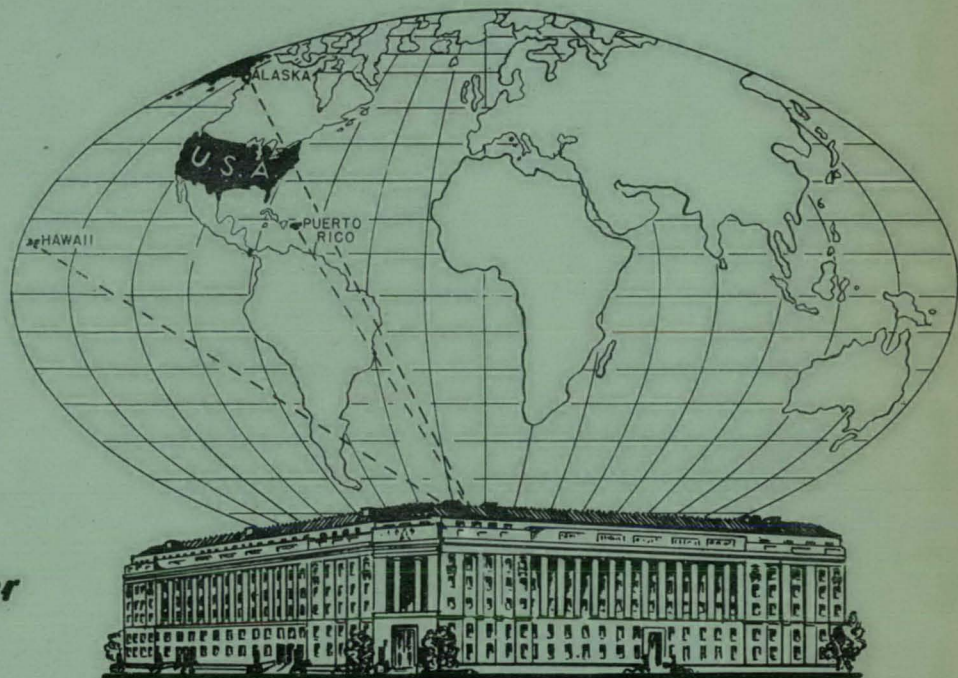


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1942

November December



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

Vol. 11

No. 8

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. 11

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1942

NO. 8

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

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Introduction - "1942 NPA Graduates"	John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY		
Photograph Taken at Graduation Exercises, 20th Session FBI NPA		2
Graduation Exercises, 20th Session FBI National Police Academy		3
Address - Edsel B. Ford		3
Address - Honorable James M. Mead		6
Address - J. Edgar Hoover		11
Photograph Taken at Graduation Exercises, 20th Session FBI NPA		14
Law Enforcement and the Press - The Structure of News and Newspapers, by Jack Carley		15
Special Announcement - FBI National Police Academy		23
NATIONAL DEFENSE		
Air Raids in England - 1941		24
TRAFFIC		
Changes in Traffic Regulations and Conditions in England Since January, 1941		25
Bicycle Safety - Wisconsin Bicycle Survey		27
IDENTIFICATION		
A Questionable Pattern		28
MISCELLANEOUS		
Wanted by the FBI - Roger Touhy, Basil Banghart, James O'Connor, Mathew Nelson, William Stewart, Edward Darlak, St. Clair McInerney - Violation of the Selective Service Act		29
Index - Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin January, 1942, through December, 1942		42
POLICE PERSONALITIES		
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations		61

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued bi-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.

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

INTRODUCTION

1942 NPA GRADUATES

In the January, 1942, issue of this Bulletin, during the dark days that followed the dastardly bombing of Pearl Harbor, we found it necessary to make the following Special Announcement - "The Federal Bureau of Investigation announces with deep regret the cancellation of the FBI National Police Academy Sessions which were scheduled for the year 1942, at Washington, D. C." It was with much satisfaction that we subsequently announced in the April, 1942, issue of the Bulletin the resumption of the 1942 NPA Sessions.

It gives me much pleasure, therefore, to announce that even during a War-year two Sessions of the National Police Academy have been completed. The members of the 19th Session received their certificates of graduation on July 25, 1942, and the members of the 20th Session were graduated on October 31, 1942.

To me personally these graduations meant a great deal. They meant that those officers, even in War, realize the necessity of learning more about their chosen profession. It meant that even in the face of the enemy they were not to be denied the opportunity to progress. It meant that the officials who sent them, even at a great sacrifice to their department or to the community, in these times when manpower is so difficult to obtain, had faith in the benefits to be derived from such attendance.

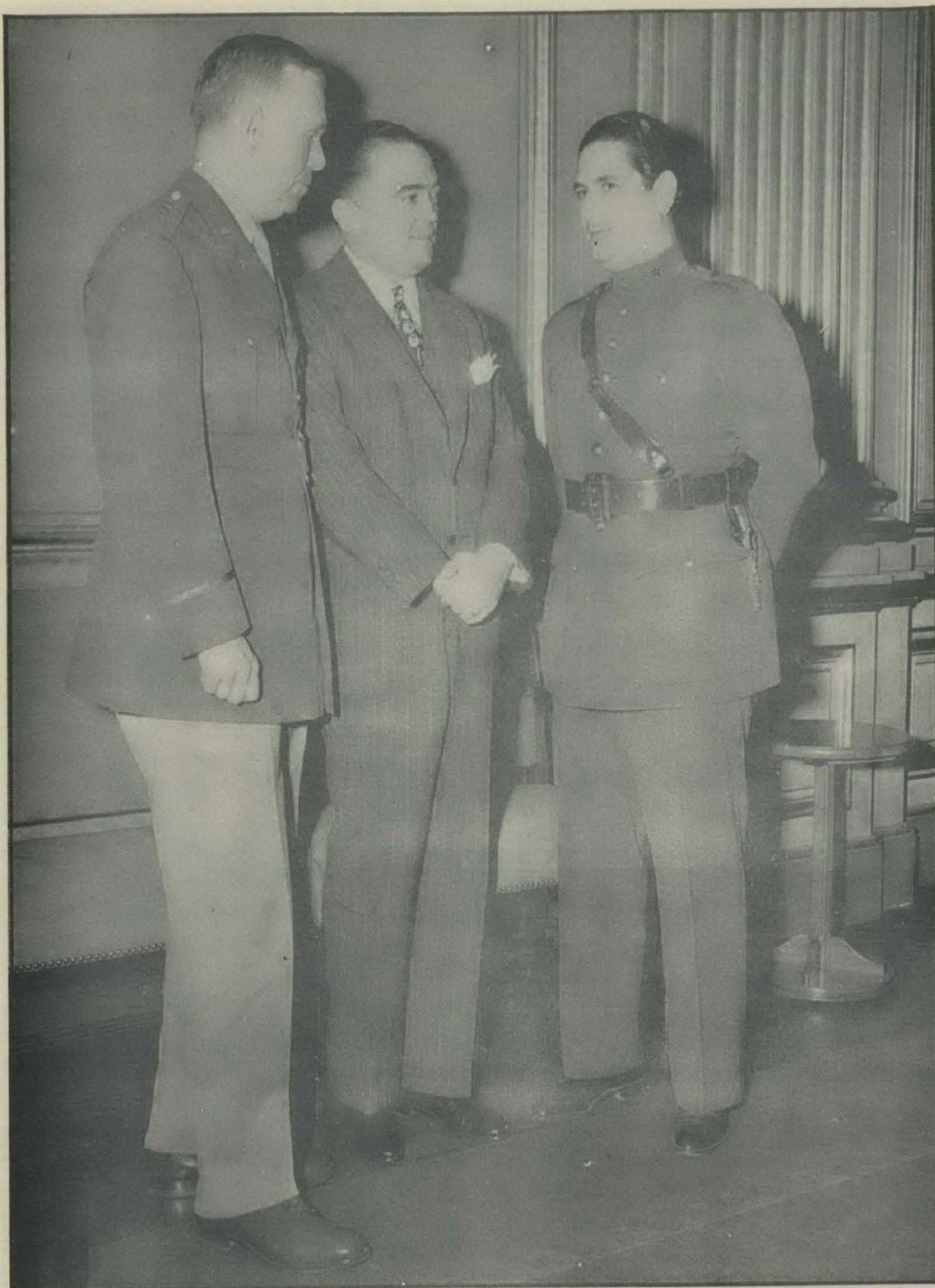
Since the founding of the National Police Academy on June 28, 1935, 702 selected police officers have completed the required course. And those men have made available to their associates, which number more than 100,000, the benefits of their training received at the National Police Academy.

The NPA Associates and those officers who have been taught by them, now form a much needed bulwark against enemy agents operating throughout the length and breadth of our land, and the training they have received serves as an adjunct to the FBI's Mobilization Plan for Law Enforcement Officers. These officers form today a formidable array of the highest minds in the Police service and certainly help make America's Internal Security safer.

I do hope that every state, county, or municipal official, who in the future might have an opportunity to send a selected officer to the National Police Academy, will do everything possible to see that his officer is enabled to attend and receive the worthwhile instruction given these men in law enforcement problems -- particularly now with so many war problems facing law enforcement.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FOLLOWING THE GRADUATION CEREMONIES OF THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1942, OF (Left to right) GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. ARMY; DIRECTOR JOHN EDGAR HOOVER OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; AND GENERAL MANUEL BENITEZ Y VALDES, CHIEF OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL POLICE.



GRADUATION EXERCISES TWENTIETH SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

At 10:30 A.M. on Saturday, October 31, 1942, the graduation exercises for the Twentieth Session of the FBI National Police Academy were held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

Graduates of this Session were honored by the presence at the graduation exercises of such distinguished men as General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, United States Army; General Manuel Benitez y Valdes, Chief of the Cuban National Police; Mr. Edsel B. Ford, President and Treasurer of the Ford Motor Company; United States Senator James B. Mead of New York State; and Father Robert S. Lloyd, S. J.

The addresses delivered to the assembled graduates and their friends were excellent and are being reprinted hereinafter.

A D D R E S S

by

EDSEL B. FORD

President and Treasurer, Ford Motor Company

I consider it a great privilege to take part in your Graduation Ceremony and I appreciate the invitation that has made it possible. As a long-time admirer of the work accomplished here, this opportunity personally to say so, gives me genuine pleasure. It is true of this country generally, I think, that as the nature of modern police work becomes more widely known, popular esteem for it increases.

I well remember a time - not many years ago - when it almost seemed that, practically, the United States was destitute of law enforcement. The land was overrun by gangsters; - the newspapers were full of their crimes which grew daily bolder and more defiant. And what was worse, it was generally regarded as a thrilling show enacted on the screen of real life - a private war between police and gangsters, with the public-at-large merely a spectator on the side lines. There appeared to be hardly any perception whatever, that crime is equally a vital concern of the public as well as of the police. Added to the public indifference at that time, there was an insidious spirit of doubt as to whether the forces of community order COULD cope with the low cunning of the underworld.

Then -- almost suddenly it seemed -- the FBI entered the picture; its men began to move in on the gangsters with a most refreshing

determination and force, and in a surprisingly few months the country was entirely rid of its spectacular criminals.

I mention this because I so vividly recall the "lift" to public confidence that was given by that FBI action. It had been a bad period; stagnation was creeping over the country; depression was settling down on business and on public morale; but as a consequence of that splendid piece of police work, a very decided change occurred in the temperature of public opinion; an increase in popular confidence was observed; the people felt a new assurance as to the ability and sufficiency of Government to handle its problems.

It was also a dramatic demonstration of the extent to which society depends on efficient police service. I suppose most of us would concede that -- next to our representative parliamentary system -- it is on the integrity of the Courts and the Police that the American way of life depends for its efficient functioning. But like so many of the public services that American life has developed, police service was too easily taken for granted. Too often, also, in our cities, the police had been made a political football, to the disgust of officers who held high conceptions of their duty, and to the alarm of citizens who knew how local abuses could become the source of general abuses. Due to the prompt and intelligent action taken here, that state of affairs, with its shortsightedness and blunders, is now happily in the past. The high standards set for modern police work seem to be established beyond all possibility of relapse.

In producing so salutary a situation, this National Police Academy has been a most influential factor. With its vast resources of experience and technical skill, and its eager willingness to share them, it has become the fountainhead of scientific civilian protection in this country.

It is a fine thing that you men who are actively serving in State, County and Municipal police systems, have been offered the advantages of this Academy, to equip yourselves for greater usefulness. It is also a fine thing for the country that so many of you avail yourselves of this offer. The policeman of today is in the same position as the doctor and teacher: -- knowledge of all sorts increases so rapidly, that if one is to keep abreast of the new developments in his profession, one must return to school at intervals. This is what you have wisely done -- you have come here to obtain the knowledge of specialists, and add it to your own knowledge and experience. By absorbing the newly acquired experience and the newly established techniques of your profession, some of you will fit yourselves for higher rank, and you of rank will fit yourselves for more effective work. I understand you were chosen for this course at Washington because of the efficiency you had already shown at home, and that is pretty good assurance you will profit by the work you have done here. That is about the way life pays us off -- the reward of good work is just the chance to do more good work.

The exceptional opportunity which this Academy offers to policemen in service was made possible by one man who honors and loves this profession, and who had a vision of its wider service to the country. I am sure I express general American sentiment when I say that Mr. Hoover is an outstanding example of a public official who was not content to follow the groove. He believed so much in his profession, and in the contribution it could make to the Nation's strength, that he sought to elevate crime prevention and crime detection and law enforcement to the dignity of a science. To this end, every field of knowledge was explored for material. Every science was laid under tribute. How well he has succeeded, the whole world knows, and you know, who have been studying here. Every detail of this department reveals a master's touch. Why, gentlemen, even the casual visitor, as he enters the FBI building, senses at once an atmosphere of quiet, confident energy and efficiency. He notices that everyone he meets, from elevator conductor to official, is courteous, alert and competent - qualities that reflect the purposeful character of the head of the FBI.

