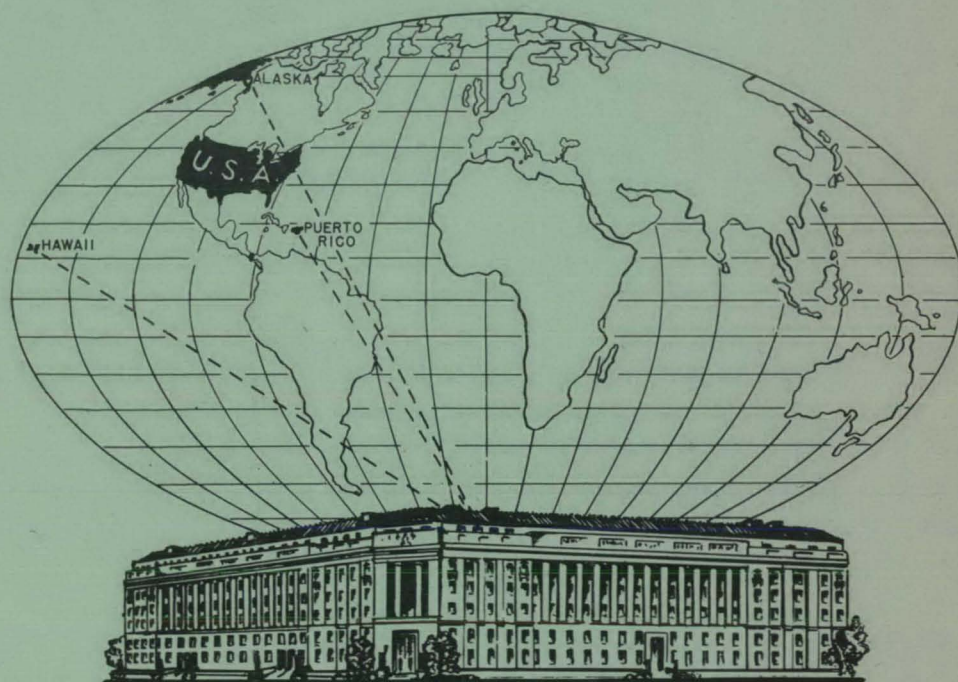


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



1941

November

Vol. 10

No. 11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 10

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

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

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

PRIORITIES ON FIREARMS EQUIPMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Of timely interest to all law enforcement officers is the information as to how they might obtain firearms equipment during the present emergency. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, recognizing the difficulties which were being encountered by the police of the country in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment, undertook to be of service in remedying the situation. Conferences were held between representatives of the FBI and representatives of the Office of Production Management, the Army Ordnance and the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

As a result, a method has been established whereby the police can order directly from the Defense Supply Corporation, 811 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., a branch of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, types of needed equipment as set forth in the following communication addressed to law enforcement officials of the United States by the Defense Supply Corporation:

"In order to relieve the present shortage of revolvers used by law enforcement officials, at the request of the Priorities Division, Office of Production Management, and with the advisory assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Defense Supply Corporation has negotiated the purchase of a supply of .38 - #200, Smith and Wesson military and police revolvers.

"These revolvers will be made available to law enforcement agencies upon submission of the enclosed order form, properly executed, at a price of \$27.60 each, plus express charges. To comply with Reconstruction Finance Corporation's requirements, it will be necessary for you to accept delivery on a C.O.D. basis. All shipments will be made via Railway Express.

"If you have no immediate need for this type of weapon, please withhold your order until a future date so that the needs of those departments urgently requiring firearms may be filled. Plans are being made to continue this method of meeting the demands of the police service for revolvers during the present emergency."

On the back of this page will be found a copy of the form mentioned above to be used by police officers in ordering revolvers. The FBI will keep the peace officers of America advised of any further data concerning priorities of interest to law enforcement through the pages of this Bulletin.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

APPLICATION AND ORDER FOR FIREARMS EQUIPMENT

To
Defense Supply Corporation
811 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Date:.....19...

The..... of the.....
(Name of Law Enforcement Agency) (City,town,county,state,etc.)

of....., hereby makes application for
(City in which located) (State)

..... of #200 - .38 Smith & Wesson Military and Police Revolvers,
(Number)

priced at \$27.60 each, plus express charges.

The above equipment is needed for:

☐ newly appointed members of the department.

☐ replacement.

The present total strength of departmental personnel is

Number of regular, full-time officers Number of part-time special

or deputized officers Number of civilian employees

The following information is to be included on Railway Express Company's
C.O.D. shipping label (Give name of official, exact address, and any other pertinent
information to identify shipment):

.....
.....
.....

I hereby certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct, and
that the above equipment is deemed essential to the efficient functioning of my
department.

COUNTERSIGNED:

SIGNED:

.....
Mayor,city manager,commissioner or other
officer charged with authority for
approval of purchases.

.....
Executive Head of Law Enforcement Agency

.....
Official Title

.....
Official Title



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1941

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am glad to have this opportunity to send a personal message of greeting to the graduates of the FBI National Police Academy gathered here in Washington this week for the Sixth Annual Reunion of the Academy. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has been designated by me to coordinate the forces of law enforcement in the work of national defense, has prepared a comprehensive program for your study and use. You, as the selected representatives of your respective police departments, will receive this training in the many new phases and problems of law enforcement arising out of the national emergency so as to better insure the security of your communities and our Nation at large.

The local, county, and state law enforcement agencies of this country constitute our first line of defense on the home front against the subverters and fifth columnists who would destroy the rights and privileges which have been handed down to us, generation to generation, from the founders of our great Nation. Your very presence in Washington at this time gives us renewed confidence in your ability and training to handle whatever problems you may be confronted with in these uncertain times. I am confident that you will take back home with you a knowledge and an understanding of your duties and responsibilities that will prove an inspiration to your associates in the great profession of law enforcement.

Please accept my best wishes for success in the splendid program you are carrying on.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Franklin D. Roosevelt".

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

GRADUATION EXERCISES
EIGHTEENTH SESSION, FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
and
RETRAINING SESSION FBI NPA ASSOCIATES

The Graduation Exercises for the Eighteenth Session and Retraining Course of the FBI National Police Academy, in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., were opened at 10:30 A.M., Saturday, October 11, 1941, by Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

With the graduation of 36 members of the Eighteenth Session the total of NPA Graduates was increased to 627 to date. These 627 graduates represent over 100,000 police officers throughout the United States thus lengthening the shadow of trained police officers in the Nation at a time when every trained officer is vitally needed to strengthen our country's internal defense.

The Attorney General of the United States and other outstanding personages delivered excellent addresses on this occasion which are of timely interest to police officers throughout the Nation. Therefore, they are being reprinted hereinafter in the order in which they were delivered at the Exercises.

INVOCATION

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

O Almighty and Eternal God, in this passing but priceless instant of united prayer, we bow our heads, our hearts, our minds, our wills, humbly and reverently unto Thee. We are Thine and Thine we wish to be in time and for all eternity.

Upon those who are about to graduate today, and upon all those who rededicate themselves today to the noble, exacting and self-sacrificing profession of law enforcement in this, our native land, we beg Thy Divine Blessing and continued guidance. Teach them, O God, to know that Thou art Justice; that Thou art Wisdom; that Thou art Truth; that Thou art the very essence of all law and order. Let not the trickery of the times dismay these good men, nor deter them in the performance of their sworn duty. Give them courage to face the seemingly unsurmountable, patience and prudence in unraveling conflicting facts, generous and cheerful obedience to their superiors in all things. And may the norm of their daily lives be their knowledge and love and imitation of Thee.

Upon him, O God, who is our dearly beloved friend, the honest, humble, efficient Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and upon all those noble and self-sacrificing men and women closely associated with him in this work of National Defense from within, we beg Thy Divine Blessing, approval and support. Keep them all in Thy Love. Let them not

be disturbed by unjust criticism, nor distressed or discouraged by the machinations of those who would first undermine them and then our beloved but bewildered country.

Into Thy Hands, O Lord, in conclusion, we commend all things, all here present, and those countless millions of good Americans who are with us today in spirit. Thou art our common Father in Heaven and we commend ourselves and America unto Thee. Teach us to love each other honestly in Thee. Teach us to live with each other generously and loyally and happily in Thee, and do Thou breathe once more the breath of Thy Divine Life and Loveliness into the Stars and Stripes so that forever and forever, as Americans one and all, we may be true to our constitutional trust, true to each other and to Thee, for unity, liberty and happiness without end, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

REMARKS

Delivered by Chief of Detectives Robert M. Pugmire
of the Pocatello, Idaho, Police Department,
President of the 18th Session Graduating Class
of the FBI National Police Academy

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Director, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, the National Police Academy Associates, ladies and gentlemen: The very great honor bestowed upon me by fellow-members of the NPA Eighteenth Session, and this present position it places me in that they might speak to you through me is very much appreciated. I accept the assignment with humility and with the hope my few words will do justice to your anticipations and the cause for renewal of and the maintaining of that fine spirit which has brought each session of the National Police Academy to such a glorious and successful conclusion.

We of the 18th, as no doubt all others before us have been, are grateful as selected representatives of our several communities that we have been introduced into and taught much of this new school of thought in police performance of public service by a method so wisely and intelligently conceived by our Director, Mr. Hoover. His action came at a time when law enforcement in general sorely needed an overhauling. His farsightedness will materially aid in bringing it to that professional plane it rightfully should attain. It is made possible by a unique and common-sense plan that binds us together. We understand coordination. We have taken on cooperation and the robe of education.

To those fine gentlemen of the FBI training staff, you who have labored long and patiently with us, we salute you as our teachers. We are honored to be called a student. That same relationship shall be our fond memory. We hope to reward you by doing our jobs well. In sincerity we look to you as the leaders; we will be the followers.

As the graduating class, we hail the Associates. May you find us worthy of becoming identified with your splendid organization. We know fully the responsibility that is ours. Knowing what is expected,

we are determined to work with and not against that effort common to us both. We want to add to and never take from the dignified prestige you have builded. Membership with you will give us strength. Your practical application of the theory received at training such as we have now completed will make you capable of pointing the direction we are happy to take.

As a thought to all, permit me to quote from an anniversary address delivered at Harvard University on July 1, 1896; "The processes by which we gain acquaintance with the world are very slow. The detection of another asteroid, the calculation of a new orbit, the measurement of a lofty peak, the discovery of a bird, a fish, an insect, a flower hitherto unknown to science would be but trifles if each new fact remained apart from all other facts. But when among learned men discoveries are brought into relation with familiar truths, the group suggests law, the law an inference, the inference an experiment, the experiment a conclusion. And so from fact to law and from law to fact with rhythmic movement. Knowledge marches on while ever those who are practical men stand ready to apply to human life each fresh discovery."

