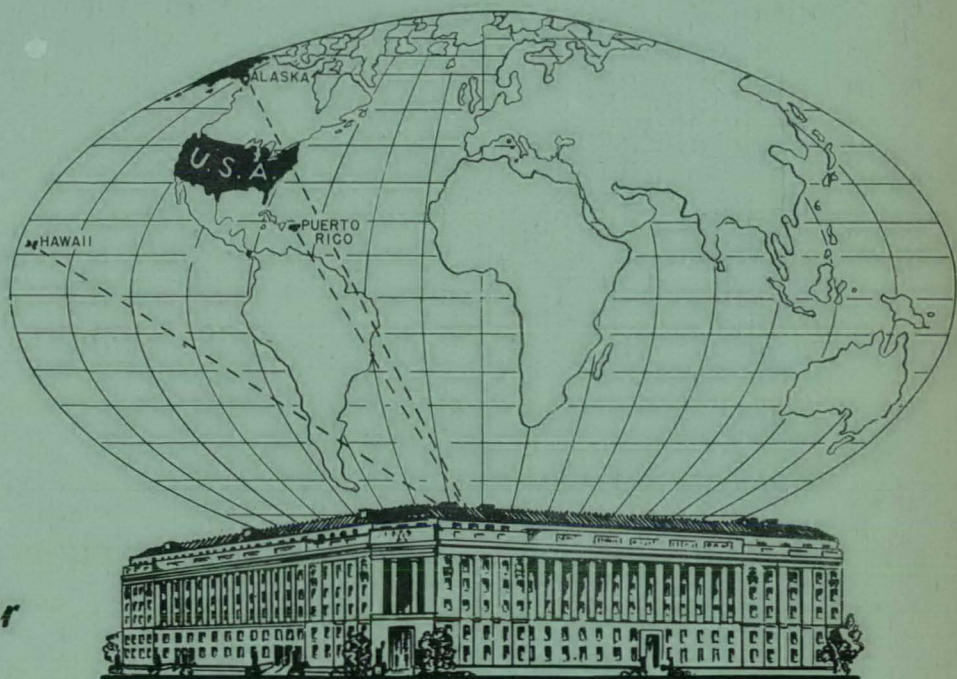


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1943

November December



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

Vol. 12

No. 6

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.

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BULLETIN

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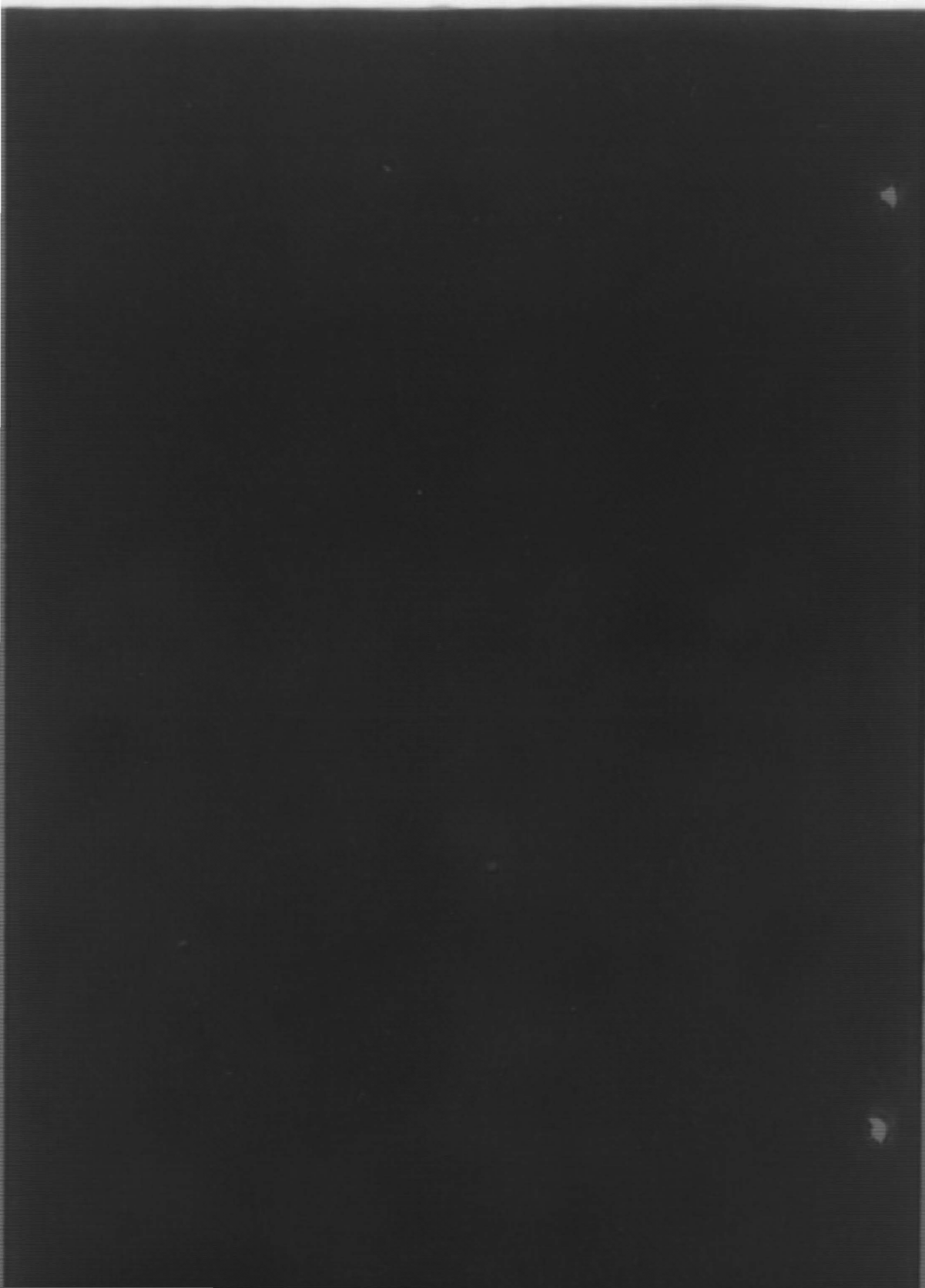
NO. 6

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

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



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

I N T R O D U C T I O N

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS -- 1943

Christmas, with all its depth of meaning and pleasant memories, will soon be with us again, and this birth date of our Saviour should be a day of thanksgiving to God for bestowing His blessing upon our great Nation.

For many Americans, Christmas, 1943, will not hold all of its enjoyment of past years, but the enchantment of the Season will remain unchanged.

Our sacrifices during the past year have been greater than in previous years. But most of our sacrifices are infinitesimal in the light of the indescribable horrors and devastation committed upon our brother Nations by fiendish and diabolical enemies.

We still live in a land of plenty. Our homes remain intact - unharmed by enemy bombs. We still have free speech, a free press, the right to worship as we choose, and all the other inalienable rights of a free people which so many less fortunate Nations have been robbed of during the past four years of bloodshed. We have so many things to be thankful for in America that our hearts should be bursting with a desire to express our thanks to God on this nineteen hundred and forty-third anniversary of the birth of our Saviour.

As the year 1943 comes to a close I look back with pride upon the tremendous part every law enforcement officer in America has played in protecting American homes, American factories, and American lives from the most fiendish enemies in the history of mankind.

On behalf of the FBI, I want to thank every police officer in America, both personally and officially, for the magnificent cooperation they have rendered to us during the past year, and I do hope each of you will enjoy to the utmost the spirit of the coming Holiday Season.

J. Edgar Hoover

Director

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



John Edgar Hoover, Director



THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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



GRADUATION EXERCISES TWENTY-THIRD SESSION FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

On Saturday morning, October 23, 1943, at 10:30 A.M., the members of the Twenty-third Session of the FBI National Police Academy held their graduation exercises in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C. Relatives and a multitude of friends paid tribute to the graduates by attending the exercises. The graduates were also honored by the following outstanding visitors:

His Excellency, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela, an eminent lawyer and an outstanding journalist who, since 1904, has been a career diplomat in the services of his country; Dr. Manuel Antonio Pulido, a distinguished criminologist of Venezuela and the Director of national investigations of that country; Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, who delivered an address on this occasion, and Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan who also delivered an address to the graduates.

The graduates and their friends were privileged to see the presentation of two awards during the course of the graduation exercises. The first was presented to Colonel Edmund William Starling, an "AWARD FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE." In the course of the years, there have been but seven awards for meritorious service to the FBI and to law enforcement made to persons not connected with the organization. Mr. Hoover, in presenting this award, said of Colonel Starling:

"The man to whom it is to be awarded has carved for himself in American life a reputation that has spread throughout the length and breadth of the United States and the entire world..... He served in the Spanish-American War as a Sergeant, and then became known in his home State of Kentucky as one of its most fearless men in law enforcement. His exploits in that field are innumerable. He was fearless and courageous and faced many situations alone that normally a group of men in law enforcement would be expected to meet. He was always successful.....In 1914 he became a member of the United States Secret Service.....He has served all the Presidents of the United States since that time, and has become known as 'the number one protector of the Presidents'.....He, to my mind, typifies what a real law enforcement officer should be. He is human; he has a great heart; to me he has been a great friend.....We of the FBI have a right to be

grateful for his grand interest and assistance and cooperation through all the years, and therefore, it is particularly pleasant this morning to present to him the eighth FBI Distinguished Service Award for his meritorious and helpful assistance to law enforcement and the FBI. We all wish him Godspeed, and extend those wishes to that very delightful wife of his. Mrs. Starling has been, I think, one of the great factors in Colonel Starling's life.....To Colonel Edmund W. Starling I want to present this award with our gratitude and appreciation for his great service to law enforcement."

The second award was presented to Special Agent James G. Findlay of the FBI. Mr. Findlay was awarded a gold key with diamonds symbolic of his thirty-three years of service with the FBI. On the date the award was made Special Agent Findlay was the oldest employee in the service of the FBI. In presenting the award to him, Mr. Hoover stated:

"Mr. Findlay entered the FBI thirty-three years ago at Oklahoma City. He came to us well equipped with three degrees, A.B., LL.B., and LL.M. I do not know of any case of magnitude in the annals of the Bureau in which the name of Special Agent Findlay has not appeared. He has been a faithful, fearless, courageous worker.....We of the FBI feel that it is men like "Jim" who have made the Bureau what it is today.....Modest but persistent in his work, imaginative but sound in his application, enthusiastic but dependable, he exemplifies the finest traditions of the FBI. And these attributes enabled him to succeed in the FBI. In thirty-three years of service in the FBI this man has never taken one day of sick leave which is a phenomenal record.....Agents of his caliber serve as inspirations in a service like this, and I am, therefore, very happy this morning to express, both officially and personally, to Special Agent James G. Findlay of the FBI, the respect, the admiration and the obligation of the entire Bureau to him, and to award him the Thirty-Year Service Award for thirty-three years of faithful service in the FBI."

The graduates were also honored on this occasion by the presence of the Honorable Matthew F. McGuire, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a former Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States Department of Justice. Also in attendance was Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor of the "Memphis Commercial Appeal," a former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a friend to all law enforcement officers.

