

18815



FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE



The story of the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The purpose of this report is to acquaint the youth of America with the work of the FBI. Information which it contains is made available at the suggestion of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, composed of the following:

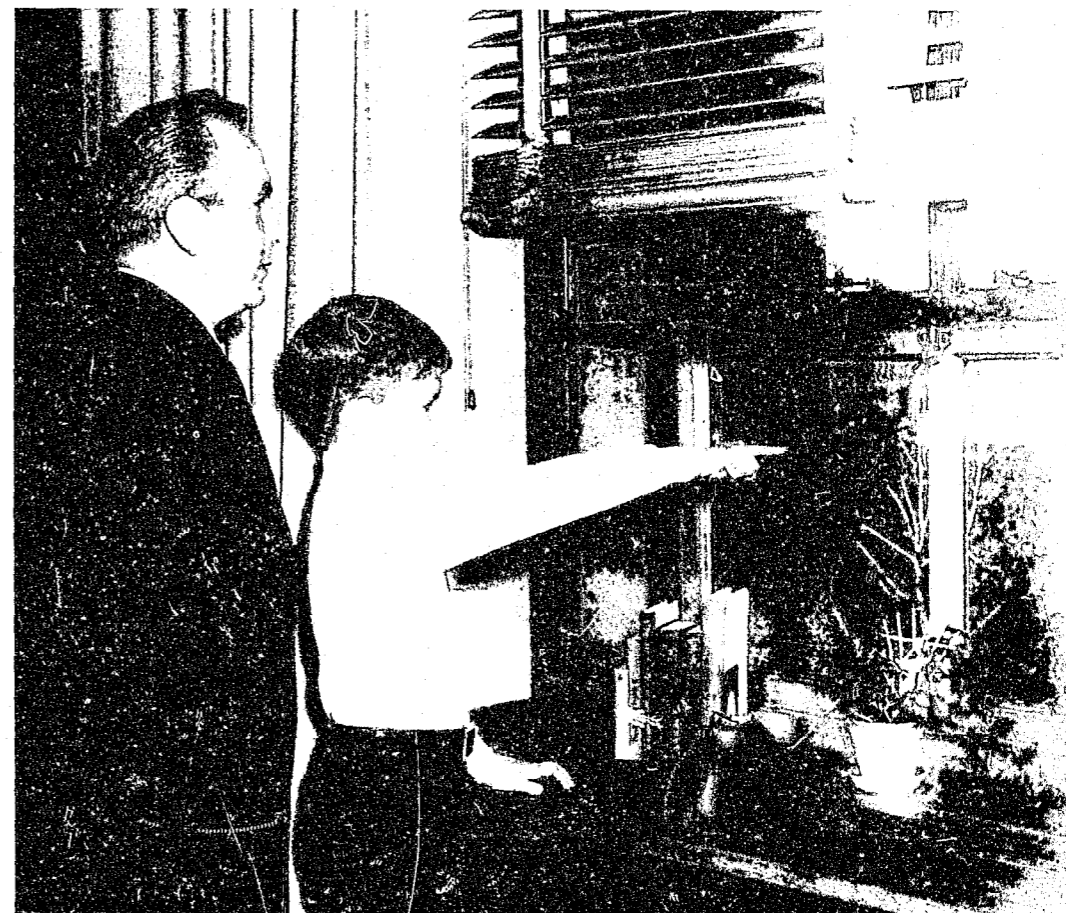
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Jay B. Howe, Staff Assistant to the Subcommittee

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice



"THEY WORE MASKS"

Two masked gunmen dashed from an Ohio bank and sped away in a stolen car driven by an accomplice. They had just obtained \$31,000 in a robbery of the bank. A few blocks away, the stolen car careened recklessly into a school parking lot. The bandits jumped out, quickly removed their disguises, leaped into their own cars and roared away. An alert schoolboy, sharpening his pencil near a window in the school, carefully observed the robbers' activity.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, working with the information supplied to them by the young citizen, quickly identified and arrested the robbers and recovered the money stolen from the bank.

The alert youngster is typical of the millions of Americans who respect law and order and of those who furnish invaluable information to Special Agents of the FBI every day.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, headed by the Attorney General, the Nation's chief legal officer.

To tell the story of the FBI is to recite the history of men and women seeking to make America more secure. It is the story of a long line of Presidents, Attorneys General, Members of Congress, and millions of honest, law-abiding American citizens who together form a united front against crime.

THE ORIGIN

EARLY HISTORY: The FBI was organized in 1908, when Attorney General Charles Bonaparte directed that Department of Justice investigations be handled by a small group of special investigators. In the following year the name "Bureau of Investigation" was given to this group.

The organization grew gradually during the succeeding years. The World War I Selective Service Act and espionage laws brought new duties. Then the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act (now the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Act) was passed in 1919 to curb the transportation of stolen automobiles from state to state.

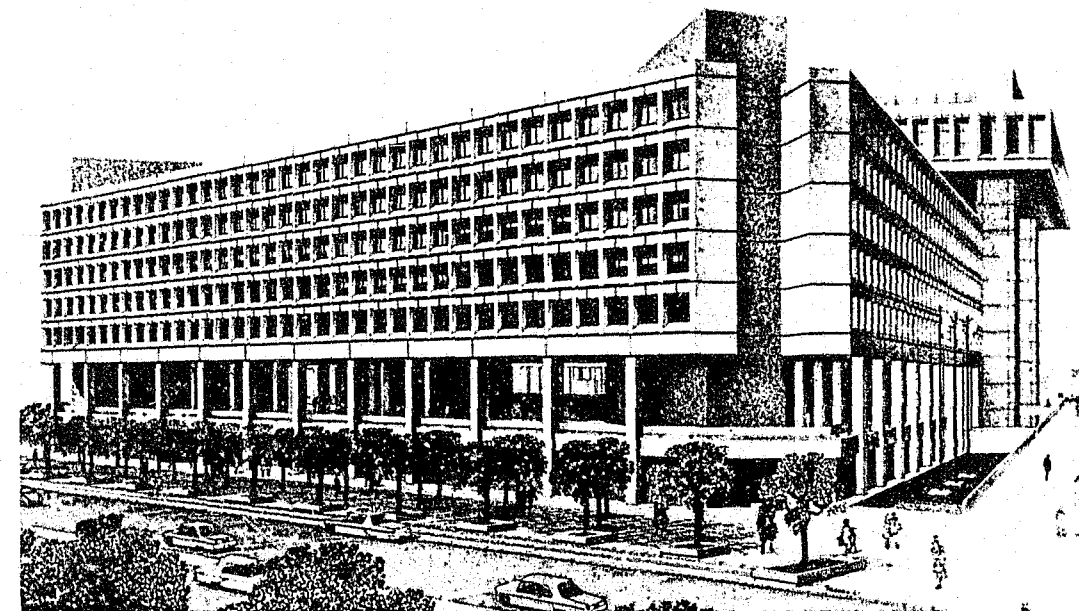
In 1924, Attorney General Harlan F. Stone, who later became Chief Justice of the United States, appointed 29-year-old J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Bureau.

THE NEW LOOK: Young Hoover accepted the Attorney General's appointment with the understanding that the Bureau was to be a career service in which ability and good character were to be the requirements for appointment, and performance and achievement the sole bases for promotion.

It was apparent that it would take time to build the FBI into a streamlined, investigative machine to fight crime. New requirements for Special Agent appointments were set up, providing for college graduates trained in law and accounting. Each applicant was thoroughly investigated before appointment. His school records and background were searched for flaws in his honesty or ability.

Training schools for Special Agents of the FBI were initiated in Washington, D. C., to equip the Agents with modern crime detection methods. This training program gives the Agents sufficient knowledge to enter the Bureau's investigative field and handle various assignments which preserve and protect the rights of individuals. Carefully designed training curricula provide Agents with the knowledge needed to meet the challenges of the ever-increasing responsibilities of the Bureau in the criminal, security, and civil fields.