And in conclusion, I quote from the book, "The Day's Demand," by John G. Holland; "God, give us men. A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands; men whom the lust of office does not kill, men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men who possess opinion and will, men who have honor, men who will not lie, men who can stand before a demagogue and damn his treacherous flatteries without winking. Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking, for while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds, their large professions and their little deeds mingle in selfish strife, lo, Freedom weeps; Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps."

The Eighteenth Session of the National Police Academy is now history. Here we have gained knowledge. That gives us courage. With integrity we shall carry on.

REMARKS

Delivered by Chief Walter F. Anderson
of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Police Department.
President, FBI National Police Academy Associates

Mr. Attorney General, Director Hoover, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, associates of the FBI National Police Academy, ladies and gentlemen: It is with a sense of humility and yet with an understandable pride that I have an opportunity now to speak for those hundreds of graduates of the FBI National Police Academy who have elected me as President of their alumni organization, the National Police Academy Associates.

Law enforcement officers have been the peacetime army of the land since the infant days of our republic. We are accustomed to accepting responsibility for the defense and protection of the civilian population.

In the event the present emergency becomes more acute, we are ready to accept the responsibilities which are placed upon us. Civilian defense has been the theme of the training we have received here during the past week. All of us are now ready to go back to the hundreds of police organizations which we represent and start planning for any emergency in which we may be called upon to act. We hope that this emergency will not come, but we are definitely aware that it is up to us to start now planning to do whatever may be required, and the instruction which we have received here has enabled us to make constructive plans toward that end.

I am very glad to report that yesterday the FBI National Police Academy Associates passed a resolution extending thanks to the President of the United States for his courteous and encouraging message to our organization, and pledging to him support in his National Defense preparations. Also another resolution was adopted pledging support to Director Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Internal Security and National Defense work and expressing appreciation to Mr. Hoover for the opportunity of again coming back to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and receiving training, renewing friendships and making new friends, so that as a united body, law enforcement can think, speak and act as one unit in behalf of the welfare of our country.

ADDRESS

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

Mr. Attorney General, distinguished guests, members of the Eighteenth Session of the National Police Academy: It is my pleasure this morning to address another graduating class of this Academy. A graduation exercise of the FBI National Police Academy is always a happy event, because it is a mark of achievement for its members. During the past three months, all of you have made personal sacrifices. Most of you have been away from your families. You have studied diligently and worked hard, but your sacrifices will not have been in vain. The fact that you were selected to attend the FBI National Police Academy is proof of your ability and experience as law enforcement officers. The successful completion of your course of study points to the opportunities that lie before you.

In a brief span of years, law enforcement has undergone a great transformation. In this, the FBI National Police Academy has been a motivating force. But the task has just begun.

Police training is in its infancy. Training schools by the hundreds have afforded a medium of instruction. But they must be expanded in a practical manner, making available to every peace officer in the land every modern scientific technique. As with every popular cause, barnacles have sought to attach themselves to police training. Practical law enforcement calls for reality and the facing of facts. We must keep police training within the ranks of professional law enforcement and out of the hands of theorists. Otherwise, chaos will follow.

A new and important duty awaits you graduates of the National Police Academy as you return to your posts. As the threat of war comes closer to our shores, officials of the government have begun to plan for civilian defense. Here again, the American law enforcement officer will be in the first line of defense. It was for that reason that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has given you special training in the functions of law enforcement agencies for civilian defense.

It will be your task to give this information in turn to your fellow officers and direct the civilian defense in your communities. I cannot emphasize too greatly the importance of this duty. We have learned from the Battle of England how vital an adequate civilian defense is to the morale of a nation. The care with which you plan may determine the fate of your community should the totalitarian tyrants of Europe unleash their attack upon America.

Your work will be a part of a nation-wide program in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation and state and local police agencies will cooperate with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Director of Civilian Defense. Training courses will be inaugurated by the FBI within the next few days in fifty-five cities for police chiefs, sheriffs and superintendents of state police and members of their executive and administrative staffs. This administrative training will be followed by schools held in numerous sections of the country for the benefit of police officers who are to perform civilian defense duties.

The success of the FBI Law Enforcement Officers Mobilization Plan for National Defense could never have been achieved without the police training that has already been carried on. The training programs of the present and future must be followed by continued and intensive instruction if law is to prevail over lawlessness and if social order is to triumph over subversion.

You can hasten the progress of law enforcement by constantly studying the methods of the enemies of society. You can further the cause of law and order by interpreting the motives of those who oppose established government. You can take heart in the fact that your accomplishments can often be judged by the intensity of the attacks directed against you when you do your duty. All law enforcement agencies must recognize that regardless of their efficiency they will be vilified, smeared, and condemned by the enemies of truth and decency.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a good illustration. Despite the great burdens of the National Emergency calling for ceaseless hours of toil by hundreds of FBI Agents, which can never be measured in terms of arrests, prosecutions or convictions, in the last fiscal year 6,182 convictions resulted from our investigations, more than in any other fiscal year. As an indication of the increased burdens imposed in the last fiscal year, a total of 68,368 investigative matters in National Defense work came to the attention of the FBI, as compared with 16,885 during the previous year. This, of course, does not include the thousands

upon thousands of complaints which could be promptly eliminated. If just one spy were thwarted, and there have been hundreds, the entire appropriation of the FBI would have been justified.

In the meantime, other Special Agents were apprehending over 2,600 Federal fugitives, while fingerprint experts identified over 7,100 fugitives from justice for local, county and state law enforcing agencies. But again, this does not tell the story of the Bureau's accomplishments in surveying protective facilities of defense industries, enforcing the Selective Service and Training Act, investigating extortion cases, bank robberies and some one hundred different Federal violations; nor of the work of the scientists in the FBI Crime Laboratory, where over 14,000 scientific examinations were made involving over 42,000 specimens of evidence. Twenty-four hours a day, fingerprint experts have struggled to keep abreast of the rising flow of fingerprint cards, averaging over 25,000 a day. You men of law enforcement know how the identification service alone has aided every community in the land.

I mention these facts because, regardless of the good work you do, there still remains a group of persons who go around the country like a pack of mongrels, yapping ill-advised, badly conceived ideas. Animated by personal motives for the most part, they carry their knapsacks of lies, nostrums and subversive propaganda, seeking to blind the eyes of America while they scuttle the forces that stand between them and success in debauching the land we love. The record is clear. There are those who hold that the Government of the United States can be overthrown. But to succeed they must first conquer American law enforcement.

The principal line of attack of these subversive forces is that law enforcement violates civil liberties and infringes upon human rights. Of course, law enforcement does infringe upon the activities of the criminal, the subverter, the espouser of foreign isms. That is our job, because we are fighting for Americanism while subverters are fighting against it. Civil liberty stands for freedom and so does America. But there is no civil right of unbridled license to destroy the fundamentals of American Democracy.

We would be faithless to our duty if we relaxed for a single moment our vigilance against those three totalitarian terrors--the Nazi, the Communist and the Fascist. The spurious godless doctrines of these isms are destructive of our American way of life. It must be remembered that within the past few days an eminent jurist has found that the Communist Party is pledged to the violent overthrow of our government. American law enforcement must guard against the possibility that under some future circumstance an attempt might be made to fulfill that pledge.

Every law enforcement officer is pledged to uphold the Constitution of the United States. It is impossible to reconcile this duty with the coddling of any subversive group. The vigor of American law enforcement must be unrelenting. It cannot be expected to vacillate with

the sinistral affiliation of those subservient to a foreign dictator. The rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution would soon perish under such a system.

It is true that Communists may have temporarily stopped their agitation for interruptions in the defense effort. Their previous tactics no longer suit their purpose. The change resulted not from any new respect for America but from fear of an enemy America had already recognized.

Hitler boasted in "Mein Kampf" -- that confession of mental debauchery -- that America would be too soft to resist a fifth column attack. I challenge him to twist his lying tongue into a claim that his "Battle of America" is "progressing according to plan." We have thwarted his agents and in fact our own agents have used his devices in hoodwinking the over-publicized efficiency of the Gestapo.

American industry, producing arms and munitions for the foes of Hitler, has suffered no major disruption at the hands of saboteurs. Nearly 2,000 plants have been surveyed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of planning safeguards against such attacks. Plant owners and state and local police have cooperated with our Agents to tighten this protection. It must be assumed, however, that Hitler, as his position becomes more precarious, will lash out with even greater fury at American industry. We must be prepared to meet this onslaught.

I am proud to say that today American law enforcement is more efficient than ever before in our history. However, in times of crisis, crime increases and the responsibility of law enforcement becomes greater. It is our task to meet these new demands with even greater efficiency and to conquer in the American way whatever dangers face the citizens of our land whom we are sworn to protect.

Adversity makes men strong, if they have the will to achieve and the stamina to stand up for the right. That is why I urge upon you a steadfast determination to adhere to the standards of your chosen profession. It is a matter of self-discipline. Unless we can first set an example for law and order, we cannot hope to succeed in maintaining law and order. Let us, therefore, consecrate ourselves this morning anew to holding high the banners of liberty and justice for all; let us fight and sacrifice if need be to uphold the American way of life.

As you leave here today to return to your home communities, you must realize that the eyes of your fellow citizens are upon you. You will be on trial. Remember that our problems are mutual and that your achievements will inure to the benefit of law and order everywhere. Three months ago, you came to us as strangers--you leave us today as a part of this organization, with our motto as your creed, "Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity." You take with you our friendship and best wishes for Godspeed in the tasks that lie ahead.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Minister of
The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas,
New York City

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Hoover, distinguished guests, men of the Academy and your friends: I am not unmindful of the privilege of having a humble part in this impressive ceremony and for that privilege I wish first to express my sincere gratitude.

I have come here today for three simple reasons. First, I am here to pay my debt of friendship to one of the most gallant of men, noblest of spirits, kindest of friends, whose voice never speaks in uncertain sounds, who never compromises, who never reefs his sails, your Chief and my friend, Mr. Hoover. And I thank God that my regard for him is not a latter-day stampeding upon the band-wagon of universal approval. It goes back to the day when I knew him and I thought of him, in the words of Richard Watson Gilder's "Ode to Grover Cleveland": "Lonely is the life that listens to no voice save that of duty."

And then too, I am here to bring my word of gratitude to you men of the Academy, and in that word of approval all men of good-will join me; the word of approval for what you have done to maintain what we choose to call our way of life.

The American people are always fearful of oppressive authority. Speak the name "Gestapo," and they shudder. Talk about "Ogpu" and they become fearful. These are names associated with purges, concentration camps, secret murders, terrorism and anguish. They inspire fear. But the name of the FBI does not inspire the people of our country to fear, but to confidence. They are not afraid of it. They rejoice in it. And so they would salute you and all men who have a share with them in this enterprise.

