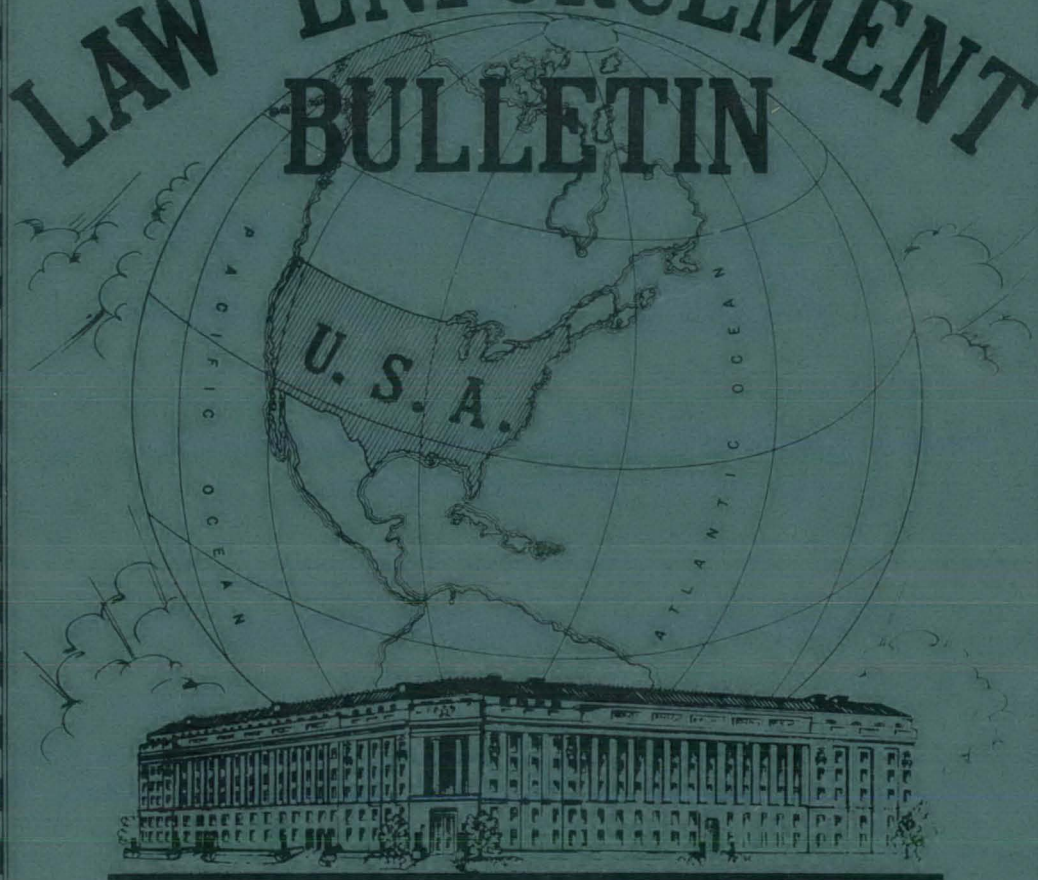


# F B I

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8 NO. 10 OCT. 1, 1939



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

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

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

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

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



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BULLETIN

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

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



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

On September 6, 1939, the following formal statement was issued by the President of the United States:

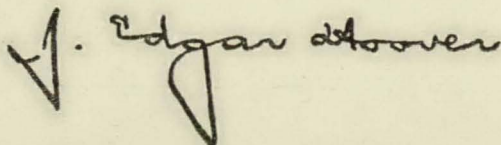
"The Attorney General has been requested by me to instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations.

"This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.

"To this end I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities and violations of the neutrality laws."

I am particularly anxious to call this statement to the attention of every law enforcement officer in the United States, in order that they might clearly understand the Federal Government's program.

The absolute cooperation of every peace officer in the land is vital and necessary to assure the safety of America. I am confident that you will cooperate in this matter by immediately notifying the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any information received relating to cases in the above classifications.

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

Director



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



*John Edgar Hoover, Director*



## THE FBI PLEDGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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



ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE ROBERT H. JACKSON,  
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE OPENING EXERCISES  
OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES RETRAINING  
COURSE AND ANNUAL REUNION, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939

I am glad to share with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the privilege of welcoming you here -- glad because it seems to me a significant thing that so many men gather here from so many parts of the country, denoting a continued interest in the problems of law enforcement.

I think you agree that there is nothing more important than to diffuse throughout the United States a knowledge of the efforts that are being made to curb crime because any effort in a government like ours rests fundamentally upon public support, and public support rests upon public understanding. And in a very large sense, you are diplomats, serving to keep between your localities and the Federal Government that touch of sympathy and understanding without which this work cannot go forward.

The Federal Government's interest in the quality of local law enforcement is not a selfish interest. It is not an effort to extend its authority into localities. It is a simple recognition of the fact that there is no such thing as a local crime problem. Every local problem is in fact a national problem because local nests of crime hatch Federal offenses as well as local offenses. You know that no small part of the task in your own locality is the wash-over into your jurisdictions of neglected crime conditions from other jurisdictions. So this united movement has been a recognition of the fact that under our modern systems of transportation and communication, crime has ceased to be a local and individual adventure and has become the enterprise of gangs with truly national organization.

Law enforcement, as the Director has said, has tended in the last few years, fortunately, to become a profession -- a profession, if I may say it without offending you, something like law. I tread lightly here because I have no doubt that many of you have come to feel that it is the function of your profession to catch criminals and of mine to let them go.

But our two professions have travelled along somewhat together in several respects. When any function of society tends to become a profession, there immediately springs into being a demand for higher educational standards and higher qualifications, and your profession is a witness to that demand for higher qualifications. It was not so many years ago that membership at the bar was not dependent upon educational qualifications at all, but simply dependent upon finding somebody who would stand up in court and move your admission. It was not so many years ago that membership in the law enforcement agencies depended upon someone who was willing to give you a job. Those days are past and I, for one, am glad they are past.

Twenty-three years ago I was a member of the Civil Service Commission in my community, and it was a nominal function of the Civil Service



Commission to examine candidates for policemen. I want to tell you that the questions that we were obliged to ask, unless we were going to flunk everybody, were so elementary that it was shameful, and even at that it was difficult to get intelligent answers. I recall one question which illustrates both the quality of the question and the quality of the answer. We asked this question: "A lady meets you at the municipal light plant and asks to be directed to the public library. What do you tell her?" One of the answers was: "I would tell her to go the shortest way."

Those days are past, even in the political circles, and that is the last place that light ever penetrates -- it is recognized that the law enforcement agencies must be upon a more independent and a higher plane.

Then there is the matter of ethical standards, and I must be careful here. Unfortunately my profession is in the position of offering its talents for sale to the highest bidder. You are spared that menace to your integrity. You have an undivided loyalty to the community, and in an undivided loyalty there is the safest guard to ethics. Of course, there is no offense that can be committed against society which cannot get one of my profession to be its defender, and all too often they not only defend after the crime, but they participate in the planning of the offense.

But I venture to believe that as your profession raises its standards of prosecution, lawyers' standards of defense will have to be raised in response to public sentiment. We must not forget that the ethics of my profession, which made it all right for a lawyer to defend any kind of a scamp in any kind of an adventure, has its fundamental justification in the fact that there were many prosecutions that were stupid; prosecutions that were blundering, getting the wrong people; prosecutions that were animated by political or personal or other unworthy purposes. And as the public confidence rises in the integrity and in the accuracy of the prosecuting and investigatory and enforcement staffs, so public sentiment will demand that the defense staff raise its standards of defense. So I see in the improvement of the standards of law enforcement, a distinct demand for a better ethics in my own profession. You must not forget that whatever condemnation there may be of lawyers who participate in the professional and constant and habitual defense of criminals, that sentiment which sustains it and makes it quasi-respectable is strengthened when law enforcement officers are found doing "dirty work" which takes "dirty" opposition.

Your profession is a more comprehensive one than mine. You men are close to the source of crime, and you can do a great deal in your communities to clean up these situations which breed crime, to quarantine crime, to vaccinate its probable victims; to do in your communities a social service in forwarding those movements and taking those steps which make crime impossible, just as we are taking steps to make spread of disease impossible.

Then, too, you are concerned with crime detection, and I think in no place can the FBI which offers its services to you be more helpful



than in its scientific approach to the problem of detection. To find the tell-tales which lead unerringly and scientifically and impersonally to the wrong-doer is the most important, perhaps, of the functions performed in law enforcement. In that, no such steps have ever been taken in America as have been taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the directorship of Mr. Hoover.

Then, of course, you have the problem of apprehension, and that requires alertness, character and courage.

But then too, you have -- and it is here that your profession and mine somewhat overlap -- you have the problem of getting a conviction; and I want to take just a moment to talk to you about that.

The art of obtaining a conviction, after you have evidence that satisfies yourself, is one of the most difficult and subtle of arts. You all know of cases in your communities where men have escaped punishment because that art was blunderingly pursued. It requires the closest of cooperation between the prosecuting lawyer and the other law enforcement agencies. As I may say, without offense to prosecuting officers, I think that one of the most difficult tasks sometimes is to get your evidence into the head of the prosecuting attorney. It is absolutely essential that there be the closest of sympathy and cooperation and understanding because the defense is never at a better advantage than when it can drive a wedge between two elements of the prosecution.

Many a case that is iron-clad on the facts is lost because of the witnesses that present them. You and I know that in our contacts with men, there is an intangible quality that makes us believe some and disbelieve others if they told us the same story. You know that you instantly doubt the fish stories of some men, and you quite readily accept the reports of another. There is something that gets into a court room, quite apart from the case itself, and that is the character of the prosecution: the reliability, the accuracy, the lack of bias, the fairness in statement -- those things which stand out so much in the demeanor of a witness, and which tell the jury whether after all this is a safe case for conviction. You have all seen partisanship or careless inaccuracies result in strong arguments for a defense and result in some man walking out of the court house free who ought to walk out in custody. Those are the things with which juries are concerned. They are concerned with the character, the sincerity, the disinterestedness of the law enforcement agencies of the country.

