

DIARY

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November 15, 1940

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

The Communist International was established in Moscow on March 2-6, 1919, under the leadership of N. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party.

The purpose of the Communist International was to establish Sections of the International in the various countries of the world for the purpose of fostering proletarian revolution.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

The Communist Party, U.S.A. originated in 1919 as a result of a split away from the Socialist Party. This split resulted in the creation of several small radical groups which, in the years between 1919 and 1929, finally amalgamated and have since been under a common leadership, and is known now as the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Connection With The Communist International

The Communist Party, U.S.A. became affiliated with, or a Section of, the Communist International in about 1925. Since that time it has subordinated itself completely to the decisions and directives issued by the Communist International and its subsidiary bodies.

The aim of the Communist Party, U.S.A. is to revolutionize the masses and prepare them for the proletarian revolution.

The Party has divided the United States into 35 major subdivisions to which the Communist Party refers as "Districts". The Districts are listed as follows:

- District No. 1 - Boston
- District No. 2 - New York City
- District No. 3 - Philadelphia
- District No. 4 - Kansas City
- District No. 5 - Pittsburgh
- District No. 6 - Cleveland
- District No. 7 - Detroit
- District No. 8 - Chicago
- District No. 9 - Minneapolis
- District No. 10 - Omaha
- District No. 11 - Grand Forks
- District No. 12 - Seattle
- District No. 13 - San Francisco
- District No. 14 - Newark
- District No. 15 - New Haven
- District No. 16 - Greensboro
- District No. 17 - Birmingham

District No. 18	-	Milwaukee
District No. 19	-	Denver
District No. 20	-	Houston
District No. 21	-	St. Louis
District No. 22	-	West Virginia
District No. 23	-	Louisville
District No. 24	-	New Orleans
District No. 25	-	Jacksonville
District No. 26	-	Sioux Falls
District No. 27	-	Ironwood
District No. 28	-	Indianapolis
District No. 29	-	Richmond
District No. 30	-	Butte
District No. 31	-	Oklahoma City
District No. 32	-	Des Moines
District No. 33	-	Chattanooga
District No. 34	-	Maryland - District of Columbia
District No. 35	-	Utah

Leaders

Among the principal leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A., divided by Districts, are the following:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| District No. 1 | - | Otis Archer Hood
Phil Frankfeld
Frank Asher |
| District No. 2 | - | Earl Browder
William Z. Foster
Alexander Trachtenberg
Roy Hudson
Israel Amter
Paul Crosbie
Henry Winston
A. W. Berry
Charles Krumbein
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
James W. Ford
Peter V. Cacchione
Max Steinberg
William E. Browder
Robert Minor |
| District No. 3 | - | Carl Reeve
Frank Hellman
Sam Darcy
Sterling Rochester |
| District No. 4 | - | Max Salzman
P. M. Duncan
Leo Blanken |
| District No. 5 | - | Martin Young
Carl Hacker
John Powers
Ella Reeve Bloor |

District No. 6	-	John Williamson A. R. Onda Yetta Land
District No. 7	-	Merril Work Elmer Johnson Philip Raymond
District No. 8	-	Pat Toohey Jack Johnstone David Mates Ethel Stevens
District No. 9	-	Nat Ross Carl Winter
District No. 10	-	Ed Richards
District No. 11	-	Jasper Haaland
District No. 12	-	Morris Rapport Alex Noral Louis Sass
District No. 13	-	Anita Whitney Frank Spector William Schneiderman
District No. 14	-	Lena Davis
District No. 15	-	I. Wofsy Ann Burlak
District No. 16	-	Bart Logan
District No. 17	-	Robert Hall
District No. 18	-	Fred Bassett Blair
District No. 19	-	James Allander
District No. 20	-	Homer Brooks Emma Tenayuka

District No. 21	-	Ralph Shaw Otto Miller
District No. 22	-	John Lautner
District No. 23	-	Paul Kellogg
District No. 24	-	Jerome Benton William G. Binkley
District No. 25	-	Albert Lopez
District No. 26	-	Clarence H. Sharp
District No. 27	-	Elmer Johnson Philip Raymond
District No. 28	-	Earl Reno Charles Stedfelt
District No. 29	-	Alice Burke Donald Burke
District No. 30	-	Arvo Fredrickson William F. Dunne
District No. 31	-	Robert Wood
District No. 32	-	Jim Porter
District No. 33	-	Paul Crouch
District No. 34	-	B. M. Field Albert Blumberg Martin Chancey
District No. 35	-	James F. Forest

District Membership

The following is the approximate Communist membership in each District into which the United States has been subdivided:

District No. 1	5,000
District No. 2	28,000
District No. 3	3,500
District No. 4	600
District No. 5	2,500
District No. 6	4,000
District No. 7	2,600
District No. 8	7,000
District No. 9	2,100
District No. 10	.....
District No. 11	.....
District No. 12	5,000
District No. 13	6,000
District No. 14	1,250
District No. 15	.....
District No. 16	.....
District No. 17	900
District No. 18	1,200
District No. 19	.....
District No. 20	500
District No. 21	.....
District No. 22	.....
District No. 23	200
District No. 24	390
District No. 25	570
District No. 26	.....
District No. 27	1,700
District No. 28	.....
District No. 29	.....
District No. 30	.....
District No. 31	500
District No. 32	.....
District No. 33	.....
District No. 34	1,000
District No. 35	50
TOTAL.....	74,560

National Leadership

At the Eleventh National Convention of the Communist Party in New York City on May 30 - June 2, 1940, the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years:

National Chairman - William Z. Foster

General Secretary - Earl Browder

Secretariat

Earl Browder

William Z. Foster

Max Bedacht

Political Committee

William Z. Foster
James W. Ford

Robert Minor

Roy Hudson
Earl Browder

National Committee

Israel Amter
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
William Z. Foster
Ray Hansborough
Jack Johnstone
Steve Nelson

Max Weiss
Henry Winston
Ella Reeves Bloor
Earl Browder
James W. Ford

Gil Green
Roy Hudson
Robert Minor
Patrick Toohey
Anita Whitney
Rose Wortis

During a secret session of the leaders of the Communist Party at the Eleventh National Convention, the following Secret Central Committee was chosen, unknown to Party members:

Herbert Benjamin
Alexander Bittelman
Earl Browder
Margaret Cowl
Sam Darcy
Gene Dennis
James W. Ford
William Z. Foster

B. K. Gebert
Harrison George
Gil Green
Jack Johnstone
Charles Krumbein
William W. Weinstein
Martin Young

This Secret Central Committee is reported to be the real governing board of the Communist Party.

Publications

The following are the principal publications and vehicles of propoganda used by the Communist Party:

"Daily Worker", official organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., published by Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. The daily circulation, sold or distributed through the mails during the past 12 months, has been 30,674.

"The Communist", a monthly publication, published by the Communist Party, U.S.A., 50 East 13th Street, New York City. Its editor is Earl Browder. The total circulation is unknown.

"The Communist International", a monthly publication, published by Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated, P.O.Box 148, Station "D", New York City. The editor is Earl Browder, and the circulation is unknown.

"New Masses", published weekly by Weekly Masses, Incorporated, 461 4th Avenue, New York City. The editors are A. B. Magill, Ruth McKenney, and Joseph North.

"Peoples World", published daily except Sundays and Holidays, by the World Publishing Company, 538 Market Street, San Francisco, California. Editor, Harrison George; Business Manager, Harry Kramer; Managing Editor, Al Richmond. It has reported an average daily circulation of 13,213, distributed through the United States mails.

"Freiheit", and "Russian Russky Golos" (Russian Voice) are reported to be the only two large pro-Communist foreign language papers in the United States. The "Freiheit" is published in the Yiddish language, while the "Russian Russky Golos" is published in the Russian language. Both are published in New York, and are dailies. They have a combined circulation of 80,000.

UNITED FRONT

The United Front program was first formulated by the Communist International in December, 1921. It was intended to be the vehicle by which the Communist Party could reach the masses. It is defined as being "an arrangement for common action of people who disagree on many things, but who are faced with a common peril, a common need and a common willingness to fight on at least one compelling issue."

The United Front contemplates a working arrangement between the Party and mass organizations, always, of course, with the aim of revolutionizing the masses. To this end the Party has endeavored to identify itself with the masses by working with certain appealable groups within the broad framework of that class of society known as the proletariat. Such appealable groups are the unemployed, the Negro, the people opposing war, the Jew, who is opposed to fascism, and other similar groups. In order to coordinate the activities of the great variety of people falling within these separate groups the Communist Party either erects an organization such as the Workers Alliance of America, and the National Negro Congress, or penetrates an organization which has already been created, such as the American Youth Congress. Thereafter, a program is prepared for such organizations by the Communist Party which is intended to gradually revolutionize the masses within such organizations. The United Front is therefore the broad policy of the Communist Party in the coordination of the efforts of all of the various Front organizations and directing them toward one focal point which is ultimate proletarian revolution.

Among the more important Front organizations which have either been created by, or infiltrated by the Communist Party are the following:

American Civil Liberties Union

Until recently this organization has been notorious for its connection with the Communist Party. On its Executive Board from time to time have sat some of the principal leaders of the Communist Party. Its ostensible purpose is the protection of those whose civil liberties have been invaded. It has stood for the unrestricted freedom of agitation and organization. It has frowned upon the punishment of words without overt actions. It has contended that suppression makes for violence and bloodshed.

Roger Baldwin, testifying before the Lusk Committee on un-American activities declared:

"I would say on behalf of the entire Committee that all of them believe in the right of persons to advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence. There should be no prosecutions for the mere expression of opinion on matters of public concern, however radical, however violent."

Throughout its history, the American Civil Liberties Union has been identified almost exclusively in protection of the alleged rights of Left-Wing groups, particularly the Communist Party and members thereof.

The principal officers of the American Civil Liberties Union are:

Roger Baldwin	Director
Morris L. Ernst	Counsel
Arthur Garfield Hays	Counsel
Reverend John Haynes Holmes	Chairman - Board of Directors.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

This Committee is the successor to the League for Protection of Foreign Workers, which was formed in 1927. In 1933 the Committee assumed its present name.

Its principal aims and purposes are to combat discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, nationality or non-citizenship - to amend naturalization laws on behalf of foreign born to prevent deportations and to maintain the right of asylum to political and religious refugees in the United States.

The Committee has been identified with the Communist Party and has received strong support from that Party since its inception.

It has likewise been identified with the principal United Front organizations of the Communist Party in the United States since its inception.

The principal officers of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born are:

Carey McWilliams	Chairman
Pearl M. Hart	) Vice Chairmen
Dr. Max Yergan	

These three individuals have been closely identified with the Communist Party in countless United Front organizations.

The American Student Union

The American Student Union was founded in Columbus, Ohio, December 28 and 29, 1935. It is an amalgamation of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, a Left-Wing Socialist group, and the National Students League, a Communist group. The Union,

however, has been taken over completely by the Communist Party.

The purpose of the organization is not merely to unite Left-Wing students, but through such unity to fuse all liberal-minded students on the campus into a powerful student organization, on behalf of the glittering objectives of "peace, democracy and security." It is interesting to note that this is generally the slogan of the Communist Party. The American Student Union has followed the Communist Party "line" for the past several years, and has refused on all occasions to condemn the Soviet Union for its invasion of Finland. It has likewise refused to include the Soviet Union in the category of totalitarian or dictatorial nations.

The American Student Union has been a leader in the student peace strikes which have been held in various schools throughout the nation.

The two most important officers of the American Student Union are the following:

Herbert Witt
Lee Williams

National Secretary
National Chairman.

American Youth Congress

The American Youth Congress was formed in the spring of 1934 and immediately thereafter leadership thereof was seized by the Communist Party. Since that time the Communist Party has played a dominating role in all of the proceedings and has been responsible for the type of program adopted. The programs from year to year have followed closely the Communist Party line. At no time has the American Youth Congress permitted the adoption of a resolution censoring the Soviet Union or placing it in the category of the totalitarian or dictator nations. Among its aims and purposes the American Youth Congress has declared that it -

"supports the workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for complete disarmament, the 30-hour week, with no reduction in pay, the unrestricted right of all workers to join trade unions of their own choice, including the right to picket and strike. It proposes the abolition of transient camps and, pending that, abolition of military control of those camps, as well as the abolition of the R.O.T.C. and C.M.T.C."

The American Youth Congress has identified itself with all of the united front organizations of the Communist Party during the past several years. Among the principal officers are the following:

Jack McMichael	- National Chairman
Joseph E. Cadden	- Executive Secretary.

It is a known fact that Joseph E. Cadden is a member of the Communist Party. His name has loomed large on the horizon of Communist affairs in the United States during the past two or three years.

International Labor Defense

The International Labor Defense was formed in Chicago, Illinois, on June 28, 1925. Its definite Communist and Left-wing character is shown by the leaders who formed the organization, such as, Benjamin Gitlow and James P. Cannon. In 1927 it became the American Section of the International Red Aid with headquarters in Moscow, U.S.S.R. This organization has been definitely committed to a Communist and Left-wing program. It is likewise committed to a program of production for use rather than for profit. Among its aims and purposes are the following:

"Aid to labor and political prisoners, and victims of reactionary violence,....."

"The International Labor Defense will organize and lead nation-wide campaigns for the release of all class war prisoners, conduct a relentless struggle against anti-labor legislation, and fight for the repeal of all criminal syndicalism, criminal anarchy and sedition laws....."

The International Labor Defense provides attorneys throughout the United States "for class war prisoners." It has identified itself with such prominent cases as:

Sacco-Vanzetti
Tom Mooney
Warren K. Billings
Scottsboro Boys
Angelo Herndon.

The principal officers are the following:

Vito Marcantonio - President
Anna Damon - National Secretary
William L. Patterson - Vice President.

Damon and Patterson are definitely known to be and to have been members of the Communist Party for many years. Both have been leaders within Communist ranks. While it is not provable that Marcantonio is a member of the Communist Party, he has so completely identified himself with the Communist movement during the past five years that he can be considered more important to the Party than an actual member.

International Workers Order

The International Workers Order was organized in March, 1930. It is a fraternal organization, providing sick, accident and death benefits. It was organized for the purpose of amalgamating into one organization all Left-wing groups interested in fraternal benefits. While its ostensible aim is that of a benefit society, its real character and purpose are the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist form of government. This statement is provable and is based upon written statements of Max Bedacht on this subject. This organization is important for many reasons, one of which being that it has grown faster than any other single fraternal insurance organization in America.

Its principal officers are:

William Weiner - President
Max Bedacht - General Secretary
Joseph R. Brodsky - General Counsel.

It is to be noted that William Weiner has been the Financial Secretary of the Communist Party for years. Max Bedacht was for many years a District Organizer of the Communist Party and has sat on its Central Committee. Joseph Brodsky has been an official legal representative of the Communist Party for approximately twenty years.

National Negro Congress

The National Negro Congress was founded in February, 1936. The purpose in founding the organization was to seek to accomplish unity of action between the various negro organizations already in existence. This, of course, is a typical united tactic of the Communist Party. Since its inception the National Negro Congress has been under the leadership of two men, James W. Ford, negro candidate of the Communist Party for Vice President of the United States in 1932, 1936 and 1940, and John P. Davis, who has not yet been proved to be a member of the Communist Party, but who has been definitely identified with that Party for the past five years.

The aim of the National Negro Congress has been expressed several times by James W. Ford, who has frankly admitted that the National Negro Congress is a united front organization. Among the principal officers are:

Max Yergan - President
John P. Davis - Secretary.

Max Yergan has likewise been identified with the Communist Party for at least the past five years. Scarcely an issue of the Daily Worker appears which fails to reflect the fame and accomplishments of Yergan, who is a negro.

Workers Alliance of America

The Workers Alliance of America was established under the leadership of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in April, 1936. Its Communist character was evidenced at the very inception by the election of Herbert Benjamin as its National Organizer and

Angelo Herndon as its National Vice Chairman. Both of these individuals have been members of the National Committee of the Communist Party at one time or another. David Lasser was chosen to the position of National President when the body was formed. He had been a Socialist for a number of years. The purpose of organizing the Workers Alliance was obviously another link in the chain of the united front forged by the Communist Party. The object of the organization was to constitute itself as a pressure group to compel legislation and the extension of national and state benefits on behalf of the unemployed. This, of course, followed the scheme of the Communist Party when it declared:

"The revolutionary way out of the crisis begins with the fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for wage increases, for relief to the farmers - through demonstrations, strikes, general strikes, leading up to the seizure of power, to the destruction of capitalism by a revolutionary workers government."

That statement epitomizes briefly the conduct, the aims and purposes of the Workers Alliance. Communist domination of the organization became so complete as to compel the resignation of David Lasser within recent weeks. Among the principal officers of the Workers Alliance are the following:

Richard N. McKibben	- National President
Robert Geiger	- National Vice President
Frank Ingram	- General Secretary- Treasurer.

American Peace Mobilization

The American Peace Mobilization is the most important expression of the united front program of the Communist Party in the United States today. The Communist Party regards the present

European conflict as an imperialist war. The Party's program on the subject of imperialist war is:

"to struggle for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war against the bourgeoisie for the overthrow of capitalism."

This struggle, however, in its incipient stages is to be led in the way of "peace." This directive was laid down at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International in 1935 when it was declared that the proletariat should:

"strive to lead the opponents of war, organized in the struggle for peace, to struggle for the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war....."

The Communist Party has made it clear why it struggles for peace. Foster has declared:

"By struggling against war, we are fighting for Socialism."

Again he declared:

"The struggle for peace brings the masses into direct conflict with the capitalist class....."

"The fight for peace is the present-day fight for Socialism."

In its struggle for peace the Communist Party organized a body known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization, which held a nation-wide conference in Chicago, Illinois, over Labor Day weekend 1940. This was an elaborate convention organized with a great deal of fanfare and publicity. It is claimed that the

delegates attending the Emergency Peace Mobilization in Chicago, which materialized into the American Peace Mobilization, represented at least 14,000,000 people in the United States. While it is not conceded that all of these 14,000,000 are either members of the Communist Party or are to go along with the Communist Party, it must be admitted that the strength and influence of the Communist Party, either open or secret, are evidenced by the success which met its efforts in organizing the Emergency Peace Mobilization.

In so far as the aims and purposes of the American Peace Mobilization are concerned, it is especially important to point out that the program adopted is identical with the program of the Communist Party, U.S.A. A comparison of the two programs shows this to be an unequivocal fact.

It has been reported that the plan of the Communist Party in arranging for this organization is not only to revolutionize the masses by enabling them to fight for peace, but to give the Communist Party a framework within which to operate in a time of illegality. Among the principal officers of the American Peace Mobilization are the following:

Reverend John B. Thompson	- Chairman
Theodore Dreiser)
Vito Marcantonio	) - Vice Chairmen
Jack McMichael)
Frederick V. Field	- Executive Secretary

These names have recurred on innumerable occasions in connection with Communist Party activities in the United States.

American Communications Association

The American Communications Association was formed about 1932 and was first known as the American Radio Telegraphers Association in 1937. The organization has jurisdiction over workers in

the Western Union, Postal Telegraph, the nonmanufacturing employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the operators in the Radio Corporation of America and various other firms of similar nature, as well as radio operators on ships.

The ostensible aims and purposes of this organization are, of course, clear. The importance of the organization, however, lies in its radical activities and connections. Mervyn Rathborne, who until only a few days ago was President, has been alleged to be a member of the Communist Party and his purpose in heading such a union was allegedly to enable the Communist Party to gain control of communications.

It has been alleged that the American Communications Association serves "as the line of communication" for radicals and that operators are able to maintain communications with one another and receive up to the minute information from union headquarters, in a manner not possible for other organizations.

Benjamin Stohlberg, a scholar of many years standing in the field of American unions, has alleged that the American Communications Association is one of four C.I.O. unions, "under the complete control - without effective opposition - of Stalinist officers."

It is alleged that Rathborne has devoted almost his entire time to "trouble shooting for the Communist Party in the maritime industry."

The principal officer of the organization until his resignation of recent days was Mervyn Rathborne, its President. Information is not yet available as to the identity of his successor.

American Newspaper Guild

The American Newspaper Guild was formed in the summer of 1933, in Cleveland, Ohio. Shortly thereafter a large number of newspapermen became interested and chose Heywood Broun as the President of the new organization, because of the progressive character of his leadership in the newspaper world. Broun remained President of the union until his death. There is no doubt but what the union was originally formed for trade union purposes.

Not long after its formation, however, it became dominated by a group of Left-Wing leaders and has remained under that type of leadership since its formation. Broun has been alleged to have been both a Socialist and a Communist, although he denied the latter affiliation.

The Guild has been largely under the leadership of newspapermen from New York City, most of whom have been identified with the Left-Wing element in labor circles for several years.

The avowed aims of the organization are as follows:

"The purpose of the Guild shall be to preserve the vocational interests of its members and to improve the conditions under which they work by collective bargaining and to raise the standards of journalism by such measures as may be deemed necessary by the National Executive Committee of the Guild."

One authority has declared:

"As the Guild grew, however, the emergence of the Stalin Party line became ever more visible in the national leadership." It has been alleged that those leaders of the Guild following the Party line were:

Heywood Broun
Jonathan Eddy
Carl Randau

Among the principal officers of the American Newspaper Guild are the following:

Donal M. Sullivan	President
Milton Kaufman	Executive Vice President
Victor Pasche	Secretary Treasurer
Morris Watson	Vice President at Large

National Maritime Union

The National Maritime Union was organized in the fall of 1936, as a split away from the International Longshoremen's Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, which was headed by Joseph Ryan. Since its inception, the National Maritime Union has been under titular leadership of Joseph Curran. It has been an extremely militant body and numerous allegations are to the effect that it is completely under Communist Party domination. It has enjoyed a large measure of success and has organized approximately 65,000 members on the East Coast, Gulf Coast, and the Great Lakes. It conducted strikes on the East and Gulf Coasts in the fall of 1936 and in the early part of 1937.

It is alleged that the Communist Party has always guided the work of Joseph Curran and that Curran takes his orders from Roy Hudson, who is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. It has likewise been alleged that the real head of the National Maritime Union is Tommy Ray, prominently mentioned in maritime affairs within the Communist Party. There is much evidence to indicate that Curran completely subordinates himself to the Communist Party "line", although there is no direct evidence to the effect that he is actually a card-bearing member of the Communist Party. This, of course, is unimportant since the Union itself has

been committed to the course of the "Party line" since it was organized.

Benjamin Stohlberg, writing on the subject of the National Maritime Union, declared:

"As President of the Union Joe Curran was merely the front for such Stalinist politicians as Jack Lawrenson, Tom Ray, Moe Byne and 'Blackie' Myers."

Among the more important officers of the National Maritime Union are,

Joseph Curran	President
Ferdinand C. Smith	National Secretary
M. Headley Stone	National Treasurer
Frederick N. Myers	National Organizer.

The Communist Party has always regarded the maritime industry as one of the vital strategic industries of the nation. It has counseled its members to penetrate this industry, wherefor its control over the National Maritime Union becomes exceptionally important.

It is a part of a scheme whereby the essential industries of the nation can be paralyzed in a time of extreme national emergency in order to effect a revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

Transport Workers Union

The Transport Workers Union was organized principally among subway workers in New York City in 1934. Its first leader was Thomas H. O'Shea, who has admitted before the Dies Committee that he was a member of the Communist Party and was made President of the Transport Workers Union as the result of his Party membership. He has made it clear that one of the leaders under him was Michael Joseph Quill, who was likewise a member of the Communist Party. He has disclosed that he stepped aside to permit the leadership of the Transport Workers Union to fall into the hands of Quill on Party instructions. Quill has been in charge of the Transport Workers Union almost since its inception.

Control of the transport industry is of parallel importance with the control of the maritime industry, in so far as the Communist Party is concerned. Such control would enable the Communist Party to tie up New York City in only a few hours. This has been a matter of considerable reflection on the part of the Communist Party and it is alleged that the said Party has now gained control over the Transport Workers Union.

The following have been the leaders of the Transport Workers Union since its inception and all have been identified with the Communist Party:

Thomas H. O'Shea
John Santo
Austin Hogan
Michael Joseph Quill

Recapitulation

The following is a list of the approximate membership of the more important of the United Front organizations listed above:

American Civil Liberties Union	4,900
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	5,554,557
American Student Union	20,000
American Youth Congress	1,500,000
International Labor Defense	2,751,360
International Workers Order	166,000
International Negro Congress	500,000
Workers Alliance	166,020
American Peace Mobilization	14,000,000
American Communications Association	13,220
American Newspaper Guild	11,039
National Maritime Union	65,000
Transport Workers Union	<u>90,000</u>
TOTAL.....	24,842,096

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The Young Communist League was formed in New York City on April 22, 1922. It is the junior organization of the Communist Party, and is definitely identified with that Party. It is affiliated to the Young Communist International, which has its headquarters in Moscow. Its program is identical with that of the Communist Party.

The Young Communist League has an approximate membership of from 22,000 to 25,000.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE MOTION PICTURE
INDUSTRY

During the past five years there have been numerous allegations concerning Communist activities in Hollywood. It is alleged that one of the best sources of income to the Communist Party is in the form of contributions either directly to the Party, or to Communist Party front organizations, of the luminaries of Hollywood. While none of this information has been proved, the allegations are too numerous to be dismissed as fiction.

In 1937 the Party sought to raise \$30,000 for its newspaper, the Western Worker, and it was then disclosed that the principal part of this sum had been constituted by members of the movie colony. It may be explained that many persons associated with the movie industry are strongly anti-fascist in sympathy, and some have become over-sealous in working for the anti-fascist cause. There is no doubt but what large contributions have been made to fight fascism. It is equally understandable that funds so donated have become diverted to Communist channels by Communist Party members in charge of anti-fascist front groups.

