

# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1954  
DECEMBER  
Vol. 23 No. 12

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

*Index to Volume 23, 1954 (p. 25)*

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

DECEMBER 1954

Vol. 23, No. 12



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



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN  
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES  
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 23

December, 1954

No. 12

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
16-53906-2	Arrest and Institution Fingerprint Cards, Formerly Nos. 16-53906-1 & 16-12593		
16-63416-1	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)

WAYNE ADAMS, with alias:

Wayne Hilton Adams.

#58349 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 23 yrs (1954); 5'7"; 155 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - lab, truck driver. Rec'd St Bu of Ident, Pr Div, Raleigh, NC, 8-20-54 to serve 5-8 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED 10-1-54.

(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)

FBI#-682 417 B - DEC 1954

17 O 10 U OOI  
L 32 W IOO



rt middle

ULICE BAKER, with aliases:

Eulice Baker, Ulic Baker, Uyleses Baker, "Pepper".

#42864 StPen, Angola, La; N; 26 yrs (1953); 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - tractor driver, truck driver. Rec'd StPen, Angola, La, 3-31-53 to serve 7 yrs for BURG (Habitual). ESCAPED 9-11-54.

(Notify: St Pen, Angola, La)  
FBI#-181 093 A - DEC 1954

6 S 5 Ta 14  
O 1 Rt 14



rt index

EUNICE DAVIS ALLEN, with aliases:

Eunice Allen, Matthew Owens, Frank Phillips, Jr., David Spears, Ceaser Turner, "Useless".

#29181 PD, Toledo, Ohio; N; 35 yrs (1947); 5'7"; 160 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; gr bl eyes; med brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1466643 - DEC 1954

LMM  
MLM  
16 M 1 U OOI 11  
M 1 U OOO 15



lt little

CLIFFORD CORNELIUS BAXLEY, with aliases: 18 L 11 R OOM 15  
M 2 R OII 16

Clifford Baxley, Clifford Allen Baxley, Jr., Clifford M. Baxley, "Cuffie" Baxley, Harold Baxter.

#39-256 PD, Charleston, SC; W; 25 yrs (1953); 5'4"; 135 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-123 177 A - DEC 1954



rt index

C A N C E L L E D

GENE BICKERSTAFF, with aliases: 22 M 1 Rt I-I 4 Ref: T-t  
Maxie G. Bickerstaff, Maxey L 1 R III 6 R  
Biggerstaff, Maxie Gene  
Brickerstaff.

#50712-13 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 25 yrs (1950); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - baker, cook, electrician. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 1-28-50 to serve 10 yrs for BRK and ENT and LARCENY. ESCAPED 9-15-54.

(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-4608568 - DEC 1954



rt middle

TRUMAN ANDERSON.

#10357 PD, Pontiac, Mich; W; 27 yrs (1954); 6'0"; 170 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - barber, farmer. Wanted for FELONIOUS ASSAULT. (Notify: PD, Pontiac, Mich)  
FBI#-96 980 A - DEC 1954

MMS  
SSS  
11 S 1 U III 22  
S 1 U III 16



rt index

THURMAN BLANKS, with aliases:

Thurman Banks, Thurman O. Blanks, Thurman Odell Blanks.

#49725 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 25 yrs (1951); 5'8 1/2"; 135 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ - farmer. Rec'd St Bu of Ident, Pr Div, Raleigh, NC, 6-8-49 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 9-21-54. (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-146 297 A - DEC 1954

7 9 aA IO 4  
2 T II 8



rt index

ROBERT WILSON BAILEY, with aliases:

R. Bailey, R. W. Bailey, Robert Bailey, Robt. W. Bailey.

#32734 SO, Oakland, Calif; W; 50 yrs (1945); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; gr brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - lab, taxi driver, truck driver. Wanted for BURG.