The Agent trainees receive instruction in the use of firearms, defensive tactics, legal matters, arrest problems, first aid, the art of interviewing, investigative techniques, laboratory



The new FBI Headquarters, now under construction, will be located directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Department of Justice.

matters, fingerprint work, moot court, and a detailed study of violations of Federal law over which the FBI has jurisdiction.

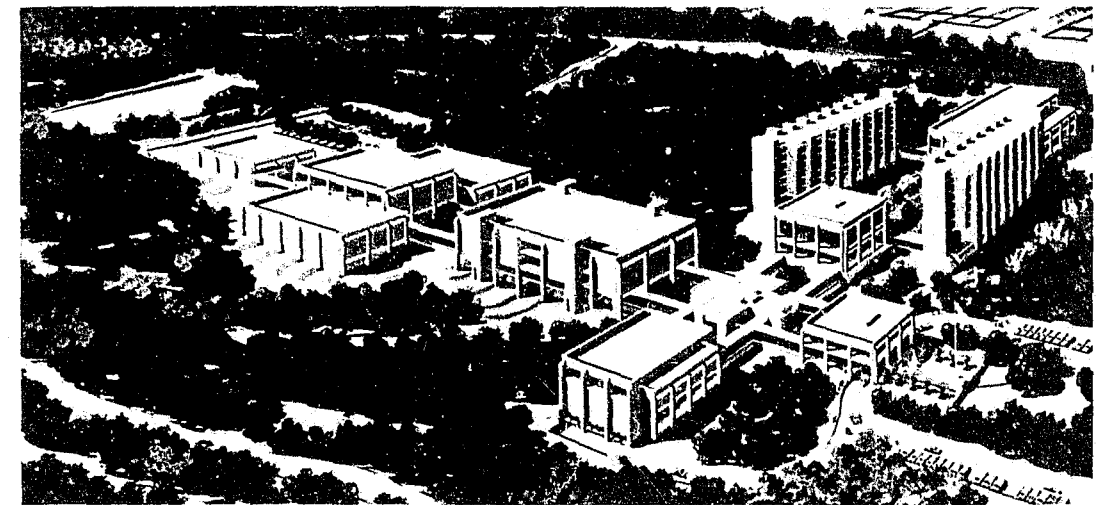
The training program for Special Agents never ends. They receive periodical training in the field and at In-Service training at Bureau Headquarters throughout their entire career.

As the FBI grew, its records and files expanded and with each passing year its tremendous wealth of criminal information became more and more valuable. Congress approved the transfer of fingerprints at Leavenworth Federal Prison and the criminal records maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to the FBI in 1924. These numbered 810,188 and formed the nucleus for the FBI Identification Division. Today, thanks to the cooperation of national and international law enforcement organizations, the Division has the largest collection of fingerprints in the world.

A crime laboratory was established to make examinations for the FBI and to serve as a scientific clearinghouse for evidence and crime problems submitted by law enforcement officers throughout the country. This laboratory is now the largest criminal laboratory in the world.

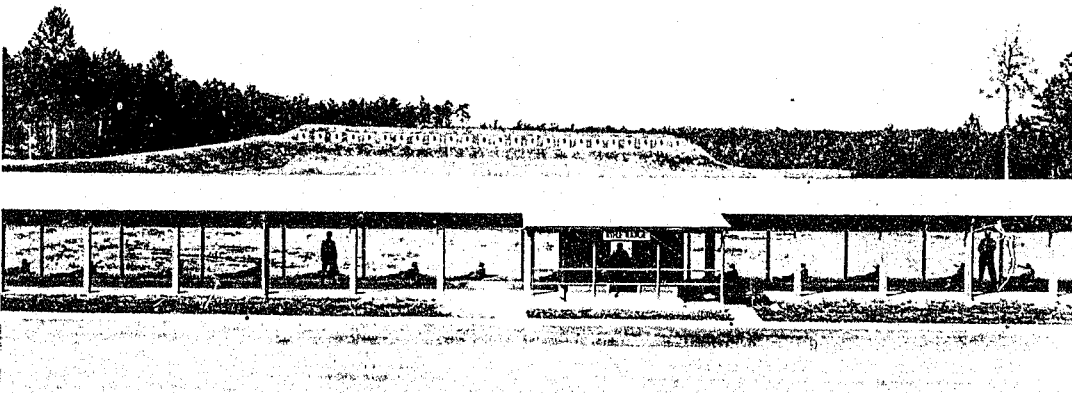
PIONEER IN POLICE TRAINING: The FBI, for several decades, has pioneered in the field of police training and education, conducting schools at the local level and at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. It has provided law enforcement personnel with necessary vocational skills and with a comprehensive body of knowledge necessary in battling today's crime.

In July of 1935, the first session of the FBI National Academy convened in Washington, D. C., with representation from local, county, and state law enforcement agencies. This academy was created in view of a pressing need for qualified instructors and administrators in law enforcement techniques. Since its founding, thousands of law enforcement officers from throughout the United States and several foreign countries have been graduated. A new academy facility opened in 1972 on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This complex of 11 buildings presents a college-like atmosphere including classrooms, library, dormitories, gymnasium and other ancillary services necessary to operate such an institution. With the completion of this new academy, the FBI is now able to graduate 1,000 law enforcement officers annually from the FBI National Academy, instead of the previous 200. In addition, over 2,000 police officers will be accepted for specialized courses of a shorter duration. The new academy complex is also being used as a primary training facility for New Special Agents of the FBI, and for In-Service training of experienced personnel.



Pictorial representation of the new FBI Academy located in Quantico, Virginia.

The FBI has hundreds of experienced Special Agents assigned to its field offices throughout the country who have received special training as instructors. They are available to assist,



The FBI rifle range at the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. Special Agents are shown firing the targets at 200 yards.

when requested, in local training schools for law enforcement. Help is afforded in devising training curricula, organizing and implementing training programs, providing classroom instructors and making available audio-visual aids. FBI instructors participate in training schools for recruits and in specialized sessions for experienced officers in such areas as Organized Crime, Police Management and Administration, Police - Community Relations, Search and Seizure, Scientific Aids to Investigations, Sex Crimes Investigations, Supervision, Latent Fingerprints, National Crime Information Center, Major Case Investigations, Uniform Crime Reports, Racial Extremists and Violence, Bombings and Bomb Threats, and Civil Rights.

The FBI annually affords assistance in thousands of training schools attended by over a quarter of a million law enforcement officers.

Each year the FBI conducts a series of conferences on a nation-wide basis for law enforcement administrators and command personnel in a subject matter of current interest. Conferences have dealt with such matters as Bombings and Bomb Threats and Extremist Groups and Violence, and the over 275 conferences held annually are attended by thousands of police personnel representing many different agencies.

"G-MEN"

In the early morning hours of September 26, 1933, a small group of officers surrounded a house in Memphis, Tennessee. In the house was George "Machine-Gun" Kelly, late of Leavenworth Penitentiary. He was wanted by the FBI for kidnaping. For two months FBI Agents had trailed the gangster. The FBI men, accompanied by local law enforcement officers, closed in around the house, and entered.

"We are Federal officers. . . Come out with your hands up. . . ."

"Machine-Gun" Kelly was so frightened he could barely talk. "Don't shoot, G-Men; don't shoot!"

This was the beginning of a new name for FBI Agents. By the time Kelly had been convicted and had received his sentence of life imprisonment, the new nickname, an abbreviation of "Government Men," had taken hold throughout the criminal underworld.

Kelly was a product of the wave of lawlessness which swept over the Nation in the early thirties. Kidnaping, murder, bank robbery and many other crimes of violence occurred daily. Dangerous outlaws enlisted the petty thief, the small-fry hoodlum, and the ex-convict to form powerful gangs. Professional killers were hired to murder law enforcement officers, civic-minded citizens and members of rival gangs. Bullet-proof vests, stolen submachine guns and high-powered "get-away cars" were considered by the underworld as necessary equipment.