The following persons have been alleged to be either Party members or Party sympathizers:

Dudley Nichols	Lillian Helman
Donald Ogden Stewart	Boris Karloff
Errol Flynn	Sylvia Sidney
Frank Scully	Mrs. Tatiana Tuttle
Mrs. Marion Spitzer Thompson	Fredric March
James Cagney	Mary Astor
Jean Muir	Sam Ornitz
Brian Foy	John Bright
Eddie Sutherland	Terry Hunt

Franchot Tone
Mrs. T. B. Schulberg
J. Edward Bromberg
Clifford Odets
Frank Tuttle

Lionel Stander
Herbert Biberman
Luise Rainer
Gail Sondergaard
Ralph Endore

and many others.

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

The Amtorg Trading Corporation began its official existence on May 27, 1940. It was the result of a merger of two organizations known as the Products Exchange Corporation, and Arcos-America Incorporated.

The ostensible purpose for the creation of Amtorg was to handle export and import business between the United States and the Soviet Union.

During its existence there have been numerous allegations of its unethical conduct and its use as an agency not only for the spreading of propaganda but for the financing of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and the infiltration into the United States of GPU agents. Few of these allegations are supported by compelling and persuasive information. The lack of such information, however, is primarily due to the absence of any concentrated investigation of the activities of Amtorg. It is reported that through Amtorg's contacts with large shipping companies it has arranged for seamen to carry important documents between United States and the Soviet Union.

Basil W. Delgass, a former Vice President of Amtorg, reported to the Rish Committee investigating un-American activities in 1930, that code communications concerning the Army and Navy defenses of the United States had passed between Amtorg and the Soviet Government.

Gregory Bessedovsky, former Soviet Charge d'Affaires at Paris and Tokyo, alleged that Amtorg was "carrying on propaganda work besides being a commercial agency of the Soviet Union."

NAZI ORGANIZATIONS

American National Socialist League

This group was formed in December, 1934, by Anton Haegels who had been in the Friends of New Germany organization had withdrawn over a split in policy. The group was composed of members of the Friends of New Germany who withdrew with Haegels.

The aims of the group were apparently identical with that of the Friends of New Germany. This group took control of the newspaper of the Friends of New Germany, Der Deutscher Beobachter, physically at the time of the split and retained it in subsequent litigation.

Haegels was thrown out by this group and Norbert Gilligan took over the control of the group. About this time the name of the group was changed to the American National Labor Party and also at approximately that period the group again effected a connection with the Friends of New Germany.

American National Socialist Party

This group was probably a later form of the American National Labor Party which in turn had evolved from the American National Socialist League.

The aims of this group were close to those of the Friends of New Germany. Peter Hoverden-Stahrenberg, who was prominent in its meetings and editor of its publication, was apparently the leader.

It was reported as being connected with Nazi propaganda activity.

The Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft
(The German-American Vocational League also known as the German-American Professional League: D.A.B.)

The German-American Vocational League is the legal successor of the Deutschnationaler Handlungschilfen Verband of D.H.V. (German-

American Commercial League) which league was founded in Germany in 1902. It has always been ultra-reactionary politically and rabidly nationalistic. The D.H.V. joined with the Nazi Party in 1933 to form the Hitler cabinet. In 1933 the D.H.V. was taken over by the German Labor Front which action was applicable to the unit in the United States. The D.H.V. was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1928. D.A.B., its successor, was incorporated in the same state in 1935.

Due to the activities of the German-American Bund in alienating the sympathy of the American people, the Nazis prepared to subsidize D.A.B., particularly in their support of Youth Groups. The D.A.B. in the United States has for its purpose the furthering of Nazism and was described by Dr. Ignaz Theodore Griebel as the significant organization in this country.

D.A.B. has units throughout the country and supports a youth movement. It is estimated to have six or seven thousand members. It is stated that membership for one year is a prerequisite for membership in the National Socialist Party and that upon joining D.A.B., a member automatically becomes a member of the National Socialist Party.

In 1937, Adolf Johannsen, then in Germany, was the head of this organization. Fritz Zeglin was temporarily in charge in Johannsen's absence. Jupp Lieblein is National Leader of the Youth Division. National headquarters are in New York City.

This organization was described by Henry O. Spier as one of the three fighting organizations of New York Germanism. Zeglin, one of the heads, has stated that "there is only one leader - Hitler".

German American Bund
(Amerika Deutscher Volksbund)

On October 10, 1924, the National Socialist Association, Teutonia, was founded in Chicago, Illinois. Out of this organization grew the League of the Friends of the New Germany established on June 30, 1933, in Chicago, Illinois. On March 29, 1936, the name of the League was changed to the German American Bund (Amerika Deutscher Volksbund).

The aims of this organization were to bring together and unite individuals of German descent into an organization for the purpose of creating good will, friendship and beneficial relations between the United States and Germany; to expose and fight Communism, internationalism and un-American boycotts in the United States.

The organization is divided into three divisions. They are called Department East, Department Middle West and Department West.

The organization had as of January, 1938, 50 local units throughout the United States and an estimated membership of 6,617. Fritz Kuhn, the National Chairman of the organization, however, indicated that the organization had 8,299 members in the United States.

Fritz Kuhn was National Chairman of the organization until December, 1939, at which time the chairmanship was assumed by George Wilhelm Kunze.

Kunze recently stated that the organization at the present time has approximately 40 units in the United States. He also stated that there were approximately 20,000 members in the organization as of December, 1939, at which time he took over the leadership of the organization.

The present officers of the organization are George Wilhelm Kunze, Chairman of the National Committee, George Froboese, Deputy Leader, William Luedtke, National Secretary, Gustav J. Elmer, National Treasurer, August Klapprott, Eastern Division Leader, and Herman Schwinn, Western Division Leader.

The official publication of the Bund is the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter with offices at 178 East 85th Street, New York City.

The German American Bund maintains several camps in various parts of the United States. Among the more prominent ones are Camp Siegfried located at Yaphank, New York, and Camp Nordland situated near Andover, New Jersey. It is reported that Camp Siegfried cost \$12,000. It was further reported that the cost of Camp Nordland was estimated to be approximately \$9,000.

It was reported that the German American Bund recently lost control of Camp Siegfried and that the camp is presently owned and controlled by the German American Settlement League, Inc.

German American Settlement League

The German American Settlement League, an auxiliary of the German American Bund, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1937.

One of the purposes of this organization was to encourage and cultivate German culture in the United States.

This organization had a membership of about 2,000 individuals as of June, 1937.

The officers of the organization at the present time are:

Henry Wagner, President

Karl Flick, Vice President

Linn Schmidt, Treasurer

Franz Schwela, Secretary

These officers are assisted by six directors headed by Ernest Mueller, former President of the German American Settlement League, Inc.

German-American Business League
(Deutscher Konsum Verband)

The German-American Business League, established July 4, 1935, is an organization of the German-American Bund, having for its purpose the furtherance of the economic interests of German-American businessmen and consumers.

It attempts to fight the anti-Nazi boycott and by assisting German-American small business merchants, it hopes incidentally to aid Germany since they handle considerable merchandise made in Germany.

It is incorporated in New York and Illinois and generally occupies offices together with the German-American Bund.

Kyffhaeuser Bund Von Nord Amerika
(Also known as League of German War Veterans)

The Kyffhaeuser Bund is an organization composed primarily of German war veterans. Its national commander is Karl Schumacher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where its national offices are located.

The organization works for the German cause and claims to be doing everything in its power to unite all Germans in the United States for the purpose of assisting Germany in its present struggles.

It is registered with the Secretary of State under Section 8 of the Neutrality Act and has collected considerable sums of money in this country for the German Red Cross, war relief work in Germany and other purposes.

Der Stahlhelm
(Steel Helmets)

Der Stahlhelm is an organization of German War Veterans which was dissolved by Hitler in 1935 and was generally succeeded in the United States by groups known as Kyffhaeuser. There are a few remnant groups of the Stahlhelm still in existence in the United States, but they are not nationally organized and the total membership would not be more than a few hundred.

The Stahlhelm is not connected with the German-American Bund.

NAZI PROPAGANDA AGENCIES

AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP FORUM

This group was formed in March, 1939, for the dissemination of pro-Nazi propaganda through the use of open forum meetings and its two publications, "Today's Challenge" and the "Forum Observer". It was in close connection with the German Library of Information of the New York German Consulate. Friedrich Auhagen was its leader.

The main activities of the group were in New York City. This group is reportedly inactive at the present time due to unfavorable newspaper publicity given to Auhagen and his connection with the Forum.

FICHTE ASSOCIATION (FICHTE BUND)

Originally established in 1914 by Heinrich Kessemeier in honor of the German philosopher, Johann Goettlieb Fichte, the Fichte Bund is now an important source of German propaganda directed to foreign countries.

Its offices are located in Hamburg, Germany. Heinrich Kessemeier is President and T. H. Kassemeier is Director of the organization.

The principal activities of the Association consist of the printing and dissemination abroad of German propaganda.

GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION

The German Library of Information, Room 1923, 17 Battery Place, New York City, was established as an adjunct to the German Consulate, New York, New York, in 1935. It became a separate entity in August, 1939, because its activities exceeded those in the domain of the Consulate and was registered with the State Department on September 8, 1939, as an agent of the German Government.

The German Library of Information functions under the direction of the German Foreign Office and is supported by funds made available by that office. Its aim is the dissemination of propaganda showing Germany's viewpoint to the American people.

Heinz Beller served as Director from March, 1938, to March, 1940, when he returned to Germany to accept a position in the Propaganda Ministry. The German Library now functions under the directorship of Matthias Fred Schmitz, a German citizen, with the assistance of approximately thirty-six employees.

The main publication of the German Library of Information is a weekly pamphlet of sixteen pages entitled "Facts in Review" which has an estimated mailing list of 80,000 names, the majority of whom receive it unsolicited. It has also distributed such Nazi propaganda as "The German White Book," "Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland" and at least nine other titles of similar character.

In addition, it functions as a Speakers' Bureau for the German Consulate, and retains a library of phonograph records and lantern slides of pro-German material for interested groups.

The German Library works in close collaboration with the American Fellowship Forum, The German Railroads Information Office and other known Nazi controlled organizations.

THE GERMAN RAILROADS INFORMATION OFFICE

The German Railroads Information Office was originally opened in New York City in 1925, and is presently located at 11 West 57th Street. Branches are maintained at 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at 233 Post Street, San Francisco, California. These offices are branches of the "Reich-Railroad-Main-Office for German Tourist Travel" (Reichsbahnzentrale fuer den Deutschen Reiseverkehr) and they are under the direction and supervision of the Department for Travel Propaganda for the Propaganda Ministry of Germany and the Foreign Department of the National Socialist Party of Germany. Ernst Schmitz is in charge of the New York Office and they supply German films and speakers to German meetings. The German Railroads Information office cooperates closely with the Amerop Travel Service, Inc. and the Transocean News. Propaganda circulars regarding Poland, Danzig and Vienna as well as a weekly bulletin of German radio news broadcasts are issued by the New York Office. Kurt Beyer is in charge of the San Francisco Office and he furnishes German propaganda films to schools, universities and clubs on the Pacific Coast. Beyer is closely associated with Fritz Weidemann, German Consul. Beyer is listed as an Assistant Clerk of the German Consulate. Fred Semp is manager of the Chicago Office and is closely associated with the German Consulate. This office is believed kept open to secure information for the German Government.

TRANSOCEAN NEWS SERVICE

Transocean News Service was founded in Germany about 1914 as a legitimate news agency. Following Hitler's rise to power Transocean News Service was brought into line with the requirements of the Nazi Party and its officers were replaced by loyal Nazis. It thereafter degenerated into a propaganda agency.

The main office of Transocean News Service in the United States is located at 341 Madison Avenue, New York City and is directed by Manfred Zapp, who resides at the Gladstone Hotel, 114 East 52nd Street, New York City. There is a subsidiary office of Transocean News Service located at 1092 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., which is managed by Thomas W. Davis.

Transocean News Service is apparently subsidized by the German Government since it shows no interest in making a profit and its expenditures have far exceeded its income since Zapp took over its direction in the United States in 1938.

Zapp and the Transocean News Service are in close contact with the German Embassy and German Consuls in the United States. The Embassy and the Consuls are, according to available information, known to have made possible through financial arrangements with Zapp, the receipt of Transocean News Service dispatches by a number of German newspapers in this country. In South America this service is generally utilized by minor papers, some of which not only do not pay for this service, but actually receive payment for printing Transocean News Service releases.

Zapp and Transocean News Service registered with the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., on January 24, 1939, in accordance with the requirements of the act requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals.

WORLD SERVICE

World Service is a bimonthly bulletin published in ten languages by A. Schirmer and edited by Erich Schwarzburg, Post Office Box #600, Frankfurt a. M., Germany. It is mailed to recipients in this country from the above address, has been in existence since October 1, 1936, and apparently has no financial connections in the United States.

World Service is pledged to the spreading of information to ill-informed Gentiles of the Jewish menace in the world order and limits itself entirely to the printing of anti-Semitic and anti-Communist articles.

Distribution of this publication is not extensive, it being limited to anti-Semitic publications in this country who credit it with the status of a foreign news agency.

World Service recommends publications put out by such organizations as: Industrial Control Reports, Washington, D. C., published by James True; The Pelly Publishers, Asheville, North Carolina, headed by William Dudley Pelley; American Nationalist Confederation, St. Albans, West Virginia, directed by George E. Deatherage; and other well known Fascist and anti-Semitic organizations.

Reprints from World Service have appeared in the official organs of the German-American Bund and The American National Socialist Party, both New York City.

THE AMERICAN FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS

American Fascisti - Order of the Black Shirts of Atlanta, Georgia

This organization is an offshoot or revival of the Ku Klux Klan. It originated in Atlanta, Georgia. Henry J. Norton and Hugh B. Cobb, of Atlanta, Georgia, are reported to be the President and Secretary, respectively.

The literature of this Order has indicated that it is against all foreign "isms" in the United States and also against the ideology of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. It publicly professes to be non-sectarian and nonpolitical but nevertheless it is anti-Semitic.

It was claimed in 1933 that there were chapters of this Order in 36 large cities in the United States. In 1933 a campaign was instituted to secure 50,000 members in the State of South Carolina. Its efforts in obtaining new members have indicated that this may be a racket organization although it does not appear to be in sympathy with any foreign nation.

The American Nationalist Party

The American Nationalist Party was organized in New York City in December, 1939, by Stanley A. Smith and E. Andrews Moriarty, Arthur Goadby, Dr. A. Schler Bryant and an unidentified individual named Ryerson.

The purpose of the organization was to oppose Communism. The organization was anti-Semitic in nature. It embodied a membership between 800 and 1,000 individuals in New York City.

It was reported that Robert Edward Edmondson, journalist and writer, was the moving spirit of the organization.

This organization has cooperated and collaborated with the officers of the German American Bund, the James True Associates and the Knights of the White Camellia.

Christian Mobilizers

The organization known as the Christian Mobilizers was created

sometime between June 25 and July 4, 1937.

Its members were made up of former members of the Christian Front organization who had become dissatisfied with the latter organization.

The Christian Mobilizers organization was formed by Joseph E. McWilliams and a few of his followers, well-known anti-Semites of New York City.

The purpose of the organization was to fight Communism. This organization has engaged in a boycott of Jewish merchants and merchandise.

The organization has one unit in New York City and is decidedly anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt Administration, and against the United States participating in any war.

The meetings of this organization have been held in various halls in New York City and on street corners. The outdoor meetings have caused a series of public disturbances due to the inflammatory remarks of the speakers. Members of the Christian Mobilizers organization, as well as several Jewish individuals, have been arrested as the result of these disturbances.

Joseph E. McWilliams, 36 years of age, ran for Congress on the Destiny Party ticket in New York City and was defeated. He has been arrested on two different occasions for disorderly conduct based on his anti-Semitic oratory during his political campaign.

This organization has been connected in some way or another with the Christian Mobilizer Guards, the German American Bund, Knights of the White Camellia, General George Van Horn Moseley, the Protestant War Veterans, the Christian Front and the National Unity Party of Canada.

Crusaders for Economic Liberty

Incorporated in Tennessee in 1931, the Crusaders for Economic Liberty is headed by George W. Christians, its President and founder. It seeks to abolish the gold standard, and to achieve "Economic Liberty" through "Human Effort Monetary System", which would base money, not upon the gold standard, but upon "a tangible production factor, the average wage of male unskilled, common labor."

It has its national offices at Chattanooga, Tennessee. In December, 1932, Christians organized the Crusader White Shirts, a quasi-military organization subordinate to and intended to further the aims of the Crusaders for Economic Liberty. Christians is Commander-in-Chief of the Crusader White Shirts.

James True Associates

This organization was founded by James True on July 16, 1933, in Washington, D. C. It presently maintains offices in the Mills Building, Room 525, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

James True publishes the "Industrial Control Reports". The purpose of these reports is to expose the Communistic tendencies of the present Administration.

Articles appearing in the "Industrial Control Reports" have been reprinted in the Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, the official organ of the German American Bund.

James True has been described as decidedly fanatical in his hatred of the Jews and has collaborated with officials of the German American Bund and Congressman Thorkelson.

It was reported that True was an agent of the Deutsches Fichte Bund of Hamburg, Germany, and received at one time \$100 a month from the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D. C., with which he carried on considerable correspondence.

The Knights of the White Camellia

The Knights of the White Camellia were originally founded in 1867 for the re-establishment of white supremacy in the South following the Civil War. It was re-established and incorporated in West Virginia in 1935 with headquarters at Post Office Box #467, St. Albans, West Virginia.

Its stated purpose is the formation of a strong Nationalist form of government comparable to that of Nazi Germany adopting the policy of anti-Semitism and anti-Communism.

The membership of the Knights of the White Camellia is limited to United States citizens of white Aryan stock and its main following

is estimated at 10,000 members mostly from West Virginia and Southern Ohio.

George E. Deatherage was the originator of the current movement and served as National Commander from 1935-1939, when he publicly resigned. He is an engineer by profession but has been active as an anti-Semite for years both through the Knights of the White Camellia and the American Nationalist Confederation, both of which he operated from his home in St. Albans, West Virginia. The official organs of both of these organizations have always espoused Fascism and anti-Semitism.

It has been disclosed that George E. Deatherage has connections with Robert Edward Edmondson, James True Associates, the German-American Bund, the Silvershirts, the Britons, (an organization in England headed by Henry H. Beechley), the Mexican Nationalist Movement or Gold Shirts, and other Fascist organizations and individuals.

Protestant War Veterans

This group was organized sometime prior to 1938 by Edward James Saythe of New York City. It was open to members of any army in the World War who had an honorary discharge and was a white Gentile.

Saythe is very radical and anti-Semitic and anti-Communist. The group is strongly pro-Nazi and when formed, it was called an affiliate of the German-American Bund. This group is presently being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as an agency for the dissemination of German propaganda.

Joseph H. Collins, the present leader, admitted being in the Irish Republican Army shortly after the World War.

Russian National Revolutionary Tickers and Worker-Pasant Fascist Party

This organization, more commonly known as the Russian National Revolutionary Party, was organized by Count Anastase Andre Vonastatsky at Thompson, Connecticut.

The organization is engaged in propaganda work against the Soviet Government.

This organization functions in one form or another in Shanghai, China, San Pao, Brazil, Sofia, Bulgaria, Belgrade, Jugoslavia, and Edmonton, Canada. There are also small organizations in Germany and

France.

The organization publishes an official organ called "The Fascist".

The staff at the headquarters aside from Vonsiatsky consists of Donat Kunle, Norman Watson and Michael Kapral.

The membership of this organization is unknown. Vonsiatsky has denied that his organization has any connection or association with the German American Bund. He has, however, attended meetings of the Bund at which time he was invited to speak but refused the invitation.

There is no evidence that Vonsiatsky or his organization is receiving financial or other support from any foreign country or group.

Vonsiatsky's own contribution to the maintenance of the headquarters at Thompson, Connecticut, is about 97% of the total budget which amounts to approximately \$20,000 to \$25,000 annually.

Silver Shirt Legion of America, Inc.

The above organization was organized by William Dudley Felley at Asheville, North Carolina, on March 19, 1934.

The present leaders of this organization are William Dudley Felley, President or National Commander, Alfred H. Talpey, Roy Zachary and Earnest Nial Cumming.

This organization was organized for the purpose of gathering together a group of militant Christian Americans who would be prepared to meet the challenge of the Bolshevik conspiring Jews.

The Silver Shirt Legion of America, Inc., publishes the magazine "Liberation" which is distributed throughout the United States.

Felley denied that his organization now receives, or ever has received any financial aid from any foreign country, organization, or representative of any foreign country.

Felley publishes various current publications in addition to the magazine "Liberation", all of which are of an anti-Semitic nature.

Pelley and the officials of the Silver Shirt organization have collaborated with officials of the German American Bund and other organizations of similar nature.

FASCIST PROPAGANDA AGENCIES

American Fascist Party

This organization, with headquarters at 208 East 86th Street, New York City, was founded by Paul Castorina, age twenty-four and a native of Italy, subsequent to 1937. This body has also born the names of American Fascists, Incorporated and American Union of Fascists. The official publication of this organization is "The Black Shirt".

Its aim is to destroy the so-called barriers of class in America and set up a National Fascist creed. This is to be done by the ballot rather than by any other means. It is claimed that branches have been set up in Tacoma, Washington, Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Illinois.

Castorina, who is the National Chairman, claims to have from 1,000 to 1,500 followers although there is no such thing as a membership list. He claims that most of those whom he considers his real members were in the National Guard.

The officers of the American Fascist Party are:

Paul Castorina	- National Chairman
Glenn E. Cox	- National Secretary
Ralph J. Zabpetti	- Head of the Manhattan District, New York City.

Both Castorina and Zabpetti served in the National Guard at New York City. Castorina claims to be the one real Fascist in the United States and is not interested in any other foreign country.

The American-Italian Sports League of the United States, Incorporated

This organization has its offices in the Palazzo de' Italia, Rockefeller Center, New York City, and has been in existence since 1937.

Gaetano Vecchiotti, Italian Consul General, is the leading spirit in this group as first honorary president. This organization seeks to preserve and to kindle the Fascist sentiment among the immigrant children and naturalized Italian immigrants.

This League has twelve soccer teams and several fencing teams which are frequently matched against teams of the German-American Sports League. The members of the standing committee of the League for the year 1940 are:

1- President	Count Giovanni Billi
2- Vice-President	Dr. Giuseppe Brancati
3- Recording Secretary	Francesco Maldera
4- Financial Secretary	Giuseppe Cilmi
5- Assistant Financial Secretary	Mario Maistrello
6- Treasurer	Captain Enrico Guarrata
7- Publicity Director	Captain Vincenzo Gioffre
8- Counsellor	Commendatore Mario Lauro
9- Medical Examiner	Dr. Giuseppe Brancati
10-Coachman	Professor Gino Russo

Messers. Maldera, Maistrello and Lauro are "cultural attaches" at the Italian General Consulate of New York, while Messers. Guarrata, Dr. Gioffre, Count Billi and Dr. Brancati are militant party workers of long standing and all of them have signed a personal pledge to Il Duce "To serve with all their strength and if necessary with their blood the cause of the Fascist revolution".

This League is reported to celebrate all historic Fascist dates such as the foundation of the Fascist Party, the anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome and the foundation of the Fascist Empire. On these occasions the soccer and fencing teams turn out in uniform and are led by the high officials of the League.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ITALIANS ABROAD
(ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA ALL'ESTERO)

Francesco Macaluso is the head of this organization and is an Italian lawyer and former editor and publisher of the bi-language monthly magazine, "Empire" (Impero) now extinct. Macaluso is the representative in the United States of the Esperia Film Corporation of New York, which is registered with the Secretary of State as an agent of a foreign principal. Members of the Executive Board of the Association are:

Giacomo Bonavita
A. Morabito
Vincenzo Deltrone.

All of the above men are said to be Fascists of long standing. The headquarters of the Association is located at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, and it is reported that this organization received its orders from Rome, Italy.

CIRCOLO MARIO MORGANTINI

This Club was formed by Renzo Abbondandolo, a Storm Trooper (Squadrista) of the Fascist Militia. It occupies a building of its own at 354 East 116th Street, New York City. It is reported to be affiliated with the National United Italian Association.

The main headquarters of this Club maintains a Fascist school for children, sport groups and drama classes. The headquarters are guarded by men in black shirts who greet members with the Fascist salute. The Club and its affiliated bodies operate under a Fascist ritual.

This organization is reported to have approximately 1,000 members and has branches in Manhattan, Long Island, and Westchester County, New York. The Club is composed of citizens of Italian extraction and is considered the most loyal of all Fascist clubs in New York City.

The officers of the Club are:

Cesare Pilotti - Commander
Renato Bruno - President
Renzo Abbondandolo - Executive Member

It is reported that Consul General Vecchiotti of New York City considers the Circolo Mario Morgantini as the most faithful and best disciplined Fascist group in New York. In an address before the group, he said:

"I have followed with deep interest all past activities of the Morgantini Club..... I know that you are doing things in such a fashion as to deserve my applause and that of the Hierarchy. Continue along these lines, in the name of Il Duce and the Fatherland."

COMMITTEE PRO-ITALIAN LANGUAGE

This Committee was more or less recently formed under the auspices of the Italian General Consul, Gaetano Vecchiotti, of New York City. It is operated under the full responsibility of Italian General Consul Vecchiotti. Also connected with this organization is Signor Dominico Trombetta, Dr. Vinco Comito, Fascist radio news commentator who was recently barred from Station WHOM, Jersey City, New Jersey, because of his pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist talk; and Count Giovanni Billi, prominent in the high circles of the Sons of Italy in America.

The task of this organization is that of coordinating the "cultural" activities of the various "cultural centers", schools and committees. It is said that the purpose of this organization is to cover up the Fascist activities of the "Dante Alighieri Society" which has been exposed as a Fascist tool of propaganda. Moreover, under the pretense of promoting the study of the Italian language, leading Italo-Americans find themselves unable to refuse to join in and give a hand. In such a way, a roster of leading Americans of Italian birth is maintained.

Information as to the size of membership in this organization is not available. This group, however, was allegedly soliciting memberships and money in New York City among the Italian Americans in the early part of 1940. Each member of a Fascist "cultural center" contributes monthly the amount of fifty cents as membership dues while social activities such as balls, spaghetti dinners and beer parties, attended by all the "Educational Centers" are reported to bring in more badly needed revenue.