(Notify: SO, Weaverville, Calif)  
FBI#-436966 - DEC 1954

LL  
LMM  
16 O 13 U OOO 12  
I 17 U OOO 12



lt middle

GLENN OTIS BOLLIN, with aliases:

Glenn Bolen, Glen O. Bolin, Glenn Bollen, Glenn Bollin, Glenn O. Bollin, "Bolin".

#135902 SO, San Diego, Calif; W; 45 yrs (1954); 6'0"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - bus driver, streetcar operator. Wanted for BRK and ENT. (Notify: St Pol, Niles, Mich)  
FBI#-575299 - DEC 1954

18 O 32 W OII  
I 30 U OIM



rt middle

JOSEPH J. BAKER, with aliases:

Johnnie Baker, John L. Baker, John Lloyd Baker.

#55593 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 28 yrs (1953); 5'5"; 140 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk rdy comp; occ - lab. Rec'd St Bu of Ident, Pr Div, Raleigh, NC, 3-4-53 to serve 5-7 yrs for SODOMY. ESCAPED 9-30-54.

(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)

FBI#-585 030 A - DEC 1954

17 O 25 W IOM 19  
M 19 W IOO 16



lt index

RICHARD DOUGLAS BONNEY, with

aliases: Richard Douglas Bonnay, Richard Dugolas Bonney, Richard Duglus Clark, Dick Tucker, "Blackie".

#2-3300 SO, Spokane, Wash; W; 24 yrs (1953); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - butcher, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-4383666 - DEC 1954

20 L 1 T OI 12 Ref: R  
S 1 T OI 11 R



lt thumb

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.

CANCELLATIONS

JAMES ALLEN, with alias. (N)

17 1 rRr 13  
3 W 11

#37353 StPen, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1943. FBI#-1885656.

\*\*\*\*\*

WARREN ALM, with aliases. (W)

6 S 1 R OIO 17  
S 3 W III 16

#1186 PD, Parsons, Kans. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1953; notice pub in January 1953, same name, still active. FBI#-4979207.

\*\*\*\*\*

GORDON LEON ASHCRAFT, with aliases. (W)

13 M 1 U-a 8  
S 1 Ut 8

#6250 USPen, Terre Haute, Ind. Located. Wanted notice pub in October 1953. FBI#-1524970.

\*\*\*\*\*

DeLANEY BRELAND, with aliases. (N)

22 L 9 U OOM 8  
M 2 U OOI 11

#38296 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1950. FBI#-1620629.

\*\*\*\*\*

BILLY DODD BRIDGEWATER, with aliases. (W)

17 M 13 Rt 19 Ref: AMP  
I 19 Wt 19

#28710-M-1 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in September 1952; also pub in September 1949, as William D. Bridgewater. FBI#-229078.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM BURNETT, with aliases. (N)

19 L 28 W MOO  
M 8 W OII

#45159 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in January 1953. FBI#-4345777.

\*\*\*\*\*

DOUGLAS CHATMAN. (N)

17 1 U OII 12  
1 aA II 7

#38237 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in August 1944. FBI#-2654356.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLIE CHENEY, with aliases. (N)

MMM/MMM  
16 M 1 U OOO 10  
S 1 U OOI 10

#51922 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Located at Cleveland, Ohio. Wanted notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-4412614.

\*\*\*\*\*

RALPH FRAIJO CHEVERILLA, with aliases. (W)

15 M 25 W IOM  
M 16 W MOI 13

#26553 SO, Modesto, Calif. In custody. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-4679123.

\*\*\*\*\*

PAUL ERICH CHIEFTIAN, with aliases. (W)

5 S 1 A II 5 Ref: A  
S 1 Tt I 5 R

#53942 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in September 1952. FBI#-5053003.

\*\*\*\*\*

HARRY E. CLAIRE, with aliases. (W)

15 M 3 R OIO 13  
M 9 U OIO 12

#51791 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in August 1938. FBI#-435166.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEONARD M. CLARK, with aliases. (W)

22 L 19 W IIO 18  
M 4 W OMI

#91409/R 106925 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-4612548.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSE CRAWFORD, with aliases. (N)

22 M 11 U OOO 14 Ref: 9  
L 10 U OII 16 10

#A-24104 StEd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in June 1954; also pub in November 1953, same name. FBI#-379833.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANK CUMMINGS, with aliases. (N)

MMS/MMS  
7 0 5 U III 5  
I 17 U III 7

#942 SO, Orlando, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in September 1950. FBI#-833770.

