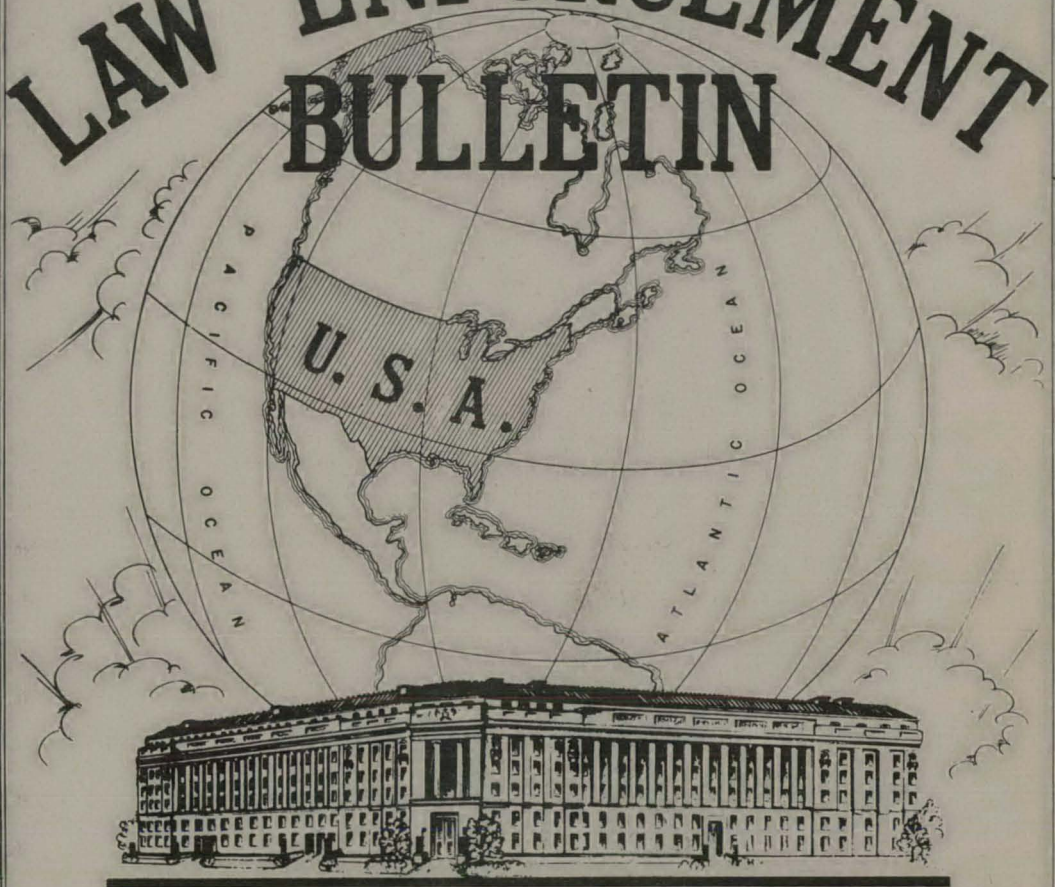


# F B I

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 11

NOV. 1, 1939

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

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

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

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

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

FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

VOL. 8

NOVEMBER 1939

NO. 11

PUBLISHED BY THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

Introduction	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI Pledge for Law Enforcement Officers		2
Address of the Honorable Lloyd C. Stark, Governor of Missouri, at the Graduation Exercises of the Twelfth Session and Retraining School of the FBI National Police Academy, September 30, 1939		3
Consolidated Daily and Monthly Reports		8
Problems of Law Enforcement, by J. Edgar Hoover		9
Tool Marks		17
Seasonal Effects of Humidity in the Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints		21
Wanted by the FBI -- Aubrey Dowd Stevens		24
Chart -- Annual Crime Trends		27
Graduation Exercises Held for Twelfth Session of FBI National Police Academy		28
FBI National Police Academy Associates Meet in Washington for Fourth Annual Retraining and Reunion		30
An Unusual Pattern		32
Sample of the Follow-up Text Material Distributed at the Close of a Lecture on Courtesy		33
Personals		37
Interesting Identifications		16, 27, 38
Insert -- Fugitives Wanted and Cancellations		39

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

181  
FBI  
LAW ENFORCEMENT  
BULLETIN

NO. 10  
JULY 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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

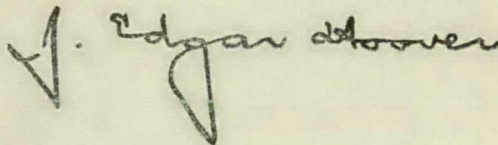
With further reference to my message to you which appeared in the October issue relative to espionage and related subjects, I thought you would be interested in the following information:

In the five-year period preceding 1938, the FBI investigated an average of 35 espionage cases each year. In the fiscal year 1938, 250 new cases were investigated, while in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, a total of 1,651 new cases were received for investigation.

. In view of the above statistics, it is interesting to note that during the month of September, 1939, we received through our various Field Offices an average of 214 complaints a day, or 6,420 during that 30-day month.

Such an emergency demands drastic action. It means that the FBI must increase its personnel and Field Offices rapidly to handle this tremendous increase in espionage complaints. In order to do this we have, thus far, opened new Field Offices in the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico; we are increasing our Special Agent force by adding 150 men as fast as they can complete the necessary examinations and training for entry into this service.

The sincere and patriotic cooperation that has been offered to the FBI during this emergency is deeply appreciated by every member of our Bureau and I want to take this opportunity to personally thank every Peace Officer and Law Enforcement Agency in America for the commendable spirit they have displayed in offering their services to the FBI and in reporting possible acts of espionage, sabotage and violations of our neutrality laws.

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

Director

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

★ ★ ★ John Edgar Hoover, Director ★ ★ ★



## THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE LLOYD C. STARK, GOVERNOR  
OF MISSOURI, AT THE GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE TWELFTH  
SESSION AND RETRAINING SCHOOL OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE  
ACADEMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

Attorney General Murphy, Director Hoover, Distinguished Guests,  
Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I consider it a very great honor to address this group of peace officers who have completed the National Police Academy's course of training in crime detection. You were good officers when you came here, representative of the best in your profession. You are leaving with new inspiration, equipped with new weapons with which to bring even better protection to your own communities -- weapons which science has developed and which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has adapted to your practical use.

A new era in law enforcement began with the development of the FBI under the guiding genius of J. Edgar Hoover. Not only have the people become aroused to the extent of criminal operations which cost the United States sixteen billion dollars yearly, but they have been enlisted in a concerted effort to bring the offenders to justice. I know of no better indication of the change which has been brought about in the public's viewpoint than is to be found on the schoolground or in any backyard where children are at play. It was not so long ago that boys at play all too frequently delighted in emulating the gangsters who had made a shambles of law and order in many of our large cities. Unwittingly, they allowed the glamour with which these outlaws were surrounded in the published accounts of their misdeeds to place them in a romantic and adventurous light. Today, our American boys still play "cops and robbers" as boys have done since time immemorial. But no longer are the public enemies the heroes; it is the G-Man whom every healthy, normal American boy looks up to as his new idol. Needless to say, this is a good thing for young America. More than that, it is a good thing for "Old America" also.

A secret admiration for the spectacular crimes of our time has not been entirely confined to the younger generation. The movies in which gangland guns blaze away so dramatically have attracted their share of adults.

It seems to me that accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be divided roughly into three general classifications. First, the G-Men have met the challenge of modern transportation facilities which made it possible for criminals to operate on a highly mobile plan. Further, they have brought to the pursuit of law violators the modern weapons which the criminals themselves had had access to, in addition to superb physical training which enabled them to cope successfully with the trigger men of the underworld, man to man, when that became necessary.

In the second place, the federal agents can follow the trail of the shrewdest so-called "master minds" of crime untiringly, whereas local

officers are handicapped by state boundaries and the lack of funds for sustained pursuit.

The third point is the most important one. Special training-- such training as you men have received during the past three months -- has made it possible for the G-Men to discover clues while the untrained eye would never discern them. This special training has enabled Mr. Hoover's aides to obtain conclusive evidence which insures speedy conviction. We can truly say that Mr. Hoover has changed the focal point of criminal investigation from the third degree room to the laboratory.

That does not mean that the old line police officer whose night stick speaks the only language that many criminals understand is less valuable to the community. It merely signifies that surer and better methods of pinning a crime on the perpetrator of that crime have been developed.

It was more than a passing inspiration which led J. Edgar Hoover to make this same training available to peace officers generally. It was part of a well thought out plan to create a dragnet of law enforcement so big and so strong that it inevitably would snare both the big and little fish of the underworld. That dragnet, with federal, state, county and local authorities cooperating, is without question the greatest law enforcement weapon ever devised in history.

I think all of you realize that your selection to attend this Academy is a tribute to your ability and integrity as officers. However, it entails a much greater responsibility than merely putting this information to good use as an individual law enforcement agent. By serving as an instructor in these same methods to your brother officers back home, you will serve the cause of law enforcement in a much more important sense.

Out of my own personal knowledge, I can give you an excellent illustration of how well this plan has worked out: A Missouri State Highway Patrol officer attended one of the first sessions of the Academy four years ago. He returned to set up one of the largest and most complete fingerprint files in the middlewest. Later, another member of our Highway Patrol spent three profitable months in this school. He now is in charge of the Patrol's laboratory and has helped solve many perplexing crimes.