The Executive Board of this Committee is composed of representatives of well-known Fascist "cultural Clubs" some of which are the following:

Mario Sqnzini Educational Center.
585 East 184th Street, Bronx, New York City.

Italian Pioneer's Club,
28 Bay 49th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Edmondo Rossoni Educational Center,
186 Wilson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

DANTE ALIGHIERI SOCIETY

This society has its headquarters at Palazzo d'Italia, 626 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization was founded in 1885 in Italy, to promote the study of the Italian culture abroad among the emigrants. Before Fascism, it was considered one of the most successful organizations abroad and performed its work without bias. In 1929 when the Fascist League was disbanded, the Fascist Government embarked on a new policy of "conquest" of the Italian communities abroad. The Dante Alighieri Society was "captured" to serve the new plan of Fascist propaganda. This Society has always been directed by a central committee stationed in Rome, Italy. Mussolini is reported to have removed the directors that were not Fascists, replacing them with a new committee which is headed by Felice Felicioni, a trusted Fascist leader from Perugia, and for many years a member of the Fascist Party Directorate.

The leaders of this organization in New York include:

Italian Consul, Gastano Vecchiotti of New York City and members of his staff.
Signor Trombetta, editor of "Il Grido della Stirpe" - an anti-Semitic paper of New York City and official organ of this organization.

The Dante Alighieri Society of New York operates under the pretense of promoting the study of the Italian language and Italian culture. The Dante Alighieri Society is referred to as the Fascist Cultural Agency of Propaganda in America. It has organized in New York about sixty "Centri Educativi" (Cultural Centers) in the various Italian populated districts of New York City. Special schools with teachers directly supervised by the local Italian General Consulate and on the pay roll of the Dante Alighieri Society, were instituted. These schools use textbooks imported from Italy and printed at the expense of the Fascist Government for the exclusive use of the Italian schools abroad.

The curriculum in the schools is permeated, like the textbooks, with Fascist propaganda and the teachers magnify the virtues of Fascism. The teachers are men and women, in many instances, naturalized American citizens and some of them are imported directly from Italy.

DRAMA AND MUSICAL SOCIETY BENITO MUSSOLINI

This is considered a Fascist organization for young people of musical and dramatic talent, with headquarters at 120 Broadway, N. Y. C.

The total of its membership is not disclosed in the information presently available.

Dr. Vernarecchi is Secretary of the Society.

On April 6, 1940, this Society gave a festival, the proceeds of which were donated in full to the "Opera Nazionale Balilla" which is the Fascist National Youth organization, and the "Gioventu Italiana del Littorio" (Fascist National Youth). At a meeting on May 3, 1940, Dr. Vernarecchi reported that: "Money will be soon delivered to the Italian Consul Vecchiotti to be transmitted to Italy".

FASCIST PROPAGANDA

It has been authoratatively reported that the Propaganda Minister of Italy controls all matters of propaganda and enlightenment abroad, foreign relations in general and the gathering of general information abroad. The Propaganda Ministry is divided into:

- Bureau of General Affairs of the Secretariat
- Bureau of Domestic Newspapers
- Bureau of Foreign Newspapers
- Propaganda Bureau
- Cinema Bureau
- Tourist Bureau
- Theater Bureau
- Radio Bureau

The Propaganda Bureau supervises foreign propaganda and cultural enlightenment programs although all the other Bureaus of this Ministry assist therein.

"Press Attaches" are reported to be attached to the Embassies and Legations abroad as diplomatic officials although they receive their instructions from the Propaganda Ministry.

The Military and Party headquarters are reported to each have their intelligence sections, the Party section merely obtaining information items pertaining especially to the Party.

Fascist propaganda has three main purposes:

1. To support the Fascist policy

2. To disseminate propaganda among the people of other races that Democracy is unworkable; that the American system of government is corrupt and incapable of solving the pressing problems; that a man of the proportions of a Mussolini or Hitler is needed in America."

3. To act as propaganda soldiers around the Italo-American cultural clubs to carry out any program that Mussolini might lay down.

The cultural clubs are patterned after the Fascist government-sponsored clubs in Italy for "educational" purposes after working hours. Each club or "center" has an Italian teacher, directly on the pay roll of the Dante Alighieri Society.

The New York Herald-Tribune for February 24, 1939, carried a reprint of an article which appeared in a well-informed Italian newspaper published in Paris, France, the "Giustizia e Libertà" to the following effect:

"Il Duce is determined to fight President Roosevelt in his own home. To do that he has given orders to New York Fascisti to promote among the Italians living in that city, an anti-Roosevelt campaign. A large sum of money has been allocated to the Italian Consulate of New York for the purpose of financing the campaign."

The 1937 budget of the Italian government listed for propaganda abroad 50,000,000 Lire. These are the last available figures. The manner of distribution of these sums in the United States is not known.

Fascist propagandists appeal to the lower income groups of the Italo-Americans and especially those on relief rolls and on the W. P. A. Even those who are unable to make a modest contribution are valuable as an "audience."

FASCIST PUBLICATIONS

The following publications, edited and published in New York City, can be relied upon to act on behalf of Fascism at all times:

"Corriere Siciliano" - weekly publication with offices at 225 Lafayette Street, Manhattan; Giuseppe Genovese, Editor.

- "Fair Play" - a monthly magazine with offices at 225 Lafayette Street; Luigi Caroselli, Editor and Publisher.
- "Columbus" - a monthly magazine of arts and politics, edited by Vincenzo Campora; address: 126 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
- "The Vigo Review" - a bi-language monthly review edited by Professor Giovanni Schiavo at 2 Rector Street, Manhattan.

The following are foreign correspondents in America for Italian newspapers, all of whom adhere loyally to the Fascist doctrine;

Amerigo Ruggiero - New York correspondent of "La Stampa," a daily newspaper published in Turin, Italy.

Cav. Francesco Panciatichi

- Correspondent for the newspaper of Mussolini, "Il Popolo d'Italia" of Milan, Italy.

IL GRIDO DELLA STIRPE

The Il Grido della Stirpe is a Fascist weekly newspaper with offices at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City. It is edited by Domenico Trombetta and the words "Il Grido della Stirpe" translated literally mean "The Cry of the Race". Trombetta is approximately forty-eight years of age and resides at 1564 West 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Although he is reputed to be the owner of this paper, he is not known to be wealthy and his investment in the paper is reported to be a nominal one. Persons familiar with the activities of Trombetta and his paper have stated that he was one of the earliest proponents of Fascism in this country, and that he began his Fascist propaganda activities shortly after Mussolini assumed power in Italy.

Trombetta has been reported to be continuously engaged in Fascist propaganda through his newspaper and through other activities which concern his affiliations with various Italian organizations in New York City. It has been indicated that Trombetta is receiving help from Italian Fascist sources possibly outside of the United States. It has also been reported that Trombetta has blackmailed certain Italian merchants, banks, and importers that have connections in Italy by threatening to expose them unfavorably if they decline to support his paper by means of advertisements.

There appears to be no question but what Trombetta is closely allied with the Italian Consulate in New York City.

Trombetta was indicted for the murder of Salvatore Arena following a riot between Fascists and anti-Fascists at Garibaldi's Shrine, Staten Island, New York, on July 4, 1932. He was acquitted of this charge the following October.

ITALIAN FASCIST SECRET POLICE (O.V.R.A.)

The Italian Secret Police, largely concerned with political investigations of an Espionage, etc., nature, are frequently called the "O.V.R.A." The term was derived as follows:

"O" for the Italian word "Opera" - English meaning, "institution";

"V" for the Italian word "vigilanza" - English meaning, "vigilance" or "surveillance";

"R" for the Italian word "repression" - English meaning, "repression"; and

"A" represents the term "anti-Fascist".

Thus, a literal translation of the term "O.V.R.A." would be "Institution for the Repression or Surveillance of Anti-Fascist Activities."

It should be noted that the entire police strength in Italy is in the Ministry of Interior under Cabinet Member Senator Arturo Bocchini and all police functions throughout the country are included.

The entire police strength in Italy was, prior to the outbreak of the war, estimated as some one hundred thousand men. The

National Police included the uniformed Police of the larger cities, the Criminal Police and Political Police, and the Royal Carabinieri, which patrolled the rural districts.

The Secret and Political Police ("O.V.R.A.") are a part of the National Police strength and are under the supervision of Senator Arturo Bocchini.

ITALIAN RADIO ACTIVITY

Among the more prominent Fascist-minded Italian radio commentators are the following:

Leandro Forno	)	-	Commentators on
Gaetano Ferri	)	-	Radio Station WOV,
Ravcino Di Giura)			New York City
Captain Pietro			Commentator on
Garofalo			Radio Station WBNX,
			Bronx, New York City

It is alleged that these individuals take advantage of the freedom accorded them by the Federal Communications Commission and it is said that they pour scorn upon democracy and exalt Fascism in their broadcasts.

The following additional Italian news commentators are reported to be Fascist inclined and, if not properly restrained, will utilize the privilege of free speech to exalt the Italian Government:

Giacomo Capozucchi	-	Station WOV
Giulio Amsuli	-	Station WHOM
Antonio Lamberti	-	Station WBNX
Lido Belli	-	Station WBNX

LICTOR ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

This organization has its offices at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City and was founded by Signor Domenico Trombetta in about 1929 after the Fascist League disbanded upon the request of United States Secretary of State, Henry Stimson. This organization was

originally known as the Lictor Federation, Incorporated.

Signor Trombetta is reported to be one of the first organizers of the Fascist movement in the United States. He emerged as Editor and Publisher of the "Il Grido della Stirpe," a rabid Fascist weekly printed in English and Italian with offices at 225 Lafayette Street, New York City, with the advent in power in Italy of Il Duce.

The Italian General Consul in New York, Gaetano Vecchiotti, is reported to have expressed the aims and purposes of this organization as consisting of advocating through a continuous and stubborn propaganda the sacred rights of Italian Fascism and that its members are to act as propaganda soldiers of a foreign nation which is at war with democracy and the type of self government ruling America.

Information as to the size or membership of this association is not available at the present time.

Joseph Santy was Secretary General of this association in 1937.

NATIONAL UNITED ITALIAN ASSOCIATION
(N.U.I.A.)

This association was organized in about 1929 and its headquarters are at 225 Lafayette Street, Manhattan, New York. It is considered the head of the Italian Fascist organizations. It is chartered by the State of New York as a fraternal and a protective organization. It is under the direct sponsorship of the Italian Consul, Gaetano Vecchiotti of New York City. The Association is headed by Captain Vincenzo Rossini who is the social and labor editor of the New York daily "Corriere d'America" which is owned by the Grande Ufficiale Generoso Pope. Under the pretext of teaching the Italian language this Association has established in all of its branches special classes with teachers directly supervised by the Committee pro-Italian Language.

Other leaders in the association are:

Dr. Joseph Brancati - of Brooklyn, New York.
Mo. Annibell Cimino and his wife, Mrs. Chairina Cimino.
Mr. Cimino is an employee of the New York Music Project of the WPA.
Nando Riggio - Educational Director of the Educational Center, May IX, - 243 Avenue U. Brooklyn, New York.
Vice Consul Marquis Ignazio San Felice di Monteforte
Professor Bartolomeo Liscio* - head of the "Educational Center Antonio Locatelli - Bronx, New York.

The aim and purpose of this organization is to act as a unity agency for Italian Fascist groups. It is charged with the task of recruiting Italo-Americans to the cause of Fascism. Special attention is paid to the young Italian Americans and through the so-called Italian schools, manages to instill the bacillus of Fascism in their young minds. The American program of the N.U.I.A. rests upon the conception that Italians should organize in the United States to demand and enforce proportional representation in every

elected legislative body and in all appointive offices. For protective coloration the National Italian United Association has enlisted the aid of Americans of Italian extraction as well as Americans sympathetic with Italian Fascism.

Information is not available as to the number of the membership in this organization. However, this association boasts of having 150 organizations consisting of mutualistic societies and "Educational Centers".

The names of the officers of this organization are not known at the present time.

On March 23, 1939, more than one thousand members affiliated with this organization met at the headquarters of the "Educational Center General G. Nastasi", at 657 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Fascist Party. Fascists throughout the world had been instructed by Mussolini to celebrate this occasion with great pomp. Twenty-two Fascist "cultural centers" answered the roll call at this meeting, all of them being from New York.

The principals officiating at this meeting were as follows: Captain Vincenzo Rosaini, who called upon the Italians to fight the enemies of Italy here, alluding to Mayor LaGuardia and President Roosevelt, and Vice Consul, Marquis Ignazio San Felice di Monteforte, who addressed the meeting at length on the blessings of Fascism.

ORDER OF THE SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA

This order is reported to have been incorporated in 1905 at Trenton, New Jersey. It was established originally as an Italian fraternal and benevolent organization with local Lodges in Italian settlements. The Italian name of this organization is "Il Ordine Figli D'Italia".

In 1911, as a result of factional disputes arising within the organization as to the administration of its affairs, a number of members of the original organization pulled away and formed an organization which is known as the "Independent Order, Sons of Italy," which, although still in existence, has not grown to the extent of the original organization. The Italian name for the "Independent Order, Sons of Italy" is "Il Ordine Independents Figli D'Italia".

Its purpose and aim were to unite all Italians, both native

born and American born, into one brotherhood and, at the time of its origin, there was nothing to indicate that the organization was pro-Fascist in its political views.

The total membership of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America has been reported anywhere from between 300,000 to 600,000. It has further been reported that this organization has approximately 1,900 different Lodges throughout the United States.

The known national officers of this Order are:

Judge Felix Forte, Boston, Massachusetts - Supreme Venerable

Mr. Joseph Bonady

- Supreme Secretary

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA AGENCIES

Japanese Propaganda in the United States

Japanese propaganda in the United States is chiefly carried on under the direction of the Japanese Foreign Office. Ramifications of this office's cognizance cover any means considered useful from radio and printed matter to subsidized speakers and underworld organizations. A separate division of the Foreign Office controls this work. The Embassy Press Attaches head the intelligence section and arrange for the importation of large quantities of Foreign Office propaganda publications.

Broadcasts in English and Japanese are arranged both for short wave and re-broadcast on United States systems. Established advertising agencies and news and photo services in financial difficulties are many times subsidized in New York and San Francisco without change in set-up, and others have been established under various fronts such as advertising agencies to disseminate pro-Japanese "news" and "news photos".

There are about 130 known Japanese associations, societies, clubs, federations, bureaus, etc., in this country. Some of these have as many as eight branches subsidized over the United States. Many organizations are controlled by the Consulates which furnish the funds for their work.

Other means of disseminating Japanese propaganda in the United States are the gaining of sympathizers for Japan in the Japanese sponsored all-expense paid tours. When a Consul believes it would be advantageous to the work in his district, he makes a recommendation to the Foreign Office that selected businessmen, teachers, newspapermen and others be offered a "good will trip" to Japan. These are usually provided. These trips are sometimes directed under Foreign Office auspices, but more often the Consuls arrange to have the invitation extended by an organization such as the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, newspapers, trade promotion societies or universities.

In Japan the Foreign Office sees that the invitees have appropriate "guidance". After they return to the United States, as a rule they are willing to talk of their travels in Japan and expound upon Japanese activities, both business and social in Japan.

A valuable propaganda method among the West Coast and Hawaiian Japanese is the regular visit of naval and government vessels. There is always a full program of reciprocal entertainment and the officers of these vessels, as a rule, give lectures daily in schools and clubs and visit other groups. Practical results are donations of funds up to \$50,000 per visit. Other periodic gifts are lump sums for a "patriotic" plane or tank.

Pro-Japanese propaganda among negroes in the United States is a phase of Japanese "Holy War" in China and her Pan-Asiatic anti-white race movement. It is extended to the United States in the form of Japanese sponsored organizations of negroes, East Indians and other colored races. The theme of these activities is a "Japanese policy of a new epic in history by leading the darker majority of mankind to a new life founded on international justice and the emancipation of the dark races from the white".

Total membership is believed about 50,000 although claims of 2,000,000 are made.

Following are some of the Japanese organizations in the United States which are reported to be engaging in propaganda activities:

1. Board of Tourist Industries, Japanese Government Railways, International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. Its average budget is approximately \$15,000 a year.
2. Central Raw Silk Association of Japan.
3. Domei News Agency.
4. The Japanese Institute, Incorporated. This organization originated in November, 1938 and its address is 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its purpose is to promote cultural relations between Japan and the United States. The Institute maintains an average bank balance of about \$20,000 a year and maintains a complete reference library on Japan and the Orient. Tamen Mayeda is President and Treasurer, and Isao Ashida is Secretary of this organization. The directors of this Institute are reported to be Count Ayska Kadayama, Count Kiyoshi Kroda, Baron Ido Dan, Tamen Mayeda and George Yamaoka.
5. Japanese Trade Promotion Association.
6. Japanese Tourist Bureau, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

7. Japanese Chambers of Commerce (in all important cities). The main office of this organization is 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City and is also known to be very active in San Francisco. This organization is known to distribute propoganda in an effort to justify in the minds of Americans, its invasion of China.

8. Japanese Consulate General, Consulates and Vice-Consulates.

9. Japanese Committee on Trade and Information.

10. Japanese Foreign Trade Federation.

11. Japanese Trade Museum of San Francisco.

12. N.Y.K. and other steamship companies.

13. The South Manchurian Railway. The New York office of this organization is reported to have had a budget last year in excess of \$57,000. Taneo Taketa is reported to be the manager of the New York office of this organization.

14. Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Museum, 200 Madison Avenue, New York City.

THE SPANISH FALANGE

The Spanish Falange has made considerable progress in propounding Fascist philosophies in Latin-American territory. This organization consists principally of members of the Spanish Republic, these being the aristocrats, the clergy, and the army. Their program is based upon the desire to reestablish Spain as an empire by reacquiring lost colonial possessions.

Their forces are divided into groups of 100 individuals known as a *centuria*, each headed by a chief. Each *centuria* is divided into subgroups of 10 individuals, the identities of the persons in charge are not known to the members in general and therefore exposure is almost impossible.

The members are divided into two classes: adherents—for Spanish citizens; sympathizers—for members who are not Spanish citizens. This organization is particularly active in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

The Falange is held up to the Cuban natives as the defender of the church and of the aristocracy, the guarantor of property, and the enemy of Communism. It has a strong foothold in the Cuban armed forces, many high-ranking officers being ardent pro-Fascists, and are in posts where they could be useful to the Fascist powers.

Persons who are in need of employment and patronage pay money to the Falange organization under threat of loss of either or both, and the more prosperous and independent pay under threat to the hostages they have left in Spain. Wealthy Cubans, rich Spaniards, a colony of over a quarter of a million of Spanish immigrants, and the German Legation and Consulate constitute a potential financial backing which places the Falange in a very strong position. When combined with the advantages of a common language and a similar psychology, these activities constitute an infiltration of Fascist philosophies and man power which may create a considerable problem.

ESPIONAGE

French espionage activities in the United States under the Vichy Government are centered around diplomatic representatives and consular officers and are confined to maintaining a free flow of aid and relief to France. These activities are controlled from New York City, where French propaganda work is active. All agents sent to the United States are approved by Hitler. The Riviera set is assisting through its contacts with New York cafe society and pressure is also brought on Frenchmen not in sympathy with the Vichy Regime who have relatives in France. Institution of a definite espionage campaign is delayed due to internal differences in France. French agents are concerned with the Martinique problem and the Caribbean situation in general. The French are apparently most active in the States of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Texas.

The German espionage system in the United States is interested in industrial and military information. Plane production and training of air personnel is stressed. At least two divisions of the German espionage system are presently operating in the United States, the Marine and Air Divisions. The Marine Division is comprised of individuals serving as crew members on transoceanic ships and planes, functions in a courier capacity and in submitting information on shipping activities. The chief of this division, a German Admiral, was formerly located in Genoa, Italy, moving his headquarters to Vienna, Germany, about the time of Italy's entrance into the war. The Air Division stresses information pertaining to the aircraft industry. Information supplied by members of these divisions is not confined to the subject matter mentioned.

German agents are recruited through patriotic inducement, fear of reprisals on non-Aryan families, individuals held in prison on serious charges and individuals having pronounced anti-British inclinations. One agent is known to have been enrolled in the German espionage system through a German Embassy in a neutral country abroad. These agents are predominately native Germans who have attained United States citizenship, required for employment in key industries, which citizenship status, however, has no effect on their status in Germany, where they are still considered Nationals.

Practice has prevailed among skilled workmen, employed in key industries in the United States, of returning to Germany periodically, ostensibly to visit relatives.

Covers in the way of money brokerage offices and offices ostensibly of technical consultants are used by German agents to hide their true activities.

German agents in the United States are known to communicate with Germany by means of short-wave radio; through the courier system, previously mentioned, which also takes into consideration a dual courier system wherein material is divided between two agents, that in the possession of one being apparently innocuous, German Nationals traveling abroad being inducted into the courier service; through the mails, preferably by air mail, to "letter drops" in neutral countries and known to exist in Peru, Brazil, Portugal, Hungary and China. German crew members on ships are known to exchange letters with Germans on other ships while docked in foreign ports. Communications are serialized to detect any missing messages. Messages are also transmitted by means of "dots", appearing as a pencil point to the naked eye, but upon magnification revealing messages including up to fifty words. Various types of codes are used as well as secret inks.

German agents in the United States are paid by cash, United States currency brought over by couriers on ships, and also through international banking transactions wherein a bank in a neutral country directs the payment of a sum of money to German agents in the United States through banks located in this country.

The I. G. Farbenindustrie (German Dye Trust), by means of its Swiss holding company and a system of interlocking directorates, exercises control over ten large American industries. Three of these, however, within recent months, the Agfa Ansco Corporation, the Osalid Corporation and the American I. G. Corporation recently merged with the General Aniline and Film Corporation, the chief cog in the present exercise of control of the American industrial concerns through the I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Italian espionage activities in the United States are apparently controlled through Italian Military Attaches. Their chief interest, to date, has apparently been in securing photographs of harbors, bridges and tunnels. As in the case of Germans, Italians emigrating from Italy are reminded to maintain their loyalty to that country.

Japanese espionage activities in the United States are apparently controlled by representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy. Various Japanese commercial concerns in the United States are known to forward to Japan commercial, technical and financial information regarding production and manufacturing processes in the United States. Japanese are decidedly loyal to Japan and a "consular agent" exists in every Japanese community. The Japanese employ the courier system in communicating with Japan and radio communication is also maintained in radio messages to the Japanese official news agency, which maintains a station in Japan. Japanese agents are suspected of operating a short-wave radio station in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

Russian espionage activities conducted in the United States by agents of the Russian Government are undoubtedly directed by the Narkomvutal, more commonly known as the NKVD. This organization is under the control of the Department of Security of the Commissariat for Home Affairs in Russia.

The NKVD was organized in 1934 and succeeded the Obeyedinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye, more popularly known as the OGPU. The latter organization was organized in 1923 by Felix Edmundovitch Djerjensky, a Polish nobleman. The NKVD operates practically on the same principles and through the same channels as did its predecessor, the OGPU. The characteristics of the OGPU still prevail, including its very extensive secret service of spies and investigators who are, in the main, unknown to each other and are ostensibly pursuing by way of camouflage all sorts of occupations, enabling them to keep other people under constant observation. The NKVD has two divisions:- (1) a division of secret agents circulating unknown to each other and (2) an open and uniformed personnel of officers and men.

The NKVD operates through the Communist Party, Friends of the Soviet Union, travel agencies, commercial agencies and mass organizations. It also operates through public officials who are friends of the Communist Party or mass organizations dominated by that Party.

According to the testimony of a former member of the OGPU, the agents of that organization spy not only on foreign governments and Soviet diplomats, but also on citizens of other countries who express displeasure with Moscow. It has been reported that the NKVD directs every action of the Communist Party in the United States.

In many cases, offices of this organization are maintained in a country other than the Soviet Union. From these and other points propaganda material is disseminated and it is reasonable to believe that headquarters are maintained in such places for foreign espionage activities.

The courier system is also employed by this organization as a method of communication. The customary method of communicating with the agents of this organization for the purpose of transmitting information has been by the delivery of messages to certain members of crews aboard vessels plying between Europe and the United States. These messages, of course, are delivered to trusted individuals in the United States.

There is still another phase of the methods of communication which is extremely important. During the past few years there has been complete freedom for the passage of persons from the Soviet Union to the United States, and it may be safely concluded that much of the necessary communications work has been conducted by word of mouth in this manner.

The Communist International has been vitally interested in obtaining leadership in the maritime industry. It is also known that the Communists have their representatives in the more important ports of the Western Hemisphere, ostensibly as agents of trade unions, but in fact as agents of the International Communist movement. This provides a continuous and uninterrupted chain through which information vital to communist interests can pass.

Of particular importance on the subject of communications is the infiltration of communists into the American Communications Association, which handles most of the radio and telegraphic work of the American Merchant Marine. Undoubtedly members of the Communist Party can and are utilizing this method as a means of communication.

It has been learned that a "foreign passport mill" is maintained at some point in Europe, the location and identity of which has not been ascertained. It is reasonable to conclude that, undoubtedly, members of the NKVD will utilize the passports produced as a means of entering the United States.

At the present time there are approximately 756 suspects allegedly engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Russian Government. Most of these individuals are allegedly members of the Communist Party.

FOREIGN FUNDS

Arrangements have been effected whereby field offices are notified of unusual financial activities regarding foreign funds. The accounts of certain foreign-controlled funds are regularly monitored to determine the sources of the various deposits as well as the disposition made of withdrawn funds. Where monitoring is not feasible because of the fact that the depository banks are under the control of foreign individuals, arrangements have been effected to obtain the desired information as to the movement of funds in an indirect manner.

Investigation is being conducted to determine the amounts spent in the United States by the various foreign agencies and to effect a breakdown showing legitimate and "illicit" expenditures in an effort to determine the amounts spent for espionage, sabotage and propaganda activities.