You have a great profession. You have a profession which never was more needed than now, because if there is one thing that I hope this country may be spared during its trying neutrality, it is the work of the amateur detective who wants to turn in all the people that he doesn't like for offenses which he imagines might occur. The law enforcement problems of the nation are never safe except in the hands of a professional group, a trained group who know evidence when they see it, and who know how to discount bias and rumor and malice in men. And at this time, when you assemble for your reunion, it is an encouraging thing that you are again



dedicating yourselves to a scientific, impartial and non-political prosecution of this great task of freeing this country from crime and influences that strike at the basis of our nation and of our social existence.

I certainly wish you well, and in any way that the legal branch of the Department of Justice can cooperate with the enforcement branch, I tender our assistance.

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#### DROWNED PERSON IDENTIFIED THROUGH FINGERPRINTS

A fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division on August 10, 1939 from the Chief of Police at Holland, Michigan. Accompanying this fingerprint card was a letter from the Chief of Police advising that the subject was drowned in Lake Michigan on August 3, and that his identity could not be established. By tracing a laundry mark it was revealed that the subject had given the name Charles Loyld, however no further information was available.

These prints were searched through the files of the Identification Division and it was found that he had been fingerprinted as Charles Henry Lloyd for personal identification purposes in December of 1938 while in camp at Black River Falls, Wisconsin as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Information appearing on this print revealed the name and address of the person to be notified in case of an emergency and that the subject's residence as Kalamazoo, Michigan and his place of birth as Tampa, Florida.

A further search revealed that Charles Loyld was identical with one Edward Neil Cain who had been received in September of 1935 at the State Prison at Raleigh, North Carolina for a term of sixty days on a charge of possession and transportation. He had also been arrested by the Southern Railway Police Department at Alexandria, Virginia on a charge of trespassing in 1936.

This information was immediately transmitted to the Chief of Police at Holland, Michigan by telegram thereby enabling him to contact the subject's friends or relatives.



OPENING ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SECOND ANNUAL REUNION  
AND RETRAINING OF THE FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY  
ASSOCIATES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1939

by

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Distinguished Guests, Associates of the FBI National Police Academy, Members of the Twelfth Session of the Academy, and friends:

I greet you this morning with a mixed feeling of gratitude and apprehension. It is a real source of encouragement and consolation to know that this nation has highly trained law enforcement officers in practically every community in the land. Through you, training has been imparted to literally thousands of your brother officers, better equipping them in the discharge of their duties. The fact that 230 of you have returned to Washington for your second annual retraining and reunion speaks well for the Esprit de Corps of your organization. I dare say few University Alumni Associations in the land could boast of such an attendance record.

Little did we realize four years ago last July when the FBI National Police Academy was inaugurated, that we would be confronted with our present day problems. Thus it is that I greet you with a feeling of apprehension, for we know not what the future will bring. This I do know, the problems which will arise will be met and solved in a more satisfactory manner because of your training in the National Police Academy and the experiences you have had since your graduation.

I am firmly convinced that this conference of outstanding professional law enforcement officers is one of the most important which has ever been held. The matters which we will discuss will deal largely with the internal defense of a nation that loves peace and hates war -- a nation which has proclaimed its neutrality in a world torn with strife, and which is engaged in bitter armed conflict. There is little question but at this very moment, forces alien to American Peace and Democracy are seeking to burrow deep into our social order. Their objectives are three fold: First, to aid their Nations in the exchange of information of vital importance; Secondly, to so organize their forces as to misrepresent facts to the American public, thus insidiously undermining American law and order; and Thirdly, to sabotage American neutrality.

They creep behind the very banner of American Democracy for protection. Freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of religion, Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the free-born rights of every American. Yet the very forces that seek to entwine their insidious tentacles around the heart of our country, owe their allegiance to ideologies that are the creation of Dictators who crush Freedom, Life and Liberty under a heel of might.



These exponents of foreignisms have no moral right to bite the hand that feeds them. America must be protected from internal combustions engendered by the fires of hate.

We should be thankful for the wisdom and patriotism of our able Attorney General of the United States, the Honorable Frank Murphy, who has girded American Law Enforcement with the power to act and who has the wholehearted support, cooperation and leadership of a President of the United States who is fully cognizant of the perils that endanger our national life.

It is only natural, therefore, that a good portion of the time devoted to your retraining program will have to do with such matters as espionage, sabotage, neutrality measures, the National Defense Act, Registration of Aliens and other related matters which affect our internal defense. Here is a field where accumulated experience is invaluable. During the late World War, it was necessary to expand the Federal Bureau of Investigation overnight to cope with the 1500 complaints which were received daily. You can well appreciate the confusion that reigned. Now we are preparing ourselves for any emergency in a sane and intelligent manner. You -- who are graduates of the FBI National Police Academy -- constitute a reserve force for the FBI. In an emergency you will be called to a new and broader assignment -- the purpose of which will remain the same -- the protection of the public. Each of you occupy key positions in your own localities, all of you in your own right are well qualified and equipped professional Peace-time soldiers ready to act in any emergency. It is imperative, however, that you be fully informed on all the latest techniques and methods of law enforcement and that you know the provisions of the law under which investigative activities are conducted, involving those individuals whose interests are contrary to the safety of our institutions, and our national defense.

For some years, the three great Intelligence Branches of the Federal Government - Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the FBI - have been working in the closest of cooperation, exchanging information and conducting joint investigations of those subversive forces that would undermine our internal security. Here is an example of cooperation at its best -- the merging of all the resources and facilities of these three branches of government is an excellent example of concerted effort. Now to that union must be added American Law Enforcement in its entirety in line with the President's recent proclamation. Naturally, there must be a central coordinating agency, and by Executive Order, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as a National Clearing House.

Expediency demands that harmony reign, and that all law enforcement direct their energies toward a common goal for the common good. It is a well recognized fact that the Associates of the FBI National Police Academy have already proved to be a powerful unifying force. In a little over four years, with the graduation of the Twelfth Session next Saturday morning, over 400 men will have returned to their hometowns, including representatives of our Sister Country Canada, Friendly Scotland Yard, The Canal Zone,



Puerto Rico and The Shanghai Municipal Police. We have studied together, worked together and yes, played together. We understand each other. Even though the combined forces of the FBI and the National Police Academy Associates are relatively small in number, their influence reaches out into every community in the land. Have you ever stopped to think that the Departments you represent are charged with the protection of the lives and property of over 100 million American citizens? And do you realize the responsibility which is yours? Are your brother officers fully cognizant of the role they play in American life? If not, then you have not fully discharged your responsibilities. All great movements have sprung from the consecrated efforts of a few inspired souls. Mathematics with all its precision, has never been able to measure the influence of a single individual. Remember that you as individuals and your fellow officers in the aggregate constitute American Law Enforcement.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Law Enforcement throughout the nation is no stronger than its weakest unit. The future demands that an already progressive law enforcement forge ahead by strengthening its weak points and further bulwarking its strength if American life is to be internally defended and protected.

Most of you have been successful in inaugurating training schools in your own communities; many of you have been able to further perfect your training schools. A few of you have been unable for various reasons to get training projects established. While you are here, I hope that each of you will take advantage of your opportunity to freely exchange experiences. From these discussions will come possibly a solution of most of your problems. The officials of the FBI are available to you at all times; confer with whoever you think can assist you. Let us help you plan your campaign for the extension of police training during the coming year. If need be, I will send one of my representatives to your locality to study your set-up and to make recommendations for improvement based upon the Bureau's experience of many years in all phases of law enforcement. Possibly, it would be helpful if an FBI official met with your Mayor, Chief of Police or City Council. You have only to say the word, for the Bureau's entire facilities are at your command.

Since the inception of the National Police Academy in July of 1935, great advances have been made in the field of law enforcement and this morning I am happy to announce, that a truly National Police Academy for the training of police instructors is indeed a reality -- a West Point of law enforcement. The Thirteenth Session of the Academy which will convene in January of 1940, will occupy a barracks that is now under construction at nearby Quantico, Virginia. In the years to come, it is our hope that the National Police Academy will have the same relationship to law enforcement that West Point and Annapolis now have to the Army and Navy. It is not too idealistic to look to the day which is not far off, when every police administrator and leader in the field of Law Enforcement will have been a graduate of the National Police Academy.



Truly you can consider yourselves pioneers in the cause you serve. It was that youthful, energetic, inquiring spirit that conquered the West, that blazed the trails, that settled and developed America. It will be that same pioneering spirit that will conquer the frontiers of criminality infested by the roving brigand, bandit and racketeer. America cannot be truly secure until that job has been completed.

No major industry or business today is free from paying tribute to crime and its affiliate corrupt politics. The very forces that impede your progress are those aligned with corruption and crime. Inefficiency in law enforcement would not exist unless corruption and apathy reigned. Graft and, I am sorry to say, renegade law enforcement officers, are the first earmarks of corrupt political degeneracy and domination.

There can be no substitute for honesty and decency as the first requisites for successful law enforcement. You must be happy as we in the FBI are, in the fact that no graduate of the Police Academy to date has been charged publicly with corruption. Some of you I know have been tempted; many of you have suffered set backs because you were honest; none of you, however, can afford to do one single thing which would impugn your character or cast a reflection upon your associates. It is unfortunate but true, that the integrity of an organization is judged by its individual members. And I hope that when temptation crosses your path, that you will think first of your own reputation, that of your department and families, and then of the organization which has backed you and your associates of the National Police Academy.