One need not be an expert in police work to observe that its range has become so widely extended in our time as to comprehend duties that your predecessors of 30 years never dreamed of. Even the layman is aware how rapidly the responsibilities of police service have multiplied of recent years. It seems that every advance a community makes, lays a new burden on its police force. Take the matter of Highway Safety, for example, which has become so pressing a concern of States and municipalities. The public regulation of highway traffic has grown to be so important a function, that several universities now offer courses for police officers in that department alone, and among the professors conducting those university courses are former police officers, or officers on leave for that purpose. I can testify how effectively our American police methods have trained the public in principles of Highway Safety, for the Ford Good Drivers' League gave me an excellent opportunity to observe the thoroughness and success of their efforts. That is a familiar example of how police work is broadened by the development of the country. Nowadays, the policeman not only protects the citizen from the criminal--he also protects the citizen from himself.

And now that the war is on, many of the duties involved in civilian defense, and other civilian war activities, will fall upon our police departments. Even though private citizens have been recruited by hundreds of thousands for this special work, they will always require some degree of experienced police direction. So it would seem that the policeman, like the rest of us, will have plenty to do for "the duration."

I should like to mention, especially, that master stroke of FBI wisdom - the enlistment of the people's active cooperation with law enforcement agencies. In beginning this talk, I referred to the time, in the war between crooks and law enforcement officers, when the public stood as spectators on the side line. Well, through popular education by representatives of the FBI, that sort of indifference has utterly vanished. The American people as a whole have been enlisted for law enforcement - not

only morally enlisted, but intelligently and actively. The wide voluntary acceptance of fingerprinting by the people is an instance of the quiet and successful educational activities of the men of this Bureau.

But there is another really important achievement which has deeply impressed me - and that is the influence of the FBI in changing the thinking of a large part of Young America. The psychology of American youth, with reference to picturesque criminals, has been corrected in a very remarkable way. Because of the sensational publicity given to crime, the hero of hero-worshipping American boyhood a few years ago was the dashing two-gun gangster, the daring, law-defying criminal. Not because our youths were crime-minded, but because they always admire venturesome action. But now, the gangster hero has been superseded. The new hero of our boys is the FBI-Man! This, it seems to me, is a notable achievement, and one that will yield fruit for law and order in years to come. And, I am told, not only our youth admire the FBI; - I also have heard that famous foreign police systems, such as Scotland Yard, doff their hats in respect.

My experience, of course, has been in American Industry. And I may say that Industry naturally is interested in what has been achieved here, because Industry always is a sufferer when the public mind is unsettled by public disorder. By Industry I do not mean managers primarily, but the entire job and all the men responsible for it. The cost of crime falls heavily on the tax-paying worker. It is an unnecessary cost. I refer not only to the money cost - that indeed is serious enough, as Mr. Hoover's statistics have informed us; but it goes beyond mere money cost. The loss in public confidence, the loss in community security, the loss in national pride, and in the general upset of morale produced by lax law enforcement and criminal disorder -- these losses are intangible but they are real, beyond computation. A peaceable, law-abiding community has a far better chance to become an industrious, prosperous community, than has one that is slack and loose. Being a natural beneficiary, American Industry is therefore also a natural supporter of community order. And you men, with your training and your sense of responsibility, are essential factors in making that possible. In these days, we all realize more than we did, that, besides our having a stake in our Country, our Country has a stake in us, and is dependent on our doing our full duty, whatever or wherever it may be. I am sure that is the philosophy you found exemplified here. Thank you.

A D D R E S S

by

HONORABLE JAMES M. MEAD

United States Senator from the State of New York

It is with genuine pleasure that I appear before this graduating class of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, U. S. Department of Justice.

It is with care, interest, and admiration that I have followed the work of the FBI since coming to Congress many years ago.

There are no words to which I could give expression that would add lustre to the accomplishments of the FBI under the able direction of John Edgar Hoover. It is like trying to gild or embellish the lily.

Mr. Hoover's wonderful achievements in the field of law enforcement have brought everlasting fame to him, to the agency which he serves, and to the gallant men who comprise the agency. His Bureau has gained the admiration of all Americans because it is as zealous to protect the innocent as it is determined to apprehend the guilty, thus exemplifying the true standard of American justice.

Fidelity, bravery, and integrity is the motto of this great American institution. How well it has adhered to these principles is expressed by the implicit confidence manifested in the Bureau by the American people. Unscrupulous misuse of authority is never practiced in this Bureau. The high perfect percentage of convictions resulting from its investigations is concrete evidence of the lawful operations of the agents.

The FBI has gained the admiration of all, from our school children to those holding the highest offices in the nation; from the ranks of labor to the captains of industry. Mr. Hoover needs no praise from me.

Yet I, like millions of other Americans, cannot resist the temptation to express the thrill which I experienced recently in reading the newspaper accounts of the capture and conviction of the Nazi saboteurs. This action resulted in the saving of thousands of American lives and preventing the stoppage of countless revolving wheels in our vital wartime industries.

This is no time for flights of oratory. This is no time for glittering generalities. This is no time for political propaganda. This is time for hard work. This is time for real action. This is time for deeds. We all, from the youngest to the oldest, have a serious job to do. The survival of our nation is at stake. This is no fantasy -- no idle threat to frighten people.

It is gradually dawning upon us that this is no powder-puff war. It is gradually dawning upon us that this is no Hollywood war staged for the benefit of news reels. This is no Halloween bugaboo. Bombs may blast while we are assembled in this Building.

We -- you and I -- and all other loyal Americans, are involved in total war.

Our armed forces in foreign lands already have given heroic demonstration that they will live up to the valiant tradition of American warriors of the past. Thousands of our boys already have made the supreme sacrifice.

To our military leaders, the doughboys, sailors, aviators, marines, and all others in the armed service on foreign soil and at home, is assigned the vital task of destroying the invading enemy -- the enemy from without.

To our laboring men -- the men and women in the factories, and the men and women on the farms, is assigned the sacred responsibility to furnish implements and armaments and the food that is so vitally necessary to keep our fighting forces on the march.

To our law enforcement officers is assigned the sacred duty to guard and protect the nation from the enemy within.

You who are today graduating from the Police Academy are joined with a stronger tie to the law enforcement agencies of the country. You must remember that an invading army is visible. Gallant uniformed men are at their posts alert for such an invasion. Your job is as difficult and as dangerous as on the direct firing front. To detect the enemies who lurk within our borders -- to detect these ruthless assassins -- requires courage and unbounded skill which come only with years of professional experience. These slimy spies and seditionists work in the darkness of night.

There are sundry groups -- there are different varieties who jeopardize our security. Coteries of these species masquerade as friends of the country -- they are clever and cunning. They spread false propaganda -- echoing the lying blasts of the Nazis, Japs, and Fascists. This group has for its mission the splitting of our nation into hostile camps -- camps which would not concentrate on battling foreign enemies, but would create conflicts between ourselves -- between you and me. Theirs is the notorious Nazi theme -- "Divide and Conquer."

You must be on the alert to ferret out this vile and dangerous group. No quarter must be shown them wherever found to exist -- in high ranks or low ranks. Already some notable work has been done by the FBI along these lines as is attested by the conviction of many Axis agents.

There is another group of saboteurs whom you must guard against. This species would destroy our bridges, our factories, our transportation and communication systems. Even our school houses, churches, and hospitals are targets for these inhuman beasts.

It is indeed fortunate that since the grave emergency in 1939 the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been principally directed to the maintenance of internal security of our Republic. The chief phase of this work, as you are aware, has been coping with and preventing such subversive activities.

Splendid results are shown to date. However, these are days fraught with danger. Every citizen must be on the alert, as no one can predict what the morrow may bring. Excellent cooperation and coordination among the various law enforcement agencies in every section of the country have furnished the nation with all the benefits of a national police with none of the disadvantages. There are now mobilized over 150,000 peace officers in the nation to cope with these criminals from within. There is the

closest harmony and cooperation between the Intelligence Services of all branches of the armed forces, and other law enforcement agencies, including the Federal, state, county, and city.

This same type of harmony and unity that prevails among the law enforcement agencies should prevail among the loyal citizenry of our country.

We must win this war. All our cherished freedoms are in peril. It may sound hackneyed, but it is well to be reminded that these cherished American freedoms are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, freedom of peaceful assembly.

There is another small but vociferous group -- inclined by its speech to play right into the very hands and aims of our enemy. They misconstrue the right of freedom of speech to mean that it is freedom to slander and freedom to libel and vilify. They spread the gospel of hate -- attacking minority races -- races as old as time. These self-appointed intolerant saviours of the nation, by word and by deed, are arraying class against class, race against race, religion against religion. Their purpose is to create confusion, consternation, and corruption. They are like barking dogs disrupting the peaceful nocturnal slumbers of an entire neighborhood. Their barks must be stopped ere they turn into bitter bites.

Pardon me, if I here point with pride to my home state, New York. It is a vivid, living illustration of civilization and tolerance. There millions of humans of all nationalities, peoples from every corner of the earth, live side by side in harmonious -- yea, friendly relations, going about their daily stint in good, neighborly fashion -- inborn prejudices forgotten -- truly brothers under the skin. Surely it is realized that our people have a perfect right to complain and criticize. Constructive criticism makes for a healthy nation. However, I do not like to see "squawking" become the national pastime. Why, I am told, one man bitterly assailed our government because he could no longer get his favorite golf balls. Such is an example of some of the "terrible" sacrifices that these alleged patriots are called upon to make. We know it is not this type of patriot that helped to build this great country. It is the type of the Colin Kellys, the Rickenbackers, the Levines, and others like them that made America. They were ready to answer this country's call at the very moment danger was imminent. No sacrifice was too great for them to make. As long as this nation has men of their calibre, this nation shall not perish.

The law enforcement officers will ferret out these scoundrels whose bellowing and underground methods threaten to impede our war efforts.

There is yet another group who thinks this war is a political battle. They are continually edging for political power and supremacy. They do not realize or wish to realize that our country is in a struggle for its very existence.

Let us not overlook our curbstone generals. It is fortunate that the country maintains its sense of humor. The experts, or self-styled military oracles, would keep the nation in laughter were it not for the tragic sequences. This group is composed of the greatest "second-guessers" in the world. In performance they excel the Pathe News Reels. They know all, see all, and could prophesy what should happen on a military battle field at a certain hour, on a certain day, 5000 miles away. King Solomon was a dunce compared to these modern wise, cocktail-room strategists. Coming victories, we hope, will relegate these military prognosticators into oblivion.

Our Government is, as you know, divided into three branches: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. Our democratic society leans heavily on the law enforcement profession -- an arm of the Executive branch of the Government. It is truly the spine of the Government. It is our bulwark against the criminal element. Without it the Constitution and the Bill of Rights would be but a mockery.

Our industrial, religious, and social activities could not function properly without this protection. Democracy, as we know it, would be a meaningless, empty symbolism if the laws designed to safeguard our lives and property were not enforced. This gives you a faint idea of your responsibility. I know that you are better equipped by the intensive training you secured here. I know that you are more fortified to deal with the trying work that faces you. Remember, you must expect criticism, just as we do in Congress. The closer you hew to the line of duty, the louder will be the wails and shouts of derision from some quarters. Pay no heed to these detractors of the work of the FBI. You will probably discover that these critics have "axes to grind" and they may turn out to be "foreign axis."

You are all familiar with the history of the Police Academy. It is Mr. Hoover's dream of a West Point for police officers. Suffice to say at this time that the Academy represents the peak in police schools. In recognition, our great President, in 1939, designated the FBI as the agency to coordinate the investigations of national security matters. It is indeed reassuring to know that we at home have a militant, capable body of fighting men protecting our safety adequately and intelligently.

The American people look upon the FBI as the first line of home defense. Your work is as important as the fighting forces. The country could not do without you. Agents in your ranks have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty. They have not died in vain. They are gone from us but not forgotten by us. We will ever mourn their loss.

May I earnestly congratulate each of you upon successfully completing your course of study. May I commend the three officers from New York State in whom naturally I have a special interest. The citizens of the Empire State are very proud that a total of 39 of our officers now have graduated from this Academy.

This, the 20th session, is about to conclude, and you, the participants, will travel to nearby and far-flung sections of the country. May you carry to your respective communities some of the spirit of the Founding Fathers whose benign influence still hovers and vibrates over the nation's capital.

May the ideals of our Founding Fathers; may the hopes and aspirations of our illustrious President and Commander-in-Chief be realized and perpetuated; and may our grand and glorious Republic march onward and upward as a beacon for human liberation.

We all should be proud to have the opportunity to do our share in this most gigantic war of all wars, so that the sacred ideals and principles that made this nation the greatest democracy on the face of the earth shall continue to flourish -- so that when victory rewards the God-loving peoples of the United Nations, as it surely will, the bell of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall toll in beautiful peace for all peoples, in all places, at all times.

A D D R E S S

by

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The graduating class of the 20th session of the FBI National Police Academy faces the realization that law enforcement today assumes its greatest responsibility. Little did we think a few years ago that decent people would have to fight the battle of survival that is now raging. In no other war has there been the downright necessity for total mobilization that exists at the present.

Of utmost importance to every man, woman and child is the stark fact that unless we win this war and do it with dispatch, little else will matter. You graduates today have a solemn task--you and your fellow officers in local, county, state and federal law enforcing agencies must guard and protect the home front, not only from surges of lawlessness but from any national foe that penetrates our gates.

We have no fear that our Armed and Naval forces will not do their part. They are the best in the world. But all their achievements on the actual battle fronts will be of no avail if we, of law enforcement behind the lines do not do our own job, and do it well.

One of the problems you will inevitably encounter will be the confusing effects of swivel-chair theorists who always know best how the other fellow should do his job. We see this trend growing every day and we see the resulting confusion.

It is not possible to go through one day without observing some one, somewhere, telling General Marshall, one of the greatest of all American

In assuming our responsibilities we must realize that we are not dealing with soft, coddling creatures. The agents of the enemy are clever, ruthless and utterly heartless individuals, who have learned their devilish art in those subjugated lands now stained with the blood of innocent people. Like parasites, they seek to eat away at our preparedness program that we also may be an easy victim for the Axis machines of war. This is a struggle to the death. Unless we do our part here at home and do it well the price of failure will be the lives of many of our boys on the fronts abroad.

As men of law enforcement we must strike hard and fast against those enemies in our midst. Let us carry out our assignments thoroughly and vigorously, working shoulder to shoulder for the common cause.