In this day of uncertainty and of misgiving, the people of this country sleep a little more soundly at night because they know you are around. And in this day when the enterprises of government are furiously at work trying to get ready, you men don't have to get ready. You are ready. So I salute you and bring to you my greeting and the greeting of all men of good-will.

And the third reason I have come is to say a very simple truth. It must become increasingly clear that the danger to cities and civilizations comes primarily not from without, but from within. The forces which destroy communities and nations are not from beyond the frontier but from within. It is still true what a man of wisdom said long, long centuries ago, "A man's own enemies are those of his own household." The forces which ruin and rot are the poisons which are engendered from within. Sometimes you will meet a man who has come to believe that the universe is determined to defeat him, who has made himself believe that society has organized itself into a great conspiracy to rub him out. That is not true.

The only man who can defeat you is the man inside of you. A man's dangers are never from without, but from within.

What is true of individuals is equally true of nations. No one can doubt, no one with intelligence enough to know, with a heart enough to care, or with courage enough to face the facts can possibly doubt the peril to the Nation from without. There are forces at work in this world which, if they prevail, will not only discredit the values in which we believe, but also deny the convictions by which we live. There are forces at work in the world which somehow seek to crumble the very foundations of our civilization, bringing about new attitudes to home, new attitudes to morals, new attitudes to governments, new attitudes to races, and new attitudes to religion. It is a philosophy which would rub out the marks of selfdom, make mockery of living together for the common good, and reduce God to the anomalous position of a totalitarian bellhop. If this way of life which imperils the world from without prevails, then all that we hold dear will be destroyed and you will turn the hands of the clock back to an outmoded form of civilization when the man with blood on his club walked through the streets of the world.

Let it never be forgotten, ladies and gentlemen, that the people of the world are crying out for a fuller life, and the people of the world are entitled to a fuller life. But if they follow that way, they will only discover that what they had supposed to be an oasis is only a mirage, and what they thought were palm trees are only scarred rocks standing on the edge of hot and barren desert sands.

No one here can doubt the peril from without. And yet I say to you that perhaps the supreme peril is not from without, but from within. Because, after all, what we call freedom is a spiritual thing. No force from without can take it away. We can only give it away. There is a contrast between the democracies of Europe and the democracy of which we are proud to be a part. In the democracies of Europe, the superstructures are being destroyed and bombed and blasted, but the foundations of those democracies are not crumbling. They love freedom more than ever before. But the peril with us is that while the superstructure is neither bombed nor destroyed nor attacked, we are almost losing sight of the significance of our foundations. We must come back to see again that eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. So here we are today dedicating ourselves to become watchmen of the ramparts.

Well, what part can you men play in warding off, not only the peril without, but the peril within? What contribution can you men of the Academy make to the maintenance of our way of life? Now in one respect you have already made that contribution. The finest thing that men like you have done for our country is this: You men have popularized righteousness. You have changed the emphasis of romance from the law breaker to the law enforcer, from crime to the crime buster. I do not need to come here to tell you that we have just come through an era of loose living and loose thinking when we have followed the philosophy: obey that impulse, let yourself go, express yourself, never asking if we had a self worth expressing. It was an era in which there has been to the fore a love of money,

an inordinate display of wealth, undisciplined living, trial marriages, painted eyebrows. An American historian wrote the other day that we are going to look back upon the era through which we have just passed and we are going to call it the dirty decade. We have been applauding wrongdoers. Of course crime was bad, but we had come to believe that the criminal was at least interesting, clever, romantic. A kind of intoxication played around him and we almost put a halo around his head. And we played up that philosophy in the scores of red-backed magazines of smutted lives and soiled tempers, coated over with psychoanalysis and tossed off as literature. We played it up in the movies.

You men, by the grace of God, have changed all that. You men have unmasked crime and taken the halo away from the criminal. He is not a romantic figure. He is just a plain yellow gutter rat. You men have captured the imagination of our country. You have changed the romance from the law breaker to the law enforcer. You have popularized righteousness. Yes, you have.

Now there is a second thing which you men must do, if somehow you are to be watchers of the ramparts. You men must keep alive for us and for yourself, faith in organized government and faith in organized society. I suppose that is the most difficult task of your life. It is so easy for men like you to become cynical. You see so much that is wrong. You know so much about compromising. You see so many men betraying their finest values for money. You see so much hypocrisy of men saying one thing and doing another that it must be hard for men like you to keep even a decent attitude to human nature and to citizenship. That is the one thing you always have to fight for. But I say to you that the backbone of our American life is decency and uprightness. Never lose faith. Rather strengthen our faith and your faith in organized government and in organized society.

I was flying the other day to the West Coast. I took a sleeper plane from New York. I was trying to sleep, but I couldn't sleep and I looked out of the little window on the plane; and flying out by night I could see the rows of lights in villages and cities. And I tried to think what is going on in those little homes, and I said to myself that night, and I say to you now, that is where the safety and the hope of this country is. And there came to me the lines:

So long as there are homes to which men turn
At close of day,
So long as there are homes where children are
And women stay,
If love and loyalty and faith be found...across these sills,
A stricken Nation can recover from its gravest ills.

So long as there are homes where fires burn
And there is bread,
So long as there are homes where lamps are lit,
And prayers are said,
Although a people falter in the dark...and Nations grope
With God Himself back of these little homes, we still can hope.

Never lose your faith in organized government and in organized society.

And then there is a third thing you must do if you are to be the watchers upon the ramparts of a better tomorrow. Somehow you must lift the level of public service. In the last fifty years we have been talking a great deal about democracy in this country, but we haven't been doing much about it. We got red in the face discussing it, but we haven't put it into operation. We have dealt with democracy as a juggler plays with ivory balls. We have kept it floating in the air. The result of it is that by and large, for the average man in this country, democracy has come to mean demanding your rights, seeing what you can get out of it. We have been willing to tolerate any theory, any notion, any group, any institution, so long as it didn't interfere with what we wanted to get out of it.

Democracy meant simple, plain, unadulterated and uncurbed exploitation. We exploited our land and left behind a dust bowl. We have exploited the machine and made it more prominent than the man who runs it. We have exploited science and we have created dive bombers. We have even exploited one another, putting class against class, and group against group, and section against section until there was no unity left and we were tumbling apart into broken and brittle bits, each seeking some advantage at the expense of the other. That day must pass if democracy is to survive.

You men must lift the level of public service, not simply by your deeds, but by your life. I know some of you men. I know the hours you put in, and sometimes I wonder why. It isn't for money, for your wage isn't adequate. It isn't because your hours are short; they are longer than mine even. It isn't because of glory, because many times, as the Director has just pointed out in his amazing address, you get nothing but abuse. Why? Simply because you believe in a certain way of life and you have lifted the standards for yourself of public service. And that is the third rampart which you must watch.

May I be permitted to say then, in closing, this: that it is never in vain. We live in a badly frightened world and generation. It is so easy for people to say, "You may as well surrender in the beginning because it will only end in disaster." In this day of cynical fear and defeatism, it is so easy to say, "Hunger will always gnaw; pain will always prevail; crime will always abound; ignorance will always have a toe-hold; war will always ravage; the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse will always ride." Well, your modern mole-eyed skeptic may see no way out of the dilemmas of life, but the man who keeps faith with good-will and freedom is the hope of the world. You may postpone, you may defer good-will, freedom and righteousness, but you can never ultimately defeat it.

And it is so, I think, that you must meet the issues of today. Freedom, like some great river, is running through this earth and the flow of the river of freedom is not yet done. There are still waste places

it must occupy. Now there has arisen a force within us and without us which would halt the course of the flow of the river of freedom. It calls itself a revolution. It isn't that at all. It is a counter-revolution. It is an attempt to halt something that is good and permanent, and it is as destined to fail as everything is destined to have a savage postlude which somehow does harm to the convictions of the human soul and the inspirations of the human mind. A book is more than pulp, and a symphony is more than bars and measures, and a building is more than marble and plaster, and history is more than Hitler.

I have a friend. He is a distinguished British novelist. His name is Cecil Roberts. He came to this country not long ago and told me a moving incident. He was driving in his car through the Midlands of England, to the port of debarkation on his way to this country, when he passed upon the road a little wayside grave and he thought that it was odd. He stopped his car to look at it. He retraced his steps to the village of Lancaster to inquire what it was. They told him that someone in a house nearby could tell him. So he went there and he saw an old, old British woman who opened the door of an old thatched-roof cottage. She told him that she had had a pet marmoset which had been killed and she requested of the authorities that she might bury it where it had been killed, and that was the grave. Well, Cecil Roberts went back to it and he saw a little white stone projecting out of the sod and he read on it the name Peter. That was the name of the pet, and then he brushed aside a bit of the grass and sod and he read underneath, this legend: "There is not enough darkness in all the world to put out the light of one small candle."

Men of the Academy, hold fast to that and nothing can throw you. So God bless you today and every day of your lives.

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor,
Governor of the State of Maryland

Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Director, reverend members of the clergy, ladies and gentlemen: One is honored and privileged to be invited to participate in these exercises. The tribute and the distinction which are accorded a participant result from the fact that this Academy and its sponsors are recognized by the entire country as representing the highest standards in law enforcement. Likewise, officers who, by reason of their prior success, were selected to undergo this course have attained a distinction by reason of that very fact.

Let it be emphasized at the outset that anyone who receives approval from the Federal Bureau of Investigation is fortunate indeed. Furthermore, he is entitled to sincere congratulations because this respected branch of our Government has long since won the acclaim of a grateful citizenry. The names of this Bureau and of its most efficient Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, are the synonyms of justice of the highest order and of conscientious enforcement of the law. From every quarter, this Bureau and Mr. Hoover, as well as his carefully selected associates, have

been acknowledged as constituting an agency second in efficiency to none in this world.

When last year the greatest menace to our international order confronted this country, the President of the United States turned to this agency and vested in it the high responsibility of combatting subversive activities, sabotage and espionage. Fulfilling the assignment of the President and of the then Attorney General and of the then Solicitor General, the man who happily for this country is now the present Attorney General, Mr. Biddle, the FBI has welded together the law enforcing agencies of the country, and now there is presented a united front against those who would undermine our basic institutions.

It cannot be over-emphasized that during the present national emergency, as well as in whatever difficulties may lie ahead, effective law enforcement is now and shall continue to be increasingly important. At no time more so than at present does the representative of the law assume the most vital part in this Nation's effort to demonstrate that people can govern themselves. Accordingly, the law enforcement officer owes it to his Nation as well as to himself to spare no effort to equip himself most satisfactorily. He owes it to his Nation as well as to himself to uphold with honor the majesty and the dignity of the law.

