington, D. C., on May 1 and 2, 1944, for the purpose of considering the Crime Prevention Course of the FBI National Police Academy. Those present were: Chief of Police John L. Sullivan, Chairman of Committee; Superintendent Edward J. Kelly, Executive Secretary, (IACP); Superintendent Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Past President, (IACP); Chief John Fulton Woods, Vice President, (IACP); and Inspector William A. Turk of the New York City Police Department.

The Committee reviewed the facilities of the FBI and the National Police Academy at Washington Headquarters and at Quantico, Virginia, as well as the NPA courses and instructors, and at the end of the two-day conference and review adopted the following proposals and recommendations:

1. That the specific title of the training course to deal with control and prevention of juvenile delinquency and related subjects be "The Crime Prevention Course."
2. That expressions of appreciation be extended to Director John Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation not only for his interest in these training matters, but also for the preparation for and initiation of the program and also for the friendly and cooperative attitude of Mr. Hoover toward the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the law enforcement officers of all types throughout the country.
3. A motion was made by John F. Woods and seconded by Andrew J. Kavanaugh that the Training Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, after thoroughly studying and discussing at length the various subjects contained in the outline of the Crime Prevention Program, as suggested by the FBI National Police Academy, unanimously recommend to the Board of Officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police its adoption and further recommend that the International Association of Chiefs of Police sponsor this program.

John L. Sullivan, Chairman
Edward J. Kelly
Andrew J. Kavanaugh
J. F. Woods
William A. Turk, Police Training
Committee of the
International
Association of
Chiefs of Police.



ALABAMA - Ernest R. Walker, Ch. of Police, Leeds, succeeding Eugene W. Hays
Cecil Nabors, Acting Ch. of Police, Talladega, succeeding John E.
Cooley

CALIFORNIA - Frank Crawford, Ch. of Police, Lakeport, succeeding H. Hendricks
Lloyd F. Bates, Ch. of Police, National City, succeeding Leslie Knapp

COLORADO - Victor A. Stephenson, Ch. of Police, Del Norte, succeeding C. S. Ayr
Ed Long, Ch. of Police, Eagle, succeeding James Caywood
Hubert L. Asfalg, Sheriff, Jackson County, Walden, succeeding John D. Bulis

CONNECTICUT - Edmund S. Crowley, Ch. of Police, Bristol, succeeding Ernest T. Belden
James T. Kranyik, Ch. of Police, Fairfield, succeeding Arthur J. Bennett

DELAWARE - Harry J. Proud, Ch. of Police, New Castle, succeeding Edward M. Leonard

FLORIDA - R. F. Cassens, Ch. of Police, Fort Pierce
Norman McLelland, Ch. of Police, Tampa, succeeding C. J. Woodruff

GEORGIA - Clem Pike, Ch. of Police, Montezuma, succeeding R. R. Beeland

IDAHO - Fred S. Craig, Sheriff, Gooding, succeeding Sherman Stump
William Finley, Ch. of Police, Mackay, succeeding William Rush

INDIANA - Harley E. Youmans, Ch. of Police, Clinton, succeeding Herschel F. Cheek

IOWA - Earl Miller, Ch. of Police, Council Bluffs, succeeding Clarence A. Bangs
W. B. Morehead, Sheriff, Maquoketa, succeeding Loren Felderman
W. E. Horn, Ch. of Police, Newton, succeeding Ransom C. Hooper

KANSAS - Ralph P. Beckett, Sheriff, Garden City
A. L. Frailey, Ch. of Police, Howard
Lester J. Hurt, Sheriff, Howard
Clark Weldon, Ch. of Police, Lebanon

KENTUCKY - Ed Smith, Ch. of Police, Brodhead

Jack Edwards, Ch. of Police, Burnside

Horace Wilkerson, Ch. of Police, Corbin

Luther Wells, Ch. of Police, Eddyville

Jack Ashley, Ch. of Police, Elkton

Ellis Coffee, Ch. of Police, Greenup

Walter Chambers, Ch. of Police, Hopkinsville

Charles M. Back, Ch. of Police, Monticello

E. S. Owens, Ch. of Police, Mt. Vernon

James H. Jasper, Sheriff, Pulaski County, Somerset

Richard Potter, Ch. of Police, Worthington

MAINE - John R. Newell, Ch. of Police, Portland, succeeding the late Edward R. Dodwell

Charles M. Richardson, Ch. of Police, Rockland, succeeding Laurance K. Mansfield

MASSACHUSETTS - John P. Connors, Acting Chief of Police, Manchester

Alvia Rodman, Ch. of Police, Shirley

Leroy R. Phinney, Ch. of Police, Whitman

MICHIGAN - Seward B. Freed, Acting Ch. of Police, Jackson, succeeding Edward C. Harris

MINNESOTA - Maurice Costello, Mayor of Grand Rapids, is now handling the duties of the Ch. of Police of that city.