To a business organization and to individuals, the establishment of credit is of vital importance. So it is with law enforcement -- only a good credit rating insofar as we are concerned, is measured by the absence of suspicion. Let us therefore, in the coming year, dedicate a part of our energy to the establishment of greater credit for law enforcement. In doing this, we not only better ourselves, we serve the entire nation. We stimulate public confidence; we build up a reserve that is a necessity.

This retraining period, in addition to better equipping ourselves for the tasks that lie ahead, serves another very valuable purpose-- that of renewing and furthering friendships. As in no other fields of endeavor, law enforcement thrives on mutual understanding and friendship among its members -- it is as vital to the progress of law enforcement as the sunshine and rains are to growing crops. In your business sessions, at lunch, at dinner and in the evenings, devote as much of your time as possible to getting acquainted with the men in other classes and in solidifying the friendships that exist between the Associates of the FBI National Police Academy. It will pay you dividends in the future.

I hope that each of you will find a pleasant and profitable week ahead of you and I do not want you to be the least hesitant in calling upon any of us in the FBI for assistance.



## POLICE ORGANIZATION IN THAILAND\*

by

Colonel Aduldej Charas\*\*

Thailand is an independent country under a democratic constitutional monarchy, having a King as the head of the state. Located between the Malay Peninsula and Indo-China, Thailand has an area of approximately 200,148 square miles and a population of approximately fourteen and one-half million. The capital of Thailand is Bangkok. The police force is made up of over 20,000 men.

Formerly the police organization of Thailand was divided up into two departments. One department known as the City Police Department functioned in the Changvadi of Bangkok and Dhonburi, while the other was the Provincial Police Department functioning in Changvads outside that of Bangkok and Dhonburi. Each of these departments was responsible to a different ministry. Now, however, the two have merged into one body, namely, the Police Department of the present day, which is responsible to the Ministry of Interior, and has a Director-General as its highest official with subordinate officials under him in the following order: (1) Deputy Director-General; (2) Commanding Officer; (3) Divisional Commanding Officer; (4) Officer in Charge or Inspector; (5) Platoon Commander or Deputy Inspector; (6) Section Commander; (7) Private.

These positions are filled by officers and men as defined below:

A Commanding Officer must be a person holding the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel.

A Divisional Commanding Officer, an Officer in Charge or Inspector must be a person holding the rank of from Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel.

A Platoon Commander or Deputy Inspector must be a person holding the rank of from Sub-Lieutenant to Captain.

A Section Commander must be a person holding the rank of from Lance-Corporal to Sergeant-Major.

Then lastly there is the police private.

The Director-General and the Deputy Director-General at present both hold the rank of Colonel, although a higher rank may be awarded.

The regulation wear is khaki uniform with badges and other signs indicating the rank of the wearer and the unit to which he is attached.

\*On June 24, 1939, the name of the country formerly known as Siam, was officially changed to Thailand.

\*\*The Federal Bureau of Investigation is pleased to publish this article which has been prepared especially for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin by Colonel Charas, Director of the Thailand Police, Bangkok, Thailand, following a recent detailed study of American police organizations made by representatives of his Department through the cooperation of the FBI.

1 - "Changvad" is the name given to a territory so defined for the purpose of administration. It is similar to a county.



### Training

The Police Department provides training schools for police privates which give a six-month course of training. This course is divided into classes each of two months' duration. On completing the course by duly passing his examinations, the graduate is sent out to a police station. Such training schools have now been established in various parts of Thailand.

As regards the College for the training of police officers, the Ministry of Interior has an agreement with the Ministry of Defence that the latter be responsible for the general supervision of the College, but that the Police Department send a police officer along to help in the training of police technique. Men who graduate from the College go out to serve in the Police Department.

The Police Department is divided up into various units as follows:

#### The Central Division:

The functions of this Division are to supervise generally the work of the Police Department and to link the Department with the Ministry of Interior. Originally this Division was only a Bureau of the Secretary to the Department, but later on it was enlarged and sub-divided into several sections which now go to make up the Division. The Head of the Division is entirely responsible for the Division and his position ranks equally with that of a Commanding Officer. He is aided in his work by the Deputy Head of the Central Division. The various sections under the supervision of this Division are six in number, viz:

1. General Section. The functions of this Section concern correspondence, such as receiving, dispatching and answering all correspondence, together with the drawing up of orders and regulations concerning police work generally.

2. Legal Section. This Section deals with the law, considers and examines legal proceedings, draws up and revises draft bills which concern the Police Department and gives advice on points of law.

3. Medical Section. This Section deals directly with medical matters. It provides gratis medical aids to any ailing member of the Police Force. It looks after and gives advice on health to members of the Force generally, and also trains medical men for service in the Police Department.

4. Registration and Statistics Section. This Section sees to matters of registration and records of all members of the Department. Its work consists largely of recruiting, providing positions for, promoting, removing, releasing from service of, providing pensions and punishments for breach of discipline for men in the Department.

5. Administration Section. This Section undertakes the work of training policemen generally, and that of providing arms, vehicles and other implements to meet with local requirements. It is also responsible for the



annual report of the Police Department.

6. Foreign Section. This Section takes up all foreign matters which may pass through the Police Department.

In each of these sections there is a police officer acting as Head of the Section with a position ranking equally with that of an Inspector, and there are also such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable.

#### **The Finance Division:**

This Division looks after the money matters, accounts, properties, constructional work, and storing of arms belonging to the Department. An officer with a position ranking equally with that of a Commanding Officer is Head of the Division, which is sub-divided into four sections, viz:

1. Cash Section. This Section receives and pays out money of every description, and also examines all documents relating to all such receipts and payments.

2. Accounts Section. This Section makes up accounts of all financial items including salaries and general expenditures as well as the annual budget estimates of the Department.

3. Store Section. This Section deals with the purchase, storing and supplying various articles of use (except arms), and supervises the construction and repairs of police stations.

4. Arms Section. This Section purchases and stores up all arms belonging to the Department, e.g., pistols, guns and their accessories, and carries out repairs on these articles.

A police officer is Head of each of these sections holding a position ranking equally with that of an Inspector and there are such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable.

#### **The City Police Division:**

The main function of the City Police Division is to prevent the breach of the peace in the Changvad of Bangkok and Dhonburi which is the capital of Thailand. An officer in the capacity of a Commanding Officer is in command and is directly responsible to the Police Department.

For the purpose of administration the City Police Division is divided into three areas, namely, the Northern District, the Southern District and the Dhonburi District. An officer in the position of a Divisional Commanding Officer is put in charge of each District and is responsible to the Commanding Officer.

Each District has police stations numbering from 20 to 30, each station having an officer in the capacity of an Inspector in charge and such officers in the capacity of Deputy Inspectors and men as are deemed reasonable.



The mode of preventing the breach of the peace is to post policemen in places of importance in turns of four hours each. Any breach of the peace occurring in a public place may be dealt with immediately. If the breach is one which is beyond the power of the constable to act alone, help may always be supplemented from police stations. Apart from this, police stations also send out men on patrol within the locality of each station.

Policemen usually always carry handcuffs, truncheons and whistles with them, while some may be armed with pistols or guns while on duty in certain cases.

#### **The Inspection Section:**

In each City Police District there is also an Inspection Section apart from the police stations mentioned above to assist the latter in the work of detecting and arresting criminals in its locality. An officer in the capacity of an Inspector is in charge and there are such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable.

These sections have cooperated with police stations with great effect. Ordinarily they are stationed at the headquarters of the City Police Sub-Division or District Police, awaiting orders directly from the Divisional Commanding Officer.

#### **The Training School Sub-Division:**

Beside the police Inspection Sections already mentioned, the City Police Division has a school for training privates to serve in police stations. Here volunteers are taken in who possess the qualifications set out in the Royal Decrees for the Police Department.

The six-month course of training is divided up into three parts of two months each. An examination has to be passed at the completion of each part and candidates who complete the three parts are sent out to stations in the City Police Division.

Apart from a knowledge of the law, orders and regulations relating to police work, the course of training stresses the importance of discipline and good morals since these men will come in contact with members of the general public of the capital.

#### **The Municipal Police:**

The City of Bangkok and Dhonburi is a municipal town in which the City Police Division supervises the traffic, cleanliness, public health and fire brigades through the medium of the Traffic, and the Public Health Police as well as the Police Fire Brigade, each of which is under the charge of a Divisional Commanding Officer, who is directly responsible to the Commanding Officer of the City Police Division. The maintenance cost of these units however is borne by the municipal authorities.

The uniforms of these special police are identical with those worn by the City Police, except that the Traffic Police wear white bands,



the Public Health Police green bands, and the Fire Police red bands on their right arms.

The highway traffic within the City of Bangkok is on the heavy side in busy thoroughfares in the majority of which are setup electric traffic signs of American design, although there are still places where traffic policemen are employed to control the traffic by turning revolving traffic signs accompanied by manual signs such as are adopted universally.

The Public Health Police are employed for the purpose of preserving cleanliness only within the municipal areas. Any offence may be dealt with by arresting the offender or by admonishing him according to the circumstances of the case.

The Police Fire Brigade has been in existence for a long time and used to be scattered about among various police stations. Later on, however, these separate brigades were consolidated into one section, with brigades stationed in various busy parts of the City and a central fire brigade station situated at the foot of the Golden Mount in the heart of the City. At the top of this Mount a watch is kept on the look-out for fires in any part of the Changvad of Bangkok and Dhonburi, for the Mount is sufficiently elevated to command a general view of Bangkok and Dhonburi from all sides. In the ordinary course of events, the Fire Brigade must always be prepared and kept well-trained for fighting fires. Fire-fighting vessels are also used in extinguishing fires on the River Choa Phya.