There is no better measure of a nation's place in civilization than the excellence of its jurisprudence. By its system of laws shall a country be known before the world. That nation which tolerates a government dedicated to the suppression of free expression, to the exile and murder of its racial minorities, to the use of concentration camps and Gestapo agents, such a nation is judged accordingly. On the other hand, and more happily, there is that nation where law and law enforcement are the voice and the strong right arm of the people themselves. There has never been a time in America when this has not been true. There has never been a time when it is more important for its continuing to be so.

The threat of an enemy from without very much increases the need of vigilance against lawlessness from within. We have to keep and to guard that which was brought to this continent more than three hundred years ago, the Anglo-Saxon sense of justice. This justice is the very pillar of democracy. It is a mighty fortress for the defense of that which we call the American way of life. Where there is justice, there is freedom. Where kidnapers and killers, saboteurs and gangsters fear to tread, there the honest man can prosper. There he can raise up his children in the fear only of God and in the light of truth, and this was always the aim and the ideal of the American system of law. It is not too much to say that it has been the only purpose of the machinery of law enforcement.

It is interesting and instructive to look back and take note of how this machinery grew from crude beginnings into the complicated but smooth-running engine of today. For there have always been law breakers. Had we been alive in the late sixteen hundreds, we would have

seen them sitting in stocks in the village squares of New England and of the Middle Atlantic colonies. There, in the public view, the miscreant was left to face the disapproval of his fellow citizens and to repent. We think of that today as a rather primitive way to control the spirit of lawlessness. Perhaps it was. But then it was the outgrowth of a primitive civilization where crime itself was a relatively simple outbreak against the locality. Still, it is worth noting that the colonists, like ourselves today, were living under the menace from savages. The Indian prowled the forests and pirates roamed the seas, but our forefathers did not let these threats divert their minds from the essential matter of guarding themselves and their homes against the lawbreaker and the footpad. Equal justice for all under the law, for the honest worker who deserves protection and for the breaker of self-made laws who, in the judgment of his peers, deserved to sit in the stocks or even to take his punishment at the whipping post.

American law enforcement kept abreast of its responsibilities. The town constable soon needed assistants. The stocks gave way to a different sort of confinement, the local jail. But as the country expanded westward, we had another problem in crime; the bad man of the West, the highwayman, the crooked gambler, the claim jumper, the horse thief and the cattle rustler, but here again the law enforcement had to be set up to meet a set of particular conditions. The village constable with his wooden staff gave way to the two-gun sheriff on horseback. The outlaws were hunted down and punishment was often a quick and final thing told on the end of a rope, but the same spirit prevailed. The Anglo-Saxon sense of fairplay which had come to America in sailing vessels now proceeded to extend itself over America by covered wagon and oxcart. There had to be security for the American home. There had to be protection for the man who earned his daily bread by the honest sweat of his brow. The sanctity of the law had to be upheld for the good of civilization which had made that law.

Fantastic things had happened since those early days. Skyscrapers of steel and concrete have grown many times higher than the forest trees. The traveler from coast-to-coast is carried at unbelievable speed, whether over the earth or high above it. But the lawbreaker and the highwayman are with us still. The modern outlaw has many times the urge to steal or to violate the law in one form or another, and he is many times the more clever at his work. However, fortunately the methods of law enforcement have matched him step for step. The lawbreaker of today has to contend against a professional group who are there to hunt him down. The new lawbreakers have well equipped themselves, but as well the new law protectors are selected for their high qualities of manhood, physical bravery, intelligence, endurance, perseverance and moral honesty. They are trained, as you of course know, with all the care and science at the disposal of the national and of the state governments. Our Nation's police have become the Nation's soldiers who are engaged in a constant, never-lagging warfare.

Into your hands is given the responsibility for our domestic security, and your officers and trainers are charged to see to it that you

are such men as will deserve that kind of responsibility. Law enforcement is one of the most vital activities today of organized society. When that service is incompetently performed, the person and the property of the average citizen are in danger. In a word, the officers and members of the various law enforcing agencies throughout the country stand as a constant guard between the citizen and his property and the forces of degradation and crime.

Yet, although these are statements of fact which will not be disputed by anyone, it was only in recent years that attention was given to the high advisability of a special course of intensive training to those so vitally engaged. Experience in recent decades has demonstrated over and over again that the competent law enforcement officer must be possessed of qualifications not limited merely to honesty and energy.

In the earlier years of our country's history, when our population was widely scattered for the most part, when the towns and cities were relatively small, when the means of travel were limited, the test of honesty and energy as the sole qualifications for the law enforcement officer seemed largely to be all that was needed. The fact is that in thousands upon thousands of instances officers possessed no greater qualifications, and very fortunately did accomplish almost remarkable results. But with the coming of our fast growth, new means of transportation, the automobile and now the airplane, there has been introduced a vastly increased complexity of life, which in turn confronts the officers of the law enforcement group with vastly increased complexities of detection and identification.

So much did this come to be so in the late twenties, that even the agencies of the Federal Government engaged in this sort of work were confronted with such frequent failure that public opinion demanded a drastic change. Then it was that the genius of J. Edgar Hoover was given free reign in this field. The result was that the abbreviated name, "FBI" has since become a synonym for well-nigh perfect law enforcement. This result did not come about through the operation alone of honesty and energy. It was produced by an organization characterized, of course, by honesty and energy, but likewise equipped with a special intelligence applicable to its work and a degree of preliminary training such as law enforcement in this country previously had not known.

Today we are meeting to attend the graduation of another group from this Academy. The occasion therefore warrants public commendation, not only of the present graduating class, but of former graduates, the officers and the instructors of the Academy itself. The FBI National Police Academy has done and is continuing to do pioneer work of first importance in a very important field. The character of the work here deserves the widest appreciation and only needs to become known in order to receive general approval.

To the present and to the former graduates, many of whom have returned for this retraining just ended, I may be permitted to suggest,

your compensation for meritorious accomplishment when you shall have returned to your local sphere of employment will be found for the most part to be primarily in the sense of work well done. Upon consideration, it will be seen that this result must flow from your own very caliber and course of training. You will henceforth work for the most part in cooperation with others.

The greatest changes in modern life, it must be remembered, have brought about equally great changes in the methods and ingenuities by which violators of the law, many of them sometimes in high places, now seek to carry out their operations. Such situations are ordinarily beyond the coping of the individual law enforcement officer; hence the necessity for group work. The old habit of the individual officer seeking public recognition of his merit, not only sometimes has lowered the standards, but has spoiled thousands of opportunities for the object of the work. Many a criminal has left the trial court after a miscarriage of justice as a result of too much talk on the part of those who otherwise sincerely have worked to accomplish the result.

In conclusion, may I say, although it was said before, that a nation's place in civilization can best be judged by the laws it makes and the laws it enforces. By that same token, the attitude of the public is a direct reflection of the way in which a police force carries out its duties. I think it highly significant and the greatest of compliments that the American public has made heroes of its national enforcement officers. Nowhere in this land but the G-Man is a name of pride and a by-word for bravery and efficiency. This is no accident. This sort of reputation only belongs to those who have earned it.

In assuming, of course, your duties after having been graduated from this Academy, you will undertake a wider obligation. You have inherited a reputation that has to be maintained and to be glorified, and all the more so when you consider the happy contrast between the law enforcement officers in this country and those in certain others. You will not be asked to snatch honest men from their beds at night and fling them into confinement where they languish without hope of rescue or trial. You are not the servants of any political party, but of the government. You are not spies, but keepers of the peace. You are not feared and hated by your own people, but you bask in the admiration and respect and approval of all decent Americans.

Accordingly, men, I congratulate you on your attainment, but with this goes, as we said before, additional responsibility. It would seem quite unnecessary to charge you with abstract responsibilities. As heroes, you will behave like heroes. As holders of the people's faith, you will deserve that faith. You are soldiers of justice and watchmen of freedom. Into your keeping goes the opportunity for honest men to live the American way. Your performance is constantly on view, not only before your countrymen, but before the whole civilized world. May you continue to represent all that is decent and worthwhile in American life. May you continue to demonstrate that the American system of government is capable of meeting any challenge from within as well as from without.

In striving to uphold democratic institutions and well-ordered government, you will be repaying, in part, that debt that every free citizen owes to this land of freedom. The need for gratitude should be kept uppermost in mind when the threat is made to our peace and to our security. Let us do more than simply think of what is our duty. Let us be on guard for America's sake and for the sake of our families and those to come after us. Our citizens may well thank God for the thousands upon thousands of loyal, dutiful officers in whom there is available a powerful, vital force devoted to the ideals and principles which distinguish our free and tolerant land. Today more than ever America needs the law enforcing officer. Today more than ever, after years of training and of conscientious service, I am quite certain the law enforcing officer will not fail America. Thank you very much.

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Honorable Francis Biddle,
Attorney General of the United States

Mr. Director, Governor O'Connor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: Mr. Hoover's recital of some of the positions that I have held takes me back a good while. I was the Assistant United States Attorney in Philadelphia a good many years ago, and as he spoke, my mind couldn't help reverting even before that to the first case I ever tried. I sometimes shudder to think what happened to it.

I was about a month old, as a lawyer, and I told my boss that I'd like to get into trial court and do some work as a trial lawyer, which is the ambition of every youngster. So he, not wanting to put me on any cases in the office, I suppose, suggested that perhaps I could represent some of the criminals that didn't have any lawyers in the U. S. District Court. Well, in those days, in the old Federal Building at Ninth and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia, of course, the non-bail cases came up first, and the prisoners were held in a little not very comfortable, but not very uncomfortable cage. I got down there. The judge sent for me just before my man was going to be tried, and when I got down I found that he was going on in about fifteen minutes.

Well, it was a pretty tough case. He was indicted for robbing a post office in Lancaster, and he was found about an hour after the robbery with the postmaster's razor, which the postmaster identified, and with about fifty or sixty dollars worth of stamps, and with some of the chippings from the kind of soap used in cracking safes to quiet the sound. So I thought, well, this is a pretty tough job. However, he himself hadn't had a shave for nearly a week, and somehow or other, though I don't know how, my closeness to him suggested that he had had an opportunity of obtaining spirituous refreshment.

I thought, well, he has a certain amount of geniality. I'll put him on the stand and take a chance. So I put him on, and he was impeccable. In the first place, he took the whole thing as a great joke. He said the postmaster had identified the razor by a couple of nicks in

the blade, and he, the defendant, had used it two or three times, and how could any fellow with a beard like that not nick a razor? Well, to make a long story short, to my shame, the jury acquitted him. But worse than that, about six months later I got a Christmas card from him in which he said that he was going to send me a fee, and added that he just that moment didn't have a job, and if I could get him a job as a night watchman in one of them big buildings downtown he'd be eternally grateful.