The specialized knowledge implanted in these two men in this school has served still another purpose. It has spurred the entire personnel of the Patrol toward a new conception of the part scientific methods play in the apprehension and conviction of law violators.

Officers from two of our metropolitan police departments also have received this special training and have passed along to their other brother officers many ideas and suggestions originating in the FBI Academy.

The backbone of law enforcement is the local officer. Not only are the general run of law violations outside the jurisdiction of the

Federal Agents and State Officers, but even in the most serious offenses, the State and Federal agencies can frequently enter a case only by invitation. So it is the local peace officer upon whom falls the burden of giving day and night protection to our citizens. I consider his work a high calling. To do that work properly, he must have a high degree of native intelligence. All of these things are fundamental. However, they are not enough to cope successfully with the modern criminal. The efficient law enforcement officer of today must be trained in the science of crime detection.

You who now are preparing to return to your home communities have received a thorough grounding in that science. You now are prepared to do your work in such manner as to bring new glory upon your profession. In so doing, you will, of course, also reflect credit upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice which have gone to such great length to make better officers. If I had had no other reason for accepting this invitation -- and I want you to understand that I consider it a very fine privilege indeed -- I would have been impelled to respond to Mr. Hoover's invitation out of sheer gratitude for the assistance his corps of experts rendered the people of Missouri in their fight to rid themselves of a corrupt political machine.

It required the concerted effort of both federal and state authorities to break up one of the worst alliances of crime and politics in the annals of American history in Kansas City. At that time, the Kansas City Police Force was under the control of an unscrupulous boss. It was so inactive in the apprehension of major law violators that a virtual paralysis of law enforcement agencies existed. As is always the case, when the good citizens of a community weakly surrender the privilege of self-government to a predatory political overlord, organized crime had moved in bag and baggage. It had not only moved into Kansas City, but it had moved into the entire State of Missouri, which that political overlord was then attempting to control. He even went so far as to attempt to control the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri, and it was then that he met his Waterloo at the polls for the first time in his history.

The kingpins of crime and vice in Kansas City have been routed. The decent element is now enjoying the protection afforded by a state controlled police force and is striving to drive the last vestiges of bossism from their enterprising community, to keep it free of murderers, gamblers, dope peddlers, white slavers and their ilk.

Just to make sure that history does not repeat itself, that the Kansas City Police Force does not again slip into ways of lax enforcement of law, the man selected by the Police Board, which I appointed under the new law, for the all-important position of Chief of Police of Kansas City is an outstanding G-Man, Mr. L. B. Reed, who aided in the Kansas City clean-up. My friends, I think that is one of the highest compliments that has ever been paid to the Department of Justice, Attorney General Murphy, J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. That, in my opinion, was the most important position to be filled, from the standpoint of law and order, not only in Kansas City and

in Missouri, but in the entire United States; and I am happy to tell you that those gentlemen, in their wisdom, with my suggestion and approval, appointed a G-Man to that position. We knew nobody could buy a G-Man.

I was interested in a recent statement by Mr. Hoover in which he declared, "The test tube is mightier than the rubber hose." The famed "third degree" indeed appears to be a clumsy weapon compared to the smoothly efficient methods of the laboratory technician. The value of these new methods was brought home to Missouri officers when our FBI-trained chemist in the State Highway Patrol laboratory convicted a murderer by proving that blood on his clothing was not from a slaughtered animal as he contended, but was that of a man whom he had murdered.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is now entering a new phase of activity that in itself indicates the confidence reposed in this organization. It has been assigned by President Roosevelt the task of detecting and stopping foreign espionage -- to my mind, the most important task today in the entire United States, more important, in my opinion, than even our foreign diplomacy.

The American people also have been awakened to two facts. First, that while America desires nothing more than to remain at peace with her neighbors in Europe and Asia, certain foreign powers long ago declared war on the American way of life, on our institutions, on our democracy, on our freedom and our liberty. The second fact is closely related to the first. It is that the foreign agents who long were looked upon as harmless soapbox agitators are in reality dangerous enemies of democracy who stand ready to serve their masters and their alien overlords as spies and wreckers if called upon to do so -- as wreckers of this nation, if you please.

We have become aware of great and evil forces which are shaping in the old world; forces united in a common hatred of individual liberty as we know it in free America. Our nation must be prepared against the possibility of open aggression, however remote that possibility may seem at the present time.

The "power politicians" in Europe and Asia have unconsciously performed one service for democracy -- they have made the people of this nation aware of the indisputable fact that an adequate national defense is the only insurance against war. However, it is the secret aggression of the saboteurs and propagandists which is the immediate problem in halting these vicious enemies. In meeting this issue, we look with confidence to the FBI as our first line of defense and to you gentlemen and your associates back in the States. The old military axiom of "Divide and conquer" no longer stands. It has been replaced by the modern slogan of the dictators "Penetrate and destroy."

The most foolish optimist could scarcely deny, even if he were blind to the evidence at hand, that so rich and hospitable a nation as the United States would not be considered a prospective victim for forces which bore from within. So, we honor the men of the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion as true servants of democracy in their effort to round up these enemies within our borders. They are serving democracy in this specialized way during a crisis, just as they serve it equally well in the never-ceasing war against organized crime.

All of you men here are taking part in that struggle. All of you have an important part to play in the ceaseless efforts to protect our life, our liberty and our property here in free America. In a land where the individual citizen enjoys almost unlimited freedom in the conduct of his own affairs, that freedom becomes meaningless if it also leaves the law-abiding citizen at the mercy of the outlaw element.

It is only when he sees criminals protected by police, when he knows public officials are working hand-in-glove with the underworld, when he realizes that he and his family can not have the protection of honest, efficient peace officers -- it is only when these things occur that the average American citizen becomes cynical about the advantages of democratic government.

Of course, I realize that the law enforcement officer can not do it all. The problem is too complex for that. Closely bound up with the whole question of law enforcement is the attitude of the courts toward offenders, and the nature of the punishment society imposes on its truant members. Long prison sentences and harsh treatment are not the prime factors in discouraging potential criminals. What does discourage crime is the prompt arrest and conviction of offenders, the knowledge beyond the shadow of a doubt that violation of the law will lead to speedy apprehension; that once in the grip of the law, the violator will be tried without undue delay in a court where neither influence nor money can halt the processes of justice. Whenever you find crime flourishing in a community, you may be sure that the criminals no longer fear arrest and conviction. Somehow, the forces of law and order have been stultified. Like the mice in the old fable, the underworld has managed to bell the cat.

No, it is not the comparative severity of the punishment which deters criminals; it is the certainty of punishment. It is the surety of a just and fair trial, of honest police, of fearless prosecutors and of incorruptible courts. These things we must have to halt crime at its source. Then, and only then, will the people feel secure and confident they are being adequately protected against the criminal element.

I agree with Mr. Hoover when he says, "No criminal could long exist without assistance." Back of America's public enemies, stand corrupt public officials. They are worse enemies of America than the spies and agents of foreign powers. I make that statement advisedly. Once the alien spy within our borders is exposed, he is recognized as an enemy and treated accordingly. Too often these other enemies of democratic government, the political corruptionists and their spawn of criminals manage to conceal their true identity even from their victims.

During the course of training here, you have received much more than the technical knowledge and applied criminology which you are to use yourself and transmit to your associates. I think you must have acquired something of the unrelenting hatred of the professional criminal and his political protector which animates the federal authorities charged with law enforcement. It is a spirit which had lead J. Edgar Hoover to found this Academy and pass on his improved methods to state and local officers. It is a spirit which Frank Murphy, the Attorney General of the United States, has displayed in his vigorous crusade against every form of crime and corruption. It is a spirit which animated the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, when he ordered into action the agents of the FBI, the Treasury Department and the Immigration Service, to break up the most corrupt political machine in history out in my own state of Missouri at Kansas City.

So, my friends, your big task as peace officers and as outstanding citizens of your own communities is this:

Restore the faith of the people in their democratic institutions by making them realize the day of criminal-political alliances is past, by making them understand that our form of government can and will give them the protection of life, liberty and property they have a right to demand.

When that faith has been restored, when the last lingering doubt has been removed, the American people can face the future with confidence that law and order will prevail within our nation while it copes with the grave issues which confront it in a war-torn world.

---

### CONSOLIDATED DAILY AND MONTHLY REPORTS

As announced in the September, 1937 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has available for distribution, without charge, Consolidated Daily Report and Consolidated Monthly Report forms. These forms are not to be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but were designed for the purpose of furnishing current information concerning the problems and activities of the Police Department to the Chief of Police, Mayor, City Manager or other administrative official.

Requests for a supply of these forms should be addressed to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

---

## PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

by

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,  
Delivered before the Annual Convention of the International  
Association of Chiefs of Police, San Francisco, California,  
October 10, 1939

There have been few times, if any, in our history when law enforcement faced a more serious ordeal than today. Not even in the turbulent World War days were there greater problems. We then battled only subversive forces and sporadic crime, not a widely-flung underworld often highly organized in racketeering and destruction. There has never been a greater need for progress, development and improvement within the ranks of law enforcement. Widespread cooperation must be marshalled if we are to meet the difficult problems that lie before us.