Above all, there must be complete cooperation and coordination. We are working for a common cause and nothing must detract us from striking straight for our objective. The presence this morning of General Manuel Benitez of the Cuban National Police, and his able staff, is a symbol of the cooperation we must have. We of the FBI are proud of our relations with our neighbors from the South. We have been privileged to work shoulder to shoulder, and I might say, with striking results. It is no secret that enemy agents, both in the United States and Cuba, have done their best to destroy the defense of our two countries; neither is it a secret that the enemy has failed. The same can be said for our neighbors in the North, for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have never faltered in their work. This is the type of cooperation that should be a model for all progressive and effective agencies.

As graduates of the National Police Academy you have the opportunity to do your part in this present task of law enforcement. You bring to your assignments ability, experience and training. You have had an excellent record at the Academy and I am confident you will continue your good work. Though you may encounter hardships and make many sacrifices, your efforts will be well rewarded by the knowledge that you have helped keep America free. You will not work alone, however, for today you become an integral part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

As officers of the law I commend to you an unfailing devotion to your country and your profession. Prove to a cynical world that efficiency does count even in a democracy; that the best politics to play is no politics at all. Just deliver the goods. I know you will not be found wanting. As you go, I wish you Godspeed.



GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY (Center in uniform) HAS JUST BEEN INTRODUCED BY FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER (Not in picture) TO THE GRADUATING CLASS AND ASSEMBLED GUESTS OF THE 20TH SESSION OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1942. TO THE RIGHT OF GENERAL MARSHALL (Front row) IS GENERAL MANUEL BENITEZ Y VALDES, CHIEF OF THE CUBAN NATIONAL POLICE, AND FATHER ROBERT S. LLOYD, S. J. TO GENERAL MARSHALL'S LEFT (Front row) IS MR. EDSSEL B. FORD, GUEST SPEAKER, AND UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES M. MEAD FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK, GUEST SPEAKER. SEVERAL FBI OFFICIALS CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE PRESS

THE STRUCTURE OF NEWS AND NEWSPAPERS

by

Jack Carley*

In any effort to establish relationship between the press and another field of public activity I feel it is essential to bring out a few of the basic reasons why a newspaper exists and what constitutes news.

Just as you who are engaged in law enforcement represent the strong, right arm of justice and the Courts, so does the newspaper, if honestly operated, represent the final, strong right arm of the people.

It takes a vast stretch of imagination, indeed, to visualize this Nation without a free press. How restricted would be our knowledge of daily events, despite the existence of the radio as a news distributor! How little we would know of what even our friends and neighbors were doing!

That, perhaps, would be relatively unimportant, but suppose the activities of government or political parties were cloaked in silence, as they now are in the countries of our enemies, how subjected you would then be to tyrannies, to unjust taxation, to imprisonment, and perhaps outright slavery.

It is a free press which keeps you informed of the trend of political events. It is a free press which stands between you and governmental excesses; between you and those who, if their activities, ambitions, and inclinations were not provided with such a check rein, might easily, and probably would, establish a communal or even national autocracy to deprive you of all the blessings you possess as free citizens.

Fundamentally, then, a free press is an indispensable adjunct of democracy. It is through it that every citizen can, if he chooses, give voice on problems or subjects which interest him.

The best illustration of this, to be sure, is to be found on those newspaper pages which contain what are commonly called letters to

*Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee, delivered a series of three excellent lectures before the members of the Twentieth Session of the FBI National Police Academy which dealt with the all important relationships existing between law enforcement and the press. The officials of the FBI who were privileged to hear those lectures felt they deserved a wide dissemination to the law enforcement officers of the Nation and have, therefore, obtained Mr. Carley's consent to publish his lectures in this and future issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

the editor. There the citizen voices his individual opinion on the subject which concerns him most at the moment. I must admit to you that far too often such letters represent just so much wasted space - that too often they are frivolous and thoughtless, yet they have a democratic right to be there and there we find them, covering an amazing range of subjects.

In these letters to the editor the writer may give vent to poetic urge or he may, within bounds of reason and common decency, and within the limits of the laws of libel, damn the government and even the President of the United States. That is democracy at work through a free press and without a free press this Nation could not continue as it is now or as its Founding Fathers, divinely inspired, intended it should be.

And before I go any further I have a word to say about what is actually the freedom of the press. The press is not free in the literal sense. In setting up the constitutional guarantee of press freedom the Founding Fathers did not intend that freedom should be interpreted as meaning license. There have been some tragic and, may I say, criminal, misinterpretations of what constitutes press freedom, and our internal enemies have been, by no means, the only offenders.

Perhaps I can explain it this way. Freedom of the press does not mean that we possess a right to attack with impunity. When the Founding Fathers set up that constitutional guarantee they certainly did not intend that any newspaper or any editor should use that very guarantee to destroy the Republic they were establishing.

During the past few years there has been a great deal of public discussion about civil liberties and the freedom of individuals and the press. Most of it, to my mind, has been just so much hog-wash and worse. Some very terrible things have been done in the name of civil liberties and the freedom of the press and this very Bureau to which you now owe so much, has not been least among the victims.

Propaganda is one of the chief weapons of our enemies just as it is one of our chief weapons and the newspaper is the handiest, easiest method through which propaganda can be disseminated; and it is abuses of the right of a free press in this respect, which the honest editor must constantly guard against.

It is not difficult to destroy a reputation through the medium of the press and once destroyed it is rarely recaptured by the person so victimized. So, under certain circumstances, it would not be difficult to destroy governments. No honest editor, therefore, believes that freedom means license to attack either government or the individual with impunity and few editors that I know - and I know many - sit around worrying about the freedom of the press. If he is a true American - and most editors are - he understands thoroughly the bounds beyond which he must not pass, and he keeps within them. If he were not so conscientious - if he did not have proper respect for the laws and rules of decency, there would still be the laws of criminal libel to keep him in check.

I am sure all of you have had difficulty at times in reconciling the common conception of what is the freedom of the press to restrictions under which it sometimes operates and particularly now when it is operating under war censorship. This censorship is thoroughly rigid in some of its aspects yet it is none-the-less voluntary. The Government and the Congress have not attempted to meet the requirements of total war through legal abridgment of the rights of the press.

What was done was very simple. A censorship organization was established, rules were promulgated and newspaper operators voluntarily accepted the obligation of complying with them. Information must be withheld from the enemy and to achieve that vital end news must be withheld from the people even though their very security, their fortunes, and their future may be involved.

Perhaps there are times when we chafe under this censorship. Perhaps there are days when we feel that it might be better if readers were told the stark truth, however unhappy it might be, but in the main we recognize censorship as very necessary, very wise, and an important contribution to the winning of the war.

Professionally, I was a little disgusted at the hue and cry raised because the Nazi sabotage trial was not presented in the form of a public spectacle as we have too often presented a sensational murder trial in which the victim or accused is a glamorous figure.

Professionally, I don't care very much what went on in the sabotage trial room. My curiosity is intrigued to be sure. All my old instincts as a police reporter were aroused yet I know something else - something which is chief, something which is paramount - the continued existence of this Nation is in danger - grave danger - and perhaps there were revelations made in that trial room of which I, and my readers, should not be informed.

What right have I, as a newspaper man, as an individual, or you as readers, which transcends the security of this Nation? None whatever. Again I say - this is total war. The destruction of this Nation is the ambition driving the enemy to exert all the power he possesses in the development of his war plans.

The individual has no rights superior to those involved in national security. The common rights of the people must, in many of their aspects, be temporarily shelved that the one great freedom shall be preserved. So I say, the exclusion of reporters and cameramen from the sabotage trial room does not perturb me one little bit. I am quite aware that many of my colleagues disagree with me violently. That is their democratic right. The right to an opinion is mine, too.

I do have this knowledge - that involved on the Government's side, on the people's side, if you will, are men of unquestioned integrity and courage. I have all the faith in the world in their ability to

safeguard whatever rights you and I have in what is going on in that courtroom. And for my part, and for the part of my newspaper, for that matter, I am content to let it go at that.

Only in the event that the accused failed to receive sure and swift punishment would I feel outraged and I am not losing any sleep over the outcome I can assure you. One day the whole proceedings will be made public and newspapers can publish them in installments or chapters as they see fit. That will be soon enough. It will give us something to read when the war is over and our habitual craving for sensationalism requires satisfying.

So much for the freedom of the press - misunderstood thing which it is. Let us get on another step with the relationship of the press to that fickle, delicate element known as "public opinion."

While I have pointed out that a properly conducted press is, in very truth, a strong protector of the people, let me also disillusion you if you have an idea that I think the press is purely altruistic - that every editor gets out of bed in the morning righteously vowing that he will do his "good turn for the day."

The newspaper is a business enterprise. Its methods of operation and sources of income prove that. The character of the material it offers to the reading public - intelligence, information, instruction, amusement, guidance, and leadership in the expression of opinion - make it a quasi-public utility.

As a matter of fact, it is, too, a private business enterprise functioning as a public institution. This definition serves roughly to fix its relation to society as a whole. It is one of those dual personalities you hear about and, as a business enterprise and a public institution it is the ideal partnership within itself.

First - to exist profitably as a business enterprise - a private enterprise - it must be successful in its public relations. The greater its success as a private enterprise, the further will it be removed from possible sinister influence and the greater will be its power to serve the public honestly and fearlessly. It is the financially hard-pressed newspaper which is susceptible to temptation even as it is the financially desperate citizen who tragically resorts to crime to remedy his condition.

A newspaper cannot exist on advertising alone any more than it can on news alone. The reader's pennies bring in the advertiser's dollars. The larger the number of readers the greater is the amount of advertising sold and consequently, the total of revenue obtained from that source.

When readers lose faith in their newspaper they cease reading it and when they do, circulation drops. Advertising revenue trends follow

those of circulation trends. When readers quit so do the advertisers and ultimately the affected newspaper "folds up," as we say. Advertising is costly and business men do not waste their money where no market exists for their product.

From every possible angle it is of vital importance that a newspaper be well edited, and the public good of the majority should be the dominating thought in the editor's mind. News is just as much a merchandising element as any department store commodity.

To hold its purchasers who, in this instance are readers, it must be honest merchandise. This is all the more important because of the influence and the commanding position of the newspaper in the scheme of American civilization. It is an influence almost without limit. It can go a very long way toward making a hero out of a bum or a bum out of a hero.

Obviously, it is unnecessary here to go into all the functions of a newspaper, but allied with its duty of interpreting and explaining, is its obligation and duty to tell both sides of any story - to be fair to those accused as well as to those accusing. The aim of every conscientious newspaper should be to do this in every story which is printed regarding the character of an individual, organization, group or business. That is not always done, to be sure, for there are unscrupulous individuals in the newspaper profession just as there are in any field of human activity. In the main, again, newspapers are reasonably conscientious in presenting both sides. Even if a newspaper disagrees with views expressed by others through its news columns, it makes an honest effort to present all points of view even if there be but one which is truth.

One of the obligations which every successful editor feels most keenly is that involving the making of a complete investigation before a story is published - particularly a crime story, or one which might destroy another's reputation. You would be amazed at the time often spent and the meticulous pains decent newspapers go to along those lines.

The editor who takes a chance on the accuracy of any story is a fool, and fools do not last very long in this or any other business. Inaccurate stories inevitably incite distrust and more often than not lead to costly and damaging libel suits. The reporter who is habitually careless or inaccurate soon develops a reputation throughout the newspaper field of possessing that weakness and soon finds the doors of all reputable city rooms closed to him.

Before I go into the actual structure of news I want to say a word or two about the deliberate coloring of stories, or reporters or editors who permit personal likes and dislikes to influence actual news presentation. There should be but one editorial page in any newspaper - yet a too common sin among my fellows is that of permitting news stories to be so written that they actually express the writer's opinion instead of presenting the facts. Another sin is the glossing over of points extremely important to the complete story.

I shall illustrate that in a moment and tie it in with some things I have already said. Jealousy is a common, human trait. Too often some of us let our jealousies blind us to reason and common sense!

I said that a newspaper could make a hero out of a bum or a bum out of a hero and how very true that is. Perhaps I have stretched it a little far in using the word "bum" so I do not want you to take that too literally. Let's say that a newspaper can make a public hero today out of a man who was unknown yesterday.

We have a good illustration under our very noses and I am yet watching and waiting for some local newspaper to say something about it. I read most of the stories I could find on the capture of the eight Nazi saboteurs. The arrests, as you know, were the results of investigative efforts on the part of officers and Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The trial got underway, the newspapers carried what they were permitted to print on their front pages and so it went for several days. Then there suddenly blossomed out on those front pages a new public hero in the guise of a Coastguardman who had intercepted one of the two groups after they had landed. The stories were very interesting up to a certain point - the point where the Coastguardman left the group and reported to his superiors.

Please do not misunderstand me. I would not, for a split second, detract in the slightest from any credit due that young man and certainly not from the old and very fine service of which he is a member. If I have any criticism whatever it is of the inadequacy of those particular stories. That inadequacy lies in certain yet unanswered questions and notably that pertaining to what happened to the group between the time they disappeared on that beach and the day the group members were picked up by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The stories were all right as far as they went but they did not go far enough. As readers we were left dangling in the air. One hero had been created as a result of discovery of the saboteurs on the beach, but what about the heroes who appear to have picked up some dropped threads and who actually ran the offenders to earth? It seems to me that the best story has yet to be told.

Now what actually constitutes news? I have heard many definitions but the best to my mind yet remains one which is given in terms of arithmetic. Here it is:

1 ordinary man plus one ordinary life equals nothing.

1 ordinary man plus one extraordinary adventure equals news.

1 ordinary husband plus one ordinary wife equals nothing.

1 husband plus three wives equals news.

1 bank cashier, plus one wife, plus seven children equals nothing.

1 bank cashier minus \$10,000 equals news.

1 chorus girl, plus one bank president, minus \$10,000 equals news.

1 man, plus one quart, plus one gun, plus one auto equals news.

1 man, plus one wife, plus one shooting and wounding equals news.

1 policeman, plus one hoodlum, plus one gun fight equals page one news.

8 saboteurs landed on a beach in total wartime equals news and makes history.

You all know the old formula of a great old American editor who said that if a dog bit a man it wasn't news but that if the man bit the dog it was news. One might also say that a policeman arresting a drunk does not constitute very important news but if that drunk should resist and in resisting, kill the policeman, that is indeed news important to every law abiding member of society.