Now it is a great pleasure for me to speak to the thirty-six members of the graduating class and to the graduates of this school and to their friends because I think that the National Police Academy has real significance. As I sat and listened to the speeches today -- those very fine addresses -- it seemed to me that the significance perhaps lay first - and this seems like a simple thing - in the fact that you are only five years old. You are young; you are fresh; you are vigorous. Now here, therefore, and today you are making traditions. You are forging the ideals about which ten years from now, twenty-five years from now, other graduating classes will look back and say, "Those are the ideals and the traditions with which this school was started."

Now I think it is significant also that out of the some six hundred odd graduates of the school 288, about half, turned up for the graduating exercises and the granting of the diplomas. Now any academy, any school, I should think, ought to be pretty proud that half of the graduates come back to see the other graduates get their diplomas.

Then I think it is significant that you have here in your Academy, among your graduates, representatives of every state in the Union, including the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone. There are representatives from Scotland Yard, from the Mounted Police in Canada, from the Provincial Police at Quebec and even from Shanghai. That shows the wide appeal of the school. And then there is the immense influence that this fermenting group has in the some ninety thousand policemen, law enforcers throughout this country.

Now what represents the essence of those ideals and of the technique which is peculiarly yours, coming as it does from the man who set up those traditions years ago, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover? Most of them have been touched on or described by previous speakers.

The first is what Mr. Hoover introduced, when he organized the Bureau of Investigation, and is continually emphasizing to you, the point of view that the detection of crime is a scientific business. It is not an amateur job, as the President pointed out, you will remember, Governor O'Connor, at the meeting last August between representatives of the States-- Governor O'Connor was most active in that effective cooperative movement-- and of the Federal Government. The President, in his message to the meeting, referred to his directive placing all investigations of subversive activities in the hands of the FBI, and used a phrase which has always stuck in my mind. He said he thought that the amateur crime detective became a fussy busy-body. I think that is a very good phrase. And a year ago,

emulated doubtless by the admiration of the G-Man, who had become the national hero, all over America little vigilante groups were being formed to take charge, to help along, to start the ball rolling. Largely as a result of excellent State and National cooperation the situation is now very much changed. Crime detection is a professional, scientific matter. It is not merely getting a large man to stand on the street corner and make arrests. It is a highly scientific job.

Now gradually the country, largely under the emphasis that Mr. Hoover gave to that, and his immense success following that effort, is awakening to the need of having its enforcement officials, from the top down, trained scientific men, with that passion for objective facts in their investigation which characterizes the scientist. Your good detective, your good criminal investigator is a man who approaches his work realistically, objectively, without prejudice and without influence, gathers the facts and reports them. Therefore the emphasis on the objective fact, which is, after all, the emphasis of all science, is what seems to me the first approach from the point of view of successful technical crime prevention and law enforcement.

That approach of course includes proper modern technical equipment. I won't go into that because all of you have been spending your last six weeks studying those techniques. But today, the policeman works in the laboratory; he works in the recording room; he works with the most modern scientific instruments; and that emphasis is continual and should continually grow.

I have mentioned the objective approach. In addition to that, it is necessary to take the police out of politics. It has been my experience in an active court practice of over thirty years that wherever a police system is politics-ridden, almost to that extent is that police system inefficient.

And the success of the FBI is that here, in this City of Washington, and throughout the country, facing conditions not devoid of political problems, it has always been able to keep out of politics completely and entirely, and to approach its work purely from a point of efficiency.

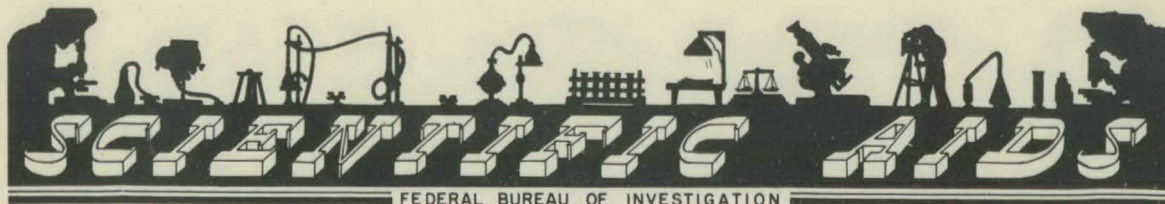
Mr. Hoover said something in his address which impressed me. He said that it is a matter of self-discipline. That impressed me very much because it seems to me that here more than perhaps in any other walk of life, with the criticism levelled at you about which Mr. Hoover has spoken, with the extremely long and difficult hours, with often many disagreeable tasks, with the constant presence of physical danger, the need for self-discipline is more important than anywhere else. And self-discipline begins, of course, in the body; but goes further than that and means self-control, lack of prejudice, a cool head as well as a warm heart. And it means that you approach the particular problem not from any angle of bias, but as I have said before, to obtain objective and realistic results.

The last thing I am going to speak of is civil rights. I come from a state where in the old days, I am sorry to say, in many portions of it, in the great coal regions of Pennsylvania and some of the great steel towns, civil rights were not protected. Men have been arrested -- literally this is true -- for trying to read the Constitution of the United States on a street corner. Now there is a great deal of talk today about protection of civil rights. I am continually getting letters from very good citizens often, sometimes from cranks, from every sort, expressing the fear that as we tighten our control, increase our defense efforts, and draw nearer to the psychology of war, there is but little chance of what the President called the four freedoms surviving in a militarized world. I don't agree with that point of view. I believe that they will survive. They have survived through five wars, and I think they will survive through this period whether this country is at war or not.

But I do think, ladies and gentlemen, that much to do with their survival is in your hands and in my hands, in the hands of those who are enforcing the laws. And as one of the other speakers has said, it is respect for law, for a system of individual rights under law, which is the basic thing that characterizes our American civilization. The extent of that respect, from the highest judge to the lowest police official, will depend on the recognition of the fact that everybody is entitled to his rights, guaranteed by the Constitution and expressed in the laws of this free country.

MESSAGE FROM
THE HONORABLE MAYOR F. H. LaGUARDIA,
DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

"I regret I cannot personally join you in congratulating the graduates of the National Police Academy upon the splendid record they and their predecessors are making in crime reduction and other important civic matters all over the Nation. The present emergency is placing more, and possibly even more serious, responsibilities upon them. Their fine character and the attitude towards their job, which participation in your fine program proves them to have, guarantee that their obligations will be well met."



ONE HUNDRED YEAR OLD PARCHMENT RECOVERED FROM MOUND IN LOUISIANA

Recently the Technical Laboratory of the FBI received from Mr. Lloyd G. Frost, General Superintendent of the Louisiana Geodetic Survey, a bottle containing a piece of parchment which he stated was recovered at Mound 6 along the Louisiana-Texas boundary line.



Illustration 1

A photograph of the bottle before the sealing wax was broken, showing the parchment with some of the writing contained inside the bottle.

Mr. Frost also advised that this was the only one of several bottles recovered in which the parchment had remained in its original state, the others having deteriorated. The bottles were apparently buried neck down and the residue from the parchment had collected in the neck of the bottle.

The bottle which he submitted was photographed at different angles in order to obtain as much of the writing on the parchment as possible. Following this, the sealing wax which had been placed around the stopper was removed and the parchment extracted. This was immediately photographed and the contents were found to read as follows:

"To mark the Meridian Boundary Between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, this Mound is erected on this the 26th day of April 1841, six miles North of the 32nd degree of North Latitude."

Immediately below this writing, separated in three columns, were the names of the various officers who participated in this project. They were representatives of both the United States and the Republic of Texas.