Because of the pertinent thoughts contained in the addresses delivered to the graduates, prior to the actual presentation of diplomas by Mr. Hoover, these speeches are being reprinted herewith.

ADDRESS
by
CHARLES E. WILSON
Vice Chairman, War Production Board

I have looked forward with considerable eagerness to the opportunity of talking to this graduating class today. Like every other American citizen, I have long been impressed by the extraordinary skill which American law enforcement agencies have developed in tracking down criminals and proving that crime does not pay. I think it is safe to say that not only the small boys of the country, but every intelligent adult is a hearty enthusiast for the law enforcement methods developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and spread widely through your splendid organization, the National Police Academy. But in recent years, both in private industry and in my work with the War Production Board, I have become aware that the Nation owes its crime experts a debt which goes far beyond the value of day-to-day law enforcement. It is my conviction that, in a very real sense, the security of the entire Nation, and the hope of our national future rests largely upon the splendid work done by our Federal and local law enforcement agencies.

Long before there was any declaration of war, the FBI came to grips with the Axis. Long before the American public realized what was going on, men trained in this very school from which you are graduating were fighting a grim and silent war for the preservation of our country, against a ruthless and dangerous and highly skilled army of foreign spies and saboteurs. It was your good fortune and mine, the good fortune of every American, that the men who led our forces in this undercover battle were tough-minded realists, who recognized the terrible danger that threatened the Nation.

So it was that the first defeat which Americans inflicted on the Axis took place on our own soil long before Pearl Harbor, and many months before the average easy-going American dreamed about the likelihood of war. That defeat was of historical importance. It is a glowing proof of the talented leadership and sustained vitality of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I do not know how it was done. It is not my business to know, but I shall always feel an awed respect for the fact that as soon as the Gestapo-trained spies and saboteurs were landed on our shores the FBI was ready to greet them with open arms - with open cells - and finally with open graves. I do not believe that the law enforcement agencies of any other country in the world - even in Europe, where the arts of counterespionage have long been practiced, - can match the astonishing performance made possible by the methods in which you yourselves are trained.

Our enemies counted on what they believed to be a naive and trusting attitude among Americans. Certainly there were plenty of us who were naive and who were trusting, but fortunately these were not the men who were running the law enforcement agencies. I think I am safe in saying that the FBI was not particularly astonished on that dreadful Sunday

when bombs rained on Pearl Harbor. Months before December 7, 1941, John Edgar Hoover had begun an intensive survey of 2,300 of the great industrial plants of America which would be called upon to produce for war if war should come.

The FBI was taking no chances. It knew that the drums of jeopardy were rumbling in the far distance and that America's broad oceans were no longer a barrier to the terror which was running loose in the world. This survey begun by you, when many a soft-minded American was blandly asserting that no one would ever attack us, revealed some startling and some curious facts. In one factory in which confidential blueprints and documents were stored, the combination of the principal vault was plainly written upon an adjacent wall. In another plant which is today making war materials of vital importance to our fighting forces, an employee working in a key spot was found to be insane. Instance after instance was uncovered of employees in confidential positions who had connections which strained their patriotism. Ruthlessly, swiftly, silently, the FBI cleaned house, and I as an American will never cease to be thankful that they did.

In the last war there was widespread sabotage, even terrorism, long before our troops moved into action. Immense munition plants were wiped out. Brazen espionage was practiced so openly as to insult our intelligence. An official of the German Embassy directed a campaign calculated to undermine our morals and nullify our efforts to assist the Allies in their struggle.

Not so in this war. The FBI has anticipated the stratagems of the enemy at every point. The G-Man, once the terror of gangsters in the prohibition era, became the nemesis of the saboteur. The FBI knew that the country's real strength lay in its industrial muscles. It recognized that the enemy would strike first at our factories, rather than our shore lines. But before the attack on our plants and machines could be made, the American Agents were ready. They attacked first, and Gestapo Chief Himmler suffered as bad defeats in America as General Von Bock in Russia or Rommel in Africa. The graduates of Himmler's famous Gestapo Schools walked innocently into traps which had been set months in advance. His prize scholars were overwhelmed by a brand of swift, subtle, hard-hitting counterespionage that no European thought existed in America.

This is an achievement which most of our fellow countrymen still do not fully realize. But history will record it as one of the most brilliant chapters in the war against world Fascism.

Most of the so-called sabotage which has occurred in American plants has been due to carelessness, accident, or personal grievance. Foreign Agents have had little to show for their great pains.

I speak from personal experience when I tell you that the defeat of industrial sabotage, that silent war within the war, has been of incalculable importance to our Armed Forces, and to the fighting men of all the United Nations.

The trend of the war, as we all know, is now highly favorable, but not long ago it was distinctly unfavorable. The turning point came in the great battles of North Africa and Russia, at El Alamein and at Stalin-grad. We all know now that American equipment played a substantial part in those victories. War material turned out by American factories, tanks, and planes, and military supplies of all kinds provided the extra margin of strength, without which those crucial fights might not have yielded such glorious and conclusive victories. American war production has made itself felt throughout the world, and is one of the decisive factors that is now crushing the Axis on every front.

Perhaps you may be interested in knowing just how much we have produced and are producing. From January 1, 1942, a few weeks after Pearl Harbor, to the end of September, America turned out about 110,000 military planes and the production curve is steadily rising. Very soon we will be turning out a completed plane every five minutes around the clock, every day of the month. In the same period of time since Pearl Harbor, we have produced 60,000 tanks and tank chassis. More than 21,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant vessels, and nearly 3,000,000 displacement tons of naval vessels have come from our shipyards during this time.

We have made over 170,000 pieces of artillery for our ground forces alone and nearly 1,500,000 machine guns. As for submachine guns and rifles, our factories have turned out over 6,700,000 since Pearl Harbor, with more than 26,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition -- enough to let us fire nearly 2,000 shots at every soldier in the Axis armies.

This is a war in which fire power and mobility must be added to human courage before victory can be won. It is the fire power and mobility, as well as the courage of the armies of the United Nations, which are now winning the war for us, and that fire power and that mobility can be definitely traced in a very large part to the astonishing performance of American industry.

But suppose sabotage had occurred at a strategic moment in a few of our large plants? What then? Surely it is clear that had it not been for the watchfulness of our law enforcement agencies, the magnificent victories of the recent past might well have been denied us, and a gloomy and dangerous prospect might now reach out before us. I do not think that it is an exaggeration to say that if American war production had been stalled by sabotage as it was stalled several times and in several places during the last war, the enemy today might be hammering at Suez, at Moscow, at London, and at the Hawaiian Islands. Instead, we are doing the hammering in places that have very different names. The brilliant performance of the FBI and the related police organizations have, to my way of thinking, probably made a difference of months or years in the time required to win the war, and have probably saved hundreds of thousands of American lives.

You men are in a very real sense silent custodians of the American war effort. It is your job to collaborate in the protection of

resources which are vital to the winning of the war. You have a high responsibility for the protection of the home front, and you must play a large role in protecting the unity and solidarity of American life which is essential to civilian morale and to a total war effort. By guarding the source of the army supplies you make a contribution to victory as essential as that of the men who destroy the enemy armies. In a literal sense you are members of the American Armed Forces, for you are armed and you are ready to shoot and be shot at in order to preserve the power of America from destruction by our enemies.

But at the same time I know you have not lost sight of the fact that your responsibility in the final analysis goes far beyond even the destruction of the enemy system of sabotage, and the smashing of our domestic criminal gangs. It is only through you and your associates and the work you do and the way you do it that the respect for law in America can grow. I do not speak of a respect based upon fear -- a respect which crumbles as soon as the back of the law enforcement agency is turned. I am talking about a healthy regard for the rights of others and the authority of the society.

I am sure that you, like myself, are deeply concerned over the growth of juvenile delinquency in this country during recent years. It promises trouble for the future. This war will not yet be over before another war will be starting for you. Most of us can remember the era of lawlessness which followed the last war -- the gangsterism, the flouting of civil authority. That ugly period lasted for more than a decade and consumed both life and wealth. The Nation cannot afford a similar break down in law enforcement after this war. The civil peace will have to be preserved while ten million fighting men are being reabsorbed into civilian life and while the economic structure of the country undergoes the serious strain of reversion to peacetime production. That will be a period of travail and heart-break unless you stouthearted men of the law can with one hand keep a firm grip on the business of law enforcement while with the other you help to direct the weak and the wayward, the bewildered and the maladjusted, into normal, productive life.

We have talked much of winning the peace after we win the war. That means far more than merely making satisfactory international settlements. No international settlement can be stronger than our national unity. We must win the peace not only abroad but also right here at home, and it will not be easy to do. When the military music dies down and the great inspiration is no more -- when the cheering crowds are no longer interested in sacrifice and heroism -- in that period we will need the strength and skill of professionals like you who know how to meet the resulting problems of law enforcement with a sure and steady hand. Yours is a deadly serious business, and I am not exaggerating when I say that the future of our kind of country and our kind of life depends largely upon your ability and your integrity in meeting the challenge which lies ahead.

I do not pretend to be a prophet, and I certainly don't know what to expect in the postwar world, but I do know that if you should fail

us, if there is not a firm, strong, tolerant and seasoned body of law enforcement on the home front -- men trained and prepared to cope with conditions which have never before been faced by this country -- if we do not have that essential protection, our great Nation may face dangers as serious and threatening as those which we are overcoming in this war. Many of the restraints of wartime will quickly dissolve when peace comes. Normal living will be hard to reestablish. Quacks and demagogues of all kinds will very likely flourish with their cheap political panaceas and their reckless leadership. That is a time when your judgment, your strength, and your competence are going to be indispensable to the country's healthy development.

Yes, gentlemen, both in war and in peace, your function is essential to the proper functioning of our whole society. Your success now insures victory at the battle front. Your success in the days to come will insure victory at home.

It is in the light of this dual responsibility that I congratulate you gentlemen as you graduate from the National Police Academy, for you are facing a task of the highest dignity and importance to the future history of our country. You can, and will, leave your mark on that history -- a mark that I am confident will be gratefully remembered by the generations to come. It is because of your responsibility that I note with deep interest one passage in the FBI pledge which you have taken:

"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 process of our body politic."

So long as you adhere to that pledge -- and I know you will -- I think we may take it as certain that the future of law enforcement in this country is in good hands.

ADDRESS

by

HONORABLE HOMER FERGUSON

United States Senator from the State of Michigan

It is indeed a distinct pleasure for me to appear here this morning and say a few words to this graduating class. This is commencement day. I know that all who came here came because they felt that this particular institution, this Academy, could train them so they might go back home and do a better job as law enforcing officers. They came here realizing

that this Academy had as its slogan, "Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity," - each one of those words so essential if they are to perform their work properly.

I want to say to you that no college, no academy, no institution of learning in America today will graduate a class more important to the community to which the members will return than the class graduating from this particular Academy.

We do not always realize the importance of law enforcement until we find it breaking down; then communities realize that it is very important and that the men who do the work of law enforcement are very important.

The fine thing about what the Director told us this morning was that we know that he means every word of it, and that he intends to do just the things he stands for. That is why he stands at the head, at the top of law enforcement in America.