It would take a psychologist to explain why the average news reader enjoys reading stories of crime, particularly those crimes involving sex or having in them the elements of mystery. Perhaps, as some claim, there is a little larceny in the hearts of all of us. Perhaps, as others claim, we find in the criminal activities of others a certain mental release from the restrictions which more acute consciences impose. Whatever it is, readers do demand crime news, do demand sensation. That is why police and court reporters, the newsmen with whom you most frequently come in contact, are unusually well trained men as a rule and are especially trusted.

As long as newspapers continue to be published there will continue to be arguments as to whether or not crime news should be published. There are some newspapers which make a fetish of playing down crime news. There are those others who feel that they cannot go to press unless they have a hot, juicy, scandalous story spread all over page one. Then there is the third group which attempts to judge the worth of a crime story purely on its own merits and play it accordingly. I favor the latter group. I do not believe that crime news should be suppressed. I believe that there is a very strong partnership between law enforcement agencies and the press and that if ever this partnership is exerted to its fullest and best advantage that crimes in the major categories will be greatly decreased. Fear is a

great motivating influence in our lives. I often wonder how many of us are respectable and stay that way because we really want to be that and how many of us are respectable only because we fear what our neighbors and friends are going to say.

The publication of crime news to the fullest extent thus subjecting the offenders to the pitiless scrutiny of society, and with especial emphasis on its punitive phases, is to my mind, a very necessary adjunct of crime control. I do not believe that you can keep on top in this never ceasing battle against crime without that sort of publicity. I do not mean that crime news should be published for sensation's sake or to satisfy the cravings of moronic minds. Crime news publication must be constructive. It must have the objective of being a crime deterrent.

The partnership of which I earlier spoke cannot be one-sided. The load must be carried equally. American newspapermen and newspapers have made important contributions in the field of crime detection and solution. The majority of American editors are creative thinkers. They are decent. They do believe in law and order. They are not the "cop-haters" some seem to think they are. I've found most within my knowledge to be very definitely on the side of law and order. If they weren't newspapermen they would probably be law enforcement officers. Read your editorial pages and you'll quickly learn that most editors exhibit a tendency to tell you how you could do your job better. They are not really trying to destroy you when they do that. They are merely proving that the police instinct is deep within them. Pick out any ten successful editors and nine of them will have served, at some time or another, as police reporters and have never gotten over it. There are a very few good reporters who haven't served their time on a police beat or in a headquarters news room. The things they learned there, the experiences they have had, the friends they have made, remain with them throughout their working newspaper days and always as a helpful influence.

I have spoken of the decent side of the press because that predominates. There's another section which comes within the category of yellow journalism. Slowly but very surely it is being eliminated. Reading tastes are improving. Readers are becoming more exacting. The newspaper profession itself is helping in the housecleaning. A new and powerful competitor has come into the field - radio - and we are quite aware of it.

I do not intend to waste your time discussing this evil minority. In its ranks, and working for it, are those who will break faith with you; who will violate promises and confidences; who will stoop to any depth of chicanery just so long as they get a story.

The FBI has been victimized by this hoodlum element once or twice and wherever it exists it is a curse to law enforcement and to law enforcement officers. The particular incident I have in mind was one related to the Levine kidnaping in New York. The FBI was on the job. At the

particular time efforts were being made to establish contact with the kidnaper. There had been no official verification of the fact that a kidnapping had been committed. It was essential from a law enforcement standpoint that there be none. In order to protect the child the family was willing to produce the ransom money. A reporter for one of the minority group newspapers telephoned the home, represented himself as the kidnaper, acquired certain information he needed and then his paper spread it all over its front pages. Ten minutes after his first call the reporter telephoned again to admit that he had been faking and revealing his true purpose. Some time later the body of the kidnaped child was recovered.

If we were all together in some squad room I could better tell you what an honest press thinks of that. It was an infamous and criminal trick which may have well frustrated justice and caused that boy's death.

You'll know this type of newspaper when you encounter it and you'll know the rats who work for it soon after you meet them. You'll recognize them just as you would any other type of crook and you will be able to govern your relationship with them accordingly.

As I said, they need not concern you too greatly. They represent the very few. Distrust them and keep away from them and in so doing you will find that the decent majority is on your side.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT DUE TO THE WARTIME EMERGENCY, AND THE FACT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF YOUNGER POLICE OFFICERS HAVE ENTERED THE MILITARY SERVICES, THE MAXIMUM AGE LIMIT FOR ATTENDANCE AT THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM FORTY-FIVE YEARS TO FIFTY YEARS. THEREFORE, APPLICANTS WHO AT THE TIME THEY ENTER THE ACADEMY HAVE NOT YET REACHED THEIR FIFTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ATTENDANCE FROM THE STAND-POINT OF AGE.



AIR RAIDS IN ENGLAND 1941*

From January 1, 1941, to July 28, 1941, there were 78 air raids in which bombs were dropped in some part or parts of the Metropolitan Police District of London, England. From May 11, 1941, until September, 1942, when our representatives were in England, no further serious air raids had occurred.

The six worst raids of 1941 occurred between January 11, 1941, and May 11, 1941. These raids lasted from two to eight hours each and during these particular raids from January 11, 1941, to May 11, 1941, 5,137 citizens were killed, 6,635 citizens were injured, 50 police officers were killed and 287 police officers were injured.

Police casualties due to air raids during 1941 were as follows:

67 killed, 389 injured and placed sick, 258 injured and not placed sick.

*These data were taken from a confidential memorandum submitted by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to the Secretary of State of England on June 1, 1942. These data were furnished to two FBI representatives recently while visiting England in the interest of American law enforcement. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE REPRINTED BY ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT PUBLICATION OR ANY OTHER TYPE PUBLICATION.



CHANGES IN TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND SINCE JANUARY, 1942*

At the beginning of the war, there was a very serious increase in traffic fatalities. Most of these fatalities occurred during the blackout and 85 per cent involved elderly males. The situation is now changed and fatalities in the blackouts have decreased greatly. The fatality problem is now considered a daylight problem. The decrease in blackout fatalities has changed due to the increased experience of the British people in walking on the streets and roads at night, and the increased respect which they have for the danger involved.

A recent check of a large number of intersections in London showed that the traffic volume from 8:00 P.M. to 8:00 A.M. was only 15 per cent of the twenty-four hour volume. In addition, there has been a 35 per cent decrease in war traffic generally from April 1, 1942, to September 1, 1942, on account of the gas rationing. On April 1, 1942, all gasoline was denied to civilian drivers unless they were engaged in essential war work. This means the ordinary citizen is permitted no gasoline now.

Scotland Yard has taken over strict control of the hours of opening and closing theaters. With the decrease in air raids the theaters opened up in great numbers and created something of a traffic problem in the blackout. It also put a great load on the transportation facilities of the bus and subway lines. In order to handle this, Scotland Yard now requires every manager to submit his proposed opening and closing hours to Scotland Yard for approval. Scotland Yard arranges to stagger the opening and closing hours of the various theaters in order to provide maximum efficiency in transportation.

TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

At the time of our representative's last visit each automobile was permitted to have one headlight with a maximum beam candle power of 250. This permitted 2.5 foot candles of light at a point ten feet in front of

*Within recent weeks the FBI sent two representatives on a second mission to England to obtain data which might be useful to American Police Officers. These representatives conferred with high officials of Scotland Yard on various topics, one of which was traffic. The information in this article was furnished to our representatives by the high traffic officials of Scotland Yard.

the automobile. The regulations have been changed to permit two head lamps, each with the 250 beam candle power capacity. This does not double the illumination but there is some overlap.

All shop window lighting has been stopped. Shops are now permitted to have only one small sign illuminated with not more than 144 square inches of lighting. This may only be used when the shop is open.

Scotland Yard is in the process of changing all of the blackout masks on traffic signals. They have been using the full faced masks with a small cross in the upper half. These masks are now being adjusted so that they may fold in the middle on a hinge so the lower half of the mask may be raised during the daytime to permit the traffic signals to be more visible during the daylight hours. The lower half of the mask is lowered at blackout time and only the cross is visible.

Scotland Yard found it imperative that all traffic lights be masked or extinguished. Otherwise citizens became scared and would break the traffic signals. Some such signals were broken.

Street lighting has been reduced to a standard of .0002 foot candles at street level.

Flash lights which formerly had to be covered with two thicknesses of newspaper are now required to have only one thickness of newspaper for a covering. A one inch circle of light showing through one thickness of newspaper is now permitted. These flash lights properly covered may be used in air raids.

Blackout time has been changed from one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise to three-quarters of an hour after sunset and three-quarters of an hour before sunrise.

On automobiles one tail light is required, but two are permitted. They must be red. The old rule was that the aperture in the tail light should not be larger than two inches in diameter. The present rule permits a full tail light of ordinary commercial manufacture covered with one thickness of tissue paper.

The interior lighting for busses has been improved. .1 foot candles of light at seat level with no appreciable glow cast on the ground outside is now permitted. During an air raid not more than three lights may be shown on each deck of the bus.

As an explanation of the necessity for night after night blackouts in London it was explained that it was impossible to turn off the street lights in London quickly. As a matter of fact it was stated that it would take eight hours to turn off all the lights in London if they were turned on again. This is due to the fact that normally the street lights are not wired

on a separate circuit. Cutting them off at the source would also cut off everything else and hospitals and other places which it is vital to supply with light would have none.. Turning each street lamp off separately is obviously impractical.

RAILROADS

Railroad trains operate completely blacked out except for very small marker lights at the head of the train and at the end. No headlight is used on the train. In freight yards .2 foot candles are permitted at ground level. On passenger platforms .002 foot candles at platform level are permitted. The freight yard lights can be extinguished very rapidly. The platform lights stay on during air raids.

Railroad signal lights are equipped with a 2 foot cowl which extends 2 feet out from the light in a horizontal position. Ground level signal lights are dimmed. Normally top screens are over the fire box of the engine. Side screens are put on during air raids.

BICYCLE SAFETY WISCONSIN BICYCLE SURVEY

Because of an increasing number of fatal accidents involving bicyclists, the Safety Division of the Motor Vehicle Department, State of Wisconsin, sent a questionnaire on bicycle control to chiefs of police, village marshals and heads of county traffic departments to determine what Wisconsin communities are doing to make bicycling safer.

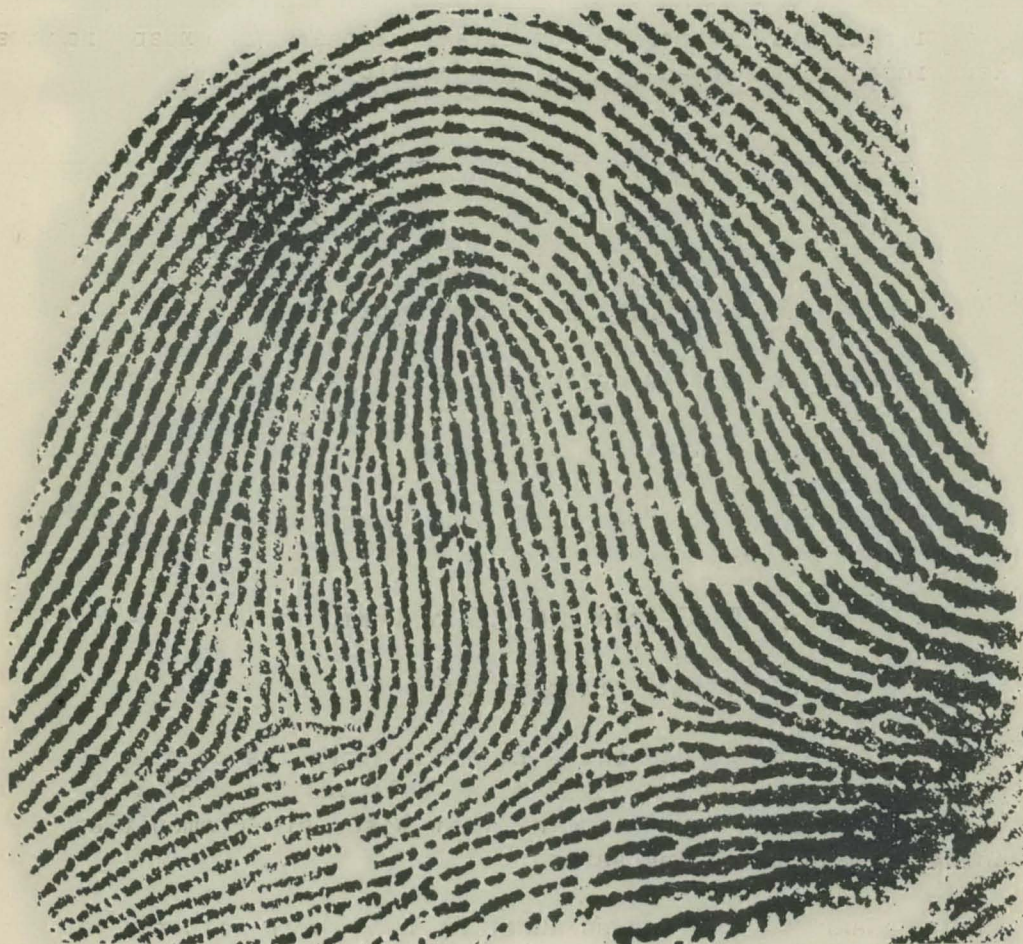
Nearly 500 of these questionnaires were returned by community and county law enforcement agencies showing a deep interest in the subject of bicycle safety.

The Safety Division, Motor Vehicle Department of Wisconsin, under the direction of R. C. Salisbury, Director of the Safety Division, has prepared a booklet, as a result of its survey, entitled, "Wisconsin Bicycle Facts," with the thought in mind that it might serve as a guidebook to law enforcement officers, school authorities and safety groups in promoting stricter control over bicycles in Wisconsin.



A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below appears at first glance to be a whorl. However, a closer analysis fails to reveal a ridge which makes a complete circuit or one which recurves. The pattern cannot be classified as a loop because there is not a ridge which recurves and terminates, or tends to terminate, on the same side of the impression from which it enters.



The fingerprint technicians of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation classify this finger impression as a tented arch due to the presence of ridges which form upthrusts in the center of the pattern.