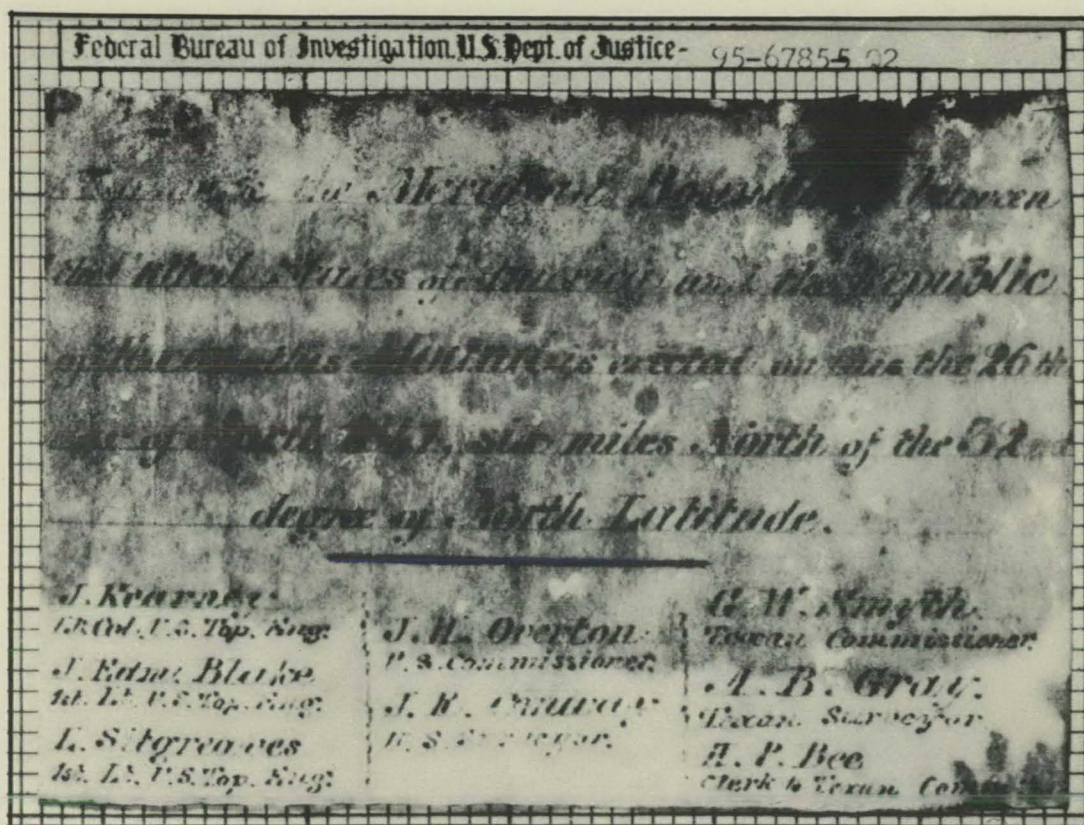


Illustration 2

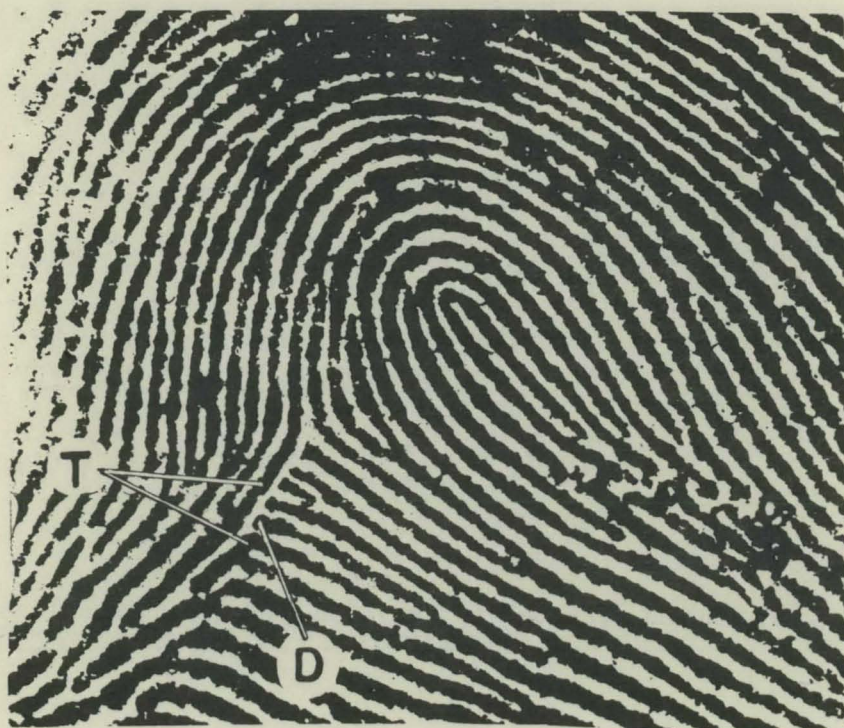
A photograph of the parchment which, considering its age of 100 years, revealed very clearly the contents of the message.



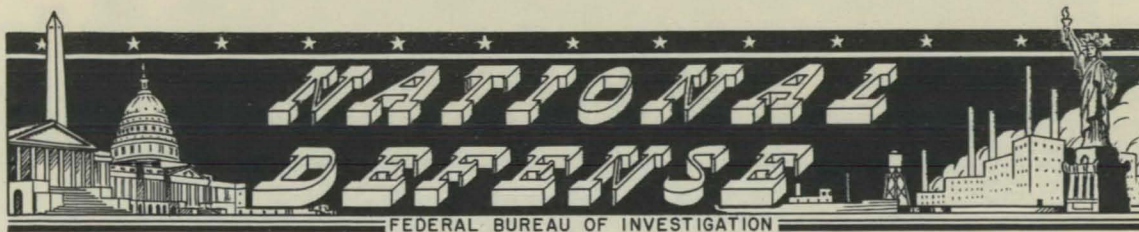
A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The problem presented in the questionable pattern this month concerns the location of the delta of a loop. It must be borne in mind that typelines must be located before the delta may be fixed. None of the five ending ridges located in the delta area may be selected as one of the type lines because typelines are defined as the two innermost ridges which start parallel, diverge, and surround, or tend to surround the pattern area.

If any of these ending ridges were extended they would cross the left typeline, which proves they are not parallel to it. Therefore, the typelines must be the ridges marked "T," and the delta must be placed at point "D" in accordance with the rule for locating deltas: "The delta is the point on the first bifurcation, abrupt ending ridge, meeting of two ridges, dot, fragmentary ridge, or any point upon a ridge at or nearest to the center of divergence of two typelines, located at or directly in front of their point of divergence."



In the FBI's Technical Section, the pattern would be classified as a loop of twelve counts.



REWARD OFFERED FOR ARMY DESERTERS

Of interest to law enforcement officers throughout the Nation is the new policy adopted by the War Department which pays a reward of \$25.00 for each deserter apprehended, the details of which are as follows:

"A person who has deserted from lawful enlistment, call, or draft, in or to the Army of the United States; whose trial is not barred by the thirty-ninth article of war; who has not been acquitted or convicted of such desertion, or pardoned; who has not been discharged from the enlistment, call, or draft from which he deserted; and who has not been dishonorably discharged from a subsequent enlistment, call, or draft."

The statutory provision for the payment of this money is quoted:

"For the apprehension, securing, and delivering of soldiers absent without leave and of deserters, including escaped military prisoners, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and no greater sum than \$25 for each deserter or escaped military prisoner shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses."

The payments mentioned above will be made by the Disbursing Officers of the Finance Department, and will be in full satisfaction of all expenses of arrest, keeping and delivering the deserter or escaped military prisoner.

The general rule is that \$25.00 will be paid to the officer or law enforcement agency which delivers the prisoner to a military post; \$15.00 will be paid to the arresting officer, if the military authorities are forced to return the deserter to Army Headquarters themselves.

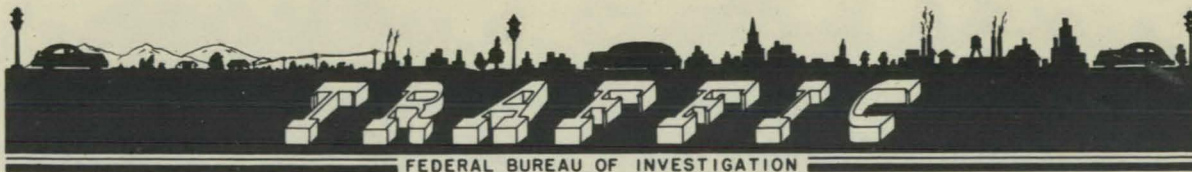
FIRST AID TRAINING
FOR
POLICE OFFICERS

In connection with the program for Civilian Defense, a recommendation is made that all law enforcement officers who have not yet completed such a course be given a course of training in first aid. The instructors will be the local representatives of the American Red Cross.

This Bureau is informed that there will be included in the general program of Civilian Defense training a requirement that many of the groups engaged in Civilian Defense be given courses in first aid. Due to the fact that these training programs will begin in the near future, it is thought advisable at this time to suggest that those law enforcement organizations who have not yet afforded first aid training for their officers might begin such courses at an early date and thus complete this training before the other schools have been organized. Otherwise, there will likely develop a shortage of first aid instructors.

Those department heads who are interested in providing first aid training for the members of their staff who have not yet received adequate training in this subject may, therefore, desire to communicate with the nearest representative of the American Red Cross for the purpose of arranging for these courses of training.

The importance of first aid training is obvious, for the reason that should there be an invasion by air, many lives might be saved by the immediate application of first aid principles and law enforcement officers would, in the event of such emergency, in a large percentage of the cases be the first to discover the injured individuals who are in need of first aid assistance.



BICYCLE SAFETY*

V. SAFETY ACTIVITIES

A successful bicycle safety program requires numerous activities to keep alive the interest of riders, officials, and the general public. A number of suggested activities to be carried on by state and municipal departments and in the schools and homes are described below.

These activities are not limited to the group under which they appear. The construction of bicycle paths within urban areas, for example, is generally a city function. The inspection of bicycles may be a city-wide activity or limited as a school activity.

A. STATE ACTIVITIES

The State Department of Public Safety, State Police, State Safety Council, State Highway Department, or other official body responsible for traffic safety should devote a part of their program to the promotion of bicycle safety activities. In general these should be state-wide, directed to guide and aid local communities.

Safety Manual

A manual on bicycle safety, recommending a uniform program of accident analysis, education, legislation and enforcement, should be developed by the responsible state department. A number of states have prepared such manuals for distribution to local communities.

A careful analysis should be made of available accident records and a summary included in the manual. This should cover both the urban and rural accident situation.

The manual should contain numerous suggested educational activities for local police departments, schools, and other civic organizations. A number of activities are described in this report.

*This is the third article of a series which began in the July, 1941, issue of this Bulletin. These articles are taken from the booklet, "Bicycle Safety," published by The National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, and reprinted herein through the courtesy of that organization.

Uniform safety legislation is very important within a state. Thus the manual should recommend a model bicycle ordinance for municipalities, based upon the model regulations contained in Article VIII, Part I, of the Model Traffic Ordinances.*

Local enforcement of bicycle safety regulations is imperative for a successful program. Consequently, the manual should give explicit suggestions for local enforcement officials.

Paths and Trails

The construction of paths by state or county highway departments is desirable where there is, or is likely to be, considerable bicycle traffic. Where the number of riders on a stretch of highway is appreciable, paths adjacent to the roadway are warranted not only to avoid accidents but to reduce the interference with normal vehicular traffic flow.

Where there are systems of parkways, bicycle paths and trails can easily be established. These are particularly attractive where they follow rivers and other scenic routes. A two hundred mile experimental trail recently was developed and marked near Indianapolis, Indiana. The Committee recommends that consideration be given to the adoption of a standard symbol for the marking of trails.

Rural Accidents

A careful analysis should be made of available records on rural bicycle accidents by the responsible department. A dearth of information concerning accidents on rural highways makes this study of the problem highly important.

The accident circumstances should be prepared in summary form and freely publicized. An understanding of the rural bicycle accident problem by riders and motorists is desirable.

Safety Materials

Many state organizations have disseminated much worthwhile material relating to bicycle safety. This has been of help to local enforcement officials, school authorities, youth organizations, and other civic groups.

There are many types of material which have been effective in safety campaigns. Some of these are described below:

Posters -- Posters were sent to approximately 600 schools during the latter part of March, 1940, by the Traffic and Safety Division of the Arkansas

* This Article is contained in Appendix B to this series of articles to be published in a future issue.

State Highway Commission. An accompanying letter suggested a two-fold use: first, that the poster be displayed immediately on the school bulletin board; second, that a safety unit be built around the rules of safe riding.

Posters relating to bicycle safety are available from the National Safety Council. A poster on the "Do's and Don'ts for Bicycling Safety" has been widely distributed by the Cycle Trades of America, Inc., Chanin Building, New York, New York.

Pamphlets--A mimeographed pamphlet on "Bicycle Safety" has been issued by the Minnesota Safety Council. It is intended primarily for distribution to chairmen of bicycle committees of city and county safety councils. The pamphlet covers leadership, club membership, club sponsorship, public support, legislation, and inspection of bicycles. It also includes a bibliography and a list of organizations from which material may be obtained.

The Arkansas State Police Department has issued a six-page mimeographed pamphlet to help promote bicycle safety clubs throughout the state. The publication, after outlining the need for clubs, gives a set of suggested by-laws, tests and activities.