NEW LAWS

To check this wave of lawlessness and bring security to the Nation, Congress passed many new laws to increase the authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1932, The Federal Kidnaping Statute was passed. During the following year, the FBI solved every kidnaping case referred to it. Among these were the Cannon, Ottley, Urschel, Boettcher, Luer, McElroy, Hart, Bremer and Hamm kidnapings, in which ransom demands totaled \$782,000.

The Federal Extortion Act, by which the writer of a threatening letter could be put in prison for as long as 20 years and be fined \$5,000, came next.

Bank robbers were becoming bolder and their violations more numerous. This problem was met with the Federal Bank Robbery Act, which extends its protection to all National Banks, Federal Reserve Banks and institutions whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Act has since been amended to include Federal Savings and Loan Associations, institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Federal Credit Unions.

The National Stolen Property Act, now referred to as the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Act, made it a crime to transport forged and counterfeit securities or stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more from one state to another. The Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute made it a Federal offense for persons to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution for certain serious crimes. In the years which have followed, other laws have been passed designed to better protect the citizens of the United States. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. Examples of recent legislation which have increased the FBI's jurisdiction are the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests of the United States, and the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971.

THE GANGSTER ERA

By 1934 the gangs were on their way out. One by one the underworld bosses were being given new forwarding addresses: Alcatraz, Atlanta, Leavenworth.

Newspapers headlined the violent death of "public enemies" who chose to fight it out rather than surrender.

On July 22, 1934, John Dillinger was gunned down on a Chicago street when he tried to shoot it out with FBI Agents. On October 22, 1934, "Pretty Boy" Floyd met death on an Ohio farm while resisting Federal arrest. On November 27, 1934, "Baby Face" Nelson, murderer of three FBI Agents, was mortally wounded in a gun battle on an Illinois highway while resisting arrest. On January 8, 1935, Russell Gibson, Barker-Karpis Gang member, was killed when he fired at Agents demanding his surrender. On January 16, 1935, "Ma" and Fred Barker, leaders of the Barker-Karpis Gang, who were hiding out in a Florida cottage, answered Agents' demands for surrender with bursts from a Tommy gun. The Barkers were killed in the 4½-hour gun battle. On October 12, 1937, G-Men were fired upon by members of the Brady Gang at Bangor, Maine. An FBI Agent was wounded but Alfred Brady and Clarence Shaffer were killed and the gang smashed.

By 1934 the FBI had received general jurisdiction over Federal crimes and within three years 11,153 persons had been arrested and convicted. Among these were 4,897 car thieves, 330 kidnapers and extortionists, and 152 bank robbers. The day-and-night work of determined FBI Agents was driving the big gangs to cover. Their contacts were broken and communications disrupted. It became "dangerous" to "deal" with a wanted criminal. The underworld finally realized that never again could it openly and brazenly flout law and order. The highly organized interstate gangs of stick-up men were finished. Special Agents of the FBI had won the first round in their battle.

PRELUDE TO WAR

On February 15, 1938, the "Rumrich Case" broke. Guenther Gustav Maria Rumrich was among the first enemy spies to be arrested in our country. Then, redhaired Johanna Hoffman, slender, thin-faced Otto Voss and a fellow traveler, Erich Glaser, were apprehended. The American public was startled and so was German intelligence. Fourteen agents tied in with the German diplomatic service fled the country. In Germany, Nazi spies operating as messengers to the United States were removed from ships before they sailed. Nazi intelligence officers were fearful as to how much the FBI knew. Almost immediately, the German-American Bund prepared to go underground.

The President of the United States, recognizing the dangers ahead, undertook in the early summer of 1939 to prevent the confusion of World War I, when more than 20 agencies investigated the activities of spies and saboteurs. He designated the FBI as the clearing-house and coordinating agency for all matters bearing on our internal security.

FBI Agents received instructions to survey over 2,300 industrial plants which were beginning to pour out the implements of war. The FBI gathered and wove the threads of enemy espionage together — the Axis spies were making a last desperate effort to entrench themselves before the shooting war began.

Then on Friday morning, September 1, 1939, the powder keg exploded. Germany smashed into Poland with planes, tanks, and mobile artillery. World War II had started and the whole world was shocked.

THE DUQUESNE SPY RING

Before the invasion of Poland, however, the Nazis had thrown their largest American spy ring into action.

The paymaster for this ring was "Harry Sawyer," a naturalized American who went to Germany to visit his mother. Major Ritter of the German Espionage Service forced him to become a German spy. He was trained in the espionage school in Hamburg. He studied photography, secret writing and the Nazi technique of collecting data. Finally "Sawyer" was given a thousand dollars, numerous addresses, the blessings of the Nazis and a ticket to New York.

Frederick Joubert Duquesne, a professional German spy for forty years, boasted to "Sawyer" of his ability to fool the FBI. From his sock he pulled out blueprints on the new M-1 rifle, torpedo boats, and secret plane plans. Hidden FBI motion picture cameras photographed him as he did so. He waved his arms jubilantly as he gloated over the success of his large



Frederick Joubert Duquesne, master German spy, in actual photographs taken by concealed FBI camera.

espionage ring.

On the weekend of June 28, 1941, the FBI arrested the spies whose every move had been followed for nearly two years. Thirty-three German agents, including Duquesne, were nabbed. Several were American born.

Nineteen members of the ring pleaded guilty. The other fourteen stood trial and were found guilty by a jury on December 13, 1941. On January 2, 1942, the spies received their punishment. Total sentences exceeded 300 years in prison and fines amounted to \$18,000.

But this was still "peacetime espionage."

The full force of war had not yet hit America. But the collapse of the Duquesne ring caused all other Nazi agents to work feverishly. Came the order: "Under no circumstances attract the attention of the FBI!"

"PEARL HARBOR"

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Honolulu Office of the FBI called headquarters at Washington, D. C. It was 7:55 a.m. in Hawaii. Japan's bombers were blasting Pearl Harbor!

The call sparked into action the nationwide war plans of the FBI. While bombs were still falling on the main United States Pacific fleet, every FBI office from Juneau, Alaska, to San Juan, Puerto Rico, was alerted. Within one hour every FBI employee in each of the field offices was stationed at his post of duty and knew his job. FBI man-power combined with more than 150,000 law enforcement officers to crack down on any sabotage gesture or attempted uprisings of enemy fifth columns.

Axis aliens considered dangerous were apprehended by FBI Agents in a calm and orderly manner, quieting the fears of honest, patriotic aliens. They saw that there would be none of the World War I "witch hunts."

Rumors which flew thick and fast over Hawaii and later spread to the mainland were also quashed by prompt investigations. Official FBI announcements that the "latest stories" were "pure rumor and not real" did much to calm jangled nerves. Public fear was further prevented by a vigorous "Tell it to the FBI" campaign.

EFFECTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

For more than two years the FBI had found that enemy spying in the United States tied in closely with Axis activities among sister republics to the south. When advised of the information revealed by FBI investigations in the United States, South American countries enthusiastically agreed to cooperate. Many republics asked for FBI liaison agents to work with their own police and intelligence forces. Others sent intelligence officers to train at FBI schools.

The FBI and the law enforcement agencies of the South American countries exchanged information on all matters of mutual interest. In this way an effective Pan-American intelligence force was successfully raised up against the fifth-column activities of the Axis spy and sabotage rings in South America.

Altogether, approximately 14,000 Axis operators and sympathizers in South America were expelled, interned or removed far inland where they were harmless. More than 900 spies and saboteurs were exposed and neutralized. Thirty secret radio stations used principally to transmit information about the United States to Germany were eliminated. Potentially dangerous Axis nationals were kept under constant observation. A united front was forged against aggression.