WANTED BY THE FBI

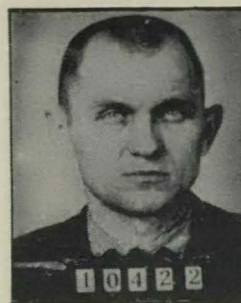
VIOLATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

PHOTO TAKEN
JULY 30, 1941



Roger Touhy

PHOTO TAKEN
MARCH 18, 1936



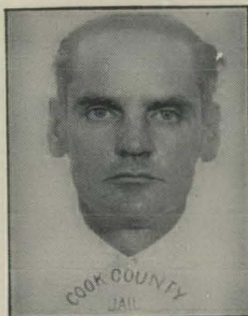
Basil Hugh Banghart

PHOTO TAKEN
FEB. 2, 1928



James O'Connor

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23, 1939



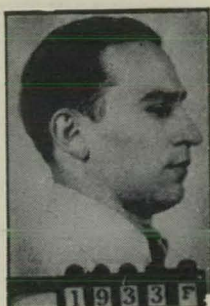
Mathew Nelson

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23, 1939



William Stewart

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 14, 1935



Edward Darlak

PHOTO TAKEN
MARCH 9, 1937



St. Clair McInerney

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 30 through 41.

VICIOUS AND DANGEROUS PRISONERS ESCAPE

On October 9, 1942, Roger Touhy of the "Terrible Touhy Gang," Basil ("The Owl") Banghart, and five other long term convicts escaped from the Stateville Penitentiary, at Joliet, Illinois. This gang of killers, kidnapers, and robbers are dangerous, and law enforcement officers are warned to be extremely careful in their efforts to apprehend them.

The most vicious of the seven escapees is Basil "The Owl" Banghart, Roger Touhy's lieutenant. Banghart was arrested nine times between 1926 and 1934 for crimes ranging from grand larceny, car theft and mail robbery to kidnaping. He is credited with four previous escapes, two from penitentiaries, one from a jail and one from a United States Marshal. "The Owl" joined the Touhy Gang in 1932. His specialty was stealing and selling expensive automobiles.

For the benefit of law enforcement officers who might arrest any one of these escapees, there is contained hereinafter a photograph and physical description of each of the escapees, data concerning their escape, and information relative to their criminal background.

Brandishing a large pair of scissors, Roger D. Touhy, one-time czar of racketeering in Chicago, Illinois, and leader of the "Terrible Touhy Gang," ran out of the prison bakery at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, shortly after noon on October 9, 1942. He ripped the shirt and slashed the forehead of a convict truck driver, commandeered his truck, then raced the truck across the prison yard to the mechanical shop.

As Touhy intimidated a guard and cut the prison telephone wires, Basil Hugh "The Owl" Banghart, another convict and Touhy's former "machine gunning lieutenant," came through a window of the shop waving a gun. While Touhy and Banghart forced a guard to unlock a rack of section ladders another guard entered the shop and was beaten into submission. The two guards were forced into the truck where three other convicts were waiting.

As the truck was driven to the northwest corner of the prison the convicts fired on the guard in Tower No. 3, one bullet striking him in the forehead and stunning him. The desperadoes then mounted the tower by means of one of the ladder sections and there seized two rifles, a heavy pistol and ammunition.

One convict slipped down a rope outside the prison wall, opened the tower door and released the others, from which point they sped away in an automobile owned by the tower guard.

When order had been restored it was found that seven long-term prisoners had escaped. Touhy and Banghart were each serving ninety-nine years for kidnaping John "Jake The Barber" Factor near Chicago on July 1,

1933, and Banghart had also received a thirty-six year Federal sentence for a \$110,000.00 United States mail robbery at Charlotte, North Carolina, on November 15, 1933.

Believed to have had an important part in the prison break plans was James O'Connor, a life-termer who had escaped twice previously from the same penitentiary.

The remaining escapees, somewhat less notorious criminals but equally as desperate and ruthless, were Mathew Nelson, a robber serving two terms of one to twenty years each; Edward Darlak, under sentences of one hundred ninety-nine years for murder and one year to life for armed robbery; St. Clair McInerney, serving one year to life as an habitual criminal; and William Stewart, another habitual criminal serving two twenty-year sentences.

The nation-wide manhunt instituted to apprehend the seven escaped desperadoes has centered around Chicago, Illinois, after the abandoned getaway car was recovered at Villa Park, Illinois, by Chicago police officers.

On October 16, 1942, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation filed complaints before a United States Commissioner at Chicago, Illinois, against Touhy and Banghart charging them with violating the Selective Training and Service Act by failing to register. Similar complaints were filed on October 17, 1942, against Stewart, O'Connor, Nelson, McInerney and Darlak, and the resources of the FBI were thrown into the search for these criminals.

The Touhy Gang originally consisted of six Chicago brothers who began their criminal careers by terrorizing their own neighborhood in a poor section of Chicago and eventually evolved into the "Terrible Touhy Gang," composed of many hoodlums who fought rival gangsters for control of Chicago's liquor and gambling rackets until they finally established the entire northwest section of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, as the "Touhy territory."

By 1933 gun battles had claimed the lives of three of the Touhy brothers. A fourth brother was immobilized by illness and prison sentences, and a fifth was inactive. Accordingly, Roger became known as the "last of the Terrible Touhys."

On July 1, 1933, John "Jake the Barber" Factor was kidnapped while returning to Chicago in his automobile from The Dells, a roadhouse. He was ordered to pull to the side of the road by several men in another car who were armed with machine guns, shotguns and revolvers. After his abduction, ransom demands were made to friends of Factor by telephone. The kidnapers demanded \$200,000.00 for his safe return. This was later reduced to \$70,000.00. Following instructions from the abductors, Dr. Herman Soloway on July 12, 1933, carried the \$70,000.00 in ransom money in a taxicab to a designated street in Chicago. His cab driver was stopped by two men driving a roadster

who exhibited a "pocket piece" belonging to Factor. They took the ransom money from Dr. Soloway. They were armed with a machine gun and a revolver.

Factor was released that night about 11:30 o'clock at La Grange, Illinois. He had been brutally treated at times during the period of his abduction. He suffered a head bruise. While held by the kidnapers they threatened to burn his feet with a torch and place a sponge in his mouth unless satisfactory arrangements could be made to collect the ransom. He was kept blindfolded with adhesive tape most of the time and on one occasion placing a machine gun at the back of his neck they threatened to blow off his head. After his release Factor was threatened with serious harm by the Touhy Gang if he did not pay an additional \$50,000.00 to his kidnapers.

Following an extensive investigation by the FBI the Touhy Gang was identified as being responsible for the kidnaping of Factor. All of the information which the FBI had obtained was made available to the State authorities since the Touhy Gang had violated no Federal Statute. Factor had not been transported in interstate commerce and the mails were not used in connection with the demand or payment of ransom. The kidnapers were prosecuted by authorities of the State of Illinois and Touhy, Banghart and three accomplices, Albert Kator, Gustave John Schachtel, and William Sharkey received 99 year sentences. However, Sharkey committed suicide by hanging himself with his necktie while in jail at St. Paul.

While the Factor kidnaping trial was in progress in Chicago local authorities in Baltimore on February 10, 1934, based upon information furnished by the FBI, apprehended Banghart. He was returned to Chicago and identified by Factor as one of two men who with machine guns had taken a \$500.00 payoff and escaped an elaborate police trap in attempting to collect \$50,000.00 after Factor's release.

The body of Charles "Icewagon" Connors, who had also been implicated in the Factor case, was found riddled with bullets near Willow Springs, Illinois, on March 13, 1934.

Wanted notice relative to these fugitives appear in the insert of this issue.

ROGER TOUHY was born in Chicago, Illinois, on December 18, 1897. He received an eighth grade education. Although most of his life was spent in Chicago, Illinois, where he was known as a gang land "beer and gambling baron," he had at one time engaged in a gainful occupation. Prior to the first World War he obtained various jobs as a railroad telegrapher and, until the time he enlisted in the United States Navy in 1918, he pursued this occupation. For the duration of the war he served at various posts as a telegraph operator and was discharged at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1919, after which he periodically followed his pre-war occupation in the southwest.

Touhy's urge to frequent his old haunts led him to return to Chicago, where he obtained a position as an automobile salesman. In this capacity he made many acquaintances in the northwest section of Chicago

which later became the headquarters of his illegal operations. He drifted away from the automobile business and with the mushroom growth of illicit trafficking in beer formed a group which was to become known as the "Terrible Touhy Gang."

Touhy's activities expanded rapidly and grew to such proportions as to threaten the reign of the then all-powerful Capone syndicate, which had terrorized Chicago and had dominated the Chicago underworld. Touhy surrounded himself with trusted henchmen and it was only through an underworld agreement that open warfare was averted between the Touhy gang and the Capone syndicate over the division of the illicit beer business in the Chicago area.

With the repeal of prohibition a lucrative source of income was ended for Touhy and he turned to more vicious types of crime culminating in the kidnapping of John Factor.

Touhy was first arrested at the age of 24 on November 24, 1921, on a charge of disorderly conduct in Chicago, Illinois, and was fined \$50.00 and costs. One other arrest for the illegal possession of a machine gun in 1933, resulting in a fine of \$100.00 and costs, preceded his apprehension on July 19, 1933, when he was arrested by a local police officer in Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

Touhy is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
JULY 30, 1941



ROGER TOUHY

Name	Roger D. Touhy, with aliases: Roger Toohey, Robert Morgan, Rodger Touhy, Harry Cobb, Robert J. Morgan, Roger Towhey, Roger G. Toughy, Henry Morgan, Roger Toney, Roger "The Terrible" Touhy
Age	44 years (Born December 18, 1897, Chicago, Illinois)
Height	5' 5"
Weight	140 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Dark chestnut, graying
Complexion	Medium
Build	Short, husky, with muscular shoulders
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Telegraph operator, taxicab driver, gangster
Scars and marks	Tip of right thumb amputated
Peculiarities	Lower lip turns under, nose turns slightly to left

BASIL HUGH BANGHART, one of Touhy's companions in the escape from the Stateville Penitentiary, bears the reputation of being one of the most desperate members of the former Touhy Gang. He was born on September 11, 1900, at Berville, Michigan, and his family has resided in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, for many years. He attended high school in Detroit, and claims to have been a member of the Detroit Fire Department in his youth.

At Detroit, Michigan, in 1924, Banghart married Mary H. Kelly, of Smith Creek, Michigan. A daughter, Patricia, was born on December 19, 1925, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Although admitting that he has never secured a divorce, Banghart claims to have married Mae Blalock in 1932, and it is known that she has lived with him for various periods since that time.

With the exception of his criminal activities, Banghart has no known occupation except that of amateur aviator. For a time during 1927 and 1928, while being sought by the FBI as a fugitive, he was employed under the name of Larry Kelly as a pilot of sight-seeing planes in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, operating under a partnership agreement with two other individuals as the "Lincoln Airways for Commercial Aviation."

Banghart has been arrested many times for various offenses, including violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Robbery of the United States Mails and Kidnaping. He has boasted that he had stolen more than one hundred automobiles in the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, prior to his first arrest and that no jail can hold him.

In 1932 Banghart, whose criminal specialty theretofore had been that of stealing and disposing of expensive automobiles, associated himself with the Touhy Gang and participated in many of their crimes, including the Factor kidnaping.

On November 15, 1933, at Charlotte, North Carolina, four men in two stolen automobiles armed with machine guns, held up a United States mail truck, obtaining more than \$110,000.00 in currency. Investigation conducted by the Charlotte Police Department resulted in the identification of Banghart as one of the robbers. Charles "Icawagon" Connors, who had assisted Banghart in the attempt to extort \$50,000.00 from Factor after his release, was also identified as one of the mail robbers and it was ascertained that Ludwig "Dutch" Schmidt and Isaac "Ike" Costner were also involved.

Extensive investigation was conducted by FBI Agents and early in 1934 they ascertained that Banghart had registered an Auburn automobile in Baltimore, Maryland. As a result thereof the automobile was located and Banghart apprehended by the Police Department at Baltimore, Maryland, on February 10, 1934.

A subsequent raid on Banghart's apartment resulted in the arrest of Mae Blalock, who often assumed the role of Banghart's wife, and Mrs. Jessie Touhy, wife of Tommy Touhy, one of Roger's brothers. Two machine guns, other arms and over \$12,000.00 in cash were discovered in a search of the apartment, most of this money being identified as a part of the loot from the Charlotte mail robbery for which Banghart was wanted.

During the search of this apartment an individual later identified as Isaac Costner appeared at the door and was taken into custody. Banghart was released to the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, and was convicted on March 13, 1934, for the kidnaping of John Factor and was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the Illinois State Penitentiary. Costner testified at the Factor trial that Banghart had participated in the actual kidnaping of Factor on the night of July 1, 1933, and that he had assisted in transporting Factor from the hideout to La Grange, Illinois, on the night of his release, July 12, 1933.

Subsequently, Banghart was taken to Asheville, North Carolina, where he was convicted in Federal Court on May 16, 1934, of robbery of the United States mails, and received a sentence of thirty-six years in a Federal Penitentiary.

Banghart was first arrested in Detroit, Michigan, in 1925, for the theft of an automobile. Upon being released by the Detroit authorities, he jumped his bond and was again arrested on January 4, 1926, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in possession of two automobiles which had been stolen in Detroit. He was returned to Detroit on January 8, 1926, pleaded guilty, and was placed on probation for one year by the local court.

After the probationary sentence was imposed the facts of the interstate transportation of the automobiles found in Banghart's possession in Cincinnati, Ohio, were presented to a Federal Grand Jury and an indictment was returned on April 9, 1926, and Banghart was taken into Federal custody at Detroit, Michigan, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there sentenced to two years on a plea of guilty to a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

To serve this sentence Banghart was incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on May 12, 1926, and on January 25, 1927, he led a prison break in which he, along with Albert Rosenberg, a post office robber, and Fred McGoldrick, a car thief, escaped by sawing their way through prison bars and eluding the fire of the guards.

McGoldrick was soon recaptured, but Banghart and Rosenberg succeeded in getting away and in February, 1927, while they were burglarizing a South Bend, Indiana, home accompanied by another thug, two local police officers engaged them in a gun battle, wounding all three. Two were captured, but Banghart escaped, stealing an automobile which was later recovered at Billings, Montana.

ensiveness of the investigation. The Agents
comprehended that the investigation was a
matter of the highest importance. On October
first, the investigation was conducted in New Jersey
by the FBI, and the results of the investigation
were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation
building.

police in the investigation. The investigation
was conducted by the FBI, and the results of the
investigation were reported to the Federal Bureau of
Investigation building.

investigation. The investigation was conducted by the
FBI, and the results of the investigation were reported
to the Federal Bureau of Investigation building.