#### Legal Powers of the Police

The Police in the Changvad of Bangkok and Dhonburi have the following powers in law:

1. To conduct investigations in criminal offences.
2. A police official from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant upwards, within whose territorial jurisdiction an offence has actually been committed or is alleged or believed to have been committed has the power to hold an inquiry in reference to such offence.
3. A police official from the rank of Sub-Lieutenant upwards may issue a summons requiring the attendance of any person in reference to the inquiry or other proceedings which he is conducting, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code.
4. A superior administrative or police official is empowered to issue a warrant of arrest of an alleged offender who is not within the jurisdiction of the Court. All policemen may arrest an offender without a warrant where the offence is a flagrant one, subject to certain exceptions.
5. A superior administrative or police official has the power to issue search warrants.
6. Inquiry officials are empowered to take a person into custody as follows:



a. As to petty offences. Only for such time as may be necessary to take his statement and to ascertain his identity and place of residence.

b. As to other offences. The arrested person shall not be kept in custody for more than forty-eight hours from the time of his arrival at the office of the administrative or police official. In case it is necessary for the purpose of conducting the inquiry, or there arises any other necessity, the period of forty-eight hours may be extended as long as such necessity persists, but in no case shall it be longer than fifteen days.

7. When the responsible inquiry official is of opinion that the inquiry is complete, he shall act as follows:

a. If it has not been ascertained who has committed the offence, and the maximum punishment provided for such offence does not exceed three years' imprisonment, the inquiry official shall stay the inquiry and make a note thereof; he shall then forward the note together with the file to the Public Prosecutor; if the maximum punishment exceeds three years' imprisonment, the inquiry official shall forward the file to the Public Prosecutor together with his opinion as to the advisability of staying the inquiry (in such a case the file is to be first sent up through the ranks to the Commanding Officer for consideration).

b. If the offender is known, the inquiry official shall submit an opinion whether a prosecution or non-prosecution order shall be made and send the opinion, together with the file, to the Public Prosecutor. (The file is to be first sent up through the ranks to the Commanding Officer for consideration).

c. If the offender is known and kept in custody, or detained or has been granted provisional release, or it is believed that he will appear when summoned, the inquiry official shall, according to the result of the inquiry, submit an opinion whether a prosecution or non-prosecution order should be made and send the opinion together with the file to the Public Prosecutor.

An Inspector may make the order in respect of an offence with a maximum punishment of not more than three years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding two thousand ticals, 2 or both. A Divisional Commanding Officer may make the order in respect of an offence with a maximum punishment of not more than seven years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding five thousand ticals 3, or both. For offences beyond the power of the Divisional Commanding Officer to make the order, the Commanding Officer may make such order. Heinous offences, offences of special interest or uncommon occurrence and political offences must be submitted to the Police Department for consideration. Cases in which the official making the inquiry is of opinion that they should be stayed must be sent up through the ranks to the Commanding Officer.

#### The Immigration Division:

The Immigration Division is responsible to the Police Department and is in the charge of a Commanding Officer. It supervises the immigration of aliens coming into the country. It is subdivided into:

2 - Approximately \$900.00.

3 - Approximately \$1,350.00.



1. General Section. This Section deals with correspondence generally, and the drawing up of orders and regulations.

2. Registration Section. This Section deals with the collection of immigration fees, the issuing of documents, the compilation of statistics and the care of documents and registers generally.

3. Accounts Section. This Section deals with the accounts of money received and paid out and other money matters including the storing and supplying of office utensils.

4. Bangkok Inspection Section. This Section supervises the immigration of aliens who land at the various landing places of Bangkok.

This Division is actually a civil division, whose officials wear uniforms of civil design. Beside these officials there are doctors from the Public Health Department to assist in discovering diseases which bar aliens afflicted by them from staying in the country. Such diseases are: (1) Leprosy; (2) Tracoma; (3) Tuberculosis; (4) Venereal Disease.

Immigration authorities similar to those found in Bangkok and Dhonburi are set up at various places on the borders to deal with people coming into the country from different directions. An alien twelve years or more of age entering into Thailand must pay a fee of two hundred ticals<sup>4</sup> for an Identification Certificate and a Certificate of Residence. An alien who goes out of the country and desires to return within one year, may do so by paying a fee of twenty ticals<sup>5</sup>. On the other hand, an alien who comes for a temporary stay only or who is a tourist, or in certain other exceptional cases, is exempted from these fees. An alien who is disqualified under the Immigration Act to enter the Kingdom, is liable to be sent back outside the Kingdom.

#### **The Criminal Investigation Division:**

The Criminal Investigation Division may make inquiries, investigations and arrests throughout the Kingdom for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings, but an order must first come from the Director-General or Deputy Director-General of the Police Department before an inquiry or arrest may be made in the provinces.

The Criminal Investigation Division is in the charge of a Commanding Officer who has a Deputy Commanding Officer to assist him. There are also an orderly officer, accountant and a medical officer. The work in the Criminal Investigation Division is distributed among five sub-divisions, each of which is in the charge of a Divisional Commanding Officer.

The First Sub-Division undertakes the work of detecting and suppressing crimes, and is sub-divided into four sections, viz:

4 - Approximately \$90.00.

5 - Approximately \$9.00.



Section 1. This Section deals with offences against the person, e.g., (a) homicide; (b) offences against the body; (c) rape and other offences against morality; (d) offences concerning the traffic of women and children; (e) kidnapping for the purpose of claiming a ransom.

Section 2. This Section deals with offences against property, e.g., (a) larceny; (b) gang robbery; (c) robbery; (d) snatching; (e) picking pockets.

Section 3. This Section deals with offences which require fraud or technical skill, e.g., (a) forging currency notes; (b) making false coins; (c) forging documents and other things; (d) criminal misappropriation, cheating; (e) extortion; and (f) embezzlement.

Section 4. This Section deals with arson, et cetera, e.g., (a) arson; (b) gambling; (c) illicit liquor; (d) drugs; (f) secret societies; (g) malfeasance in office.

A police officer in the capacity of an Officer in Charge is head of each section, with other officers and men in every section.

The Second Sub-Division makes special investigations in connection with political offences. This Sub-Division may be divided up into four sections, viz:

Section 1. This Section observes the activities of aliens who are under suspicion.

Section 2. This Section keeps observation over persons accused of any political offence who have been liberated.

Section 3. This Section keeps watch over the activities of government employees, both past and present, where there is reason for suspicion.

Section 4. This Section controls the activities of labourers and communists.

Each Section is in the charge of a police officer in capacity of an Inspector as Head of the Section, and he has the help of such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable.

The Third Sub-Division deals with the scientific side of police work, and is divided up into six sections, viz:

Fingerprint Registration Section. This Section keeps a file of fingerprints of convicts serving their terms throughout the Kingdom. It takes the fingerprints of any alleged offender that may be sent up. It keeps and makes notes on the prints of each finger separately of persons found guilty of larceny in private places, for the purpose of subsequent comparison.

Modus Operandi Section. This Section (a) Files reports of crimes sent in from all parts of the Kingdom; (b) Communicates with the police of each respective locality concerning missing persons; (c) Takes down details of any unidentified person found dead for the purpose of advertising for relations; (d) Keeps photographic records of convicts of a certain kind who have served terms of imprisonment.

Scientific Detection Section. This Section (a) Scientifically examines all articles used as evidence; (b) Examines the place of commission of larceny and homicide in order to discover clues which may be useful in



the case; (c) Photographs persons or things bearing on the case including the taking of photographs of unidentified corpses in order to discover their relatives, and of places burnt down by fire.

**Criminal Record Section.** This Section keeps records of criminal activities throughout the Kingdom. It also furnishes detailed information of lost articles and escaped criminals.

**Deportation Section.** This Section sees to the deportation of undesirable aliens outside the Kingdom, the restriction of residence imposed by the Court upon vagabonds, the release of persons convicted to imprisonment several times.

**Register of Aliens Section.** This Section keeps a register of aliens residing in Thailand and a record of their activities, e.g., conviction, moving of residence, birth, death and deportation.

The Fourth Sub-Division deals with the registration of certain things and is divided into five sections, viz:

**Firearm Section.** This Section supervises the registration of firearms throughout the Kingdom.

**Club and Press Section.** This Section supervises the registration of clubs, printing presses and newspaper editors and the examination of news items published within the Kingdom.

**Brothel and Pawnshop Section.** This Section supervises the registration of brothels, pawnshops and shops dealing in second-hand goods.

**Cinematograph Section.** This Section censors films to be shown to the public, advertisement posters, books, news items and leaflets concerning the cinema.

**Registration of Vehicles Section.** This Section supervises the registration of all kinds of vehicles, and the collection of taxes accruing therefrom. It also lays down the mode of registration for the convenience of registrars throughout the Kingdom.

The Fifth Sub-Division has the duty to discover and arrest offenders against the Excise and Opium and Liquor Acts by cooperating with the officials of the Excise Department.

### **The Provincial Police (Central):**

The Provincial Police divides up its total administrative area into eight parts, namely, Area No. 1 to 8, starting from the North and ending in the South of the Kingdom. The Headquarters of each area is in the charge of a Commanding Officer who is directly responsible to the Police Department. There are also a Deputy Commanding Officer, an orderly officer, accountant and a medical officer in attendance, together with such men as are deemed reasonable. These Headquarters of each Area form links in the chain of communication between the Provincial Police and the central Police Department.

Within each Area there is a police training school, under the direct supervision of the Commanding Officer of the Area. The school is in charge of an officer called the "Divisional Commanding Officer of the School" and there are officers in charge, an accountant, a medical officer



and such men as are deemed reasonable. The main objects of the school are to take in recruits, train them to be efficient policemen and then when they have completed their course of training at the school, to distribute them among the police stations in the Area in which each school is situated.