\*\*\*\*\*

EARL DANIELS. (N)

D/D  
M 32 W IMO 21  
I 32 W OMI

#35961 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1951. FBI#-4402376.

\*\*\*\*\*

HARVEY GLENN DAVIS, with aliases. (W)

W/W  
I 32 W IOI 19  
O 32 W IOI

#15997 USMarshal, Baltimore, Md. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-4266849.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHNNIE DAVIS, with aliases. (N)

MSM/MSM  
19 L 1 U III 8  
M 1 U III 7

#44096 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1953. FBI#-1869942.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES DOMINO. (N)

MMM/MMM  
17 S 1 U IOI 4  
L 1 U IOO 6

#5-045 PD, Belle Glade, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1954. FBI#-494 215 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

TONY DURKIN, with aliases. (W)

18 M 9 U IOO 14 Ref: 9  
L 1 T OO 14 2

#D-61697 PD, Chicago, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-4014091.

\*\*\*\*\*

BRUCE E. EVANS, with aliases. (W)

13 0 10 U OOO Ref: 9  
M 24 W IOI 24

#9277 SO, Deland, Fla. Located at Louisville, Ky. Wanted notice pub in May 1953. FBI#-2468378.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT A. FRANCE, with aliases. (W)

9 S 1 Ua 6  
S 1 R2a 14

#50-242-49 StPol, Paw Paw, Mich. Located at Dorris, Calif. Wanted notice pub in January 1954. FBI#-333992.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANCISCO GARCIA, with aliases. (W)

3 I 13 U Ref: 14  
O 22 Ta 17 22

#53536 SO, Salinas, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in September 1953. FBI#-3595962.

\*\*\*\*\*

ELMER RAYMOND BOROWSKI, with 10 O 9 R OII 9  
 alias: Elmer R. Borowski. L 17 U OOO 10  
 #--BFD, Washington, DC; W; 27  
 yrs (1954); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med  
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy  
 comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
 of Investigation for viol  
 FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-614 110 B - DEC 1954



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RUSSELL ERNEST DANIELS, with 10 I 13 T IO 12  
 aliases: Russell Daniels, Russel I 17 T IO 16  
 Daniels, Russell Daniels, Russel  
 Ernest Daniels, Russel E. Daniela.  
 #2954 PD, Elyria, Ohio; N; 33 yrs  
 (1949); 5'6"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; blk  
 hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
 lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO  
 AVOID PROSECUTION (Rape).  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-968795 - DEC 1954



lt index

MELVIN BOWMAN, JR., with alias: 11 I 26 W MMO 11  
 Melvin J. Bowman. S 28 W OII  
 #58512 StDept of Corr and Inst,  
 Montgomery, Ala; N; 24 yrs (1950);  
 5'6"; 143 lbs; med stky bld; blk  
 hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
 truck driver. Rec'd StDept of Corr  
 and Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 6-27-50  
 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 7-18-54.  
 (Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,  
 Montgomery, Ala)  
 FBI#-254 855 A - DEC 1954



lt ring

CURTIS DAVIS.

1 aA3a  
 1 aA3a

#A-27703 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N;  
 40 yrs (1952); 5'7"; 152 lbs; med stky  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;  
 occ - lab, textile worker. Rec'd StBd  
 of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 2-11-52 to serve  
 5-10 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 5-11-54.  
 (Notify: Warden, Chatham County,  
 Savannah, Ga; St Bd of Corr,  
 Atlanta, Ga)  
 FBI#-5141821 - DEC 1954



lt thumb

FAUST LOUIS CIUCCI, with aliases: LLM  
 Faust L. Ciucci, Louis Ciucci, Louis IMM  
 Faust Ciucci, Eugene Oliver. 18 M 1 U OOO 15 Ref: 1  
 L 1 U OOO 15 2  
 #E-796 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 35 yrs  
 (1953); 5'10"; 190 lbs; hvy bld;  
 brn hair; haz eyes; med comp.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation for INTERSTATE  
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR  
 VEHICLE.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-445 260 B - DEC 1954