It should be noted that the bank accounts of outstanding foreign commercial firms and foreign banking agencies in key cities in the United States have been located, and arrangements have been effected whereby the field offices are notified of any unusual activities in these accounts. Upon notification of unusual activities, investigations are conducted to obtain detailed information concerning each major transaction. In this way, it is possible to determine details of purchases of necessary raw materials, crude oil, etc. by inimical countries.

Where important withdrawals are made and where the withdrawals are in bills of sufficiently large denominations to warrant the action, the serial numbers of the withdrawn bills are furnished and banks are cooperating in subsequently determining the names of the persons depositing the bills.

ITALIAN FUNDS

On June 10, 1940, the Credito Italiano agency in New York City withdrew \$400,000.00 in \$500.00 notes from the Guaranty Trust Company, New York City. The serial numbers of the bills have been obtained; and with the cooperation of banks investigation is proceeding to determine the names of the persons who subsequently deposit the withdrawn bills. To date, 292 of the withdrawn notes are known to have been re-deposited, whereas there is no record of the re-deposit of 508 bills.

Information was received from a confidential source that during the latter part of May and the first week in June, Credito Italiano agency and Banco Commerciale Italiano withdrew several million dollars from the Chase National Bank and other New York banks and paid the money to certain

bond brokers in New York City. Investigation has indicated that the above-mentioned Italian banking concerns have been very active in trading and purchasing United States Government bonds since the latter part of May, 1940. The purchases are presumed to be for the purpose of preventing the freezing of funds by the United States Government.

Information was received from a confidential source that during the early part of October, 1940, Italian banking agencies in New York City would withdraw approximately \$4,000,000.00 from New York banks and that this money would be transported by personal courier to Rio de Janeiro. The purpose of the proposed transportation was not known. It is known that on November 2, 1940, Gerolamo Bosdari, Italian Consul at New York City, and Roberto Ducci, Italian Vice Consul at Newark, New Jersey, departed from New Orleans, Louisiana, aboard the SS "Del Orleans" for Rio de Janeiro, at which time they had in their possession \$2,450,000.00 in United States currency. The money was for the most part in \$50.00 bills and the serial numbers are not known.

On November 3, 1940, Mario Conti of the Italian Embassy in Washington, D. C. and Count Roberti, Secretary of the Italian Legation in Mexico City, left New Orleans, Louisiana, for Mexico City, Mexico, after a conference with Messrs. Bosdari and Ducci, at which time Messrs. Conti and Roberti had with them a piece of luggage identical in external appearance with the two pieces of luggage in which the funds in the possession of Messrs. Bosdari and Ducci had been transported. Information has recently been obtained from a confidential source to the effect that the Mexican Government has taken into custody approximately \$2,000,000.00 in currency brought into Mexico by Mario Conti and Count Roberti.

GERMAN FUNDS

The accounts of certain German agencies have been located in their depository banks and arrangements have been effected for the setting up of special funds to be used when the afore-mentioned agencies withdraw money from the depository banks. The serial numbers of the bills withdrawn are noted. In this manner it is possible to determine the identities of the persons and firms who re-deposit the withdrawn funds. In addition, the accounts of the afore-mentioned agencies are constantly monitored which gives additional assistance in determining the identities of the persons and firms who have financial dealings of any sort with the particular agencies.

JAPANESE FUNDS

The accounts of certain Japanese agencies and outstanding Japanese business houses are constantly being monitored which makes

it possible to determine the identities of persons having financial transactions with the afore-mentioned Japanese agencies and Japanese business houses. It is known that funds of the Japanese Government have been used to finance Japanese propaganda agents and agencies in the United States.

RUSSIAN FUNDS

The accounts of certain Russian agencies and business concerns are likewise being monitored with a view to determining the source of the money as well as the disposition of the same. The Amtorg Trading Corporation is the sole representative for the bulk of the industrial and trading organizations of the USSR.

It is known that on September 13, 1940, 169 boxes of gold valued at \$11,200,000 arrived in San Francisco, California, aboard the Swedish freighter "BARDALAND" which was sent from the Amtorg Trading Corporation in Russia and consigned to the Chase National Bank of New York City.

It is further known that on October 24, 1940, a shipment of gold valued at \$8,216,000 arrived at San Francisco aboard the Russian tanker "BATOMI". This gold was shipped from the State Bank of Moscow, Russia, and was deposited in the United States Mint in San Francisco, California, at which time United States Treasurer's warrants were issued payable to the Chase National Bank, New York City. The fund was subsequently deposited by the Chase National Bank in the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company and credited to the Chase National Bank, New York City. The disposition of the above two shipments of gold is under investigation.

FRENCH FUNDS

All French funds in the United States have been frozen by Executive Order to preclude their withdrawal and use to further activities which may be detrimental to the best interest of this country.

Contracts which were entered into by the French Purchasing Commissions prior to the capitulation of the French Government have been liquidated. Deposits made by the agents of the French Government since its capitulation consisted of monies returned from persons to whom advance payments had been made for purchases of a military nature.

All banks are required by the Treasury Department regulations to file with the Federal Reserve Bank in their district a weekly confidential report of foreign exchange transactions handled by them.

ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATIONS

The total number of German, French, Italian, Russian and Japanese under investigation in Espionage cases by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is 13,094.

Of this number, the nationalities are represented as follows:

Germans	11,307
French	45
Italians	517
Russians	756
Japanese	<u>469</u>
	13,094

SABOTAGE SCHOOLS

Information has been received from numerous confidential sources relative to the establishment of sabotage schools in the various parts of the United States by the Communist Party, as well as the organization and training of sabotage units. These schools are reported to have been held in the following places:

Waukegan, Illinois
Chicago, Illinois
Pocatello, Idaho
Ellenville, New York
New York, New York
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
New Orleans, Louisiana
Jacksonville, Florida

In some instances, information has been received indicating that the plans for sabotage schools have never materialized. In New York City, sabotage instructions have been given to several different groups, all of which were sponsored directly or indirectly by the Communist Party.

Investigation is being conducted to ascertain the identity and location of the members and instructors of these schools.

NEW SABOTAGE DEVICES

Information has been received from various confidential sources relative to new sabotage devices that have recently come to attention.

- (1) A new incendiary bomb using sulphur and potassium nitrate, which is ignited by a small watch movement coupled with a percussion cap.
- (2) The Irish Republican Army in Great Britain has been using "parcel bombs" which consist of dynamite which is ignited by a fire caused by the chemical reaction between potassium chlorate and sugar with sulphuric acid.
- (3) A small explosive bomb having the appearance of a watch.
- (4) Use of ethylmercuramine in sabotaging aircraft and other gasoline propelled motors.
- (5) Incendiary device consisting of a small glass test tube containing phosphorus in water.
- (6) A similar device consisting of sulphur wrapped in wet cloth.
- (7) A new chemical incendiary bomb 12 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in three parts, the center part being the timing device.
- (8) An incendiary envelope containing chemicals which ignite after the envelope has been mailed.
- (9) Magnesium torpedo strips which burn with a tremendous heat.
- (10) An explosive bomb attached to the metal sides of a vessel by heavy magnets.

- (11) **Homemade mines for use against ocean-going vessels.**
- (12) **A new timing device for explosive or incendiary devices which uses an acid to corrode a wire holding a spring in a contracted position.**

SABOTAGE AGENTS

No direct evidence has been received to indicate that there is an organized group of sabotage agents representing any foreign country operating in the United States at this time. Acts of sabotage have been committed in various sections of the country, most of which have been of a minor nature, but there is no indication that these acts of sabotage were in any way related to each other or were committed by an organized group of agents.

Information from Canada recently reflects that the Canadian Government has not had any acts of sabotage reported to it, and it was also stated that there had been no sabotage committed in England.

Information has been received from a confidential source in Mexico indicating that the German-American Bund and other German agents were establishing headquarters in that country for the purpose of committing sabotage in the United States. Extensive investigation of the information received has failed to substantiate these statements. It is reported, however, that there are a large number of German agents in Mexico and that there has also been a great influx of Communists into that country.

In November, 1939, information was obtained from the French and Belgian authorities relative to the organization of three Communist groups engaged in sabotage against allied shipping. These organizations were reported to have been placed at the disposal of German agents after the Russo-German accord in 1939. It was indicated that some of these organizations have placed members of their groups in North America. Investigation has revealed the presence of two reported members of these groups in the United States but has failed to indicate that they are engaged in sabotage activities at present.

The Belgian authorities apprehended a member of one of these groups who had in his possession the names of two individuals in the United States. These individuals have been investigated but there is no evidence that they are engaged in sabotage activities.

It was indicated that these groups would use the incendiary pencil in their sabotage activities, together with explosive bombs disguised as oil cans, thermos bottles, soldiers' canteens, and food warmers. The timing element in these bombs is effected by clockwork mechanisms.

NUMBER OF SABOTAGE AGENTS

The total number of German, Russian, Italian and Japanese subjects in sabotage cases being investigated by the Bureau at the present time is 277.

The following is a division of this amount by nationalities:

German	192
Russian	72
Italian	10
Japanese	<u>3</u>
	277

Propaganda Agents

There are a number of people in the United States who are presently being investigated by the Bureau as possible violators of the Registration Act. A review of these cases indicates that there are at least forty-three of these individuals who are very active in distributing German, Italian, Japanese or Russian propaganda. Of these forty-three individuals, thirty are distributing German propaganda; three, Italian propaganda; nine, Japanese propaganda; and one, Russian propaganda.

Investigations conducted into German propaganda distribution have indicated that the German Consuls in the United States play an important role in the propaganda activities of various individuals who are known to be distributing propaganda material of a pro-Nazi nature. Nearly all individuals who have been distributing German propaganda in any quantity have important connections with members of the Consular Staff and are undoubtedly influenced in their activities and publications by the wishes and desires of the Consuls.

Five of the thirty individuals who are known to be distributing German propaganda are registered with the Secretary of State as Agents of Foreign Principals. These individuals are:

Carl Guenther Orgell, a naturalized American citizen representing the Verein Fuer Deutschland in Ausland, which organization is known as "The Society for People of German Extraction in Other Countries". He is a representative of this company, employed in distributing textbooks to German language schools as well as supervising the distribution of other books and publications of this society to members of the organization throughout the United States.

Dr. Lasso Felkes is Director of the Hungarian Reference Library, 19 West 44th Street, New York City. As Director of this library he distributes

Nazi-Hungarian propaganda both through books in the possession of the library and by lectures he makes throughout the United States.

George Sylvester Viereck resides at New York City, and is registered as an officer and journalist for the "Munchner Neueste Nachrichten, Munich, Germany, a German newspaper. He has edited several books and magazines which are pro-Nazi in character, and is considered one of the voices of Nazism in the United States.

Dr. Alfred von Wegerer is an outstanding German historian who has been in the United States since January 23, 1940. He writes and publishes magazine articles of a pro-Nazi character. His Foreign Principal is the German Government as he receives his salary in the form of living expenses from the German Consulate General at San Francisco.

Hans Wolfram is an associate editor of the California Staats Zietinig. He is registered as a Correspondent for the Nazi controlled Deutscher Nachrichten Buro of Berlin, Germany. He distributes propaganda through the medium of his newspaper and through lectures which he gives.

Some of the more important German propagandists who are not registered with the Secretary of State are:

Friedrich Ernst Ferdinand Auhagen, a German born alien, has been in the United States since 1923. He holds lectures and directs panel forums at which he defends Nazism. He also was until recently head of the American Fellowship Forum which sponsored pro-Nazi propaganda, and in that connection edited their magazine known as "Today's Challenge" which was definitely a pro-Nazi propaganda sheet.

Helmut Conrad operates the Interocontinents News Photos Company in New York City. He is a German Jewish refugee who has the ability to obtain

Nazi scoop news photographs which he distributes very cheaply to American publishers.

Lawrence Dennis is an American born individual who publishes and sells the "Weekly Foreign Letter" which is a pro-Nazi and pro-Fascist organ. In addition, he has published several pro-Fascist books. He was formerly employed by the United States State Department in Latin America as a Diplomatic Representative.

Ernst Goerner operates the Goerner Publishing Bureau, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and publishes "The Jew in the Light" in a printing plant in the basement of his restaurant, distributing copies of this publication together with a German publication entitled "World Service" which is published in Germany.

August W. Halfeld is the American representative of Scherl-Verlag, a German newspaper, and is related to Adolf Halfeld, a chief editorialist in a leading German newspaper. He is reported to be the official representative of the German Propaganda Ministry in the United States.

Ferdinand Hansen, a wealthy individual of pro-Nazi leanings, publishes various books, tracts and pamphlets of a pro-Nazi propaganda nature, distributing it to various individuals on his mailing list in the United States and throughout South America. In connection with his publications, he operates the "Overseas Publishing Company".

There is only one Italian who is registered as an Agent of a Foreign Principal, distributing propaganda in the United States. This individual is Ugo d'Annunzio de Monte Nevosa, who heads the Italian Library of Information. Through this organization he distributes much pro-Fascist literature using a mailing list in some respects identical with that of the German Library of Information.

One of the most important Italian propagandists in the United States who is not registered with the Secretary of State is Domenico Trombetta, the editor of "Il Grido Della Stripe, Incorporated" a weekly Italian newspaper which reaches about five thousand individuals in New York City. This paper is believed to be supported in part by the Italian Government, and is outstandingly pro-Fascist.

There are four individuals in the United States registered with the Secretary of State as Japanese propagandists. These individuals are:

Alexander Cairns who is a pro-Japanese lecturer and speaker.

Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, a correspondent for two large Japanese newspapers, and the author of many pro-Japanese books and newspaper articles.

Kame Muracka who sells and distributes pro-Japanese propaganda photographs as an Agent of the Japanese Consulate General at New York, Japanese Tourist Bureau and Japan Photo Library, Tokyo, Japan.

Hisakutu K. Watanabe is the registered representative of the Japanese Foreign Trade Federation, Tokyo, Japan. He lives in San Francisco, California, and is the publisher of the Japanese-American Review.

The outstanding Japanese propagandist who is not registered with the Secretary of State is Ralph W. Townsend, who publishes and circulates such books as "Seeking Foreign Trouble"; "The High Cost of Hate"; "Checking Foreign Troubles"; "Ways That Are Dark" and "Asia Answers", all of which are pro-Japanese in character.

The only individual registered with the Secretary of State as a Russian propagandist is Helen Black, who operates the Soviet Photo Agency in New York City, from which she sells news and photos from the Soviet Union. She is the Agent of Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga Kuznetsky Most, No. 18, Moscow, Russia.

FOREIGN BORN RESIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY STATES, - CENSUS OF 1930

French - The total number of foreign born French residing in the various states, according to the 1930 Census, revealed that there was a total of 135,232 such individuals. Of this number, 85,283 were naturalized; 34,004 were recorded as aliens; 9,869 were the holders of first papers, while the citizenship status of 6,076 was unknown.

Germans - The above Census report reveals a total population of 1,608,814 Germans residing throughout the various states. Of this number, 1,133,739 were naturalized; 250,576 were classified as aliens; 158,689 were the holders of first papers, while 63,810 were classified as unknown regarding their citizenship.

Italian - According to the 1930 Census, 1,790,424 Italians were residing in the United States. Of the above number, 894,647 were naturalized; 143,380 held first papers; 705,892 were classified as aliens, while 47,505 were regarded as unknown.

Japanese - The above Census revealed 138,834 Japanese residing within the United States. Of this number, 70,477 were classified as being of foreign birth while 68,357 were regarded as native born.

Russian - The results of the 1930 Census reveal the presence of 1,153,624 Russians of foreign birth residing in the United States. Of this number, 717,966 were naturalized; 91,956 were the holders of first papers; 309,335 were regarded as aliens, while 34,367 were classified as unknown.

It will be noted that of the above-mentioned nationalities 64.4 French, 50.5 Italians, 63.0 Russian, 72.5 German and 0. Japanese were naturalized. It will

be further noted that an unofficial estimate reflects that 44% of those persons described above as holders of "first papers", "aliens", or otherwise "unknown" have either become naturalized, have emigrated or are now deceased at this date.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect the following totals of those foreign born individuals immigrating to and emigrating from the United States from July 1, 1931, to June 31, 1940, inclusive.

Nationality	Immigrating	Emigrating	TOTAL
French	22,918	12,266	10,652
German	57,309	42,193	15,116
Italian	71,334	30,202	41,132
Japanese	1,619	8,213	6,594(0)
Russian	5,454	3,359	2,095

LATIN AMERICA

Realizing the important position the Latin American countries occupy with reference to the internal security of the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is constantly enlarging its Special Intelligence Service staff in order to promptly receive information from those countries which is of interest in the National Defense program.

Employees of the FBI, especially adapted for foreign intelligence work, have been placed at strategic points throughout these countries which lie to the south of the United States, the work of these employees being carried out in an undercover capacity. The FBI has established its own commercial organization to facilitate a legitimate cover for a number of these employees.

Representatives of American private industrial concerns and commercial organizations located throughout these Latin American countries are being cultivated into sources of information for valuable data in those countries.

Assistance is, also, being received through various British agencies and to date excellent information has been received from this source with reference to activities which are inimical not only to Great Britain and its possessions, but, also, to the United States.

From these FBI employees and other representatives as mentioned above, any information is developed which might bear upon the National Defense of the United States, particular emphasis being placed upon any subversive activities in the Latin American countries. Of course, these employees are engaged in fact finding and, hence, are not in these countries for the purpose of effecting the arrest by the police authorities of the countries in question of foreign agents. These employees keep the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the FBI advised with reference to the infiltration into the Latin American countries of aliens from those foreign countries which are hostile to the Latin American countries being entered as well as hostile to the United States. Information with reference to the movements of these potential espionage and propaganda agents toward the United States or its possessions make it possible for the FBI to conduct the necessary surveillances and investigations of the activities of the individuals immediately upon their arrival in the United States and, thus, afford an opportunity for appropriate action to be taken promptly.

These representatives of the FBI in the Latin American countries also gather facts bearing upon the general welfare of the United States in this emergency period in the political, economic and social fields, keeping

in mind that the decay of the political, economic or social structure of any of our neighboring countries would, undoubtedly, have serious consequences upon the United States.

The information received by the Special Intelligence Service of the FBI is indexed and filed at the headquarters of that Bureau in Washington, D. C. so as to reflect the situation as to each of the Latin American countries. These data are segregated into files under the following classifications: political, economic, social, foreign espionage agents, propaganda representatives, foreign penetration, sabotage and foreign residents. Under these various classifications, information is set out relative to representatives, contacts, et cetera of the Germans, Italians, Japanese, Spanish, Communists and others.

The following population statistical data of the Latin American countries are submitted to show the large number of individuals in South America who may be expected to be friendly to the totalitarian powers and, accordingly, hostile to their enemies. It is realized that in many cases these figures are only approximately correct.

Country and Total Population	German Nationals	Italian Nationals	Japanese Nationals	Citizens of German Descent	Citizens of Italian Descent	Citizens of Japanese Descent
<u>ARGENTINA</u> 12,762,000	59,415	780,000	2,600	110,000 to 135,000	2,000,000- 2,200,000	3,500
<u>BOLIVIA</u> 3,426,296	13,000	500	200			
<u>BRAZIL</u> 43,246,931	40,000- 50,000	1,000,000	145,000	1,500,000- 2,000,000	1,280,000	92,000
<u>CHILE</u> 4,626,508	20,000	12,000	900	150,000	None	None
<u>COLOMBIA</u> 8,739,000	2,977	1,440	206			
<u>COSTA RICA</u> 616,000	1,000	600 to 800	42			
<u>CUBA</u> 4,108,650	3,044	1,302	769			
<u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u> 1,544,549	139	350	5	50 to 100	400	None

<u>Country and Total Population</u>	<u>German Nationals</u>	<u>Italian Nationals</u>	<u>Japanese Nationals</u>	<u>Citizens of German Descent</u>	<u>Citizens of Italian Descent</u>	<u>Citizens of Japanese Descent</u>
<u>ECUADOR</u> 3,200,000	1,173	626	16			
<u>GUATEMALA</u> 3,044,490	3,500	420	2			
<u>HAITI</u> 3,000,000	355	75	None		150	None
<u>HONDURAS</u> 1,000,000	443	199	1			
<u>MEXICO</u> 19,478,791	6,501	6,908	4,310			
<u>NICARAGUA</u> 1,133,572	151	65	1			
<u>PANAMA</u> 467,459	175	600	300			
<u>PARAGUAY</u> 936,126	10,000	5,600	25			
<u>PERU</u> 6,600,000	2,122	7,618	22,728	2,000	7,500	22,500
<u>SALVADOR</u> 1,704,497	290	239	1			
<u>URUGUAY</u> 2,093,331	6,000	100,000	20	10,000	500,000	None
<u>VENEZUELA</u> 3,451,677	3,000	1,500	20	1,000	1,500	None

From another source, information has been obtained comparing the German population in South America with individuals from the United States who are in South America. While the information secured from this source does not check with that set out hereinabove, it is believed that the same would be useful to show an approximate comparison of the citizens from these ten countries in South America. It is stated that Germans living in South America outnumber Americans more than 85 to 1. The figures presented for ten countries in South America are as follows:

	<u>Americans</u>	<u>Germans</u>
BRAZIL	4,086	900,000
ARGENTINA	2,897	236,000
CHILE	1,215	200,000
PERU	1,489	3,300
COLOMBIA	2,191	3,600
VENEZUELA	3,357	4,000
BOLIVIA	475	3,000
ECUADOR	504	5,500
PARAGUAY	78	20,000
URUGUAY	<u>210</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total	16,502	1,385,400

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The following is a recapitulation of organizations which have expressed a desire and willingness to cooperate in espionage, sabotage, and related matters affecting the internal security of the country. Additional information relative to these organizations is mentioned hereinafter.

<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>LOCAL UNITS</u>
Aleph Zadik Aleph	8,600	
American Association of Engineers	5,000	
American Association of University Women	65,000	55
American Automobile Association	1,000,000	
American Bankers Association	13,787	71
American Bar Association	32,000	78
American Chemical Society	23,208	
American Dental Association	43,359	
American Farm Bureau Federation	1,000,000	
American Institute of Electrical Engineers	16,696	
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	3,000,000	155 (trade periodical publications)
American Foundrymen's Association		
American Hotel Association	5,500	
American Institute of Accountants	5,144	
American Institute of Banking	65,000	37
American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers	13,000	
American Legion	900,000	600
American Medical Association	113,364	
American Society of Civil Engineers	16,113	

<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>LOCAL UNITS</u>
American Society of Mechanical Engineers	14,159	14
American Society for Metals	10,000	40
Anti-Defamation League		
Association of American Railroads		42
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	500,000	100
Better Business Bureau		
B'nai B'rith	125,000	50
Boys Clubs of America		326
Boy Scouts of America	1,289,746	
Business and Professional Women's Club	70,000	101
Chamber of Commerce of the United States	5,849	1,481
Civitan International	5,000	78
Conference Bank Auditors and Comptrollers		
Cooperative League of the U. S. A.	965,000	50
Daughters of 1812		
Daughters of the American Revolution	143,455	150
Disabled American Veterans of the World War	50,000	
Eastern Star	10,416	
Exchange Clubs	40,000	
Federation of Women's Clubs	2,000,000	
Fraternal Order of Eagles	578,000	

<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>LOCAL UNITS</u>
Free and Accepted Masons	256,000	
Grand Army of the Republic		
Gyro Club	4,000	
Holy Name Society		
International Hotel Greeters of America		
Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States		
Junior Order of United American Mechanics	200,000	
Kiwanis International	104,000	
Knights of Columbus	427,344	
Knights of Pythias	300,000	
Knights Templar of the United States	18,127	
League of Municipalities		
Lions International	125,000	
Loyal Order of the Moose	241,842	
National Association of Building Owners and Managers		
National Credit Associations	20,000	
National Association of Power Engineers		
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	2,291,420	
National Safety Council	5,065	
National Sojourners, Inc.		
Odd Fellows	1,000,000	

<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>LOCAL UNITS</u>
Optimist International	11,000	
Radio Stations		427 (non-commercial radio programs explaining FBI)
Religious Organizations		
Rotary International	209,500	4,975
Salvation Army	74,768	
Society of American Military Engineers	7,200	
Sons of the American Revolution	15,000	
Teachers Associations		
Trade Associations		
United States Conference of Mayors	180	
Veterans of Foreign Wars		
Young Men's Christian Association	2,000,000	
Young Women's Christian Association	500,000	
<hr/>		
TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS		74
TOTAL APPROXIMATE MEMBERSHIP.	19,942,842	

COOPERATING GROUPS

Aleph Zadik Aleph

The Aleph Zadik Aleph, the junior national organization of the B'nai B'rith, organized in 1923 with national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and with a membership of 8,600, maintains through its national and local units the closest cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in internal security matters.

The manner in which this organization can best assist in national defense work has been explained in detail to its officers and to those in attendance at its national convention. Similar contact has been had with fourteen local units in ten States and the District of Columbia through discussion of problems confronting the FBI.

A prospectus dealing with the work of the FBI was distributed to the membership of this organization by its national officers which was discussed at meetings of all local groups. Articles depicting the manner in which members of Aleph Zadik Aleph can best aid in reporting violations of the sabotage, espionage and related statutes have appeared in the national and local publications of this organization.

American Association of Engineers

The American Association of Engineers, organized in 1915 with national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and with a membership of 5,000, maintains close cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Contact has been had for several years with its national officers and particularly with its national secretary. The manner in which the group can best assist in connection with national defense matters has been explained in detail to the national officers. The work of the FBI has likewise been discussed at meetings of local chapters of the American Association of Engineers held in various States. These local chapters have pledged their cooperation and have offered their facilities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Articles dealing with science in law enforcement have appeared in publications of this organization.

American Association of University Women

The American Association of University Women which was organized in 1882 with national headquarters in Washington, D. C., has a membership of 65,000.

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with particular emphasis on national defense matters, has been discussed at 55 meetings of state and local chapters of this Association in 24 States and the District of Columbia.

Numerous members of this Association have promised the Federal Bureau of Investigation their utmost cooperation in reporting matters pertaining to the national defense.