SABOTAGE POTENTIAL

"Pearl Harbor" sent the Nation's war production skyrocketing. But the hour was late. America had the resources, but months were necessary to change the mountains of raw material

into enough guns, planes, tanks and ships to defeat the Axis with its seven-year head start. As the race against time began, industrial leaders expressed a universal hope — that there would be no sabotage. Given time, manpower and unmolested machinery, they could do the job. But wartime sabotage in certain key plants producing scarce materials might bottleneck the entire arsenal of democracy. The memory of World War I, when enemy agents blew up American arsenals, railroad yards, ships and factories, led some industrialists to wonder. Could sabotage be prevented?

THE EIGHT SABOTEURS

In the month of June, 1942, two Nazi U-boats stole into American waters and each landed four German saboteurs on the eastern coast of the United States. One group paddled ashore on Long Island and the second landed on a deserted beach not far from Jacksonville, Florida. With \$174,588 in U. S. bills and enough explosives to last for two years, these saboteurs hastened to New York and Chicago to make plans for their campaign of destruction and terrorism.

Orders from their Nazi superiors had been plain: Dynamite the Hell Gate Bridge in New York. Destroy critically needed aluminum plants. Place time bombs in lockers of railroad stations. Use incendiary pencils. Start fires in large department stores. Spread terror. Make it appear as though an army of saboteurs were at work.

All eight were carefully selected for their jobs.

But the mission failed. In less than two weeks after landing, all members of the sabo-



FBI Agents removing explosives and equipment buried on Florida beach by Nazi saboteurs.

tage ring were in FBI custody.

By Presidential order they were turned over to a military commission for trial, and on August 8, 1942, six were sentenced to death, one to life imprisonment and one to thirty years. The Axis had lost an important and a decisive battle.

DEMOCRACY VS. COMMUNISM

Normally it would be expected that the FBI's work would decline rapidly following the end of World War II in 1945. But new dangers arose to confront the Nation, and the FBI's responsibilities steadily increased. The new threat to American democracy was the Communist Party, USA. Seeking to undermine our way of life, the communists sought to subvert our Constitution and our democratic ideals.

Through meticulous investigation, the FBI has kept abreast of every move of the Communist Party, USA. The Communist Party, USA, remains today, as it always has been, an obedient tool of the Soviet Union. The FBI has continued its penetration of subversive organizations including pro-Chinese communist groups, such as the Revolutionary Union, and Trotskyist groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party.

The New Left also represents a major security problem. Formerly based on college campuses, but now chiefly underground, some of its adherents have received instruction in sabotage, violence and the destruction of key facilities. These young people, who hate what they call the "Establishment," are basically anarchistic at heart, seeking to destroy rather than reform society. In New Left ranks are found a variety of beatniks, hippies, communists, anarchists, disenchanted intellectuals and those who feel alienated from our society.

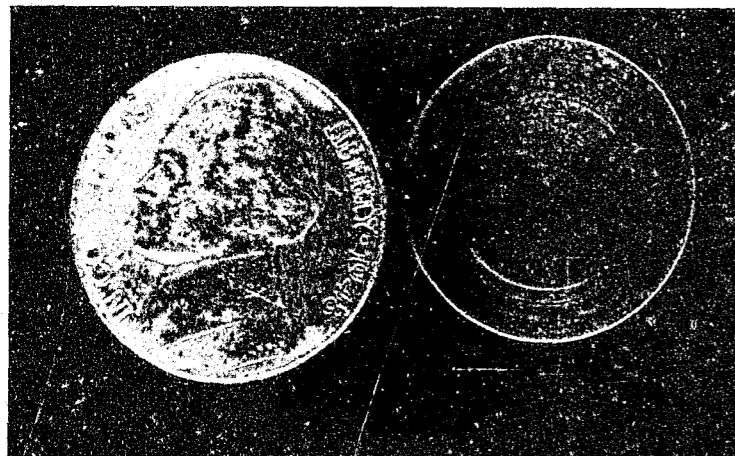
THE ATOM SPIES

In June, 1953, two Americans, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were executed at Sing Sing Prison for espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. Julius Rosenberg had been a member of the Communist Party. Even while our allies in World War II, the Soviets were frantically attempting to secure America's atomic and other defense secrets. No phase of the FBI's work in the years which followed has been more important than that of investigating and thwarting Soviet espionage efforts in the United States.

THE HOLLOW NICKEL SPY CASE

On June 22, 1953, a Brooklyn newsboy jingling coins from his newspaper sales noticed one nickel felt lighter than the others. He dropped it on the floor — and it fell apart! Inside was a tiny photograph. An FBI Agent heard of this strange coin and photograph, which appeared to contain a series of five-digit numbers, and suspected the photograph to be a coded espionage message. The FBI Laboratory made repeated efforts from 1953 to 1957 to decipher the micro-photograph and to solve the mystery of the hollow coin. In the espionage field, patience is an absolute necessity.

In May, 1957, Colonel Reino Hayhanen, a Russian spy, defected to the West as he had just been ordered to return to Moscow. After five years in the United States, he dreaded the thought of returning to Communist Russia. Hayhanen, a veteran intelligence officer, had been carefully schooled by his Soviet superiors. From 1949 to 1952 he resided in Finland and studiously assumed the identity of an American-born son of a Finnish immigrant. In his assumed identity Hayhanen told the United States delegation in Helsinki that he was an American citizen, and upon displaying proper credentials he was given a passport. He arrived in the United States October 21, 1952, and from 1952 to 1957 he was part of a Soviet espionage ring securing



The nickel opened.



The message

intelligence data for the Soviet Union. Among the items he had been supplied by the Soviets for espionage use were hollow pens, pencils, screws, batteries – and coins. FBI investigation identified his spy superiors and, using information obtained from Hayhanen, the FBI Laboratory succeeded in breaking the code on the microphotograph found in the hollow nickel four years earlier. Hayhanen described his latest espionage contact only as "Mark," a colonel in the Soviet State Security Service who had been engaged in espionage work since 1927. FBI investigation soon identified "Mark" as a person using the name Emil R. Goldfus, a Brooklyn photographer. "Mark" had entered the United States illegally from Canada and he was arrested on an alien warrant based upon his illegal entry. "Mark" admitted he was a Russian citizen, Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, but refused to discuss his intelligence activities. His studio and hotel room

were museums of modern espionage equipment and contained shortwave radios, cipher pads, cameras and film, and numerous hollow "trick" containers, such as cuff links and a shaving brush.

Indicted as a Russian spy, Colonel Abel was tried and convicted in New York City in October, 1957, for conspiracy to obtain and transmit defense information to the Soviet Union. On February 10, 1962, Abel was returned to the Soviet Union in a prisoner exchange.

DIPLOMATIC ESPIONAGE EXPOSED

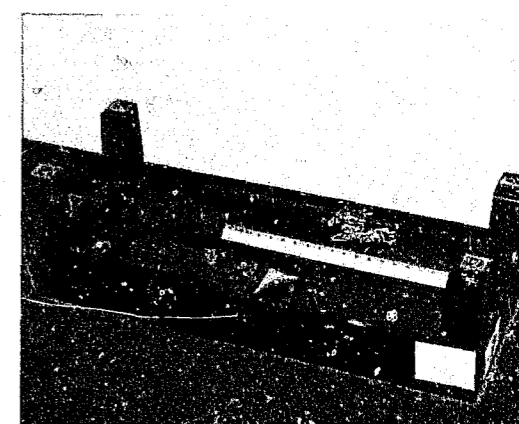
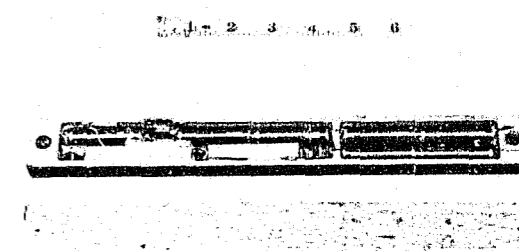
From 1961 to 1966, two members of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington enlisted the aid of a State Department employee in obtaining information concerning State Department affairs. The employee – a U. S. double agent acting under full knowledge and guidance of the FBI and the State Department – met with the two embassy officials on a total of 48 occasions and gave them such unclassified materials as a State Department telephone directory, press releases, and administrative reports which had been cleared for transmittal. In return, the employee received a total of \$3,440.