We have a habit in the International Association of Chiefs of Police of speaking frankly, of rolling up our sleeves at these annual meetings and talking over our problems man to man, striving always to face the truth, no matter how unpleasant that may be. In this spirit of frankness, I ask that we face the fact together that the demand for improvement must start within the ranks of law enforcement, for it will come only through our own efforts. Glaring irregularities which public apathy may have glossed over in the past will be brought into the foreground in the future. Our house must now be put in order through vigorous and concerted action, both for national defense and self-defense.

The President of the United States has instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of all investigative work in matters involving espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of our neutrality regulations. He has asked all law enforcing agencies to refer promptly to the FBI any information obtained by them relating to such matters. I am confident that each and every law enforcement agency in our Nation will realize its responsibility in this national emergency and will wholeheartedly respond to our President's request.

You are assured that the FBI will carry on this special work in the same way in which it has functioned in other phases of its activities in recent years -- in a calm, impartial, vigorous, but unhysterical manner. Constitutional guarantees of American citizens must be protected. We must proceed in an orderly, lawful manner.

Just as the old-fashioned dragnet never served as a cure for crime, neither will similar "drives" be an effective inoculation against espionage. The paramount task is to secure the facts, and establish the guilt of those who owe their allegiance to a foreign power, before invoking the authority of the law. This is the function of duly constituted, capable and efficient law enforcing and investigative bodies, but of course we need the aid of loyal and thoroughly honest, patriotic citizens at all times.

If the internal defense of the Nation is to be preserved, there must be a coordination and centralization of responsibility such as the President of the United States signified by his recent request directed to American law enforcement. Every effort must be directed in an orderly manner by thoroughly responsible, well trained, professional law enforcement officers, totally devoid of hysteria. The evil spirits which would destroy America must be met and conquered. In this, there can be no middle ground.

In the wave of patriotism that is rising in the country there lies the danger of over-zealous groups of individuals engaging in acts which are distinctly un-American in method, no matter how patriotic in aim. We need no vigilantes in this situation. The vigilante method is distinctly contrary to American ideals of justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been called upon to investigate all matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations. In turn the Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested cooperation of all law enforcement officers in the United States.

This combined attack by Federal and State forces should be sufficient so far as investigation and prosecution are concerned. Beyond the efforts of these law enforcement agencies there is a need, of course, for the individual cooperation of all sincere and earnest Americans. This cooperation should be limited, however, to passing on to the proper officials all questionable facts or rumors which may come one's way. An alert public is the best defense against traitorous or inimical conduct. Let us be realistic and practical, ever alert to the dangers which we know lurk in practically every community in the land, but always calm in our judgment between the real and unreal.

Therefore, I place before you as the prime requisite of progress in law enforcement the urgent current need of reconstruction, of improvement, of the weeding out of inefficiency and a spirit of grim determination to face the problem of all crime with a resolution never before known in our history. This cannot be done for us; we of law enforcement must do it for ourselves.

In proof of this, I have only to point to the development of the FBI. Today, through the selection of proper personnel, through a Gibraltar-like stand against outside interference, through constant battling for the better things in enforcement, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I am proud to say, has demonstrated that obstacles can be overcome. No favored friend of the underworld makes appointments to the FBI. No power is great enough to swerve this body from its sworn duty, nor from its tenets of Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity. And I insist that the experiences of the FBI are within the grasp of every law enforcement organization in America. Many of you have been resolute in your determination to mold your organization upon the same principles of efficiency and decency. This of necessity requires unrelenting persistence, a spirit of self-sacrifice, and unwavering faith and courage to dig in and fight for that which is right. It requires the fearlessness emulated by the Attorney General of the United

States, Honorable Frank Murphy, in his stand against corruption and his burning zeal to do something about the situation.

It is the unfortunate plight of America, in this period of chaos in world affairs, to become the jousting ground for the subversive forces which work against our best interests, even our national existence. That these may go beyond the ordinary espionage activities and into the realms of sabotage, and the fomenting of outbreaks and riots, is, of course, not beyond possibility. Such things have been tried before. They are a part of the plans of those who, like termites, bore from within. I need not tell you men of law and order that the underworld will take every advantage of the added burdens upon law enforcing bodies. This is an inevitable certainty. Beyond that the minions of lawlessness will be used at every opportunity by those who seek to undermine our national defense.

Therefore, as a battleship's decks are cleared for action in the face of an enemy challenge, so must law enforcement be ready for any emergency, armed with the best of ideals, courage, personnel, and equipment.

The maintenance of law and order has always been one of our most important governmental functions, warranting the highest type of personnel and facilities that a community can provide. If your community has failed in its duty, it is now your solemn obligation to insist that the opportunities be provided whereby lecherous barnacles -- the lazy officer, the corrupt officer, the cheating officer, or the ignorant officer -- may be eliminated. Facilities long lacking must be made available if our people are to be protected. The handcuffs of corrupt politics must be struck from your wrists in order that you may be allowed to place the profession of law enforcement upon a high plane of efficiency, honesty, and integrity. Decency demands that this be done in every community in America.

To do this our profession in its entirety must be able to go before the public with clean hands. We must be able to prove, in asking that corrupt politics in law enforcement be cast aside, that we are not tainted by partisan political machinations. When we ask for cooperation and demand efficiency let us be sure that there are no cheap jealousies or lack of cooperation to weaken our case. Unfortunately, there is not enough cooperation among the law enforcement bodies of America. Lip service does not suffice. There is too much petty jealousy among officers. There is too much eagerness to capture the headline instead of the criminal.

You men of experience can recount instance after instance of how a lack of cooperation has brought about added expense, difficulties of apprehension, and often the escape of a desperado. The chase of practically every major criminal has presented outstanding examples of unselfish effort of law enforcement officers, eager to lift the banners of law and order above all other aims. At this time I would be remiss if I did not publicly express the appreciation of the FBI for the efforts of those officers who have aided us in the discharge of our duties. And we have been

proud of the opportunities which we have had in helping you.

Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murderers, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politics.

Truthfully, no single criminal can correctly be given the title "Public Enemy Number One." That appellation can be claimed only by "Old Man Corrupt Politics." And he lives in practically every community in the land. No officer can truly promote law enforcement when he follows the precepts of crooked politics and himself indulges in corruption, whether it be petty graft, the acceptance of bribes for the freeing of arrested men, or for the weakening of testimony in court or engaging in acts of criminality which has been the case all too often and is evidenced unfortunately by men in uniform having been convicted of every type of crime from petty thievery to bank robbery and rape.

It should be an inviolable rule that every law enforcement officer in America should be fingerprinted before he is given a shield of authority and those prints sent to the FBI in Washington for search against the criminal records. Not until the International Association of Chiefs of Police goes on record as demanding this protection can it be truly said that the police departments of this country are making a determined effort to free the inner ranks of law enforcement from those destructive agents who do so much to stain its name.

It certainly should be no matter of pride to any of us when a chief of police is found to be a fugitive from justice, or when ex-convicts are discovered in the ranks of law enforcement. The time long has passed when a thief should be set to catch a thief. Thieves and all other criminals can best be brought to justice by honest men. Only men of integrity and decency can shake the complacency of the underworld.

It must be taken for granted that the average law enforcing body is most eager for improvement. Nevertheless, the status of the majority is lowered by those retrogressive bodies which still adhere to the outmoded and disproved theory that enforcement of law truly rests in the end of a night stick. Police training is now available to practically every law enforcement officer in America who desires it. The FBI National Police Academy already has graduated over 400 officers, the majority of whom are qualified police instructors. And the doors of the Academy are open to every community in the Nation. The entire facilities of the FBI are at the command of American law enforcement.

Yet, it is a grievous fact that there are a number of communities which absolutely refuse to take advantage of police training. In others it has been found that certain officers have been sent to the

National Police Academy as a mere sham and a sop to public opinion. They have gone there, many of them, under personal sacrifice; they have given of their time and their efforts and returned to their communities only to find themselves blocked at every turn by jealousies or by an absolute aversion to advancement in police methods. Sometimes the stumbling block has been an older officer, too set in his ways to admit that there is such a thing as scientific crime detection, but all too often the obstacle has been the intrusion of corrupt politics. In case after case the graduate has been shunted from one job to another, or pigeon-holed with the promise of later activity, or the excuse of insufficient funds with which to conduct the necessary schools.

Why law enforcement, in certain instances, should deliberately and sometimes maliciously, refuse to take the channels which inevitably will lead toward a weakening in the ranks of crime, is more than any intelligent advocate of law and order possibly can understand. In spite of all this, however, progress has been constant and gradual until today law enforcement is regarded as having surpassed all other public services in the advancements which it has made.

Consider for a moment the possibilities of the FBI National Police Academy. The primary purpose of the FBI National Police Academy is to train selected officers in order that they may return to their respective police organizations and impart the training received at Washington, D. C., to the members of their local departments. With the completion of the Twelfth Session of the FBI National Police Academy, over 400 graduates have returned to their communities and have made instruction available to almost 100,000 police officers. In addition, officials have graduated from the Academy representing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Quebec Provincial Police, New Scotland Yard, London, England, and the Shanghai Municipal Police, Shanghai, China.

I am happy to report that those officers attending the next session of the Academy will be housed in a modern, air-conditioned barracks building at Quantico, Virginia, during their three months of training, free of charge except for actual subsistence. In addition, we are building the most modern pistol and rifle ranges at Quantico to be found anywhere in the world, where daily the Police Academy students may receive the finest training in all practical uses of firearms and protective devices known to law enforcement. The FBI Training Center at Quantico fulfills a dream of many years -- it establishes a veritable "West Point of Law Enforcement."