He has told us today that it is not the intention of America to build up one grand police force to govern the homes and the lives of all individuals in our land. He believes that the primary responsibility for law enforcement, for maintaining peace on the home front, rests back on the respective communities from which you have come; and while he has the great job of the enforcement of the law of the United States of America, you and each of you have your job when you go back to enforce the law in the city or the village in the state in which you are to work. The people are not going to be satisfied merely with the fact that you work hard. They are going to be satisfied only when you solve the problems of law enforcement and of maintaining peace and order on the home front.

You have been here during the last fourteen weeks not only to obtain information that you might personally use in your respective communities and your home states, but you came here that you might go back as teachers and leaders in the great movement of law enforcement in America; not for a Gestapo, but recognizing that the law must be enforced under our democratic institutions; and in my humble opinion it can be so enforced just as effectively and just as well as it can under any dictatorial form of government. In fact, it can be enforced more efficiently because you are going to have the good wishes of every responsible citizen.

You are going to be given at times the opportunity to come back here and refresh your minds. One of the policies of the FBI is that its agents out in the states come back here yearly that they may study and learn the new things, and that they may do a better job here in America. Oh, I hope the day may come when the lawyers who practice in the criminal courts will take refresher courses; and I hope the day may come when the men on the bench will take refresher courses that they may do a better job.

I realize, as was said here this morning, that one of your duties is to get the facts; but the community should be able to believe that when you present those facts to the prosecuting attorneys, and to the courts, there will be no flaw in the enforcement of the law as far as those agencies are concerned.

Mere words cannot tell you of the great work the Director of this institution has done. Mr. Hoover stands at the head of law enforcement because he is intelligent, he studies daily, he believes in the education of officers. But we must not forget that he is incorruptible; he has always been incorruptible as far as money is concerned. He is incorruptible also in so far as political pressure is concerned, and let me say to you that political-pressure corruption is many times stronger than money corruption; and it is because of his character and integrity that he has been able to stand out against all political pressure since 1924.

We think that the institution was born then because this great leader took charge at that time, and I deem it a real privilege today to sit upon the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, which as far as any legislative body is concerned has the power to help this great Agency. I feel that in a way I can do something there to help in law enforcement. I shall never forget the importance of law enforcement no matter what my task may be in America, because I believe it is the fundamental idea, it is the solid rock upon which the home, the school, and the church must rest in order that we may realize the truth of those words that are inscribed in marble over the portals of the Supreme Court Building, "Equality and Justice under Law." That is Democracy, my friends.

This great leader at this institute is a leader because he can handle men. You are to return to your respective communities that you may follow his example in handling men. Mr. Hoover would tell you that he takes every precaution to see that each man who comes on his force is incorruptible. There are weak men; there are strong men who have weak moments; but we pray to God that we do not have weak men in law enforcement; and we pray to God that men in law enforcement never have weak moments, because it is for those moments and it is for that kind of men that the highwayman, the local gangster and the corrupt politician are always looking; and once you fall, they will not allow you to rise again. They keep you down, and it is this fact that you must instill in the heart and the soul of each and every officer, as you return to your several communities.

We realize that there are three branches of the Government. You are in the Executive Branch today, but your work is so close to the Judicial Branch that I have always felt personally that you were part and parcel of the Judicial Branch.

I am glad today that Michigan has Mr. William Spencer here from Flint. He is an officer who is going back to our great State to help to build up law enforcement in Michigan. You cannot be any stronger than your judicial system, and I feel that if the courts of America would work just as

hard to see that justice is done for the people as they do at times to see that the crook is released from prison, we would have real law enforcement in America. That is not an indictment of the entire judicial system, but it is an indictment of those that the Director was talking about who for political reasons, for money in fact, and because of pressure, will weaken and allow the criminal to have an advantage to which he is not entitled.

I remember one of the first cases that I ever tried as a young lawyer. I came from the University of Michigan into Detroit. They had then a great District Attorney and some great judges on the bench. I was appointed to try a criminal case, and of course under the System at that time there was no compensation for me. I remember trying that case, and I remember that because of the lack of intelligence on the part of the officer or because he did not present the facts properly to the Jury, the Judge after it was over called me up to the bench and as he looked down at me he said, "Young man, you have freed a guilty man." That was very embarrassing to me as a young lawyer. I assured him, in what words I could gather together at that particular moment, that if my client, the defendant, was declared not guilty, it was because the Jury had pronounced him not guilty.

I leave with you this thought that you may take back, though you may not need it yourself, that the ability of the officer to present the facts properly to the court and to the jury is important. That case of mine turned upon the point of a purported confession by the defendant at the bar. The officer who had written into the book the so-called confession used the words that "he" had stolen the goods. It was one of the first cases under the Car Seal Act. Of course, he had either used the wrong pronoun or there were two men in the job; the Judge felt that the man was freed because the officer had gotten mixed up on his pronouns and was not able to give the exact language of the confession to the jury.

I had very little criminal work before 1939, but my experience on the bench was that search and seizure cases were lost many times because the facts were not properly presented to the court, who I will admit was at times looking for a loophole to let the defendant go. But there is your job, to present the facts just as you find them and to be sure that you are able to express yourself in a way that all will understand. Oh, you face a grave responsibility when you return to your work back home.

We find that a large portion of the crime being committed in America today is by those who are under 18 years of age. If they are not checked, if they are not brought before the proper authorities, we will find in America after the close of this war a new crop of local domestic gangsters, after we have put forth all our effort to do away with the international gangsters.

So your work is important. You return to your communities to help law enforcement. Your job is never done until all the evidence is

presented to the Grand Jury and to the Trial Jury so that justice may be done.

I have traveled through the slums of government in the last three years before I came here to the Senate probably as much as any other man in America. Not that we in Detroit and Michigan had the only slums in government, but it just happened that I was on the bench at that time and was called upon to perform the services of a one-man Grand Jury in Detroit and in Michigan. I do not come out of those slums and I do not leave the bench feeling that Democracy will not work. I remember that when I received the appointment to do that work, one of the first men whose aid and advice I sought was the Director of this institution, because I knew that he was the top law enforcing officer in America, and that from him I could receive valuable advice. And I leave those slums of government realizing that under the laws of a Democracy, they can be cleaned up completely. It had been thought in many states that the only cleansing force and the only force that could accomplish such results was the Federal authority because Mr. Hoover had done such a grand job; and the thing on which I wanted to convince myself at least was that the state, if it desired to, could do the same kind of an incorruptible job, paying no attention to political influences and pressure groups and other things such as the threat of death to you or to your family, which every law enforcement officer experiences. The only thing that such threats do is to lead you to the conclusion that you are getting close to what the miners call "pay dirt." The more they threaten to kill you and the more they threaten your family, the more you are convinced that you must be getting near to the big and strong fellows who are committing crime; so as law enforcing officers, it is rather encouraging to get such threats. It spurs you on to greater effort.

When you get back, try to lead your fellow officers to believe as you do after you leave this institution. I am not fully satisfied with the enforcement of law as it is today as far as the prosecution of criminals is concerned. I think we can do much to give the people a greater degree of protection under the law. You know every criminal case in the United States is brought in the name of the people of the United States of America. The title of such a case back in Michigan is, "The People of the State of Michigan against the Defendant, John Doe." So you see that there is a different setup in a Democracy than in a totalitarian form of government.

It is the people who are the prosecutors in criminal cases. We are making some development along that line but we are not going fast enough. The science laboratory has helped the law enforcement officer to find the facts and to do the job. We in America must see that the courts develop further along this line.

It is only in the last few years that a defendant could testify in his own defense in a case; now he testifies freely, but we have thrown around him a shield so that if he doesn't testify the Judge cannot make any comment on the fact that he does not testify in the case; and my experience has been that many a man sits back beside his counsel, not testifying, the

strength is great and their weapons are myriad. Yours is the task of meeting that enemy in a constant battle for justice in order that Democracy might survive.

In a democracy, law enforcement is not and should not be nationally organized into a single force, under one head, maintaining order through terror and destroying freedom under the guise of preserving it. There is no place in America for a Gestapo.

The past two years have demonstrated that the fear of a Gestapo in America is a myth that exists only in the minds of the uninformed and those obstructionists and subverters who cry for license rather than liberty. I, of course, am referring to the splendid work that has been carried on by professional law enforcing agencies, which has done so much to hold down hysteria and vigilante activities. We must continue to be on the alert to protect vigorously the innocent and bring the guilty to justice.

That the job of law enforcement is becoming increasingly difficult is reflected in the growing maze of technicalities that are arising. When you men of law enforcement reach the point of seeming futility, remember that responsibility always finds a final resting place. It is our job to get the facts and only the facts. When that job is done the responsibility passes to Prosecutors, Judges, and Penal Authorities.

So long as law enforcement does its job, it fulfills its obligations. Should society fail to receive its measure of protection by the fettering and handcuffing of law enforcement by legal technicalities that place the right of criminals above those of law abiding citizens, then aroused citizens will see to it that they are protected. Our democratic government was founded and exists today in order that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall prevail. I have no fear but that the day will come when legislative halls will take steps to see to it that unwarranted judicial fetters are severed. We must see to it, however, that the same vigorous action shall be applied to protecting the innocent that is expended in convicting the guilty.

The saboteurs of lawful authority are the many so-called respectable citizens who operate on the fringe of the law. The shyster lawyers and the criminal doctors, who prostitute their professions and betray their trust by aiding the criminal in his illegal operations, must likewise be brought to justice. Wartime racketeers, those who harbor and aid the enemies of democracy, all must be opposed with every weapon at our command.

We must fight, too, the enemies that are undermining the youth of America--operators of ill-famed establishments where debauchery and immorality and lawlessness are nurtured. We must work unceasingly to attain the cooperation of parent, teacher, law maker and prosecutor so that our youth may survive the ravages of war. Although we should and, indeed, must rely upon the cooperation of church, school and civic groups and individual citizens in the prevention of crime, the primary responsibility lies with us. We must meet that responsibility with firmness and understanding, with

a realistic yet intelligent attack, with sympathetic understanding but no maudlin sentimentality.

The evils of mob spirit and racial disorders bring new and grievous problems to our task. Not only must we oppose with every possible effort violence in any form, not only must we be vigorous in our preservation of the internal peace of our Nation, but we must endeavor as well to seek out and eliminate the causes of these disturbances.

A great part of the struggle before us lies in education. We must bring to the misinformed and the misguided, the victims of ignorance and unreal theories, the hard realities of the battle for security. The press of America, for the most part already warring on crime, shares with us a grave responsibility and already it has offered and given its aid and cooperation.

Thus far in our struggle against the subversive elements within our country, we can say with satisfaction that we have achieved a large measure of success. The activities of the spy and the saboteur have been frustrated; enemy agents have been apprehended and removed from society. Splendid cooperation on the part of all the forces of law and order has made success a reality. But the battle is by no means won. Our efforts must be doubled and redoubled; our fight must go on with increasing alertness.

As you who are graduating from the National Police Academy return to your work, trained to carry a larger share of the burden of battle, you have the pledge of the FBI to support you in every possible manner. We are standing side by side with you and, with the forces of justice throughout the land, we shall all fight with courage and determination until the day when a true and lasting peace shall fill the minds and hearts and homes of America. To that end we give you our motto, "Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity." May you cherish it with us.