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RALPH DEAN, with aliases: 9 I 5 R IIO 16  
 Ralph J. Dean, Ralph Jerome I 17 U III 8  
 Dean, "Longhair".  
 #2151 StPen, Baltimore, Md; N; 24 yrs  
 (1951); 5'11 1/2"; 155 lbs; med sldr  
 bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - chauffeur, lab. Rec'd St Pen,  
 Baltimore, Md, 12-18-50 to serve 15  
 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 10-5-54.  
 (Notify: St Pen, Baltimore, Md)  
 FBI#-4516718 - DEC 1954



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JAMES HARRY CLAYBROOKE, with aliases: W  
 James Conrad Bennett, James H. W  
 Claybrooke, Clay Dillon, Clay O 31 W IIO 17  
 Macklin, Volney Robinson, Jim I 28 W OII 18  
 Warren.  
 #2-19285 StPol, Ligonier, Ind; W; 46  
 yrs (1952); 5'11"; 185 lbs; med hvy  
 bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med dk  
 comp; occ - lab, oil field worker.  
 Wanted for BURG.  
 (Notify: PD, Merrill, Wis)  
 FBI#-177765 - DEC 1954



lt index

KENETH R. DESMOND, with aliases: 20 M 17 W IOO 14  
 Kenneth J. Desmond, Kenneth L 1 R OIO 12  
 Joseph Desmond, Kenneth John  
 Lawrence Desmond, Richard Desmond,  
 Herbert H. Hannington.  
 #A-18178 PD, Miami Beach, Fla; W;  
 29 yrs (1952); 5'7 1/2"; 160 lbs;  
 stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; fair  
 rdy comp; occ - farm hand, plumber.  
 Wanted for ASSAULT TO ROB (Armed).  
 (Notify: SO, Fort Lauderdale, Fla)  
 FBI#-2164666 - DEC 1954



rt index

ELISHA COUSAR, with aliases: 16 M 5 At 2  
 Elisha Cousar, Elisha Couser, I 1 T 1  
 Elisha Kaiser, Elizabeth Kaiser.  
 #69238 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; N; 39  
 yrs (1950); 5'6"; 160 lbs; stky bld;  
 blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;  
 occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT  
 TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).  
 SUBJECT ARMED AND DANGEROUS.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-3665055 - DEC 1954



lt ring

ROBERT DIXON, with alias: W  
 Robert Dickson. W  
 #58183 StDept of Corr and Inst, I 32 W IMO 20  
 Montgomery, Ala; N; 38 yrs (1951); O 32 W OOI  
 6'1"; 190 lbs; med hvy bld; blk  
 hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
 lab, railroad section worker, truck  
 driver. Rec'd StDept of Corr and  
 Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 4-19-50 to  
 serve 6 yrs for GRAND LARCENY.  
 ESCAPED 7-2-54.  
 (Notify: St Dept of Corr & Inst,  
 Montgomery, Ala)  
 FBI#-739596 - DEC 1954



rt middle

SOLOMON DANCIL, with aliases: 15 I 30 W IMO Ref: 29  
 James Black, Soloman Dancil, O 32 W OOI 32  
 Allen Love.  
 #A-21458 St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga;  
 N; 22 yrs (1952); 5'11"; 175 lbs; med  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO  
 AVOID CONFINEMENT (Robbery).  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;  
 also pub in May 1954, same name)  
 FBI#-5110678 - DEC 1954



rt index

JOHN LEE DOTSON, with aliases: 15 I 13 R OOO 16  
 John L. Dobson, John Dodson, I 17 R IOO 16  
 John L. Datson, J. Dotson, Lee  
 John Dotson, John Johnson.  
 #21988 StPen, Walla Walla, Wash; N;  
 47 yrs (1953); 5'9"; 185 lbs; stky  
 bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - embalmer, fireman, mech. Rec'd  
 StPen, Walla Walla, Wash, 10-26-48 to  
 serve a sent for RAPE. ESCAPED 9-1-54.  
 (Notify: St Pen, Walla Walla, Wash)  
 FBI#-189843 - DEC 1954



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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.