Name
PHOTO TAKEN
MARCH 18, 1936



BASIL BANGHART

Basil Hugh Banghart, with aliases: Basil Baghart, Hugh Bassil Bangharht, B. H. Banghart, High B. Banghart, Hugh B. Banghart, Basil Banghart, Basil H. Banghart, Hugh Basil Banghart, Basil Bankhart, Lawrence Collins, Lawrence J. Collins, L. J. Green, Larrie Green, Laurie Green, Larry Green, Lawrence Green, Lawrence Hart, "Owl" Kellog, L. Kelly, Basil Kelley, Basil Kelly, "Owl" Kelly, Robert Magill, Lawrence Basil Markey, L. J. Rodgers, J.B. Stewart, J. E. Stewart, "Larry the Aviator," "The Owl"

Age	42 years (Born September 11, 1900, Berville, Michigan)
Height	5' 8"
Weight	132 pounds
Eyes	Bright blue
Hair	Medium chestnut, graying
Complexion	Light
Build	Slim
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	High school

Occupation

Amateur aviator, gangster

Scars and marks

Deep horizontal scar outer forearm showing marks of stitches; raised horizontal scar right side of chin; features have distinct "owl-like" appearance

JAMES O'CONNOR, who is believed to have played an important part in planning the escape from the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, on October 9, 1942, has a record of two previous escapes from this same penitentiary. O'Connor was born December 30, 1906, at Jacktown, Kentucky, and has worked as a laborer and fireman. He enlisted in the United States Navy at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1925, and was discharged therefrom at Brooklyn, New York, in 1926 as undesirable.

The criminal record of James O'Connor as reflected in the files of the FBI Identification Division, FBI-148969, reveals that he was arrested by the Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, on October 24, 1927, charged with assault with intent to kill and four robbery offenses. He was sentenced to a term of from one year to life on these charges and was received at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, on February 2, 1928, from which he escaped on May 3, 1932.

O'Connor was later apprehended and returned to the Stateville Penitentiary on October 7, 1932, after an additional sentence of from one to fourteen years had been imposed on him for assault with intent to rob.

On November 7, 1936, O'Connor again escaped and was arrested on January 17, 1937, by the Police Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and returned to the Stateville Penitentiary, from which he escaped for the third time on October 9, 1942.

O'Connor is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
FEB. 2, 1928



JAMES O'CONNOR

Name	James O'Connor, with aliases: Jean Lanthorpe, Gene Lanthorne, Thomas Laune, Jean Lanthorn, Jean Lanthorm, Jean Lanthorn, James Lathrone, Jean Lanshorn
Age	35 years (Born December 30, 1906, Jacktown, Kentucky)
Height	5' 5-3/4"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Dark slate
Hair	Dark chestnut
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Laborer, fireman
Scars and marks	Shot scar above left elbow effecting stiffness and paralysis left arm; bullet scars on back and hips

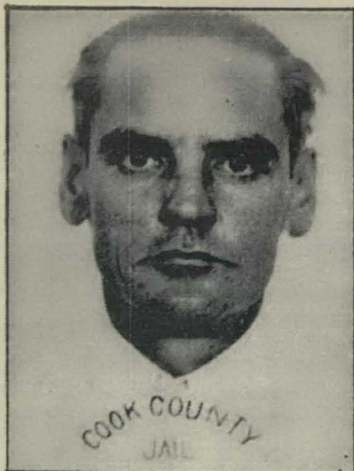
MATHEW NELSON was born January 1, 1902, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He attended high school for two years and his occupations have been listed as cook, clerk and salesman.

His criminal record as reflected in the files of the FBI Identification Division, FBI-678987, reveals that he was arrested by the Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, on June 10, 1933, on thirty-nine charges of armed robbery for which he received a sentence of from one year to life. To serve this sentence he was received at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, on August 3, 1933, from which he was paroled on November 29, 1938.

On October 23, 1939, Nelson was lodged in the County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, on a robbery charge and on November 21, 1939, was again received at the Stateville Penitentiary to serve concurrently sentences of from one to twenty years on the robbery offense and from one to twenty years as an habitual criminal, which sentences he was serving at the time of his escape on October 9, 1942.

Nelson is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23. 1939



MATHEW NELSON

Name	Mathew Nelson, with aliases: Matt Nelson, Matthew Nelson, Martilick LeRoy Nelson, Martlick Nelson, Martin Newton, Matt Norton
Age	40 years (Born January 1, 1902, at Minneapolis, Minnesota)
Height	5' 11½"
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Slate gray
Hair	Medium chestnut
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Slender
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	2 years high school
Occupation	Cook, clerk, salesman
Scars and marks	Small scar right side chin; small scar right center forehead

WILLIAM STEWART was born April 10, 1899, at Elyria, Ohio. He attended high school for two years and has a record of fifteen months service in the United States Army, having been discharged therefrom in 1918. His civilian occupations have been listed as typist and salesman.

Stewart's criminal record as reflected in the files of the FBI Identification Division, FBI-442708, reveals that he was first incarcerated in the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, on April 10, 1922, to serve a sentence of from one to seven years for larceny.

Stewart was arrested by the Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, on September 20, 1932, and sentenced to a term of from one to twenty years for robbery. He was received at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, on October 7, 1932, from which institution he was paroled on July 18, 1939.

On October 23, 1939, Stewart was lodged in the County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, on a robbery charge, which resulted in his receiving a sentence of from one to twenty years.

He was again received at the Stateville Penitentiary on November 30, 1939, to serve concurrent sentences of from one to twenty years for robbery and twenty years as an habitual criminal, which sentences he was serving at the time of his escape on October 9, 1942.

Stewart is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23, 1939



WILLIAM STEWART

Name

William S. Stewart, with aliases: William Brooks, Herbert Smith, Herbert Stocker Smith
43 years (Born April 10, 1899, Elyria, Ohio)

Age

Height

6' $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Weight

179 pounds

Eyes

Light hazel

Hair

Dark chestnut

Complexion

Medium ruddy

Build

Medium

Race

White

Nationality

American

Education

2 years high school

Occupation

Typist, salesman

Scars and marks

Mole inner end left eyebrow;
small scar tip left index
finger

EDWARD DARLAK was born on October 12, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois. He received an eighth grade education and has been employed as an automobile mechanic.

His criminal record as reflected in the files of the FBI Identification Division, FBI-983280, reveals that after several arrests on minor charges he was taken into custody on June 10, 1935, by the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and charged with the murder of a police officer and armed robbery, for which offenses he was sentenced to terms of one hundred ninety-nine years and one year to life, respectively, these sentences to run concurrently.

Darlak was received on October 14, 1935, at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, from which institution he escaped on October 9, 1942.

Darlak is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 14, 1935



EDWARD DARLAK

Name

Edward Darlak, with aliases:
Edward Darlack, Ed Darlak,
Edward Dorlock, Edward Gar-
lack, Edward Gerlock, Edward
Jacobsen, Edward Jacobson

Age

32 years (Born October 12, 1910,
Chicago, Illinois)

Height

5' 7-3/4"

Weight

144 pounds

Eyes

Light hazel

Hair

Dark chestnut

Build

Medium

Complexion

Medium light

Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Automobile mechanic
Scars and marks	Brown mole below left ear; brown mole below right jaw; small scar under chin

ST. CLAIR McINERNEY was born on November 1, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois, where he received an eighth grade education and was employed as a chauffeur and truck driver.

McInerney's criminal record as reflected in the files of the FBI Identification Division, FBI-465721, reveals that he was arrested first on June 14, 1932, by the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and charged with five offenses of armed robbery. He was placed on probation for a period of one year on each of four of these robbery charges but on August 27, 1932, his probation was revoked and on September 22, 1932, he was received at the Stateville Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, to serve a sentence of from one year to life.

McInerney was paroled from this institution on June 22, 1936, but was arrested again on January 8, 1937, by the Chicago Police Department on a burglary charge and was again received at the Stateville Penitentiary on March 9, 1937, having received a life term as an habitual criminal, which sentence he was serving when he escaped on October 9, 1942.

McInerney is described as follows:

PHOTO TAKEN
MARCH 9, 1937



Name	St. Clair McInerney, with alias: St. Clair McImerny
Age	31 years (Born November 1, 1911, Chicago, Illinois)
Height	5' 9-3/4"
Weight	158 pounds
Eyes	Slate gray
Hair	Chestnut
Complexion	Fair
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American
Education	Eighth grade
Occupation	Chauffeur, truck driver
Scars and marks	Pitted scars on face

ST. CLAIR McINERNEY

IF ANY INFORMATION IS RECEIVED RELATIVE TO ROGER TOUHY, BASIL BANGHART, JAMES O'CONNOR, MATHEW NELSON, WILLIAM STEWART, EDWARD DARLAK, OR ST. CLAIR McINERNEY, PLEASE CALL OR WIRE (COLLECT) THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1942, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1942

Below and on the following pages will be found the index for Volume 11 of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This index includes all articles which have appeared in this publication during the year 1942.

All of the items which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during 1942 under the following main headings: "BOOK REVIEWS," "FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY," "IDENTIFICATION," "MISCELLANEOUS," "NATIONAL DEFENSE," "POLICE RECORDS," "SCIENTIFIC AIDS," and "TRAFFIC," have been listed under their respective headings along with all other miscellaneous items and articles which have appeared in the Bulletin during the year under various headings, but which fall in that particular category for purposes of this index. The changes in police officer personnel listed each month under "POLICE PERSONALITIES" are not being recorded in this index as it is not felt any useful purpose could be served thereby.

<u>SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Abbreviations for Descriptions	3	3
Accidents:		
Bicycle Safety - Part IV	2	11
" " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this article)	3	12
Death Rides the Highways	2	10
Acids - Warning to Police Chiefs to Obtain Expert Opinions in Chemical Cases	4	14
Addresses:		
Ford, Edsel B.		
Graduation Exercises, Twentieth Session, FBI NPA	8	3
Hoover, John Edgar		
Address Delivered on Occasion of 32nd Anniversary of the Founding of the Boy Scouts of America	4	3
Graduation Exercises, Twentieth Session, FBI NPA	8	11
"Our Future"	6	3
"Our Nation's Strength"	5	2
"Present Task of Law Enforcement, The"	7	2
Mead, James M., Honorable		
Graduation Exercises, Twentieth Session, FBI NPA	8	6
Air Corps Basic Photography Training Manual, No. TM 1-219	6	28
Air Raids:		
Air Raids in England - 1941	8	24
Blackout Traffic Control Problems, Wilbur S. Smith	6	9
Planning Evacuation Control	7	26
Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police	1	3
Alaska, Function of Identification Division of FBI in Control and Regulation of Travel to	6	19

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
"America At War" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	1	1
Announcements:		
FBI National Police Academy	8	23
FBI National Police Academy - Cancellation of 1942 Sessions	1	33
FBI National Police Academy - Resumption of 1942 Sessions	4	2
Function of Identification Division of FBI in Control and Regulation of Travel to the Territory of Alaska	6	19
Single Fingerprint Section Work Restricted	5	4
Annual Convention I.A.C.P. - Report of the Committee on International Relations	7	8
Army and Navy Munitions Board - Priorities on Firearms Equipment	4	7
Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin		
January, 1942, through December, 1942 - Index	8	42
Automobiles: (See also: Traffic)		
Automobile License Plates Information, 1942	1	35
Names of Motor Vehicle Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of Canada	1	38
Thefts from Automobiles - A National Menace	4	11
"Auxiliary Police" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	7	1
Axis Nationals, FBI and War Department Apprehend	1	32

- B -

Ballistics (See: Firearms)		
Banghart, Basil - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
Bertillon System - Descriptions	3	3
Bicycle Safety - Part IV	2	11
Bicycle Safety - Part V - (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this article)	3	12
Bicycle Safety - Wisconsin Bicycle Survey	8	27
Bicycles - Thefts from Automobiles A National Menace	4	11
Blackout Requirements - Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police	1	3
Blackout Traffic Control Problems, Wilbur S. Smith	6	9
Bloodstains in the Scientific Laboratory, Examination of	7	12
BOOK REVIEWS		
Air Corps Basic Photography Training Manual, No. TM 1-219	6	28
"Codes and Ciphers" - Alexander d'Agapeyeff	4	23
"Elements of Police Science" - Rollin M. Perkins	5	28
"Forged, Anonymous, and Suspect Documents" - Captain Arthur J. Quirke, B.A.	2	34
"Remember Pearl Harbor" - Blake Clark	5	31
War Duty Suggestions for Police Executives	3	23
Boy Scouts of America, Address of Director at 32nd Anniversary of the	4	3

- C -

Cameras - Photography and Its Application in National Defense	5	5
Canada, Names of Motor Vehicle Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of	1	38
Cannedy, Dick Orval - Wanted by the FBI	2	21
Carley, Jack - Law Enforcement and the Press - The Structure of News and Newspapers	8	15
Changes in Traffic Regulations and Conditions in England Since January, 1941	8	25
Chemical Cases, Warning to Police Chiefs to Obtain Expert Opinions in	4	14
Chicago, Illinois, Unidentified White Woman, Apparently Murder Victim	2	26
Civilian Defense	1	31
Clark, Blake - "Remember Pearl Harbor"	5	31
Clothing, Decontamination of - Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police - Part IV (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	1	3
"Codes and Ciphers" - Alexander d'Agapeyeff	4	23
Commencement Exercises of Notre Dame University, Address Delivered by the Director at the	6	3
Committee on International Relations, Report of the - Annual Convention I.A.C.P.	7	8
Confidence Man - \$100 Reward Offered by Sheriff of Carter County, Oklahoma, for Arrest of	6	25
Convoy Work - Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police - Part IV (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	1	3
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
Crime Statistics:		
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1940	6	20
State and Federal Prisoners, 1939	3	19
Cryptography - "Codes and Ciphers" - Alexander d'Agapeyeff	4	23
"Curtailment of FBI Publications" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	5	1

- D -

d'Agapeyeff, Alexander - "Codes and Ciphers"	4	23
Darлак, Edward - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
Davis, C. E. - \$100 Reward Offered by Sheriff of Carter County, Oklahoma for Arrest of	6	25