RADIO FACILITIES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The FBI utilizes throughout the United States 2,000 automobiles equipped with variable tuning police radio receivers covering frequencies from 1650 kilocycles to 2800 kilocycles. These receivers are push-button controlled. They have been designed so that an FBI automobile operating in the vicinity of a fixed station police radio transmitter - municipal, county, or State - may be tuned in on that transmitter for purposes of coordination and cooperation with the local police agency.

These cars are driven by Special Agents of the FBI conducting their regular investigations throughout the country. They are assigned to and operated from one of fifty-four District Field Offices and therefore, for the most part, the automobiles are utilized in a limited geographical area. This permits the setting of push-button tuning on the several different police transmitters in the area so that the receiver may be quickly switched from one to the other as the car passes from one transmitter range to the other.

The FBI normally does not operate radio telephone transmitters in the 1650 to 2800 kilocycle range. It is equipped, however, with several emergency 50-watt portable radio telephone transmitters in this range. These are specially designed and built into a small hand carrying case. They are used in certain emergency situations where it becomes desirable to quickly set up a temporary radio telephone headquarters and send out directions by radio to automobiles cruising in the vicinity.

An example of the use of such a temporary set-up would be where operations of a special nature are being carried out in a rural area and a local police transmitter is not covering the rural area. This transmitter is designed to operate either from a house current power supply or from battery packs or from an automobile battery. It will be noted that this temporary installation contemplates one-way service only from the transmitter to the automobile; and, furthermore, all of the FBI automobiles are equipped with this police radio receiver.

Should it become necessary in some extreme case to use power greater than 50 watts or to do other special emergency work with radio from a temporary headquarters, the FBI also has two radio trucks which can be moved in an emergency need to any part of the country. Each of these is equipped with a 100-watt combination telephone-telegraph transmitter and

the accessory receiving equipment including ultra-high frequency FM receivers. The transmitters in these trucks will permit telephone service of increased power and are also equipped to provide emergency telegraph service in suitable channels up to 5 megacycles. The receivers in these trucks are of sufficient range and scope that special monitoring can be conducted over frequencies from 1.6 megacycles to 30 megacycles.

A portion of the Bureau's automobile fleet is also equipped to provide two-way radio telephone communication, both between cars and between the car and a fixed portable or temporary radio transmitter. This is accomplished with ultra-high frequencies on an FM basis and an automobile FM transmitter and receiver are installed in 300 of the Bureau's automobiles in addition to the police receivers on the lower bands. Several of these equipped automobiles are assigned to each of the Field Districts so that they may be marshaled as a group for any special use in connection with surveillances, et cetera, which require two-way telephone communication between the operating cars.

Supplementing this car equipment, the FBI has distributed at strategic points throughout the country about 20 fixed-portable FM ultra-high frequency transmitter-receivers. These are entirely self-contained units which can quickly be plugged into any 110 AC current supply and put into immediate operation utilizing a portable antenna. The typical application is where a group of FM-equipped automobiles on a special assignment requires a coordinating center. All of the FM equipment is on a single frequency channel so that all units are interchangeable in operation.

Supplementing this equipment, FBI engineers have applied special equipment or designed special radio equipment to take care of more unusual problems of investigative work.

Some of this equipment includes pairs of small Walkie-Talkie units similar to those utilized by the Army Signal Corps. These are normally battery-driven but in situations where house current is available the batteries may be replaced by a battery eliminator unit. The normal use of the Walkie-Talkie, however, is where it is carried by an individual as a portable battery-driven unit. It provides a radio phone circuit over varying distances depending upon terrain conditions and ranging from several blocks in the congested city areas up to five miles in good open country. The radio frequency used is coincident to the operating frequency of the two-way FM equipped cars and although the Walkie-Talkies are not frequency modulated, nevertheless the FM receivers will pick up their signal which in some instances provides additional possibilities.

The radio engineers of the Bureau have designed miniature transmitters of a very small nature which can be concealed on the person and in other instances small transmitters which are camouflaged so that their appearance is not recognized. Such equipment has special investigative application in situations where it is necessary to get a signal out over a short distance without attracting attention.

Other special radio devices designed by Bureau engineers include apparatus for giving alarm under certain contingencies or which could be used for protective or security purposes. Some of this special equipment is secret in nature and cannot generally be disclosed.

The FBI also engages in certain long-range communication operations which are of a confidential nature.

When, in the course of an investigation, such as espionage, it becomes necessary for the investigators to maintain a listening surveillance to determine what messages the suspect is transmitting, perhaps from an illegal radio transmitter, the FBI's specially trained radio monitors are completely equipped to undertake such work. Their equipment includes, in addition to the usual communication receivers, disguised antenna forms, the Aperiodic or untuned type of receiver for covering wide portions of the spectrum, and the Panoramic receiver which permits monitoring a portion of the spectrum through means of a visible signal on a fluorescent screen.

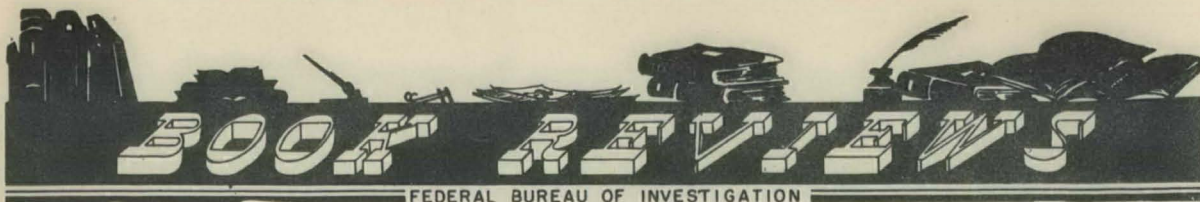
Portable direction finding equipment is also included as well as complete facilities for setting up temporary monitoring facilities in isolated districts where public power supplies are not available.

In the FBI Laboratory at Washington is maintained a staff of fifteen radio engineers who design and supervise the various radio installations and needs of the Bureau, who assemble emergency equipment for urgent special uses including the emergency grinding of crystals, who engage in training the Bureau's radio operating and monitoring personnel in their special duties incident to FBI investigations, and who engage in research and design work on new and special radio apparatus for application to the general problems of criminal investigation.

THE ADVICE AND CONSULTATION SERVICES OF THESE ENGINEERS ARE AVAILABLE TO DULY AUTHORIZED POLICE AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WHERE NEEDED.

Particularly where the police are contemplating the installation of new radio stations or major changes in their present installations, these engineers are ready to serve with advice as to what the FBI operations consist of in that particular vicinity, and to review the proposed police installation with a view to offering suggestions on coordination between the FBI and local police facilities.

This advice can be obtained by addressing a letter setting forth the facts and inquiries to: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



"THE FBI IN PEACE AND WAR"

by

Frederick L. Collins

This 297 page book, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, was written by a man who not only has a splendid knowledge of the FBI's history, but also has deep interest in and a wide knowledge of law enforcement throughout the Nation.

Mr. Collins is well known in literary circles through his numerous articles which have appeared in prominent magazines for many years. In this, his latest book, he has set forth the history of the FBI in a clear and understanding manner clearly showing his intimate knowledge of the co-operation which other law enforcement agencies have extended to the FBI from 1924, when Mr. Hoover became Director, through the present day.

Interwoven with case histories are the various functions of the FBI's Laboratory, and the mutual cooperation which has existed during the past decade between local law enforcement agencies and the FBI's Laboratory in solving local crimes.

The author de-glamorizes such criminals as Alvin Karpis, John Dillinger, Eddie Bentz, Eddie Green, and others of their ilk who ran amuck during the 1930's with utter disregard for human rights and an eternal sneer for law enforcement officers. He shows how Federal officers armed with proper Federal laws backed up by cooperative local police can, and did, bring under control the gangsters who operate on a national scale and with the aid of high-powered cars and airplanes stay just beyond the reach of local police.

Mr. Collins also gives a vivid word picture of how justice can be obstructed by officers who sell their souls to criminals and endanger the entire structure of law enforcement. But he also shows that the great majority of police officers are fearless men of integrity who do not tolerate unprincipled officers and who will do their utmost to make the law enforcement profession a great and honored profession.

From the peacetime operations of the FBI, the author steps into the Bureau's preparation for war; the mobilization of law enforcement on a national scale, and the splendid spirit of local and State law enforcement officers who were more than willing to do their part to combat the subversive forces in our country.

Particular mention is made by the author of the phenomenal growth of the FBI Technical Laboratory necessitated by the war to take care of the examinations and analyses of material sent to the Laboratory as a result of sabotage and espionage investigations. He states: "The Laboratory, which is Edgar Hoover's joyful pride, has responded nobly to the requirements of the Bureau's war effort. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1940, it conducted 7,097 examinations; in the twelve months ending June 30, 1943, more than 140,000."

In explaining why, in his opinion, the FBI was enabled to turn from peace to war without much difficulty, the author states: "But what enables FBI men to turn successfully from investigating kidnappings and bank robberies to such a highly technical operation as plant survey is the fact that they are also drawn from over a hundred trades, businesses, industries, and professions."

Mr. Collins mentions that besides the necessity of hiring and training 4,000 new agents in double quick time to change the FBI from a peacetime to a wartime footing, it was also necessary to find and train 5,000 additional clerks, both men and women, to handle the increased "business" of the Bureau.

Many of these clerks were needed in the Identification Division of which the author states: "In 1939 the Bureau's files - those 'depositories of protection' - contained less than 11,000,000 fingerprints; today they contain approximately 70,000,000." (Reviewer's note: On November 1, 1943, this figure had grown to more than 76,000,000 fingerprints.)

The spy is characterized as just another gangster - the new "Public Enemy Number One." And the author details the training of espionage agents who have matched wits with the FBI without success.

Fritz Duquesne, a professional spy all of his life, his male cohorts, and his female accomplices, Lily Stein and Evelyn Clayton Lewis, are discussed by the author individually.

Saboteurs, seditionists, and draft dodgers are given a thorough treatment by Mr. Collins who sets forth some of the tactics used by the FBI to protect the country from these enemies within.

In conclusion the author devotes a chapter to a brief biography of Director Hoover.

Mr. Collins' inimitable style of writing and his meticulous manner of getting facts before he writes, makes the book intensely interesting reading.

