

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1956

AUGUST

Vol. 25 No. 8

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**J. Edgar Hoover, Director**



# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

AUGUST 1956

Vol. 25 No. 8



## CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i> . . . . .	1
<i>FBI National Academy:</i>	
Fifty-seventh Class Graduates From FBI National Academy . . . . .	2
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Police Experience Dictates Future Disaster Plans, by Chief Walter L. McNulty and Lt. Joseph B. Congdon, South Kingstown, R. I., Police Department . . . . .	7
<i>Traffic:</i>	
Traffic Program Brings Results and Rewards, by William A. Hydie, Chief of Police, Palo Alto, Calif. . . . .	11
<i>Police Training:</i>	
Police Cadet System Works at Cincinnati, by Capt. Frank Bornhoffer and Capt. Paul R. Flaughner, Division of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . . .	15
<i>Identification:</i>	
Interesting Pattern . . . . .	Back cover
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Organization and Functions of an Emergency Reserve, by Sheriff Harold S. Zeis, Allen County, Ind. . . . .	20
IACP Conference . . . . .	25
Cooperative Effort in Air Defense Plan, by Col. John M. White, Commander, 4602d AISS, Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colo. . . . .	25
Unidentified Deceased . . . . .	26
Wanted by the FBI . . . . .	28

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



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN  
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES  
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 25

August 1956

No. 8

Published by  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

TO: FBI, Washington, D. C.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ORDER FORM -- IDENTIFICATION SUPPLIES

Please furnish the following:

FORM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
FD-249	Arrest and Institution Fingerprint Cards		
FD-258	Applicant Fingerprint Cards		
16-12547	Personal Identification Fingerprint Cards		
	Envelopes		
R-88	Death Sheet Forms		
R-84	Disposition Sheets Forms		
1-12	Wanted Notice Forms		
1-1	Record of Additional Arrest Forms		

Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P. O. No. \_\_\_\_\_

City & State \_\_\_\_\_

(Use when ordering supplies from the FBI)



FBI'S TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES  
(As of July 17, 1956)

HENRY RANDOLPH MITCHELL, with aliases: 15 S 1 U 7  
Michael S. Angle, Martin Hogan, Henry L 1 Tt 13  
Ralph Mitchell, William Lawrence  
Wilson, J. C. Womack, "Little Mitch".  
W; born 9-27-95; 5'5"; 155 lbs; stky  
bld; brn hair; gr brn eyes; rdy comp;  
occ - auditor, clerk, mach, porter.  
Wanted by FBI for BANK ROBBERY.  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2207  
FBI#-171307  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt middle

FLENOY PAYNE, with aliases: LL  
Flenoid Payne, Flenois Payne, LL  
Flenor Payne, Flourney Payne, 15 O 9 U 000  
"Sam", "Sambo". L 22 U 001 11  
N; born 7-18-09; 5'11"; 139-160 lbs;  
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn  
comp; occ - farmer, lab. Wanted by  
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2725  
FBI#-641114  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt middle

FREDERICK J. TENUTO, with aliases: Wwc  
Leonard Durham, John Thomas dw2c  
Lestella, Frank Pinto, Durso O 31 W IOO 18 Ref: 29  
Thornberry, "St. John", "The I 28 W OII 19 28  
Angel".  
W; born 1-20-15; 5'5"; 143 lbs; stky  
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp;  
occ - butcher's helper, lab, sheet  
metal worker. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL  
FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2313  
FBI#-676095  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt thumb

DANIEL WILLIAM O'CONNOR, with aliases: O 31 Wt 19  
Mike Clancy, Bob Collins, James O 20 W 23  
Garnie, Marcel Gelinas, Jacob  
Geres, Bill O'Brien, Jack O'Brien.  
W; born 9-14-28; 5'9"; 200 lbs; muscular  
bld; blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
lifeguard, truck driver, wrestler.  
Wanted by FBI for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-  
TATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY and as a  
DESERTER.  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2658  
FBI#-357 172 B  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt middle

JAMES EDDIE DIGGS, with 8 O 5 A II 3 Ref: 1 A  
aliases: Dick Diggs, "Smitty". O 17 A II 2 17 aa  
N; born 5-29-13; 6'0"; 160 lbs;  
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk  
brn comp; occ - aircraft mechanic,  
chauffeur, porter. Wanted by FBI  
for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2246  
FBI#-216 692 A  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt ring

CHARLES EDWARD RANELS, with aliases: ML  
H. L. Boyer, John L. Boyer, H. L. LLL  
Cameron, Charles H. Mercer, T. A. 18 L 9 U 000 8  
Nelson, Charles Renals. M 1 U 000 10  
W; born 4-14-22; 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs;  
med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med  
comp; occ - bookkeeper, fireman,  
truck driver. Wanted by FBI for  
BANK ROBBERY.  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2828  
FBI#-1332659  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt ring

DAVID DANIEL KEEGAN, with aliases: 5 O 5 Ut 6 Ref: 21  
David Daniel Keegan, Burt Williams. M 17 Tt 4 17  
W; born 9-28-18; 5'11"; 159 lbs; med  
bld; blk hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
bartender, cab driver. Wanted by FBI  
for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN  
PROPERTY and UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2707  
FBI#-359 837 A  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt ring

JOSEPH JAMES BAGNOLA, with aliases: MLM  
Robert Bagnolia, Joe Bang, Frank LMM  
Bologna, Frank Caruso, J. Cozei, 11 O 1 U 000 17  
"Jo Jo", "Joe Bags". S 17 U 000 16  
W; born 5-7-16 (?); 5'10"; 180 lbs;  
med hvy bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk  
comp; occ - lab, welder. Wanted by  
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2590  
FBI#-971355  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt ring

CARMINE DI BIASE, with aliases: LL  
Carmine D. Biasi, Carmine De Biasi, LML  
Carmine Di Biasi, Carmine Vincent 13 O 9 U 000 15  
Di Biasi, Ernest Pinto, "Sonny". M 17 U 000 18  
W; born 10-27-22; 5'8"; 200-210 lbs;  
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med comp;  
occ - factory hand, mach, millwright,  
painter, plumber's helper, salesman,  
tailor. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL  
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2871  
FBI#-2140696  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt ring

EUGENE FRANCIS NEWMAN, with aliases: 11 S 1 U-t 2 Ref: T  
Elvin James Hall, Daniel Joseph S 1 Tt 2 T  
Lyons, James Salemski, James  
Salerno, James Salmerio, Daniel  
J. Sheridan, "Jim".  
W; born 10-3-25 (?); 5'8"; 170-180 lbs;  
med bld; blond hair; bl eyes; med comp;  
occ - bricklayer, clerk, counterman,  
lab. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT  
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).  
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2875  
FBI#-3551098  
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt index



WILLIE JAMES ALLEN, with aliases: 14 O 32 W 000 Ref: 32  
 William James Allen, Willie Allen.  
 #67500 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;  
 N; born 6-17-31 (?); 5'6 1/2"; 175  
 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes;  
 dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd  
 of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 9-16-55 to  
 serve a sent for BURG. ESCAPED  
 5-30-56.  
 (Notify: StBd of Corr, Montgomery,  
 Ala)  
 FBI#-176 329 B - AUG 1956



rt index

ROY EUGENE BUTLER, with alias: 20 M 12 R 000 Ref: 12  
 Eugene Butler.  
 #770 SO, Wooster, Ohio; W; born  
 9-15-31; 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr  
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med comp.  
 Wanted for BURG.  
 (Notify: SO, Wooster, Ohio)  
 FBI#-4707150 - AUG 1956



lt index

RALPH ANDRE, with aliases: 19 O 10 R--r 16  
 Ralph Raymond Andre, "Buddy".  
 #01040 PD, North Bergen, NJ; W; born  
 9-25-34; 5'11"; 140 lbs; sldr bld; brn  
 hair; bl eyes; fair comp. Wanted for  
 GRAND LARCENY and AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.  
 (Notify: PD, Guttenberg, NJ)  
 FBI#-822 112 B - AUG 1956



rt thumb

WILLIAM W. CHASTEEN, with 7 S 1 U III 4 Ref: T  
 aliases: Bill Chastain, William S 1 U-t II 4 U  
 Whitley Chastee, Jr., William  
 Chasteen, William Whitehead  
 Chasteen, Willie Chastine.  
 #A-32616/24615 StBd of Corr, Atlanta,  
 Ga; W; born 3-1-09 (?); 5'11"; 155  
 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; brn eyes;  
 rdy comp; occ - heavy equipment oper-  
 ator. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta,  
 Ga, 11-10-54 to serve 10 yrs for BURG  
 and ROB. ESCAPED 5-10-56.  
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)  
 FBI#-827408 - AUG 1956



rt ring

JAMES EDWARD ANDREWS, with 5 O 5 U IOI 14 Ref: 5  
 alias: James Andrews. I 17 U IIO 10 25  
 #B-384324 SO, Los Angeles, Calif;  
 W; born 12-26-36; 5'3"; 132 lbs; med  
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; dk comp;  
 occ - ranch hand. Wanted for RAPE.  
 (Notify: SO, San Diego, Calif)  
 FBI#-720 107 B - AUG 1956



lt thumb

EARL CHARLES CLARK, with aliases: 20 O 25 W IMM  
 Earl Clark, Earl C. Clark. L 30 U OOI 18  
 #263965/(R-128299) PD, Los Angeles,  
 Calif; W; born 7-10-16; 5'11"; 150  
 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; brn  
 eyes; dk rdy comp; occ - cabinet  
 maker, construction worker, cook.  
 Wanted for AUTO THEFT.  
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)  
 FBI#-2742672 - AUG 1956



lt ring

CHARLES ARTHUR BERG, with aliases: 12 M 1 Ta Ref: 1  
 Arthur Lee Bates, Charles Berg, M 5 Ua 12 13  
 Jr., Charles Aurthuer Berg.  
 #7780 PD, Evansville, Ind; W; born  
 2-16-23; 5'7"; 155 lbs; stky bld;  
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;  
 occ - truck driver, welder.  
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
 (Notify: PD, Evansville, Ind)  
 FBI#-1660322 - AUG 1956



lt index

CLARENCE HENRY CLEMENTS, with 15 M 25 W MOO 11 Ref: 29  
 aliases: Clarence Henry J. L 17 R IIO 17 17  
 Clements, Clarence Clements,  
 Clarence H. Clements.  
 #H-2779 Anne Arundel Co PD,  
 Ferndale, Md; W; born 3-14-26; 5'7";  
 165 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; bl  
 eyes; fair comp; occ - bartender.  
 Wanted for BRK and ENT and LARCENY.  
 (Notify: PD, Ferndale, Md)  
 FBI#-1967594 - AUG 1956



rt index

THOMAS BROWN, with aliases: 9 O 1 U IOO 8  
 T. Brown, Tom Brown, Tommy L 17 U OOI 17  
 Brown, Pete Williams.  
 #A-20616 StDept of Corr, Atlanta,  
 Ga; N; born 12-18-24 (?); 5'10";  
 175 lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn  
 eyes; dk brn comp; occ - fruit  
 picker, janitor, lab. Rec'd StDept  
 of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 9-13-47 to  
 serve 10 to 15 yrs for ROB BY FORCE.  
 ESCAPED 4-25-56.  
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)  
 FBI#-2083193 - AUG 1956



lt middle

HENRY JEFFERSON CRAWFORD, with 21 L 5 U IOI 16  
 aliases: H. Crawford, Henry I 1 U IOI 14  
 Crawford, Henry J. Crawford,  
 Hicks Crawford, Jeff Crawford.  
 #9704 K SO, Pensacola, Fla; W; born  
 12-27-14 (?); 5'11"; 160 lbs; med  
 bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy  
 comp; occ - cook, lab, mech, roofer,  
 sign painter, truck driver. Wanted  
 for BURG, BRK and ENT and ESCAPE  
 5-20-56.  
 (Notify: SO, Lucedale, Miss)  
 FBI#-3070348 - AUG 1956



rt ring

LOUIS NAPOLEON BRUCE, JR., with 8 S 1 At 15 Ref: A  
 alias: Louis N. Bruce, Jr. S 1 U 16 Tt  
 #4719 SO, Albuquerque, NMex; W; born  
 4-26-35; 6'3"; 155 lbs; sldr bld; brn  
 hair; bl eyes; lt comp. Wanted for  
 GRAND LARCENY.  
 (Notify: SO, Green River, Wyo)  
 FBI#-312 478 B - AUG 1956



lt middle

JOE DELK, JR., with aliases: 15 O 30 W IOM 17  
 Joe N. Delk, Jr., Joe Noel I 19 W MOO  
 Delk, Joseph Noel Delk, Jr.  
 #54-139 PD, Paducah, Ky; W; born  
 9-9-28; 5'11"; 175 lbs; med bld; brn  
 hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - marine  
 engineer, river boat worker. Wanted  
 for MUR.  
 (Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)  
 FBI#-304 438 B - AUG 1956



lt thumb

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verifi-  
 cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



# CANCELLATIONS

ODELL BAILEY, with aliases. (N)

13 O 1 U OIO  
L 21 U OII 18

#45368 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in January 1954. FBI#-655434.

\*\*\*\*\*

VINCENT BAKER, with aliases. (W)

13 S 17 W IOO 11  
L 1 U OOO 14

#A-1034 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1956; also pub in November 1953, same name. FBI#-977769.

\*\*\*\*\*

CALVIN ROBERT BRADLEY, with aliases. (W)

8 S 11 R OII 4  
S 10 T MI 10

#T-314 PD, Las Vegas, Nev. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in March 1948. FBI#-2203798.

\*\*\*\*\*

PAUL M. BRIERTON, with aliases. (W)

5 O 13 U IOO 17  
I 17 T IO 17

#22128 SO, Buffalo, NY. Located. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-842 526 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN BROOKS, with aliases. (W)

20 L 1 A IO 8  
M 1 U III 9

#20000 SO, Saint Joseph, Mich. Located. Wanted notice pub in January 1954. FBI#-4470946.

\*\*\*\*\*

L. J. BROWN. (N)

W/W  
O 32 W OMI 18  
O 32 W OOO

#24686 PD, Gulfport, Miss. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-122 786 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

JACQUES G. BRYANT, with aliases. (W)

7 S 1 U 4 Ref: U  
S 1 Ta 5 Aa

#11606 StPen, Sioux Falls, SDak. In custody. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-3090970.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANCIS LEE COMER, with aliases. (W)

23 L 1 Rt I-I 10  
L 1 R OII 6

#--BFD, Washington, DC. Located. Wanted notice pub in September 1951. FBI#-3650309.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESUS DEL RIO ESPINOSA, (W)

1 1 aU 3  
1 aAa 1

#7894 SO, Stockton, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in September 1936. (now FBI#-363 821 B).

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIE DINGLE, with aliases. (N)

10 M 23 W IOO 10  
I 17 U OII 13

#52803 StPen, Richmond, Va. In custody. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-952997.

\*\*\*\*\*

BOBBY GENE EDWARDS, with aliases (W) MSM/SSS

21 L 1 U III 7 Ref: U  
M 1 R III 17 T

#30618 PD, Tulsa, Okla. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in July 1956. FBI#-788 782 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH CARR ELLINGTON, with aliases. (W) SS/SSS

12 M 1 T II 4  
S 1 U III 5

#68741 USPen, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-216217.

\*\*\*\*\*

MOSE McKINLEY EVANS, with aliases. (W) Dwmc/dDwmd

O 32 W IOO 16  
I 32 W OOI

#A-25834 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-606292.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT LEE GARNER, with aliases. (W)

12 9 rR OOM 14  
10 rA OI 9

#9885 SO, Las Vegas, Nev. Located. Wanted notice pub in January 1956. FBI#-1978971.

\*\*\*\*\*

CARLOS CESAR GRADILLA, with alias. (W)

18 L 9 U OOO 14  
S 1 T OO 15

#--BFD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in July 1949. FBI#-4439232.

\*\*\*\*\*

KENNETH ARNOLD JOHNSON, with aliases. (W) dw/dW

O 32 W III 19  
I 32 W III

#68136 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans. Located. Wanted notice pub in August 1955. FBI#-5039879.

\*\*\*\*\*

IRVIN JONES, with aliases. (N)

LMM/MMM  
22 M 1 U OIO 13  
L 1 U OOO 13

#54197 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-1693015.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSE JACK KING, with aliases. (W)

LMM/MMM  
16 M 1 U OOO 12  
S 1 U OOI 11

#77942-J StPr, Jackson, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in November 1953. FBI#-2882070.

\*\*\*\*\*

WINFIELD LOTMAN, with aliases. (W)

17 M 1 R OOO 15  
L 20 W OOI 14

#51166 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Captured. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-3255887.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT PAUL McGUFFIN, JR., with aliases. (W)

6 O 1 Rt 16 Ref: 17  
S 17 Tt 15 17

#S-13702 SO, Springfield, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-2720381.

\*\*\*\*\*

EARNEST FARRELL MEALER, with aliases. (W)

16 O 26 W IOI  
L 22 U OOI

#81537 PD, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-652 678 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

WOODROW MOORE, with aliases. (W)

16 M 9 R OIM 22  
S 3 W OOI 19

#837 PD, Livonia, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in January 1956. FBI#-539568.