Certainly, here is the forerunner of a new day in law enforcement. Here is a tribute to the foresightedness of you outstanding officers who have cooperated so efficiently with the Bureau in this work. I am grateful to your Committee on Police Education and Training for its support of our training project and I desire to pay my respects to those officers who have attended the FBI National Police Academy at great personal sacrifice. I cannot praise too highly the determination and absolute heroism of such men in continuing their studies against every possible effort to turn them from their chosen path.

Progress can come only in a lawful manner. No law enforcement body which stoops to entrapment or illegal or unethical tactics can possibly deserve anything but contempt. The catching of a criminal is one thing; his conviction is another. No law enforcement body can call itself properly efficient unless it is so equipped that it can follow through in court what it has begun in the field of apprehension.

It has always been my belief that peace officers should fight for the right, not only in the actual apprehension or detection or conviction of offenders, but in all matters as well. It was for this reason that I subjected myself to the sneers and jeers of sentimental piffle-purveyors by decrying the scandals of parole. It has been for this reason that I have constantly abjured the average citizen to be ever alert in his own community for his own protection. An officer's sworn duty to himself should be to fight day and night, no matter what his hours of duty may be, for improvement of conditions about him. This means that passive inaction no longer can be tolerated.

The world today is in a death grapple for the preservation of democracy. It has been the record of history that dictatorships, whether in villages, states, or nations, have been founded upon gangster tactics. Our fight against dictatorships must begin at home -- in every crossroads in the land. If a chief of police is hampered in his work by a venal politician then it is his duty to stand up like a man and let his community know that fact. If criminals go free because a prosecuting attorney is subject to bribe-taking, then it is a solemn obligation to get the evidence and prove this man to be what he is, for after all, a crook in public office is ten times as devastating as any crook who ever roamed the underworld. There is no stain that can soil civilization more, no viciousness more deadly, no stench more vile, than that of a criminal who masquerades as a protector of his community.

There is a great need for wide extension of crime prevention activities. One of the most important of all law enforcement activities is the building of a closer bond of cordiality and of understanding between the law enforcement officer and the child. There is no greater saving in life, property or human qualities, than that which comes in the prevention of crime. The subject must be approached scientifically and realistically. There is no place in it for the sob-sister or the charlatan, the fakir or the quack. Neither is there any place for the weak-kneed "Casper Milque-toast" who is unwilling to face the facts.

The youth problem in crime is a national disgrace. The figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation must make one stop and think. They point to a definite increase in youthful criminals. So far this year, more persons 19 years of age have been arrested than of any other age. They are closely followed by the 18-year-olds. It is not pleasant to walk through any penal institution or jail in America and look into endless rows of youthful faces. Over 19 per cent of all persons arrested this year have been under voting age. These individuals constitute 12 per cent of all murderers arrested; 29 per cent of all robbers; 46 per cent of

burglars; 33 per cent of all thieves; and 54 per cent of all automobile thieves. We cannot dodge the issue or argue that these facts result from youthful folly. America no longer can refuse to face the causes behind this rising tide of juvenile crime. It is a definite challenge.

I have been condemned for insisting upon bringing to light many phases of youthful crime and because I have dared to speak the truth -- that crime rests at the doorstep of the American home. Some individuals believe that we should keep all of this behind a curtain, but I insist that no concealed evil can be remedied. The way to cure a plague is by quarantine, by ferreting out the carriers of disease and either eradicating them, or placing them where they cannot infect the populace. The same realistic approach to crime prevention must be made.

I believe the time is approaching, unless we block it, when the subject of probation will be open to as many charges of scandal as that of parole. This applies particularly to the power which certain judges have taken upon themselves, either through egotism, sentimentalism, corrupt politics or other causes, to decide whether or not a man should serve his sentence or ever be tried. I have the case before me of a motor thief who was not even taken into court because a judge decided that the case was merely one of youthful folly. In another instance, a teacher -- an instructor of youth -- was found quite by accident to have a criminal record, which included embezzlement and the forgery of U. S. Treasury checks. Yet, she had never served a day of her sentence. In another case, a bank embezzler who stole Christmas and vacation savings, was allowed to go free on probation after serving a one-day sentence. Again, a bank official, who, it is estimated, stole more than \$100,000, walked out of court without serving a day, having been put on probation. Such perversions of ordinary justice poison the springs of public confidence in law enforcement.

Not for a moment must we lose sight of the fact that sure detection, swift apprehension, and certain punishment are the three time-proven ingredients which provide a remedy for crime. Any weakening in this attitude places us at the mercy of the underworld. We are constantly surrounded by nitwits and porous-brained sentimentalists who, either through powder-puff perspective or actual affiliation with the criminal element, seek to undermine the foundations upon which we must stand if we are to protect the American home.

Just why certain individuals who intrude themselves upon law enforcement seem to give the major part of their attention to getting criminals out of prison instead of putting them there, where they deserve to be, is a mystery we never will be able to solve. We must fight them with every atom of strength we possess and bestow upon them the contumely they deserve as first aids to crime. There must be a rededication to not only fight crime but to prevent crime.

I have said before and I say again -- America has room for only one ism -- Americanism. All other isms are inimical to the best interests of our Nation. Let no smoke screen descend upon you, blinding your vision

from the pitfalls that lie ahead. Let there be no misunderstanding as to the meaning of true Americanism. It is an abiding adherence to our Democracy that sprang from the Declaration of Independence and is defined by the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. Loyalty to those principles is Americanism.

Its ideals are translated in a wholesome respect and obedience to the laws of the land. It is holding high the banners of law and order. Americanism represents liberty. It is respect for all nations without entangling alliances. It is free worship without bigotry. It is truth without distortion of fact. Americanism is love for our time-honored institutions. Americanism is that desire, that willingness, that determination that motivates our citizens to stand ready to defend our liberty against every subversive force, whether it come from within or without. Again, I say, our spacious land is big enough only for the one true ism -- Americanism -- first, last, and always.

The maintenance of law and constituted authority is our surest and safest protection against the scheming aggression of the unlawful and godless enemies of the stability of our social order. Let us keep a united front for its preservation.

---

#### AMNESIA VICTIM IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS CONTAINED IN FBI FILES

On August 7, 1939, the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received from the Sheriff at Elk Point, South Dakota, the fingerprints of an amnesia victim. These prints were searched through the files of the Identification Division and found to be identical with those of one John Brubaker, alias John Grove, who, in September of 1920, had served a term of one year and six months at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on a charge of desertion. This record also revealed that the subject had been fingerprinted on four occasions as an unknown amnesia victim and on each occasion had been identified by his fingerprints when searched through the files of this Bureau. The Sheriffs at Logan, Iowa, Liberty, Missouri, Bentonville, Arkansas, and Plattsmouth, Nebraska each had fingerprinted him during the period from 1929 to 1937. Information appearing in this subject's War Department record revealed his complete address, his place of birth and names of relatives.

A wire was immediately sent to the Sheriff at Elk Point, South Dakota advising him of this identification.

---

## TOOL MARKS

The study of tool marks is rapidly becoming one of the major types of examinations conducted in the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many times such examinations can provide definite and conclusive evidence for investigation and prosecution.

In most instances the basis of tool mark examinations parallels that of firearms identification.<sup>1</sup> The imperfections of the cutting or prying edges or striking surfaces of metal tools and instruments are of accidental origin and therefore individual to the particular instrument. These imperfections or individual characteristics, which may be prominent or microscopic, are frequently reproduced on an object when sufficient contact is made. The examination will be somewhat influenced by the nature of the material with which contact has been made and the fidelity with which it will reproduce the characteristics of the instrument. Obviously metal is a good medium for the reproduction of such marks, particularly when softer than the marking instrument. Fibers of soft wood, on the other hand, are usually of sufficient resilience that they tend to return to their original positions after the pressure is released and consequently some of the finer markings may not be retained.



Position of hammer in striking wood as determined by alignment of markings produced on the wood.

1 - See "Forensic Firearms Identification," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, May 1, 1939.



Striking surface of hammer showing irregularities.



Photograph of one of the indentations on the wood showing the markings left by the hammer.

Possibilities are unlimited in this field of laboratory work. Bolt clippers used to cut padlocks and iron bars have been identified by the microscopic markings left on the metal, and knives and axes have been definitely linked with wood which they have cut.<sup>2</sup> Telegraph wire and box car seals have shown by their marks the pliers used to cut them and impressions have permitted the identification of prying bars with locks which have been broken open.

An interesting and unusual case in which tool mark comparisons played an important part occurred in Delray Beach, Florida. In February, 1939, the Ocean City Lumber Company was burglarized and a sum of money was removed from the cash drawer. Investigation by the police department indicated that the person responsible for the theft had probably concealed himself in the lumber yard before closing time and, after the personnel of the lumber company had left for the day, gained entrance to the office through a side door which opened into the yard. The cash drawer had been smashed, apparently by a number of blows with a heavy instrument.

As a result of alert investigation by police officials, Willie Wright, a former employee of the lumber firm, was suspected. A search of the residence of this man revealed a ballpeen hammer which was taken by the police and forwarded to the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with parts of the broken cash drawer.