In a May, 1965, meeting, an embassy official requested that the double agent plant listening devices in various offices of the State Department. This would be accomplished by studying various pieces of furniture used by the State Department and then placing the device in a piece of furniture.

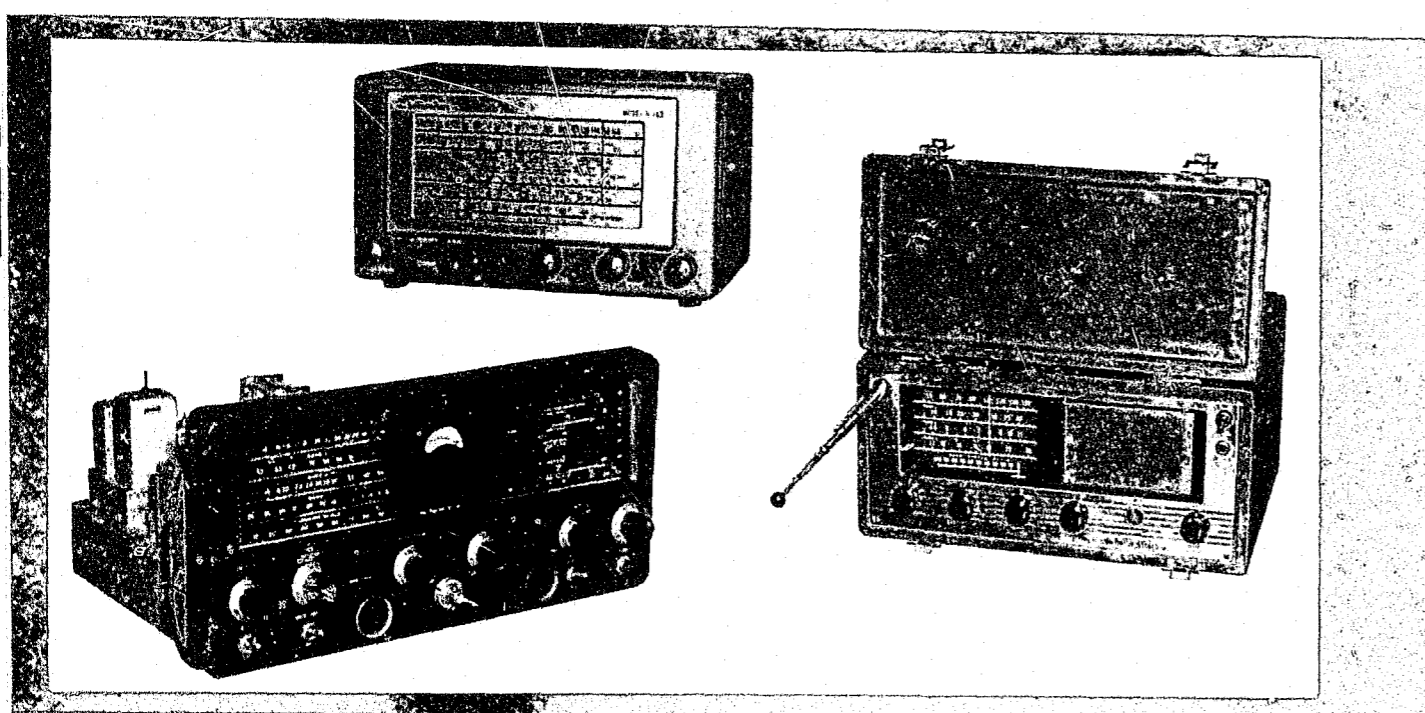
One year later the official delivered a listening device to the agent with instructions that it was to be placed in the office of the Director of Eastern European Affairs. The device was taken by the employee to the State Department where it was immediately turned over to FBI Agents.

A month later, the diplomat met with the agent and told him the listening device had worked for only 20 minutes after it had been taken to the State Department. The diplomat wanted the device returned so that it could be repaired for future use. Disputes between the two men over payments due for past services in planting the device were justification on the part of the double agent for not returning the device.

Subsequently, the Czechoslovakian Embassy was notified by the State Department that the diplomat was engaged in activities incompatible with the accepted norms of official conduct in our Nation. Further, his presence in the United States was no longer agreeable to the U. S. Government and he was requested to leave the country within three days. The other embassy official had previously left the country.



Listening device shown mounted in the base of bookcase at State Department.



Shortwave radios through which "Mark" received instructions from Moscow.

CRIME DURING WORLD WAR II

Although busy keeping ahead of enemy espionage during World War II, FBI Agents kept a sharp watch on the forces of the underworld. The Bureau's forces were necessarily thinly spread, but the Special Agents were more than equal to the task facing them.

The gangster element proved that few criminals who betray their country in peacetime are changed by the threatened destruction of the Nation by war. War only added to their opportunities. But the underworld empire, gathering its forces for action along the home front, found a situation which its cunning had not foreseen.

American law enforcement was better equipped, better trained, stronger and more determined than ever before.

In New York, an old-time member of the "Dutch" Schultz Gang led four of his henchmen on a hijacking raid involving \$100,000 worth of merchandise. FBI Agents closed in as the criminals were tying and binding two truck drivers. The hoodlums' sentences totaled 68 years.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, a \$450,000 nylon hosiery black market was smashed as several racketeers tried to convert nylon intended for parachutes into nylon stockings. In Chicago, Roger Touhy, Basil Banghart and members of their gang were captured after escaping from the Illinois State Penitentiary. Two members of the gang, McInerney and O'Connor, tried to shoot it out. Both were killed.

Such dangerous characters as Jacob Drucker, member of "Murder, Inc."; Irving Carl Chapman, gunman, bank robber and kidnaper who fired on Special Agents and was killed in the gun battle; and Kennie Wagner, hillbilly gunman and murderer who shot and killed five police officers, were taken out of circulation by the FBI during the war. A few hours after his arrest, Wagner squinted through the bars of a prison cell at Lynchburg, Virginia, and remarked to a fellow prisoner: "It's a mistake to break a Federal law. They will hunt you down for a thousand years."

CRIME'S LONG TRAIL

On December 15, 1961, while Albert Frederick Nussbaum sat in a car outside, Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Peter Columbus Curry, Jr., separately entered the Lafayette National Bank in Brooklyn, New York. Wilcoxson, armed with a submachine gun, shouted, "This is a robbery." He walked over to the bank guard and fired four shots which left the guard dead on the floor.

Curry, who was also armed, quickly gathered money from the tellers cages and placed it in a duffel bag.

Unknown to the robbers, a bank customer escaped unnoticed and took steps to alert the police. A police officer, arriving at the bank vestibule, saw Wilcoxson and opened fire. Wilcoxson fired a burst that sent the officer spinning out the door and onto the sidewalk. The wounded officer staggered to a next door restaurant and sought help. Meanwhile, the robbers took off with \$32,763.

This robbery was but one of many committed by Nussbaum and Wilcoxson. The FBI had launched an intensive investigation, which would last approximately two years. Before they were finally taken into custody, they had accumulated an arsenal of weapons; robbed eight banks of nearly a quarter of a million dollars; murdered a bank guard and wounded a police officer; terrorized the Nation's Capital with a series of bombing incidents and bomb threats; violated the Federal Extortion Statute; transported a stolen car interstate; passed stolen checks; stolen several other cars; committed several burglaries; and had violated the White Slave Traffic and the Federal and National Firearms Acts.

In February, 1962, Curry was arrested by FBI Agents and New York City Police as he approached his Brooklyn home. Warrants had been issued for the arrest of Nussbaum and Wil-

coxson for bank robbery and they were vaulted onto the FBI's list of Ten Most Wanted Fugitives. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Wilcoxson's girl friend, an accomplice.

Through FBI and Treasury Department investigations and interviews with Curry, it was learned that Nussbaum had accumulated a large number of firearms on a farm in a rural area not far from Buffalo, New York.