\*\*\*\*\*



CLARENCE BUD DORAN, with aliases:  
 "Bud" Doran, Clarence B. Doran.  
 #245 PD, Lincolnwood, Ill; W; born 10 S 1 U III 11  
 5-27-33; 5'11"; 135 lbs; sldr bld;  
 brn hair; bl eyes; lt comp; occ -  
 dish washer, lab. Wanted for LARCENY.  
 (Notify: PD, Lincolnwood, Ill)  
 FBI#-286 199 C - AUG 1956



lt ring

LEONARD LEROY HALL, with aliases:  
 Leonard H. Hall, Leonard L. Hall,  
 Leonard Hill, Leonard Lee, Leonard  
 Peterson, Leonard Roberts.  
 #14725-Lee FedRefor, Petersburg, Va;  
 W; born 7-22-01; 5'9"; 150 lbs; med  
 bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy  
 comp; occ - electrician. Wanted by  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
 EMBEZZLEMENT OF INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-882576 - AUG 1956



lt thumb

DAVID EAGLETON, with alias: 13 O 29 W IMO 17  
 George Brooks. I 25 U OOO 18  
 #46086 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born  
 4-12-30; 5'10"; 140 lbs; sldr bld;  
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - farmer. Rec'd StPr, Raiford,  
 Fla, 1-16-50 to serve 20 yrs for  
 BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 5-18-56.  
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)  
 FBI#-4394305 - AUG 1956



lt middle

HUGH LEE HARPER, with aliases:  
 Fred Paul Jackson, Paul Harper,  
 Julia Smith, Julie Smith, Harsh  
 Williams, William Worthy, F. L.  
 Wyatt, Frank Wyatt.  
 #7095 Floyd Co Pol, Rome, Ga; W; born  
 3-1-15 (?); 5'6"; 135 lbs; med bld;  
 brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
 farming, heavy equipment operator,  
 lab. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE  
 5-2-56.  
 (Notify: SO, Rome, Ga)  
 FBI#-1736536 - AUG 1956



lt middle

MICHAEL A. ELLIS, with aliases: 7 S 1 U 4 Ref: T-t  
 Michael Anthony Ellis, Jr., S 1 Uat 4 U2a  
 Michael A. E. Lewis, Jr., Michael  
 Ellis Lewis, Jr., "Mike".  
 #7922-4 PD, Pawtucket, RI; W; born  
 4-6-17 (?); 5'5"; 140 lbs; med stky  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp;  
 occ - lab, pipe fitter. Wanted for  
 GRAND LARCENY.  
 (Notify: SO, Poughkeepsie, NY)  
 FBI#-1755074 - AUG 1956



rt middle

JAMES THOMAS HARRIS, with aliases: MMM  
 Willie Green, James Harris, MMM  
 James T. Harris, Jimmie Harris. 14 M 1 U IOO 13 Ref: 2  
 #30304 PD, Rochester, NY; N; born S 1 U OOO 11 1  
 3-7-27; 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr  
 bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk  
 brn comp; occ - chauffeur, lab,  
 moulder, porter. Wanted for  
 GRAND LARCENY.  
 (Notify: PD, Buffalo, NY)  
 FBI#-267 214 A - AUG 1956



lt index

JAMES FALLER, with aliases: 16 1 R OOO 17 Ref: 5  
 James Vincent Faller, James 17 ru OOO 14 17  
 Fallon, James Stevens Kennedy,  
 Joseph E. Matthews, James Edward Moran,  
 James E. Monroe, Claude Scott.  
 #41236 PD, Richmond, Va; W; born  
 12-8-06 (?); 5'4"; 155 lbs; sht stky  
 bld; gr brn hair; bl eyes; lt rdy  
 comp; occ - chauffeur, entertainer.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
 tion for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
 STOLEN PROPERTY.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-631177 - AUG 1956



rt ring

ROBERT LEROY HARRIS, with aliases: 10 O 25 W IIO 14  
 Robert Lee Chanlay, Howard Lee M 20 W OII 14  
 Chanley, Robert Lee Harris.  
 #20807-SW FedRefor, El Reno, Okla;  
 W; born 5-15-30 (?); 6'1"; 165 lbs;  
 med sldr bld; med brn hair; bl gr  
 eyes; rdy comp. Wanted by Federal  
 Bureau of Investigation as PAROLE  
 VIOLATOR.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-393 961 B - AUG 1956



lt index

JOHNNIE GAFFORD, with aliases: 17 O 9 U OIO 8  
 Johnnie Hazel Gafford, John M 17 U OOO 16  
 Henry Gafford, John Gafford,  
 Johnny Gafford, Johny Goffard,  
 Johnie Goffard.  
 #5944 SO, Bay Minette, Ala; W; born  
 5-26-32 (?); 6'0"; 155 lbs; med sldr  
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy  
 comp; occ - truck driver, paper mill  
 worker. Wanted for BURG and ESCAPE  
 5-24-56.  
 (Notify: SO, Bay Minette, Ala)  
 FBI#-482 218 A - AUG 1956



rt ring

ROBERT LEE HARRISON, with alias: 16 M 17 W IOO  
 Robert L. Harrison. M 5 U OOO 14  
 #84844 Sing Sing Pr, Ossining, NY;  
 W; born 7-21-96; 5'9"; 160 lbs; med  
 stky bld; gr hair, bald; bl eyes;  
 fair comp; occ - salesman. Wanted  
 for GRAND LARCENY.  
 (Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)  
 FBI#-338328 - AUG 1956



rt middle

LOUIS DANIEL GEORGE, with aliases: MSS  
 Joe Jacobs Romans, Daniel L. S-S  
 Dexter, Louis D. George, Bernard 7 S 1 U III 3  
 C. McDermott, Frank G. Nellis. S 1 Rt I-I 5  
 #6523 SO, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W;  
 born 3-22-19; 5'8"; 155 lbs; med  
 stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med  
 comp; occ - barber, kitchen worker.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
 gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
 OF STOLEN PROPERTY. HAS SUICIDAL  
 TENDENCIES.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-1467241 - AUG 1956



rt middle

ROBERT B. HAYES, with aliases: 7 M 13 Ur IIM 14  
 Robert Bob Hayes, B. Robert M 19 W IOO 12  
 Hayes, Harvey Hayes, Robert  
 B. Hayes, R. B. Hays, "Country".  
 #120149 StPr, Huntsville, Texas; W;  
 born 2-7-10 (?); 5'10"; 170 lbs; med  
 bld; dk brn hair; bl gr eyes; fair  
 rdy comp; occ - truck driver.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
 gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
 OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-749086 - AUG 1956



lt index

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verifi-  
 cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



MELVIN NEELY MORRISON, with aliases. (W)  
8 1 Aa I 7  
1 aAa I 9  
#11181 USPen, Terre Haute, Ind. Located. Wanted notice  
pub in April 1956. FBI#-638 453 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT MORRISON, with aliases. (N)  
11 O 10 U OIO 13  
M 17 U III  
#48262 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub  
in September 1953. FBI#-866466.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANK OLENIEC, with aliases. (W) LML/MML  
13 O 5 R OOO 23  
I 17 U OOO 21  
#B-201171 PD, New York, NY. Prosecution dismissed.  
Wanted notice pub in April 1956; notice pub in August  
1955, same name, still active. FBI#-2484347.

\*\*\*\*\*

LOUIS JOHN OSSELBORN, with aliases. (W) W/Wwwc  
O 32 W MOI 18  
I 32 W IMM  
#32248 USMarshal, Pittsburgh, Pa. Located. Wanted  
notice pub in November 1952. FBI#-676644.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEONARD A. PERRY, JR., with aliases. (W) MSS/MSS  
18 M 1 U III 6  
L 1 U III 4  
#83751 J StPr, Jackson, Mich. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in July 1956. FBI#-364 165 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

RAY JACK RURDOCK PRICE, with aliases. (W)  
19 L 31 W OOO 15  
I 4 W OOI 17  
#8116 USMarshal, Utica, NY. Prosecution dismissed.  
Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-676747.

\*\*\*\*\*

RICHARD RAY RAMEY, with aliases. (W)  
17 L 9 U OII 1  
M 2 U III 10  
#44689 PD, Denver, Colo. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub  
in July 1956. FBI#-2609459.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIS RIFE, with aliases. (W)  
11 S 9 T 7  
M 2 Tt 6  
#1623 USMarshal, South Bend, Ind. Located. Wanted  
notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-1458277.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEO LIONEL ROUSSEAU, with aliases. (W)  
17 O 12 U OOO  
L 30 U OII  
#2444 PD, Lewiston, Me. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
May 1956. FBI#-3042740.

\*\*\*\*\*

LUCIEN GARRALD ROYAL, with aliases. (W) ML/LL  
12 O 21 W IOO 20 Ref: 31  
I 19 W OOO 21 20  
#139849 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. Prosecution  
dismissed. Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-  
5025822.

\*\*\*\*\*

PASQUALE SERCHIA, with aliases. (W)  
9 9 A 10  
1 aRa 14  
#B-258065 PD, New York, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1952. FBI#-4993025.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES HENRY SMITH, with aliases. (W)  
14 O 27 W IOO 17  
L 19 W OIO 18  
#87713 London Pr F, London, Ohio. Surrendered. Wanted  
notice pub in May 1953. FBI#-3870417.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM EDGAR SNYDER, with aliases. (W)  
7 O 1 U IOI 8  
L 17 U IOO 14  
#9385 SO, Kansas City, Mo. Prosecution dismissed.  
Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-1288757.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOMER LEROY STINNETT, with alias. (W)  
20 M 25 W IOO 9 Ref: AMP  
L 1 U OIO 11  
#35990 PD, Knoxville, Tenn. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in July 1956. FBI#-245 650 C.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERTO SUAREZ. (W) (Approx. Classification)  
ML/LLL  
13 I 21 W IOO 17 Ref: 5  
I 17 U OOO 15 17  
#--PD, Highwood, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
November 1955. FBI#-22 097 C.

\*\*\*\*\*

LOUIS WILBUR TAYLOR, with aliases. (W)  
16 M 9 U Ref: 2  
M 5 Rt 12 5  
#47706 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice  
pub in March 1956. FBI#-1672351.

\*\*\*\*\*

EUGENE THOMAS. (N)  
17 M 28 W IIM  
L 32 W MII  
#56346 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub  
in November 1955. FBI#-687 689 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

SILBERIO MARIN TORRES, with aliases. (W)  
20 L 9 Ar 9  
M 1 T 16  
#21089 SO, Salinas, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in March 1949. FBI#-2587716.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM MITCHELL VAUGHN, with aliases. (W)  
16 O 22 W MOO 20 AMP  
I 19 W IOO  
#58597 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
December 1955. FBI#-2710235.

\*\*\*\*\*

RICHARD WALLS. (N) W/W  
M 32 W IOO 16  
O 32 W MOI  
#50165 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice  
pub in April 1956. FBI#-4642454.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEMUEL WINFORD WATSON, with aliases. (N)  
11 O 26 W IMM  
S 32 W OOI  
#75887 PD, Baltimore, Md. Apprehended. Wanted notice  
pub in April 1956. FBI#-761 606 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEWIS WHITTAKER, with aliases. (W)  
14 O 9 Rt 17  
M 17 R 16  
#59545 StPen, Richmond, Va. Recaptured. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1953. FBI#-130 799 A.

\*\*\*\*\*



SHERBURNE A. HAYES, with aliases:  
Sherburne Alowander Hayes, Eddie  
Edward Hayes, Scherburne Hayes,  
Shurburne Hayes, Sherburne Hays,  
Harold Albert King.

#4137 US Marshal, Boston, Mass; W;  
born 10-13-17 (?); 5'10"; 145 lbs; med  
sldr bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair  
comp; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1127230 - AUG 1956

22 M 1 U 000 12  
L 1 U IOO 17



lt middle

RICHARD RAYMOND HEINZ, with alias: 20 M 17 W IOO 15  
Richard Heinz.  
#64889 PD, Milwaukee, Wis; W; born  
9-25-33 (?); 5'7"; 146 lbs; med stky  
bld; brn hair; bl eyes; lt comp.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-  
TATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
FBI#-448 553 B - AUG 1956

L 3 W IOI 13



lt middle

NOEL WENDELL HOLT, with aliases:  
Noel Winford Alexander, Noel  
Alexander, Victor N. Alexander, 17 O 25 W IOO 15  
Jack Clinton Carter, Jr. S 19 W IOO 10  
#67430-A PD, Long Beach, Calif; W;  
born 10-14-18 (?); 6'0"; 158 lbs; med  
sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp;  
occ - chef, mortician, roofer. Wanted  
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN  
MOTOR VEHICLE. ARMED AND CONSIDERED  
DANGEROUS.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1205068 - AUG 1956

L  
MM



rt ring

WILLIE WESLEY HORACE, with aliases:  
Bo Horace, William Horace, Johnny  
Mack, Nay C. Parmore, Herbert  
Patrick, Willie Scott, "Bun".  
#54803 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born  
5-18-28; 5'11"; 153 lbs; med sldr bld;  
blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - brick mason, farmer, lab, mech.  
Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 4-20-55 to  
serve 30 yrs for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED  
6-5-56.  
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)  
FBI#-5015267 - AUG 1956

1 aA3a  
1 aA3a



lt thumb

BENNY HUDSON, with aliases:  
Earl Coombs, Bennett Hudson,  
Bennie Jackson, Alvin Jones,  
Bennie Smith, Benny Lee Smith.  
#54198 StPen, McAlester, Okla; N; born  
11-5-17 (?); 5'5"; 145 lbs; stky bld;  
blk hair; mar eyes; dk comp; occ - lab,  
laundry worker, porter, presser, waiter.  
Rec'd StPen, McAlester, Okla, 1-14-53  
to serve 20 yrs for ARMED ROB.  
ESCAPED 6-5-56.  
(Notify: St Pen, McAlester, Okla)  
FBI#-693981 - AUG 1956

3 S 32 W IMM  
I 16 W OMI



lt thumb

JEROME GILBERT HUTTON, with  
aliases: Jerome Hutton, 20 M 10 U 000 14 Ref: 2  
Jerome G. Hutton. L 2 U IOI 18  
#82999 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; W; born  
3-12-30; 5'10"; 158 lbs; med bld;  
blond hair; bl eyes; lt comp; occ -  
press operator. Wanted for BURG  
and LARCENY.  
(Notify: SO, Cleveland, Ohio)  
FBI#-145 598 C - AUG 1956



lt index

EARL JOHNSON, with aliases:  
William Earl Johnson, William Little.  
#66975 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born  
11-17-25 (?); 5'9 1/2"; 150 lbs; med bld;  
blond hair; bl eyes, lt eye glass; med  
rdy comp; occ - clerk, farmer, truck  
driver, welder. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation as CONDITIONAL  
RELEASE VIOLATOR. MAY BE ARMED AND  
DANGEROUS.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-126 731 A - AUG 1956

10 O 5 Rt O-I 6  
I 17 Rt O-I 3



lt thumb

L. T. JOHNSON.  
#16050 PD, Orlando, Fla; N; born  
8-3-34 (?); 5'7"; 139 lbs; med bld; 12 M 1 U OOI 5  
blk hair; mar eyes; occ - construction S 1 U IOI 5  
lab. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and  
AUTO THEFT.  
(Notify PD, Orlando, Fla)  
FBI#-865 239 B - AUG 1956

MMS  
SMM  
C  
A  
N  
C  
E  
L  
L  
E  
D



rt middle

ALFONSO JORDAN, with aliases: 8 O 17 W MIO 15  
J. W. Homansky, Al Jordan, M 19 W IIO 15  
Alfonso J. Jordan, Frank Washington.  
#10780 SO, West Palm Beach, Fla; N;  
born 7-4-22; 5'11"; 162 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - clerk, porter, shoemaker. Wanted  
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN  
PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1956915 - AUG 1956



rt thumb

FRANCIS BROSTICK KENNEDY, with aliases:  
Jack Bostwick, B. Francis Kennedy,  
Francis Lawrence Kennedy, Roy Kennedy,  
James Morgan, Francis Murphey, Robt.  
E. Smith.

#S-4783 SO, Las Cruces, New Mex; W;  
born 10-28-13 (?); 6'2"; 175 lbs;  
med sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair  
rdy comp; occ - farmer, lab. Wanted  
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN  
MOTOR VEHICLE.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-462765 - AUG 1956

Cdwd  
Ddwd  
M 32 W IOM 17  
I 32 W III



lt middle

MORRIS KOGAN, with aliases:  
J. Grossman, Sam Grossman, Dave  
Koffman, M. Kogan.  
#36640 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans; W;  
born 10-9-95; 5'8 1/2"; 165 lbs; stky  
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk comp;  
occ - peddler. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-293520 - AUG 1956

20 1 rA 15 Ref: 5  
1 rAa 13 1



rt ring

FRANK J. LEE, with aliases:  
Frank Junior Lee, Frank  
Ward, Jr.

#69571 SO, Hackensack, NJ; N; born  
2-7-38 (?); 5'7"; 147 lbs; med stky  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; occ - clerk,  
stock boy. Wanted for BRK and ENT.  
(Notify: SO, Hackensack, NJ)  
FBI#-154 319 C - AUG 1956

12 1 rU III 8  
1 U III 7



rt index

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verifi-  
cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



HERBERT WILLIAM WIDMARK, with aliases. (W)  
23 L 17 W 15  
L 3 Wr 13  
#1791 US Marshal, Denver, Colo. Located. Wanted notice  
pub in March 1956. FBI#-351 841 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT MALDONADO YBARRA, with aliases. (Mex) SMM/MSM  
17 L 1 U IIO 15  
M 1 U III 14  
#11671 SO, Lovington, NMex. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in February 1956. FBI#-4073677.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MISSING PERSON CANCELLATIONS

JAMES CAMDEN BARR #FBI MP-19015  
Published in July 1954 Bulletin. Located.

\*\*\*\*\*

ALVIN EDGAR COURTE #FBI MP-18717  
Published in March 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES GOLDIE DAVIS, JR. #FBI MP-20158  
Published in August 1955 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*

GRACE EDITH GOLDEN #FBI MP-20260  
Published in September 1955 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*

DIANE AGNES HANK #FBI MP-18758  
Published in April 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*

EDNA DELORIES HEATH #FBI MP-20687  
Published in December 1955 Bulletin. Located.

\*\*\*\*\*

MAY EVELYN CINTHA HEATH #FBI MP-20688  
Published in December 1955 Bulletin. Located.

\*\*\*\*\*

HENRY EDWARD KING #FBI MP-18633  
Published in March 1954 Bulletin. Located.

\*\*\*\*\*

PATRICIA ANN MAVEC #FBI MP-20441  
Published in November 1955 Bulletin. Returned home.

\*\*\*\*\*

WALTER JAMES McDONALD #FBI MP-15961  
Published in April 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*



MARIO LOTTI, with alias:

Mario Lottie.

#310724 PD, New York, NY; W; born 3-6-32; 6'2"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; dk brn hair; bl gr eyes; dk comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ASSAULT and ROB. (Notify: PD, New York, NY) FBI#-31 238 B - AUG 1956

W  
cw  
O 31 W OOO 18  
I 28 W OII 21



lt middle

LAWRENCE NEUMANN, with aliases: 23 L 9 R OIO 17  
Lawrence Marcus Newman, Lawrence Marcus Neumann, Lawrence Marcus Neumann.