POLICE TRAINING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

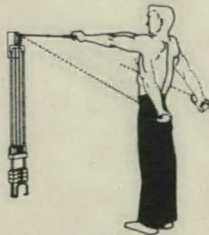


PHOTOGRAPH OF LARGEST POLICE CONFERENCE HELD THUS
FAR IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. THIS CONFERENCE, HELD
AT HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY, RECENTLY, WAS ATTENDED BY
727 POLICE OFFICERS AND AUXILIARY POLICE.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

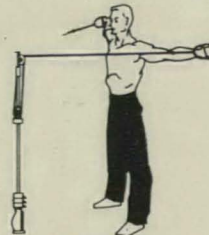
CHEST WEIGHT ROUTINE

NOTE: CHEST WEIGHT EXERCISES REPRESENT PREDOMINANTLY ARM AND SHOULDER WORK, WITH CONSIDERABLE BACK OR ABDOMINAL WORK ACCORDING TO THE POSITION - FACING OR BACK TO THE WEIGHTS, RESPECTIVELY. TRUNK TWISTING, SIDE BENDING, FORWARD, DOWNWARD BENDING AND KNEE BENDING CAN ALSO BE USED EFFECTIVELY AS ALTERNATIONS WITH THE ARM MOVEMENTS



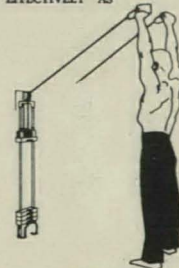
EXERCISE 1

POSITION-Facing machine. Arms extended forward, level with shoulders; palms down, chest out, back flat, legs straight, feet apart, about 14 inches, weight about 6 inches from the floor.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms downward past side. Repeat 8 to 10 times.



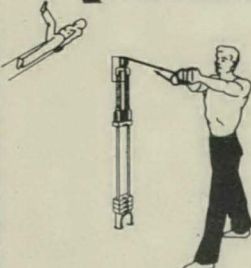
EXERCISE 2

POSITION-Same as No. 1.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms sideward, shoulder high, as far as possible. (Try to touch shoulder blades together.) Repeat 8 to 10 times.



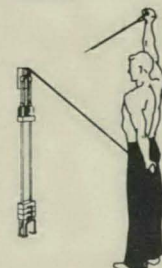
EXERCISE 3

POSITION-Same as No. 1.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms upward to vertical. Repeat 8 to 10 times.



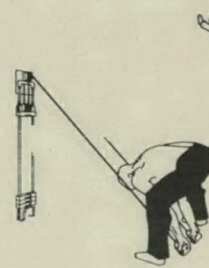
EXERCISE 4

POSITION-Similar to No. 1 with hands touching, shoulder up.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms to the left, through front, backward to side horizontal. (First stationary.) Two position. Repeat 8 to 10 times in each side, alternating.



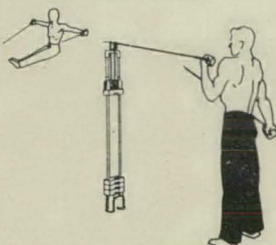
EXERCISE 5

POSITION-Same as No. 1.
MOVEMENT-Carry right arm upward to vertical and at the same time carry left arm downward past side. Two position. Then, carry left arm upward to vertical and right arm downward past side. Four position. Repeat 8 to 12 times.



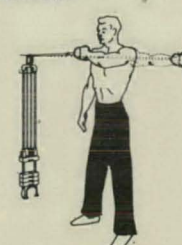
EXERCISE 6

POSITION-Same as No. 1, except feet spread about 18 inches.
MOVEMENT-Bend the trunk forward-downward, raising arms between hip and bending knees so that the chest rests on the thighs. Repeat 8 to 12 times.



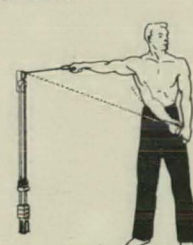
EXERCISE 7

POSITION-Same as No. 1.
MOVEMENT-Carry left arm to chest, palm inward, and at the same time carry extended right arm downward past side. Two position. Then, carry right arm to chest and carry extended left arm downward past side. Four position. Repeat 8 to 12 times.



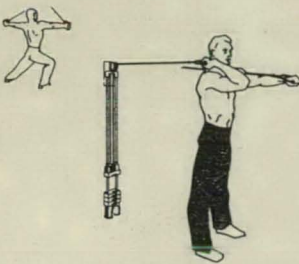
EXERCISE 8

POSITION-Right side to machine. Left arm flexed across chest, palm inward.
MOVEMENT-Extend arm to side horizontal, level with shoulders. Repeat using right arm with left side to machine. Exercise each arm 8 to 12 times.



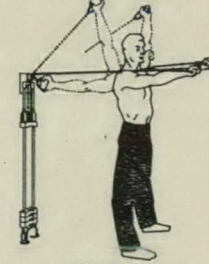
EXERCISE 9

POSITION-Right side to machine; arm at side horizontal, feet about 8 inches apart.
MOVEMENT-Carry arm downward to front to left side of body. (Keep straight body erect. Don't allow right shoulder to drop as movement is performed.) Repeat using left arm with right side to machine. Exercise each arm 8 to 12 times.



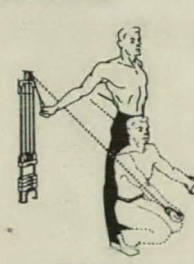
EXERCISE 10

POSITION-Back to machine. Arms flexed and level with shoulders, hands directly above shoulders, palms forward.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms sideward, shoulder high. Two position. Then, extend right arm forward. Four position. Repeat 8 to 12 times.



EXERCISE 11

POSITION-Back to machine. Arms extended forward, level with shoulders.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms upward to vertical. Two position. Then, carry arms sideward - backward, level with shoulders. Four position. Repeat 8 to 12 times.



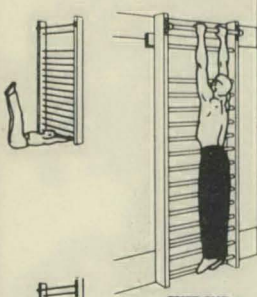
EXERCISE 12

POSITION-Back to machine. Arms at sides, hands slightly in front of legs.
MOVEMENT-Carry arms past sides to position in front of knees. At same time bend the knees fully and raise to the top. Repeat 8 to 12 times.

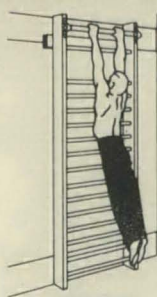


PHYSICAL TRAINING

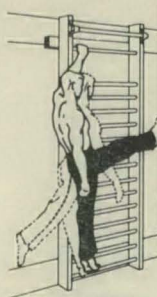
STALL BAR ROUTINE



EXERCISE 1
POSITION—Hanging: facing bar.
MOVEMENT—Passive hanging (Relaxed)



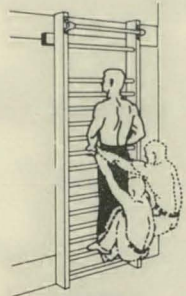
EXERCISE 2
POSITION—Hanging: facing bar.
MOVEMENT—Active hanging (Tense)



EXERCISE 3
POSITION—Left side to bar; left hand grasping bar above head; left foot resting on bottom rung.
MOVEMENT—Flail right leg forward and backward. Keep trunk and leg straight. Repeat with right side to bar.



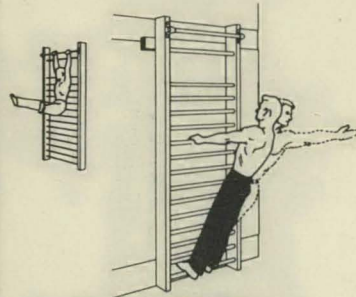
EXERCISE 4
POSITION—Hanging: back to bar.
MOVEMENT—Raise forward, upward bending. Alternate.



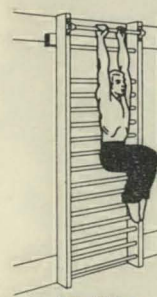
EXERCISE 5
POSITION—Facing bar; feet resting on rung; arms thrust back grasping bar in front of waist.
MOVEMENT—Flail backward and downward, extending arms, bending trunk forward and flexing knees fully.



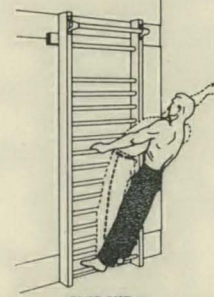
EXERCISE 6
POSITION—Hanging: back to bar.
MOVEMENT—Raise leg to front horizontal. Alternating



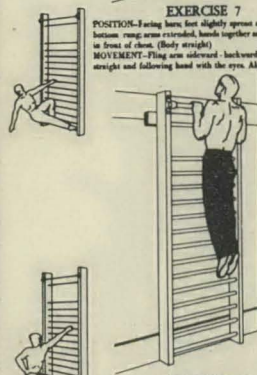
EXERCISE 7
POSITION—Facing bar; feet slightly spread and resting on bottom rung; arms extended, hands together and grasping bar in front of chest. (Body straight)
MOVEMENT—Flail arm upward, backward, keeping body straight and following hand with the eyes. Alternating



EXERCISE 8
POSITION—Hanging: back to bar.
MOVEMENT—Both knees forward, upward bending



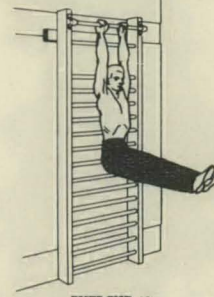
EXERCISE 9
POSITION—Facing bar; feet slightly spread and resting on bottom rung; arms extended, hands together and grasping bar in front of chest. (Body straight)
MOVEMENT—Flail arm upward and backward, arching the back and following the hand with the eyes. Alternating



EXERCISE 10
POSITION—Hanging: facing bar. (Front grip)
MOVEMENT—Chin up; flail arms, raising body until chin is brought directly over bar.



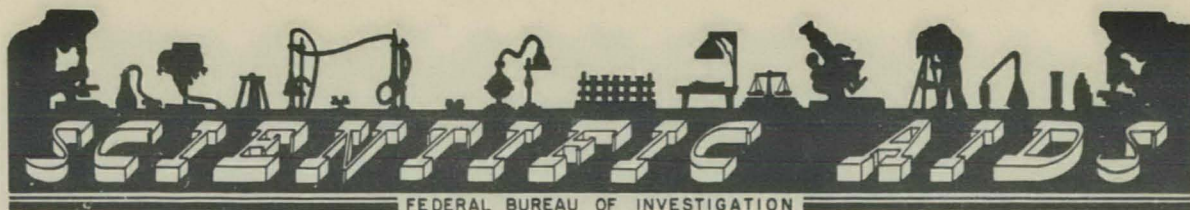
EXERCISE 11
POSITION—Standing on floor, back to bar, arms extended hands grasping bar behind hips.
MOVEMENT—Flail forward with the right foot and at the same time flail the left arm forward and upward, extending arm across body, shoulder high. Repeat using left leg and right arm. Alternating



EXERCISE 12
POSITION—Hanging: back to bar.
MOVEMENT—Raise both legs to front horizontal. (Legs straight)



JUNE 14, 1943



THE NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE PAINT FILE

To assist in the solution of many crimes, "The National Automotive Paint File" has been set up and placed into use in the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Criminal cases involving sabotage, the theft of motor vehicles, fraud and hit-and-run as well as numerous other types of cases may be solved or at least simplified by reference to this collection of valuable information.