In late February, 1962, FBI Agents found the arsenal, which was unequaled in the annals of crime. The farm where Nussbaum and Wilcoxson practiced shooting was also located. Agents dug bullets out of trees and later recovered cartridge cases from the ground. These were found by the FBI Laboratory to have been fired from the gun used to kill the bank guard.

The investigation spread. Wanted flyers and photographs were widely circulated and many people who knew the fugitives were interviewed by FBI Agents. Police agencies in many foreign countries were asked by the FBI to be on the lookout for the three fugitives.

The pressure of publicity, fear of being caught, and shortage of money were affecting the personal and working relationships of the two men. They began using drugs and a distrust developed between them.

Although realizing the risk involved, Nussbaum and Wilcoxson decided to return to robbing banks, giving the appearance of one-man jobs on future robberies.



View of bank interior and vestibule where Wilcoxson and the police officer exchanged gun fire.

During the summer, 1962, Wilcoxson robbed two Pennsylvania banks. He blundered so that the take was small and a third holdup had to be planned. This time he collected \$28,901. Nussbaum, receiving only a small amount of this money, became extremely angry and the partnership in crime dissolved.

This was the beginning of the end for Nussbaum whose courage was unequal to the schemes which he plotted. Without Wilcoxson to carry out his plans, he was helpless.

In November, 1962, a broke, starving Nussbaum contacted his wife. She agreed to meet him at a Buffalo, New York hotel and, when he arrived, his wife and FBI Agents were waiting. Sensing arrest was near, Nussbaum sped away. The high-speed chase over wet, hazardous streets lasted twenty minutes before the robber was arrested by FBI Agents in his parked car on a side street.

Nussbaum told FBI Agents that Wilcoxson planned to go to Baltimore, Maryland. Investi-

gation by the FBI led to the discovery of the car of Wilcoxson's girl friend in Baltimore. Following the car and its occupants to a Baltimore residence, FBI Agents observed a man, woman, and small child enter a row house apartment.

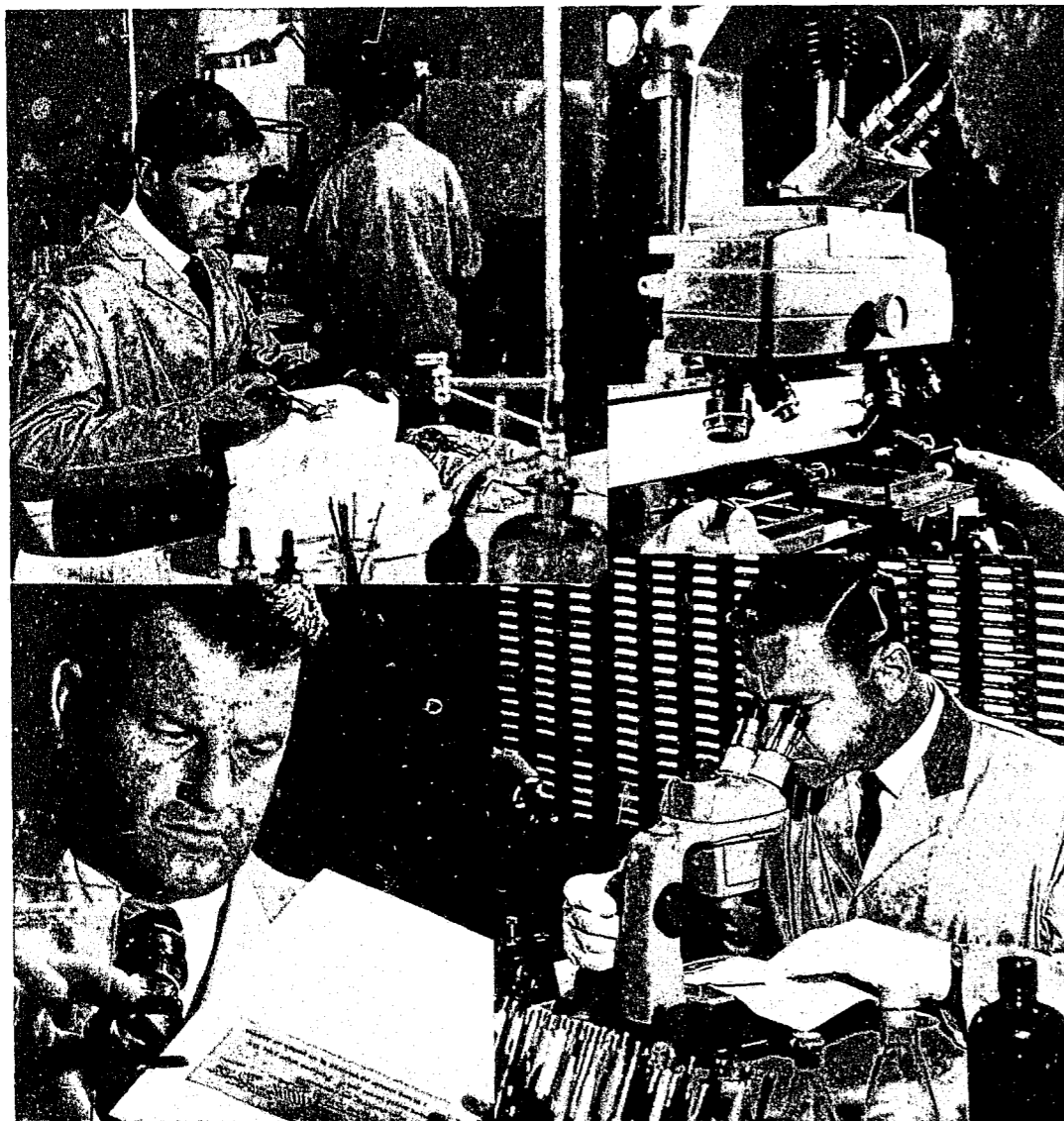
Surveillance on the house was established and around noon on the next day Wilcoxson, carrying the child, walked out of the house followed by his girl friend. As they neared their car, they were met by two Agents while four other Agents approached from another direction. As Wilcoxson put the child into the car, he was placed under arrest. Simultaneously, other Agents arrested the woman.

Without so much as a single shot being fired, the FBI had taken into custody three of the most dangerous fugitives since the gangster era of the 1930's.

After trial in United States District Court, Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Peter Columbus Curry, Jr., each received a life sentence, and Albert Frederick Nussbaum received a total sentence of 40 years. Wilcoxson's girl friend was placed on probation for five years.

SCIENCE VS. CRIME

To provide scientific aid in criminal investigations, the FBI Laboratory was established in 1932. Since that date, the Laboratory has conducted several million examinations of evidence. An expert staff of dedicated scientists and technicians compare handwriting specimens, compare



markings on bullets, examine explosives, hairs, fibers, bloodstains, and conduct thousands of other examinations. From small flecks of paint or particles of shattered glass taken in a hit-and-run accident, FBI Laboratory experts can often determine the make or model of car involved. They can tell whether a particular hammer was used in breaking a safe dial, or whether a particular pair of pliers cut a given piece of wire.

To help them, FBI scientists have the newest laboratory equipment, including an X-ray diffractometer, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometers, differential thermal analyzer, gas chromatograph, gamma ray spectrometer, mass spectrograph, and other instruments. Also for their use are many reference collections such as blood sera, dynamite wrappers, ammunition, headlight lenses, paper watermarks, typewriter standards, animal hairs, rope samples, automobile paints, heel prints, and tire treads.