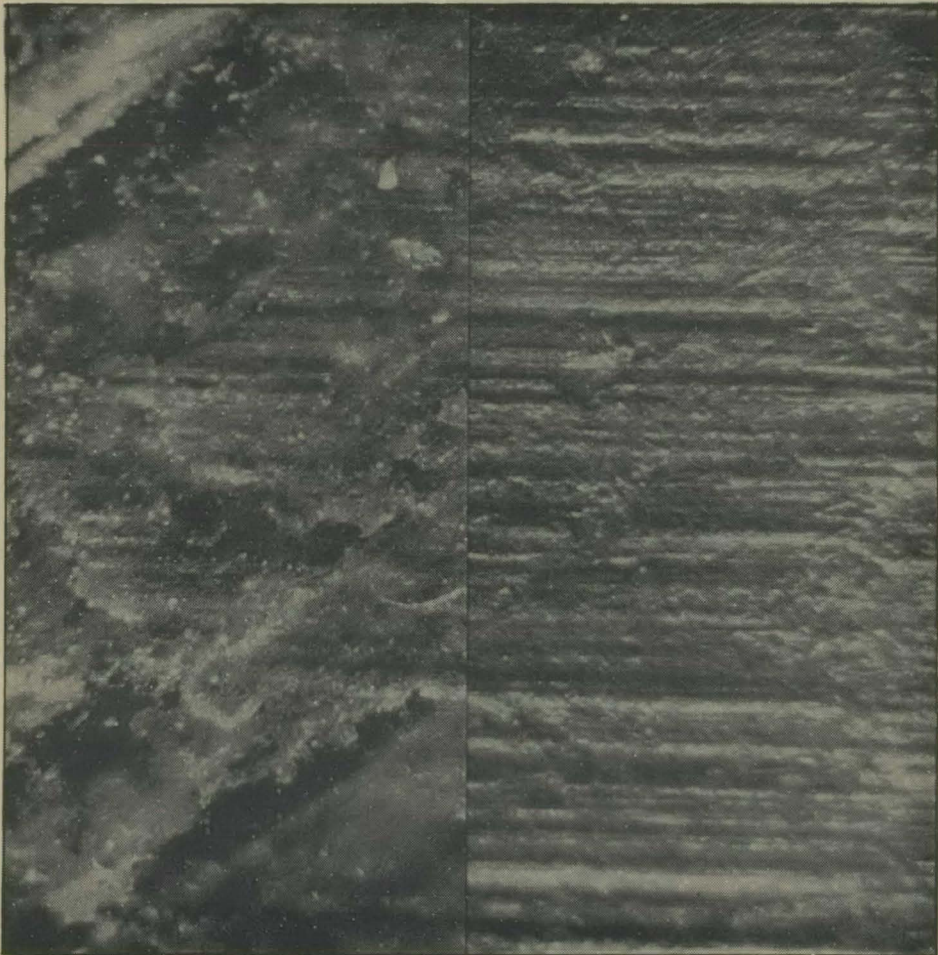


Photomicrograph showing comparison of markings found on the evidence with markings produced on test material with the suspected hammer.

2 - See "Unique Firearms Identification in a Murder Case," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, July 1, 1938.

In the Laboratory, microscopic examinations of the splintered wood revealed minute markings impressed as a result of heavy blows. These impressions were microscopically compared with irregularities on the striking surface of the hammer and were found to coincide, demonstrating conclusively that the impressions had been caused by this particular hammer. Photomicrographs which were prepared to illustrate this identification are shown in this article.

The laboratory examiner testified regarding his examination and illustrated his testimony with the photographs shown herewith. Willie Wright was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The Bureau was advised that the authorities were particularly anxious to convict Willie Wright inasmuch as it would permit them to hold him pending the outcome of an investigation of a murder case in which he was a suspect, and that it would be necessary to prove this identification in order to secure a conviction on the breaking and entering charge.



Photomicrograph showing comparison of another section of the evidence with markings produced on test material.

## SEASONAL EFFECTS OF HUMIDITY IN THE CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATENT FINGERPRINTS

(This article is confidential, and should not be republished without the specific permission of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

For a number of years the Technical Laboratory of the FBI has enjoyed considerable success in the development of latent fingerprints on paper by means of chemical treatment. However, from the first it was apparent that there was a great variance in the degree of this success depending on seasonal and climatic conditions. In general it was noted that many more and older latent fingerprints of value were developed during the winter months than during the summer months. This is caused by the formation during times of high humidity of a moisture film over the paper fibers which produces a much greater spreading of the secretion of the fingertips.

In view of the great importance of latent fingerprints developed in criminal investigations the FBI Laboratory has conducted research with a view to determining the variance in success which might be expected through the different seasons of the year. For the past year a careful record has been kept of the results of all cases treated in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI for the chemical development of latent fingerprints. The method used is a combination of the iodine and silver nitrate processes, and is set forth in detail in the Bureau's study entitled "The Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints on Paper." These results are set forth in tabular form as follows:

	Number of Cases Treated	Number of Cases in which Fingerprints were Successfully Developed	Per cent Successful
August	89	23	26
September	66	15	23
October	80	39	49
November	71	38	54
December	85	53	62
January	118	74	63
February	105	58	55
March	142	84	58
April	112	52	47
May	107	47	44
June	111	34	31
July	104	18	17

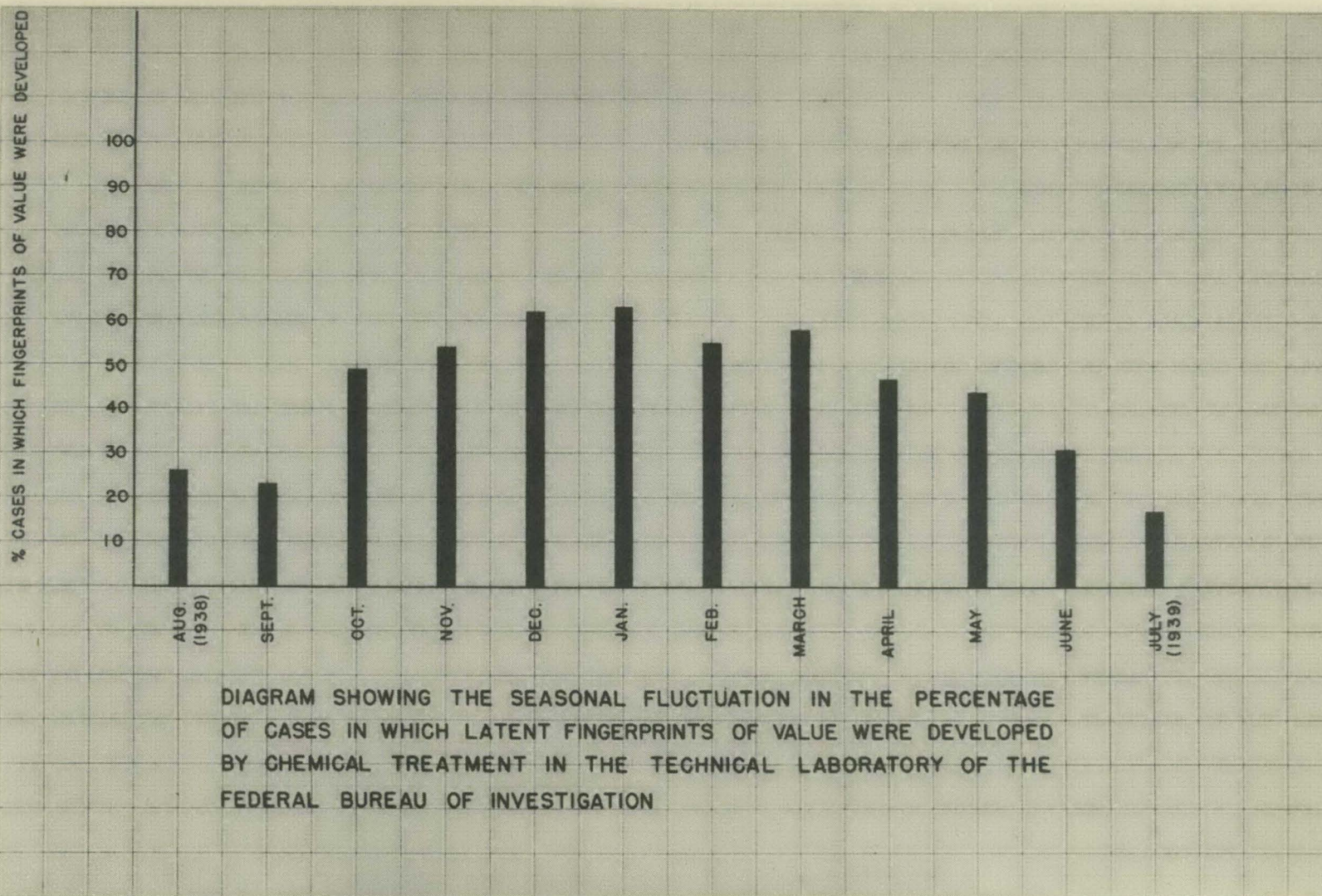


Diagram Showing the Seasonal Fluctuation in the Percentage of Cases in which Latent Fingerprints of Value were Developed by Chemical Treatment in the Technical Laboratory of the FBI.

These figures are illustrated diagrammatically on the preceding page.