#30577 StPr, Joliet, Ill; W; born 10-8-27 (?); 6'0"; 170 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver, lab. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill) FBI#-4715845 - AUG 1956



lt index

GEORGE MATTHEW LOVETT, with aliases:

George Lovett, George M. Lovett, George Mathew Lovett, George Lovette. 16 M 25 W IOO 20 Ref: 25  
M 3 W OOO 18 4

#1449 SO, Corvallis, Ore; W; born 2-22-21 (?); 6'5"; 180 lbs; med sldr bld; reddish brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - carpenter's helper. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-1336995 - AUG 1956



rt ring

EARL LEON NOEL, with aliases: 18 O 27 W IMI 22 Ref: 27  
Earl L. Noel, Slim Noel. L 26 U OII 20 28

#4453 SO, Auburn, Calif; W; born 5-30-13; 6'2 1/2"; 165 lbs; sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ - carpenter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Rape). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-2228535 - AUG 1956



rt middle

WALTER MILLER.

13 O 11 R OOM 16  
M 18 R OMI 13

#51028 PD, Indianapolis, Ind; N; born 6-19-24 (?); 5'5 1/2"; 145 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; mar eyes; occ - barber, porter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-2359660 - AUG 1956



lt ring

ALBERT AUGUST OSTERBERG, with 23 L 1 R OOO 9  
alias: Albert A. Osterberg. L 1 T OO 11

#22018 SO, Napa, Calif; W; born 11-11-20 (?); 5'6"; 150 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Berkeley, Calif) FBI#-2111782 - AUG 1956



rt index

EDDIE LEE MITCHELL, with aliases: 7 S 1 T II 4 Ref: A  
Eddie Mitchell, Eddie L. Mitchell. S 1 Tt I 5 R

#45764 PD, Columbia, SC; N; born 11-27-28 (?); 5'8 1/2"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-713 867 B - AUG 1956



rt ring

THOMAS MACK PANNELL, with alias: 6 S 1 R OII 7  
Thomas M. Pannell. S 1 U IOI 9

#67217 PD, Pittsburgh, Pa; N; born 3-16-24; 5'9"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - bartender. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: PD, Pittsburgh, Pa) FBI#-183 009 A - AUG 1956



lt index

JOHN JOSEPH MORIN, with aliases: 23 L 5 U OOI 16  
John Bill Morin, William Kelly, I 1 R III 13  
J. B. Marin, John Shaffer, John J. Smith, William Warren.

#13746 SO, Sinton, Tex; W; born 2-3-02 (?); 5'5"; 145 lbs; stky bld; brn gr hair; gr eyes; dk comp; occ - mechanic, fireman, seaman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). ARMED AND CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-39612 - AUG 1956



rt ring

RAYMOND KENNETH PARKER, with 4 l aA3a Ref: aT2at  
aliases: Frank Clark, Raymond l aAa-a tAa-a  
Parker, Joe Rechison, Joe Rechson, J. Reichison, Joe Richardson.

#61868 PD, Sacramento, Calif; W; born 4-16-98; 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; lt rdy comp; occ - common lab, lineman, mech. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-29907 - AUG 1956



lt ring

ROOSEVELT NETTLES. 3 l aU-2t Ref: aT-t  
1 aU 2 aT-2t

#64301 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala; N; born 12-26-21; 5'11 1/2"; 180 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ - farmer. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 12-29-53 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 6-1-56. (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala) FBI#-259 432 C - AUG 1956



rt middle

MILLARD GEORGE REESE, with aliases: dW  
Floyd George Barkyer, Robert Carr, dW  
Albert Coe, Thomas George Fuller, 16 O 29 W IOO 19  
George A. Groom, Henry H. Troutman, I 20 W IOI 16  
George Woods.

#5773 USMarshal, Scranton, Pa; W; born 4-20-15 (?); 5'10"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - truck driver, farmer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-1757069 - AUG 1956



rt ring

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verification of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



KENNETH LEE RHYNDRESS, with aliases: SS  
 Scotty Larry La Dale, Kenneth SS  
 Lee Dawson, Kenneth Lee Lawson, 20 L 1 T II 6 Ref: U  
 Stanley Vonkrog. S 1 T II 5 U  
 #4121 PD, Carson City, Nev; W; born 12-28-14 (?); 5'7"; 141 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - cook, farm lab, mechanic. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery). ARMED AND DANGEROUS. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-612345 - AUG 1956



rt ring

GEORGE H. SWEAZEY, with aliases: 17 L 9 R OOM 8  
 George Harry Sweazey, George M 4 W MOI 11  
 Sweazey.  
 #48597 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born 8-21-07; 5'7"; 205 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - clerical worker. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Fort Myers, Fla) FBI#-4777827 - AUG 1956



rt index

DOCK SANDERS, JR., with alias: 17 L 19 W IOO 14  
 Dock Hagan. M 1 U OMO 18  
 #47874 PD, Columbia, SC; N; born 5-5-33 or 3-29-32; 5'11"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ - used-car-lot handy man. Wanted for HSEBRK and GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Columbia, SC) FBI#-58 350 C - AUG 1956



lt ring

WILSFORD ROSS TAYLOR, with 20 I 13 R OIO 18  
 aliases: Wilson Ross Taylor, Ned I 17 R IOO 13  
 S. Bush, Floyd McGowan, H. E. Graves, O. R. Merideth, O. V. Waldrop.  
 #47237 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born 8-10-01 (?); 5'11"; 145 lbs; med sldr bld; lt gr brn hair, bald; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - electrician, telegraph operator, mach. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-82475 - AUG 1956



lt middle

HERBERT WILLIAM SCHLIEF, with 5 25 aW IIO 18 Ref: 9  
 aliases: Herbert W. Schlief, 1 aU IOO 15 1  
 Herbert Schlief.  
 #244 PD, Lincolnwood, Ill; W; born 2-24-25; 5'7 1/2"; 157 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - cook. Wanted for LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Lincolnwood, Ill) FBI#-4615139 - AUG 1956



rt ring

BEN TURK, with aliases: 30 L 19 W IOO 17  
 Ben Bradley Tidewell, Benjamin L 3 W IOO 19  
 Bradley Tidewell, Turk Tidewell, Ben B. Tidwell, Benjamin Tidwell.  
 #55406 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born 7-31-30 (?); 5'10"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med fair comp; occ - gunsmith, lab, salesman. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 7-19-55 to serve 10 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 5-29-56. (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla) FBI#-3 278 A - AUG 1956



rt ring

FRED SHERMAN. 23 L 25 W MMO  
 L 16 W IOI 15  
 #54253 SO, Tampa, Fla; N; born 12-13-27; 5'8"; 149 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted for RAPE. (Notify: PD, Tampa, Fla) FBI#-188 760 A - AUG 1956



rt middle

THOMAS TURNER, with aliases: LMM  
 Thomas Woodrow Turner, Tom LMM  
 Breehn, Tom Maynard, Allen 14 O 1 U OOO 15  
 Elbert Owens, Ardle Lathen Parrish. L 17 U OOO 14  
 #54931 StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; born 1-16-20 (?); 5'7"; 165 lbs; stky bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Jackson, Mich, 2-5-43 to serve 10-20 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED 5-12-56. (Notify: StPr, Jackson, Mich) FBI#-4278289 - AUG 1956



lt ring

BOB SMITH. 12 M 1 T IO 12 Ref: R  
 M 1 T II 14 A  
 #554092 SO, Fort Lauderdale, Fla; N; born 5-22-14; 6'2"; 180 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ARMED ROB and RAPE. (Notify: SO, Fort Lauderdale, Fla) FBI#-265 125 C - AUG 1956



lt thumb

HARRY VANN, with aliases: 14 I 14 U OOI AMP  
 Harry Markins Vann, John I 22 U OOI  
 Fortworth.  
 #40680 PD, Reno, Nev; W; born 3-19-16 (?); 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld; blond hair; bl eyes; fair comp; rt arm amp at shoulder; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-806146 - AUG 1956



lt index

HERBERT NEIL STRAUSE, with aliases: 17 L 1 R OOO 10  
 Herbert Allison, Herbert Nail Emmer, M 2 R OOI 13  
 Herbert Royce, Herbert Stapp, Herbert Straus, Herbert Neal Strause, Herbert Niel Strause, Herbert Strouse.  
 #14623 SO, Orlando, Fla; W; born 9-1-13; 5'5"; 106 lbs; sm bld; reddish brn hair, part bald; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - hospital orderly, truck driver. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Orlando, Fla) FBI#-1389767 - AUG 1956



lt index

LARRY WALLS, with aliases: 13 O 25 W IOO 12 Ref: 27  
 Larry Cleo Walls, L. C. Wall, L 17 R OOO 12 17  
 L. C. Walls.  
 #56972 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born 11-20-23; 6'2"; 190 lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - construction worker, farmer, lab. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 3-16-56 to serve 20 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED 6-4-56. (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla) FBI#-440 870 A - AUG 1956



lt index

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verification of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



JACK WATSON, with aliases:  
Jack Stanford Watson, Bob  
Martin, Jack S. Watson.  
#B 205925 PD, New York, NY; W; born  
8-5-12; 5'11"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; brn  
hair; gr eyes; fair comp; occ -  
building superintendent. Wanted for  
GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)  
FBI#-2604357 - AUG 1956

3 O 5 U IIO 14  
I 17 R IIO 9



lt ring

MORRIS WILLIAMS.

10 1 tR OII 10  
1 aU III 8



lt thumb

KENNETH D. WHITNEY, with aliases:  
Gerald Hanson, Jr., Gerald Johnson,  
James Frank Moore, Dale K. Whiting,  
Kenneth Whitney, Kenneth Daly Whitney.  
#87304J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; born  
9-30-19 (?); 6'0"; 175 lbs; med bld;  
gr hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ -  
baker, cook. Rec'd StPr, Jackson,  
Mich, 8-31-54 to serve 5-15 yrs for  
BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 5-27-56.  
(Notify: St Refor, Ionia, Mich)  
FBI#-1615095 - AUG 1956

MLM  
MMS  
22 L 1 U OOI 10  
S 1 U OOI 5



rt index

CLARENCE ANDREW WRIGHT, with aliases:  
Andrew Clarence Wright, Clarence  
Andrews, Clarence Wright, "Pete".  
#73854 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; born  
5-19-31 (?); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
shoe shine boy. Wanted for BURG.  
(Notify: PD, Atlanta, Ga)  
FBI#-106 439 B - AUG 1956

LMM  
LMM  
16 S 1 U OOO 12  
L 1 U OOO 15



rt ring

RICHARD ELLIS WILBURN, with  
aliases: Charles Bowell, Richard  
L. Grayson, Robt. Jackson, Albert  
Newman, George Wiles West, Richard  
Edward Williams.  
#61648 StPen, Leavenworth, Kans; W;  
born 8-14-96 (?); 5'10"; 135 lbs; sldr  
bld; brn gr hair; bl eyes; rdy comp;  
occ - engineer, mech, salesman, shoe  
fitter, structural steel worker.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
gation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-49846 - AUG 1956

18 M 1 R IOO 9 Ref: T  
L 1 U IIO 9 U



lt index

JAMES ROBERT YOUNG, with aliases: 20 L 25 W IOM 15  
Robert Buchannan Young, Jim  
Lott, Albert Lyons, Robert  
Morrison, Claude Sandus,  
C. L. Young.  
#46 SO, Vicksburg, Miss; W; born  
1-23-91 (?); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ -  
cook, mech. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANS-  
PORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-19921 - AUG 1956



lt index

EDWARD JAMES WILLIAMS, with alias:  
Jerome Williams.  
#117799 PD, Detroit, Mich; N; born  
12-2-32; 6'0"; 157 lbs; med sldr  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med comp.  
Wanted for BRK and ENT.  
(Notify: PD, Fort Lauderdale, Fla)  
FBI#-950 125 B - AUG 1956

6 M 5 Ut 11  
I 17 U 9



lt index

CHARLES C. ZUROVAC, with aliases: 24 O 27 W IOI 12  
Harvey A. Marley, Chas C.  
Zurobec, Charles Zurovac,  
Charles Zurovec, Charles Carl  
Zurovec, Charles Serial Zurovic.  
#15688 PD, San Antonio, Tex; W; born  
4-18-32; 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld;  
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp.  
Wanted for BURG and LARCENY.  
(Notify: SO, San Antonio, Tex)  
FBI#-4807197 - AUG 1956



rt ring

#### F E M A L E S

MARIE JOHNSON, with aliases:  
Marie Anderson, Gladys Evans,  
Alice Gordon, Alice Frances  
Martin, Frances Stewart, Kathleen  
Wade, Carrie Walsh, Kitty Ward.  
#2792 PD, Michigan City, Ind; N;  
born 9-2-16 (?); 5'4"; 135 lbs; med  
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk  
brn comp; occ - hotel maid, house-  
wife, seamstress, waitress.  
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Gary, Ind)  
FBI#-2780740 - AUG 1956

6 l aAa 14 Ref: aAa  
1 aAat 11 aT2a



rt index

ELLEN MORRIS.

24 L 3 U-r 2 Ref: 1  
L 2 R 8 2

#D-36972 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born  
in 1924 (?); 5'3 1/2"; 119 lbs; med  
bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med comp.  
Wanted for ATT ROB.  
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)  
FBI#-4421427 - AUG 1956



rt middle

MAXINE LOIS SCHIEMAN, with aliases: 28 L 5 U OOO 13  
Lois Walker, Georgia Walker.  
#324307 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;  
born 2-26-24 (?); 5'2"; 115 lbs;  
med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; fair  
comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)  
FBI#-124 513 C - AUG 1956



rt index

Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verifi-  
cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.



## MISSING PERSONS

### SYLVIA MARLINE BAILEY



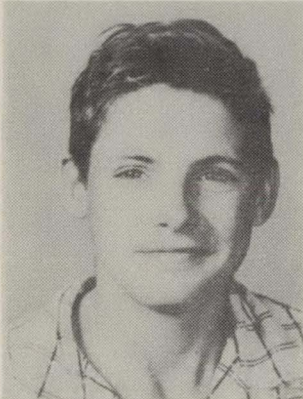
White; 16 yrs, born October 8, 1939, at Independence, Missouri; 5'4"; 98 lbs; slender build; reddish brown hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; occupation - clerk in drug store; Social Security #490-42-4318. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Bailey (father and step-mother), 3029 Wayne, Kansas City, Missouri.

MISSING: Since June 20, 1956, from Kansas City, Missouri.

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

#FBI MP-21520 - AUG 1956

### HAROLD WAYNE BEASON



White; 16 yrs, born September 18, 1939, at Donaldson, Arkansas; 5'11"; 127 lbs; slender build; brown or dark blond hair; grey eyes; fair complexion, freckles across nose; appendectomy scar; vertical scar from nose to upper lip; occupation - farming. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beason (parents), Route 1, Donaldson, Arkansas.

MISSING: Since February 5, 1955, from home. May have gone to Texarkana, Arkansas.

NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

#FBI MP-21525 - AUG 1956





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

August 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

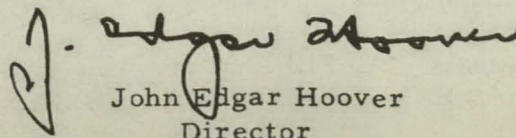
The rash of violence against police officers in recent months--not only by inveterate gunmen but also by less notorious types of hoodlums--must surely be a matter of grave concern to law enforcement. Unfortunately, many police agencies have failed to provide for continuous and well-planned programs to assure the physical fitness of their officers. This is a serious condition--a detriment to maximum police efficiency. Now, as never before, the arduous assignments and urgent obligations of law enforcement demand sound bodies and alert minds.

Lowering the physical requirements for applicants is a near-sighted and dangerous recruitment practice. Intensive consideration for the physical training of new employees is one essential part of a well-organized police program. The veteran as well as the recruit must be provided ample opportunity to maintain good physical condition and encouraged in this pursuit. Physical fitness in law enforcement means primarily self-discipline; the individual officer being interested in his own personal health. Worthwhile results of such programs come from continuous and not sporadic attention--from year-long not seasonal activity.

Like the well-trained soldier on the battlefield, the police officer--the sentinel of safety in the community--must be always ready and able to meet each challenge. Keen vision, sturdy limbs and unfailing stamina are as vital to the performance of police duty as excellent training, proper equipment and good leadership. The physically unfit policeman is no match for the desperate and cunning criminal. The officer at home on sick leave cannot take his part in the fight against crime.

At this time, local and national civic leaders are joined in a public endeavor to carry out the objectives of President Eisenhower's Conference on Fitness of American Youth, held at Annapolis, Maryland, on June 18-19. Surely, law enforcement must set a good example by keeping its physical standards high. The security of American communities rests in the hands of police officers. The responsibilities of the profession are too great to allow failure. We must keep physically fit.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



# FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



## ***Fifty-seventh Class Graduates From FBI National Academy***

In the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on Friday, June 8, 1956, graduation exercises were held for the 57th session of the FBI National Academy. The unusually large class of 98 represented law enforcement offices in 38 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Canada. These men bring the total number of graduates to 3,163 and the primary purpose of the school continues to be that of training law enforcement officers from State and local areas to serve as police instructors and administrators.

After the addresses and a program of music by the United States Marine Band, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented diplomas to the graduates.

### ***Addresses***

Deputy Inspector Theodore D. Mitchell of the Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, class president, expressed the appreciation of all the class members for having been granted the opportunity of furthering their training through the facilities of the FBI National Academy. He concluded his talk by citing the story of the "iron bar." He stated: "A plain iron bar may be worth about \$5. This same iron when made into horseshoes is worth \$10.50. If made into needles it is worth \$3,285 and if fashioned into fine balance springs for fine watches, it becomes worth \$250,000! Much the same is true of law enforcement agencies; their value is determined by what they make of themselves!"

The principal addresses were delivered by the Honorable J. Addington Wagner, National Commander, the American Legion, and the Honorable George Meany, President, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The invocation and benediction were given by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of the National Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C.

As a tribute to Commander Wagner, Director Hoover asked the members of the FBI American Legion Post to stand. He stated that of 6,228

Special Agents in the FBI, 4,039 are veterans of the Armed Services.

Mr. Wagner's address in its entirety follows:

I am very happy to be here. I consider it a privilege and an honor for myself, and for the American Legion, to be invited to speak to this distinguished class of graduates of the fifty-seventh session of the FBI Academy.

The opportunity extended me to speak to you is a tangible evidence of the continuing friendly association and the cooperation between the American Legion and the FBI. We are proud of this association, and of the many years it has prevailed. We look forward to its continuance, and we hope that it will grow even stronger in the years to come.