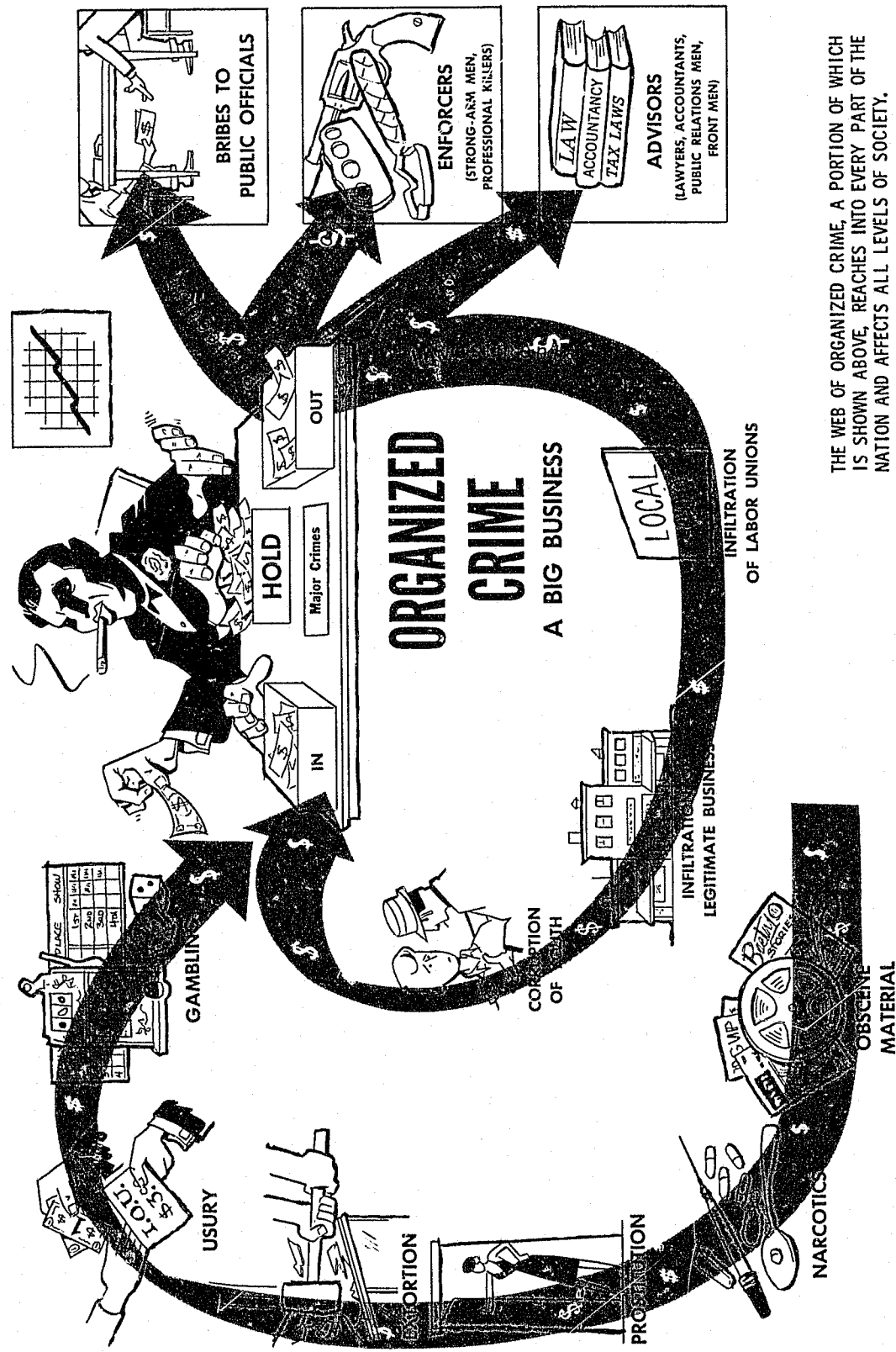
Since the FBI is a fact-finding and fact-gathering agency, its investigations are as important in clearing the innocent as in convicting the guilty. In many instances where circumstantial evidence has pointed to innocent persons, scientific findings of the FBI have cleared them.

In this laboratory, the spy, saboteur, murderer, extortionist, bank robber and kidnaper are all trapped by the findings of science. Not only are these facilities used by the FBI in its work, but they are available to local law enforcement agencies without cost.

IDENTIFICATION

The FBI's Identification Division contains over 158 million sets of fingerprints — the largest collection in the world. Millions of these prints are from the armed services. In World War II and during the Korean conflict, the number of unknown dead among frontline soldiers was greatly reduced because most men and women in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard had fingerprint records filed with the FBI.





THE WEB OF ORGANIZED CRIME, A PORTION OF WHICH IS SHOWN ABOVE, REACHES INTO EVERY PART OF THE NATION AND AFFECTS ALL LEVELS OF SOCIETY.

CRIME AS BIG BUSINESS

Prior to 1961, the FBI had very limited jurisdiction with respect to organized crime and its two major sources of illicit revenue: gambling and hoodlum loan-sharking. Then, in September, 1961, the President signed into law three statutes covering the interstate transmission of wagering information, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, and interstate travel in aid of racketeering. These were followed in June, 1964, by a bill prohibiting sports bribery, in May, 1968, by another banning extortionate credit transactions, and in October, 1970, by a statute aimed at large-scale intrastate gambling operations, hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business, and the bribery of local officials in gambling matters. As a result of this added jurisdiction, thousands of investigations have been added to those already being conducted by the FBI of organized crime figures under previously existing statutes aimed at combating such activities as labor racketeering, extortion, and prostitution.

Various rackets and vices are controlled by an alliance of criminals who, through either intimidation or investment of their tainted funds, have extended their sinister influence into numerous fields of legitimate endeavor. FBI penetration of this secret underworld cartel has succeeded in determining the group's organizational structure, methods, and scope of operations. The leaders and many ranking members have been identified, and FBI investigations have been responsible for the conviction and imprisonment of a large number of the country's leading racketeers.

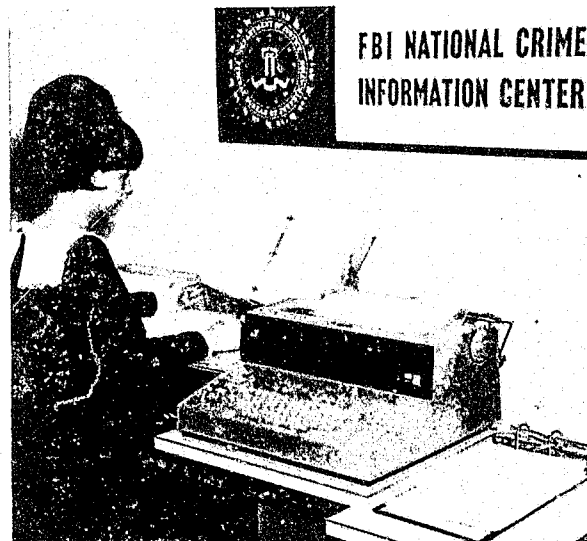
Much of the criminal intelligence data gathered by the FBI has been especially helpful to other law enforcement agencies. On a yearly average, more than 3,000 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures are arrested by these other agencies based upon information originally developed by the FBI.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Law enforcement has long recognized the significance of technological advances in meeting its responsibilities. The FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a nationwide computerized index and communications hookup that includes Canada, is a remarkable achievement in the fight against crime. This computerized index includes information relating to the following: stolen, missing or recovered guns, stolen articles, wanted persons, stolen/wanted vehicles, stolen license plates and stolen/embezzled/missing securities. NCIC is one of the greatest innovations law enforcement has seen in decades and represents a unique investigative tool in helping to maintain law and order. It assists law enforcement officers in the discharge