The possibility of the successful development of latent fingerprints, especially during the summer months, is enhanced by the rapid transmission of the evidence to the Technical Laboratory. For this purpose it is suggested that the specimens be enclosed in a cellophane envelope and sent to the Bureau by air mail. Additional protection will be afforded by utilizing a mailing tube containing a small quantity of magnesium perchlorate (anhydrous) or other desiccant in a small cotton sack within the tube. The cover of the mailing tube should be sealed.

As has been previously stated in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, the chemical development of latent fingerprints is attempted on all fraudulent checks sent to the Bureau's Laboratory for examination. Police investigative agencies and prosecuting attorneys who desire other types of documents examined for latent fingerprints may have this work done in the Bureau's Laboratory upon request.

---

#### UNKNOWN DECEASED PERSON IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS

The City Police of Moundsville, West Virginia submitted a fingerprint card on an unknown deceased individual on August 10, 1939. Information appearing thereon revealed that the subject had been killed by a train on August 8, and that his body had been badly mangled. Upon searching these fingerprints through the files of the Identification Division of the FBI, it was found that this unfortunate person was identical with one Joe Brockell who had used the aliases of John Harris, John Hunter and Joe Hunter. This subject had been fingerprinted on eight different occasions during the ten-year period from 1928 to 1938 and had been charged with larceny, drunk, impersonating an officer and theft of an interstate shipment. However, he had served only two short jail sentences. Information appearing on a fingerprint card submitted on this individual revealed that on one occasion he had given as his birthplace Newton, Ohio and his residence as Logan, West Virginia, and on another his birthplace as Charleston, West Virginia. This information was immediately transmitted by telegram to the Police Department at Moundsville, West Virginia thereby establishing the subject's identity for that department.

---

WANTED BY THE FBI -- AUBREY DOWD STEVENS



Detailed descriptive data concerning this individual  
appear on pages 25, 26, and 27.

## WANTED BY THE FBI -- AUBREY DOWD STEVENS

On November 25, 1935, Aubrey Dowd Stevens, whose photograph appears on the opposite page, using the alias of A. D. Stevenson, secured a 1934 Plymouth DeLuxe Coach, motor number PE-70,563, the property of E. J. Young, Valdese, North Carolina, by informing G. W. Young, father of the owner and an acquaintance of Stevens, that the owner of the automobile, who was also a friend of Stevens, had authorized him to secure possession of the car. No such authorization had been given by E. J. Young, and in fact Stevens had been specifically informed that he could not use the automobile in question. After securing possession of this automobile, Stevens transported it to Norris, South Carolina, arriving at that place during the Christmas season of 1935. The automobile was subsequently recovered on February 29, 1936, at Atlanta, Georgia, where it had been stored at the Cone Street Garage by Stevens. Stevens advised a representative of the Standard Finance Company, Martinsville, Virginia, of the location of the automobile by letter dated February 24, 1936, and he also directed a letter to the owner of the automobile advising of its location.

During September, 1935, Stevens appeared at Valdese, North Carolina, contacting cafes, service stations, et cetera, agreeing to furnish them with blotters and stationery after he had secured other merchants to advertise on same, for which he collected fees from the merchants from whom he secured advertising, but failed to deliver the stationery as agreed. Stevens was accompanied by a Mrs. S. R. Melton of Keystone, West Virginia, who acted as his assistant. It appears that Stevens and Mrs. Melton traveled the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia in this advertising racket.

During October, 1935, Stevens induced a young girl nineteen years of age to accompany him and Mrs. Melton while traveling through the States of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, under the pretext of working for Mrs. Melton. During that time Stevens violated the provisions of the White Slave Traffic Act by forcibly having immoral relations with this nineteen-year-old girl.

On March 16, 1937, a Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of North Carolina returned a true bill of indictment against Aubrey Dowd Stevens, charging violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, in that he, on or about November 25, 1935, transported in interstate commerce from Valdese, North Carolina, to Norris, South Carolina, a 1934 Plymouth DeLuxe Coach, motor number PE-70,563, the property of E. J. Young, Valdese, North Carolina, with knowledge that the said automobile had been stolen in violation of Section 408, Title 18, U. S. Code. A capias was issued for the arrest of Stevens on April 26, 1937, and was returned non est by the U. S. Marshal at Asheville, North Carolina.

In view of the fact that Stevens and Mrs. Melton have in the past traveled together, there are set forth hereinafter descriptions of Stevens and Mrs. Melton:

Name	Aubrey Dowd Stevens, with aliases, Archie D. Stevenson, Aubrey Dowd Stevenson, Auvie Dowell Stevenson, Steve
Age	34 to 37
Height	6 feet, 2 inches
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown -- straight, short, combed straight back
Eyes	Blue
Build	Slender
Complexion	Not known
Teeth	One upper front tooth discolored
Scars	Boil scar back of neck
Occupation	Advertising salesman; grocery clerk
Marital Status	Married
Race	White
Nationality	American
Remarks	Has very thick lower lip
Fingerprints	None on file
Criminal Record	Clover, South Carolina, May 27, 1932, as A. D. Stevenson; charge, obtaining goods under false pretense; assessed \$1.40 costs and released; (not fingerprinted).

---

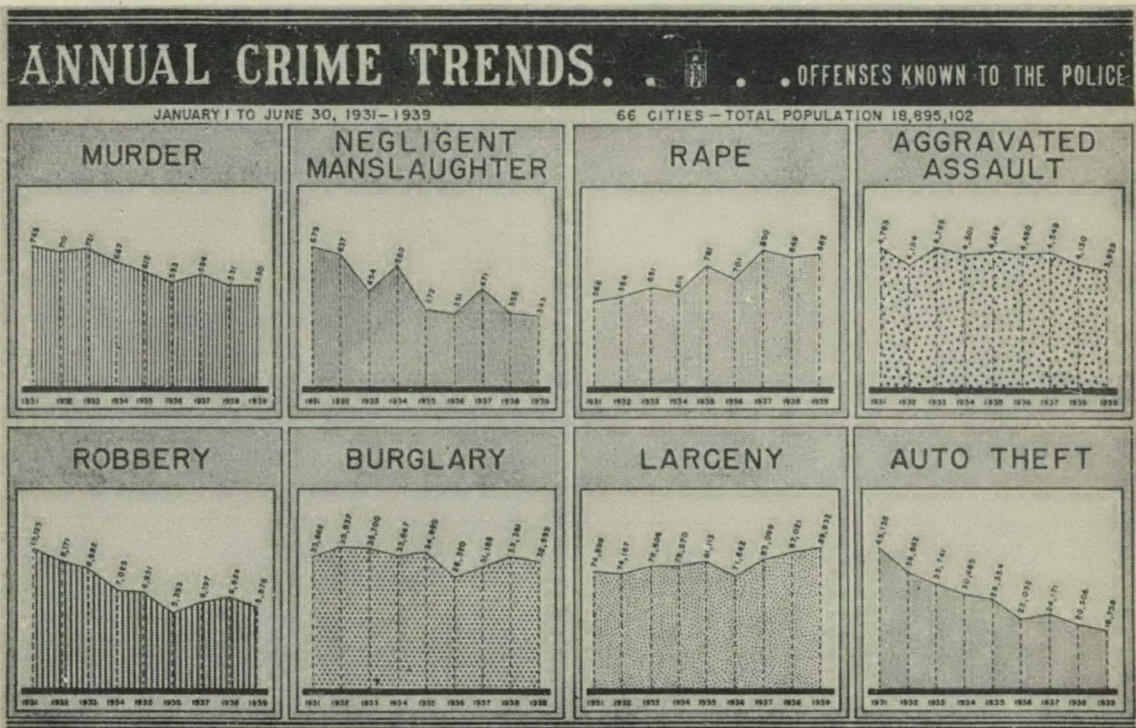
Name	Mrs. S. R. Melton, nee Akers, with aliases, Mrs. S. R. Milton, Glenna Milton, Glenna Akers
Age	36 (born February 24, 1903)
Height	5 feet, 6 inches
Weight	140 pounds
Build	Plump
Eyes	Blue; wears glasses
Hair	Blonde, curly, short
Complexion	Fair
Teeth	Large front teeth
Mouth	Large
Feet	Short and broad
Remarks	Nice looking woman with large features
Marital Status	Married

Prior to entering the stationery and advertising racket, Stevens was engaged in similar activities in renting space alongside of screens in motion picture houses, and selling advertising space to merchants, most of the time failing to live up to the agreement after collecting for same. It is also known that he has presented several worthless checks during his activities in the advertising racket.

Considerable investigation has been performed looking to the apprehension of this fugitive, but as yet no definite information has been received concerning his present whereabouts. It is requested that local

law enforcement agencies throughout the United States be on the alert for any information concerning Stevens.

In the event any information is obtained concerning Stevens, it is requested that the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be contacted immediately or that the information be furnished directly to Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



## GRADUATION EXERCISES HELD FOR TWELFTH SESSION OF FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

With the graduation of the Twelfth Session of the FBI National Police Academy on September 30, 1939, a total of 406 officers, representing every State of the Union, has been trained in the most modern methods of scientific crime detection, as offered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its National Police Academy.

The principal speakers at the exercises included Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States, Honorable Lloyd C. Stark, Governor of Missouri, and Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Diplomas were awarded by Attorney General Murphy and Director Hoover to thirty-six law enforcement officers who had successfully completed the 12-week training course. Also present at the exercises were the 230 alumni of the FBI National Police Academy who had returned to Washington for a week's retraining period, and who were awarded certificates of retraining.