In each Changvad in which the Headquarters of each Area is situated, and in each of the more important Changvads within these Areas, there is an Inspection Section composed of an Officer in Charge and such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable. The Officer in Charge of the Section is responsible directly to the Commanding Officer of the Area. Ordinarily this inspection unit cooperates with the Provincial Police within the locality in which it is posted, but if any unit of the Provincial Police has insufficient strength, the Commanding Officer of the Area is empowered to order, from time to time and if necessary, that the Section cooperate with other units outside its own locality. Men in the Headquarters, schools and the Inspection Sections are all servants of the Central Government.

#### **The Provincial Police (Local):**

In each Changvad there is a Sub-Division of the Provincial Police. This Sub-Division is in the charge of a Divisional Commanding Officer of the Provincial Police in the Changvad or an Officer in Charge of the Provincial Police in the Changvad as the case may be according to whether the Changvad concerned is a major or a minor one, respectively. There are also such other officers and men as are deemed reasonable, the actual number depending upon the requirement of local conditions. This police unit is responsible directly to the Commanding Officer of each Area of the Provincial Police. As regards the work of suppressing crimes and local administration, however, the Inspector or Officer in Charge, as the case may be, of the Changvad is also to cooperate with the Kromakar Changvad<sup>6</sup> of each respective Changvad.

Each Amphur<sup>7</sup> has police sub-divisions or stations according to the standing of the Amphur and the number of policemen in that Amphur. Every Sub-Amphur<sup>8</sup> has a police station.

A police sub-division or station is under the charge of an Officer in Charge of the Provincial Police for the Amphur or an Officer in Charge of the police station for the Amphur. The person taking charge of the Sub-Amphur may be an officer or a sergeant according to the importance of the place.

6 - "Kromakar Changvad" is the name of a body of administrative officials entrusted with administrative powers within the Changvad. It may perhaps be compared with the County Council.

7 - "Amphur" is, like the Changvad, a territory defined for administrative purposes. It is, however, smaller than and forms a part of the Changvad. In that respect it may be compared with the township.

8 - "Sub-Amphur" signifies a still smaller territory so defined for the purpose of administration, and forms a part of the Amphur. It might be compared to the American precinct.



As for the Amphur Police, both the Officer in Charge of the Amphur Police and of the police station for the Amphur are directly responsible to the Inspector or the Officer in Charge of the Provincial Police for the Changvad.

As regards the work of local administration, the Officer in Charge for the Amphur is a member of the Kromakar Amphur<sup>9</sup>. Ordinarily the Amphur Police and the Inspector or Officer in Charge of the Provincial Police for the Changvad who is also the Officer in Charge of the police station for that Amphur Muang<sup>10</sup>, carry out the work of suppressing crimes, conducting inquiries and investigations into all criminal cases. If it appears from such inquiries that a case is well-founded, then it is forwarded to the Public Prosecution Department to be taken to Court. In case of a petty offence, the Officer in Charge of a police station is empowered to affect a compromise and to admonish an offender, thereby putting an end to the case while it is still in the hands of the police. This power to affect a compromise however is specifically defined by law, and the Officer in Charge of the Amphur must not exceed this power.

For administrative purposes an Amphur is divided up into Tambols<sup>11</sup>, and in each and several Tambols as the case may be, there is a police station called the police station of the Tambol. The station is under the charge of a police sergeant in the capacity of a Section Commander or an Officer in Charge of the station, and there are such other men under his command as are deemed reasonable, which depends upon local requirements. The police of the Tambol is directly responsible to and takes orders from the Officer in Charge of the Amphur Police or of the police station for the Amphur. It conserves the peace and safe-guards the interest of the people in its locality.

When a criminal offence is committed, it must take immediate steps to allay it, and if an alleged offender is arrested, he is sent to the Amphur police station to be proceeded with legally. It will be observed that the Tambol police has no power to conduct legal inquiries, but it is under a duty to suppress crimes, investigate into and obtain evidence to support cases in order to facilitate legal proceedings instituted by its superior officers.

#### The Division of the Inspector-General:

The Division is under the charge of a Commanding Officer, who

- 9 - "Kromakar Amphur" is the name given to a body of administrative officials entrusted with administrative powers within the Amphur.
- 10 - "Amphur Muang" is the name given to the most important Amphur in a Changvad, and may be translated as "City Amphur", i.e., the Amphur of the Capital of the Changvad.
- 11 - "Tambol" may be literally translated as "District". It is one of the lowest forms of local government units, being composed of several "Mu Bans". A Mu Ban is an area of land occupied by about 200 people where they live in houses close together, or by at least 5 houses where the houses are scattered far apart from each other.



is assisted by a Deputy Commanding Officer, an orderly officer and such clerks and officials as are deemed reasonable. The function of this Division is to inspect the various police units and see that work is carried out in accordance with the orders, regulations and policy of the Police Department. When not engaged on an inspection tour, the duty of the Commanding Officer concerns the laying down of rules and methods of working, to be strictly followed by every policeman, and the improvement of the police generally to enable it the more efficiently to fulfill its duty to prevent misfortune and to promote happiness among the people.

The work of this Division may be tabulated thus:

1. Drawing up rules and regulations, amending, altering and bringing up to date those that would otherwise be obsolete.
  2. Laying down schemes for the work of the Police Department to conform with the policy of the Government.
  3. Seeing that such schemes are adhered to.
  4. Procuring and compiling guides for the training of police officers and men to fulfill their duties.
  5. Altering, amassing and classifying existing rules and regulations, and replacing the missing items in the collection.
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#### TRANSMITTAL OF EVIDENCE TO THE FBI TECHNICAL LABORATORY

When law enforcement agencies and state and county prosecutors transmit physical evidence obtained during the investigation of crimes to the FBI Technical Laboratory for analysis and report in Washington, it will be of great assistance in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory if the cover letter which transmits this evidence is prepared in duplicate. Sending the cover letter in duplicate will hasten the examination to some extent in that it will eliminate the necessity of preparing an extra copy of it upon arrival in the Bureau. The extra copy is necessary in order that the technician making the analysis may have the same before him during his work on the case. The cooperation of all law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in this respect will be appreciated and the service rendered by the Bureau's Laboratory will be that much improved.

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## A METHOD FOR TRACING STOLEN GASOLINE

The Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been requested in several instances to provide a method to be used in identifying gasoline stolen from a known source. Such thefts are usually from the storage tanks or dispensing pumps of Government reservations or municipalities which supply fuel to official vehicles and occasionally the personnel of such supply stations use the gasoline in their personal automobiles without authorization.

A simple method of identifying the gasoline in the tank of an automobile as having come from a particular supply tank would be to add to the supply a substance which could subsequently be detected in the tank of the automobile. The substance added should have the following properties:

1. It must be naturally foreign to gasolines in general, such that there would be no doubt as to the origin of the substance.
2. It must not interfere with the normal function of the fuel or motor.
3. It must be completely soluble and not be detected by observation alone.
4. It should preferably be a substance which can be detected by a simple test which a competent investigator can apply.

There are many substances which will have the first three of the above properties but which would require laboratory technique for accurate detection. A group of substances known as chemical indicators<sup>1</sup> are well adapted to this purpose inasmuch as a simple test for the investigator can be devised and therefore these substances possess all four of the above properties. Indicators change color as the acidity of the solution in which they are dissolved varies and it is possible to cause the indicator in an acid solution to change color by adding an alkali. Hence the procedure would be simply for the investigator to add a quantity of the indicator to the gasoline supply and treat specimens recovered from suspected tanks with an alkali solution. The Bureau has been advised of cases successfully investigated as a result of similar procedures<sup>2</sup>.

One of the most successful indicators studied is known commercially as acid Brom Thymol Blue (dibromthymolsulphonephthalein). This indicator when dissolved in ethyl alcohol is red in color but can be added in such small quantities to the gasoline that even in colorless gasoline

1 - Indicators are substances which indicate by a color change the hydrogen ion concentration of solutions. See "The Determination of Hydrogen Ions" by W. M. Clark.

2 - See "The Police Journal," April-June, 1936, Vol. IX, No. 2.



it cannot be visually detected, but upon addition of alkali a brilliant blue appears. A dilution of 1/2 ounce to 1000 gallons of gasoline (.004 grams per liter) gives excellent results and though more may be used this strength should be regarded as a minimum. The Brom Thymol Blue should be dissolved completely in one pint of ethyl alcohol for addition to storage tanks. The principal disadvantages to this particular indicator are that it would in many instances not be readily available and in addition the cost is considerably higher than that of the next indicator mentioned.

Very successful results have been obtained with phenolphthalein and this substance has the advantage of being available in most drug stores at a small cost.<sup>3</sup> A larger quantity than that described above is necessary but in the acid state it is colorless and therefore cannot be visually detected in colorless or colored gasoline. Although two or three times this quantity may be used without interfering with motor function, laboratory tests indicate that excellent results can be obtained using 2 2/3 ounces to 1000 gallons of gasoline (.02 grams per liter), dissolved in one pint of ethyl alcohol before adding. Upon addition of alkali a definite red is observed and is unmistakable even though red gasoline is being tested.

The alkali used is sodium hydroxide (lye) and a 1 per cent solution in water is prepared for this test. This solution will, of course, not mix with gasoline but will form a layer in the bottom of the container. It is well in all instances to run control tests and the complete procedure would be as follows:

In a clean glass bottle of 5 or 6 ounce capacity place 3 ounces of untreated gasoline just as it comes from the source from which the thefts occur. Add to this 1/2 ounce of the alkali solution and shake well after which it will be noted that the alkali has formed a layer in the bottom which should be clear and without color. The indicator to be used should then be dissolved completely in alcohol as described above and added to the gasoline supply. It is well to remember that the indicator solution should be added to storage tanks before a refilling of the tank in order that the addition of gasoline will insure a good mixture of the indicator solution throughout the supply tank. After the indicator has been well mixed with the supply the above procedure may be repeated and it will be found that the alkali layer in the bottom of the bottle will have a distinct color. The identical procedure may then be followed in testing samples taken from suspected vehicles.