Club Organization Plans--Comprehensive organization plans for bicycle safety clubs have been developed and widely distributed by a number of state departments, including:

- Illinois Division of Highways
- North Carolina Highway Safety Division
- Texas Department of Public Safety

Bicycle safety clubs are sponsored by a number of State Safety Councils, including:

- Colorado Safety Council
- Iowa State Safety Council
- Massachusetts Safety Council

Interpretation of State Laws -- A three-page mimeographed interpretation of the Michigan laws governing the riding of bicycles, together with a brief list of safety rules, has been distributed to schools in that state. The laws have been restated by the Safety, Traffic and Operators' License Division of the State Police. The interpretation has been approved by the Attorney General.

Publicity and Broadcast -- The following "radio traffic warning" was released by the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department for the week-end of May 17-18-19, 1940:

"Bicycle riders are asked to tread carefully on the pedal. The Motor Vehicle Department reports that no bicyclist was killed in the first four months of 1940. Maintaining a record of no fatalities this year depends on bicycle riders obeying all the rules of traffic safety and

motorists allowing the riders courteous consideration."

A typical release to daily and weekly newspapers by the Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department is the following release for the week of May 13-18, 1940:

"Bicyclists have an excellent chance of establishing a good safety record this year in Wisconsin declared today.

"In the first four months of 1940 not one bike rider was killed, yet four met death in the same period last year. During all of 1939 the lives of 17 bicyclists were claimed in traffic accidents. Sixteen were killed in 1938.

"One of last month's oddities in accidents was 'a bicycle built for two' colliding with a car pulling out from a curb in a southeastern Wisconsin city. The two riders of a tandem bike suffered minor injuries."

B. MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Police departments, local safety councils, chambers of commerce, fraternal groups, and other civic organizations must assume responsibility for initiating and supporting bicycle safety activities. These may include both officially and privately sponsored programs, depending on their purpose and scope. Complete cooperation between all groups sponsoring activities and a balanced community program of education and enforcement should be the goal of every municipality.

Registration

Bicycles should be registered annually. From all indications, the experience of cities with registration has been very favorable. A questionnaire study conducted by the Committee on Bicycle Problems early in 1939 is summarized in Table IV. The 20 cities cooperating in this study reported that registering bicycles on a compulsory basis facilitated more effective enforcement.

Registration and the issuance of license plates are useful tools in the administration of a bicycle safety program. A successful registration program, however, requires the full support of proper enforcement and educational activities. Without these supporting activities, licensing is not apt to prove an effective accident deterrent.

Many schools, traffic commissions, local safety councils and other civic organizations are in accord with proposals to regulate and license bicycles. The school officials and students in Wilmette, Illinois, first promoted the regulation and registration ordinance recently enacted.

TABLE IV.
Summary of Compulsory Bicycle Registration Plans in 20 American Cities

CITY	Registration went into effect	Department handling registration		Fee	License Plate Issued:			License Plate attached to bicycle by:		Regis- tration card issued	Exami- nation, instruc- tions given	Bicycle in- spected	Number bicycles regis- tered	% of bicycles regis- tered	Stolen Bicycles	
		Police	Other		Yearly (Fiscal)	Yearly (Calend.)	Perma- nently	Police	Owner						Reduction in number	Increase in % recovered
Akron, Ohio	7-37	x		25	x				x	x	x	x	10,500	100	x	x
Atlanta, Ga.	5-35		x	25			x		x	x			8,500	*	x	x
Buffalo, N. Y.	4-39	x		15		x		x		x	x	x	20,000	90	x	x
Canton, Ohio	4-38	x		25			x		x	x			7,565	100	x	x
Cleveland, Ohio	4-39	x		25	x				x	x			30,000	70	x	x
Cumberland, Md	*-29	x		20	x			x		x	x	x	1,900	100	x	x
Decatur, Ill.	9-39	x		25			x	x		x	x	x	*	*	*	*
Detroit, Mich.	7-37	x		25		x		x		x		x	40,000	80	x	x
Duluth, Minn.	6-39	x		25	x				x	x	x		4,600	95	x	x
Greensboro, N. C.	6-37	x		25			x	x		x	x	x	3,546	95	x	x
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5-36	x		50			x	x				x	5,443	80	x	x
Minneapolis, Minn.	6-36	x		50/25	x				x	x	x		20,202	90		x
Normal, Ill.	7-39	x		25	x			x		x		x	445	90	x	x
Oakland, Calif.	*	x		50			x	x		x	x	x	15,000	65	x	x
Portland, Me.	7-38	x		25		x			x	x	x	x	3,648	100	x	x
St. Joseph, Mo.	*	x		0			x	x		x	x		3,000	85	*	*
Salt Lake City, Utah	4-37	x		50			x		x	x	x	x	9,600	80	x	x
San Jose, Calif.	3-39	x		50		x		x		x	x	x	5,400	95	x	x
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9-36	x		50			x		x		x		2,450	95	x	x
Springfield, Ill.	7-38	x		15	x			x		x	x	x	4,635	85	x	x
TOTALS	X	19	1	X	7	4	9	11	9	18	14	13	X	X	17 out of 18	18 out of 18
RECOMMENDATION	Yes	x		25	x			x			x	x	X	100	X	X

*No information.

NOTE: All cities reported that the registration of bicycles facilitated more effective enforcement of bicycle regulations.

TABLE V.
Bicycle Thefts in the City of Milwaukee, 1936-1939

Year	1936	1937	1938	1939
Bicycles Stolen	403	482	263	400
Bicycles Recovered	175	279	189	310
Per cent Recovered	43.4	57.9	71.8	77.5

Full cooperation by the Lincoln, Nebraska, schools has been given the Police Department of that city in the registration of bicycles.

There should be an annual registration fee, not to exceed 50 cents. It should cover the cost of registration, including the license plate. The fees in 20 cities are shown in Table IV. The fees in some other cities registering bicycles on a compulsory basis are given below with the year they went into effect:

Astoria, Oregon (1939)	50 cents
Berkeley, California (1940)	50 cents
Dayton, Ohio (1938)	50 cents
Evanston, Illinois (1940)	25 cents
Ft. Worth, Texas (1939)	50 cents
Jackson, Michigan (1938)	25 cents
Lansing, Michigan (1940)	25 cents
Lincoln, Nebraska (1939)	25 cents
Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1937)	50 cents
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (1936)	25 cents
Pasadena, California (1939)	25 cents
Peoria, Illinois (1940)	15 cents
Pontiac, Michigan (1940)	25 cents
South Bend, Indiana (1940)	10 cents
Superior, Wisconsin (1939)	25 cents
Tacoma, Washington (1939)	25 cents
Tulsa, Oklahoma (1940)	25 cents
Waukegan, Illinois (1938)	No fee
Wilmette, Illinois (1939)	No fee

Registration and licensing aid in reducing thefts and in increasing the percentage of stolen bicycles recovered. The 20 cities shown in Table IV reported in practically every case a substantial reduction in the number of stolen bicycles and an appreciable increase in per cent recovered. Theft statistics as reported by the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department are shown in Table V. The registration of bicycles in Milwaukee began in January, 1938.



WANTED BY THE FBI

JEROME CRETES, with aliases

and

ROBERT JOSEPH FARRELL, with aliases

For

UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION



Jerome Cretes



Robert Joseph Farrell

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 36, 37, 38 and 39.

WANTED BY THE FBI
Jerome Cretes, with aliases
Robert Joseph Farrell, with aliases

Jerome Cretes and Robert Joseph Farrell, desperate criminals and known racketeers with long criminal records, have been sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1935 in connection with their attempt to murder Michael James LaCapra near Argonia, Kansas, on August 31, 1934. An indictment of four counts was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Kansas, on December 3, 1935, charging these individuals and John Pace, now deceased, with having unlawfully fled in interstate commerce from Wellington, Kansas, into the State of Colorado on or about May 9, 1935, to avoid prosecution for assault with a dangerous weapon.

Cretes and Farrell are also wanted for questioning in connection with the actual murder of LaCapra, alias Jimmy Needles, whose body was found in Ulster County, New York, on August 19, 1935, and for questioning in connection with the murder of their accomplice, John Pace, whose bullet-riddled body was found in a ditch on March 15, 1937, about two miles out of Florence, Colorado, on a seldom used road.

Farrell, Cretes and the late John Pace were arrested on August 31, 1934, at Iola, Kansas, by officers of the Iola Police Department and the Kansas State Highway Patrol after they had wrecked an automobile they were using at that place. They were charged by the Kansas State Highway Patrol with possession of a stolen car, investigation, burglary, bank robbery, and shooting to kill. They were taken to Wellington, Kansas, where they were charged with having assaulted Michael James LaCapra with intent to kill near Argonia, Kansas, on August 31, 1934. They were released on \$2,000 bond in connection with this matter and subsequently at Anthony, Kansas, they were charged with the crime of robbery with firearms. Farrell and Cretes were later convicted of the crime of robbery at Anthony and after they had stood trial pending sentence, they were released on bonds of \$5,000 each. Farrell and Cretes failed to appear for their sentence at this place and their bonds were forfeited. At Wellington, Kansas, Farrell, Cretes and Pace all failed to appear for their trial in State Court on the charge of assault with attempt to kill, and their bonds in this matter were forfeited on May 13, 1935.

These two fugitives were originally from St. Louis, Missouri, where they had previously obtained the reputation of desperate criminals, and they are alleged to have attacked LaCapra at Argonia, Kansas, because he was believed to have had something to do with the slaying of John Lazia, a reputed underworld leader of Kansas City, Missouri. Cretes and Farrell are also wanted for questioning in connection with a number of unsolved murder cases which followed the assassination of Lazia in Kansas City during 1934.

The search for these fugitives, nationwide in scope, has disclosed information to the effect that Cretes has changed his appearance to

a great extent; that he has lost much weight; that he is wearing a small mustache, and tortoise shell glasses, and is said to have assumed the appearance of a scholarly, professional-appearing person who actually looks much younger than he really is. It should be noted that Cretes' left thumb has been amputated at the second joint.

Cretes is reported to have been, at various times, in Clare, Michigan; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Long Beach, California; Detroit, Michigan; and Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Farrell has been partially identified as being identical with a person known as Carter English, who is known to have married and deserted several girls in different parts of the United States. This individual is reported to have been in the States of Iowa, Oklahoma, Texas, Alabama, Missouri, California, and Louisiana. It should be noted that a more recent photograph of Farrell than the one appearing on FBI Identification Order #1400 has been obtained and is being published with this article.