This graduation is another milestone in a wonderful program which began almost 21 years ago—in July 1935. Since then, 3,163 law enforcement officers including the 98 from this class, have graduated from the Academy. They represent every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, and many foreign countries. What a great contribution, indeed, this Academy has made to the honorable profession which all of you represent.

Every graduate—each of you here—exemplifies the progress which has been made in the field of law enforcement. Today the police officer is much more than a person who apprehends criminals. He is also looked upon as an honored citizen, a skilled technician, and quite often, a civic leader.

But before all else, the law enforcement officer is a highly trained professional in a specialized field. The social development of our people has made it clear that the problem of dealing with the criminal is essentially the problem of dealing with the maladjusted citizen. And as in the case of medical science, which more and more seeks to cure disease by preventing it, those responsible for law enforcement have come to realize that the most effective way to reduce the number of criminals is to find out why people break the law, and then to deter them from doing so.

The focal point of this thinking, of course, has been the youth of the Nation. And, certainly, one of the great pioneers in the study and the alleviation of the problem of juvenile delinquency has been the distinguished Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I believe it is a demonstrable fact that Mr. Hoover has done more than any other single person in the United States to make the American people aware of the many aspects of the problem of juvenile delinquency, and to urge that something positive be done about them. For his unremitting efforts in this field alone, the Nation owes him a very great debt of gratitude.



The American Legion shares the interest of all other good citizens in seeing this problem relieved. We have devoted a substantial part of our own activities to the promotion of juvenile opportunity. That is why we maintain our vast junior baseball program; our Boys and Girls State programs; our oratorical and essay contests. These American Legion programs afford healthful recreation, as well as sound training in good sportsmanship and good citizenship for more than a million young men and women this year. In addition we are very active in Scout work. At present American Legion posts sponsor more than 4,000 Boy Scout troops. And also, of course, there is our child welfare program, which has spent more than 125 millions of dollars in direct aid to needy children since 1925.

Our work in the fields of youth activity and child welfare derives from our deep interest in the security of America. We know that the national security depends to a great extent upon the physical and mental vigor, the moral strength and the social well-being of America's youth.

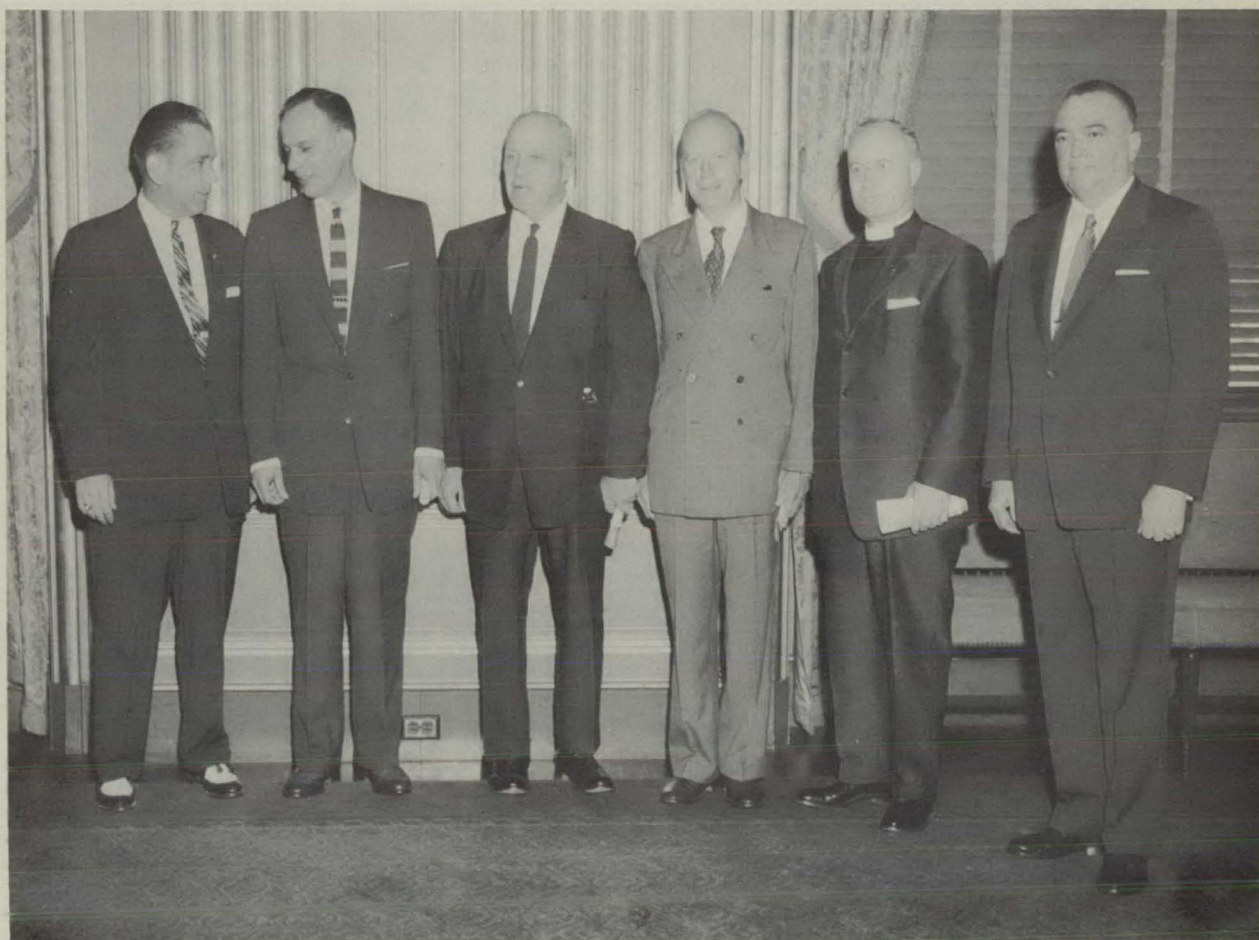
I mention these things because I want each one of you to know that the American Legion Post back home is your ally in the cause of maintaining public order.

You know the very existence of the FBI Academy is an excellent example of the difference between the idea of a policeman in the mind of a free American citizen and in the mind of a citizen slave of the communist tyranny.

In this country, the policeman is the guardian of the rights and of the personal safety of the individual citizen. In the communist world, the policeman is the guardian of the rights of the state, and his principal duty is to watch the citizen and compel him to conform to the will of the state.

These two concepts are accurate reflections of two philosophies so basically different that there can be no bridge between them. America is a society of individuals. The state has been organized to serve their common needs. Law enforcement is one arm of the state—providing a necessary and limited service.

Communism is a society of the mass, organized to serve the state. Under communism, law enforcement is absolute



*Pictured above are, left to right: Hon. J. Addington Wagner, National Commander, the American Legion; Deputy Inspector Theodore D. Mitchell, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department; Hon. George Meany, President, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., the Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice; Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, Pastor, the National Presbyterian Church; and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover following the graduation exercises of the 57th session of the FBI National Academy at Washington, D. C., on June 8, 1956.*



and repressive. It is that arm of the state which is designated to see that each citizen renders the required service to the state—or else.

Thank God, in America we have no police state. Here we do not even have a Federal police force. The FBI, for example, is an investigative agency. The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the community. The local police are recruited from among the citizens of the community, and they are answerable for the performance of their duty, not to a central government, but to their fellow citizens. In this system is one of the greatest strengths of individual freedom and of the preservation of our democracy.

The necessity of keeping in mind this and other essential differences between the communist philosophy and that of the free world is becoming more difficult in the face of the current changes in communist tactics. The important thing to remember, of course, is that although there is presently evident a marked change in communist procedures and methods, both within and without the borders of the communist empire, there has been no repudiation of the basic principles of communist doctrine. This doctrine still professes the ascendancy of the state over the individual, the coming of the world triumph of communism and the justification of the use of any means to achieve this goal. According to their own words these things are still believed by the leaders of communism both in Soviet Russia and in other communist lands—including Red China.

And whereas Khrushchev and Bulganin appear to have adopted the expedient of enclosing the mailed fist in the velvet glove, Mao Tse-tung and his comrades have as yet seen no necessity to do the same thing. In Red China, communism continues to display the naked tyranny and the overwhelming oppression that is a true reflection of what it actually is, and what it stands for.

It is certain that communism has not changed and as long as this condition remains there cannot possibly be any common ground on which the two worlds—slave and free—can meet. For the United States to accept Red China into the family of nations would be to betray the memory of thousands of American soldiers who died in Korea to emphasize the essential difference between our world and theirs.

In this election year, I believe the issue of any such acceptance must be faced. To understand why, it should be sufficient to review the record of our experience with the Red Chinese regime.

It is a fact that Red China, without provocation, joined in the hostilities against the Republic of Korea and the United Nations troops which were defending that country.

It is a fact that the Red Chinese tortured and mistreated American prisoners of war. The Red Chinese government imprisoned American soldiers on trumped-up charges and some of these American citizens are still unaccounted for.

Red China has violated the terms of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Red regime has imprisoned and murdered American and other missionaries.

Red China poses a constant threat of renewed warfare in Korea and in the Formosa strait, requiring us to keep substantial forces of our own on the scene.

And in addition to all of these things, the communist revolutionaries in China have launched what is generally recognized as the greatest blood bath in the history of the human race. Hitler, and Stalin himself, in their bloodiest purges did not approach the wholesale human destruction which Mao Tse-tung and his henchmen have carried on since 1948.

This is the regime which some Americans propose to do business with. With all of the seriousness at my command, and in the name of the entire American Legion, I pray and hope that the proposal will fail.

If the other nations of the world are so devoid of moral responsibility that they would admit the Chinese communists to the United Nations—then that body is no place for the United States of America.

Both of the major political parties will hold their conventions during this summer. The American Legion calls upon each of them, and the candidates for office whom they will select, to make clear whether they will actively oppose the admission of Red China to the UN, and the granting of diplomatic recognition to Red China by the United States.

The American people are entitled to an unequivocal declaration on this subject.

I have spoken to you on some matters which go beyond the scope of your immediate interest and duty. However, it is natural to think of such issues here, in the seat of our national government and in the company of those who are dedicated to American ideals of justice and liberty. Acknowledging that all of you are primarily interested in law enforcement, it is well to remember that the enforcement of international law and morals is an obligation which devolves, at least to some extent, upon the shoulders of each American. This is so because we are free citizens, and we have the privilege and the responsibility of sharing in every decision of our government. Only to the extent that we do so shall we continue to be free.

### ***Solemn Obligation***

All of you are charged with the solemn obligation of working for America in a very special way, in keeping with the traditions of the profession of which you are members.

With the help of the knowledge you have gained at the FBI Academy, I am sure that you will fully meet the measure of your obligation. And I am sure, too, that by virtue of what you have learned here, you will be able to help your fellow officers in the agencies which you represent, to increase their effectiveness—to the end that American citizens can live safely in their homes, and walk safely on their streets—secure in the knowledge that they are guarded by vigilant men and women, dedicated and trained in the American tradition of equal justice under law for all men.

In your endeavors you have the warm support and encouragement of The American Legion.

We honor you for your willingness to serve in the public interest. We admire your work—and especially your desire to do your work even better, which is manifest in your attendance at the FBI Academy. We pledge you the continuing cooperation of American Legionnaires.



The full text of Mr. Meany's address follows:

I sincerely appreciate the honor and I welcome the opportunity of addressing you today. We are living at a time when the protection of American institutions is largely synonymous with the defense and very survival of human freedom everywhere. The graduation exercises of a select group of men who are to bear such important responsibilities in the protection of our American institutions are, therefore, most unique and most meaningful.

It is now 15 years since a president of the American Federation of Labor was honored with an invitation to address your commencement exercises. During the time that has elapsed since my distinguished predecessor, the late William Green, addressed your institute, many profound changes have taken place in the lives of whole nations—yes, in the lives of each and every one of us, too. Much history has been made during these years. Sometimes I think too much history has been made. Humanity would be far better off today, if it had been spared some of this recent history.

It is not my purpose to talk about waters which have flowed over the social, economic and political dams of yesterday. Nothing would be more futile. I will instead try to deal with some of the most pressing problems which you of the American law-enforcing world and we, of the labor world, face in common. We face them as citizens of a great democracy. We face them as patriotic members of a free nation on whom there now rests the primary responsibility for preserving and protecting freedom while promoting peace.

What a task! And what an enemy we face! I do not believe in mincing words. It makes just as little sense—and spells out just as much nonsense—to refuse to call an enemy of freedom what he really is, as it would be to refuse to call a spade a spade. This is common sense and good citizenship because it represents truth, and that is why in this healthy democracy we call it good Americanism.

Since the close of World War I, human freedom and individual dignity—which are the very essence of the American way of life—have made much progress in some countries. But human liberty and decency have also been increasingly menaced by a new enemy. This foe of freedom is a total enemy of all our cherished values and individual dignity. His enmity to free institutions is organized on a total basis. His movements and activities, aspirations and actions are totalitarian in nature. The common aim of all totalitarian movements—whether they be communist, nazi, fascist, falangist, peronist or titolist—is to grab all power for the total destruction of free institutions and freedom itself and for the setting up of a dictatorship. This dictatorship is to have total power over every human being in every phase of life—political, economic, cultural, spiritual and what not.

That such a dictatorship leads to the horrible debasement of society, to outraging every human value, to savage brutality instead of rule by law, was most painfully dramatized by latest revelations by Mr. Khrushchev regarding some of the crimes committed under the instructions of his late mentor and master, Mr. Stalin.

Of course, these various totalitarian enemies differ here and there—or now and then—in the degree of the total

power they actually achieve or exercise. They never differ, however, in the degree of total power they would like to wield over all of the people.

In varying degrees, these sworn enemies of all our democratic institutions pose as militant radicals. They use high-sounding phrases to hide their objectives. But none of them is actually progressive or really radical. One may be a reactionary without being totalitarian. But no one can be totalitarian without being reactionary. There is nothing as retrogressive, as ultra-reactionary, as the totalitarian party organization—or front—whether it be of the red, brown, black or yellow hue.

And the communist brand of dictatorship is—in many respects—the most subtle, sinister and dangerous enemy of our freedom. It demagogically poses as a high form of democracy. It poses as a political movement, though it is anything but a political party in our normal democratic sense. Furthermore, it operates as a worldwide conspiracy, as a fifth column, in every free country—with its head and its heart in Moscow.

The only patriotism the communist knows is loyalty to the clique or despot who happens to be at the helm of the dictatorship at any particular moment. That is why we of American labor have always said there are no American communists—there are only communists in America. These subversives are fanatical believers in the doctrine that their end—Soviet world domination—justifies any and every means that they care to use.

In view of the illusions some people who specialize in wishful thinking now have about the Soviet orbit moving in the direction of democracy, it is most urgent that we take a sober and realistic look at the communist “new look” and “big smile” techniques. You need no agitation or explanation from me on this score. The communist criminals, like other dangerous criminals, are no less dangerous if they happen to be well-masked. In fact, when they are well-masked, they are even more dangerous. Political subversives who seek to rob the American people of their liberties are not good citizens or gentlemen merely because they say they are for freedom, or merely because they wear kid gloves in the process of their criminal operations. Well-masked, fully camouflaged communists do not make the face of communism any less ugly or its aim any less sinister.

Any system of government in which a party is the government—particularly when there is only one party with absolute power over every walk of life—cannot possibly be a government by law. And without government by law, there can be no human freedom.

No confessions in New York, no self-denunciation in Prague or Warsaw, no revelations in Moscow, no popular front or united front maneuver can alter this truth. Where the party is the state and has all the power, there tyranny is unbridled. Tyranny cannot be reformed. It can only be abolished.

Perhaps the most important reason why communism is the most dangerous totalitarian enemy of human liberty is because the communist conspiracy has chosen the ranks of labor for its principal field of activity. The communists have made the capture of the trade unions their main purpose and chief road to the seizure of power.

In modern industrial society, in the days of large-scale production and automation—on the threshold of the atomic



age—control of the trade unions by communists would enable the agents of a hostile foreign power to subvert our economic life, impose industrial paralysis on the land and establish a firm foundation for overthrowing our democratic government and replacing it with a dictatorship over all of our people—including the workers. This is exactly what happened 9 years ago in Czechoslovakia.

In our own country and in every other land outside the iron curtain, the communist party and its network of front outfits are a dangerous military installation of a hostile foreign power. Here we have a subversive conspiracy, a fifth column, employing the camouflage of a national political party and masquerading as a movement of social reform.

Can you imagine what chance democracy would have in present-day Germany if the trade union of the Federal Republic had fallen into communist hands? Imagine what could happen to human freedom in our own country if the communists were in control of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. Consider the frightening instability of democracy in France and you will find it is, in no small measure, due to the fact that the communists have won commanding positions in the trade unions of that country.

Here, I must add, however, that thanks largely to the special activities of American labor in support of the democratic free institutions and labor unions in Italy and France, the communist grip on labor in these countries has been shaken to some extent. These soviet agents can no longer call paralyzing political general strikes that they used to inflict on the people of France and Italy.

We of American labor approach this communist problem and face the communist menace as citizens and as trade unionists. We fight this enemy unrelentingly, without a letup. We don't fall for any of the communist maneuvers, because we do not believe in doing business with them . . . on a partnership or any other basis. We fight this enemy with the philosophy of democracy. We fight communism with practical deeds as well as hard-hitting publications in many tongues. We expose their fallacies and frauds and put communism in its proper and ugly light by comparing its soviet paradise with our human American institutions and achievements. These are not always perfect—but in our opinion they are always getting better.

If you will take a look at the communist press in our country or on either side of the iron curtain, you will see that we of free labor are under constant bitter attack. This is obviously because our policies and activities really hurt the enemies of freedom everywhere.

Our philosophy as American citizens is that democracy and dictatorship cannot mix. The one is the opposite of the other. They have nothing in common. They negate each other.

Our philosophy as trade unionists is that without democracy there can be no free trade unions and without free trade unions there can be no democracy.

To us of American labor, freedom is not only an ideal but a most vital and vested interest. That is why we do not go in for delegation exchanges with Moscow, Peiping, Warsaw, or Bucharest. We have nothing to get from them and nothing to sell them. Not until there are free trade unions in these countries will there be freedom in these lands. As we see it, not until the Russians are

free to visit each other and exchange opinions and have freedom of communication with each other will it be possible for Russians or Americans to correspond and communicate freely with each other and really get to know one another. That applies to cabinet members and military experts no less than to union officials.