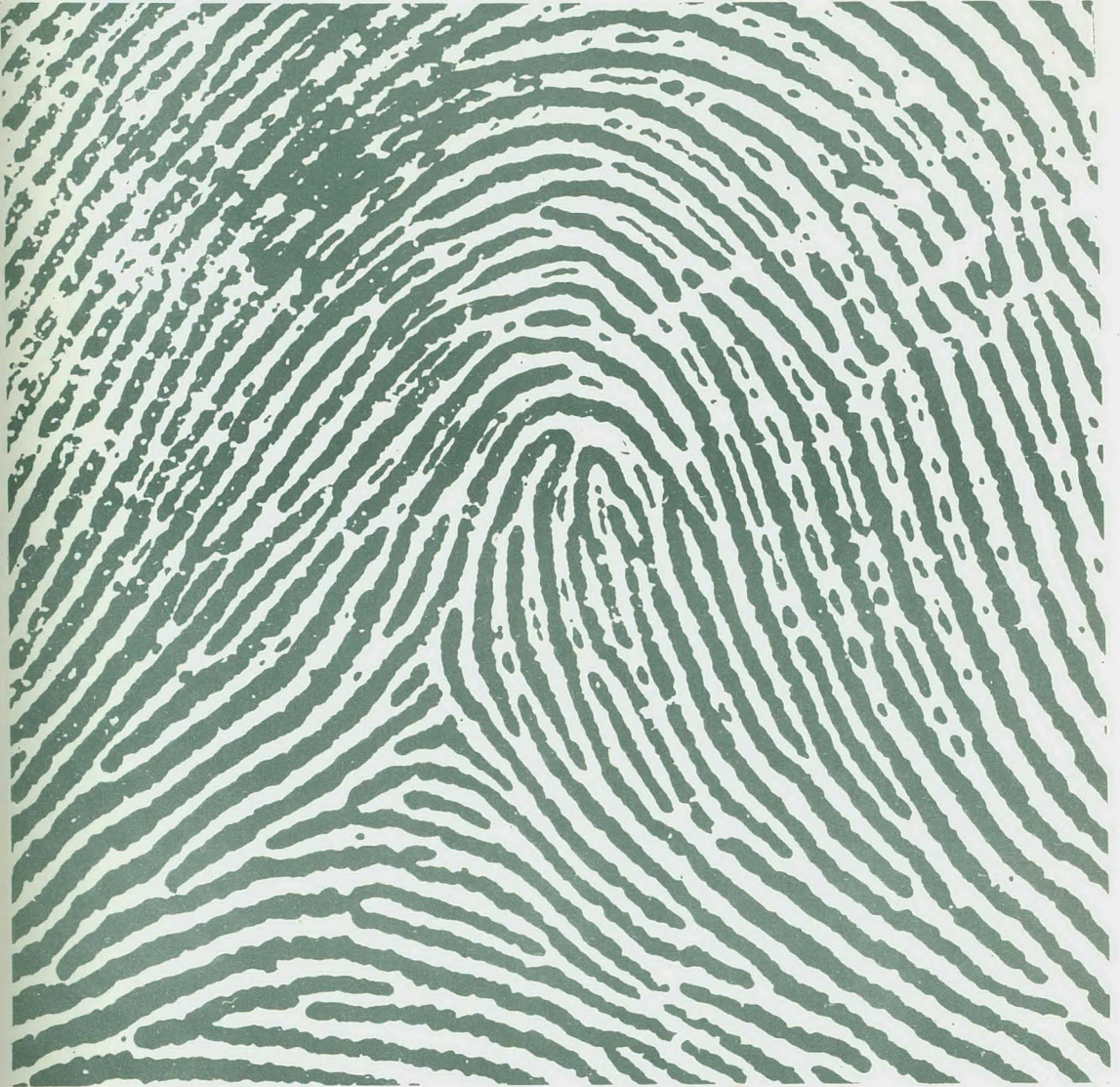
The Bureau would appreciate receiving information concerning the use of this or similar tests in order that such material may be made available to all law enforcement agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Approximately 40 to 60 cents per ounce.



### A QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

The questionable pattern for discussion this month consists of two well-formed looping ridges in juxtaposition upon the same side of a common delta. It cannot be classified as a double loop as there is no second delta present.



In the technical section of the FBI the two loops would be considered as one, with two rods in the center. The core would be placed accordingly (actually upon the left shoulder of the far loop). The pattern would thus be classified as a loop of four counts.



**WANTED BY THE FBI -- HOWARD L. LAWRENCE**



**Detailed descriptive data on this individual appear on  
pages 27 and 28.**



## WANTED BY THE FBI -- HOWARD L. LAWRENCE

Since July 2, 1932, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted a continuous and vigorous investigation for the purpose of locating Howard L. Lawrence, who had been a teller at the First National Bank of Danville, Danville, Illinois.

On Monday evening, June 27, 1932, Lawrence left the bank where he had been employed since 1918, and upon his failure to report for work the following morning the officials of the bank, being somewhat suspicious, checked his records and ascertained he was short in his cash to the extent of over \$10,000.00. An Agent of the FBI examined the books and records maintained by Lawrence at the First National Bank of Danville, and based upon his investigation in this respect, filed a complaint before a United States Commissioner at Danville, Illinois, on July 5, 1932, charging Howard L. Lawrence with the embezzlement of a certain sum of money in violation of the National Bank Act. An indictment was later returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Danville, Illinois, September 9, 1932, charging Lawrence in four counts with the embezzlement of various sums of money from the funds of the First National Bank of Danville, Danville, Illinois, in violation of the National Bank Act. The description of Howard L. Lawrence is as follows:

Age	39 years
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Gray
Hair	Dark chestnut, thin on top
Build	Large
Complexion	Dark, tanned
Teeth	Good condition
Occupation	Bank teller
Marital Status	Married
Race	White
Nationality	American
Criminal Record	None known
Peculiarities	Smokes a pipe incessantly; has slight limp in left leg; suffers from hay fever.
Personal History	Very much interested in golf and considered a proficient player.

It was ascertained that after leaving his place of employment on June 27, 1932, Lawrence immediately left Danville, Illinois, in his Buick automobile and proceeded to South Bend, Indiana, where he parked the car in a public garage. The car was later found and it was noted that Lawrence made no effort to return for it subsequent to the time he left it in the garage.

At one time information was received indicating that Lawrence had been seen in Cuba but further investigation in this respect failed to locate him. It was also believed at one time, based upon information



received from friends of Lawrence, that he might have been located in the Republic of Guatemala but similar investigation in that country failed to reflect his presence there. Similar leads in Canada and many states in the United States have been investigated but to date no information has been developed which would be of assistance in determining the present whereabouts of this fugitive.

It has been definitely determined that Lawrence was an exceptionally good golfer and had played with various professional golfers. It is pointed out that on two occasions Lawrence won the Danville, Illinois, City Golf Championship. He was likewise active in Boy Scout work and received a merit award for this work while residing in his home city.

There is reason to believe, however, that Lawrence has been implicated in the purchase and sale of liquor which was shipped from the Republic of Cuba and that he has associated with various individuals who were involved in questionable activity. It is likewise believed, based upon the investigation, that Lawrence had many lady friends in the vicinity of Danville, Illinois, but those contacted have been unable to furnish any data as to his present whereabouts.

It is desired that local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States be particularly watchful for any information which might be instrumental in causing the apprehension of this fugitive. As has been previously mentioned, an extensive and widespread investigation has been conducted in all sections of the United States by the FBI but as yet no definite information has been secured concerning the present location of Lawrence. It is pointed out that because of his proficiency as a golfer he might be employed at some golf club.

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

On August 5, 1939, one Thomas Jefferson Till was fingerprinted by the Police Department at Dallas, Texas as an applicant for the position of special officer. These prints were submitted to the Bureau by the Dallas Police and when searched through the files of the Identification Division of the FBI, it was found that this subject had been sentenced to the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas for a life term on a first degree murder charge. Further information revealed that Till had escaped from the Texas State Penitentiary on October 19, 1920. It was further noted that this person had been arrested by the Police Department at Dallas, Texas on charges of forgery on several different occasions in 1934, and had been sentenced to serve five years in the Texas State Penitentiary. It is interesting to note that even with this criminal record this individual applied to the Police Department for a position as special officer although information appearing on the print at the time it was submitted revealed that he had been denied the position.



# ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

## January 1 - June 30, 1931-1939

Compilations prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based upon reports received from the police departments of 66 of the country's larger cities for the first six months of the years 1931-1939 indicate a general downward trend with reference to reported offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, and auto theft. During the first six months of 1939 as compared with 1938, offenses of murder remained substantially the same. However, offenses of manslaughter by negligence decreased 3.4 per cent, robberies 11.3 per cent, aggravated assaults 5 per cent, burglaries 2.3 per cent, and car thefts 8.5 per cent. The tabulation reveals a general upward trend over the nine-year period with reference to offenses of rape and larceny. The 862 offenses of rape reported during the first six months of 1939 represented an increase of 1.5 per cent as compared with last year, and the number of these offenses was in excess of those reported for the first half of any prior year with the exception of 1937. Offenses of larceny occurred with more frequency during the first half of 1939 in the cities represented than in the corresponding period of any of the other years. During the first half of 1939, there were 89,932 such offenses reported, representing an increase over the first half of 1938 of 3.3 per cent.

Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000 population, January to June, inclusive, 1931-39. (Total population 18,895,102 as estimated July 1, 1933 by the Bureau of the Census.)