The following are the physical descriptions and criminal records of Farrell, subject of FBI Identification Order #1400, and Cretes, subject of FBI Identification Order #1401:

Name	Robert Joseph Farrell, with aliases: Robert Farrell, Robert McCoy, Robel McCoy, Robert NcCoy.
Age	33 years (born Kansas City, Missouri, June 15, 1908)
Height	5' 7½"
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Medium stout
Hair	Medium light chestnut
Eyes	Grey blue
Complexion	Dark
Race	White
Nationality	Italian-Irish
Occupation	Pipefitter and waiter
Scars and marks	Oblong scar ¾" upper edge right cheek bone
Relatives	Mrs. Elizabeth Farrell, mother Jack Wilkins, half-brother, 4163 Hert- ling Street, St. Louis, Missouri Mrs. Blanche Farrell, wife, 4320 Mary- land Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
Fingerprint	17 5 R IO 8 Ref: T
Classification	1 R OO R

CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Robert Farrell, received State Penitentiary, Jef-
ferson City, Missouri, May 26, 1927, from St. Louis,

Missouri; charge, robbery, 1st; sentence, 5 years; released February 21, 1930, on expiration short term per 7/12 merit time.

As Robert McCoy, arrested Police Department, Iola, Kansas, August 30, 1934; charge, investigation; released to Kansas State Highway Patrol.

As Robert McCoy, arrested Police Department, Wichita, Kansas, August 31, 1934; charge, investigation - held over for State Highway Patrol; released to Kansas State Highway Patrol.

As Robel McCoy, arrested State Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kansas, August 31, 1934; charge, possessing stolen car, investigation of burglary, bank robbery, shooting to kill; turned over to Sheriff's Office, Wellington, Kansas; charge, attempt to kill; released on bond September 2, 1934; forfeited May 13, 1935; case pending; charged with robbery with firearms, Harper County, Kansas, September 28, 1934; found guilty; released on \$5,000 bond pending sentence; failed to appear; bond forfeited October 14, 1935.

Name	Jerome Cretes, with aliases: Jerome Crets, Jorome Crets, Romie Crets, Jerome Cret, Jerome Ceats, Jerome Ceets, Jerome Cets
Age	44 years
Height	5' 7"
Weight	180 pounds
Build	Heavy (medium stout)
Hair	Black
Eyes	Grey blue
Complexion	Dark
Race	White
Nationality	Italian-Jewish
Marks	Left thumb amputated at second joint
Relatives	Mrs. George Angus, sister 4522 Newberry Terrace, St. Louis, Missouri. William G. Crets, brother, 5327 Conde Street, St. Louis, Missouri Mrs. Ben (Isabel) Murray, sister, address unknown Mrs. Jerome Cretes, wife, 6119 Stratford Street, St. Louis, Missouri
Fingerprint	15 O 31 W I 14 AMP
Classification	O 20 W OM

CRIMINAL RECORD:

As Jerome Cretes, arrested St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department, January 15, 1930; charge, suspicion of robbery; disposition, released.

As Jerome Crets, arrested Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, May 21, 1932; charge, general suspect; released.

As Jerome Cretes, arrested St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department, December 29, 1932, charge, investigation; disposition, released.

As Jerome Cretes, arrested St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department, October 12, 1933, charge, suspicion of robbery; disposition, released.

As Jerome Cets, arrested Police Department, Iola, Kansas, August 30, 1934; charge, investigation; released to Kansas State Highway Patrol.

As Jerome Ceets, arrested State Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kansas, #2, August 31, 1934; charges, possession stolen car; investigation - burglary, bank robbery and shooting to kill; turned over to Sheriff's Office, Wellington, Kansas.

As Jerome Cretes, arrested Police Department, Wichita, Kansas, August 31, 1934; held over for State Highway Patrol; released to Kansas State Highway Patrol.

As Jerome Crets, arrested Sheriff's Office, Wichita, Kansas, September 1, 1934; held for safe keeping; released to Kansas State Highway Patrol and returned to Sheriff's Office, Wellington, Kansas; charge, assault with dangerous weapon; released on \$2,000 bond; bond forfeited May 13, 1935; also charged by complaint filed Harper County, Anthony, Kansas, with robbery with firearms; found guilty; released \$5,000 bond, pending sentence; bond forfeited, October 14, 1935.

As Jerome Crets, arrested Police Department, Wichita, Kansas, March 28, 1935; charge, vagrancy and investigation (gunman); sentence, 6 months, paroled to stay out of Wichita.

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



ALASKA

Mr. Justin N. Lind has been appointed Chief of Police at Petersburg, Alaska, succeeding Mr. George Nicholson.

Mr. Frederick M. Crowell has succeeded Mr. John C. Brady as Chief of Police at Valdez, Alaska.

ALABAMA

Mr. J. E. Cooley has been named Chief of Police at Talladega, Alabama, succeeding Mr. Cecil D. Nabors.

CALIFORNIA

Mr. Charles Golden has been appointed Chief of Police of the El Cajon, California, Police Department.

Mr. Vernon A. Moffett has recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at La Verne, California, replacing Mr. Ralph A. Frasure.

Mr. Lyle J. Sanard has been appointed Chief of Police at Palm Springs, California, succeeding Mr. Norman Harstad.

COLORADO

Mr. Raymond F. Riede has succeeded Mr. C. C. Nelson as Chief of Police at Canon City, Colorado.

FLORIDA

Mr. James S. Dickerson is now Chief of Police at Eustis, Florida, having succeeded Mr. A. L. Hammond.

GEORGIA

Mr. T. L. Graham has been appointed to succeed Mr. John W. Hand as Chief of Police at Hazlehurst, Georgia.

ILLINOIS

Mr. H. A. DeVar is now Chief of Police at Harrisburg, Illinois, succeeding Mr. Hal Bynum.

ILLINOIS (Continued)

Mr. C. O. Sandifer has been appointed Chief of Police at Vandalia, Illinois.

Mr. G. Stahlhut is now Chief of Police at Wood River, Illinois.

IOWA

Mr. Thomas J. Condon has succeeded Mr. James H. Bailey as Chief of Police at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Frank Wheelock, who has been Acting Chief of Police at Sioux City, Iowa, has now been appointed Chief of Police of that department.

Mr. Burton Bolton has replaced Mr. J. B. Fowler as Chief of Police at Waverly, Iowa.

KANSAS

Mr. Elmer Langston has been appointed Chief of Police at Abilene, Kansas, succeeding Mr. Larry Porter.

KENTUCKY

Mr. Dewey Favor is presently Chief of Police at Earlington, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Mr. F. Richard, former Deputy Sheriff at Labodieville, Louisiana, is now Sheriff of Assumption Parish, Napoleonville, Louisiana.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Robert J. Murray has succeeded Mr. Myron H. Hayden as Chief of Police at Carver, Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

Mr. M. L. Fowler has been appointed Chief of Police of the Highland Park, Michigan, Police Department, having succeeded Mr. Dan E. L. Patch.

MINNESOTA

Mr. Frank A. Rahn is now Chief of Police at Willmar, Minnesota.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. G. C. Robinson has succeeded as Chief of Police of Roxboro, North Carolina, Mr. Samuel A. Oliver.

NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. E. H. Morisette is presently Sheriff of Wells County, Fessenden, North Dakota, succeeding Mr. August Wahl.

Mr. John Oleson has been designated Chief of Police at Leith, North Dakota, replacing Mr. Charles H. Davison.

OHIO

Mr. Elmer E. Clark, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, has been appointed Chief of Police at Canton, Ohio, succeeding the late Ira Manderbaugh.

Mr. M. J. Martin is now Chief of Police at Grandview Heights, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Roger Williams has been designated Chief of Police at Utica, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

Mr. L. L. Lawson is Chief of Police at Comanche, Oklahoma.

Mr. William Richey has been appointed Chief of Police at Hugo, Oklahoma.

Mr. Si Thompson recently assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Osage, Oklahoma.

Mr. C. L. Laws has been named Chief of Police at Skiatook, Oklahoma.

Mr. Earl P. Smith has succeeded Mr. J. H. Neely as Chief of Police at Wagoner, Oklahoma.

Mr. W. A. Evans is now Chief of Police at Weatherford, Oklahoma.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. Kern L. Gerrald has been appointed Chief of Police at Marion, South Carolina.

TEXAS

Mr. Paul Borum has succeeded Mr. J. R. Dishner as Chief of Police of the Denison, Texas, Police Department.

Mr. Lee Ames has been named Chief of Police at Ranger, Texas, succeeding Mr. Guy Pledger.

TEXAS (Continued)

Mr. Otis Reed is again Chief of Police at San Angelo, Texas. replacing Mr. Jim Erwin.

UTAH

Mr. Claud F. Hawkins has succeeded Mr. Guy Christensen as Chief of Police at Provo, Utah.

VERMONT

Mr. Joseph Holiday has assumed the duties of Chief of Police at Brattleboro, Vermont, having succeeded Mr. D. Edward Connors.

Mr. Howard N. Rose has been appointed Chief of Police at Vergennes, Vermont, replacing Mr. Foster A. Young.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Walt Krous has recently succeeded Mr. Wallace B. Tow as Chief of Police at Grandview, Washington.

Mr. Andrew J. Hansen is now Chief of Police at Shelton, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. W. B. Owen has been appointed to succeed Mr. C. N. Wilson as Chief of Police at Bluefield, West Virginia.

Mr. H. Ramsey has replaced Mr. O. M. Bias as Chief of Police at Hurricane, West Virginia.

Mr. Woodrow Rorrer has been named Chief of Police of the Keystone, West Virginia, Police Department, having succeeded Mr. J. M. Knight.

Mr. V. McCormick has succeeded Mr. R. E. Gilbert as Chief of Police at St. Albans, West Virginia.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany, New York	Cornelius, A.	5-4595	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. K.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama	Guinane, E. P.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 4080	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Johnson, A. H.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Kitchin, A. P.	Central 9086	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Kailway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2832	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	206 Dillingham
Houston, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Capitol 9717	2706 Gulf
Huntington, W. Va.	Untreiner, R. J.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Drayton, S. J.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Wyly, P.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Hallford, F.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
	Vincent, J. W. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 2133	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Kuhnel E. E.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Danner, R. G.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3431	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Madigan, J. T.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Clegg, J. E.	Magnolia 7643	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	McGuire, J. J.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 0555	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-5766	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Thornton, J. E.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Broadway 0469	411 U. S. Court House
Providence, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Central 4115	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
Saint Paul, Minnesota	Stein, C. W.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	4-4338	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
	Van Pelt, H. C. (Assistant)		
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Gleason, R. F.	1971	504 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	508 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Crowl, A. H.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Washington, D. C.	McKee, S. K.	Republic 5226	1437 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

REPUBLIC 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI. . . .



Jerome Cretes



Robert Joseph Farrell

Jerome Cretes, with aliases
and
Robert Joseph Farrell, with aliases
For
Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution

Detailed descriptive data concerning these
individuals appear on pages 36, 37, 38 and 39.