Other speakers at the exercises included Lieutenant James O. Barker, of the Miami, Florida, Police Department, President of the Twelfth Session; and Chief of Police Edward B. Hansen of the Duluth, Minnesota, Police Department, President of the FBI National Police Academy Associates. Father S. Lloyd, S. J., Manresa-on-Severn, Annapolis, Maryland, and Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, D. C., also participated in the exercises.

Those receiving diplomas were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Cleo Eugene Baca	Sergeant	Albuquerque, New Mexico, Police Dept.
James O. Barker	Lieutenant	Miami, Florida, Police Dept.
Harley Bue	Patrolman	Sioux City, Iowa, Police Dept.
Arthur A. Busick	Chief of Police	Flat Rock, Michigan, Police Dept.
R. G. Cassady	Chief Deputy Sheriff	Lake County, Florida, Sheriff's Office
Larry Condon	Deputy Sheriff	Linn County, Iowa, Sheriff's Office
Shirley D. Coy	Deputy Sheriff	Prowers County, Colorado, Sheriff's Office
J. Clarence Crook	Patrolman	Altoona, Pennsylvania, Police Dept.
W. C. Denton, Jr.	Deputy Sheriff	Cameron County, Texas, Sheriff's Office
Benjamin F. Dies	Patrolman	Denver, Colorado, Police Department
James English	Sergeant- Instructor	Tennessee State Highway Patrol, Nashville, Tennessee.
A. F. Ferentz	Sergeant	Springfield Township, Pennsylvania, Police Department
William Ferrazzi	Lieutenant	Quincy, Mass., Police Department
William Frey	Deputy Sheriff	Shawnee County, Kansas, Sheriff's Office
Louis Giancola	Detective	Mamaroneck, New York, Police Dept.

Maurice J. Hebert	Sergeant	Joliet, Ill., Police Department
Ray Holmes	Deputy Sheriff	Poinsett County, Ark., Sheriff's Office
Yale B. Huffman, Jr.	Officer	Greenbelt, Maryland, Police Dept.
Neil B. Keen	Patrolman	Bradenton, Florida, Police Dept.
Wm. Robert Kennedy	Patrolman	Borough of Aspinwall, Pennsylvania, Police Department
Carvel Kober	Patrolman	Hastings, Nebraska, Police Dept.
Amos Leach	Patrolman	New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Vincent S. Marino	Officer	Middletown, Conn., Police Dept.
John J. Mitchell	Ident. Officer	St. Petersburg, Florida, Police Dept.
Homer B. Moales	Patrolman	Charleston, West Virginia, Police Dept.
Manuel Montoya, Jr.	Patrolman	Santa Fe, New Mexico, Police Dept.
Walter Musterman	Sergeant	Anne Arundel County Police Dept., Ferndale, Maryland
Joseph Nelson	Officer	Port Huron, Michigan, Police Dept.
Raymond L. Patten	Sergeant	Cambridge, Mass., Police Dept.
Theo. Omer Perrault	Deputy Sheriff	St. Louis County, Minn., Sheriff's Office
Ernest Wm. Roach	Chief Deputy Sheriff	Maricopa County, Ariz., Sheriff's Office
James Romano	Lieutenant	North Pelham, New York, Police Dept.
Elmer Otto Stovern	Sergeant	Duluth, Minn., Police Dept.
Henry Isaac Taff	Deputy Sheriff	Johnson County, Tex., Sheriff's Office
Wm. Loyd Webb	Deputy Sheriff	Raleigh County, West Virginia, Sheriff's Office
Lloyd R. Wendland	Inspector	Alameda, Calif., Police Department

\* \* \* \*

The members of the Twelfth Session elected the following class officers:

President: James O. Barker, Miami, Florida

Vice President: Benjamin F. Dies, Denver, Colorado

Secretary-Treasurer: Amos Leach, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

---



---



---



Members of the FBI National Police Academy Associates  
on the occasion of their Annual Reunion and  
Retraining School, Washington, D. C.  
September 25 to 30, 1939

## FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES MEET IN WASHINGTON FOR FOURTH ANNUAL RETRAINING AND REUNION

More than 230 graduates of the FBI National Police Academy returned to Washington the week of September 25 to 30, 1939, to attend the fourth annual Retraining and Reunion of the National Police Academy Associates, and to receive specialized instructions in certain elective subjects, as well as to become acquainted with those methods of scientific crime detection which have been developed since their graduation from the Academy.

Special emphasis was placed during the retraining period on espionage, neutrality and sabotage investigations, and existing Federal statutes were discussed in detail with the visiting police officials from every section of the country. In addition, a thorough discussion was held on the President's recent proclamation on neutrality which gave jurisdiction over neutrality law violations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Associates were advised by Director J. Edgar Hoover that they were looked upon as a reserve corps, should it be necessary for the FBI, in an emergency, to increase its personnel to any considerable extent.

The Associates, in business session, elected the following officers for the coming year:

President: Edward B. Hansen, Chief of Police, Duluth, Minn.

First Vice President: William J. Raney, Lieutenant, Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department

Second Vice President: Edmund S. Crowley, Detective-Sergeant, Providence, Rhode Island, Police Department

Third Vice President: Sylvester P. Smith, Assistant Chief, State Highway Patrol, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Fourth Vice President: Hubert E. Dax, Captain in Charge of Police Training, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Secretary-Treasurer: Thomas W. Ryan, Captain, Buffalo, New York, Police Department.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Allen Poindexter, Jr., Detective-Sergeant, Montgomery, Alabama, Police Department.

Members of the Board of Governors:

James Riddle, Detective, Allegheny County Detective Bureau, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Morgan Naught, Patrolman, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Police Department.

Robert M. Wood, Inspector, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

A. T. Deere, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

## AN UNUSUAL PATTERN

The pattern for discussion this month is a very unusual type, reflecting two separate and distinct loop formations and two deltas, one between the loops and the other out of view upon the right because the impression is not fully rolled. The pattern is rare because of the fact that the loops are side by side.



In the Bureau's Technical Section this pattern would be classified as a double loop type whorl with an inner tracing.

## SAMPLE OF THE FOLLOW-UP TEXT MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED AT THE CLOSE OF A LECTURE ON COURTESY\*

### Courtesy

No matter how well a public department is organized, or how efficient and honest its administration, it is judged by individual citizens, and therefore by the community at large, by the nature of its public contact. Each officer every minute of his daily life is making public opinion about his Department. Every time an officer talks to a person, he is leaving behind him an impression of the Milwaukee Police Department. In uniform, officers cease to be individuals. They are the properly recognized representatives of the law. They interpret the Government to its citizens.

Now just what kind of Government do we have? Is it a government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" -- a democratic form of government? That means that you officers are employed by the people of Milwaukee. It is their money, their taxes, that support your Department. The vast majority of people are law-abiding. Only a small element is criminal in its intent. Many infractions of the law are due to ignorance, carelessness, or negligence, rather than any conscious motive. Remembering this and aware of your function in the community -- to protect and to serve -- you will readily understand the importance of COURTESY.

### What Is Courtesy?

Now, in order to be quite clear about courtesy, it will have to, first of all, be defined. Courtesy consists not so much in what a person says as how he says it. It is possible to be merely civil without being courteous. Courtesy presupposes an attitude of desiring to please, or desiring to serve. That officer who goes about his work anxious to give his best to the Department and to the public, and who recognizes his function as a public servant, will almost always be courteous, but that officer who is only conscious of his own importance, and his desire to show authority, will have great difficulty in adopting a courteous manner.

\*This suggested follow-up material is distributed at the completion of the lecture on Courtesy which appeared in the October, 1939 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, as utilized in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Police Department Training School. The lecture and follow-up material are incorporated in the report entitled "Standard of Police Training," which report contains the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. This is the fifth of a series of articles presenting in detail the recommendations of the conference, and subsequent issues of the Bulletin will carry further recommendations.

### Approach

Courtesy is most frequently expressed in the initial approach which the officer makes to the citizen. The expression of his face, the tone of his voice, the way in which he walks, all these things immediately indicate his attitude of mind. It is not necessary that an officer bow and scrape, and in any way humble himself before the public in order to be courteous. He can be firm, conscientious, and still courteous. To approach with a scowl and a threatening gesture, is to immediately antagonize. The response will be resentment and a desire to argue and "fight it out." A friendly, cheerful approach, not at all apologetic but interested and pleasant, is usually far more disarming. Often the public resents the manner of having been given a ticket more seriously than the ticket itself. Any offender can be given to understand that he has violated the law, and that the officer must perform his duty without being made to feel that he is a criminal or a liar. Each officer should watch carefully his approach, and note particularly the effect of various kinds of approach upon different kinds of people.

### Answering Questions

One of the most frequent services which an officer can perform for the public is that of giving information. The public as a whole seems to believe that a police officer should be a "walking encyclopedia." He should know everything about the city, conditions in the city, where places are, where to find people, and all sorts of other miscellaneous kinds of information. Frequently, therefore, the officer is asked many questions which he cannot possibly answer. Courtesy here demands not a gruff "How should I know?" but an offer to find out, or reference to some source where the information can be readily obtained. The answering of a simple question courteously and graciously, will often make for good will and admiration on the part of the public.