Year	Criminal homicide							
	Murder, non-neg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaughter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated as- sault	Bur- glary, break- ing or entering	Lar- ceny, theft	Auto theft
Number of Offenses known:								
1931	745	679	568	10,123	4,783	33,682	74,898	45,138
1932	710	637	584	9,171	4,154	35,937	74,187	36,862
1933	721	454	651	8,682	4,786	35,700	78,606	33,741
1934	667	580	616	7,025	4,501	33,847	78,570	30,485
1935	612	372	781	6,931	4,619	34,899	81,113	28,354
1936	553	351	701	5,393	4,490	28,320	71,642	22,032
1937	594	471	890	6,197	4,549	31,185	83,099	24,171
1938	531	355	849	6,624	4,130	33,361	87,021	20,506
1939	530	343	862	5,876	3,925	32,599	89,932	18,758
Daily average:								
1931	4.1	3.8	3.1	55.9	26.4	186.1	413.8	249.4
1932	3.9	3.5	3.2	50.4	22.8	197.5	407.6	202.5
1933	4.0	2.5	3.6	48.0	26.4	197.2	434.3	186.4
1934	3.7	3.2	3.4	38.8	24.9	187.0	434.1	168.4
1935	3.4	2.1	4.3	38.3	25.5	192.8	448.1	156.7
1936	3.0	1.9	3.9	29.6	24.7	155.6	393.6	121.1
1937	3.3	2.6	4.9	34.2	25.1	172.3	459.1	133.5
1938	2.9	2.0	4.7	36.6	22.8	184.3	480.8	113.3
1939	2.9	1.9	4.8	32.5	21.7	180.1	496.9	103.6



## FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY ASSOCIATES

### THE PALM BEACH POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Palm Beach Police Training School was inaugurated on November 21, 1938, under the directorship of Chief of Police Joseph Borman, Palm Beach, Florida. Captain A. J. "Eddie" Longo, a graduate of the FBI National Police Academy, was designated by Chief Borman as Instructor and was detailed to take charge of the school.

The training program of the Palm Beach Police Training School extended from November 21, 1938, to February 1, 1939, and included the following subjects:

Law Enforcement as a Profession	Detection of Deception
Code of Ethics	Sound Equipment
Selection of Personnel	Moulage and Plaster Casting
The Technique and Mechanics of Arrest	Fingerprints and Criminal
The Duties of the State's Attorney	Identification
Courtesy	Counterfeiting
Organization and Jurisdiction of FBI	Classification of Fingerprints
Report Writing	Firearms Training
Interviews	Police Organization and Prac-
Technical Laboratory of the FBI	tical Police Problems
Bloodstains	Cooperation of Police and Fire
Document Identification	Departments
Firearms Identification	The Laws of Arrest
Chemistry in Law Enforcement	Searches and Seizures
Glass Fractures	Duties of the Circuit Court
Duties of the County Court	First Aid
Interrogations	Discussion of State Laws



**Classroom of the Palm Beach Training School**





**Chief of Police Joseph Borman, Palm Beach, Florida**



**Captain A. J. "Eddie" Longo, Instructor in Charge  
of the Palm Beach Police Training School.**



The Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperated with the Palm Beach Police Department by making available instructors and laboratory and firearms experts to appear before the classes. During the course of training the following officials appeared before the Palm Beach Police Training School: Chief of Police Joseph Borman; Honorable L. Trevette Lockwood, Town Manager, Palm Beach; Chief of Police R. W. Milburn, West Palm Beach; Honorable Phil D. O'Connell, State's Attorney, Palm Beach County; Assistant Fire Chief Roy Larrabee, West Palm Beach Fire Department; Honorable E. Harris Drew, Town Attorney, Palm Beach; Honorable C. E. Chillingsworth, Circuit Court Judge, Palm Beach County; and Honorable R. P. Robbins, County Court Judge, Palm Beach County.

At the graduation exercises which were held on February 1, 1939, Assistant Director H. H. Clegg of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, spoke to the Graduating Class and presented the diplomas to the Graduates.



**Graduating Class of the Palm Beach Police Training School**



## A SAMPLE LESSON PLAN OR TEACHING OUTLINE FOR A LESSON ON COURTESY \*

### INTRODUCTION:

The subject for discussion today is "Courtesy." From the results of the attitude survey, I would infer that few of you think you need any instruction on "Courtesy." It is true that this subject has been stressed to considerable extent in our Department. Our Chief has always been anxious that we officers build up a reputation for courtesy. We are not perfect by any means, however. Some of you have slid into habits of discourtesy. Often you are not even conscious that you are being discourteous. It is, therefore, well worthwhile every so often to review the fundamental principles of "Courtesy," so that you may guide your conduct accordingly. We understand of course how difficult it is to be courteous at all times and under all conditions, but this does not excuse us from being courteous most of the time.

### NEW MATERIAL TO BE DEVELOPED:

### PROCEDURE

#### Definition

In order to be quite clear about the matter, suppose we start by deciding just what courtesy is.

What is courtesy?

Answer: Being civil, obliging and polite.

Does courtesy depend more on how you feel or how you act?

Answer: How you feel.

Why?

\* This sample lesson plan is an example of the teaching method used in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Police Department training school, and is incorporated in the report entitled "Standards of Police Training," which report contains the recommendations of a conference of eleven experienced instructors of law enforcement officers held in Washington, D. C., on February 6 to 11, 1939, under the joint auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. This is the fourth of a series of articles presenting in detail the recommendations of the conference, and subsequent issues of the Bulletin will carry further recommendations.



Answer: Because we tend to act as we think and feel.

What kind of feeling and attitude make for courteous behavior?

Answer: An attitude of service.

Slides

Show Slide No. 1.

SLIDE NO. 1.



Why is this funny? Is this man being courteous? What is wrong with this picture?

Answer: There is a conflict. His words are courteous, but his behavior is discourteous. If he were really courteous, he would not have splashed him in the first place.

Show Slide No. 2.

SLIDE NO. 2.



What about this one?

Answer: The same situation.



## Show Slide No. 3

## SLIDE NO. 3.



## Answering Questions

This is just a cartoon clipped from a Chicago newspaper. We thought you might enjoy it. There is a point, however, to this cartoon. Some people certainly do ask foolish questions. At least they may seem foolish to you. On the whole, a person does not ask a question unless he really wants an answer. What should you do about people who ask seemingly foolish questions?

Answer: Answer their questions seriously, and answer to the best of your ability.

Example: A woman approaches the Avenue where no left turns are permitted, and asks the following question: "May I turn here officer?" The officer replies: "Don't you believe in signs lady?"

What is wrong with this reply? Why is it discourteous? What motive did the officer have in answering the question this way? What kind of a reaction do you think the woman had, who asked the question? How do you think she felt about our Department after this experience.

## Each officer

represents Department

Each one of you officers represents to the public the spirit and attitudes of the Milwaukee Police Department. The public is not going to say that it was just a stupid or fresh officer, but rather will say: "This is the kind of a Police Department we have."

## Approach

It has been said that the first impression of courtesy or discourtesy is made through the approach. What is meant by that? How should an officer



approach a citizen? Should he apologize for doing his duty?

Answer: No. He should approach in a business-like, courteous, firm manner.

Is it possible to be courteous and firm at the same time?

Answer: Yes.

Giving tickets

Suppose you had to give a ticket to a citizen for parking in front of a fire plug. What would be the courteous approach?

Settling family disputes

Suppose you were called in to settle a family dispute. Could you use courtesy? How?

Being Courteous to All People

Should we be courteous to all people? Is it more important to be courteous to well-dressed people than to poorly-dressed people? Why? Why not?

Being Courteous to Foreigners

Do you think we should be courteous to foreigners? Why?

Answer: The foreigner gets his idea of our Government often through his contact with the representatives of the law. If they are discourteous and overbearing, they do not breed love of the country and respect for its laws. Moreover, foreigners often have difficulty in understanding a situation, and require more patience and courtesy than an American-born citizen.

Visitors and Milwaukeeans

Is it more important to be courteous to visitors than to Milwaukeeans?

Answer: No.

Why not?

Answer: You should be equally courteous to both.

Children and Adults

What about children and adults?

Answer: In the case of children the same situation holds as in the case of foreigners. Their contact with the law, their respect for government, their desire to be good citizens often depends



upon their treatment by the officer. It is, of course, necessary to be courteous also to adults. Much of their impression of the government of our city rests upon the way in which they are treated by police officers.

Causes of  
Discourtesy

Why are police officers discourteous? (List on board)  
Is there a greater tendency to be discourteous when a man has a uniform on than when he is in plain clothes dealing with his friends in his home?

Psychology of  
Uniform

Answer: The uniform tends to depersonalize the individual. Some officers hide behind their uniforms, feel important, and think that they can say things in a manner which they would never use in ordinary social contacts. Some officers even feel that the uniform demands a certain brusqueness and authoritativeness. As a matter of fact, quite the contrary is the case. The uniform demands courtesy for it represents the entire Department, and the attitude of the Police Department of Milwaukee toward its citizens.

Desire to  
"Show Off"

Some officers are anxious to show off their authority, and impress the public with how smart they are. This leads to sarcasm, use of violent language, and threats. Especially do we find this true in traffic cases where officers may seize upon an opportunity to try to be smart with the public.

Attempting to  
be Smart

We have on record many instances of officers who have made so-called "Smart Aleck" remarks to citizens. These remarks do not create a favorable impression, and the citizen is more apt to consider the officer rude and ungentlemanly than smart. Recently an officer stopped a visitor in the city who was going at too great a rate of speed, and who had gone through a red light. He approached this citizen with this phrase, said in a sarcastic and superior tone: "Some driver." Do you think this was a good approach? What was the matter with it? Why did the officer use such a method of calling to the attention of the driver his violations? How would you suggest he should have approached such a driver?

Ignorance

Sometimes discourtesy is due to ignorance. The officer has never learned how to be courteous. His ordinary manner is gruff and hasty, and he carries this over into all his contacts.