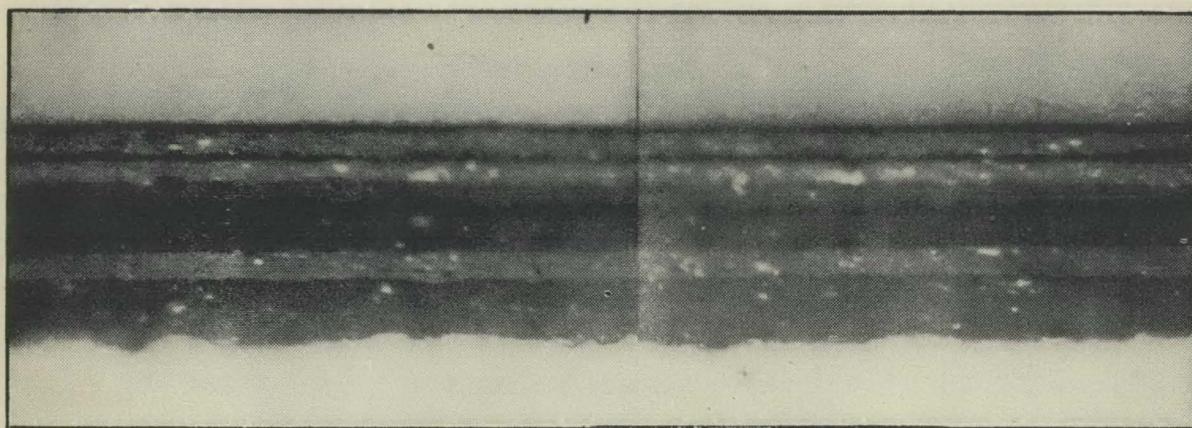
The file contains pertinent material, the proper use of which makes it possible to identify the year, make and model of an automobile or government mobile units from a fragment of paint removed therefrom. It has been found that a color classification of the car paints that were actually placed into production, limits the possible number of cars that have to be considered in such a search.

In many instances, the file enumerates the different colors and types of paints used to produce each of the layers of the original paint structure on the car and therefore any information to the effect that a car has been refinished or repainted is of considerable value in interpreting the chemical and physical properties of the paint and in determining its origin. If a car is refinished, it must be borne in mind that one car might well be painted with a color primarily intended for matching the color of another make or model of vehicle.

Numerous indications are usually observable that assist in determining whether or not a car has been refinished. The "anti-squeak" or the composition material between the fenders and the body of a car and between other metal parts is seldom, if ever, painted on a new car. The strip of material is usually black in color. When a car is repainted, the "anti-squeak" rarely is covered to prevent the spray and brush paint from hitting it and if it is covered, it rarely can be done expertly enough to prevent detection. Similar conditions exist around chrome and two-tone striping on a car. The original finish is uniformly applied, baked or infrared dried and in many instances polished. The polishing process removes a rippling condition on the surface called "Orange Peel."

Repainted cars are refinished by spraying or brushing and the thickness of the added layer sometimes varies considerably over a small area. The finishes are usually air-dried and therefore the paint must be

processed with additional driers to make it set without running or rolling and producing considerable "peel." The color of the original paint on the car naturally changes with age, and therefore a repainted area may not match the original paint too closely. All of these facts and various other indications of an amateurish job assist in determining whether or not the original finish is present. Furthermore, unless the old pigment is completely removed before redressing, a paint layer structure will be present, in the paint chips from the car, that will assist rather than confuse the identifications, since a more characteristic layer structure is present than on a new car and also since the car can still be identified on the basis of the inner original layers that are present.



A

B

FIGURE 1

Figure 1 is a photomicrograph of two fragments of paint, one being of known origin, Area A, and the other, Area B, from a questioned car that was believed to be involved in a hit-and-run accident. The two fragments were mounted vertically so that their cross sections were observable and then they were placed in juxtaposition, so that layers of corresponding color were next to each other. Such a demonstration indicates that the colors of the paint layers in the two specimens are the same; that the thickness of the corresponding layers are approximately the same, this characteristic being expected to vary somewhat, and that the colored layers are in the same

sequence in the two chips. Observations of this type may be photographed, in color, if necessary, and the photographic evidence presented in court.

Microchemical, spectrographic and densitometric procedures are also employed to separate the corresponding layers of the paints in question and also to determine the nature of the coloring pigment employed, of the vehicle -- whether lacquer, enamel or modifications of the two -- of the extenders and of the driers used in the paints. The information obtained in this way may be referred directly to the file and the car in question separated from other makes and models.

Recently several applications of the material contained in the National Automotive Paint File have assisted in the solution of hit-and-run cases. One case, in particular, involved two popular types of cars, one painted black and the other maroon. The black car had been struck by a hit-and-run driver, and an examination of the damaged areas of the car revealed the presence of streaks of paint. This paint was removed, along with a sample of the original paint from the car and these samples were submitted to the Laboratory for analysis.

The necessary microscopic, spectrographic and microchemical examinations were made on the paint and it was found to have a tan underlayer and a maroon outerlayer. The information obtained, relative to the color, texture, layer structure, coloring agents and general composition of the layers, was searched through the National Automotive Paint File and the year, make and model of the car involved were set forth. Shortly after this report was submitted to the interested parties, a car of this type was apprehended and the driver is being held for trial of the case.

The value of such a file is more or less obvious. It provides information that may be used to apprehend offenders of all types wherein paint on a motor vehicle is of primary concern.

It is believed that this file may be of considerable value to law enforcement agencies throughout the country and in this regard these facilities are available for assistance in cases of this type without cost to the individual agency.

Also, if testimony is desired on any conclusions that were reached as a result of an analysis in the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., every effort will be made to have the examiner available at the trial. This, too, involves no cost to the law enforcement agency.

HIT-AND-RUN CASE
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FRANCIS QUIGLEY, VICTIM

On March 20, 1942, Lieutenant Commander Francis Quigley was found lying in the street near his home in Washington, D. C., a victim of a hit-and-run accident. Commander Quigley was taken to Walter Reed Hospital where he died the following night of injuries sustained in the accident.

Numerous pieces of glass found at the scene of the accident believed to be part of a headlight lens were collected. All officers of the Metropolitan Police Force were directed to be on the lookout for an automobile with a broken headlamp lens. The following morning a suspect was arrested when three auxiliary policemen found he was driving a car with a broken headlight lens.

On March 23, 1942, an officer of the Metropolitan Police Department brought to the Technical Laboratory some glass specimens obtained from the scene of the accident, from the running board of the suspect's car and from the road over which the car had travelled. The pieces of glass found at the scene of the accident and pieces of glass collected from the running board of the suspect's car were compared by one of the Bureau's experts on glass fractures and it was determined that both specimens were part of the same headlamp lens. Appropriate photographs were taken to show the manner in which the identification of the glass fragments was made.

A photograph of the "Known" and "Questioned" fragments of the headlamp lens is shown on the following page.

The examiner in this case testified in court as to the identification effected and shortly before the close of the trial, the suspect pled guilty to the charge of hit-and-run driving.

This case merely cites one of the instances in which the examination of glass fractures and glass fragments has been of value to criminal investigations. The Laboratory has a complete file of headlight lens data covering standard lenses of all automobiles manufactured in the United States since 1930. From an examination of relatively few fragments from a broken lens, it is often possible to determine the make and model of the automobile for which the lens was designed.

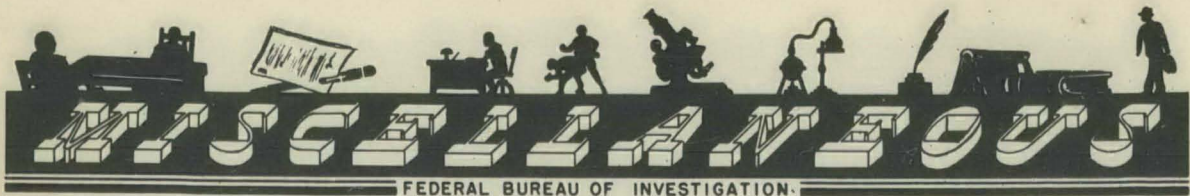
Often, glass fractures are discovered in which it is necessary to determine the angle from which a particular shot was fired through a piece of glass. By noting the size of the bullet hole and noting the fragmentation of the glass and the pattern formed by the fragmentation, it is often possible to determine the type or caliber of the weapon used to fire the shot.



KNOWN

QUESTIONED

Photograph of the "Known" and "Questioned" fragments of
the headlamp lens matched together under the microscope.



EXTRADITION FEES REQUIRED BY THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE UNION**

Alabama	\$ None	Nevada	\$ None
Arizona	5.00	New Hampshire	None
Arkansas	None	New Jersey	None
California	None	New Mexico	3.00
Colorado	5.00	New York	None
Connecticut	None	North Carolina	3.00
Delaware	None	North Dakota	None
Florida	5.00	Ohio	None
Georgia	*	Oklahoma	2.50
Idaho	None	Oregon	None
Illinois	2.00	Pennsylvania	3.00
Indiana	3.00	Rhode Island	None
Iowa	5.00	South Carolina	None
Kansas	5.00	South Dakota	3.00
Kentucky	4.00	(Tennessee (\$5.00 within State)	
Louisiana	2.00	(Otherwise	3.00)
Maine	None	Texas	1.00
Maryland	2.00	Utah	5.00
Massachusetts	None	Vermont	1.00
Michigan	*	Virginia	4.00
Minnesota	None	Washington	None
Mississippi	None	West Virginia	2.00
Missouri	2.50	Wisconsin	None
Montana	5.00	Wyoming	5.00
Nebraska	*		

* - Fee determined on reciprocal basis.

**Inspector M. A. Hinds of the Memphis, Tennessee, Police Department obtained the above information through personal research and has very kindly furnished it to the FBI for publication in this Bulletin. Inspector Hinds stated that during his many years of police experience he had been unable to secure a list of fees charged by the various States in connection with extradition proceedings. It is felt this will serve as an excellent reference for law enforcement officials faced with extradition proceedings.

W A N T E D
F O R
M U R D E R

WANTLE ROY DURANT, alias Roy DE
FUGITIVE;
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (MURDER)

1937 Wantle Roy Durant, alias Roy
Durant, was arrested by the
police in Winston-Salem, North
Carolina.

George Madant was a resident of the State
of North Carolina, who was in the
State of North Carolina, who was in the

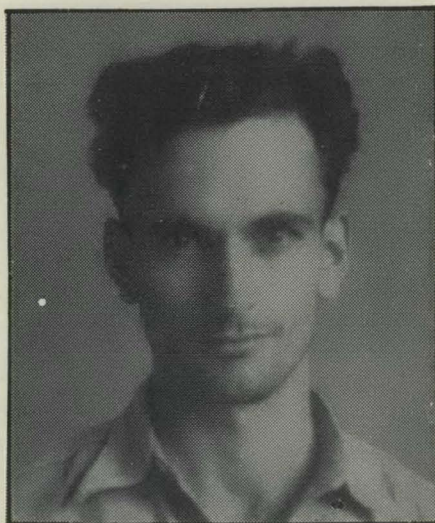
State of North Carolina, who was in the

WANTED BY THE FBI
TWO DANGEROUS FUGITIVES



O. B. THRONEBERRY, with aliases

IMPERSONATION
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION -
HABITUAL CRIMINAL
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT
ROBBERY BY ASSAULT



RANDEL THRONEBERRY, with aliases

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 33 through 36.