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
Death Rides the Highways	2	10
Deaths in England During World War Number Two, Traffic Defense, Civilian	4	9
Descriptions	1	31
Drugs Based on their Diazo Dye Derivatives, Method for Detecting the New Sulfa	3	3
Dudley, Frank - Missing Person	2	7
Duties of Police, Wartime and Emergency - Part IV	5	20
" " " " " " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	1	3
Dyestuff on the Fiber, New Microtechnique for the Identification of	2	3
	1	47

- E -

"Elements of Police Science" - Rollin M. Perkins England:	5	28
Air Raids in England - 1941	8	24
Blackout Traffic Control Problems - Wilbur S. Smith	6	9
Changes in Traffic Regulations and Conditions in England Since January, 1941	8	25
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
Planning Evacuation Control	7	26
Traffic Deaths in England During World War Number Two	4	9
Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police - Part IV	1	3
" " " " " " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	2	3
Evacuation Control, Planning	7	26
Evidence:		
Examination of Bloodstains in the Scientific Laboratory	7	12
Handwriting Analysis Causes Murderer to Admit Guilt	3	22
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Exchange of Fingerprints, International - Report of the Committee on International Relations, Annual Convention I.A.C.P.	7	8

- F -

Fancher, Horace - Wanted by the FBI	6	21
FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (Speeches Delivered at FBI NPA Graduation Exercises are Listed Under "ADDRESSES")		
Law Enforcement and the Press - The Structure of News and Newspapers, by Jack Carley	8	15

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (Continued)

Personal Message from the Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the Graduates of the Nineteenth Session of the FBI NPA	6	1
Special Announcement - Cancellation of 1942 Sessions	1	33
" " - FBI National Police Academy	8	23
" " - Resumption of 1942 Sessions	4	2
Twentieth Session, Graduation Exercises	8	3
FBI and War Department Apprehend Axis Nationals	1	32
"FBI War Traffic Schools for Police" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	2	1
Federal and State Prisoners - 1939	3	19
" " " Prisons and Reformatories, Prisoners in - 1940	6	20
Fiber, New Microtechnique for the Identification of Dyestuff on the	1	47
Fingerprints (See Also: Questionable Patterns)		
Burglar Killed by Citizen Identified Through Fingerprints as an Ex-Convict	2	31
FBI Records Disclose Felon Fingerprinted Fifty Times Since 1912 - Forty-Three Times by Same Contributor	2	30
Murderer Identified Through Wanted Notice Placed in Fingerprint Files	2	32
Report of the Committee on International Relations - Annual Convention I.A.C.P.	7	8
Single Fingerprint Section Work Restricted -- Special Announcement	5	4
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent fingerprint Examination	6	13
Firearms:		
Priorities on Firearms Equipment	4	7
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Florida, Gun Used in Murder of Four at Miami Identified in FBI Laboratory	7	41
Ford, Edsel B. -		
Address, Graduation Exercises, 20th Session, FBI NPA	8	3
"Forged, Anonymous, and Suspect Documents" -		
Captain Arthur J. Quirke, B. A.	2	34
France - Planning Evacuation Control	7	26
Function of Identification Division of FBI in Control and Regulation of Travel to the Territory of Alaska	6	19
- G -		
Gate City, Virginia, Handwriting Analysis Causes Murderer to Admit Guilt	3	22
General Appearance File of the FBI - Descriptions	3	3
Graduation Exercises, 20th Session, FBI NPA	8	3

Greco, Raffael - Wanted by the FBI	1	49
Guarding Protected Places and Protected Areas - Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police - Part IV	1	3
Gun Used in Murder of Four at Miami, Florida, Identified in FBI Laboratory	7	41

- H -

Habits, Identification by - Descriptions	3	3
Handwriting Analysis Causes Murderer to Admit Guilt	3	22
Harrington, James Colby - Wanted by the FBI	5	21
Highways, Death Rides the	2	10
Hoover, John Edgar (See Also: Addresses)		
Address Delivered on Occasion of 32nd Anniversary of the Founding of the Boy Scouts of America	4	3
Address, Graduation Exercises, 20th Session FBI NPA	8	11
"America At War" - Introduction to Bulletin	1	1
"Auxiliary Police" - Introduction to Bulletin	7	1
"Curtailement of FBI Publications" - Introduction to Bulletin	5	1
"FBI War Traffic Schools for Police" - Introduction to Bulletin	2	1
"1942 NPA Graduates" - Introduction to Bulletin	8	1
"Our Future"	6	3
"Our Nation's Strength"	5	2
"Our Vigilance Must Not Be Relaxed" - Introduction to Bulletin	3	1
"Present Task of Law Enforcement, The"	7	2
"Youth and Crime" - Introduction to Bulletin	4	1

- I -

I.A.C.P. - (See: International Association of Chiefs
of Police)

IDENTIFICATION (For List of Names of Missing Persons
Published in the "INSERT" to this Bulletin
during 1942 see "MISSING PERSONS")

Descriptions	3	3
Fingerprints:		
Burglar Killed by Citizen Identified Through Finger- prints as an Ex-Convict	2	31
FBI Records Disclose Felon Fingerprinted Fifty Times Since 1912 - Forty-Three Times by Same Contributor	2	30
Murderer Identified Through Wanted Notice Placed in Fingerprint Files	2	32
Missing Person - Frank Dudley	5	20
Missing Persons - 1942 (See: "MISSING PERSONS")		
Questionable Patterns (Listed under "QUESTIONABLE PATTERNS")		

IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

Single Fingerprint Section Work Restricted - Special Announcement	5	4
Function of Identification Division of FBI in Control and Regulation of Travel to Alaska	6	19
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Identification of Dyestuff on the Fiber, New Microtechnique for the	1	47
Identification of Gun Used in Murder of Four at Miami, Florida, Made in FBI Laboratory	7	41
Identification of Unidentified White Woman Desired by Sheriff of Lampasas, Texas - Teeth Only Clue	4	21
Index - Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, January, 1942, through December, 1942	8	42
Infra-Red Photography -- Photography and Its Application in National Defense	5	5
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Annual Convention - Report of the Committee on International Relations	7	8
Introductions to FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins, by J. Edgar Hoover:		
"America At War"	1	1
"Auxiliary Police"	7	1
"Curtailment of FBI Publications"	5	1
"FBI War Traffic Schools for Police"	2	1
"1942 NPA Graduates"	8	1
"Our Vigilance Must Not Be Relaxed"	3	1
"Youth and Crime"	4	1

- J -

Japanese Aliens - FBI and War Department Apprehend Axis Nationals	1	32
Juvenile Delinquency:		
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
State and Federal Prisoners, 1939	3	19

- K -

Knights of Columbus, Address by the Director on a Program Sponsored by the Fourth Degree	5	2
---	---	---

- L -

Laboratory (See: SCIENTIFIC AIDS)		
Examination of Bloodstains in the Scientific Laboratory	7	12
Handwriting Analysis Causes Murderer to Admit Guilt	3	22

	<u>BULLETIN NUMBER</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
LABORATORY (Continued)		
Method for Detecting the New Sulfa Drugs Based on Their Diazo Dye Derivatives	2	7
New Microtechnique for the Identification of Dyestuff on the Fiber	1	47
Photography and Its Application in National Defense	5	5
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Warning to Police Chiefs to Obtain Expert Opinions in Chemical Cases	4	14
Lampasas, Texas - Sheriff Desires Identification of Unidentified White Woman, Teeth Only Clue	4	21
Latent Fingerprint Examination, Transmittal of Evidence for	6	13
Law Enforcement, The Present Task of - Address by Director before Annual Convention of I.A.C.P.	7	2
Law Enforcement and the Press - The Structure of News and Newspapers, by Jack Carley	8	15
License Plates Information, 1942 - Automobile	1	35
London, Crime in, during 1940	1	45

- M -

McInerney, St. Clair - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
Mead, James M., Honorable Address, Graduation Exercises, 20th Session FBI NPA	8	6
Method for Detecting the New Sulfa Drugs Based on Their Diazo Dye Derivatives	2	7
Message from the President of the United States to the FBI National Police Academy	6	1
Microtechnique for the Identification of Dyestuff on the Fiber, New	1	47
MISCELLANEOUS		
Gun Used in Murder of Four at Miami, Florida, Identified in FBI Laboratory	7	41
Index - Articles Published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin January, 1942, through December, 1942	8	42
\$100 Reward Offered by Sheriff of Carter County, Oklahoma, for Arrest of C. E. Davis	6	25
Sheriff of Lampasas, Texas, Desires Identification of Unidentified White Woman - Teeth Only Clue	4	21
Unidentified White Woman Apparently Murder Victim, Chicago, Illinois	2	26
Wanted by the FBI:		
Banghart, Basil	8	29
Cannedy, Dick Orval	2	21
Darlak, Edward	8	29
Fancher, Horace	6	21
Greco, Raffael	1	49

MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

Wanted by the FBI: (Continued)

Harrington, James Colby	5	21
McInerney, St. Clair	8	29
Nelson, Mathew	8	29
Norris, Thomas Nathan	7	31
O'Connor, James	8	29
Piscitello, Benny	4	16
Stewart, William	8	29
Touhy, Roger	8	29

Warning - Do Not Be Misled by Letters Bearing Such

Titles as: "\$\$\$\$ Money Is Being Held in Trust

for You \$\$\$\$"

6 27

Missing Person - Frank Dudley

5 20

Missing Persons Published During 1942:

Allan, James E.	1	81
Allen, George Calvin	6	65
Allison, Mrs. Lillian	1	81
Alvater, Naomi	3	54
Arnsdorff, Harold E., Jr.	6	65
Austin, Marguarette	8	93
Bahler, William J., Jr.	8	93
Ballenger, Mary Catherine	6	66
Bond, Juanita	6	66
Bow, Ethel	4	53
Bowden, Shields	7	82
Bowen, Gladys Louise	2	64
Bowman, Bruce	4	53
Breen, James Francis	6	67
Brooks, Edith May	3	55
Brown, Thomas Elmer	1	82
Buday, Joseph Leslie	7	82
Carlson, Marjorie Jean	4	54
Cockrell, William Faxson	8	94
Conant, Jesse Ella	6	67
Corley, Nadine	6	68
Crafts, Kathryn Louise	5	71
Crawford, Margaret	4	54
Crowe, Lena Mae	8	94
Davis, Maxine	3	55
Deno, Jerry Eugene	3	56
Delaney, Roy Cosmos	1	82
Deskin, Joe George	1	83
Donovan, Harold D.	7	83
Dudley, Frank	5	71
Elliott, Vivian B.	8	95
Geffs, Mary Anna	6	69
Geffs, Paul Thomas Payton	6	69

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
Missing Persons Published During 1942 (Continued)		
Gentry, Woodrow J.	3	56
Glass, Emmett V., Jr.	1	83
Grime, Helen Dorothy	8	95
Harris, Margaret	4	55
Harvey, Marguerite	7	83
Hayes, Hugh Victor	4	55
Hilgendorf, Delores	5	72
Hill, John Richard	2	64
Holt, Fannie Flossie	4	56
Hupan, Constance	7	84
Ingalls, Dorothy	7	84
Johnson, Mary Elizabeth	5	72
Johnstone, Lois	6	70
Kakerbeck, Robert Lawson	6	70
Kelley, Mary Elizabeth	1	84
Kimberly, Lyndon O., III	3	57
Kowske, John	6	71
Krehbiel, Art C.	2	65
Kulp, John Wesley	6	71
Lamy, John	2	65
Langley, Robert Nathan	6	72
Lipinski, Martha	1	84
Lloyd, Fred Brochwel	5	73
Lord, Charles Wellington	2	66
McKenzie, Georgina Ione	8	96
Mufson, Israel	2	66
Nicholson, Virginia	6	72
Ormsby, Leroy Milfred	1	85
Patterson, Helen	3	57
Potts, Virginia	5	73
Preston, Mary Elizabeth	5	74
Price, Oris Bowman	4	56
Pickner, Beulah	6	73
Ratliff, Mildred	7	85
Rigsby, Vernon, Jr.	4	57
Robichanx, Leo Gilbert	8	96
Schaefer, Clarence Patrick	5	74
Schroedel, Matt	4	57
Seely, Frank Dunning, III	6	73
Sergeant, Paul Robert	2	67
Shaffer, Ray Maurice	3	58
Skeadopulos, Diana	7	85
Skeadopulos, Mary	7	86

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
Missing Persons Published During 1942 (Continued)		
Skeadopoulos, Ruth	7	86
Smith, Elmer R.	8	97
Smith, Mrs. Wilda R.	3	54
Starks, Joseph A.	8	97
Sullivan, Donald E.	5	75
Syse, Lauvaughn	1	85
Vaughn, Helen Frances	6	68
Wade, John Aubrey	2	68
Wheeler, Herman	6	74
Whitfield, Charlotte	6	74
Wilde, Dr. Edwin Reinhardt	3	58
Young, Jean Robert	2	68
Ziemski, Mary	5	75
Motor Vehicle Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of Canada, Names of	1	38
Munitions Board, Army and Navy -- Priorities on Firearms Equipment	4	7
- N -		
Names of Motor Vehicle Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of Canada	1	38
NATIONAL DEFENSE		
Air Raids in England - 1941	8	24
Civilian Defense	1	31
FBI and War Department Apprehend Axis Nationals	1	32
Photography and Its Application in National Defense	5	5
Prevention of Sabotage	1	29
Priorities on Firearms Equipment	4	7
Wartime and Emergency Duties of Police - Part IV	1	3
" " " " " " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	2	3
National Police Academy (See: FBI National Police Academy)		
National Safety Council:		
Bicycle Safety - Part IV	2	11
" " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this article)	3	12
Nelson, Mathew - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
New Microtechnique for the Identification of Dyestuff on the Fiber	1	47
Newspapers, The Structure of News and -- Law Enforcement and the Press - by Jack Carley	8	15
"1942 NPA Graduates" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	8	1