Sometimes questions which seem very foolish to the officer are asked. In most cases the person asking the question does not realize how foolish it is, and would be hurt and insulted if there was any indication on the part of the officer in answering that he thought the question a foolish one. All questions should be answered with serious sincerity and attempt to give real information, even though they may appear to be foolish and unnecessary.

### Courtesy To All

There is current among officers the idea that certain classes of people demand courtesy more than others. They are inclined to be courteous to the well-dressed, good-looking, prosperous citizen, and to treat shabbily-dressed, foreign persons with little respect or consideration. True, it is necessary to be courteous to the successful business man. His criticism of the Department will carry much weight, but it is equally important to be courteous to the foreigner, the "down-and-outer" and the less well-endowed. These latter are the people who need the courtesy. The

officer to them represents their country, the law, and the attitude of the government. The officer is a real influence in helping these people to understand what is required of them, and to cooperate in enforcing the law.

### Causes of Discourtesy

One sometimes wonders why an officer should be discourteous. Certainly anyone feels better himself after having handled a situation courteously, than he does after having been rude and abrupt. There is a real feeling of pride in knowing that each person contacted goes away with a feeling of warmth and friendliness toward the officer rather than resentment and indignation. Now, what are some of the causes for discourtesy?

**Feeling of Self-Importance** - Many officers have never been able to overcome that feeling of self-importance which comes with the donning of a uniform. A new personality seems to emerge, and the officer is quite a different person in plain clothes than he is when he has his uniform on. This feeling of self-importance tends to make him take each law violation as a personal offense, as if the offender were purposely doing something to annoy the particular officer. His reaction, then, is one of "getting even," rather than "educating the public" toward law enforcement.

**Desire to Show Off** - Together with this feeling of self-importance there is a desire to let the public know how superior the officer is. He may try to show off his superiority by so-called "smart aleck" remarks, or more frequently by the use of sarcasm. If he would stop to consider the effect of these techniques upon other people, he would realize that they result not in admiration and amazement at his brilliance, but in annoyance at his stupidity.

**Discourteous Behavior of Others** - Oftentimes the officer is discourteous because the individual with whom he is dealing has been discourteous to him. It is certainly true that many offenders are immediately on the defensive when approached by an officer, and may open an attack with abusive language and discourteous behavior. For the officer to respond in like manner aggravates the situation. The spectacle of a dignified man in uniform, stooping to the level of a man whose controls are all shattered by drink, and whose language is abusive, is certainly not a credit to the Department. That officer who can maintain self-control under such a situation, and deal both courteously and fairly with the offender, shows himself superior, and is far more effective.

**Ignorance** - Sometimes discourtesy is due to ignorance. The officer throughout his own training has never been surrounded by a courteous manner. Many travelers have remarked on the extreme courtesy of the Japanese. One traveler was heard to say in amazement, "Why, parents are even polite to their own children." In this remark lies the secret of the inherent politeness and courtesy of the Japanese people. Courtesy is something which is acquired through constant practice, imitation, and thoughtfulness. It becomes an intimate part of the personality, and breeds good will wherever the person possessing it goes.

Fatigue - With the strain of duty and many responsibilities which a police officer has, and often due to having to appear at court, and other emergency measures, there is loss of sleep and it becomes very difficult sometimes for an officer to maintain a courteous attitude. Fatigue tends to make him irritable, and he is easily upset. The tired officer should be on guard to see that his physical condition is not an excuse for "taking it out on the public."

Courteous Phrases - Although the attitude behind a phrase is more important than the phrase, the phrase itself may be a discourteous one. "What do you want?" is a very blunt way of asking whether or not an officer may be of service. Each officer should watch the phrases which he uses in his approach, and be sure that they are of such a nature that they do not immediately arouse antagonism. Shouting at traffic violators is another form of discourtesy. "Hey, there, what's your hurry?" or "Where's the fire?" "Where do you think you're going?" "What do you think this is, a race track?" have no place in the approach of the courteous officer. He may think they are amusing and clever, but they are essentially discourteous.

Telephone Courtesy - It has been said that a telephone is the door to an industry. This is equally true in the case of a police department. Many people contact the department only by telephone. Tone of voice, prompt service, pleasant manner, and well chosen phrases will do much to create an impression of the kind of Department you serve. There is no facial expression to help tone down a gruff voice. The entire impression is through the ears.

Moreover, there are certain habits of telephone discourtesy, which produce a very bad impression. Saying "Wait a minute" and keeping the other party waiting for a long time, not knowing why is discourteous. Often it is better to take the number and offer to call back than to keep someone waiting five or ten minutes while information is being looked up. Phrases such as "Who is this?" are resented. There are ways of asking for the name and address which are friendly and polite, rather than challenging. A pleasant and satisfactory telephone conversation will do much to build up good will toward the Department.

### Summary

We want our officers to be known for their courtesy and consideration of the public, as well as for their firmness and dispatch in discharging their duties. Remember that courtesy is an attitude of mind. If you feel courteous, you cannot help but behave in a courteous fashion. Watch your behavior. Don't let bad habits slip in. Control your irritability. Do not take out your own distemper upon other people. Try to get the point of view of the person with whom you are talking. Try to understand his problem, and serve him in the most courteous manner possible.

## PERSONALS

## CALIFORNIA

Mr. Frank Graham has been appointed Acting Chief of Police at Tulelake, California, succeeding Mr. Elza Fitzpatrick, resigned.

## COLORADO

Mr. Armour Olson has been appointed Chief of the Victor, Colorado Police Department. Chief Olson was formerly a Deputy Sheriff of Teller County at Victor.

## FLORIDA

Mr. S. C. M. Thomas, formerly Sheriff at Ocala, Florida, is now Chief of Police at Dunnellon, Florida.

## ILLINOIS

Mr. Carl Foster is the new Chief of Police at Murphysboro, Illinois, succeeding Mr. H. T. Penry.

## INDIANA

Mr. Frank J. Miller has been named Chief of Police of Beech Grove, Indiana. He succeeds Mr. Clarence Lamkin, who resigned his position to enter private business. Chief Miller has been associated with the Beech Grove Police Department for eight years, and prior to that time was with the Marion County Sheriff's Office.

Mr. Louis Giovanini is the new Chief of Police at Clinton, Indiana.

## IOWA

Mr. S. Elmer Cronkhite has succeeded Mr. John J. Clark as Chief of Police, Knoxville, Iowa.

Captain Martin Duffy of the Clinton, Iowa Police Department has been named Chief of Police to succeed Mr. O. T. Roberts, resigned.

## NEW JERSEY

Chief of Police Thomas Claren of Montclair, New Jersey, has resigned his position with the Montclair Police Department.

Chief of Police Arthur Colsey of Camden, New Jersey, was found dead in his home on the night of September 15, 1939. The late Chief Colsey, who was 66 years of age, had been a policeman for twenty-seven years, and had served as Chief of Police at Camden since 1934.

## NEVADA

Mr. Frank Wait has assumed the position of Chief of Police of Las Vegas, Nevada.

## OHIO

Mr. Arthur L. Stuckert is the new Chief of Police at Bucyrus, Ohio.

## OKLAHOMA

Mr. A. B. Bowling is now Chief of Police at Lawton, Oklahoma, succeeding Mr. D. D. Moncrief.

Mr. Frank S. Smith, a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been appointed Chief of Police of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Chief Smith assumed the duties of his new position on October 1, 1939.

## TEXAS

Mr. P. L. Askew is the newly appointed Chief of Police at Kerrville, Texas, succeeding Mr. Walter Moss, who has been Acting Chief of Police.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Reverend Joe H. Carpenter has been appointed Chief of Police at Nutter Fort, West Virginia, succeeding Mr. S. B. Murphy

---

SUBMISSION OF APPLICANT FINGERPRINTS  
DISCLOSES FORMER CRIMINAL RECORD

The Police Department at Park Ridge, Illinois, on May 9, 1939, submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI the fingerprints of one Thomas Giles, in connection with his application for a permit to solicit in Park Ridge. Upon search through the files of the Identification Division, it was found that these fingerprints were identical with those of Thomas Giles who had been arrested on twelve different occasions and who had been incarcerated in penal institutions on three different occasions. The charges against this person on these arrests were vagrancy, highway robbery, parole violation, robbery in the first degree, grand larceny in the second degree, and malicious injury to property. He was incarcerated in the State Reformatory at Rahway, New Jersey in 1931, on a charge of highway robbery, for an indeterminate sentence. He was also incarcerated in the Auburn Prison, Auburn, New York, in 1933, on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree, second offense, for a period of five years. His record further revealed that he was wanted by the State Department of Correction, Albany, New York, for violation of his parole from Auburn Prison.

Upon disclosure of this record, the various interested authorities were advised by telegram.

---

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)
Atlanta, Georgia	Listerman, W. L.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Alabama	Soucy, E. A.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McLaughlin, W. V.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Canal Zone	Gleason, R. F.	2-2643	Balboa Heights
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
	Drayton, S.J. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Guinane, E. P.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R. C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, California	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
	Zimmer, V. C. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Fitzsimons, B. F.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Guerin, R. A.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Thompson, E. K.	San Juan 145	606 Banco Popular
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	7923	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

(\*) Telephone number to be used after 5 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and Holidays is Garfield 2120. The teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office which is 1-0711.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:- Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

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

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