WANTED BY THE FBI
O. B. THRONEBERRY, with aliases
and
RANDEL THRONEBERRY, with aliases

In the early evening of June 9, 1943, two seventeen year old youths, a boy and a girl, of Pasadena, Texas, were parked in an automobile near Pasadena, when another automobile containing three men drove up. One man with a silver badge pinned on his shirt challenged the youths and demanded to see their gasoline ration books saying "I'm an OPA Inspector." His authority was challenged and a fight ensued in which the boy was brutally beaten with a blackjack and a wrist watch was torn from the wrist of the girl.

On information subsequently developed, the Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, on June 14, 1943, in Houston, Texas, arrested James Paul Throneberry and John D. Henderson on a charge of "Robbery by Assault." It was ascertained that the third subject was O. B. Throneberry and that he was the individual wearing the silver badge who claimed to be an OPA Inspector.

On the basis of this information, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Houston, Texas, on July 31, 1943, charging O. B. Throneberry with unlawfully representing himself to be a Federal officer.

Investigation reflected that O. B. Throneberry, who is classified 4-F by his Selective Service Board in North Little Rock, Arkansas, joined his brother, Randel Throneberry, (also an ex-convict) and together they started a war on society.

It is charged that they robbed Ethelbert Purdy near Hayden, Colorado, on August 8, 1943, and tied him in his sheep wagon at his camp located fourteen miles south of Hayden, Colorado, in such a manner that he was killed by the tightening of the ropes. They stole from him a .22 caliber rifle and an old style range land "wolf gun." After this robbery-murder, O. B. Throneberry and his brother went to Saratoga, Wyoming, where they reportedly planned a robbery, but were apprehended by an Undersheriff and a member of the Wyoming Highway Patrol on August 10, 1943, prior to the commission of the crime.

At the time of their arrest, O. B. and Randel Throneberry had in their possession one 30-30 caliber rifle, one 32-40 caliber rifle, two .22 caliber rifles, one four ten-gauge shotgun, one twelve-gauge shotgun and one sixteen-gauge shotgun, the barrel of which had recently been sawed off, two of these guns being those stolen from Ethelbert Purdy. They also had a Deputy Constable badge, three A gasoline ration books and automobile license plates for the States of Texas and California. They were released to the Sheriff's Office at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, to face prosecution for the murder of Mr. Purdy.

In view of the seriousness of the State charge, the Federal complaint charging impersonation was dismissed.

After two previously unsuccessful attempts to escape from the County Jail at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, at 3:15 p.m., October 8, 1943, O. B. and Randel Throneberry armed with a small caliber automatic pistol assaulted and overpowered Sheriff Ernest Todd, robbed him of his billfold, credentials, and C gasoline ration book, stole his 1942, tudor, six-cylinder Pontiac automobile and escaped. The automobile contained a .22 caliber pistol, a Colt .45 caliber revolver and at least one box of ammunition.

The automobile is described as: Colorado license number 28-6, motor number P6KA21055, color maroon, equipped with two fog lights and emergency light on front bumper.

Subjects were dressed in khaki shirts and trousers and were wearing cowboy boots at the time of their escape.

The facts upon which the original violation of the Impersonation Statute was filed and subsequently dismissed were rediscussed with the United States Attorney at Houston, Texas, and as a result on October 11, 1943, a complaint was again filed before a United States Commissioner at Houston, Texas, charging O. B. Throneberry with a violation of the Impersonation Statute. It was ascertained that subjects transported the 1942 Pontiac of Sheriff Todd from Colorado to Texas, and on October 30, 1943, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Fort Worth, Texas, charging both O. B. Throneberry and Randel Throneberry with a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act Statute.

State charges outstanding against O. B. Throneberry are: Taylor County, Abilene, Texas, charge FELONY THEFT and being an HABITUAL CRIMINAL; Fort Worth, Texas, charge, ROBBERY; Harris County, Houston, Texas, three indictments charging ROBBERY BY ASSAULT; Steamboat Springs, Colorado, charge, MURDER. The latter charge also includes Randel Throneberry. On November 1, 1943 a Federal Warrant charging Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Murder, was sworn out at Denver, Colorado against both.

Both subjects have long criminal records dating back to 1934. Both have served sentences in the State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, in addition to a sentence served by Randel Throneberry in the Arkansas State Penitentiary and by O. B. Throneberry in the State Prison at Jefferson City, Missouri. Both have been arrested numerous times in Texas and Missouri, in addition to the arrest of Randel Throneberry in Arkansas. These various arrest records include charges of Burglary, Auto Theft, Robbery with Firearms and Carrying a Pistol.

O. B. THRONEBERRY AND HIS BROTHER, RANDEL, ARE HEAVILY ARMED AND BELIEVED TO BE VERY DANGEROUS.

Physical descriptions of O. B. and Randel Throneberry are as follows:

Name and aliases	O. B. THRONEBERRY, with aliases:
Age	Otis Ball, Olin Bond 28 years (born April 4, 1915, Guthrie, Oklahoma. Not verified)
Height	5' 8" to 9"
Weight	135 to 150 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Chestnut, wavy
Complexion	Medium, dark
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Laborer, stationary fireman, HABITUAL CRIMINAL
Scars and marks	T-Dagger-MM-love, upper left forearm inner, nude woman; dagger-heart-OB, left fore- arm; other tattoos on right arm, back and legs
FBI Number	879619
Fingerprint Classification	22 O 29 W MII 21 I 32 W OOI
Relatives	Father - Frank M. Throneberry, Fort Worth, Texas, street address unknown Mother - Lizzie Blankenship Throneberry, Fort Worth, Texas, address unknown Brother - James Paul Throne- berry, Texas State Prison, Huntsville, Texas Wife - Annie Lou Scott Throne- berry, address unknown, may be with subject

Name and aliases	RANDEL THRONEBERRY, with aliases: J. C. Kirby, Randel Thornberry, Randel Odel Thornberry, Randel Odell Thronberry, Randall Throneberry, Randall Odell Throneberry, Randel Odell Throneberry
------------------	--

Description of Randel Throneberry (Continued):

Age	26 years (born August 21, 1917, Johnson County, Texas. Not verified)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American
Occupation	Tailor, waiter
Scars and marks	Tattoo R.T. left forearm
FBI Number	884246
Fingerprint Classification	27 L 13 U 000 17 I 1 U 000

Any information concerning O. B. Throneberry and Randel Throneberry should be transmitted immediately by telephone or telegraph to the nearest Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

A TRIBUTE TO THE
STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, POLICE DEPARTMENT

During the recent Third War Loan Drive the Steubenville, Ohio, Police Department's Chief, Ross H. Cunningham, suggested to his 36 officers and detectives that each shift be designated as a team with the Sergeant of each shift acting as Team Captain. A prize was offered by the Chief, a box of 36 special cartridges, to the individual selling the most bonds. Chief Cunningham also promised a dinner for the entire Department if the men were successful in selling a total of \$100,000 worth of bonds. An active interest was taken by all men on the force in the bond selling campaign and their combined efforts resulted in the sale of war bonds in the amount of \$380,425.00, which represented individuals not canvassed by regular voluntary bond sellers.

The team headed by Sergeant Matthew Phillips was the winning team with total team sales of \$310,975. Highest individual honors went to Officer John Stafford who sold a total of \$153,250. All men of the Department were honored with a dinner as guests of Chief Cunningham, and they were paid tributes for their efforts by Steubenville Bond Campaign officials.

The FBI feels that congratulations are in order to the Chief, the officers, and the detectives of this Department for their fine patriotic spirit reaching beyond the call of regular law enforcement duties.

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

JANUARY, 1943, THROUGH DECEMBER, 1943

Below and on the following pages will be found the index for Volume 12 of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This index includes all articles which have appeared in this publication during the year 1943.

All of the items which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin during 1943 under the following main headings: "BOOK REVIEWS," "FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY," "IDENTIFICATION," "MISCELLANEOUS," "NATIONAL DEFENSE," "POLICE COMMUNICATIONS," "POLICE RECORDS," "POLICE TRAINING," and "SCIENTIFIC AIDS," 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 bimonthly under "POLICE PERSONALITIES" are not being recorded in this index as it is not felt any useful purpose could be served thereby.

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ALASKA - Jack Cryderman, Ch. of Police, Haines, succeeding W. E. Nigh
Alvin Summerlin, Ch. of Police, Kodiak, succeeding James Pierce

CANAL ZONE - A. O. Meyer, Chief of Police and Fire Division, The Panama
Canal, Balboa Heights

ALABAMA - G. C. Hobbs, Ch. of Police, Citronelle
William Houston McCormack, Ch. of Police, Courtland, succeeding
B. B. Malone
Fay Boman, Ch. of Police, Gadsden, succeeding Hoyt Butler
Sam Cleilañd, Sheriff, Clarke County, Grove Hill, succeeding C. A.
Waite
W. L. Bishop, Acting Ch. of Police, Phil Campbell, succeeding
K. F. Williams

CALIFORNIA - Herman Disch, Ch. of Police, Blythe, succeeding H. H. Perry
Earl Lloyd, Acting Ch. of Police, Chowchilla, succeeding Lloyd
Cardwell
James J. Traynor, Ch. of Police, Coronado, succeeding June W. Jordan
Arthur R. Buckingham, Ch. of Police, Merced, succeeding Fred C. Burley
Tom Towns, Acting Ch. of Police, Orange, succeeding Garland W.
Coltrane
Bob Baccala, Ch. of Police, San Juan Bautista, succeeding E. Zanetta

COLORADO - E. E. Fulkerson, Ch. of Police, Monte Vista

CONNECTICUT - Thomas P. Bowen, Ch. of Police, Bloomfield
Peter Dowgiewicz, Ch. of Police, Tolland

DELAWARE - Edward C. Beswick, Ch. of Police, Milford, succeeding Wilson W.
Moore

FLORIDA - Roy Huchingson, Ch. of Police, Lakeland
Fred Newberger, Ch. of Police, Tampa, succeeding C. J. Woodruff

GEORGIA - Roe Johnson, Ch. of Police, Duluth, succeeding H. L. Smith
Charles H. Smith, Ch. of Police, Jackson, succeeding Tom O. McDonald
R. T. Tuggle, Acting Ch. of Police, Perry, in absence of H. D. Gordy
W. H. Black, Ch. of Police, Sylvania, succeeding Robert A. Lovett

ILLINOIS - James F. Smith, Ch. of Police, Canton, succeeding John Buell
Bart Pickett, Ch. of Police, Hartford

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Elmer Nelson, Acting Ch. of Police, Kankakee, succeeding the late
L. B. Rogers
Walter M. Keim, Ch. of Police, Ottawa, succeeding Frank Frazier

INDIANA - Aruel Redicker, Ch. of Police, North Vernon, succeeding James
Carlock
Walter Russell, Ch. of Police, Rockport, succeeding Al Small

IOWA - Perry Glen Weede, Sheriff, Davis County, Bloomfield, succeeding
C. H. Jones

MARYLAND - Noah Hudson, Ch. of Police, Berlin, succeeding Alfred Long
Ralph Brown, Ch. of Police, Prince Georges County, Hyattsville,
succeeding the late Arthur Hepburn

MICHIGAN - Harry Hutchins, Ch. of Police, Coldwater, succeeding Don M. Hill
Harold Henley, Ch. of Police, Marshall, in absence of William Vosburgh