American Automobile Association

The American Automobile Association, organized in 1902 with national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and with a membership of 1,000,000, maintains close cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its national officers. The Director of the Safety and Traffic Engineering Department of this Association is a member of the training school faculty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Training Schools.

Frequent contacts are had by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with numerous local chapters of this Association in connection with investigative functions and the cooperation manifested has been outstanding.

American Bankers Association

The American Bankers Association which was founded in 1875 with headquarters in New York City has a membership of 13,787, and has maintained the closest possible relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been discussed in detail at 71 meetings of state and local chapters of this Association in 29 States and the District of Columbia. Particular emphasis has been placed on national defense problems during these discussions.

The American Bankers Association has been most cooperative with the FBI in various investigations and in many instances has made available its voluminous records to representatives of the FBI.

Several articles dealing with the investigative activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with violations of the espionage, sabotage and related laws have appeared in publications of this Association. Resolutions have been adopted by Units of the American Bankers Association expressing support of and confidence in the work of the FBI.

American Bar Association

The American Bar Association which was organized in 1878 with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, has a membership of 32,000. The national as well as the local organizations of this Association have for years and do maintain today close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The work of the FBI has been discussed in 78 meetings of the local, district and state chapters of the organization in 25 states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska, and particular mention has been made of national defense activities and what members of the Bar Association and other citizens can do to aid in the present emergency. Many of the chapters have pledged their support to the FBI in internal security matters.

Articles have appeared in publications of the Bar Association depicting the FBI's work in general as well as its activities along national defense lines.

American Chemical Society

Organized in 1876, the American Chemical Society maintains its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and has a membership of 23,208. This group has long been in close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with scientific crime detection matters.

Numerous local chapters of the Society have offered their assistance to the FBI and outstanding members of the Society have frequently discussed problems of mutual interest with representatives of the FBI.

American Dental Association

The American Dental Association, organized in 1859 with national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and with a membership of 43,359, has cooperated to the fullest extent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the identification of deceased persons and fugitives through the means of teeth. The members of this Society have on numerous occasions furnished representatives of the FBI with dental charts of persons under investigation.

The manner in which the members of this Association can best assist the FBI has been explained in detail in its national, state and local publications.

American Farm Bureau Federation

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., was organized in 1919. It is made up of more than a million farm people. This organization has indicated its interest in the problems of the FBI and its desire to assist in their solution.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers

Founded in 1884, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers has headquarters in New York City. It has a membership scattered throughout the United States numbering 16,696. In local and district meetings of the Institute the work of the FBI has been discussed, including the present internal defense work. Members in attendance at its National Convention held in Washington, D. C. visited the FBI and viewed in detail its facilities. Members of the organization have indicated their desire to assist the FBI at present, particularly when designing and recommending practical lighting installations at key plants.

Associated Business Papers, Inc.

The Associated Business Papers, Inc., founded in 1912 with headquarters in New York City, is an Association of 155 publishers of leading trade periodicals devoted to technical and business articles. The publications it represents reach more than 3,000,000 business executives. Contact has been maintained with the Association and just recently it has renewed its offer to render every possible assistance to the FBI in internal security investigations. It has prepared and distributed information relative to the FBI's responsibility in this field and the manner in which its readers and members can best help by reporting information of value to the Bureau. It has also explained the plant survey program and the need to take measures to prevent sabotage and espionage.

American Foundrymen's Association

The American Foundrymen's Association is a national organization counting among its members many prominent individuals connected with American industrial concerns.

This Association has always been in close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in matters of mutual interest, and the work of the FBI in national defense matters was discussed at the Annual Convention of the Association in Chicago, Illinois, in 1939 and with numerous state and local units throughout the United States.

American Hotel Association

The American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada was organized in 1910, in New York, New York, and represents 5,500 hotels. The Association at its last Annual Convention adopted a resolution offering all possible assistance to the FBI in national defense matters and the national officers of the Association have advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that its facilities would be made available to representatives of the FBI in matters pertaining to internal security.

The manner in which the Association can best assist in violations of espionage, sabotage and related laws has been discussed with the national officers and in articles which have been printed in the chapter publications. The Association has been extremely cooperative in ordinary investigative functions of the FBI and has on numerous occasions published wanted notices and other material pertaining to fugitives sought by the FBI for Federal violations.

American Institute of Accountants

The American Institute of Accountants was founded in 1887 with headquarters in New York, New York. The group has 5,144 members and has maintained a cooperative relationship with the FBI. Numerous contacts have been had with the national officers of this Organization who have promised their wholehearted aid to the FBI in national defense matters.

American Institute of Banking

The American Institute of Banking, organized in 1900 with headquarters in New York City, has a membership of 65,000. This Organization has been most cooperative with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with national defense matters, as well as in the ordinary investigative activities. In many instances records in possession of the Institute and its local chapters have been made available to Special Agents in the performance of their investigative duties.

The work of the FBI, with particular emphasis on national defense, has been discussed before 37 state and local chapters of the Institute in 15 States and the District of Columbia. Many members of the Institute have commended the FBI for its success in reducing materially losses through bank robbery and other violations of Federal Statutes pertaining to banks.

The interest of the American Institute of Banking in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is evidenced by the numerous articles dealing with the work of the FBI which have appeared in its publications.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, organized in 1871 with headquarters in New York, New York, with a membership of 13,000, has extended the closest cooperation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in scientific crime detection matters. On numerous occasions metallurgical examinations have been discussed with prominent members of the Institute by representatives of the Technical Laboratory of the FBI.

The manner in which the members of the Institute can best assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with national defense matters has been explained to several state and local chapters.

American Legion

The American Legion, organized in 1919 with national headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, and with a membership of 900,000, maintains the closest cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its national and local organizations. Contact has been maintained with its National Commander for several years and particularly close contact exists with the members of its Americanism Committee. The manner in which the American Legion can best assist in connection with internal security was explained in detail to those in attendance at the National Convention held at Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1940. Problems confronting the FBI have been discussed with the members of 600 local posts in 48 States, and counsel and assistance whenever possible have been given in the development of their civic and Americanism programs. The American Legion has adopted resolutions offering its facilities and cooperation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The means by which this organization can assist the FBI in national defense matters have been outlined in detail in numerous articles and statements which have appeared in national, state and local publications of the American Legion.

American Medical Association

The American Medical Association was founded in 1847 and has its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. Its membership is 113,364. The Association has had numerous contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has expressed a desire to cooperate whenever possible in the conduct of investigations. The entire resources of the Association have been placed at the disposal of the FBI in national defense matters and in other investigations. The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been discussed before numerous state chapters of the Association.

American Society of Civil Engineers

The American Society of Civil Engineers, organized in 1852 with headquarters in New York, New York, and with a membership of 16,113, has for several years been in close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its national officers and numerous local chapters.

The Society has furnished the FBI booklets containing the addresses of its members throughout the United States and has offered its facilities and cooperation in national defense matters.

The work of the FBI and the manner in which the Society can assist have been explained to numerous local chapters of the Society.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Dating from 1880 and with its headquarters in New York, New York, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers now has a membership of 14,159. This group has been in frequent contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation on matters pertaining to scientific crime detection. The FBI's work has been discussed in detail before 14 local chapters of the Society in 8 States and the District of Columbia.

American Society for Metals

The American Society for Metals is a national organization with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, and has approximately 10,000 members. Local chapters are located in approximately 40 leading industrial centers. The membership of the Society is composed of factory executives, metallurgists and others connected with the metal industry, and a cordial relationship has always existed between this group and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI's work has been discussed in detail before 11 local chapters.

Anti-Defamation League

The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, has been extremely cooperative with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Secretary of the League has furnished the FBI a list of all its representatives throughout the United States who have provided considerable information of present importance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The manner in which the Anti-Defamation League can best assist in connection with internal security has been explained in detail to its officers, who have in turn disseminated this information to representatives of the League throughout the United States.

Association of American Railroads

The Association of American Railroads was organized in 1934 with headquarters in Washington, D. C. A total of 139 systems are represented in the Association. Very close cooperation exists between the Association and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and this is particularly true of the Protective Section of the Association. Representatives of this Section have cooperated with the FBI on innumerable occasions in matters of mutual interest. The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with particular emphasis upon national defense matters has been discussed before 42 local chapters of the Association located in 14 States and the District of Columbia. The Protective Section has made available a list of its members and its cooperation has been made manifest through numerous resolutions which have been adopted.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a national organization founded in 1867 with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and with a membership of 500,000, maintains

the closest cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The manner in which the Order can best assist in connection with internal security investigations has been explained in detail to its officers and to members of more than 100 local lodges in 29 States and the District of Columbia. Local chapters of the Order have adopted resolutions offering their unlimited cooperation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national defense matters.

In an article which was printed in its national publication the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has outlined the means by which the most effective aid can be rendered to the FBI.

Better Business Bureau

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has for a number of years obtained close cooperation from Better Business Bureaus in numerous cities throughout the United States and a great deal of information of present importance has been furnished the FBI. These organizations have extended the utmost cooperation in investigative functions of the FBI particularly in antitrust and bankruptcy matters.

The manner in which these groups can best assist the FBI in national defense matters has been discussed in detail with the heads of Better Business Bureaus functioning in a number of cities.

B'nai B'rith

The B'nai B'rith, a national Jewish organization, founded in Washington, D. C. in 1843 and with a membership of 125,000 has maintained the closest cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation through its national officers; its junior organization, the Aleph Zadik Aleph; and its Anti-Defamation League. Considerable information of present importance has been given to the FBI by this organization.

The B'nai B'rith has offered its facilities and unqualified cooperation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in internal security investigations and the manner in which the members of this organization can best assist has been discussed in detail at the Annual Convention of the Eastern States District in Boston, Massachusetts in April, 1940, and with more than 50 local chapters in 21 states and the District of Columbia. Articles explaining the aid which can be rendered by the organization have appeared in its national and local unit publications.

Boys Clubs of America

The Boys Clubs of America is a national organization, with headquarters in New York City and having 326 local chapters, which is interested in the development of youth and in the reduction of juvenile delinquency. The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been discussed before the National Convention of the organization as well as before 81 of the local chapters located in 20 states and the District of Columbia. Particular emphasis has been placed on youth in crime and the necessity of youth's guarding itself against contamination by subversive doctrines.

Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America was founded in 1910 and its headquarters are located in New York, New York. Its present membership is 1,289,746, and millions more have received the beneficial training offered by this organization.

For many years a very close relationship has existed between the Boy Scouts of America and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI's work in combatting crime and in handling national defense investigations has been thoroughly explained at two national conventions of the Scouts, and on 481 different occasions before state, regional and local groups in 39 States and the District of Columbia.

The Scouts have sponsored and are sponsoring patriotic campaigns designed to instill in the boys the principles of good citizenship and of Americanism. Numerous articles and statements pertaining to the FBI's work in General and particularly to its internal defense activities have appeared in local and national publications of the Boy Scouts of America.

Business and Professional Women's Club

The Business and Professional Women's Club is a national organization of 70,000 members which has local chapters throughout the entire United States. The organization has maintained close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the latter's activities in national defense matters as well as in the usual types of investigations have been discussed before meetings of 101 local chapters in 27 States. Numerous local groups have pledged their wholehearted support to the work of the FBI.

The Business and Professional Women's Club was founded in 1919 and has its national headquarters in New York City.

Chamber of Commerce in the United States

The Chamber of Commerce in the United States, with its 5,849 members and 1,481 local organizations, cooperates closely with the FBI in many matters of mutual interest. The national organization was founded in 1912 and has its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The activities of the FBI and particularly its work in national defense matters have been discussed before many district and state groups and before 305 local meetings of the Chamber of Commerce in 42 States, the District of Columbia and the territorial possessions. Within recent months the entire discussions before several district meetings held in major cities dealt with national defense problems and how the members of the Chamber of Commerce can best cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the handling of espionage, sabotage and related matters. The cooperation of the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been particularly close.

The local and state organizations of the Chamber of Commerce have published several articles concerning the work of the FBI in their magazines.

Civitan International

The Civitan International cooperates closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the activities of the latter have been explained in detail to 78 local chapters of the organization in 20 states and the District of Columbia. Particular emphasis has been placed on national defense matters, and many local units have pledged their support in this work.

Founded in 1920, the Civitan International has 5,000 members and has its headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama.

Conference Bank Auditors and Comptrollers

The Conference of Bank Auditors and Comptrollers maintains a friendly relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and discussions of the FBI's work have been held before several local and regional conferences. Particular emphasis has been placed on bank defalcations and embezzlements. Articles along similar lines have appeared in the publications of this organization.

Cooperative League of the U. S. A.

The Cooperative League of the U. S. A. was founded in 1916 and has its main offices in Chicago, Illinois, and New York, New York. Its membership is 965,000. The organization maintains a cordial relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and discussions of the FBI's activities have been made before 50 local chapters of the organization in 19 States. In recent months the national defense situation has been stressed and many local units have pledged their cooperation.

Daughters of 1812

The National Society United States Daughters of 1812 has long been interested in adequate national defense preparations and appropriate statutes pertaining to acts inimical to the country's welfare. The organization maintains a most friendly relationship with the FBI and the latter's activities

have been brought to the attention of the members in the National Convention as well as in several local meetings.

The Daughters of 1812 was founded in 1892 and maintains its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Daughters of the American Revolution

The Daughters of the American Revolution with its 143,455 members and many local chapters has long maintained very close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and this has been true particularly in connection with national defense matters. The work of the DAR's Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education has been most outstanding.

The FBI's role in matters pertaining to internal security as well as its general activities have been discussed before the Annual Continental Congresses of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and before approximately 150 state and local chapters in 29 States, the District of Columbia, and the territorial possessions. The national organization has made its entire resources available, and numerous articles pertaining to the FBI's work have appeared in the publications of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its support has further been manifested by resolutions adopted.

The DAR dates from 1890 and maintains national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Disabled American Veterans of the World War

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War, organized in 1921, has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a membership of 50,000. Contact has been maintained by field

representatives of the FBI with local and state chapters of the Disabled American Veterans which have expressed a desire to assist in every possible way with reference to investigations of espionage and related matters and will report information of value to FBI Field Offices.

Eastern Star

The Order of the Eastern Star was founded in 1892 and has its national headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has had numerous contacts with the organization, and the activities of the FBI have been outlined before 18 local chapters in 11 States. The total membership is 10,416.

Exchange Clubs

The National Exchange Club and its many local units maintain a cooperative relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Founded in 1917, the organization now has 40,000 members and has its central office in Toledo, Ohio.

The FBI's activities in national defense work as well as in its fight against crime have been discussed before several national conventions of the Exchange Club. Similar presentations of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been made in 242 meetings of local clubs in 34 States. In recent months particular emphasis has been placed on sabotage, espionage and related matters and what the members of the local groups can do to assist. Resolutions have been adopted expressing the desire of the local chapters to cooperate with the FBI.

Federation of Women's Clubs

Dating from 1890, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has a membership of approximately 2,000,000 and maintains its central office in Washington, D. C. The organization has long been interested in the crime problem and has been most cooperative with the FBI. The work of the latter has been reviewed before approximately 30 national, district, and state and before 99 local meetings in over 30 States and the District of Columbia. Articles and statements dealing with the FBI have appeared in the publications of the national group and in those of the state chapters.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

The Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Federal Bureau of Investigation maintain a cordial relationship and the FBI's activities in national defense work as well as in the fight against crime has been brought to the attention of many local groups of the Order. The organization's membership has increased to 578,000 since 1898 and national headquarters are maintained in Kansas City, Missouri.

Free and Accepted Masons

The Free and Accepted Masons is a national organization founded in 1781 with headquarters in New York, New York. The Lodge has a membership of 256,000 and has maintained the closest

cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Lodge has expressed its willingness to unqualifiedly assist the FBI in national defense matters and the manner in which it can be of aid has been discussed in detail at 517 meetings of local chapters in 33 States and the District of Columbia and at 8 state conclaves.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic, organized in 1866 with headquarters in Quincy, Illinois, has for years cooperated closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and assisted in investigative functions of the FBI. The manner in which the members can best assist the FBI in national defense matters has been discussed in detail at several meetings of state and local units.

Gyro Club

The Gyro Club, founded in 1912 with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and having a membership of 4,000, has maintained close cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The organization has expressed its willingness to aid the FBI in national defense matters and the manner in which it can best assist has been discussed in detail at 20 meetings of local groups in 11 States and the District of Columbia.

Holy Name Society

The Holy Name Society has been interested in the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a number of years, and has maintained the closest cooperation with the FBI through its national headquarters in New York City and through local groups throughout the United States. At the Third National Convention of Holy Name Societies the work of the FBI was discussed in detail by an official of the FBI. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and its investigative functions have been explained in the Holy Name Journal, the national publication of the Holy Name Society. The manner in which the Society can best assist the FBI has been discussed at 126 meetings of local groups in 16 States and the District of Columbia, and to 4 state conventions.

International Hotel Greeters of America

The International Hotel Greeters of America, an international organization, has maintained close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a number of years and has rendered assistance to representatives of the Bureau in many cases under investigation.

The officers of this organization have expressed a willingness to aid the FBI in national defense matters and the manner in which the organization can assist has been discussed in detail with members in attendance at an International Convention and before 9 local groups in 8 States and the District of Columbia.

Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States

The national organization of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States, like the Chamber of Commerce itself, has always exhibited a keen interest in law enforcement problems and has maintained a cooperative relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Articles and statements on the FBI's activities have appeared in the national publications as well as in literature released by the local organizations.

The FBI's work in internal defense matters as well as in its usual investigations has been explained before one national convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States as well as at approximately 25 state and regional meetings in various parts of the United States. Similar presentations of the work have been made before 395 local Junior Chambers of Commerce or Junior Associations of Commerce in 41 States, the District of Columbia and the territorial possessions. The cooperative spirit of the local units has been manifested in the commendatory resolutions which have been adopted.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics dates from 1853 and it now has 200,000 members. Its general headquarters are in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The organization has advocated many patriotic measures since its inception and maintains a cordial relationship with the FBI. The latter's activities have been explained to meetings of several local chapters of the Order, and resolutions have been adopted pledging support to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national defense matters.

Kiwanis International

The Kiwanis International has always been most cooperative with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has manifested much interest in national defense activities and in the crime problem. Articles on these have appeared in the national publications of the organization on several occasions.

The FBI's work with particular emphasis in recent months on internal security problems has been discussed before one national convention and several state and district meetings. Similar explanations have been made to meetings of 1,276 local groups in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Indicative of the cooperative aspect of the relationship existing between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Kiwanis International are the numerous resolutions adopted by local groups pledging support to the FBI.

The Kiwanis International has 104,000 members. It was founded in 1915 and has its main office in Chicago, Illinois.

Knights of Columbus

The Knights of Columbus, a national organization founded in 1882 with headquarters in New Haven, Connecticut and with a membership of 427,344, has maintained the closest cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a number of years. The work and functions of the FBI have been discussed in detail with the members of 95 local groups in 23 States and the District of Columbia. Numerous local chapters have offered their assistance to the FBI in national defense matters.

Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias, a national organization founded in 1864 with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and with a membership of 300,000, has offered assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national defense matters through its national officers and numerous local lodges. The manner in which the member of this Lodge can best aid in matters affecting the internal security of the United States has been discussed in detail with 60 local groups in 17 States and the District of Columbia.

Knights Templar of the United States

The Knights Templar of the United States, organized in 1814 with national headquarters in Rochester, New York and with a membership of 18,127, has expressed through its national officers a willingness to assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national defense matters, and the manner in which this organization can best aid has been explained in detail to the officers.

League of Municipalities

For several years numerous State Leagues of Municipalities have maintained close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation particularly in police training schools. The FBI has rendered counsel and assistance in many police training programs sponsored by these groups.

The work and functions of the FBI have been discussed in detail with the delegates in attendance at 21 annual and semi-annual conventions of the Leagues in 11 States. Particular emphasis has been placed on internal security matters in these discussions and the manner in which these organizations can best assist has been explained to these groups.

Lions International

The Lions International, founded in 1917 with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, and with a membership of 125,000, has maintained the closest contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for several years. The FBI assisted the organization in organizing its Citizens Civic Committee which has extended the fullest cooperation to the Bureau. The international officers of the organization have offered its facilities and unlimited cooperation in national defense matters and in the ordinary investigative work of the FBI. The manner in which the Lions International can best assist has been discussed in detail with more than 900 Lions Clubs in cities in every State and the District of Columbia and in the territorial possessions of Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and outlined to members in attendance at 17 zone meetings in 16 States. In these discussions particular emphasis has been placed on the aid the International Lions can render in reporting violations of the espionage, sabotage and related laws. An article outlining the work and functions of the Bureau was published in the national magazine of the organization.

LOYAL ORDER OF THE MOOSE

The Loyal Order of the Moose has its headquarters at Moneksart, Illinois, and its membership has increased to 241,842 since the inception of the Order in 1888. The organization has had frequent contact with the FBI and the latter's work has been discussed at numerous meetings of local chapters throughout the United States.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS

The National Association of Building Owners and Managers, which has a large membership throughout the United States, discussed the preparedness program in great detail at its national

meeting in New York City during June, 1940 and the problem has also been discussed in sessions of the Executive Committee. The Association recognized that a major task is to adequately guard our factories, mines, bridges, buildings, transportation and communication against the danger of sabotage. It decided that the Office Building Industry should offer its cooperation and assistance to the Government and established contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Recognizing that its members because of their training and experience are qualified to observe anything of an usual or suspicious character which might affect our internal security, the National President of the Association has confidentially communicated with each member. The address and telephone number of FBI representatives throughout the Nation were furnished the members and they were instructed their duty required immediate communication with the nearest representative of the FBI if information of any possible value came to them, and that thereafter fullest cooperation should be rendered. The National President also pointed out vigilante action was not desired and that each member should personally contact the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's nearest office to discuss this work in more detail and to establish direct contact.

NATIONAL CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS

National Credit Associations and credit agencies throughout the United States have been most helpful to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the course of numerous investigations and have exhibited a desire to be of still more assistance whenever possible. The officials of the National Association of Credit Men have had frequent contact with the FBI. This Association has 20,000 members and maintains its principal office in New York City. It was organized in 1896. The FBI's work has been explained to several state and regional meetings.

The Associated Credit Bureaus of America with its 1,355 local units cooperates wholeheartedly with the FBI in all types of investigations including those pertaining to national defense. At its Annual Convention in San Antonio, Texas, in June, 1940, the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was explained in detail with special consideration being given to internal security problems. The Convention adopted a resolution placing all the files of the Associated Credit Bureaus of America at the disposal of the FBI during the existing national emergency. These files contain master cards on nearly 70 million individuals and are a voluminous source of valuable data. In addition, the national organization sent a circular to all of its members urging them to give the fullest cooperation possible to representatives of the FBI in all types of cases and to report directly to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information pertaining to possible violations of the espionage, sabotage and related laws.

Another cooperative group is the Retail Credit Association having 14,780 members. This was organized in 1912 and has headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. The FBI's work has been explained to numerous local units in approximately fifteen states.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POWER ENGINEERS

The National Association of Power Engineers, Inc., was established in 1882 and provides cooperative action on all problems affecting power plant operation, power engineers and executives, and the safe, economical and reliable operation of power plants and power machinery. Very close contact has been established between its national officers and the FBI. A National Coordination Committee of Power Engineers was organized by the Association composed of outstanding power engineers from every State in the Union. Each

State has a coordinator with assistant coordinators and all are aided by the cooperation of 250 subordinate associations of the National Association and such power engineering magazines as the "National Engineer," "Power Plant Engineering", "Power" and the "Southern Power Journal." The National Coordinator and other officers have advised the FBI of the desire of the Association and its members to cooperate to the full extent of their ability and facilities. The members of this Association, through communications, bulletins, conventions and articles by its National Coordinator in the power publications have been acquainted with problems of the FBI during this period of emergency. Confidential suggestions have been distributed by the Association to its members as to the prevention of espionage and sabotage and the members have been instructed to report information of value to the FBI immediately. They have also been instructed in action to take when sabotage is suspected in order to protect property and facilitate the FBI's investigation.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has for years been closely interested in the crime problem and in the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Organized in 1897, the Congress now has 2,291,420 members and has its main office in Chicago, Illinois.

Various phases of the crime situation and national defense matters as well as the general activities of the FBI have been considered at 492 local Parent-Teacher meetings in 37 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii as well as at several state and district meetings.

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council of Chicago and its several affiliates maintain a cordial relationship with the FBI, and there are frequent contacts made in connection with crime statistics and other matters of mutual interest. Articles on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's work have appeared in magazines sponsored by the Safety Council. Problems relating to national defense have been explained to several of the groups affiliated with the National Safety Council.

The Council dates from 1913 and has 5,065 members.

National Sojourners, Incorporated

The National Sojourners, Incorporated, an organization of 8,400 present and past Army and Navy officers, maintains a very friendly relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The group was founded in 1917 and its main office is in Bethesda, Maryland. The FBI's activities have been considered at approximately 20 meetings of local clubs in several States and the Canal Zone. Many of the local organizations have offered their cooperation in national defense activities.

Odd Fellows

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, instituted in 1819 with national headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland and with a membership of over 1,000,000, has for several years been in frequent contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has been extremely cooperative.

The work and functions of the FBI have been discussed in detail at 278 local lodge meetings in 19 States as well as at several state and district meetings. Numerous members of the Order have offered their assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national defense matters.

Optimist International

The Optimist International, established in 1919 with headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri and with a membership of 11,000 has been in close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation particularly in connection with juvenile delinquency. The FBI has counselled and assisted the organization in crime prevention programs. An article explaining the work and functions of the FBI was published in the Optimist International Magazine and the manner in which the organization can best assist the FBI in national defense matters has been discussed in detail at several district meetings.

Radio Stations

Radio stations throughout the United States have been most cooperative with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have aided in the successful solution of important cases. There have been 427 non-commercial radio programs in 43 states, the District of Columbia, Mexico, Canada and the territorial possessions explaining the activities of the FBI, and within recent months emphasis has been put on national defense matters and how the citizens can cooperate most effectively. Many of the programs were of a serial nature and involved several broadcasts.