We have refused and will continue to refuse to lend respectability or provide democratic friendship and approval to any regime which has destroyed democracy at home and is dedicated to the destruction of democracy abroad. We did not send trade union delegations to Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, or Falangist Spain and we won't send any to Russia, Mao Tse-tung's China, or to any other so-called paradise behind the Iron Curtain.

We were militantly anti-Nazi and not just non-Nazi during the period of Hitler's ascendancy and we today are militantly anti-Communist and not merely non-Communist.

No change of facial expression or gestures by the Soviets, no formal dissolution of the Comintern or Cominform will cause us to relax our opposition to communism. Nor will we reduce our activity, demobilize our forces or dismantle our machinery for fighting communism.

As we see it, communism is no longer "a spectre" in the sense that Karl Marx once spoke of it. Communism today has become a deadly reality. Millions of Russians, Chinese, Poles, Germans, Balts and others whose unmarked graves have yet to be revealed tell only a very small part of the gruesome story of the transformation of communism from spectre to reality. The curse of communism is not the cult of the individual but communism itself. It is the cult of communism which is the enemy we face and the enemy we must vanquish.

I am confident American Labor will adhere to its principles of devotion to freedom and our free institutions above all else. As long as communism adheres to the doctrine of world subversion and domination, the communist powers will constitute a real threat to the way of life, to the progress and even to the very survival of our country and every other free country. As long as any government is totalitarian, that is, as long as it denies to its own people the enjoyment of democratic liberties, no real and enduring peace, based on genuine mutual trust can be achieved through agreements with that type of government.

In our midst, at home as well as abroad, the communists have redoubled their talk of coexistence with the rest of the world. In the name of the "Geneva spirit," the communists and their dupes are now calling for an end to every legal effort to curtail their subversive activities and their efforts to infiltrate our free institutions. The communists like nothing better and want nothing as much as to be given a free hand to use our democratic liberties and processes for the purposes of subverting and destroying democracy itself in this country.

In the interest of self-preservation, governments and societies founded on the principles of liberty must protect themselves by taking measures against subversive movements and their activities. He is no liberal who does not believe in safeguarding democracy and its liberal institutions. True liberalism in the final analysis is the very opposite of any and every brand of totalitarianism.

*(Continued on inside back cover)*





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# ***Police Experience Dictates Future Disaster Plans***

by CHIEF WALTER L. McNULTY and LT. JOSEPH B. CONGDON, *South Kingstown, R. I., Police Department*

South Kingstown, R. I., with an area of 63.5 square miles and a shoreline of 231½ miles, is the largest township in the State of Rhode Island. This area is patrolled by a 12-man police force with 3 police cruisers. The Department is responsible for the protection and safety of 10,148 year-round residents. This figure is swollen to 30,000 during the summer and fall months as the town becomes a vacationland for visitors from other States.

Such was the situation on August 31, 1954, as the last teletyped communication was received from State police headquarters, Lincoln Woods, announcing that at 7:30 a. m. Hurricane Carol was reported 100 miles off Atlantic City, N. J., with high tides expected at 10:27 a. m. All power was severed at 8:15 a. m. as the third hurricane to hit the southern coast of Rhode Island since 1938 made its debut.

From this time on, calls for help, assurance, information, and advice flooded the South Kingstown police station to such an extent that 2 officers of the 12-man force were assigned to handle the calls and direct the 3 radio cars covering the highways. Fallen limbs were soon replaced by huge trees blocking the thoroughfares and, as these trees crashed against powerlines, a blackout of teletype and telephone communications resulted. The station radio immediately transferred to auxiliary power and became the only means of communication within the town.

### ***Manpower***

The regular police staff was forced to spread its activities thinly over the wide area until the volunteer auxiliary police corps of 20 men reported for duty. The auxiliary corps was quickly increased by volunteers of the fire departments and ambulance corps as well as other citizens. With this nucleus of manpower, rescue operations were carried on during the height of the hurricane and continued without ceasing until 1 p. m. on September 1, 1954.

Since martial law was not proclaimed, the National Guard of Rhode Island, called to aid the weary members of the department, operated directly under the authority of the chief of police. A member of the police force acted as liaison officer to coordinate their assignments. Facilities for the housing of the guard units were set up in the basement of the Veterans of Foreign Wars hall in Wakefield. Previously, the upper part of this hall was pressed into emergency service for the temporary shelter of 200 evacuees. An auxiliary power generator was connected to the electrical system of the building to provide the necessary electricity for cooking and heating.

Soon after emergency measures had been activated, the main radio antenna was disabled and one of the mobile units was placed in front of the police station for the purpose of transferring all



*Chief Walter L. McNulty.*



messages until a temporary antenna could be installed in the attic of the police station. A total of 16 mobile units were available, including 3 police cars, 1 portable radio set, 10 fire trucks and 2 ambulances. The hazardous reduction of water pressure caused by broken pipelines from houses torn from their foundations required the mobile units to be dispersed to strategic sites throughout the town. The supervision of these units was directed from the base of operations at the police station in Wakefield.

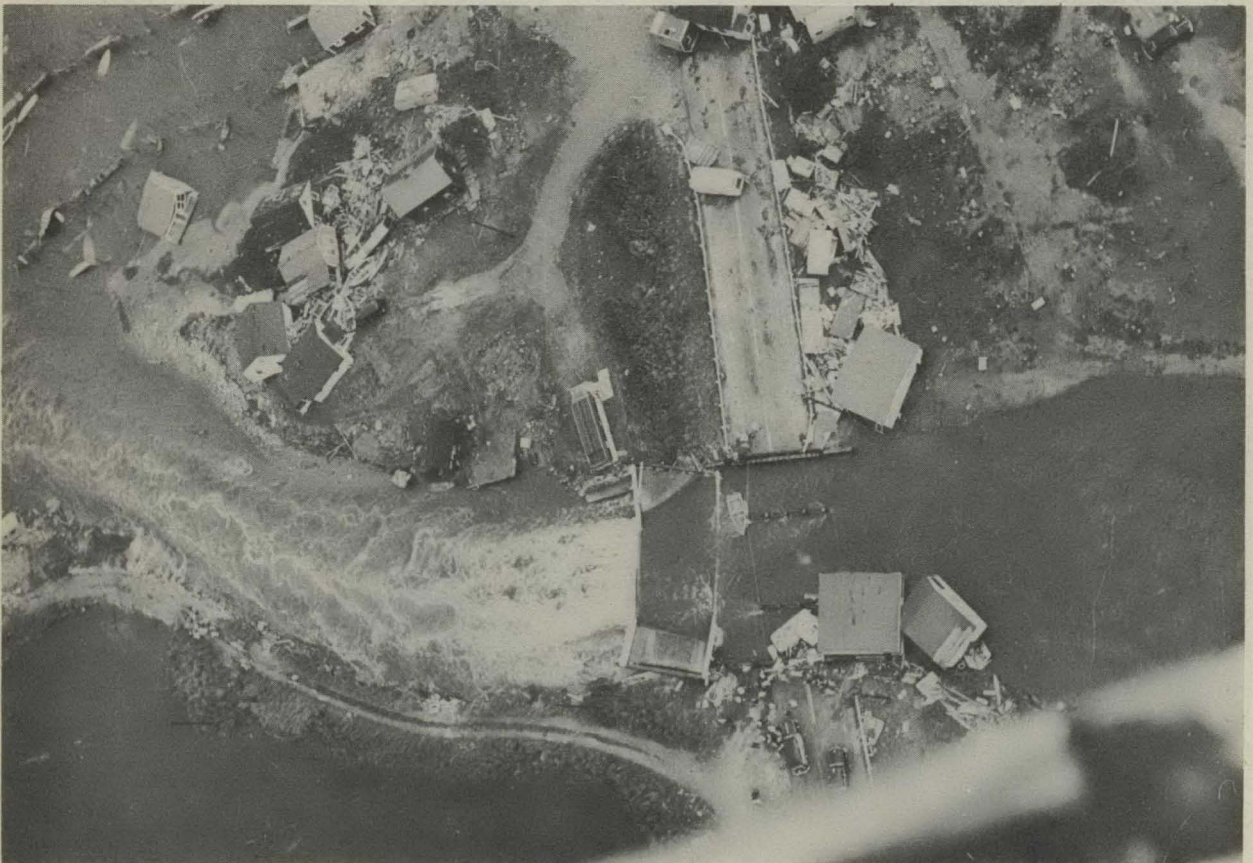
Our most devastated area was in East Matunuck—a flat, low-lying tract of land, only a few feet above mean high tide in some places. East Matunuck is populated with homes of 500 residents. Many of these residents, employed away from South Kingstown during the day, had left the morning of August 31, without any sense of impending danger.

East Matunuck is accessible by a wooden bridge which withstood the onslaught of crashing homes against its abutments for an hour before collapsing. Those inhabitants who chose to remain were later evacuated by helicopter and boat.

Traffic was diverted from the shoreline and evacuees were transported by bus to safety. During this operation one of the police cruisers was swamped and the patrolmen abandoned it. The work of blocking off potential disaster areas to prevent traffic bottlenecks pointed out the necessity of early orders to town highway crews to maintain cleared arteries to the hospital, fire stations and refugee centers. The large trees which line many of our town streets have been considered in determining where equipment will be allocated should the arteries again become blocked.

### *Passes*

No passes were issued during the evacuation period until an evaluation of the situation had been made by State and local police. At the completion of this work, passes were issued in contrasting colors. A resident was given a permanent pass of one color while the summer resort owners were given temporary passes of a different color. After the pass was presented to the guard covering the disaster area, the resident then recovered what possessions



*Bridge out at East Matunuck.*



he could find, listed them and returned the pass with the list to the guard. The guard in turn checked the salvaged items and presented the list for filing at the police station. Later, the task of issuing passes was taken over by the town clerk's office and some of the workload of the police was eased.

During the period in which salvage operations were being carried on, we did not permit salvaging after dark. All but the year-round residents were excluded from the disaster area and passes were checked by stationary and roving patrols to enforce this order.

The National Guard stayed on duty for about 7 days and upon their discharge, regular police and reserves continued to maintain a strict policing for another 2-week period as the salvage and restoration operations remained the concern of the residents.

As the salvaging progressed, recovered outboard motors began to pile up in the station causing an unsightly condition of grease and oil. To erase this eyesore, motors were taken to a local repairman with orders from the officers to clean them. Since salt water and sand deposits make a motor worthless, the fee of paying for the repair work was gladly paid by the grateful owners. Twenty-seven motors were returned to their rightful owners upon presentation of the original serial number. Since 1954 the State of Rhode Island has passed into law an act requiring that all outboard motors must be registered.

### **Rescue Problems**

"Carol" taught us that rescue equipment is a vital necessity for the department. We have increased the supply of portable radios, acquired three large portable floodlights, eliminated the wearing of "waders" by patrolmen and replaced the bulky raincoat with a two-piece rubber suit. In the process of rescue work one of our patrolmen wearing "waders" nearly lost his life when swept into a dangerous current. The water-filled boots pulled him unerringly down into the sea. Five hundred or more loose tanks of bottled gas presented another hazard during rescue operations. The constant bobbing of the weight of the tanks as they were driven by wind and water against rescuers and rescue equipment hampered the rescue operation.

Along with the usual debris of household articles, houses, and pieces of flying lumber, there



**Lt. Joseph B. Congdon.**

was the problem of guide ropes soaring through the air from a once flourishing tent colony. The ropes added their own particular lashing to the rescuers as they worked feverishly to aid victims of the storm.

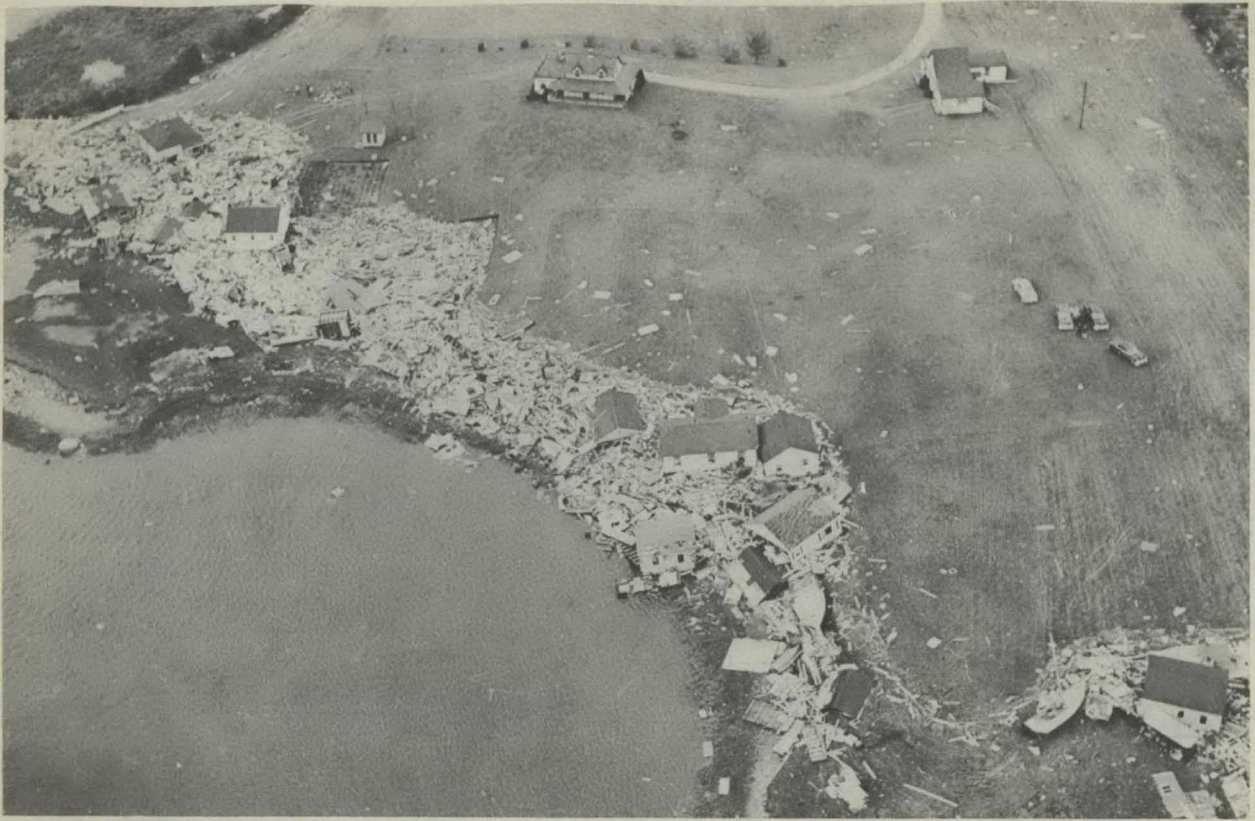
Local sources of heavy equipment were ordered by the police department to aid in clearing the highways to facilitate rescue operations during the evacuation period. This equipment included rubber-tired bulldozers, cranes, and wreckers which operated until the State could allot its own machinery to this area. Fire department rescue boats, the commandeered private boats, and the reliable portable radios cannot be stressed too much. Heavy equipment is an absolute necessity.

### **Future Plans**

It has been decided that on future alerts an ambulance will be sent to the evacuee center and to the devastated area and that fire equipment will be assigned immediately to strategic areas.

Weather communication has been improved with a direct link with the weather bureau at Theodore Francis Green Airport, a distance of 25 miles from our base of operations. The time lapse in reporting weather fickleness which may brew death and destruction has been eliminated. Keep-





*Debris and splintered homes.*

ing in mind that the tide rises in the center of the business district of Wakefield and in the residential section of Silver Lake as well as the coastal area, future precautions will be taken to reroute traffic and alert local residents and businessmen to the peculiar situation in our area.

All evacuees will go directly to the local high school where local agencies will take over the housing and food problems with health authorities directing their activities from the same site. The town clerk's office will have full responsibility for initiating and issuing passes as the emergency progresses. In their capacity, the personnel of the town clerk's office have access to the names of both permanent and transient property owners, and only persons with property in the sealed-off areas will be permitted passes.

Logging the names and pertinent information on evacuees will be handled by agencies other than the police. Telephone lines will be set up immediately at the police station and relief center to handle inquiries from all over the country so that the harrowing experience of families trying to locate one another will be alleviated with a minimum of suspense.

The South Kingstown police will set up an office in the station for use by the Rhode Island State Police so that the fullest cooperation in the work of identifying, guarding, patrolling, and searching the blocked areas can be carried on without duplication of effort. In the future, facilities of the station will be used only for police work since working space for such a large force during an emergency is limited.

We congratulate ourselves that the death toll in our town was kept to the count of four, but it is our ambition that future emergencies will find South Kingstown cheating death on all counts.

Identification in a shore area presents a peculiar and difficult problem in a time of disaster. While heads of families are employed in other towns and cities, their family unit remains at the shore. Firms from the cities have representatives in the area and often are unable to fully describe these agents. On the other hand, drivers of bakery and milk delivery trucks and operators of local all-purpose stores in the vicinity are apt to be efficient in identification work. While families are unfamiliar with the routine of the head of the house

*(Continued on page 26)*



# TRAFFIC

## Traffic Program Brings Results and Rewards

by WILLIAM A. HYDIE, *Chief of Police,*  
*Palo Alto, Calif.*

Palo Alto, the home of Stanford University, is recognized as a cultural and residential community. Industry is selected and is generally of the "smokeless" variety, limited to research and the manufacture of technical instruments and equipment. A high percentage of the employees are professional people.

The population at present is 42,000, spread out over an area of approximately 9 square miles. The city's rapid growth is evidenced by comparing the present population with the population figure of 26,890 recorded in the 1950 census.

In 1952, a review and evaluation of our traffic control and safety promotion efforts disclosed an apparent need to outline an overall program of policy and procedures. We studied programs of other departments with recognized safety records to ascertain their enforcement pressures, educational activities, police traffic engineering and other administrative procedures and policies which contributed to their success.

The second step in research was to gain a thorough understanding of the programs, the services and the objectives of the National Safety Council. We readily discovered that we had neglected to employ the invaluable material which the studies and reports of this organization offered. Simply, it appeared to be a matter of recognizing the value of accepting expert assistance which was regularly afforded to us as a paid member.

Re-examination of copies of *Public Safety* and monthly issues of *Operation Safety* provided a foundation for our program. Lt. L. E. Boreham, who had recently completed the 5 months' course at Northwestern University Traffic Institute, was placed in charge of traffic, and his technical training facilitated the rapid development of a well-coordinated program.