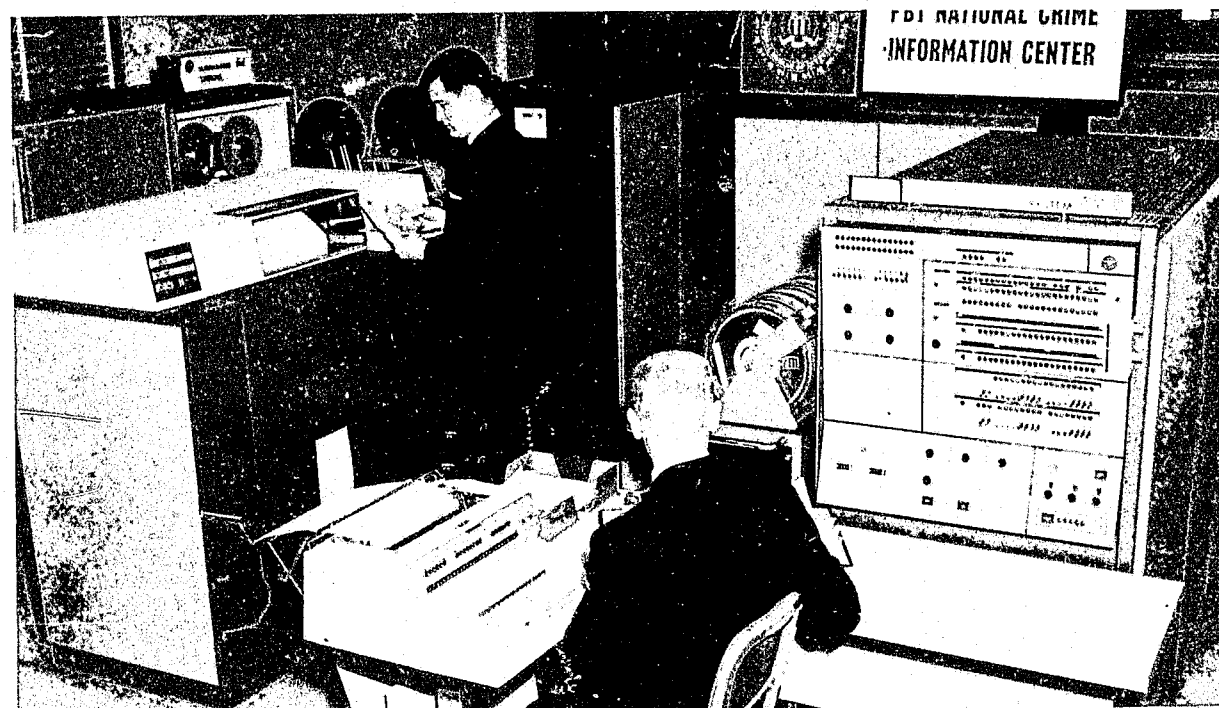
of responsibilities with dispatch and thoroughness, resulting in a higher risk of detection for the criminal offender.

When a U. S. Coast Guardsman deserted in 1948 while assigned to the training center in Groton, Connecticut, active investigation at that time failed to produce any positive results as to his whereabouts. At the request of the Coast Guard, the long-time deserter was entered in the NCIC Wanted Persons File in September, 1968.



Employee in foreground is operating the control typewriter and viewed at the right is the control console for the center.

A senior communications officer is shown establishing the identity of a law enforcement agency which has made a "hit" on a record stored in the computer.



The FBI National Crime Information Center located at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Magnetic tape units appear in background and 1100 lines per minute printer appears in the foreground.

On April 15, 1969, the Sheriff's Office in Ruppert, Idaho, placed an entry in the NCIC for an individual who was wanted on a local charge. The Sheriff had obtained the description of a vehicle believed in the possession of the wanted man, and this description was placed in NCIC records.

The NCIC immediately furnished the sheriff information indicating that his wanted person might be identical with the Coast Guard deserter, and new data about this subject was passed on to the Coast Guard in Washington, D. C. Coast Guard investigators, working with the local sheriff, subsequently identified this man as the deserter.

On April 18, 1969, deputies of the Bay City, Texas, Sheriff's Office made a routine NCIC inquiry on a car license plate number. The NCIC response furnished the wanted person's record of the Coast Guard deserter and the Idaho entry. On receipt of the information, the deputies learned the suspected deserter was aboard a houseboat in the Gulf of Mexico. When the wanted person returned to his automobile, he was placed under arrest. The deserter readily admitted his identity.

The NCIC network, which spans all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and is available to Canadian police departments through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, affords the citizen through his law enforcement officer the greatest crime-fighting weapon since the development of fingerprint identification. It increases the risk of detection for criminals and makes possible the identity of the offender with evidence to convict him. Thus, the administration of criminal justice can operate more rapidly and effectively than ever before.

"TOP TEN" PROGRAM

The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program was inaugurated to enlist public support in the continuing struggle against the underworld. About a third of the fugitives apprehended under this program have been caught as a result of information received from observant citizens. The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list is composed of badly wanted individuals who have been charged with a violation of a Federal law coming within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The program affords nationwide publicity to these dangerous fugitives by a widespread and continuous distribution of their photographs and descriptions, together with graphic accounts of their heinous deeds. This service, made possible by the cooperation of the country's newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations, has been an effective and potent weapon in the grim battle against crime.

FBI HEADQUARTERS

FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., supervises the work of all field divisions covering the United States and Puerto Rico. Every case investigated in the field is supervised and coordinated at Washington. The time element is often vital in the fight against crime and subversion, and an intricate and elaborate communications network is one of the FBI's most valuable weapons.

The FBI has been designated by Congress to maintain a nationwide survey on crime trends in the United States. This national crime barometer permits police throughout the country to keep in touch with the activities of the criminally inclined — to meet them forewarned and forearmed.

JURISDICTION

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 FBI functions as a purely fact-gathering agency. It does not evaluate, adjudicate or prosecute cases. The facts in a case, determined through investigation, are presented to the Government's lawyer, called the United States Attorney, who is charged with the responsibility of determining whether prosecutive action is warranted. He is the individual who authorizes the application for a warrant which is executed when FBI Agents apprehend the subject. If the arrested person pleads not guilty, the Agent who investigated the case will frequently be called upon to testify in court regarding his findings.

Still another investigative duty of the FBI is to conduct many applicant-type inquiries each year concerning individuals who are being considered for Government positions. The FBI is performing a service function and the information is reported without opinions and with no recommendations of any kind. It is important to remember that the FBI is not empowered to issue any type of clearances for either public or private employment.

The investigative files of the FBI are strictly confidential and are available only for official use. It is vitally necessary that these files remain inviolate, for to release them to public view would cause irreparable damage and injustice. A considerable portion of the data in the FBI's possession was furnished with the understanding that it was to be held in confidence and that the identity of the individual furnishing the information would be fully protected.

FIGURES AND FACTS

During the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1973, 14,465 convictions resulted in cases handled by the FBI. These convictions were followed by the imposition of sentences totaling 54,580 years.

Over 96 percent of the persons brought to trial in FBI cases during the 1973 fiscal year were convicted.

In the twelve months prior to June 30, 1973, 37,543 fugitives being sought by the FBI were located. During this same period fines, savings and recoveries effected in cases investigated by the FBI amounted to \$474 million. The tempo of this battle against crime must not slacken. The FBI needs the help of every American in the struggle against crime. Victory can be achieved only when the whole country is alerted to the menace.



Those interested in more detailed information about the FBI and some of its responsibilities may wish to refer to the books listed below. These can be found in most public and school libraries throughout the country.

- The FBI Story* by Don Whitehead, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- A Study of Communism* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, New York.
- Masters of Deceit* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, New York.
- Answers About the F. B. I.* by Earl Schenck Miers, published by Grosset and Dunlap, Inc., New York, New York.
- J. Edgar Hoover on Communism* by J. Edgar Hoover, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- The FBI's Most Famous Cases* by Andrew Tully, published by William Morrow and Company, New York, New York.
- The FBI Story*, the young reader's edition, by Don Whitehead, published by Random House, New York, New York.
- FBI: How the G-Men Use Science as Well as Weapons to Combat Crime* by C. B. Colby, published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, New York.
- The FBI In Our Open Society* by Harry & Bonaro Overstreet, published by W. W. Norton, Inc., New York, New York.
- Attack on Terror: The FBI Against the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi* by Don Whitehead, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, New York.
- Crime, FBI's Hoover and You* by William A. Millen, published by Exposition Press, Jerico, New York.



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