Religious Organizations

Various church organizations throughout the United States have exhibited much interest in the work of the FBI, and this has been particularly true in connection with juvenile delinquency. The activities of the FBI have been the subject of discussions before both adult and young people's groups in 78 churches of one representative Protestant denomination in 17 States. Recently emphasis has been placed on national defense matters and how the citizen may cooperate most effectively.

Also illustrative of the contacts being maintained with church organizations is the relationship existing between the FBI and the Catholic Church. The members of the Catholic Hierarchy and Priesthood have been thoroughly acquainted with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the present emergency and are giving excellent cooperation by referring much valuable information to the several Field Divisions of the Bureau.

Rotary International

The Rotary International, an organization having 4,975 local clubs with a total membership of 209,500, is vitally interested in law enforcement problems and particularly those relating to juvenile delinquency. The national headquarters at Chicago, Illinois, and numerous local affiliates, have had many contacts with the FBI and are most anxious to cooperate in connection with national defense activities.

Articles and statements pertaining to the various phases of the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have appeared in the national publications of the Rotary International. Explanations along the same line have been given in approximately 15 district, state and inter-city meetings. Discussions have also taken place in 1,546 meetings of local clubs in 48 states, the District

of Columbia, the territorial possessions and Canada. Several resolutions have been adopted commending the work of the FBI.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army, organized in 1916 and having a total membership of 74,768, has maintained a cooperative relationship with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has indicated its willingness to assist in matters of mutual interest. The work and functions of the FBI have been the subject of discussions before local meetings and encampments in numerous States.

Society of American Military Engineers

The Society of American Military Engineers was organized in 1919 with headquarters in Washington, D. C. The membership which numbers 7,200 is based upon technical knowledge or on experience in the forces devoted to the Nation's defense. Its purposes include the advancement of knowledge of the science of military engineering in the interests of national defense. Contact has been maintained by the FBI with this organization for several years and since the inception of the present emergency the contact with the organization's national officers has been most cordial. All of its facilities have been offered to the FBI and assurances given that its members want to cooperate to the fullest extent with the FBI in its present program. This work has been discussed in detail with the national officers and in its national magazine so that efforts would be directed into the most helpful channels. The FBI has counselled and assisted the Society in connection with

programs of its chapters in many cities and the cooperation which they could render to the FBI discussed in full before many of the local meetings. In some industrial areas the Society has cooperated with the local sections of the national engineering and technical societies such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The Society of Automobile Engineers, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The National Society of Professional Engineers, The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. The American Institute of Architects, The Illuminating Engineers Society, The Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and those representing the metal, tool, and welding industries in programs to further preparedness. The FBI's internal security work has been discussed in detail with leading members of these associations, before combined meetings of their representatives, and a booklet on plant protection suggestions has been distributed to many so they would have its benefit in their planning.

Sons of the American Revolution

For many years the FBI has maintained cordial contact with the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a patriotic organization organized in 1889. It has a membership of 15,000. This contact has been particularly close since the inception of the present emergency. The responsibilities of the FBI in regard thereto were discussed in detail before the 51st National Congress of the Society held in Washington during August, 1940, and before several of the state organizations. Many officers of the Society have also visited the FBI in Washington and the Society has rendered fullest cooperation in reporting information of possible value. The confidence of its members in the FBI and their desire to cooperate have been incorporated in several formal resolutions.

Teachers Associations

Teachers associations throughout the United States have manifested much interest in problems of law enforcement and particularly those relative to juvenile delinquency. Various associations have indicated a willingness to cooperate whenever possible. The work of the FBI and within recent months its jurisdiction over national defense matters have been considered by 15 sectional and state teachers meetings and by 40 local groups in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Trade Associations

Arrangements have been made to receive the appropriate cooperation in connection with internal security matters from leading trade associations. Indicative of the contact established, an official of the FBI has attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the American Trade Association in Washington, D. C., to discuss in detail the present program of the FBI and the assistance which members of the trade associations may render thereto. The Advisory Committee is composed of the executive officials of the following leading associations which have widespread facilities and memberships in the industrial field:

Automobile Manufacturers Association, Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, National Sand and Gravel Association, National Crushed Stone Association, The National Fertilizer Association, The National Association of Manufacturers, The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, American Publishers Association, American Mining Congress, National Petroleum Association, Millers National Federation, Wire Cloth Manufacturers Association, National Stationers Association, Radio Manufacturers Association, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. The American Dental Trade Association, National Highway

Users Conference, Crown Manufacturers Association of America, Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Particular emphasis in the discussions was placed upon the plant survey program of the FBI and the need to increase the physical protective facilities of manufacturing establishments engaged on national defense materials. The opportunity was offered to make it clear that the FBI was not interested in employer-employee relationships but in the prevention of espionage and sabotage. Information of vital importance concerning the cooperation which such trade association members should render to the FBI in its work was made available to each through the Advisory Committee members. Close contact has been established likewise with the individual associations. They have been furnished detailed plant survey suggestions and are referring information indicating possible espionage or other violations direct to FBI Field Offices. Illustrative of the close contact with such associations are those with the National Association of Manufacturers. It has offered its fullest assistance and full discussion of FBI work has been had with the Committee on Principles of Americanism. An FBI official will further go into the work before the Annual Convention of the Association next month.

United States Conference of Mayors

The United States Conference of Mayors was organized in 1932 with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Its membership includes the Mayors of 180 cities with over 50,000 population. Close contact has long been maintained with the Conference and its members are fully advised of the FBI's responsibility during the present emergency. At the Annual Meeting held in Washington during September, 1939, the Conference adopted a resolution pledging the support of all major cities to the FBI in its investigations of

espionage, sabotage and related matters. One of the leading Mayors also addressed the Conference upon the duty of members in connection with the FBI's work, which address was incorporated in the resolution and given wide distribution. Articles concerning the need for prompt reporting of information to the FBI without attempts to evaluate or investigate have also appeared in the national magazine of the group.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Veterans of Foreign Wars has for many years maintained cordial contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was organized in 1899 with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. This contact has been particularly close since the inception of the present emergency. The duties of the FBI in national defense matters have been discussed in detail before 37 meetings of local units in 18 States as well as at several state encampments and Ladies' Auxiliary meetings. In addition several articles explaining the work and functions of the FBI have been printed in the national magazine and other publications of the organization, and as a result considerable information of present importance has been given the FBI. Upon request the Federal Bureau of Investigation has rendered counsel and assistance in fingerprinting projects instituted by the organization. Resolutions have been adopted by the national organization as well as state encampments offering unlimited cooperation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in reporting violations of the espionage, sabotage and related laws.

Young Men's Christian Association

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has maintained very cordial contact with the Young Men's Christian Association for many years. These Associations, established in London in 1844 and

in the United States in 1851 with the national council headquarters in New York, New York, have a membership of more than 2,000,000.

They have cooperated with the FBI to the fullest extent and have furnished much information of present importance. The FBI has rendered counsel and assistance to many of the Associations in juvenile delinquency and crime prevention programs instituted by them. The work and functions of the FBI have been discussed in detail before 464 local groups in 37 States and the District of Columbia as well as at many state and district conferences.

Young Women's Christian Association

The National Organization of the Young Women's Christian Association, organized in 1906 with headquarters in New York, New York and with a membership of almost 500,000, has been in close contact with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for several years in connection with juvenile delinquency and crime prevention work.

The work and functions of the FBI with particular emphasis on problems confronting the FBI in internal security matters have been discussed before 27 local groups in 18 States and the District of Columbia.

COOPERATING LAW ENFORCEMENT GROUPS

NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE
UNITED STATES

The following tabulation has been prepared showing 135,419 State, County, and Municipal law enforcement officers in the continental United States. In addition, there are 16,969 members of Federal investigative agencies. This figure includes among others, the Coast Guard and United States Marshals and Deputies; presumably, the figures include personnel in the Territories and Possessions of the United States.

In addition, the tabulation has been prepared showing County and Local law enforcement officers in Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Territory of Hawaii, totalling 1,770. The grand total of the three preceding figures is 154,158.

There are attached hereto the following detailed tabulations showing the composition of each of the three preceding sub-totals:

- (1) Tabulation of State, County, and Municipal Officers by States.

The data concerning Municipal officers were in most instances obtained from the uniform crime reports. Wherever the number of civilian employees was known it was excluded from this tabulation. For cities with population over 2,500 which had not reported the number of police employees, an estimate was made on the basis of one employee per 1,000 inhabitants. For rural villages with population less than 2,500 no information was available and no estimates were made for inclusion in this tabulation, because most criminal work in such villages is handled by Deputy Sheriffs or State Police officers, the number of rural village officers generally being quite small and their duties normally being restricted to regulation of traffic and miscellaneous patrol.

The figures for Sheriffs, full-time Deputy Sheriffs, State Police and Highway officers were received from the field offices. In some instances the figures for Deputy Sheriffs were partially estimated by the field office; also it may be noted that some Deputy Sheriffs engage mainly in the handling of civil matters.

- (2) Tabulation of State, County, and Municipal Officers by field offices.

These are the same figures as were employed in preparing the tabulation by States, the data simply having been arranged in a different combination.

- (3) Total Federal Investigative Officers.

The information in this detailed tabulation was in each instance obtained from the Budget of the U. S. Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, for all agencies other than the FBI. Figures were for 1939, but the FBI figures were received from the Chief Clerk's Office as of November 4, 1940.

- (4) There is also transmitted herewith a tabulation for each State and for each field division, showing the separate items which comprise the total for each such unit.

Number of State, County and Municipal law-enforcement officers

By States

<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>
Alabama	1,222	New Hampshire	428
Arizona	404	New Jersey	6,966
Arkansas	694	New Mexico	272
California	8,700	New York	27,195
Colorado	821	North Carolina	2,009
Connecticut	2,244	North Dakota	307
Delaware	285	Ohio	5,834
District of Columbia	1,322	Oklahoma	1,335
Florida	1,513	Oregon	846
Georgia	2,205	Pennsylvania	11,519
Idaho	318	Rhode Island	1,104
Illinois	9,640	South Carolina	991
Indiana	2,528	South Dakota	348
Iowa	1,322	Tennessee	1,597
Kansas	1,016	Texas	3,893
Kentucky	1,651	Utah	434
Louisiana	2,417	Vermont	188
Maine	551	Virginia	1,626
Maryland	2,325	Washington	1,425
Massachusetts	7,590	West Virginia	1,025
Michigan	6,699	Wisconsin	2,778
Minnesota	1,833	Wyoming	169
Mississippi	778	Total, Continental U.S.	135,419
Missouri	3,480	Alaska	44
Montana	598	Territory of Hawaii	489
Nebraska	749	Puerto Rico	1,180
Nevada	165	Puerto Rico	57
		Virgin Islands	1,770
		Total	137,189
		GRAND TOTAL	137,189

Number of State, County and Municipal law-enforcement Officers.

BY FIELD OFFICES

<u>Field Office</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Field Office</u>	<u>Number</u>
Albany	2,818	Memphis	1,211
Atlanta	1,681	Miami	1,513
Baltimore	2,610	Milwaukee	2,778
Birmingham	1,222	Newark	6,966
Boston	8,569	New Haven	3,348
Buffalo	2,753	New Orleans	2,946
Butte	916	New York	21,812
Charlotte	2,461	Oklahoma City	1,335
Chicago	8,061	Omaha	749
Cincinnati	2,230	Philadelphia	8,335
Cleveland	3,604	Phoenix	404
Dallas	1,806	Pittsburgh	3,184
Denver	990	Portland	846
Des Moines	1,322	Richmond	1,686
Detroit	5,754	St. Louis	2,264
El Paso	478	St. Paul	1,833
Grand Rapids	945	Salt Lake City	599
Honolulu	489	San Antonio	729
Houston	1,153	San Diego	392
Huntington	1,025	San Francisco	3,369
Indianapolis	2,528	San Juan	1,237
Juneau	44	Savannah	1,063
Kansas City	2,232	Seattle	1,425
Knoxville	634	Sioux Falls	655
Little Rock	694	Springfield	1,579
Los Angeles	4,939	Washington, D. C.	1,322
Louisville	1,651		
		Total	137,189

PERSONNEL, FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

The following figures were taken from the Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 for all investigative agencies other than the FBI. This publication shows only estimates for 1940 and 1941, and the latest available figures with reference to actual personnel were for the fiscal year 1939.

FBI - total investigative personnel, November 4, 1940, per information received from the Chief Clerk's Office	1,276
Department of the Interior (Special Agents)	77
U. S. Marshals and Deputies	1,072
Immigration and Naturalization (Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors in Charge)	157
Immigration and Naturalization (Border Patrol, including Supervisor, Radio Engineer, District Supervisors, Chief Patrol Inspectors, Assistant Patrol Inspectors, Patrol Inspectors, Physical Education Instructor, Firearms Instructor)	782
Bureau of Customs (Custom Guards)	997
Bureau of Internal Revenue (Intelligence Agents)	229
Bureau of Internal Revenue (Investigators)	1,366
Bureau of Narcotics (Agents, Inspectors, District Supervisors)	229
Coast Guard (Officers and Enlisted Men)	10,010
Secret Service Division (Supervising Agents, Assistant Supervising Agents, Agents in Charge, Agents, Instructor)	164
U. S. Postal Inspectors (Inspectors in Charge, Inspectors)	610
Total	<u>16,969</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ALABAMA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>724</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>77</u>
Population of places not reporting: 77,469	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>277</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>144</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,222</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ARIZONA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>192</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 3,711	<u>4</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>167</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>41</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>404</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ARKANSAS

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>298</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)		<u>62</u>
Population of places not reporting:	61,504	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>284</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>50</u>
5. Other State or local officers		<u> </u>
	Total	<u>694</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CALIFORNIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>6,470</u>
Los Angeles - 3,577	
San Diego - 285	
San Francisco - 2,608	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>22</u>
Population of places not reporting: 21,724	
Los Angeles - 12,170	
San Diego - 0	
San Francisco - 9,554	
<u>21,724</u>	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>1,498</u>
Los Angeles - 1,056	
San Diego - 67	
San Francisco - 375	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>710</u>
Los Angeles - 294	
San Diego - 40	
San Francisco - 376	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>8,700</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION COLORADO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>615</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 2,517	<u>3</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>192</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>11</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>821</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CONNECTICUT

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,852</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 14,636	<u>15</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>152</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>225</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,244</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION DELAWARE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>185</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>3</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>93</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>285</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,322</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u> </u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u> </u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,322</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION FLORIDA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,057</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>29</u>
Population of places not reporting: 29,491	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>367 *</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>60</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,513</u>

* Includes estimated number of deputy sheriffs in nineteen counties (2 per county).

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION GEORGIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,036</u>
Atlanta - 754	
Savannah - 282	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>150</u>
Population of places not reporting: 150,310	
Atlanta - 122,909	
Savannah - <u>27,401</u>	
150,310	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>633</u>
Atlanta - 496	
Savannah - 137	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>165</u>
Atlanta - 121	
Savannah - 44	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>221</u>
County Police	
Atlanta - 187	
Savannah - 34	
Total	<u>2,205</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION IDAHO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>143</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 7,172	<u>7</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>130</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>38</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>318</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ILLINOIS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>8,474</u>
Chicago - 7,455	
Springfield - 1,019	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>62</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Chicago - 24,748	
Springfield - 37,194	
<u>61,942</u>	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>625</u>
Chicago - 324	
Springfield - 301	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>354</u>
Chicago - 132	
Springfield - 222	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>125</u>
County Highway Patrol	
Chicago - 125	
Springfield - 0	
Total	<u>9,640</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION INDIANA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,043</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 13,560	<u>14</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>259</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>212</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,528</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION IOWA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>883</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 13,737	<u>14</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>284</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>141</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,322</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION KANSAS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>634</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 6,737	<u>7</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>311</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>64</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,016</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION KENTUCKY

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>889</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 84,194	<u>84</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>475</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>113</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>90</u>
Total	<u>1,651</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION LOUISIANA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,231</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 53,158	<u>53</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>661</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>472</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,417</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

MAINE

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	359
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 16,881 Population of places not reporting:	17
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	65
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	110
5. Other State or local officers	_____
Total	551

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

MARYLAND

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>1,879</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)		22
Population of places not reporting:	21,910	<u> </u>
		126
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u> </u>
		84
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u> </u>
		214
5. Other State or local officers County Police		<u> </u>
		2,325
	Total	<u> </u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MASSACHUSETTS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>6,833</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 57,747	<u>58</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>187</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>512 *</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>7,590</u>

* Includes 188 motor vehicle inspectors.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

MICHIGAN

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>5,722</u>
Detroit - 5,094	
Grand Rapids- 628	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>11</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Detroit - 7,100	
Grand Rapids- <u>3,757</u>	
10,857	562
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>404</u>
Detroit - 400	
Grand Rapids- 162	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>151</u>
Detroit - 253	
Grand Rapids- 151	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
	6,699
Total	<u> </u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

MINNESOTA

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,399</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 0 Population of places not reporting:	<u>0</u>
	295
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u> </u>
	139
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u> </u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
	1,833
Total	<u> </u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

MISSISSIPPI

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	311
Memphis - 72	
New Orleans - 239	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	50
Population of places not reporting:	
Memphis - 30,546	
New Orleans - <u>19,090</u>	
49,636	334
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	
Memphis - 124	
New Orleans - 210	
	83
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	
Memphis - 22	
New Orleans - 61	
5. Other State or local officers	
	778
Total	_____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MISSOURI

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,841</u>
Kansas City - 814	
St. Louis - 2,027	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>103</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Kansas City - 43,390	
St. Louis - 59,789	
<u>103,179</u>	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>361</u>
Kansas City - 256	
St. Louis - 105	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>175</u>
Kansas City - 103	
St. Louis - 72	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>3,480</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MONTANA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>166</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 3,026	<u>3</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>356</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>73</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>598</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

NEBRASKA

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	494 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 9,552 Population of places not reporting:	10 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	175* _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	70 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	749 _____

* Includes 1 State sheriff and 1 deputy State sheriff.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW HAMPSHIRE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>316</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 7,073	<u>7</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>36</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>69*</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>428</u>

* Includes 8 motor vehicle inspectors.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW JERSEY

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>6,009</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 202,270	<u>202</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>755*</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>6,966</u>

* Figures not separately reported by Field Office.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW MEXICO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>108</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 13,240	<u>13</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>110</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>41</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u>272</u>
Total	<u> </u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>970</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 84,086	<u>84</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>696</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>188</u>
5. Other State or local officers Rural Police	<u>71</u>
Total	<u>2,009</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

NORTH DAKOTA

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>115</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 3,136	<u>3</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>176</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>13</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>307</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION OHIO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>4,948</u>
Cinn. - 1,858	
Cleve. - 3,090	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>59</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Cinn. - 22,773	
Cleve. - <u>36,009</u>	
58,782	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>639</u>
Cinn. - 245	
Cleve. - 394	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>188</u>
Cinn. - 104	
Cleve.- 84	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>5,834</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

OKLAHOMA

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	773 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 47,355	47 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	365 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	150 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	1,335 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

OREGON

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		543
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)		12
Population of places not reporting:	12,244	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		122
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		169
5. Other State or local officers		
		846
	Total	

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>9,654</u>
Philadelphia - 7,228	
Pittsburgh - 2,426	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>211</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Philadelphia - 148,287	
Pittsburgh - <u>63,016</u>	
211,303	<u>306</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>1,222</u>
Philadelphia - 152	
Pittsburgh - 154	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>1,222</u>
Philadelphia - 807	
Pittsburgh - 415	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>126</u>
* County Police (Pittsburgh - 126)	
Total	<u>11,519</u>

* Includes 66 County Detectives

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

RHODE ISLAND

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	958 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	0 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	75 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	71 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	1,104 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SOUTH CAROLINA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>532</u>
Charlotte - 245	
Savannah - 287	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>50</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Charlotte - 16,675	
Savannah - 32,736	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>190</u>
Charlotte - 100	
Savannah - 90	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>191*</u>
Charlotte - 62	
Savannah - 129	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>28</u>
Rural Police (Charlotte - 28)	
Total	<u>991</u>

* Includes 30 Governor's Officers (Charlotte - 8; Savannah - 22)

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	145 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	0 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	180 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	23 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	348 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION TENNESSEE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	901
Knoxville - 395	
Memphis - 506	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	113
Population of places not reporting:	
Knoxville - 27,947	
Memphis - 84,682	
<u>112,629</u>	508
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	
Knoxville - 188	
Memphis - 320	
	75
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	
Knoxville - 23	
Memphis - 52	
5. Other State or local officers	
	1,597
Total	<u>1,597</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION UTAH

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>267</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>120</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>47</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>434</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

VERMONT

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>121</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	11,500	<u>12</u>
Population of places not reporting:		<u>14</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>41</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>188</u>
5. Other State or local officers		<u>188</u>
	Total	<u>188</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION VIRGINIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,044</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 33,304 Population of places not reporting:	<u>33</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>252</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>178</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>179</u>
Total	<u>1,686</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

WASHINGTON

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	1,070 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 8,807	9 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	181 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	165 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	1,425 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION WEST VIRGINIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>430</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 21,008	<u>21</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>356</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>218</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,025</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION WISCONSIN

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,212</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 41,438	<u>41</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>352</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>43</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Highway Police	<u>130</u>
Total	<u>2,778</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION WYOMING

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>64</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>88</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>17</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>169</u>

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Police Department Officers 30

Alaska Game Commission 14

Total 44

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

TERRITORY OR POSSESSION HAWAII

Hawaii County	98
Honolulu City	224
Honolulu County	42
Kauai County	51
Maui County	<u>74</u>

Total 489

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

POSSESSION OF PUERTO RICO

Insular Police

1,180

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

POSSESSION OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Law Enforcement Officers

57

ALBANY

2,049
Vt. - 121
N. Y. - 1928

18
Vt. - 11,500
N. Y. - 6,037
17,537

286
Vt. - 14
N. Y. - 272*

465
Vt. - 41
N. Y. - 424

2,818

* Includes 29 State sheriffs

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ATLANTA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>754</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 122,909	<u>123</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>496</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>121</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>187</u>
Total	<u>1,681</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION BALTIMORE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,064</u>
Del. - 185	
Md. - 1,879	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>22</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Del. - 0	
Md. - <u>21,910</u>	
21,910	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>129</u>
Del. - 3	
Md. - 126	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>177</u>
Del. - 93	
Md. - 84	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>218</u>
County Police	
Del. - 4	
Md. - 214	
Total	<u>2,610</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

BIRMINGHAM

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	724 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 77,469 Population of places not reporting:	77 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	277 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	144 _____
5. Other State or local officers	_____ _____
Total	1,222 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION BOSTON

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>7,508</u>
Me. - 359	
Mass. - 6,833	
N. H. - 316	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>82</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Me. - 16,881	
Mass. - 57,747	
N. H. - <u>7,073</u>	
	<u>288</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	
Me. - 65	
Mass. - 187	
N. H. - 36	
	<u>691</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	
Me. - 110	
Mass. - 512*	
N. H. - 69*	
5. Other State or local officers	
	<u>8,569</u>
Total	

* Includes 196 motor vehicle inspectors (Mass. - 188; N. H. - 8)

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION BUFFALO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,285</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 3,119	<u>3</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>317</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>148</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,753</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION BUTTE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>309</u>
Idaho - 143	
Mont. - 166	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>10</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Idaho - 7,172	
Mont. - <u>3,026</u>	
10,198	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>486</u>
Idaho - 130	
Mont. - 356	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>111</u>
Idaho - 38	
Mont. - 73	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>916</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CHARLOTTE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,215</u>
N. C. - 970	
S. C. - 245	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>101</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
N. C. - 84,086	
S. C. - <u>16,675</u>	
100,761	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>796</u>
N. C. - 696	
S. C. - 100	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>250</u>
N. C. - 188	
S. C. - 62*	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>99</u>
Rural Police	
N. C. - 71	
S. C. - 28	
Total	<u>2,461</u>

* Includes 8 Governor's Officers.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CHICAGO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>7,455</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 24,748	<u>25</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>324</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>132</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Highway Patrol	<u>125</u>
Total	<u>8,061</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CINCINNATI

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>1,858</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)		<u>23</u>
Population of places not reporting:	22,773	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>245</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>104</u>
5. Other State or local officers		<u> </u>
	Total	<u>2,230</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION CLEVELAND

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>3,090</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 36,009	<u>36</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>394</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>84</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>3,604</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION DALLAS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>967</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>150</u>
Population of places not reporting: 149,719	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>558*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>131</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,806</u>

* Includes County Police.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION DENVER

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	_____ 679
Colo. - 615	
Wyo. - 64	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	_____ 3
Population of places not reporting:	
Colo. - 2,517	
Wyo. - $\frac{0}{2,517}$	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	_____ 200
Colo. - 192	
Wyo. - 88	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	_____ 28
Colo. - 11	
Wyo. - 17	
5. Other State or local officers	_____
Total	_____ 990

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION DES MOINES

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>883</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>14</u>
Population of places not reporting: 13,737	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>284</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>141</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,322</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

DETROIT

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		5,094 _____
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting:	7,100	7 _____
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		400 _____
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		253 _____
5. Other State or local officers		_____ _____
	Total	5,754 _____

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION EL PASO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>207</u>
N. Mex. - 108	
Tex. - 99	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>17</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
N. Mex. - 13,240	
Tex. - 3,909	
<u>17,149</u>	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>195</u>
N. Mex. - 110	
Tex. - 85	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>59</u>
N. Mex. - 41	
Tex. - 18	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>478</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION GRAND RAPIDS

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	1	<u>628</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting:	3,757	<u>4</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>162</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>151</u>
5. Other State or local officers		<u> </u>
	Total	<u>945</u>

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION HONOLULU

Territory of Hawaii:

Other State or local officers

Hawaii County	98	
Honolulu City	224	
Honolulu County	42	
Kauai County	51	
Maui County	<u>74</u>	
		489

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION HOUSTON

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>691</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting:	78,866	<u>79</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>328</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>55</u>
5. Other State or local officers		<u> </u>
	Total	<u>1,153</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION HUNTINGTON

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>430</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 21,008	<u>21</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>356</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>218</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,025</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

INDIANAPOLIS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		2,043

2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)		14
Population of places not reporting:	13,560	_____
		259
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		_____
		212
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		_____
5. Other State or local officers		_____
		2,528
	Total	_____

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION JUNEAU

Other State or local officers

Police Department Officers	30
Alaska Game Commission	<u>14</u>

Total	44
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NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION KANSAS CITY

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,448</u>
Kans. - 634	
Mo. - 814	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>50</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Kans. - 6,737	
Mo. - <u>43,390</u>	
50,127	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>567</u>
Kans. - 311	
Mo. - 256	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>167</u>
Kans. - 64	
Mo. - 103	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
 Total	 <u>2,232</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION KNOXVILLE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>395</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>28</u>
Population of places not reporting: 27,947	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>188</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>23</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>634</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION LITTLE ROCK

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>298</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 61,504 Population of places not reporting:	<u>62</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>284</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>50</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>694</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION LOS ANGELES

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>3,577</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>12</u>
Population of places not reporting: 12,170	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>1,056</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>294</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>4,939</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

Number

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Urban police department officers
(Based on actual reports) | _____ |
| 2. Urban police department officers
(Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for
places not reporting)
Population of places not reporting: | _____ |
| 3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies | _____ |
| 4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc. | _____ |
| 5. Other State or local officers | _____ |
| Total | _____ |

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION LOUISVILLE

		<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)		<u>889</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	84,194	<u>84</u>
Population of places not reporting:		
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies		<u>475</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.		<u>113</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police		<u>90</u>
Total		<u>1,651</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MEMPHIS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>578</u>
Miss. - 72	
Tenn. - 506	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>115</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Miss. - 30,546	
Tenn. - <u>84,682</u>	
115,228	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>444</u>
Miss. - 124	
Tenn. - 320	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>74</u>
Miss. - 22	
Tenn. - 52	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,211</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MIAMI

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,057</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>29</u>
Population of places not reporting: 29,491	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>367*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>60</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,513</u>

* Includes estimated number of deputy sheriffs in 19 counties
(2 per county).