The department has a total complement of 50 officers and civilian employees, reflecting a 1.2 employee per 1,000 population ratio. Four solo motorcycles and two 3-wheelers are assigned primarily to traffic, although all officers enforce traf-

fic laws, whether assigned to motors or cruiser patrol.

Although our traffic accident rate, injuries, and deaths appeared less than average for the few years preceding 1952, we set as our chief objective the lessening of injuries and deaths attributable to vehicle accidents. In order to have a basis for a more accurate analysis of our accident experiences to enable us to apply appropriate measures, we also started a campaign to promote the reporting of every property damage accident.

We set up our program under the general headings of Selection and Training of Personnel; Traffic Safety Educational Projects; and Selective Enforcement.

### Selection of Personnel

Applicants must have a high school education, be between the ages of 21 and 30, and be physically and morally fit. They are examined in written



Chief William A. Hydrie.



and agility tests of an elimination nature, followed by an intensive character investigation. Normally, we find that the extensive testing process results in the final eligibility of approximately 12 percent of the candidates who met the primary requisites.

### ***Training of Personnel***

After an officer has been selected and appointed, he participates in a basic in-service training program which lasts for a period of 1 month. Throughout his career he takes many other courses, some of which afford extended advanced training at administrative or technical level. To conduct these various courses, we have 2 graduates of the FBI National Academy, 1 officer who completed the Northwestern University Traffic Institute Course, 2 graduates of the Juvenile Delinquency Control Institute, and at least 8 members of the department who secured their degree at the San Jose State College of Police Science.

In-service training is conducted regularly, either directly or indirectly in the field of traffic. This is handled primarily under department instruction but frequently with the cooperation of Zone School Instructors of the FBI and the Division

of Police Training with the State Department of Education. Occasionally we have guest instructors from other departments.

Each year, two specific courses relating to traffic are conducted in the field of advanced training, including classroom instruction and command traffic training, which are directed to every commanding officer holding the rank of lieutenant or sergeant.

### ***Traffic Safety Education***

Late in 1952, this office held several discussions with school authorities on the subject of school patrols for the purpose of promoting a cooperative traffic safety program in the vicinity of schools. The department accepted the responsibility of organizing and supervising a selected group of school children to be known as the Palo Alto Junior Traffic Patrol. This organization was placed under the direct supervision of Officer F. V. Meshinski, who also acted as liaison officer between this department and each principal's office.

The junior traffic patrol, having grown from 310 to 520 completely uniformed boys and girls, has been developed into an efficient organization through constant training, close supervision and



*Officer F. V. Meshinski instructs junior patrol members.*



the standardization of procedures in operation and rules attending the membership. The control of all school crossings and adjacent intersections by the junior traffic patrol has aided the police immensely and has contributed to the community's safety efforts. Not a single child has been injured at any "manned" school intersection or crossing!

This program provided the seed to cultivate a desired relationship with our younger citizens and also afforded the opportunity to reach the youngsters with traffic safety messages.

Bearing in mind the old axiom of "an informed public is a cooperative public," we encouraged parent-teacher groups, men's clubs, and other civic organizations to call upon us for traffic data and safety information. The Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce, the Palo Alto Safety Council, the schools and other local groups generated their own programs in coordination with police-planned projects.

It is most evident to us that the extent of community interest in traffic safety can spell the success or failure of the most ambitious and intensively planned agency program. The police must constantly be a part of traffic safety groups, and coordinate department technical knowledge with the efforts of these groups. At times it is necessary for the police to promote interest and spirit in the organizations while guiding their activities to serve sound purposes.

The city has an active Traffic Staff Committee, which meets twice monthly, a committee of the city council on traffic, and a 3-man city staff representation on the city-school traffic committee. This cooperative spirit extends to groups within the community which are strongly interested in the promotion of safety.

An interested and cooperative press is a boon to any department, and the local newspaper has been exceptional in the number of releases of traffic articles and editorials. Such coverage is very important in providing information on traffic problems, enforcement efforts and also in the maintenance or elevation of their interest and cooperation.

Throughout the years, our citizens have been regularly informed of the city's traffic problems and the efforts expended by the police. The press and various local organizations have played a vital part in combating this problem through informational and educational activities. The public expects strict traffic law enforcement and has accepted the increasing pressure made upon moving

violators. This pressure is exemplified by an exceptionally high traffic law enforcement figure of 71.9, reached by constantly increasing pressure each year, and which has risen from the original starting point of 28.4 in 1951. As this enforcement pressure has increased, we have constantly studied our enforcement effort which now appears to be at a desirable proportion to accidents and is accepted as the highest ratio of effectiveness.

Although population has increased over 50 percent and annexations have doubled the area during the last few years, injury accidents vary but slightly from the former yearly average of 117, fatalities have not exceeded 2 in any year since 1949 when the total was 4, and all types of accidents dropped off yearly from a total of 681 in 1951 to 538 in 1955. We feel that the foundation of our overall program has been established.

### *Selective Enforcement*

Building a selective enforcement program necessitates continuous effort in the field of public information and public relations. The public must be regularly advised regarding the logic behind the principle of selective enforcement, the practice of determining causes and circumstances of accidents, and the enforcement effort directed against traffic violators. Public relations training is most important. Procedures for officers in contacting motorists were refined with the objectives of obtaining higher public acceptance of strict traffic law enforcement and of informing drivers of the causes of accidents.

We found that it was especially helpful to have officers make a point of giving motorists courteous verbal warnings in instances of borderline violations. This gave officers the opportunity to remind the motorists of the main causes and conditions attending accidents in our community.

Some of the activities in our traffic safety education program were experimental to a degree and, admittedly by trial and error, we learned that only well-planned, timely programs having a strong message provided the desired results. We limit this phase of our activities to 4 weekly projects per year: Pedestrian Safety Week, Bicycle Safety Week, a week of Vehicle Safety Checks, and a week placing emphasis upon those moving violations which are the primary cause of most accidents in and adjacent to our community.

From our experiences and studies, it appears that the development of a sound and effective



traffic control and safety program is dependent upon the following factors:

1. High personnel selection and training standards.
2. Strict and impartial enforcement.
3. A balanced program of traffic safety education pertinent to local problems.
4. Constant public information and public relations effort.
5. Coordination of police and traffic engineering department.
6. Complete records for selective enforcement action.

### ***National and State Honors***

During the past 5 years we have been honored in recognition of our program and records. For 3 consecutive years our progress was recognized by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In 1952, the department received that organization's first place award for traffic law enforcement in cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. In the following year, we received honorable mention in

traffic law enforcement, and in the succeeding year of 1954 we again received the National award for traffic law enforcement in our population group. For the year 1951, the California Safety Council designated Palo Alto as the recipient of a "Safe City Award" for conspicuous achievement in the reduction of traffic fatalities. In 1953, the American Automobile Association extended recognition in the form of honorable mention for "Pedestrian safety program for cities within the 50,000 population group."

Although national and State recognition received in the past is gratifying, we must continue to improve upon our programs and be ever alert for new techniques and proven methods. We must prepare ourselves in our efforts to secure adequate manpower and equipment and certainly to extend our cooperation to other departments.

As we have called upon others for information concerning their methods and programs, we wish also to provide information on our experiences to those who may wish to evaluate any of our policies or projects, knowing that this exchange of experience and ideas is mutually beneficial.



***Palo Alto traffic awards.***



# POLICE TRAINING

## Police Cadet System Works at Cincinnati

by CAPT. FRANK BORNHOFFER AND CAPT. PAUL R. FLAUGHER, *Division of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio*

Among the many problems which beset the police administrator, the most pressing fall in the fields of recruitment and deployment of personnel. As the police chief develops plans for the future of his organization and determines manpower requirements, he must be prepared to justify the assignment of every member of his unit to the satisfaction of city government officers.

Placing trained officers in jobs of a clerical nature reduces the number of men on actual patrol and increases the cost of operating the police department. Many assignments do not require the incumbent to be a trained police officer. A civilian with training for the specific job can, in many cases, do the work better.

Aside from the problem incident to assigning personnel to specific jobs, there is the difficulty of getting good recruits in the face of competition from private industry. Until recently, there has not been an effective way in which police departments could meet this competition in which age is the deciding factor. Police officials had to wait to offer employment until young prospects reached the age of 21, the minimum age for policemen in Ohio. Many young boys, eager to become policemen, cannot afford to wait until they become of age, so they begin a career of a different nature.

The cadet program of the Cincinnati Police Department, while not a new idea, has not been explored elsewhere to any great degree. When we sought to learn the experience of other cities in this field, we found there were very few cities in this country employing police cadets as late as 1954.

It is not the purpose of this article to consider all phases of recruiting and assignment in police work, but rather to detail some factors which have effected the hiring of young men for positions of responsibility in the Cincinnati Police Department. It may help some police administrator to answer the question, "Should our agency adopt a cadet program?" Many of the comments included here apply equally well to the recruitment of both

police cadets and police recruits but we are concerned only with the hiring of cadets.

### Advertising

Once we made provisions to employ young men under 21 years of age, it became necessary to publicize this fact in an effective manner. While civil service regulations require our city personnel department to advertise the fact that openings are available in city service, we cannot depend upon this means alone to reach the kind of prospect desired. The type of youngster who reads the want ads in search of employment is not too likely to be seeking employment of a career nature.

In Cincinnati, we used contacts available to most police departments to develop our own advertising campaign. We sought the advice of experts, including an advertising agency which had indicated an interest in helping us with our recruiting problem. One step recommended was that we prepare for publication in suburban newspapers an item having news value which would be more than a routine colorless "ad." It was to be a short résumé explaining the new cadet plan and having as its objective the selling of parents and others on the



Capt. Paul R. Flaughner, left, and Capt. Frank Bornhoffer.



idea of encouraging youngsters to consider police work as a career. It was to be phrased in such a way as to appeal to the reader of community news. The agency mailed a letter to the editor of each of these papers, stating that the superintendent of the police district in which the paper circulated would visit him with a news item. Shortly before the deadline for the cadet examination, the various captains personally contacted these editors and provided them with material. The theme of the release pointed out the satisfactions of a police career, the need for good men for this service, and suggested that the reader look about him for young men whom he would like to see in city service. This news material was welcomed and published. The daily newspapers, approached by a representative from the chief's office, willingly gave our efforts publicity.

### ***Qualifications***

We cannot hire young men who fit the requirements of the moment, only to find that there will be some objection to their continued employment when they become old enough to be a police officer. This means that for our cadet the standards with regard to morals, mental ability, and physical condition must be evaluated in terms of the man of 21.

Civil service regulations do not permit us to set minimum standards for formal education, such as a high school education or the equivalent, although it is felt that at least this much schooling should be required. Reliance is placed on the test which each applicant must take as an aid in revealing the most suitable prospects.

In setting up physical qualifications, we relied on our police surgeon to aid us in selecting the type of boy who might someday be a policeman.

From a morals standpoint, we set standards far above those maintained for many other types of occupation. Any agency which employs men who inquire into family relationships, discuss embarrassing experiences with women and girls, and accept confidences which can never be violated, must be extremely careful in its recruiting processes. We have depended upon the opinion of school officials in eliminating possible misfit applicants. Favorably recommended applicants undergo a thorough background investigation which, extending beyond interviews with the applicant's references, is directed toward establishing the

character, reputation, and the nature of the applicant's associates.

The personnel department of the city of Cincinnati printed a bulletin outlining the qualifications for the police cadet applicant. This was distributed widely to schools, churches, and youth organizations. High school vocational counselors were personally contacted and furnished with quantities of the bulletin and descriptive folders detailing the cadet plan. Personnel interviews with interested young men were invited.

Since it is felt desirable that city employees live within the corporate limits of the city, residence requirement was established. With regard to age, a minimum of 17 years was set to include many boys still in high school who will shortly reach age 18. The maximum age was established with the idea in mind of requesting the applicant of this age to take the police recruit examination. Clerical skill was made a requisite because of the increasing need in police divisions for preparing written reports.

### ***Approach to the Prospect***

In seeking prospective applicants, we sought the aid of the members of our force. Since many of our policemen first heard of the opportunities in police work from a police officer, we asked the men to seek out promising young men and send them to us. These efforts produced favorable results.

Our most effective approach, however, lay in following the example set by private industry in arranging meetings at local high schools with students selected by the vocational counselors. Two of our captains, briefed on the procedure to follow in conducting such meetings, met with groups of students and presented our plan. They stressed the fact that the plan was new. An effort was made to show the students that this was a new plan and an opportunity to learn and earn at the same time and to place themselves in a position where they would be able to start in career service under favorable conditions. They were told that clerical aptitude was being made a requirement, that they would wear a distinctive uniform, and that they would work all hours of the day just as regular police officers. They were to be assigned to units and their primary duties would include handling of telephone and teletype communications, making entries in reports and records, filing, and general clerical work. The applicants were advised that they would work under direct supervision in a



police building, not on the streets or in cars, and that they would not carry firearms.

The salary scale was carefully explained to them. Police cadet's starting pay is \$62.86 per week. This increases \$4.15 per week after the first year and becomes \$70.96 at the end of the second year. The weekly pay for patrolmen in our city is \$78.49 the first year and reaches a maximum of \$90.23 at the end of the third year. This pay is to be increased in 1956.

In addition to the talk, a film was shown to give the students an actual picture of our training procedure. We now believe this film to be the most effective means of depicting the various phases of police operation inasmuch as a picture of real policemen shown in familiar surroundings makes a good impression.

This silent film was made with the assistance of a professional photographer and a portion was made by one of our officers using a departmental camera. All of the scenes showed policemen in action in various parts of the city. To keep the film timely, we have revised it twice since its first editing last year. The expense is much less than many police administrators realize. In making this film, we used five reels, giving us a running time of forty minutes. After a session in the cutting room, our final revision left us a film of seventeen minutes in length, which has been sufficient for our needs. The details about the preparation of the film are offered since many administrators have expressed the feeling that such a production was beyond their capabilities. The sales value or public relations effect associated with the showing of this type film is incalculable. While the film was shown, the visiting officers added verbal comments to emphasize certain points.

### ***The Examination***

We discussed our desires with the city personnel department which prepared an examination consisting of the following parts:

1. An aptitude test comparable to that given candidates for officer candidate school.
2. An eye examination.
3. A physical examination.
4. A clerical aptitude test.

Our police surgeon conducted the physical examination. Following the tests and the physical exam, two of our staff officers interviewed each candidate to make certain that each one knew what

was expected of him and to determine if he was seriously interested in making police work his career. We intended to eliminate any prospect who seemed to want only temporary employment.

In connection with the conduct of the examination, we compiled the following figures: 98 individuals applied, 74 personally appeared to take the exam and 7 passed. These figures may be interpreted to mean that the series of tests was unusually difficult. We feel that those who passed were most suitable for our needs.

### ***Training***

Now we come to the most pressing problem aside from the recruiting itself—the training of these new men. If a man is properly trained from the beginning of his employment, it is likely that he will perform in a creditable manner.

The initial teaching was directed toward making good clerks of our cadets. We feel that as they progress in clerical work, they can be provided with training in other subjects related to police work. Certainly, as they work in their places of assignment, they will absorb something of our requirements and learn some of our practices.

In training these young men, we are reversing the procedure which we have followed to obtain police clerks. It has been the practice of this department to assign men to clerical work in our various police stations on the basis of their inclination to handle routine paper work. We have selected our clerks from those men who have first



*Cadet performs filing at district office.*



demonstrated ability as a police officer. In speaking of police clerks, we refer to the type of employee whom you find in a police station handling inquiries and keeping station records in order. We do not refer to employees who work in bureaus where clerical work is the primary function. In following this practice, we admittedly place the quality of the paper work secondary to the thought that the man must be ready at any time to handle some phase of law enforcement. To the extent that clerical work is looked upon as a "necessary evil," this reasoning is not faulty. However, with the increasing emphasis on written work in case preparation, the need for greater detail in the recording of incidents and the increase in volume of overall work, the keeping of records is demanding more police attention. It is not necessary that records be kept by a man who has police authority.

We decided that the topics of training to be incorporated in our program should include the setup of city government, organization of the police department, and the preparation and routing of reports. Public relations and telephone techniques were included. It proved advantageous to train these men in business English, touch-typing, and the spelling of words peculiar to our profession. Despite the fact that we have tried to get the cream of the high school crop, we felt that the spelling and grammar used by many graduates left something to be desired.

With the exception of training in spelling, English, and typing, we employed our police instructors to teach these young men. We contacted the leading business schools in our city, told them what

we expected of this new type of employee and asked for their assistance. The principal of one of the schools offered a course in business English and touch-typing. He volunteered to include a course in the spelling of commonly used words and requested us to supply him with a list of the words which we found misspelled in police records. Such a list was provided by our training officer.

It was recommended that we limit school attendance to half-day periods for training in this small number of subjects. The school official suggested a program of 5 half days per week for 6 weeks. In view of the value of such training to the cadet, he was expected to pay his own tuition costs, which was approximately 40 cents per hour.

We began our training program with a 3-day session at the Cincinnati Police Academy. The balance of the first week was spent at the place of assignment for each cadet. Starting the second week, the cadet spent one-half day at his police job and the balance of the day at the business school. This plan was followed for 6 weeks. The cadets were provided with written material of the type given recruits taking these courses. The telephone techniques course was provided by our local telephone company and this consisted of a motion picture describing the proper way to conduct telephone conversations and highlighting procedures which can best secure good public relations.

Since the adoption of the cadet plan was an entirely new thing in our department, we felt it important that our other personnel should know the purpose for it. A month before the examination, we published a bulletin which related the problems that confronted us in getting recruits and explained why private industry has an advantage by not being restricted by age limitations. We referred to the civil service bulletins outlining qualifications for the position. In the bulletin, which was condensed to one page and circulated throughout the division, we tried to answer questions most likely to arise. We concluded our explanation with the comment that these new cadets would some day be working with us as policemen and that it was to our best interest to help them get a good start.

### ***Uniforms and Equipment***

Some thought should be given the design of a uniform for police cadets. We want these men to



*Cadet at clerical duties in headquarters.*



feel that they are members of an outstanding organization. One way is to dress them in the same fashion as veteran policemen. However, the thought was advanced that if the cadets resemble police officers, anyone who sees them on the street might request some kind of police service. If the service is not provided, the civilian might be displeased no matter how tactfully the lack of compliance is explained. Despite the fact that cadets would not have police authority, we could not expect them to explain this every time the question arose.