Olei Homme, Sheriff, Granite Falls, succeeding Oscar C. Snortum

Elmer F. Hillner, Acting Ch. of Police, Minneapolis, succeeding Joe Jonas

MISSISSIPPI - John J. Williamson, Sheriff, Warren County, Vicksburg

MISSOURI - John Stotler, Sheriff, succeeding Hershell Williams, Camdenton

MONTANA - Edward H. Kloss, Jr., Acting Ch. of Police, Fort Peck

R. L. Campbell, Sheriff, Malta, succeeding A. W. Pray

NEBRASKA - Bert Swearingin, Ch. of Police, Ainsworth

G. M. Lacy, Sheriff, Sioux County, Harrison

Robert L. Samardick, Ch. of Police, Omaha

George Jackson, Sheriff, Garden County, Oshkosh, succeeding George Ridenour

Lawrence Peterson, Sheriff, Dixon County, Ponca

Glen Majors, Sheriff, Burt County, Tekamah, succeeding L. C. Phipps

Firn James Hanks, Sheriff, Thomas County, Thedford, succeeding Ed Carter

NEW HAMPSHIRE - James F. McCusker, Sheriff, Claremont

George Pooler, Ch. of Police, Lincoln

NEW JERSEY - Joseph J. Shokoff, Ch. of Police, Palisades Park, succeeding David J. W. Bell

NEW MEXICO - Leonard H. Pinnix, Ch. of Police, Clovis

NEW YORK - Edward J. Doyle, Acting Ch. of Police, Dobbs Ferry, succeeding
the late Patrick F. Costello
Charles D. Curtin, Ch. of Police, Lackawanna, succeeding the late John
A. Cawley
George H. Baade, Acting Ch. of Police, Smithtown, Suffolk County, Long
Island
Frank B. Kendall, Ch. of Police, Troy

NORTH DAKOTA - William Connor, Ch. of Police, Crystal, succeeding Loran
Davey, Sheriff, Pembina County
T. E. LaTourette, Sheriff, Nelson County, Lakota, succeeding J. R.
Tangen
Andrew Beck, Ch. of Police, McClusky
Melvin Berg, Ch. of Police, Rolla, succeeding Thobal Lemieux

OHIO - Lester W. Merica, Ch. of Police, Columbus

OREGON - William Hartwick, Ch. of Police, Milwaukie
George M. Farley, Ch. of Police, Molalla

PENNSYLVANIA - Robert E. P. Diehl, Ch. of Police, Everett, succeeding Lloyd
E. Yoder
James Davis, Ch. of Police, South Fork, Cambria County, succeeding
Russell Gay

SOUTH CAROLINA - E. H. Daniel, Ch. of Police, Cowpens
Frank G. Vaughan, Sheriff, Union

SOUTH DAKOTA - Frank Bankson, Ch. of Police, Canton, succeeding R. N.
Roberts
John Stickles, Ch. of Police, Clear Lake
Frank White, Ch. of Police, Kadoka
Paul Radigan, Ch. of Police, Philip
Herman Thompson, Ch. of Police, Rutland
Elmer Hanna, Ch. of Police, Strandburg
Clark Woodard, Ch. of Police, White

TEXAS - Mrs. W. B. Henley, Sheriff, Montague County, Bowie, succeeding her
husband, the late W. B. Henley
Jack M. Fussellman, Sheriff, Hondo, succeeding the late Charles J.
Schuehle
Earl H. Strawn, Sheriff, Snyder, Scurry County, succeeding Tom DeShazo

WISCONSIN - Leonard Wilke, Ch. of Police, Milwaukee
C. W. Stowers, Ch. of Police, Wisconsin Dells, succeeding Frank Trumble



A QUESTIONABLE FINGERPRINT PATTERN

The fingerprint illustrated below is classified in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a loop with the reference classification of tented arch.



This pattern has the minimum requirements of a loop, that is: a sufficient recurve, a delta and a ridge count of one. The recurve is not spoiled by an appendage abutting upon outside of the recurve at a right angle. There is however, a bifurcation on the left side of the recurve, but this does not spoil the recurve.