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION MILWAUKEE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,212</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>41</u>
Population of places not reporting: 41,458	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>352</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>43</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u>130</u>
County Police	
Total	<u>2,778</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEWARK

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>6,009</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 202,270	<u>202</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>755*</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>6,966</u>

* Figures not separately reported by field office.

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW HAVEN

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,810</u>
Conn. - 1,852	
R. I. - 958	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>15</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Conn. - 14,636	
R. I. - <u> </u>	
14,636	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>227</u>
Conn. - 152	
R. I. - 75	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>296</u>
Conn. - 225	
R. I. - 71	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>3,348</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW ORLEANS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,470</u>
La. - 1,231	
Miss. - 239	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>72</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
La. - 53,158	
Miss. - 19,090	
72,248	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>871</u>
La. - 661	
Miss. - 210	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>533</u>
La. - 472	
Miss. - 61	
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,946</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION NEW YORK

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>20,459</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 47,598	<u>48</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>981*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>324</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>21,812</u>

* Includes 11 State Sheriffs

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION OKLAHOMA CITY

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>773</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 47,355	<u>47</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>365</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>150</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
*Total	<u>1,335</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION OMAHA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>494</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) 9,552 Population of places not reporting:	<u>10</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>175*</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>70</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>749</u>

* Includes 1 State Sheriff and 1 Deputy State Sheriff

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION PHILADELPHIA

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>7,228</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 148,287	<u>148</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>152</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>807</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>8,335</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION PHOENIX

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>192</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 3,711	<u>4</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>167</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>41</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>404</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION PITTSBURGH

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,426</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>63</u>
Population of places not reporting: 63,016	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>154</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>415</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>126*</u>
Total	<u>3,184</u>

* Includes 66 County detectives

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION PORTLAND

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>543</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>12</u>
Population of places not reporting: 12,244	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>122</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>169</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>846</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION RICHLAND

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,044</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 33,304	<u>33</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>252</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>178</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>179</u>
Total	<u>1,686</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ST. LOUIS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,027</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 59,789	<u>60</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>105</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>72</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>2,264</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION ST. PAUL

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,399</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>295</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>139</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,833</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SAN ANTONIO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>387</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 80,606	<u>81</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>186</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>61</u>
5. Other State or local officers County Police	<u>14</u>
Total	<u>729</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SAN DIEGO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>285</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 0	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>67</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>40</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>392</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SAN FRANCISCO

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>2,608</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 9,554	<u>10</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>375</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>376</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>3,369</u>

NUMBER OF COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

FIELD DIVISION SAN JUAN

Virgin Islands:

Law enforcement officers 57

Puerto Rico:

Insular Police 1,180

Total 1,237

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SAVANNAH

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>569</u>
Ga. 282	
S. C. 287	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	<u>60</u>
Population of places not reporting:	
Ga. 27,401	
S.C. <u>32,736</u>	
60,137	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>227</u>
Ga. 137	
S.C. 90	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>173</u>
Ga. 44	
S.C. 129 *	
5. Other State or local officers	<u>34</u>
County Police (Ga.)	
Total	<u>1,063</u>

*Includes 22 Governor's Officers

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SEATTLE

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,070</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 8,807	<u>9</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>181</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>165</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,425</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SIOUX FALLS

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	260
N.D. 115	
S.D. 145	
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting)	3
Population of places not reporting:	
N.D. 3,136	
S.D. 0	
<u>3,136</u>	
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	356
N.D. 176	
S.D. 180	
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	36
N.D. 13	
S.D. 23	
5. Other State or local officers	
	655
Total	<u>655</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION SPRINGFIELD

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,019</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting: 37,194	<u>37</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u>301</u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u>222</u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,579</u>

NUMBER OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATE OR FIELD DIVISION _____

	<u>Number</u>
1. Urban police department officers (Based on actual reports)	<u>1,322</u>
2. Urban police department officers (Estimated per 1,000 inhabitants for places not reporting) Population of places not reporting:	<u>0</u>
3. Sheriffs and full-time deputies	<u> </u>
4. State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.	<u> </u>
5. Other State or local officers	<u> </u>
Total	<u>1,322</u>

FBI NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice has conducted a training school for its newly appointed Special Agents for a number of years and it has been found to be an economical practice to instruct the personnel of the Bureau in the performance of their duties before they are assigned to various field divisions for investigative activity. A program of in-service training is also maintained for the more experienced Special Agents in order that they may keep fully informed as to changes in legislative enactments affecting their investigations and in most progressive techniques developed in the field of scientific criminal detection. Only regularly appointed Special Agents of the FBI are permitted to attend these courses of instruction.

The FBI National Police Academy was founded on July 29, 1935, in order to provide a program of training for local and state law enforcement officials and as an extension of the Bureau's program of cooperation with local and state law enforcement agencies. The program of cooperation is extended not only in the field of investigation but also in connection with fingerprint identification, the collection, compilation and publication of crime statistics, and in the study and examination of latent articles of evidence in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory.

The primary purpose of the FBI National Police Academy is to train selected officers in order that they may return to their respective police organizations and impart the training received at Washington, D. C. to the members of their local departments. With the completion of the Fifteenth Session a total number of 515 law enforcement officers have been graduated from the Academy. Five hundred eleven of these Graduates have returned to their communities in the United States and the territorial possessions, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone and have made instruction available to 86,137 police officers. Four foreign representatives have been graduated from the Academy representing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with a police personnel of 2,500; the Quebec Provincial Police with a police personnel of 800; New Scotland Yard, London, England with a police personnel of 20,000; and the Shanghai Municipal Police with a police personnel of 5,000.

Each of the States in the Union as well as the territorial possessions of Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone have had representatives attend the Academy. The following list shows the number of Graduates in each of the states and territories together with the total police personnel of the organizations represented by them:

State or Possession	Number of Graduates	Total Police Personnel of Organizations Represented
Alabama	9	619
Arizona	5	138
Arkansas	8	199
California	22	5,215
Colorado	5	568
Connecticut	12	871
Delaware	4	290
District of Columbia	2	1,488
Florida	18	896
Georgia	18	1,039
Idaho	2	45
Illinois	23	8,045
Indiana	15	1,549
Iowa	7	216
Kansas	9	252
Kentucky	8	691
Louisiana	6	1,187
Maine	5	323
Maryland	8	2,146
Massachusetts	12	4,329
Michigan	22	4,961
Minnesota	9	652
Mississippi	8	161
Missouri	9	1,039
Montana	6	139
Nebraska	7	372
Nevada	6	66
New Hampshire	7	260
New Jersey	18	2,331
New Mexico	6	117
New York	25	22,565
North Carolina	18	715
North Dakota	3	56
Ohio	19	3,674
Oklahoma	7	637
Oregon	4	461
Pennsylvania	22	7,920
Rhode Island	6	707
South Carolina	13	439
South Dakota	5	66
Tennessee	12	907
Texas	22	2,399

Utah	5	227
Vermont	3	30
Virginia	17	1,034
Washington	11	974
West Virginia	11	519
Wisconsin	8	1,445
Wyoming	2	20
Balboa Heights, Canal Zone	1	205
San Juan, Puerto Rico	<u>1</u>	<u>933</u>

Total 511 86,137

The Sessions of the FBI National Police Academy are held only in Washington, D. C. The courses of instruction cover the broad, general field of law enforcement and include subjects under the following headings: Scientific and Technical; Statistics, Records, and Report Writing; Firearms Training and First Aid; Investigations, Enforcement and Regulatory Procedure; Tests and Practical Experience; and Police Administration and Organization. A special course of instruction is provided in the organization of training schools and the methods of instructing law enforcement officials. The course of training lasts for a period of twelve weeks, and, from the very nature of the organization of the program of instruction, is available only to regularly constituted law enforcement officials who are in a position to take the entire course.

Four hundred seventy-nine Graduates out of a total of five hundred fifteen in the first Fifteen Sessions of the Academy are now actively engaged in law enforcement work. Forty-two per cent have received one or more promotions and seventy-four per cent have or are engaged in the local training of police.

In the first Fifteen Sessions of the FBI National Police Academy, there were 389 police departments, 52 state police organizations, 55 sheriffs' offices, 13 county police departments, 2 territorial possession law enforcement agencies and 4 foreign countries represented by Graduates who had attended this training school. Among the Graduates there are 2 Superintendents of Police, 71 Chiefs of Police, 13 Assistant Chiefs of Police, 8 Chiefs of Detectives, 1 Superintendent of a state police organization and 5 Assistant Superintendents of state police organizations.

Due to the rapid progress made in the art and science of law enforcement a retraining session is held each year to provide an opportunity for the Graduates of the FBI National Police Academy to return to Washington, D. C., for advanced study in courses selected

by the Graduates themselves. Special instruction is also given in the latest developments in the field of scientific criminal detection.

At the Fifth Annual Retraining Session 288 Graduates were in attendance during the week from September 30 to October 5, 1940. In addition 37 law enforcement officers who were graduated from the Fifteenth Session of the Academy on October 5, 1940, also attended the class meetings scheduled during the Retraining Session thereby bringing the number of representatives from local, county and state law enforcement agencies in attendance to 315. The 288 Graduates represented every State in the Union; the territorial possessions, Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone; and the foreign country, Canada.

Because of the present emergency special emphasis was placed on national defense matters and the program of the Retraining Session dealt entirely with courses in the investigative and technical aspects of espionage and sabotage as well as a course in industrial protection. Only one-half day was reserved for training in subjects selected by the Graduates themselves. This program of retraining was decided upon in view of the importance of the FBI National Police Academy Graduates, as it is this body of Graduates that the Director of the FBI will call upon as an adjunct to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in time of great emergency. These Graduates are now serving as liaison officers in coordinating the cooperation between local, county and state law enforcement agencies and the FBI in national defense matters.

Coincident with the Annual Retraining Session a reunion of the Graduates of the Academy is held in Washington. A national alumni organization, known as the FBI National Police Academy Associates, has been formed by the Graduates of the Academy and during the Reunion business meetings and election of officers are held.

POLICE CONFERENCES IN FBI FIELD DIVISIONS

The FBI has for years maintained close cordial relationships with thousands of police departments, sheriff's offices, state police organizations and other municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies. By virtue of the services rendered by the FBI to the local, county and state police in the fields of fingerprint identification, uniform crime reporting, technical laboratory assistance as well as in the field of police training, this cooperation has been close, frequent and cordial. This type of service has been augmented by an almost daily contact with the majority of the principal law enforcement agencies by Special Agents of the FBI.

In matters of national defense, the police naturally desire to be of service. They represent a militant force, and because of the close relationships for the past ten years with the FBI, because of the fact that the FBI has been for a long time a national clearing house of police information, records, training, statistics and advice, and because of the directive of the President for all police to report information concerning un-American activities to the FBI, it was deemed advisable to make use of the services of police in connection with the intelligence and investigative work.

A series of conferences was arranged in various sections of each field division of the FBI. Police executives were invited to attend these conferences at which the mechanics for reporting information to the FBI and the subsequent assignment of certain types of intelligence and investigative work to the police were explained. In this manner, the machinery was established and set to work for utilizing the services of thousands of police officers in the country. Following the conferences, the Governor of the state and the Attorney General of the state were advised as to the results and purposes of the meetings.

There were invited to the meetings the police chiefs, sheriffs and police executives of the principal cities and counties as well as the heads of state police organizations. As to the smaller departments with one or two men employed, arrangements were made for Special Agents to call personally on each of these smaller organizations for the purpose of explaining in detail to them this method of operation.

Conferences of the type above described were held in 452 cities, and a total of 7098 police executives attended these conferences.

Places Where Conferences Were Held

Albany Division

Albany, New York; Montpelier, Vermont; Rutland, Vermont; Utica, New York; Syracuse, New York; Binghamton, New York; Plattsburg, New York; Watertown, New York.

Atlanta Division

Macon, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Albany, Georgia; Athens, Georgia; Rome, Georgia.

Baltimore Division

Hagerstown, Maryland; Cumberland, Maryland; Baltimore, Maryland; Annapolis, Maryland; Easton, Maryland; Salisbury, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware.

Birmingham Division

Montgomery, Alabama; Mobile, Alabama; Decatur, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Birmingham, Alabama.

Boston Division

Augusta, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; Springfield, Massachusetts; Concord, New Hampshire.

Butte Division

Helena, Montana; Boise, Idaho; Hailey, Idaho; Pocatello, Idaho; Billings, Montana; Miles City, Montana; Glasgow, Montana; Lewistown, Montana; Missoula, Montana; Coeur d' Alene, Idaho; Great Falls, Montana.

Buffalo Division

Rochester, New York; Elmira, New York; Buffalo, New York.

Charlotte Division

Raleigh, North Carolina; Asheville, North Carolina; Greenville, South Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; Greensboro, North Carolina; Charlotte, North Carolina.

Chicago Division

Waukegan, Illinois; Chicago, Illinois; Rockford, Illinois; La Salle, Illinois.

Cincinnati Division

Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Portsmouth, Ohio; Steubenville, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio.

Cleveland Division

Cleveland, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio.

Dallas Division

Texarkana, Texas; Sherman, Texas; Tyler, Texas.

Denver Division

Cheyenne, Wyoming; Pueblo, Colorado; Denver, Colorado; Casper, Wyoming; Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Des Moines Division

Des Moines, Iowa; Davenport, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa.

Detroit Division

Bay City, Michigan; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Port Huron, Michigan; Jackson, Michigan; Hillsdale, Michigan; East Lansing, Michigan; Flint, Michigan; Pontiac, Michigan; Detroit, Michigan; Alpena, Michigan.

El Paso Division

Roswell, New Mexico; Deming, New Mexico; Santa Fe, New Mexico; El Paso, Texas; Pecos, Texas.

Grand Rapids Division

Grand Rapids, Michigan; Traverse City, Michigan; Marquette, Michigan; Mackinac Island, Michigan; Paw Paw, Michigan.

Houston Division

Beaumont, Texas; Brownsville, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Houston, Texas.

Huntington Division

Wheeling, West Virginia; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Bluefield, West Virginia; Charleston, West Virginia; Huntington, West Virginia.

Indianapolis Division

Fort Wayne, Indiana; Indianapolis, Indiana; La Fayette, Indiana; South Bend, Indiana; New Albany, Indiana; Vincennes, Indiana.

Kansas City Division

Jefferson City, Kansas; Topeka, Kansas; Kansas City, Kansas; Springfield, Missouri; St. Joseph, Missouri; Wichita, Kansas.

Knoxville Division

Knoxville, Tennessee; Chattanooga, Tennessee;
Johnson City, Tennessee.

Little Rock Division

Little Rock, Arkansas; Fort Smith, Arkansas;
Harrison, Arkansas; Texarkana, Arkansas; Jonesboro, Arkansas;
McGehee, Arkansas.

Los Angeles Division

Fresno, California; Los Angeles, California;
San Bernardino, California.

Louisville Division

Louisville, Kentucky; Frankfort, Kentucky; Paducah,
Kentucky; Bowling Green, Kentucky; Covington, Kentucky;
Ashland, Kentucky; Pikeville, Kentucky; London, Kentucky.

Memphis Division

Nashville, Tennessee; Tupelo, Mississippi; Greenwood,
Mississippi; Jackson, Tennessee; Columbia, Tennessee.

Miami Division

Orlando, Florida; Jacksonville, Florida; Pensacola,
Florida; Tallahassee, Florida; Tampa, Florida; Miami, Florida.

Milwaukee Division

Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Madison, Wisconsin; Green
Bay, Wisconsin; Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Newark Division

Trenton, New Jersey; Perth Amboy, New Jersey;
Lakewood, New Jersey; Ocean City, New Jersey; Haddonfield,
New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; Morristown, New Jersey.

New Haven Division

Hartford, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island;
Bridgeport, Connecticut; Willimantic, Connecticut; New
Haven, Connecticut.

New Orleans Division

Jackson, Mississippi; Baton Rouge, Louisiana;
Shreveport, Louisiana; Alexandria, Louisiana; Hattiesburg,
Mississippi; Meridian, Mississippi; Vicksburg, Mississippi.

New York Division

New York, New York.

Oklahoma City Division

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Omaha Division

Lincoln, Nebraska; Alliance, Nebraska; North
Platte, Nebraska.

Philadelphia Division

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Allentown, Pennsylvania; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Williamsport,
Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh Division

Erie, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; New
Castle, Pennsylvania; Bradford, Pennsylvania; Du Bois,
Pennsylvania; Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Phoenix Division

Phoenix, Arizona; Kingman, Arizona; Flagstaff,
Arizona; Holbrook, Arizona; Safford, Arizona; Bisbee, Arizona;
Nogales, Arizona.

Portland Division

Salem, Oregon; Marshfield, Oregon; Baker, Oregon;
Medford, Oregon; Bend, Oregon; Portland, Oregon.

Richmond Division

Richmond, Virginia; Bristol, Virginia; Roanoke,
Virginia; Norfolk, Virginia.

St. Paul Division

St. Paul, Minnesota; Hibbing, Minnesota; Brainerd,
Minnesota; Detroit Lakes, Minnesota; Wilmar, Minnesota;
Fairmount, Minnesota; Rochester, Minnesota.

St. Louis Division

St. Louis, Missouri.

Salt Lake City Division

Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno, Nevada; Ely, Nevada;
Logan, Utah; Cedar City, Utah; Las Vegas, Nevada; Boulder
City, Nevada.

San Antonio Division

Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Waco, Texas.

San Diego, Division

El Centro, California; San Diego, California.

San Francisco Division

San Francisco, California; San Jose, California;
Sacramento, California; Santa Rosa, California.

Savannah Division

Columbia, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Savannah,
Georgia; Waycross, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina.

Seattle Division

Seattle, Washington; Vancouver, Washington;
Olympia, Washington; Spokane, Washington; Yakima, Washington;
Walla Walla, Washington; Bellingham, Washington.

Sioux Falls Division

Pierre, South Dakota; Bismarck, North Dakota.

Springfield Division

Springfield, Illinois; East St. Louis, Illinois;
Quincy, Illinois; Moline, Illinois; Effingham, Illinois;
Harrisburg, Illinois; Peoria, Illinois; Danville, Illinois;
Kankakee, Illinois.

Washington Division

Washington, D. C.

Personal contacts were also made with the police executives in principal cities in the territories covered by the Juneau, Alaska; San Juan, Puerto Rico and Honolulu, Hawaii offices.

Effectiveness of the Conferences.

As an example of the effectiveness of these conferences and the extent to which the police are being mobilized and utilized in national defense work, as of October 31, 1940, the FBI had assigned 11,929 cases to the police for investigation.

FBI INFORMANTS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been functioning as such since 1908. During the course of intervening years, there have been developed thousands of informants, sources of information and contacts. The development of this type of assistance is considered a major function of each Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Special Agents are trained in the development of informants, sources of information and contacts. For the purpose of definition, the following is set forth:

Sources of Information: By sources of information is meant those usual individuals, places, references, publications and organizations where information may be obtained along specific, general and specialized lines. The information as to the identity and whereabouts of sources of information is easily available in each field office to the Special Agent in Charge and each Special Agent. This record serves as a ready index to facilitate the obtaining of information, records and other desired data.

Contacts: Throughout the United States, there are many patriotically motivated individuals and personal friends of officials, representatives and Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who gladly and willingly make available their resources, facilities and assistance whenever desired. These individuals are usually prominent socially, financially, in business, finance and industry and in proprietary facilities, and are in position to furnish emergency service, obtain special types of information and furnish other assistance within their power and ability. Hundreds of such contacts throughout the United States make this friendly and cordial alliance a very valuable asset to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Informants: Informants are the stock in trade for every Special Agent and every field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly with reference to national defense. Informants have been located in various subversive groups, in groups with hostile, nationalistic tendencies, in espionage calls, in communication, shipping, agriculture, manufacturing and other centers. Informants also have been established in various key industries and utilities, such as transportation, communication, power, manufacturing and other similar types of industry. They are located along the water front, at the airports, in military and naval circles, among foreign and native-born elements, on ships and other carriers and

in every state and field office division, including Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These informants operate in such a manner as to provide information as to what has happened, what is happening and plans for future activities when national defense and internal security are or may be involved.

Organizational charts and plans of operation on a war-time basis, if such an emergency should arise, have been developed so that the confidential informants in a large number would be controlled with definite liaison and contacts established between each field office and the informant. These informants run into the thousands when both actual and potential informants are considered.

Many of the informants are paid on a regular periodic basis. A large percentage of them, however, give their services freely and voluntarily as a patriotic duty. Many others are paid on a "COD" basis, that is, they are paid in proportion to the amount and value of information they furnish.

PLANT SURVEY WORK

The Bureau's plant survey program was undertaken at the request of the War Department, and Navy Department to provide key industrial facilities with suggestions based upon careful surveys of their premises for additional methods of safeguarding their plants. Every Agent assigned to the surveying of such plants has been especially trained for that task.

The original priority list received from the War Department and the Navy Department requested the survey of approximately 1,214 plants. Subsequent additions and deletions have reduced this number to approximately 1,178. The names of those plants have been forwarded to the Field and are now receiving expeditious survey attention, and should be completed by December 1. The Navy Department has recently requested the survey of 128 more plants, and the War Department has now requested that approximately 250 other plants receive survey attention.

It might also be noted that when a plant survey reveals that a plant is receiving certain essential materials from exclusive sources of supply, and that the plants producing those essential items are not already on the priority list, both the War Department and the Navy Department are advised of this information in order that they may advise the Bureau whether surveys are desired of any of those plants.

In order that the authorities of both the Army and the Navy will be fully apprised of conditions within plants that have been surveyed by the Bureau, any serious defects or unsatisfactory conditions observed within a plant, and the presence of persons of unsavory reputation in the plant's employ, are all specifically pointed out to the interested service authorities at the time copies of the survey reports are forwarded to them.

At the present time all Field Offices are devoting continuous attention to the development of informants in all plants that have been surveyed by the Bureau. Records are being maintained whereby it will be possible in the near future to determine the exact number and type of informants already established in each plant.

As a matter of information, there is attached hereto a tabulation giving the break-down of plant survey requests according to states. These figures do not include the two lists recently received from both the War Department and the Navy Department.