JOHN LARRY HALDEMAN, with alias. (W) 21 11 U IO 6  
1 U 0  
#2838 StPol, Oneida, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in February 1937. (now FBI#-1139828).

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIE HAMILTON, with aliases. (N) 16 32 W 0 18  
4 W II  
#24046 StPen, Columbia, SC. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in July 1935. FBI#-127499.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES HAMM, with alias. (N) 1 0 5 A2at  
0 17 AARA  
#44026 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1948. FBI#-4858151.

\*\*\*\*\*

LOYD HANKS. (W) 18 L 17 W IOO 20  
M 3 W IOO 17  
#49588 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in January 1950. FBI#-311 136 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH DANIEL HARMON, with aliases. (W) 4 S 1 Aa I 13  
S 1 Aa I 17  
#1250 PD, Bluefield, WVa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in August 1949. FBI#-3558522.

\*\*\*\*\*

ULICE HARMON, with alias. (W) 8 S 1 T 4  
S 2 Ua 7  
#1251 PD, Bluefield, WVa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in August 1949. FBI#-5015547.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM JAMES HARPER, with aliases. (W) MMM/MSM  
10 0 5 U OOO 6  
I 17 U OIO 10  
#A22965 StBu of Crim Ident and Inv, Sacramento, Calif.  
Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in October 1954.  
FBI#-2972220.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES EDWARD HART, with aliases. (W) 22 M 1 U OOO 9  
L 1 U OOI 11  
#678 PD, Anderson, Ind. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
October 1949. FBI#-4431008.

\*\*\*\*\*

CARLOS HERNANDEZ, with alias. (W) 10 1 U 17  
17 rRt 19  
#28529 SO, Tampa, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
July 1950. FBI#-19 262 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

RUSSELL EDWARD HIRVONEN, with alias. (W) 14 S 17 W IO 14  
L 12 W 0  
#R-3566 PD, Milwaukee, Wis. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in August 1936. (now FBI#-913586).

\*\*\*\*\*

DELMAR JOSEPH HOAGLAND, with aliases. (W) 9 S 1 U III 7  
M 1 Rt I-I 7  
#49717 PD, Louisville, Ky. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in August 1953. FBI#-3211893.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM GLENN HOLMES, with alias. (W) 26 25 W II 15  
9 U OI 13  
#1134 SO, Rock Island, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in June 1934. (now FBI#-756318).

\*\*\*\*\*

PAUL E. HOSTLER, with alias. (W) 16 M 25 W MOI  
S 8 W IOI 12  
#2152 StMed Security Pr, Huttonsville, WVa. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in August 1953. FBI#-445 539 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES JOSEPH HUMPHREYS, with aliases. (W) approx. class.  
11 I 5 T OO 25  
0 17 R OOO 28  
#-BFD, Washington, DC. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted  
notice pub in October 1953. FBI#-253 045 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

OLLIE HUNTER, with aliases. (N) 12 M 1 U OIO 15  
M 1 Tt 0 15  
#6321 SO, Deland, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
December 1948. FBI#-4857629.

\*\*\*\*\*

GLENN HENRY INGLE, with aliases. (W) 13 0 5 R OOO 20  
I 17 R OOO 19  
#2055 PD, High Point, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in May 1949. FBI#-109670.

\*\*\*\*\*

JASPER INGRAM, with aliases. (W) 11 0 9 R OOO Ref: 9  
L 24 W MII 16 20  
#29192 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in June 1947. FBI#-720583.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSE JACKSON. (N) 9 5 A 17  
1 Aa 14  
#25662 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in December 1934. (now FBI#-851638).