Since we did plan to employ them in police buildings, it was decided that a uniform of some type should be used to distinguish the cadet from regular civilian employees. We finally did adopt a uniform which differed to a great extent from that worn by members of the uniform force. The uniform we selected includes a white shirt and royal blue tie. The shirt is similar in design to that purchased on contract for uniform men. We decided on trousers of French blue of tropical worsted material. This cloth was to be taken out of stock by the company which has the contract to supply our uniforms. For outdoor wear we chose a royal blue blouse trimmed in French blue and an Air Force style cap. Black shoes are required and gaudy socks are forbidden. The cadet is to wear his hair cut in a military fashion. The selection of this uniform was made by members of the staff after a committee made inquiries as to what was available. A member of the tailoring firm which supplies our uniforms was invited to appear before the staff with sample materials and uniform designs. Thus, considerable thought was given to the final design.

Cadets are required to purchase their uniform, and wear it while on duty in police buildings. They may change clothing at their place of assignment if they wish, which is in accord with the policy for all uniformed members. The cap device is the only article which remains the property of the city. The cost of the uniform is \$50.45, itemized as follows: blouse, \$28.25; trousers, \$17.25; and cap, \$4.95. We feel that this uniform gives our new cadets a good appearance and a sense of pride.

### **Questions Raised**

The following questions were asked when we set forth our plan:

1. Q. *How will the military status of the cadet affect his employment?*
  - A. The cadet who is drafted into military service will be rehired following an honorable discharge. He will be subject to the same conditions that affect rehiring of any other city employee.
2. Q. *What is the minimum age for cadets?*
  - A. We would prefer that they be 18. However, they can start when they are 17. We have not drawn too close a line.
3. Q. *Will the applicant who is in school be permitted to finish his education?*
  - A. Yes, we feel that completing high school should be encouraged.
4. Q. *Is not police work dangerous for a young boy?*
  - A. The cadet will not be performing police work because he will not have authority to do so. He will be working in a police building in the company of policemen. He could not be in a safer place.
5. Q. *Can the cadet remain in this position after he becomes 21?*
  - A. No, we hire him with the understanding that when he becomes old enough to do so, he will take the police recruit exam. If he does not wish to take the exam or does not pass, his employment as a cadet will terminate.
6. Q. *Will cadets be used for school crossing guard posts, as the division hires civilians for this job?*
  - A. No, the cadet will be assigned to work which is primarily clerical in nature. He will work in one of our police units under supervision of a police officer.

New employees in this age group have had very little work experience and come to our organization without work habits but with eagerness and intelligence. The way they are accepted into our official family will determine how they will progress. They are growing rapidly during this period of life and they are more likely to be sensitive to criticism than a man only a few years older. This is especially true if the criticism is not supplemented by tactful correction. These young men usually are not aware that their superiors are also subject to authority and they may feel that direction is purely arbitrary. This means that understanding is essential. Every employee seeks recognition, but the young worker is also searching for answers to some of the big questions of life. The supervisor or administrator who realizes this and tries to make the new cadet feel at home will reap the harvest of work inspired by idealism and in this manner the cadet system will benefit the organization as a whole.



## OTHER TOPICS

When an emergency situation arises, few law enforcement agencies have enough trained personnel. When an agency's funds are limited—the usual plight of a sheriff's department—this type of emergency is an everyday problem. In Allen County, Ind., we are meeting that familiar situation with the Allen County Sheriff's Emergency Reserve. It works, and without cost to the taxpayer.

You will recall that in 1947 many sheriffs' departments throughout the United States were faced with the problem of protecting expanding suburbs and new communities which were developing without bothering to organize any municipal services such as a law-enforcement agency. In



*Sheriff Harold S. Zeis.*

## **Organization and Functions of an Emergency Reserve**

*by SHERIFF HAROLD S. ZEIS, Allen County, Ind.*

addition, the vehicular traffic increase presented its own set of challenges. To handle these needs and to staff an office and a jail, we had only 15 regular deputies. Plainly, it was not enough. In common with many other departments, we had to spread ourselves very thin, too thin in fact to afford the kind of protection I thought Allen County deserved.

As a deputy sheriff in Allen County during most of 1946, I had seen the need for more help developing. So, 7 days after taking office as sheriff on New Year's Day, 1947, I brought together 12 men from various sections of the county and asked them if they would be willing to give a part of their time and services as members of an auxiliary to the sheriff's department. They agreed and each was commissioned a special deputy. In a short time there were 40 in the group.

From the outset these men were given the same powers as regular deputies, with one important exception: namely, their policing activities must at all times be under the direct supervision of the sheriff or a regular deputy. This is drummed into all members of the emergency reserve. Any man who breaks this rule has his commission card canceled. In 9 years there have been no discouraging abuses.

To encourage the reserves to feel they were an integral part of the sheriff's department, uniforms which had been used by a World War II defense plant guard force were purchased. Members of the foot patrol were also furnished with badges and shoulder patches. The money for this equipment came from my own pocket. By this act of outfitting the emergency reserve foot patrol, it was indicated the organization was to grow and be a permanent auxiliary. Politics, therefore, had to be ignored in the selection of personnel, inasmuch as in Indiana in 1947 a sheriff's tenure was limited for 4 years—two 2-year terms. Accordingly, no sheriff could hope to perpetuate himself or his political party in office. Since then the law has been changed, but in 1947 such a change was not in prospect. Therefore, the Allen County Sheriff's



emergency reserve was founded and has been maintained on a nonpartisan basis, and I believe much of its success is attributable to this policy.

### *Applicants*

By disregarding political loyalty as a qualification, we have been at liberty to demand that an applicant qualify as a reliable member of the community he wishes to serve. When a vacancy develops, applicants are first screened by a board composed of the sheriff, the chief deputy, a regular deputy who is the field captain and whose principal responsibility is liaison between the regular establishment and the organized reserve, the captain of the reserve itself, and his four lieutenants.

The first requirement is that the applicant be from the district (the county is divided into eight) having the vacancy. A thorough background investigation is conducted, just as in the case of an applicant for appointment as a regular deputy. This enables us to eliminate undesirables who want a deputy's badge for a selfish purpose rather than for community service. After 9 years of operation,

we are in a position to fill vacancies from alternates, as we have two of these for every active one on the roster.

The limitation placed on a member of the organized reserve that he may use his deputized powers only under my supervision or that of a regular deputy, which I mentioned early in this article, is nailed down at the time a member is accepted. This is done by having the reserve applicant sign a 14-point agreement covering: Attendance at training meetings, participation in parades and other civic affairs, personal conduct in and out of uniform, refraining from unauthorized practices, and recognition of the confidential nature of some phases of law-enforcement work. For instance, point 6 states: "Knowing that the badge and commission card are my evidence of police powers, I agree never to use them in any way to intimidate, take advantage of, or, in any other way, use them for personal gain or to bring disgrace upon my organization."

In addition, each reserve, as well as each regular, deputy must be bonded to protect the sheriff against damages. This bonding costs each man—not the sheriff's department—\$7.50. So, far from



*Several representatives of the mounted posse.*



receiving reimbursement for their services, the reserves pay for the privilege of serving.

Every sheriff knows it is easy to get special deputies who are more interested in the glamour than the work. When we first began to use members of the emergency reserve on patrolling county roads at night, everybody wanted that assignment, but nobody stepped forward to help at the county jail on visitors' nights. We solved that little situation by requiring a night of help at the jail from a reserve before he got a night of patrol duty.

## **Training**

It is also easy to get inexperienced help. The problem of how to give experience to men whose day-to-day activities did not include the peculiarities of law enforcement was solved in part through training sessions, which I consider an absolute necessity for regulars and reserves alike. One of the first steps I took to fill this need was to invite the FBI to furnish police instructors for training schools. No year passes without one or more of these schools, with attendance for the reserves required. I have supplemented and augmented these sessions with practical field problems, such as simulated searches and roadblocks. Every month the active emergency reserves (see the chart of organization below) have a training problem or view a training film. A minimum of absences is allowed before a member's card is canceled. Some of our best training, of course, has come from actual participation by the reserves in the increasing and complex duties of a sheriff's staff.

We have used reserves on several train wrecks, airplane crashes, large fires, floods, traffic lane checks, and major crimes. The reserves have also been used on a wide variety of routine matters, such as distributing posters and canisters for the heart, polio and cancer funds, and an annual Easter egg hunt, which attracts more than 2,500 youngsters. Halloween presents a special situation. It is not a disaster or a major crime, but in a rural area Halloween time can be a period which takes on characteristics of both. Besides furnishing additional personnel for extra patrols, the organized reserves help chambers of commerce, American Legion posts and service clubs provide diverting parades and public parties which keep down Halloween vandalism.

This year, "training by experience" is being facilitated by the acquisition of an additional mobile unit which was presented to the department

by the automobile dealer from whom the department's fleet was purchased. This mobile unit is being fully equipped and the designation "Allen County Sheriff's Emergency Reserve Training Car" is being painted on the sides. Manning it at all times will be a regular deputy and two reserves who will handle any situation which arises and thereby "learn by doing." Experience is still the best teacher.

Our emergency reserves are classified into four groups, as follows:

### **I. Active:**

- A. Foot patrol.
- B. Mounted posse.
- C. Motorcycle squadron.
- D. Rescue squadron.
- E. Boat squadron.
- F. Radio squadron.

### **II. Alternate.**

### **III. Honorary.**

### **IV. Occupational.**

From this it is clear that the individual who wants to be a special deputy but cannot be active because he must devote his time to his employment or business falls into Group III—Honorary. He is afforded no training and is the last to be called out, but he receives a wallet-sized pink-color identification card, bearing his right index fingerprint and his picture. The card specifically states that the commission is that of an honorary deputy.

The "occupational" category comprises those who should be deputized because of their jobs. This group includes city policemen, plant guards, bank guards, etc. Their identification card is green and training for these men is on a voluntary basis.

The "alternate" category supplies the replacements for Group I—Active, which is the core of the emergency reserves. The former group gets a yellow, the latter a blue identification card. This "alternate" group, incidentally, includes five women, 1 of whom receives a uniform. She is a Red Cross instructor who has performed invaluable service at many public functions. The others are used at basketball tournaments at Allen County's new \$3,500,000 War Memorial Coliseum.

## **Active Reserves**

Let's look at the emergency reserve's foot patrol as an example of what organized volunteer help

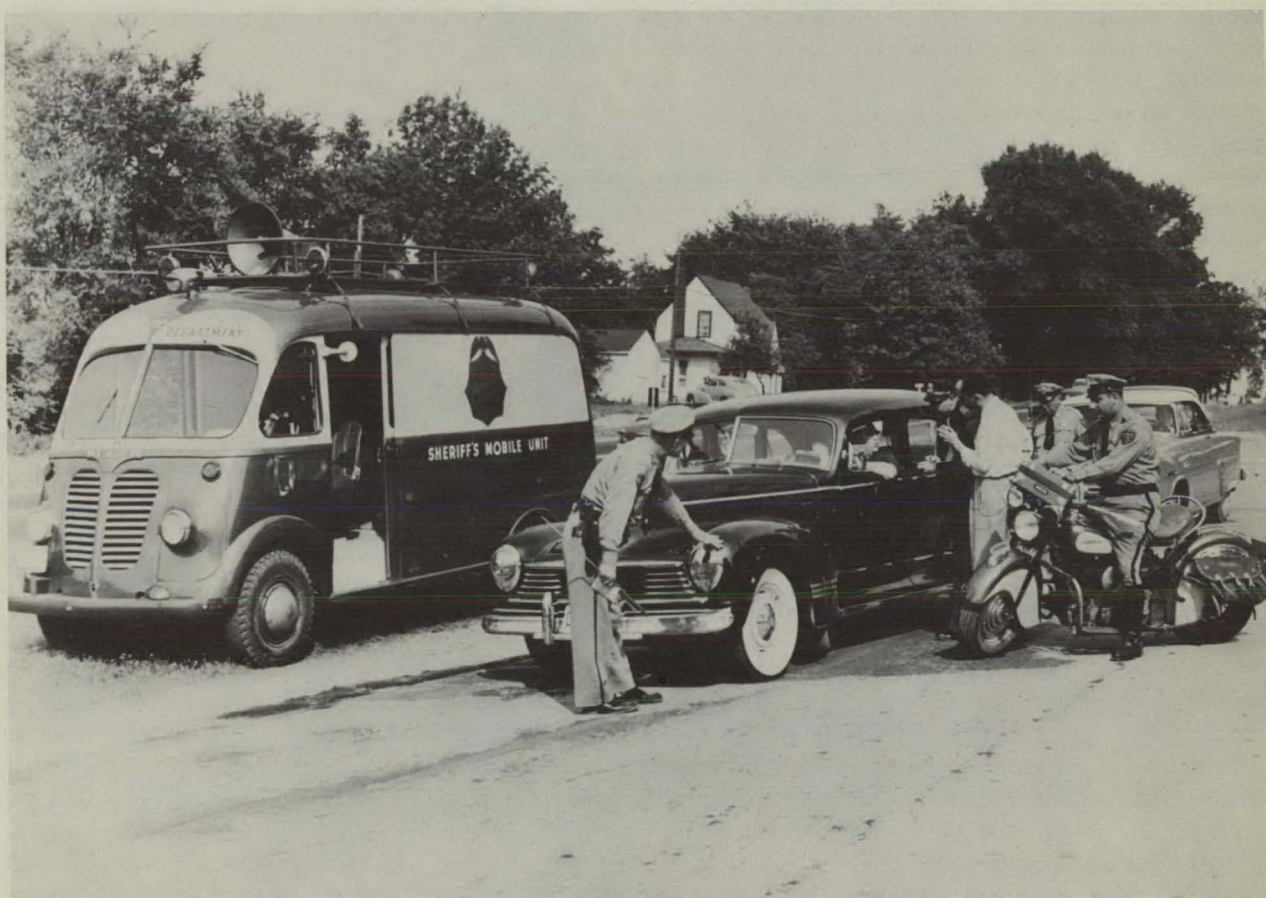


can do. Born of necessity in 1947, this group got an early test which proved its worth in the summer of 1947. Meantime its members had been used effectively, especially at night, to check highways and byways and the many new business places which were springing up on the heavily traveled roads where plenty of off-street parking was available. One such patrol turned up an experienced and active safecracker. An alert citizen reported seeing a car stop and let a man out. The citizen reported seeing this man walk across a field to a business place, which was obviously closed for the night. If our department had been operating with only its 15 regular deputies, not all of whom by any means were on night duty, such a matter would have had to wait until morning for investigation. Instead, a patrol car was dispatched to the scene and the safe burglar was caught in action. The driver of the automobile was apprehended later.

The first big demonstration, however, of the utility of the foot patrol came after a railroad engine tangled with a large earthmoving machine.

As this happened near the city of Fort Wayne, crowds gathered at the scene immediately. Such a situation is dreaded by every short-handed department. I called out the emergency reserve foot patrol, which responded with excellent results. For several days, while train crews labored to set the engine upright, our emergency reserve supplied guards to handle the crowds and direct traffic on an around-the-clock basis. The reserve also set up a first-aid station which cared for some 40 injured persons. This was all done without cost to the county.

The mounted posse and the motorcycle squadron were brought into the emergency reserve in 1948. The mounted posse, with its complement of 34 horses and men, is greatly in demand for parades and at other public functions. It is, as may easily be understood, a great "crowd pleaser." But it works, too, as an integral part of the organization on such tasks as searching for persons or bodies in open areas or rough terrain, or for dispersing crowds. In this part of the United States the use of horses in law enforcement is dying out. So the



*A traffic lane check is tape-recorded for training purposes.*



formation of a mounted posse was an innovation in Indiana. It was the first in this part of the country. Its nucleus came from a small riding club and the starting group was small and poorly equipped. Our mounted posse has developed into a military drill team which practices every Tuesday night, weather permitting. Riders of the posse's mounts wear the same type of uniform as do the other members of the emergency reserve. The standard reserve uniform is gray and black. Posse riders are privileged to vary the uniform by wearing western-type Stetson hats and carrying New York Mounted Police night sticks with gold braid. To give color to the parade units each rider carries a flag of various nations and each horse has red and white plumes, a white nylon neck rope and a colorful serape.

The motorcycle squadron has increased from 8 to 11 riders, each of whom owns his vehicle, which is painted tan and brown to match the department's motor cars. I have found the motorcycle squadron the easiest group to alert and the most flexible to use. The regular department has no motorcycle units; thus, the many needs we have for motorcycles are all filled by the motorcycle squadron of the emergency reserve.

The rescue squadron, formed in 1955, has 14 men, each of whom is a qualified first-aid instructor and is trained in rescue work in homes, public and business buildings, vehicle wrecks, cave-ins, etc. The rescue squadron has at its disposal our department's mobile rescue truck, which is well equipped and stands ready for its specialized tasks day or night. In addition, we are purchasing required rescue tools, such as ladders, pry bars, and cutting shears. This squadron is a recognized civil defense unit, one of the few of its kind, because it is trained in the problems of evacuation and survival which will arise in the event of military attack. Because of this, civil defense is matching funds we have budgeted for purchase of the rescue tools mentioned above.

The boat and radio squadrons, each composed of 12 men, have been formed this year from amateur clubs. Thus, these men are already trained in their specialties, but they are to be given training on how to work as an arm of law enforcement. Each radio squadron member has his own mobile radio unit in his personally owned car, and operates on the amateur band.

Radios operated by emergency reserves proved their value in 1948. On New Year's Day of that year a sleet storm cut down telephone lines

throughout Allen County. We set up emergency equipment in various places throughout the county and handled necessary messages for doctors, ambulances, etc., for several days.

Like the rescue squadron, the radio squadron is closely linked to the county's civil defense organization. When in 1947 civil defense authorities requested that police, sheriff's, and fire auxiliaries be set up, ours was readymade in the form of the emergency reserve. Since then we have maintained close liaison with the civil defense organization. On the first Monday of each month the emergency reserve representative and I attend a meeting of the civil defense council in the office of the mayor of Fort Wayne.

An increasingly frequent source of requests for assistance comes from such places as supermarkets, shopping centers and drive-in theaters, which are going up outside the city limits everywhere. Traffic is the primary problem at such places. We simply do not have enough regular deputies to handle these requests, even though these commercial operations must pay for such services. To bring order into the traffic problems these centers create, I use the 67-member foot patrol and the motorcycle squadron. In this case those who do the work get the pay.