Fatigue

Often an officer has a very difficult day and is tired;



he tends to become irritable and impatient and this leads him to be discourteous.

On the whole, if the officer tries to treat the citizen as he would expect to be treated, under similar circumstances, this attitude will guide him toward a more courteous approach.

#### Special Acts of Courtesy

There are many little things which an officer can do to show a courteous attitude. What do you do when in a street car you notice elderly persons or a lady standing, and you are sitting?

Answer: Arise and offer them your seat.

This is, of course, covered by our Rules. An officer should never sit when a passenger is standing. Helping a blind or crippled person across the street is an act of courtesy which is appreciated by the recipient and commented upon by observers. When asked a question, make every effort to get correct information, and render as much service as possible. Recently a woman driver ran out of gas late at night, in the downtown district. She asked an officer who happened to be passing, where the nearest gas station was which was open. This officer suggested to her that she get back into her car and keep warm, and he would try to locate a nearby station. He was gone for a few minutes and came back telling her just where she would be able to get some gas. This small service was greatly appreciated by the woman.

#### Courteous Phrases

What do you think about this situation? A citizen approaches an officer and apparently is about to ask a question. The officer greets the citizen with this phrase: "What do you want?" Is that a courteous phrase? What would you suggest should be used in its place?

Answer: "May I be of service you?" Or "Is there something I can do for you?"

When an officer says, "What can I do for you?" he gives the keynote to the principle of his duty and he should continually place himself in that position. Even if the request is unreasonable, he has no right to abruptly tell a person in a gruff way "I can't do anything." He should at least make a little civil explanation as to why he is unable to serve at the particular moment.



Courtesy to  
Superior Officers

What should your conduct be toward your superior officers and associates?

Answer: They should be treated with respect and courtesy.

Is this a rule of the Department?

Answer: Yes. Rule 28, Section 33.

Shouting at  
Traffic

Is it a good practice to shout "Hey there, what's your hurry?" to a traffic violator, or "Where's the fire?" "Where do you think you're going?" "What do you think this is, a race-track?"

Answer: No, all of these expressions are discourteous and unnecessary. They show an attitude of superiority, of using the uniform to browbeat the citizen.

Telephone  
Courtesy

In what ways may you be courteous over the telephone? (List on board: Tone of voice, prompt service, pleasant manner, well-chosen phrases.) Remember that over the telephone the person cannot see your face and must judge your attitude entirely by what you say, and how you say it, and again, you're not the only one who is being judged. It is the Department as a whole. A pleasant and satisfactory telephone conversation will do much to build up good will toward the Department.

Answering the  
Telephone

How should you answer the telephone? Is this a good opening? "Hello, who is this?" What is the matter with it? What would you suggest is a better way? Is this answered by the Rules and Regulations? What do they say? Quote from Rule 28, Section 89, Page 166.

Summary

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

(A sample of the follow-up material distributed in mimeographed form at the completion of this lecture will appear in the November issue of the Bulletin.)



## PERSONALS

## FLORIDA

Former Chief of Police John P. David was recently reappointed Chief of Police at Daytona Beach, Florida.

## GEORGIA

Mr. Walter Dallas has recently taken over the duties of Sheriff of Lincoln County, Lincolnton, Georgia.

## KANSAS

Mr. Sam Knight is now the Chief of Police at Coffeyville, Kansas. Chief Knight has been associated with the Coffeyville Police Department for the past seven years and was a Captain prior to becoming Chief. He succeeds Mr. Clarence A. Lang as Chief of Police.

## KENTUCKY

Mr. Guy C. Wainscott, formerly Captain of the Frankfort, Kentucky Police Department, has been appointed Chief of that Department following the resignation of former Chief Edward M. Davis.

## ILLINOIS

Captain Charles F. Paasch, for thirty-three years a member of the Evanston, Illinois Police Department, has been appointed Chief of Police of that Department. He succeeds former Chief William O. Freeman, who resigned May 22, 1939 after twelve years' service.

## INDIANA

Mr. Charles H. Gilliland, formerly Captain of Police at Valparaiso, Indiana, has been appointed to the position of Chief of Police, succeeding Mr. A. C. Witters.

## IOWA

Mr. Ray Brunson has been appointed Chief of Police of Center-ville, Iowa.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. E. O. Lentz has succeeded Mr. P. P. Jones as Chief of Police at Hickory, North Carolina.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. James Malone has been appointed Director of Public Safety for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and former Sheriff Richard Weglein has been appointed Assistant Director of Public Safety.

Mr. John R. Juba has recently assumed the position of Chief of Police at State College, Pennsylvania, succeeding former Chief Kauffman.

Mr. David Canova has assumed the office of Chief of Police in Monessen, Pennsylvania. He succeeds Mr. Joseph Lescanac.



## TEXAS

Mr. Walter Moss has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of Kerrville, Texas, succeeding Mr. J. T. Shannon, resigned.

Mr. W. C. Woolverton has been appointed Acting Chief of Police of El Paso, Texas. He succeeds Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald.

Sheriff H. L. Reese of Brenham, Texas, passed away on September 3, 1939, and his wife, Mrs. H. L. Reese has been appointed to take over the duties of that office.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mr. James L. Whitecotton is the new Chief of Police at Fairmont, West Virginia.

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LOUISIANA FUGITIVE ARRESTED IN MARYLAND IDENTIFIED  
THROUGH FINGERPRINTS IN FBI FILES

A bulletin issued by the State Bureau at Austin, Texas, under date of January 20, 1936, contained a wanted notice reflecting that one Bill Kelly was wanted by the Sheriff at Lake Charles, Louisiana, for kidnaping with firearms. This offense carries a death penalty, upon conviction, in the State of Louisiana. A check of the files of the Identification Division of the FBI revealed a prior record, listed as FBI Number 826236, consisting of arrests of this individual for minor offenses, and the wanted notice requested was at once placed in favor of the Sheriff at Lake Charles.

On May 8, 1939, the Sheriff at Frederick, Maryland, arrested one William M. Kelley for larceny and forwarded his finger impressions to the Identification Division of the FBI for search through its files in an effort to ascertain if this individual had a prior criminal history. The fingerprints of William M. Kelley, when searched through the files of the Identification Division were found to be identical with those of Bill Kelly, wanted for kidnaping by the Sheriff at Lake Charles, and telegrams were at once forwarded to the offices of the Sheriffs at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Frederick, Maryland, informing of the above identification.

The above case was made more interesting by the fact that Kelly had on several occasions prior to 1936 been fingerprinted in connection with his application for a position in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Atlanta, Georgia	Listerman, W. L.	Walnut 3698	501 Healey
Birmingham, Alabama	Soucy, E. A.	4-1877	320 Federal
Boston, Massachusetts	Peterson, V. W.	Liberty 8470	10 Post Office Square, Room 1016
Buffalo, New York	McLaughlin, W. V.	Cleveland 2030	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Banister, W. G.	2-4734	302 Federal
Canal Zone	Gleason, R. F.		Balboa Heights
Charlotte, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago, Illinois	Devereaux, W. S.	Randolph 6226	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati, Ohio	Harris, H. D.	Cherry 7127	1130 Enquirer
Cleveland, Ohio	Guinane, E. P.	Prospect 2456	1448 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Conroy, E. E.	2-9086	1206 Tower Petroleum
Denver, Colorado	Gebben, E. J.	Main 6241	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines, Iowa	Coulter, R. C.	3-8998	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Cadillac 2835	911 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Untreiner, R. J.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Honolulu, Hawaii	Shivers, R. L.	4621	302 Dillingham
Huntington, W. Va.	Warnes, J. W.	8928	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis, Indiana	Sackett, B. E.	Riley 5416	323 Federal
Juneau, Alaska	Vogel, R. C.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 3113	1612 Federal Reserve Bank
Knoxville, Tennessee	Davis, E. R.	3-7928	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas	Richmond, E. L.	6734	500 Rector
Los Angeles, California	Hood, R. B.	Mutual 3277	810 South Spring, Room 603
	Zimmer, V. C. (Assistant)		
Louisville, Kentucky	Reynolds, J. D.	Jackson 5139	633 Federal
Memphis, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	8-4236	2401 Sterick
Miami, Florida	Vincent, J. W.	3-5558	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Fitzsimons, B. F.	Daly 3431	1021 Bankers'
Newark, New Jersey	Guerin, R. A.	Market 2-5511	936 Raymond-Commerce
New Orleans, Louisiana	Kitchin, A. P.	Raymond 9354	1308 Masonic Temple
New York, New York	Foxworth, P. E.	Rector 2-3520	607 U.S. Court House, Foley Square
	Donegan, T. J. (Assistant)		
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Andersen, H. E.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha, Nebraska	Stein, C. W.	Atlantic 8644	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia, Pa.	Fletcher, H. B.	Locust 0880	1300 Liberty Trust
Pittsburgh, Pa.	McKee, S. K.	Grant 0800	620 New Federal
Portland, Oregon	Swenson, J. D.	Atwater 6171	411 U. S. Court House
Richmond, Virginia	Lawler, J. E.	3-0169	601 Richmond Trust
Salt Lake City, Utah	Newman, J. C.	Wasatch 1797	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio, Texas	Jones, G. T.	Fannin 8052	478 Federal
San Francisco, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Exbrook 2679	One Eleven Sitter, Room 1720
San Juan, Puerto Rico	Thompson, E. K.	San Juan 145	606 Banco Popular
Seattle, Washington	Suran, R. C.	Main 0460	800 Joseph Vance
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Rutzen, A. C.	7923	1107 Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Garfield 0360 (*)	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota	Richmond, L. H.	Garfield 7503	404 New York
Washington, D. C.	Hottel, G.	National 5303	2266 U. S. Department of Justice

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

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

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

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