MINNESOTA - Henry Spoler, Sr., Ch. of Police, Buhl, succeeding Christ Kahn
Christ Troleson, Ch. of Police, Holland, succeeding John Holland
Evald Breider, Ch. of Police, Park Rapids, succeeding the late Frank
Town
Charles J. Tierney, Acting Ch. of Police, St. Paul

MONTANA - Leo W. James, Ch. of Police, Polson, succeeding the late
William H. Needham

NEBRASKA - Earl Yeoman, Ch. of Police, Bridgeport
S. A. Spoeneman, Sheriff, Keith County, Ogallala

NEVADA - Harry E. Miller, Acting Ch. of Police, Las Vegas, succeeding
Don Borax

NEW JERSEY - James Kugler, Sheriff, Frenchtown, succeeding Zeph C. Drumm
Garrett Breese, Ch. of Police, Hopewell
Edward West, Ch. of Police, Egg Harbor Township, Pleasantville
Philip Obach, Acting Ch. of Police, Ridgefield Park, succeeding
Robert J. Benson

NEW MEXICO - J. W. Edwards, Ch. of Police, Hobbs
Paul W. Bailey, Ch. of Police, Lovington, succeeding Jake Fort

NORTH CAROLINA - Herbert E. Wooten, Ch. of Police, Greenville
R. C. Cook, Ch. of Police, Laurinburg
V. C. Tilson, Ch. of Police, Lincolnton, succeeding G. S. Summey

NORTH DAKOTA - Harold Howard, Ch. of Police, Grandin, succeeding John
Elliott
George F. Robinson, Ch. of Police, Hillsboro, succeeding John Slingsby

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John F. Popowski, Ch. of Police, Minto, succeeding Joseph Mach
Wayne Falls, Ch. of Police, Perth, succeeding William Tuenge
Thobal Lemieux, Ch. of Police, Rolla, succeeding Roy E. Ledoux
Walter Alexander, Ch. of Police, Springbrook

OHIO - Walter L. Sweet, Ch. of Police, Springfield, succeeding the late
George Abele

Karl A. Kirchener, Ch. of Police, Upper Sandusky
M. L. Kennedy, Ch. of Police, Van Wert, succeeding William E. Jackson

OKLAHOMA - Tom B. DeWatt, Ch. of Police, Barnsdall, succeeding W. H. Davis
Monroe Green, Ch. of Police, Duncan, succeeding Raymond Sharp
Ralph Knarr, Acting Ch. of Police, Enid, succeeding S. C. Nixon
Ben Fitzgerald, Ch. of Police, Hugo, succeeding Sterling Jackson
Charles A. Cass, Sheriff, Osage County, Pawhuska, succeeding R. B.
Conner

Richard B. Jones, Ch. of Police, Tulsa
Everett Flaherty, Ch. of Police, Woodward, succeeding O. M. Caress
Clyde Taylor, Sheriff, Woodward, succeeding Herbert Quickel

OREGON - William Osborn, Ch. of Police, Baker, succeeding George A. Marshall
Kenneth Gulick, Ch. of Police, Bend, succeeding J. E. Rambo
Ardo A. Pruitt, Ch. of Police, Burns, succeeding Clarence Dunsmore
Glenn R. Merrell, Ch. of Police, Cottage Grove, succeeding Myron A.
Perry

Loyd Lewis, Sheriff, Josephine County, Grants Pass, succeeding A.
Donley Barnes

M. E. Elledge, Ch. of Police, La Grande
Erwin Short, Ch. of Police, Roseburg

Harry Calkins, Ch. of Police, Springfield, succeeding Ted Finucane

PENNSYLVANIA - Timothy R. Long, Ch. of Police, Duquesne, succeeding the late
William P. Maloy

Claude Austin, Ch. of Police, Lawrence Park, Erie

G. P. Stover, Ch. of Police, Freeport, succeeding B. G. Burns

Charles E. Saupp, Jr., Ch. of Police, Houtzdale, succeeding Thomas V.
Partridge

William E. Kreiling, Ch. of Police, McKeesport, succeeding James H.
Gray

Helmur Anderson, Ch. of Police, Mount Jewett, succeeding Robert L.
Lewis

Charles A. Turous, Ch. of Police, Vintondale

SOUTH CAROLINA - H. H. Granger, Ch. of Police, Aynor, succeeding Flemon
Johnson

N. G. Player, Ch. of Police, Kershaw, succeeding W. F. Mothershead

E. L. Allen, Ch. of Police, Loris, succeeding T. M. Floyd

Theodore Brenick, Ch. of Police, Norway, succeeding Paul E. Gibson

SOUTH DAKOTA - Calvin Smith, Ch. of Police, Eagle Butte, succeeding Nick
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**SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

IT IS DESIRED TO CALL TO YOUR ATTENTION THE FACT THAT THE IDENTIFICATION Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because of the great increase in work brought about by the war effort is at the present time handling a tremendous volume of fingerprint cards. Because of the large volume and the nature of the fingerprints from time to time delay has existed in the returning to law enforcement agencies of information concerning previous criminal history.

IN ORDER TO EXPEDITE REPLIES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IT IS REQUESTED THAT WHEN A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TRANSMITS A FINGERPRINT CARD TO THE IDENTIFICATION Division AND THE FBI NUMBER OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS AVAILABLE THE NUMBER BE INSERTED IN THE APPROPRIATE SPACE DESIGNATED FOR THE FBI NUMBER ON THE FINGERPRINT CARD.

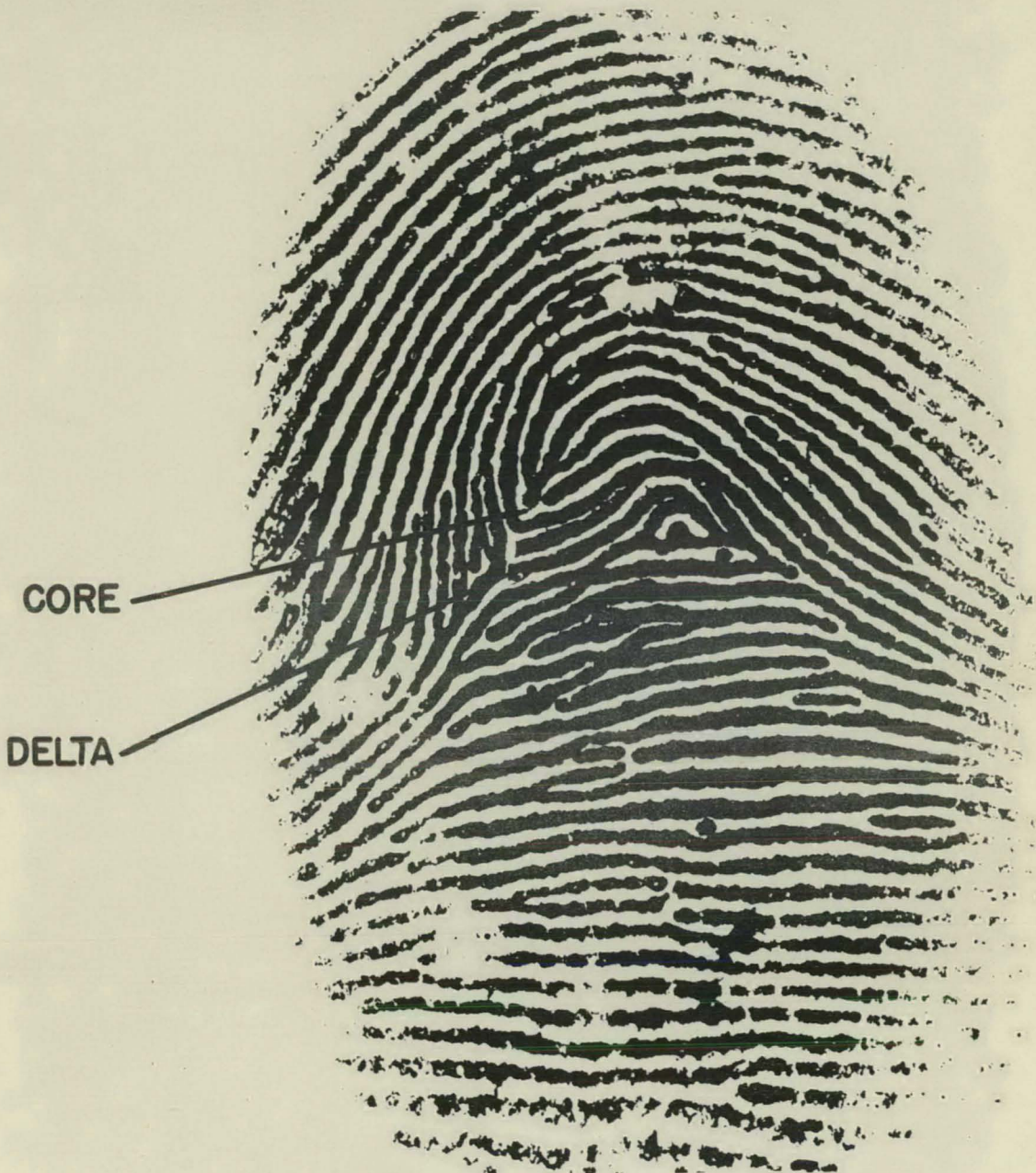
EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE AT THE PRESENT TIME TO EXPEDITE THE REPLIES WHEN FINGERPRINT CARDS ARE TRANSMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. IT HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF THE BUREAU SINCE THE WORK OF THE IDENTIFICATION Division HAS INCREASED SO TREMENDOUSLY TO HANDLE SPECIAL ALL FINGERPRINT CARDS TRANSMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WHERE SUCH CARDS REFLECT ARREST INFORMATION. THESE CARDS ARE SEARCHED IN THE IDENTIFICATION Division PRIOR TO THE SEARCHING OF ANY OTHER TYPE OF FINGERPRINT CARD AND IT IS FELT THAT SUCH SEARCHING WILL BE MATERIALLY EXPEDITED IF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WILL TRANSMIT THE FBI NUMBER WHEN IT IS AVAILABLE.

TAKING FINGERPRINTS OF THOSE ARRESTED

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE AGAIN URGED TO FINGERPRINT EVERY PERSON ARRESTED REGARDLESS OF THEIR AGE OR OFFENSE AND FORWARD THE FINGERPRINTS TO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR SEARCH THROUGH OUR CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT RECORDS.

A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The fingerprint pattern illustrated below is classified by the fingerprint experts of the Identification Division as a loop, ulnar if in the right hand, or radial if in the left hand.



At first glance this impression appears to be a whorl. Closer examination reveals that there is present a combination of a loop and a plain arch. It cannot be given the preferred classification of an accidental type of whorl because the accidental whorl is a pattern with two or more deltas and a combination of two or more different types of patterns exclusive of the plain arch.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Brown, D. K.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Little, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Hostetter, D. S.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Holloman, F. C.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Stein, C. W.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Untreiner, R. J.	2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	McSwain, G. R.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Logan, K.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska		Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Johnson, H. K.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Kramer, R. P.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Lopez, J. M.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, 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	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

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

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

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

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

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



O. B. THRONEBERRY, with aliases

RANDEL THRONEBERRY, with aliases

DANGEROUS MURDERERS AND ROBBERS

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 54 through 58.