### **Finances**

This leads to a natural question of expense. Where does the money come from to defray the expenses of the Allen County Sheriff's Emergency Reserve? No organization like this can function without considerable outlay, and no sheriff could be expected to foot the bills, as I did at first for uniforms and badges. The money comes from one sponsored event—an annual sheriff's ball. We feel the proof of the value of the emergency reserve lies in the support this event is given by the residents and business people in the communities and rural areas it serves. The eighth annual dance in 1955 brought in more than \$3,000. As complete new uniforms, for example, cost approximately \$75 each, a fund with such a limited source of income must be budgeted very carefully. This means reserves dig into their own pockets for many expenses which could justifiably be charged to the taxpayer. But each reserve, for instance, furnishes his own sidearm and none collect mileage for use of personal cars on the many occasions it is necessary to answer an emergency call or attend a meeting.



With an organizational spirit like that—dedicated to service—we do not have to waste time pondering, “Now whom are we going to get to help?” when an emergency arises in Allen County. We have the answer literally at our fingertips in easily accessible files. One file, a desk-high cabinet with a top which swings back out of the way, contains a folder for each reserve. Each folder contains a completed application, property charge list and other administrative material. Hanging on the wall are three small “sight files” which break down the organized reserve by: (1) group; (2) alphabetically—by members’ names; and (3) numerically—by badge number. These are maintained in up-to-date order by Field Capt. Frank Nagel, a regular deputy. My orders are channeled through him to the reserve lieutenant in charge of personnel. From him the calls for assistance “fan out” to the appropriate reserve personnel.

### **Spirit**

Through their own chain of command the reserves handle their own finance, supply, training, and staff problems, relieving my personnel of all but primarily administrative functions.

When I reflect on the growing file of expressions of gratitude and commendations for work done by our emergency reserves, I am reminded that this is all being rendered on a voluntary basis, a resource available in every community, only waiting to be organized for the benefit of all the people, visitors or residents.

---

### **IACP CONFERENCE**

*The 63d Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held in Chicago, Ill., September 9–13, 1956. Mr. Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary of the IACP, has announced that a well-rounded schedule of events and a full program of subjects of interest to law enforcement have been arranged.*

*Conference headquarters will be at Conrad Hilton Hotel, according to Chief of Police Walter E. Headley, Jr., Miami, Fla., Police Department, the current president of the IACP.*

*Co-hosts for this year's conference will be Chief of Police George A. Otlewis, Chicago Park District Police Department, and Commissioner Timothy J. O'Connor, Chicago Police Department.*

---

## **Cooperative Effort in Air Defense Plan**

*by COL. JOHN M. WHITE, Commander, 4602d AISS, Peterson Field, Colorado Springs, Colo.*

The same cooperative spirit and the pooling of techniques and equipment which have accounted for considerable success in law enforcement work play a vital part in plans for the national defense.

The 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron (AISS) of the Continental Air Defense Command is charged with the mission of immediate exploitation and field analysis of downed enemy equipment and uniformed personnel within the limits of the United States during wartime. The 5004th Air Intelligence Service Squadron performs this mission for the Territory of Alaska. The duties and operations of the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons in no way affect or conflict with the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the FBI in matters pertaining to espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities. In the event the occupants of downed enemy aircraft should be civilians, the investigation to locate and interrogate these individuals would be the sole responsibility of the FBI.

The peacetime assignment of the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons is to train personnel in the techniques required to perform their wartime task and to conduct extensive liaison with military, governmental, and civilian agencies which can assist the squadrons.

To provide adequate coverage of the United States, the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron, with headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colo., maintains 19 field units throughout the country. Each unit possesses at least two 3-man teams, each team consisting of a linguist, a technical intelligence specialist, and an operational intelligence specialist.

At each unit, one team is comprised of fully qualified parachutists and both teams are trained in mountain climbing, skiing, snowshoeing, horsemanship, Morse code, first aid, and survival methods.

Despite these capabilities, the vast area of the United States and the Territory of Alaska requires the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons to have the outside assistance of military, governmental, and civilian agencies in order to perform their duties properly. The squadrons must insure that they will be notified promptly of the existence



and location of the crash of enemy aircraft. In some cases the squadrons might also require the use of light or heavy equipment.

While the cooperation of various agencies is sought, the law enforcement agencies by their very nature represent the best sources for possible wartime assistance.

In January 1954, in the interest of coordinated effort, the FBI initiated the handling of liaison between the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons and law enforcement agencies. Since that time the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons have performed continual liaison with law enforcement agencies with the interested and active cooperation of the FBI. Approximately 49,000 brochures explaining the mission of the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons have been distributed by FBI field offices to local law enforcement agencies. In addition to listing the duties of the Air Intelligence Service Squadrons, these brochures include the addresses of the individual units of the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron in the United States. The pamphlets state that law enforcement officers having knowledge of a crash of an enemy aircraft or the existence of a crewman of a downed enemy aircraft should immediately report all information available to the FBI and to the nearest unit of the appropriate Air Intelligence Service Squadron.

The 4602d Air Intelligence Service Squadron in continental United States and the 5004th Air Intelligence Service Squadron in Alaska feel safe in assuming that should their teams be called upon to perform their wartime mission, it is this relationship with the FBI which will insure the vital assistance of local law enforcement officers in the rapid collection and exploitation of valuable intelligence information affecting the national defense in the event of a defensive air battle in time of war.

---

## DISASTER PLANS

*(Continued from page 10)*

and business firms vague in descriptions of their agents, still there are hectic and constant demands that the missing individuals be contacted. It is this chaotic state of hysteria which the department found itself facing when "Carol" left her whirl of debris. One such state of hysteria was created by a commuter returning to the area frantically

searching for his family. The registration lists showed that the family at one time had checked into the evacuee center; however, they had failed to sign out as to their destination or time of leave. Since they were summer residents their names were not familiar to the local volunteer staff. The frantic father accompanied by a town officer drove from one place to another searching fruitlessly. Finally, the family was located on its way back to its winter home. A promptly initiated system of logging in and out of evacuees, perhaps even tagging, would have prevented the time, effort, and temporary heartache involved in this case.

We have also learned that during a time of emergency it is essential that coordination be a governing factor and that one individual be the sole power in coordinating all activities without hesitation. In the case of hurricane "Carol," this power lay within the police department and will continue to be shouldered by the department in the operational procedure of future emergencies. The town of South Kingstown must rely on its own equipment and facilities for the first 36 hours of an emergency. After this period help from State and Federal agencies can be relied upon for assistance.

The appreciation of the citizenry was reflected in one of the letters written to the department. Such a note of commendation reads in part as follows: "Now that your tour of hurricane duty is about over, I would like to say a word of appreciation for the way in which the South Kingstown Police did their job in a very difficult emergency situation. All those I saw performed very well and the reserve organization certainly justified its existence. You and your force did a fine job and deserve the thanks of all the citizens of the town. I am very glad to send mine by way of this note."

*(Aerial photographs through courtesy of Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.)*

## Unidentified Deceased

Law enforcement officers in Aberdeen, Wash., request assistance in the identification of the unidentified deceased man pictured below. He apparently hanged himself on February 6, 1956, in a room at the Gray Hotel in Aberdeen. The man had registered at the hotel the preceding day under the name of William Schultz.

Nothing was found in the room to indicate the true identity of the deceased. He left a billfold



## Loot Betrays Suspect



*Prints of deceased: right thumb, at left, and right little finger.*

containing a \$1 bill and some change but no identification cards. His hatband apparently had been stamped with his name or initials, but that part had been neatly cut out. Other items found in the room were: An old, black, pasteboard suitcase; an overcoat; a suit; two shirts; and underwear. A new piece of manila hemp, apparently bought for the purpose, was used for the hanging.

### Description

The deceased is described as follows:

Height.....	6 feet or 6 feet, 1 inch.
Weight.....	Approximately 240 pounds.
Hair.....	Dark, turning gray; very thin on top.
Age.....	Approximately 60.
Fingerprint classification.....	8 O 9 U 100 12 M 17 U 100
Reference.....	9 18

All efforts to identify this man have met with negative results. Any person having information bearing on this identity is asked to communicate with Mr. A. M. Gallagher, chief of police, Aberdeen, Wash.



Often a private citizen suddenly—and surprisingly—finds himself in a position to assist in bringing criminals to justice. Such was the recent experience of a coin collector who made a practice of collecting silver dollars. After examining each coin minutely for its possible collector's value, it was his practice to turn in to a nearby bank those coins which he did not wish to retain.

When two armed, masked men robbed this bank, located in a small town in Iowa, the loot they obtained included over 700 silver dollars.

When two suspects were apprehended, one of them had over 400 silver dollars in his possession. These included several which the coin collector was able to identify tentatively, plus one which he was able to identify positively, as being among those he had turned into the bank prior to the robbery. On the coin which he was able to identify positively, the word "DAVE" had been etched. The author of the etching is unknown.

Both suspects were subsequently tried, convicted, and given substantial sentences.



☆

### DUST SAMPLES

Dust specimens on window sills in the same neighborhood have been found to have different characteristics which are important in comparison examinations.



## WANTED BY THE FBI

**M. T. McDONALD, with alias: Emtee McDonald**

### *Unlawful Flight to Avoid Confinement (Murder)*

M. T. McDonald, who escaped from the Missouri State Penitentiary on December 25, 1948, is wanted by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of murder. He had been received in the penitentiary in 1937 to serve a life sentence for the murder of an acquaintance. He was convicted of a murder with a hatchet after having taken out insurance on this victim and naming himself as the beneficiary.

### *Charge*

After his escape, McDonald was seen in Tennessee, and local authorities requested the FBI to assist in locating him. A complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Jefferson City, Mo., on August 1, 1950, charging McDonald with unlawful flight from the State of Missouri to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of murder.

While at the Missouri State Penitentiary, this man worked as a gatekeeper and slaughterhouse employee. He is known to have worked as a salt meat curer and meatcutter for about 16 years in Kansas City, Kans., prior to 1936. He has also worked as a farmer. He reportedly likes to sing and play the piano.

### *Caution*

This fugitive may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous.



**M. T. McDonald**

### *Description*

M. T. McDonald is described as follows:

Age	57, born December 25, 1898, Longview, Texas, (not verified).
Height	5 feet 10 inches.
Weight	197 to 234 pounds.
Build	Stout.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Dark.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Farmer, meatcutter.
Scars and marks	½ inch cut scar at inner corner of left eye, 2 inch scar right side of neck, small pit scar below right elbow, knot on knuckle joint of right thumb.
Remarks	Likes to play piano and sing.
FBI Number	1,148,126
Fingerprint classification	18 0 31 W 000 19 I 17 U OIO

### *Notify FBI*

Any person having information which may assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office.

## FUGITIVE'S FREEDOM ENDS

In February 1956, a police department in Alabama submitted to the FBI Identification Division fingerprints of a subject charged with violation of the lottery law. In checking the fingerprints on file in the Identification Division, employees found that the subject had been arrested in February 1934, 22 years earlier, and that since June of 1934 he had been a fugitive from justice. At that time he had effected his escape from prison while serving a term of from 3½ to 4 years for selling, removing or concealing personal property covered by a lien.

During the intervening years no arrest record had been received in the FBI concerning the escapee.

On the same afternoon that the prints were received, a telegraphic reply was dispatched to the local authorities, informing them that their subject was a fugitive from justice. The local authorities subsequently notified the FBI that the fugitive had been returned to prison.



## Police Alertness

Early one morning in June 1955, police officers of a North Carolina city, while investigating a prowler report, discovered a small fire at the foundation of a resident's home. Aware of illfeeling between the property owner and another citizen of the community, officers immediately proceeded to the latter's residence. There they found that the motor of a car parked in front of the residence was hot. When they questioned the suspect, he denied having used the car recently and stated that he had been in bed for approximately 4 hours. The officers were not easily convinced. They found that a pair of shoes and the cuffs of a pair of trousers owned by the suspect were damp, which dampness could have been caused by the heavy dew on the ground at the time.

With circumstantial evidence indicating that they were on the right track, officers sought to obtain more concrete evidence. Investigation revealed that the suspect had been driving the questioned car on the morning of the fire. On the front seat of this car, they found a paper matchbook from which several matches had been torn. At the scene of the fire they recovered two partially burned paper matches, which they sent along with the matchbook to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

A microscopic comparison of the torn ends and cut sides of the partially burned matches with the matchbook resulted in the identification of one of the questioned matches as having been torn from the questioned matchbook.

At the conclusion of the trial, at which the FBI Laboratory examiner testified, the subject was convicted of an attempt to burn a dwelling house and was sentenced to not less than 6 years nor more than 8 years in the North Carolina State Prison.

## CON GAME FILE

In connection with the FBI Latent Fingerprint Section there is maintained a general appearance file of confidence game operators. This file contains descriptive data and photographs of over 2,500 known confidence game operators. Searches in this file will be made upon request. In furnishing data on a suspect, the agency should make sure that complete descriptive data is submitted. Photographs and other material on individuals who may be identical with those being sought will be furnished to the interested departments.

## NATIONAL ACADEMY

*(Continued from page 6)*

Communism, however, is not only a threat. It is also a challenge. It has been well said that "the practice of freedom is freedom's best defense." Yes, the challenge of communism must be met with sound economic, social and cultural policies, with policies and practices aimed at eliminating every vestige of racial discrimination in our community, with policies aimed at elevating the levels of human dignity and raising the standard of living. Here we of the American trade union movement feel we have a role to play and I can assure you that we will seek to play this role in the spirit of the best of American traditions and in furtherance of the highest American ideals.

The better America we build, the stronger and greater America we build, the better we will be able to meet the communist challenge. I urge with equal vigor that we be strong enough in a military sense and help make our allies strong enough in that sense to deter Soviet aggression.

In coming here today I hope I have shed some light on the way we of American Labor look at the world we live in, on the way in which we are trying to build up our country at this critical juncture in world history. The tasks we face are not simple. They are complicated and difficult. We meet them perhaps by the old method of trial and error. I do know that if we all pull together we shall certainly be able to pull apart any enemy that seeks to undermine our way of life.

To you the graduates, let me say this—upon your return to your respective communities, you will undoubtedly come into contact with trade union organizations and representatives. May I first of all say and ask this of you—keep in mind that there is no more dangerous fallacy than the notion or suspicion to which some still cling and that is the notion that to be pro-labor, to be for better conditions for those who toil, is to be pro-communist. This is absolutely not so. Any law-enforcement officer who makes sympathy for the great cause of free labor synonymous with support of communism can only injure the most vital interests of the American people and the highest ideals of our Nation.

Trade unions, it is true, are like other institutions and are like human beings—they are not perfect. We of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. are not perfect. We are not free of error. We are not above the law. However, I want you to realize that basically our movement is clean, healthy and, above all, patriotic. We hold and have held for many, many years the principle enunciated by Samuel Gompers that no man can be a good trade unionist if he is not first of all in the best sense of the word a good citizen in his relations with the rest of the community. In this spirit it is my privilege to wish you the fullest success in the fulfillment of the special duties that you have as well as in the furtherance of our great common goal—to keep America the land of the free, the land which shall be unstinting in its devotion to democracy and human well-being and a Nation worthy of the destiny history has chosen for the American people at this time. Thank you very much.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

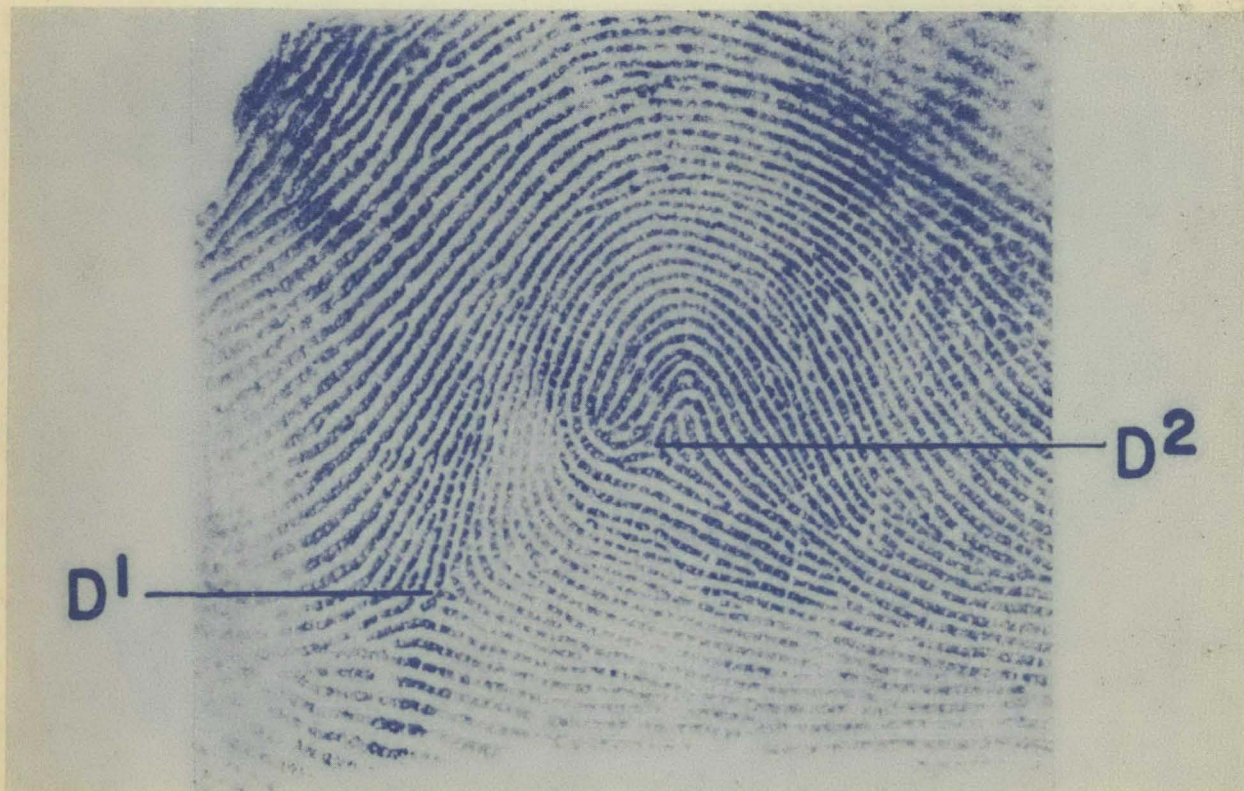
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
(GPO)

Superintendent  
State Police  
Salem, Oregon

## *Interesting Pattern*



The interesting pattern presented this month is classified as a double loop type whorl with an outer tracing. The deltas are found at D-1 and D-2.