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
Norris, Thomas Nathan - Wanted by the FBI	7	31
Notre Dame University, Address Delivered by J. Edgar Hoover at Commencement Exercises of	6	3
- O -		
O'Connor, James - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of Canada - Names of Motor Vehicle	1	38
One Hundred Dollar Reward Offered by Sheriff of Carter County, Oklahoma, for Arrest of C. E. Davis	6	25
"Our Future" - Address by J. Edgar Hoover, Delivered at the Commencement Exercises of Notre Dame University	6	3
"Our Nation's Strength" - Address by J. Edgar Hoover, Delivered on a Program Sponsored by the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus	5	2
"Our Vigilance Must Not Be Relaxed" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	3	1
Oxford, Englad, Emergency Police Activities in	2	3
Oxfordshire, England, Observations at	2	6
- P -		
Perkins, Rollin M. - "Elements of Police Science"	5	28
Personal Descriptions	3	3
Personal Message from the President of the United States to the FBI National Police Academy	6	1
Photography:		
Air Corps Basic Photography Training Manual, No. TM 1-219	6	28
Photography and Its Application in National Defense	5	5
Piscitello, Benny - Wanted by the FBI	4	16
Planning Evacuation Control	7	26
"Police, Auxiliary" - Introduction to Bulletin, J. Edgar Hoover	7	1
Police Executives, War Duty Suggestions for	3	23
POLICE RECORDS		
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories - 1940	6	20
State and Federal Prisoners - 1939	3	19
Thefts from Automobiles - A National Menace	4	11
Police Schools - Civilian Defense	1	31
Police, Wartime and Emergency Duties of - Part IV	1	3
" " " " " " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this series, under the title of "Duties of Police in National Emergencies")	2	3

BULLETIN	PAGE
<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>

Descriptions Portgait Parze - Des
 Enforcement, Pre-The Task of Law
 Fore the Annual Edgave Hoover of
 Association of the International
 Toward the Pre-The Sawu Enforcement
 Jack Carley and Newspapers, by
 e Prevention of Sabotage
 s Equipment Priorities on Firearm
 Federal - Prisoners, State and
 Federal Prisoners and State and
 O Reformatories - 194

	BULLETIN NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER
SCIENTIFIC AIDS (Continued)		
Toolmark Identification	2	9
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Warning to Police Chiefs to Obtain Expert Opinions in Chemical Cases	4	14
Sheriff of Lampasas, Texas, Desires Identification of Unidentified White Woman - Teeth Only Clue	4	21
Single Fingerprint Section Work Restricted -- Special Announcement	5	4
Smith, Wilbur S. - Blackout Traffic Control Problems	6	9
Special Announcements:		
FBI National Police Academy	8	23
FBI National Police Academy - Cancellation of 1942 Sessions	1	33
FBI National Police Academy - Resumption of 1942 Sessions	4	2
Function of Identification Division of FBI in Control and Regulation of Travel to the Territory of Alaska	6	19
Single Fingerprint Section Work Restricted	5	4
Standardized Descriptions	3	3
Statistics:		
Crime in London During 1940	1	45
Death Rides the Highways	2	10
Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories, 1940	6	20
State and Federal Prisoners, 1939	3	19
Thefts from Automobiles - A National Menace	4	11
Traffic Deaths in England During World War Number Two	4	9
Stewart, William - Wanted by the FBI	8	29
Stratford-on-Avon, England, Emergency Police Activities in	2	5
Suggestions for Police Executives, War Duty	3	23
Sulfa Drugs Based on Their Diazo Dye Derivatives, Method for Detecting the New	2	7
Survey, Wisconsin Bicycle - Bicycle Safety	8	27
Swindle - Warning -- Do Not Be Misled by Letters Bearing Such Titles As: "\$\$\$\$ Money Is Being Held in Trust For You \$\$\$"	6	27
Swindler - \$100 Reward Offered by Sheriff of Carter County, Oklahoma, for Arrest of C. E. Davis	6	25

- T -

Technical Laboratory (See: Laboratory)		
Teeth Only Clue, Sheriff of Lampasas, Texas, Desires Identification of Unidentified White Woman	4	21
Thefts from Automobiles - A National Menace	4	11
Toolmark Identification	2	9
Touhy, Roger - Wanted by the FBI	8	29

TRAFFIC

Automobile License Plates Information - 1942	1	35
Bicycle Safety - Part IV	2	11
" " - Part V (See 1941 Index for Parts I, II, and III of this article)	3	12
Bicycle Safety - Wisconsin Bicycle Survey	8	27
Blackout Traffic Control Problems, by Wilbur S. Smith	6	9
Death Rides the Highways	2	10
Names of Motor Vehicle Officials in States, United States Territories and Possessions, and Provinces of Canada	1	38
Planning Evacuation Control	7	26
Traffic Deaths in England During World War Number Two	4	9
Transmittal of Evidence for Latent Fingerprint Examination	6	13
Travel to the Territory of Alaska - Control and Regulation of	6	19
Twentieth Session, FBI NPA Graduation Exercises	8	3

- U -

Unidentified White Woman, Apparently Murder Victim, Chicago, Illinois	2	26
Unidentified White Woman, Sheriff of Lampasas, Texas, Desires Identification of - Teeth Only Clue	4	21

- W -

Wanted by the FBI:

Banghart, Basil	8	29
Cannedy, Dick Orval	2	21
Darlak, Edward	8	29
Fancher, Horace	6	21
Greco, Raffael	1	4
Harrington, James Colby	5	21
McInerney, St. Clair	8	29
Nelson, Mathew	8	29
Norris, Thomas Nathan	7	31
O'Connor, James	8	29
Piscitello, Benny	4	16
Stewart, William	8	29
Touhy, Roger	8	29
War Department - Air Corps Basic Photography Training Manual, No. TM 1-219	6	28
War Department, FBI and -- Apprehend Axis Nationals	1	32
War Duty Suggestions for Police Executives	3	23
Warning - Do Not Be Misled by Letters Bearing Such Titles As: "\$\$\$\$ Money is Being Held in Trust For You \$\$\$\$"	6	27
Wisconsin Bicycle Survey - Bicycle Safety	8	27



ALABAMA - J. C. Stone, Ch. of Police, Courtland
John D. Stewart, Sheriff, Enterprise
Garland C. Chapman, Ch. of Police, Hanceville

ARKANSAS - Arthur Deese, Ch. of Police, Paragould, succeeding Sam Hunt

CALIFORNIA - Robert C. Knight, Ch. of Police, Bakersfield, succeeding Robert Powers

Louis Garl, Ch. of Police, Ceres
J. S. Lowery, Ch. of Police, Corona, succeeding Neil T. McCollum
H. B. Murray, Ch. of Police, Hermosa Beach, succeeding Darrell Evans
C. R. Beam, Ch. of Police, Isleton
Leslie F. Jensen, Ch. of Police, Newman, succeeding M. L. Hauser
Lester D. Gish, Ch. of Police, Orland
Thomas D. Hoertkorn, Ch. of Police, Sausalito, succeeding Tony Quadros
James Marshall, Ch. of Police, Williams, succeeding Anson Crutcher

CONNECTICUT - Robert C. York, Ch. of Police, Clinton, succeeding Horace H. Andrews

GEORGIA - Griffin R. Delong, Ch. of Police, Flowery Branch, succeeding Glyndon R. Delong

E. G. Miles, Ch. of Police, Pembroke, succeeding W. M. Porterfield
J. L. Sappington, Ch. of Police, West Point, succeeding late C. R. Mobley

INDIANA - P. F. Emmert, Ch. of Police, Lebanon, succeeding Edward N. Click
Walter E. Dalton, Ch. of Police, Mitchell, succeeding Glen McClintic
Richard Hays, Ch. of Police, Petersburg, succeeding Floyd Thomas

IOWA - Resor H. Cowan, Acting Ch. of Police, Spencer, in absence of R. A. Peterson

KANSAS - W. F. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Abilene, succeeding Elmer Langston
Charles O'Brien, Ch. of Police, Emporia, succeeding Frank Vallembois

LOUISIANA - M. V. Austin, Sheriff, Desota Parish, Mansfield, succeeding J. J. McFatter

MAINE - Robert L. Abbott, Ch. of Police, Brunswick, succeeding Joseph Ouellette

MAINE (Continued)

Elmore Hanscom, Ch. of Police, Sanford, succeeding Ernest L. Chadbourne

Horace S. Jose, Acting Ch. of Police, South Portland, succeeding Robert L. Abbott

MASSACHUSETTS - James J. Mellen, Acting Sheriff, Boston, in absence of Frederick R. Sullivan

Oscar A. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Brockton, succeeding Frederick Humphreys

James Charles Piper, Ch. of Police, Burlington

Ralph Huslander, Ch. of Police, Chelmsford

Howard Waterman, Ch. of Police, Halifax

Donald F. Leighton, Acting Ch. of Police, Littleton, in absence of Francis O. Hannigan

MICHIGAN - Henry M. Schwartz, Ch. of Police, Grandville

Robert Gallagher, Ch. of Police, Iron River

James Cramer, Ch. of Police, Oak Park, succeeding Arthur W. Melchert

MINNESOTA - Edmund Burke, Ch. of Police, Grand Rapids, succeeding Hugh J. Logan

Joseph Jonas, Ch. of Police, Minneapolis

Victor Beck, Sheriff, Preston

MISSOURI - Robert Zinn, Ch. of Police, Sarcoxie, succeeding C. R. Schwartz

NEVADA - Don Borax, Ch. of Police, Las Vegas, succeeding David Mackey

NEW HAMPSHIRE - Harry Tostevin, Ch. of Police, Milford, succeeding Waverly O. Kimball

William Leclerc, Ch. of Police, Pembroke, succeeding Ferdinand J. Bouchard

Romeo E. Lavesque, Ch. of Police, Raymond

James Hussey, Ch. of Police, Tilton, succeeding William Bosworth

NEW JERSEY - John F. Gorman, Sheriff, Camden County, Camden

Clement Heiser, Acting Ch. of Police, Margate, succeeding Charles E. Miller, Jr.

Edward K. Egan, Acting Ch. of Police, Summit, succeeding Michael J. Finneran

Donald Grover, Acting Ch. of Police, Toms River, succeeding Delmar B. Johnson

NEW YORK - Michael J. Hanifin, Ch. of Police, Binghamton, succeeding Lacey C. Abel

Charles Fonda, Acting Ch. of Police, Cohoes, succeeding late Matthew Fitzgerald

Clarence Howard, Ch. of Police, Groton, succeeding A. L. Sickman

Edwin T. Lawless, Ch. of Police, Stephentown

NORTH CAROLINA - Ralph P. Smith, Ch. of Police, Albemarle, succeeding L. D. Cain
 Walter W. Spence, Ch. of Police, Elizabeth City, succeeding R. C. Madrin
 Alvah Gibson, Ch. of Police, Hamlet, succeeding Dewitt Ormsby
 J. E. Parks, Ch. of Police, Henderson, succeeding late John Hinton Langston
 James A. Thomas, Ch. of Police, Winston-Salem, succeeding Walter F. Anderson

NORTH DAKOTA - Alex G. Wolf, Ch. of Police, Dickinson, succeeding C. L. Drury

OHIO - Charles Moore, Ch. of Police, Franklin, succeeding Oliver Chamberlain
 Chester Laeper, Acting Ch. of Police, Gallipolis, succeeding John Fraley
 J. C. Shane, Ch. of Police, Hudson, succeeding Percy L. Dresser

OREGON - Earl Heuvel, Ch. of Police, Klamath Falls, succeeding Frank Hamm
 Edwin M. Bristol, Ch. of Police, Oswego

SOUTH CAROLINA - Tom Bethea, Ch. of Police, Latta, succeeding Gary Johnson
 T. M. Floyd, Ch. of Police, Loris, succeeding E. V. Carter
 S. L. McFadden, Ch. of Police, Moncks Corner
 T. E. Salley, Ch. of Police, Orangeburg, succeeding J. W. Gillam

SOUTH DAKOTA - Will Fehlhafer, Ch. of Police, Lennox, succeeding Charles Backen

TEXAS - Dale Lane, Sheriff, Borger, succeeding Vern Underhill
 Jack Julian, Ch. of Police, Borger, succeeding Dale Lane
 Roy W. Klett, Ch. of Police, Corpus Christi, succeeding George L. Lowman
 F. J. Hutchinson, Ch. of Police, West University Place, succeeding Grady Smith

VIRGINIA - James Davis, Ch. of Police, Chincoteague Island, succeeding Nelson Turlington

WASHINGTON - R. H. Degneau, Ch. of Police, Edmonds, succeeding Ray H. Doty
 Richard H. Bryan, Acting Ch. of Police, Olympia, succeeding late John M. Walker
 John Ferguson, Ch. of Police, North Bend, succeeding William C. Fritts

WEST VIRGINIA - Carroll E. Jay, Ch. of Police, Nutter Fort, succeeding Joe N. Carpenter

WISCONSIN - A. J. Cameron, Ch. of Police, Augusta, succeeding Edwin Moen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

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.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore, Maryland	Soucy, E. A.	Plaza 6776	800 Court Square
Birmingham, Alabama		4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Madigan, J. T.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo, New York	Piper, K. M.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
	Belmont, A. H. (Assistant)		
Cincinnati, Ohio	Suran, R. C.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	1200 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 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	Abbatechio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Lopez, J. M.	Market 6415	323 Federal
Jackson, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	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 8851	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 3432	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark, New Jersey	Conroy, E. E.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven, Connecticut	Simons, R. H.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans, Louisiana	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Norfolk, Virginia	Hennrich, C. E.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Rhodes, M. B.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Walnut 5500	4058 U. S. Court House
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	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	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
Saint Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	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.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Acers, M. W.	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	Miller, A. W.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3054	305 Realty
Seattle, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 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	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER:
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .

PHOTO TAKEN
1933



Roger Touhy

PHOTO TAKEN
DURING 1934



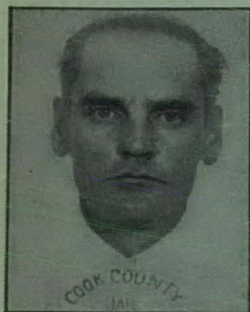
Basil Hugh Banghart

PHOTO TAKEN
FEB. 2, 1928



James O'Connor

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23, 1939



Mathew Nelson

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 23, 1939



William Stewart

PHOTO TAKEN
OCT. 14, 1935



Edward Darlak

PHOTO TAKEN
MARCH 9, 1937



St. Clair McInerney

VIOLATION OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Detailed descriptive data concerning these
individuals appear on pages 30 through 41.