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 7, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Anchorage, Alaska	Schlenker, A. C.	Main 521	Federal Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Holloman, F. C.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Abbatichio, R. J.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Little, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Naughten, T. E.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Fletcher, H. B.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Morley, D. R.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Duffey, H. R.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Kuhnel, E. E.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Guerin, R. A.	Randolph 2905	906 Federal Building
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	Bobbitt, H. I.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Brown, D. K.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Dalton, J. L.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Wyly, P.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	McSwain, G. R.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Ruggles, J. R.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Untreiner, R. J.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	McFarlin, M. W.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Hostetter, D. S.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Danner, R. G.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	Johnson, H. K.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Kitchin, A. P.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	Hicks, R. H.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Traynor, D. L.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Kramer, R. P.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	O'Connor, H. T.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Stein, C. W.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Starke, J. J.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Murphy, W. A.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Lopez, J. M.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Moss, H. K.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Boardman, L. V.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

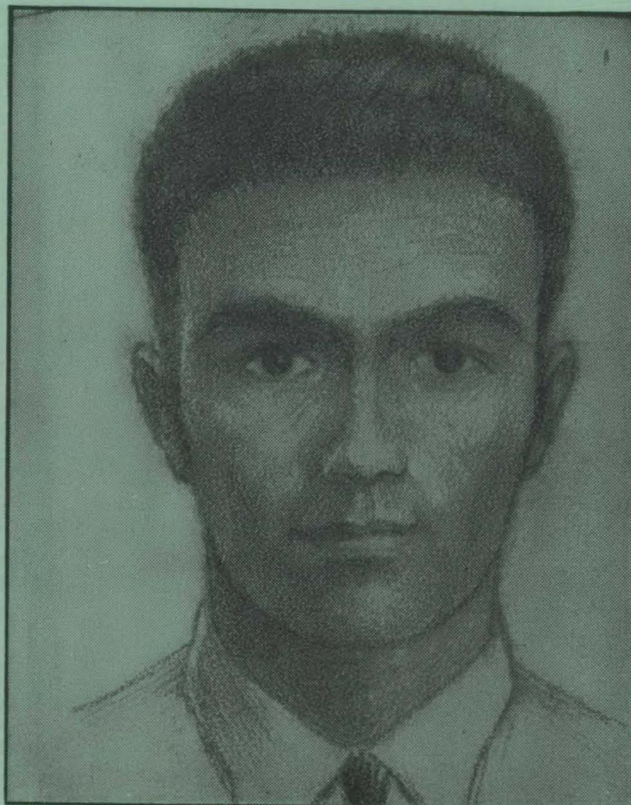
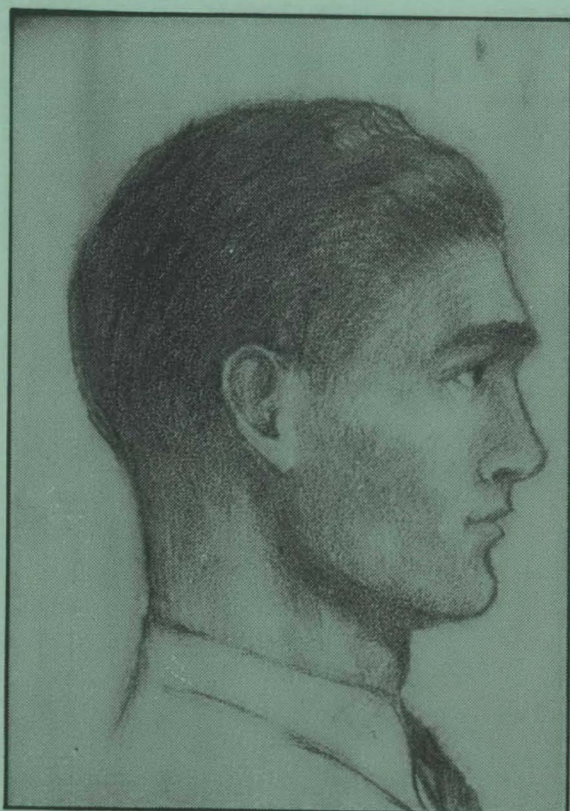
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



Pencil sketches rendered by an artist from a composite description of fugitive obtained from associates and acquaintances.



GEORGE DAUM, with aliases

BANK ROBBERY

Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual appear on pages 42 through 46.