SUMMARY OF PLANT SURVEYS REQUESTED

STATE	Total Plant Surveys Requested			Plants Surveyed and Recommendations Forwarded to Field and Interested Services			Plants Surveyed On Which Reports Received in Bureau but Letters not Forwarded to Field		
	A	N	A & N	A	N	A & N	A	N	A & N
Alabama	8	2	-	5	2	-	2	-	-
Arizona				NONE					
Arkansas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	21	17	7	10	4	7	2	-	-
Colorado	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Connecticut	22	28	15	4	2	7	1	1	1
Delaware	4	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Georgia	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho				NONE					
Illinois	50	26	9	26	2	6	4	1	-
Indiana	14	14	4	5	1	3	1	3	-
Iowa	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
Kentucky	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maine	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Maryland	7	15	6	3	6	2	3	3	2
Massachusetts	34	24	7	13	7	5	6	-	-
Michigan	40	14	11	4	1	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	8	2	-						
Mississippi				NONE					
Missouri	14	4	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
Montana				NONE					
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada				NONE					
New Hampshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Jersey	38	65	21	1	5	9	-	-	-
New Mexico				NONE					
New York	62	96	28	14	18	19	4	4	3
North Carolina	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota				NONE					
Ohio	53	36	21	27	13	15	3	5	2

STATE	Total Plant Surveys Requested			Plants Surveyed and Recommendations Forwarded to Field and Interested Services			Plants Surveyed On Which Reports Received in Bureau but Letters not Forwarded to Field		
	A	N	A & N	A	N	A & N	A	N	A & N
Pennsylvania	57	117	22	8	21	14	3	6	-
Rhode Island	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
South Dakota				NONE					
Tennessee	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	-
Texas	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Utah				NONE					
Vermont	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Virginia	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Washington	3	4	-	2	2	-	1	-	-
West Virginia	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Wisconsin	26	14	2	15	5	2	7	4	-
Wyoming				NONE					
Puerto Rico	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	514	506	158	160	97	92	45	30	11

RECAPITULATION

	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Army and Navy</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total plant surveys requested	514	506	158	1,178
Plants surveyed and letters of recommendations forwarded to Field and interested Services	160	97	92	349
Plants surveyed on which reports have been received from the Field but no letter forwarded from the Bureau	45	30	11	86
Plants to be surveyed	38	29	3	70

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND ACTIVE
HOSTILE FORCES AND ACTIVE AND POTENTIALLY
ACTIVE FRIENDLY FORCES BY STATES**

HOSTILE FORCES

FRIENDLY FORCES

ALABAMA

German	284	FBI Agents	12
Russian	8,578	NPA Graduates	9
Italian	303	Law Enforcement Officers	1,222
Japanese	9	Trained by NPA Graduates	619

Total	9,174	Total	1,243

ALASKA

German	5	FBI Agents	4
Russian	4	Law Enforcement Officers	44
Japanese	3		

Total	12	Total	48

ARIZONA

German	384	FBI Agents	5
Russian	301	NPA Graduates	5
Italian	1	Law Enforcement Officers	404
Japanese	166	Trained by NPA Graduates	138
Ku Klux Klan	1,500		

Total	2,352	Total	414

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESARKANSAS

German	39
Russian	457
	—
Total	496

FBI Agents	7
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers	694
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	199
	—
Total	709

CALIFORNIA

German	12,139
Russian	100,506
Italian	11,270
Japanese	2,193
French	3
Silver Shirts	1,500
	—
Total	127,611

FBI Agents	84
NPA Graduates	22
Law Enforcement Officers	8,700
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	5,215
	—
Total	8,806

COLORADO

German	55
Russian	3,416
Japanese	4
	—
Total	3,475

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	821
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	568
	—
Total	831

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESCONNECTICUT

German	1,279	FBI Agents	10
Russian	1,814	NPA Graduates	12
Italian	2,507	Law Enforcement Officers	2,244
Japanese	4	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	871
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	5,604	Total	2,266

DELAWARE

German	61	FBI Agents	5
Italian	770	NPA Graduates	4
		Law Enforcement Officers	285
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	290
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	831	Total	294

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

German	1,064	FBI Agents	96
Russian	3,709	NPA Graduates	2
French	3	Law Enforcement Officers	1,322
Italian	11	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	1,488
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	4,787	Total	1,420

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESFLORIDA

German	514
Russian	162
Italian	1,290
Silver Shirts	500
<hr/>	
Total	2,466

FBI Agents	20
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	1,513
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	896
<hr/>	
Total	1,551

GEORGIA

German	324
Russian	663
Italian	122
Japanese	5
<hr/>	
Total	1,114

FBI Agents	16
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	2,205
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,039
<hr/>	
Total	2,239

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESHAWAII

German	36
Japanese	73,563
Italian	<u>1</u>
Total	73,600

FBI Agents	10
Law Enforcement Officers	44
	<u>—</u>
Total	54

IDAHO

German	5
Russian	120
	<u>—</u>
Total	125

FBI Agents	6
NPA Graduates	2
Law Enforcement Officers	318
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	45
	<u>—</u>
Total	326

ILLINOIS

German	65,749
Russian	71,434
Italian	9,009
Japanese	60
Ukranian	1,500
Silver Shirts	<u>800</u>
Total	148,552

FBI Agents	39
NPA Graduates	23
Law Enforcement Officers	9,640
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	8,045
	<u>—</u>
Total	9,702

HOSTILE FORCES

German	487
Russian	4,205
Italian	904
Japanese	2
Silver Shirts	<u>150</u>
Total	5,748

FRIENDLY FORCESINDIANA

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	15
Law Enforcement Officers	2,528
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,549
Total	2,557

IOWA

German	3,463
Russian	3,162
Italian	1,002
Total	<u>7,617</u>

FBI Agents	11
NPA Graduates	7
Law Enforcement Officers	1,322
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	216
Total	1,340

KANSAS

German	87
Russian	778
Italian	4
Total	<u>869</u>

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers	1,016
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	252
Total	1,030

KENTUCKY

German	135
Russian	251
Italian	7
Total	<u>393</u>

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers	1,651
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	691
Total	1,673

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESLOUISIANA

German	224
Russian	3,752
Italian	36
Japanese	2
	—
Total	4,014

FBI Agents	16
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	2,417
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,187
	—
Total	2,439

MAINE

German	124
Russian	252
Italian	2,100
	—
Total	2,476

FBI Agents	3
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	551
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	323
	—
Total	559

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESMARYLAND

German	755
Russian	304
Italian	913
French	1
Japanese	<u>1</u>
Total	1,974

FBI Agents	12
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	2,325
Graduates	2,146
Total	2,345

MASSACHUSETTS

German	5,840
Russian	2,712
Italian	68,274
Japanese	53
French	<u>1</u>
Total	76,880

FBI Agents	30
NPA Graduates	12
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	7,590
Graduates	4,329
Total	7,632

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESMICHIGAN

German	5,831
Russian	7,471
Italian	917
Japanese	2,007
French	1
Silver Shirts	600
Irish Republican Army	25

Total 16,852

FBI Agents	31
NPA Graduates	22
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	6,699
Graduates	4,961

Total 6,752

MINNESOTA

German	157
Russian	20,504
Italian	775

Total 21,436

FBI Agents	11
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	1,833
Graduates	652

Total 1,853

MISSISSIPPI

German	83
Russian	150
Italian	5

Total 238

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	778
Graduates	161

Total 796

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESMISSOURI

German	681
Russian	693
Italian	355
Japanese	1,002
French	1
<hr/>	
Total	2,732

FBI Agents	32
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers	3,480
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,039
<hr/>	
Total	3,521

MONTANA

Germans	9
Russian	166
<hr/>	
Total	175

FBI Agents	9
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	598
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	139
<hr/>	
Total	613

NEBRASKA

Germans	43
Russian	691
Italian	1,820
Japanese	7
<hr/>	
Total	2,561

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	7
Law Enforcement Officers	749
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	372
<hr/>	
Total	764

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESNEVADA

German	75	FBI Agents	3
Russian	39	NPA Graduates	6
Italian	9	Law Enforcement Officers	165
French	1	Trained by NPA	
Japanese	5	Graduates	66
	—		—
Total	129	Total	174

NEW HAMPSHIRE

German	201	FBI Agents	3
Russian	605	NPA Graduates	7
Italian	2,000	Law Enforcement Officers	428
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	260
	—		—
Total	2,806	Total	438

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESNEW JERSEY

German	17,590
Russian	510
Italian	4,007
Japanese	1
French	1
Silver Shirt	<u>200</u>
Total	22,309

FBI Agents	32
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	6,966
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	2,331
Total	<u>7,016</u>

NEW MEXICO

German	18
Russian	526
Japanese	1
Total	<u>545</u>

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	272
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	117
Total	<u>283</u>

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESNEW YORK

German	7,612
Russian	4,525
Italian	20,203
French	27
Japanese	<u>29</u>
Total	32,396

FBI Agents	142
NPA Graduates	25
Law Enforcement Officers	27,195
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	22,555
Total	27,362

NORTH CAROLINA

German	52
Russian	25
Italian	7
Total	<u>84</u>

FBI Agents	12
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	2,009
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	715
Total	2,039

NORTH DAKOTA

German	14
Russian	100
Total	<u>114</u>

FBI Agents	3
NPA Graduates	3
Law Enforcement Officers	307
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	56
Total	313

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESOHIO

German	8,237
Russian	24,012
Italian	10,791
French	1
Japanese	4
Silver Shirts	<u>1,000</u>
Total	44,045

FBI Agents	39
NPA Graduates	19
Law Enforcement Officers	5,834
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	3,674
Total	<u>5,892</u>

OKLAHOMA

German	122
Russian	298
Italian	1
Japanese	2
Total	<u>423</u>

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	7
Law Enforcement Officers	1,335
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	637
Total	<u>1,352</u>

OREGON

German	428
Russian	743
Italian	2,524
Japanese	410
Total	<u>4,105</u>

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	4
Law Enforcement Officers	846
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	461
Total	<u>860</u>

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESPENNSYLVANIA

German	54,353
Russian	139,383
Italian	35,743
Japanese	127
Silver Shirts	500
Total	230,106

FBI Agents	51
NPA Graduates	22
Law Enforcement Officers	11,519
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	7,920
Total	11,592

PUERTO RICO

German	30
Russian	3,539
Total	3,569

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	1
Law Enforcement Officers	1,180
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	933
Total	1,186

RHODE ISLAND

German	332
Russian	561
Italian	711
Japanese	1
French	1
Total	1,606

FBI Agents	3
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	1,104
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	707
Total	1,112

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESSOUTH CAROLINA

German	107
Italian	43
Russian	4
	—
Total	154

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	12
Law Enforcement Officers	991
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	439
	—
Total	1,011

SOUTH DAKOTA

German	10
Russian	25
	—
Total	35

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	4
Law Enforcement Officers	348
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	66
	—
Total	357

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESTENNESSEE

German	224
Italians	189
Russian	3
Japanese	1
French	2

Total	419
-------	-----

FBI Agents	12
NPA Graduates	12
Law Enforcement Officers	1,597
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	907

Total	1,621
-------	-------

TEXAS

Germans	1,465
Russians	371
Italians	24
Japanese	10
Silver Shirts	200

Total	2,070
-------	-------

FBI Agents	40
NPA Graduates	22
Law Enforcement Officers	3,893
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	2,399

Total	3,955
-------	-------

UTAH

Germans	417
Russians	235
Italians	8
Japanese	24
French	1

Total	685
-------	-----

FBI Agents	6
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	434
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	227

Total	445
-------	-----

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESVERMONT

German	5
Russian	200
<hr/>	
Total	205

FBI Agents	3
NPA Graduates	3
Law Enforcement Officers	188
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	30
<hr/>	
Total	194

VIRGINIA

German	206
Russian	100
Italians	116
Russian	7
Japanese	2
French	1
<hr/>	
Total	432

FBI Agents	16
NPA Graduates	17
Law Enforcement Officers	1,686
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,034
<hr/>	
Total	1,719

WASHINGTON

German	139
Russian	5,028
Italian	66
Japanese	1,031
Silver Shirts	1,000
<hr/>	
Total	7,264

FBI Agents	25
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	1,425
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	974
<hr/>	
Total	1,461

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESWEST VIRGINIA

German	71
Russian	3,265
Italian	2,675

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	1,025
Graduates	519

Total 6,011

Total 1,044

WISCONSIN

German	1,600
Russian	12,653
Italian	222
Japanese	1
Silver Shirts	100

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	2,778
Graduates	445

Total 14,576

Total 2,800

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESWYOMING

German	8	FBI Agents	3
Russian	300	NPA Graduates	2
		Law Enforcement Officers	169
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	308	Total	174
		Total Number of FBI Agents	979
		Number of Special Agents of the	
		FBI in training at Washington,	
		D.C., on 11-16-40	189
		Number of Federal Law Enforcement	
		Officers, other than FBI	
		Agents in the United States	16,969
		Total Number of Law Enforcement	
		Officers in the U.S.,	
		other than Federal	137,189
		Total number of these officers	
		trained by National Police	
		Academy Graduates	84,999
		Total of all Law Enforcement	
		Officers	155,326
		In addition to the above active	
		groups, there is a total of 74	
		friendly organizations located	
		throughout the United States which	
		have indicated a desire to be of	
		assistance to the Federal Bureau	
		of Investigation in National	
		Defense matters.	
		Total approximate membership	<u>19,942,842</u>
Grand total of all		Grand Total of all active and	
Active and Potentially		friendly forces in the U.S.	<u>20,098,168</u>
Active Hostile Forces.	<u>898,560</u>		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND ACTIVE
HOSTILE FORCES AND ACTIVE AND POTENTIALLY
ACTIVE FRIENDLY FORCES BY FIELD DIVISIONS

HOSTILE FORCES

FRIENDLY FORCES

ALBANY

German	519	FBI Agents	7
Russian	1227	NPA Graduates	10
Italian	4871	Law Enforcement Officers	2818
French	1	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	795
Total	6618	Total	2835

ATLANTA

German	228	FBI Agents	14
Russian	663	NPA Graduates	16
Italian	55	Law Enforcement Officers	1681
Japanese	2	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	800
Total	948	Total	1711

BALTIMORE

German	816	FBI Agents	17
Russian	304	NPA Graduates	12
Italian	1683	Law Enforcement Officers	2610
French	1	Trained by NPA	
Japanese	1	Graduates	2436
Total	2805	Total	2639

BIRMINGHAM

German	284	FBI Agents	12
Russian	8578	NPA Graduates	9
Italian	303	Law Enforcement Officers	1222
Japanese	9	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	619
Total	9174	Total	1243

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESBOSTON

German	6165
Russian	3569
Italian	72374
Japanese	53
French	1
<hr/>	
Total	82162

FBI Agents	33
NPA Graduates	24
Law Enforcement Officers	8569
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	4912
<hr/>	
Total	8626

BUFFALO

German	503
Russian	2403
Japanese	1
<hr/>	
Total	2907

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	2753
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1850
<hr/>	
Total	2766

BUTTE

German	14
Russian	286
<hr/>	
Total	300

FBI Agents	15
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers	916
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	284
<hr/>	
Total	939

CHARLOTTE

German	59
Russian	28
Italian	7
<hr/>	
Total	94

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	23
Law Enforcement Officers	2461
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	575
<hr/>	
Total	2498

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESCHICAGO

German	65617
Russian	54393
Italian	9000
Japanese	59
Ukrainian	1500
Silver Shirts	800

FBI Agents	28
NPA Graduates	12
Law Enforcement Officers	8061
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	7500

Total	148552
-------	--------

Total	8101
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CINCINNATI

German	3342
Russian	6011
Italian	4736
Japanese	2

FBI Agents	17
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	2230
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1274

Total	14091
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Total	2253
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CLEVELAND

German	4895
Russian	18001
Italian	6055
French	1
Japanese	2
Silver Shirts	1000

FBI Agents	22
NPA Graduates	13
Law Enforcement Officers	3604
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	2400

Total	29954
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Total	3639
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DALLAS

German	204
Russians	9
Italians	9
Japanese	4
Silver Shirts	50

FBI Agents	17
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers	1806
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	766

Total	276
-------	-----

Total	1832
-------	------

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESDENVER

German	63	FBI Agents	8
Russian	3716	NPA Graduates	7
Japanese	4	Law Enforcement Officers	990
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	588
Total	3783	Total	1005

Des Moines

German	3463	FBI Agents	11
Russian	3162	NPA Graduates	7
Italian	1002	Law Enforcement Officers	1322
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	216
Total	7617	Total	1340

HOSTILE FORCES

German	5,094
Russian	5,778
Italian	811
French	1
Japanese	2,007
Irish Republic Army	25
Silver Shirts	300
<hr/>	
Total	14,016

Detroit

FBI Agents	23
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	5,754
Graduates	4,300

<hr/>	
Total	5,788

El Paso

German	73
Russian	602
Japanese	4
<hr/>	
Total	679

FBI Agents	7
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	478
Graduates	217

<hr/>	
Total	494

Grand Rapids

German	737
Russian	1,693
Italian	106
Silver Shirts	300
<hr/>	
Total	2,836

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	945
Graduates	661

<hr/>	
Total	964

Honolulu

German	36
Italian	1
Japanese	73,563
<hr/>	
Total	73,603

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	489
Graduates	

<hr/>	
Total	499

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESHOUSTON

German	881
Russian	187
Italian	15
Japanese	2
Silver Shirts	<u>100</u>
Total	1,185

FBI Agents	11
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	1,153
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	767
Total	<u>1,170</u>

HUNTINGTON

German	71
Russian	3,265
Italian	<u>2,675</u>
Total	6,011

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	1,025
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	519
Total	<u>1,044</u>

INDIANAPOLIS

German	487
Russian	4,205
Italian	904
Japanese	2
Silver Shirts	<u>150</u>
Total	5,748

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	15
Law Enforcement Officers	2,528
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,549
Total	<u>2,557</u>

JUNEAU

German	5
Russian	4
Japanese	<u>3</u>
Total	12

FBI Agents	4
Law Enforcement Officers	<u>44</u>
Total	48

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESKANSAS CITY

German	368	FBI Agents	22
Russian	1031	NPA Graduates	13
Italian	6	Law Enforcement Officers	2232
Japanese	1	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	1002
Total	1406	Total	2267

KNOXVILLE

German	20	FBI Agents	6
Italian	48	NPA Graduates	3
Russian	2	Law Enforcement Officers	634
French	2	Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	240
Total	72	Total	643

LITTLE ROCK

German	39	FBI Agents	7
Russian	457	NPA Graduates	8
		Law Enforcement Officers	694
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	199
Total	496	Total	709

LOS ANGELES

German	10853	FBI Agents	39
Russian	21880	NPA Graduates	13
Italian	2213	Law Enforcement Officers	4939
Japanese	691	Trained by NPA	
French	1	Graduates	3400
Total	35638	Total	4991

LOUISVILLE

German	135	FBI Agents	14
Russian	251	NPA Graduates	8
Italian	7	Law Enforcement Officers	1651
		Trained by NPA	
		Graduates	691
Total	393	Total	1673

HOSTILE FORCES

German	220
Russian	151
Italian	143
Japanese	1
	—
Total	515

FRIENDLY FORCES

FBI Agents	11
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	1,211
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	715
	—
Total	1,233

MEMPHISMIAMI

German	514
Russian	162
Italian	1,290
Silver Shirts	500
	—
Total	2,466

FBI Agents	20
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	1,513
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	896
	—
Total	1,551

MILWAUKEE

German	1,600
Russian	12,653
Italian	222
Japanese	1
Silver Shirts	100
	—
Total	14,576

FBI Agents	14
NPA Graduates	8
Law Enforcement Officers	2,778
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,445
	—
Total	2,800

NEWARK

German	17,590
Russian	510
Italians	4,007
French	1
Silver Shirts	200
Japanese	1
	—
Total	22,309

FBI Agents	32
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	6,966
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	2,331
	—
Total	7,016

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESNEW HAVEN

German	1,611
Russian	2,375
Italian	3,218
Japanese	5
<hr/>	
Total	7,210

FBI Agents	13
NPA Graduates	18
Law Enforcement Officers	3,348
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,528
<hr/>	
Total	3,379

NEW ORLEANS

German	291
Russian	3,752
Italian	39
Japanese	2
<hr/>	
Total	4,084

FBI Agents	21
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	2,946
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,298
<hr/>	
Total	2,978

NEW YORK CITY

German	6,595
Russian	1,095
Italians	15,332
Japanese	28
French	26
<hr/>	
Total	23,076

FBI Agents	130
NPA Graduates	13
Law Enforcement Officers	21,812
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	20,000
<hr/>	
Total	21,955

OKLAHOMA CITY

German	122
Russian	298
Italian	1
Japanese	2
<hr/>	
Total	423

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	7
Law Enforcement Officers	1,335
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	637
<hr/>	
Total	1,352

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESPORTLAND

German	428
Italian	2,524
Russian	743
Japanese	410

FBI Agents	10
NPA Graduates	4
Law Enforcement Officers	846
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	461

Total	4,105
-------	-------

Total	860
-------	-----

RICHMOND

German	206
Russians	107
Italian	116
French	1
Japanese	2

FBI Agents	16
NPA Graduates	17
Law Enforcement Officers	1,686
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1,034

Total	432
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Total	1,719
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HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESOMAHA

German	43
Russian	691
Italian	1,820
Japanese	7
<hr/>	
Total	2,561

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	7
Law Enforcement Officers	749
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	372
<hr/>	
Total	764

PHILADELPHIA

German	4,593
Russian	25,620
Italian	11,724
Japanese	5
Silver Shirts	500
<hr/>	
Total	42,442

FBI Agents	34
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	8,335
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	5,600
<hr/>	
Total	8,380

PHOENIX

German	384
Russian	301
Italian	1
Japanese	166
Ku Klux Klan	1,500
<hr/>	
Total	2,352

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	404
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	138
<hr/>	
Total	414

PITTSBURGH

German	49,760
Russian	113,763
Italian	24,019
Japanese	122
<hr/>	
Total	187,664

FBI Agents	17
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	3,184
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	2,320
<hr/>	
Total	3,212

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESSt. Louis

German	400
Russian	440
Italian	353
Japanese	1,001
French	1
<hr/>	
Total	2,195

FBI Agents	15
NPA Graduates	5
Law Enforcement Officers	2,264
Trained by NPA	189
Graduates	
<hr/>	
Total	2,284

St. Paul

German	157
Russian	20,504
Italian	775
<hr/>	
Total	21,436

FBI Agents	11
NPA Graduates	9
Law Enforcement Officers	1,833
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	652
<hr/>	
Total	1,853

Salt Lake City

German	892
Russian	274
Italian	17
Japanese	29
French	2
<hr/>	
Total	814

FBI Agents	9
NPA Graduates	11
Law Enforcement Officers	599
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	293
<hr/>	
Total	619

San Antonio

Germans	325
Russians	100
Silver Shirts	50
<hr/>	
Total	475

FBI Agents	19
NPA Graduates	4
Law Enforcement Officers	729
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	766
<hr/>	
Total	743

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESSAN DIEGO

German	304
Russian	203
Japanese	38
Italian	1
<hr/>	
Total	546

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	3
Law Enforcement Officers	392
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	300
<hr/>	
Total	403

SAN FRANCISCO

German	982
Russian	78,423
Italian	9,056
Japanese	1,464
French	2
Silver Shirts	1,500
<hr/>	
Total	91,427

FBI Agents	37
NPA Graduates	6
Law Enforcement Officers	3,369
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	1513
<hr/>	
Total	3,412

SAN JUAN

German	30
Russians	3,539
<hr/>	
Total	3,569

FBI Agents	5
NPA Graduates	1
Law Enforcement Officers	1,237
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	933
<hr/>	
Total	1,243

SAVANNAH

German	196
Russian	1
Italian	110
Japanese	3
<hr/>	
Total	310

FBI Agents	8
NPA Graduates	10
Law Enforcement Officers	1,063
Trained by NPA	
Graduates	379
<hr/>	
Total	1,081

HOSTILE FORCES

Germans 139
 Russians 5,028
 Italians 66
 Japanese 1,031
 Silver Shirts 1,000

Total 7,264

FRIENDLY FORCES

Seattle

FBI Agents 25
 NPA Graduates 11
 Law Enforcement Officers 1,423
 Trained by NPA
 Graduates 974

Total 1,459

Sioux Falls

Germans 24
 Russians 125

Total 149

FBI Agents 7
 NPA Graduates 8
 Law Enforcement Officers 655
 Trained by NPA
 Graduates 122

Total 670

Springfield

German 132
 Russian 17,041
 Italian 9
 Japanese 1

Total 17,183

FBI Agents 11
 NPA Graduates 11
 Law Enforcement Officers 1,579
 Trained by NPA
 Graduates 545

Total 1,601

HOSTILE FORCESFRIENDLY FORCESWASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

German	1,064
Russian	3,709
Italian	11
French	3

FBI Agents	96
NPA Graduates	2
Law Enforcement Officers Trained by NPA	1,322
Graduates	1,488
Total	<u>1,420</u>

Total Number of FBI Agents	979
Number of Special Agents of the FBI in training at Washington, D. C., on 11-16-40	189

Number of Federal Law Enforcement Officers, other than FBI Agents in the U. S.	16,969
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Total Number of Law Enforcement Officers in the U. S. other than Federal	137,189
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Total number of these officers trained by National Police Academy Graduates	
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84,999

Total of all Law Enforcement Officers	155,326
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In addition to the above active groups, there is a total of 74 friendly organizations located throughout the U. S. which have indicated a desire to be of assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in National Defense matters.
Total approximate membership 19,942,842

Grand Total of all active and potentially active hostile forces in the U. S.	898,560
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Grand Total of all active and friendly forces in the U. S.	20,098,168
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CHARTS

There will be found attached hereto a separate volume styled "Charts". This volume contains twenty-four individual charts depicting the salient features of the Communist, Japanese, French, Italian, German, and German-American Bund activities in the United States. The charts appear in the following order:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Origin and Development of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.
2	Communist Party structure in the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.
3	Geographical Organization - Communist Party in the U.S.
4	Communist International - Organizational Structure
5	Communist Party Election Returns - Presidential Elections of - 1924 - 1928 - 1932 - 1936
6	Votes Polled by Communist Party candidates running for Federal and State Office - 1936
7	Relative Strength of Communist Party Districts - Based upon number of delegates each District entitled to at the Tenth National Convention, May 26 - 31, 1936
8	Relative Strength of Communist Districts by Party Membership in each District

NumberTitle

- 9 Basic Industrial Areas compared with Concentration Areas of the Communist Party of the United States.
- 10, Young Communist League, U.S.A. - Membership Trend
- 11 Russian Foreign-Born Residents in the United States, by States, Census of 1930
- 12 Japanese Foreign-Born Residents in the United States, by States, Census of 1930
- 13 French Foreign-Born Residents in the United States, by States, Census of 1930
- 14 Italian Foreign-Born Residents in the United States, by States, Census of 1930
- 15 German Foreign-Born Residents in the United States, by States, Census of 1930
- 16 Official Emblem of the German American Bund
- 17 Organizational Chart - German American Bund
- 18 Organizational Chart of a Local of German American Bund
- 19 Relationship Chart depicting the Interlocking Executive Office Holders in American Chemical Industries affiliated with I. G. Farbenindustrie

Number

Title

- 20 F.B.I. Functional Organization Chart -
Honolulu Field Office (Typical Organization
Chart for Control of F.B.I. Informants in
Case of War)
- 21 FBI Functional Organization Chart -
San Juan Field Office, Puerto Rico.
- 22 FBI Functional Organization Chart -
Juneau Field Office, Territory of Alaska.
- 23 FBI Field Map - Geographical Location of
Sources of Information - Juneau Field Office.
- 24 FBI Field Map - Geographical Location of
Special Employees.