\*\*\*\*\*

LEWIS JACKSON, with aliases. (N) 12 0 1 U OII 9  
S 17 U OII 10  
#172841 Fulton CoBu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga. Prosecution  
dismissed. Wanted notice pub in August 1951.  
FBI#-586872.

\*\*\*\*\*

MELVIN JACKSON, with aliases. (N) 18 M 21 W IOO  
0 23 W IOO 20  
#503 PD, Portsmouth, Va. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in February 1949. FBI#-3078043.

\*\*\*\*\*

OVERLIN FINNEY JACKSON, with aliases. (W) SSS/MMS  
12 S 1 U III ? Ref: T  
L 1 U IOI 9 U  
#39-299 PD, Jacksonville, Fla. Located by PD, Louisville,  
Ky. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-356192.

\*\*\*\*\*

JASPER LEWIS JAMES, with aliases. (W) 3 S 1 A II 8  
S 1 A II 10  
#69222 US Pen, Atlanta, Ga. Located by PD, Springfield,  
Oreg. Wanted notice pub in September 1953.  
FBI#-129940.

\*\*\*\*\*

LOUIS E. ELLIS, with aliases:  
 Herman Cohen, Edward Ellis, Louis  
 Ellis, Louis Edward Ellis.  
 #256086 PD, Philadelphia, Pa; W; 45  
 yrs (1954); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld;  
 dk brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation for INTERSTATE  
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-160 734 B - DEC 1954

14 l aAa O 17  
 1 aAa O 14



rt index

LIONEL SILAS HOWE, with aliases: 18 L 11 R 000 13  
 Silas L. Howe, Silas Lionel  
 Howe, Lionel Silas Lee, "Loney".  
 #CR-38 USMarshall, Topeka, Kans; W;  
 40 yrs (1952); 5'4"; 130 lbs; med  
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-3187730 - DEC 1954



lt middle

ALLEN EVANS, with alias: 2 1 at II 22 Ref: U  
 Allen Evans. 1 aU III 17 U  
 #43926 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 20 yrs  
 (1945); 5'9 1/2"; 150 lbs; med bld;  
 blk hair; brn eyes; blk comp; occ -  
 farmer, janitor. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,  
 NC, 6-7-45 to serve 25-30 yrs for MUR.  
 ESCAPED 9-13-54.  
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,  
 Raleigh, NC)  
 FBI#-3584144 - DEC 1954



lt thumb

ARTHUR JOHNSON. 17 L 25 W OIM 15  
 M 9 U 000 16  
 #20562 StPen, Parchman, Miss; N;  
 25 yrs (1951); 5'10"; 163 lbs; med  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn  
 comp; occ - tractor driver. Rec'd  
 St Pen, Parchman, Miss, 1-29-51 to  
 serve 15 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED  
 9-22-54.  
 (Notify: St Pen, Parchman, Miss)  
 FBI#-752 507 B - DEC 1954



rt middle

DANIEL ABRAHAM EVERHART, with aliases: 19 L 9 U IOI 15  
 Daniel Abraham Everhart, M 1 U 000 12  
 Dan Everhart.  
 #89686 StPen, Columbus, Ohio; W; 25  
 yrs (1950); 5'8 1/2"; 140 lbs; med  
 sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med  
 comp; occ - clerk, truck driver.  
 Rec'd StPen, Columbus, Ohio, 3-31-50  
 to serve a sent for BRK and ENT,  
 BURG and LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-13-54.  
 (Notify: London Pr Farm, London,  
 Ohio; St Pen, Columbus, Ohio)  
 FBI#-3636974 - DEC 1954



rt ring

CARL JOHNSON. SSS  
 SSS  
 #37153 StPen, Gould, Ark; N; 36 yrs 19 L 1 U III 8 Ref: U  
 (1938); 5'6"; 150 lbs; stky bld; M 1 U III 7 T  
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - farmer. Wanted for ASSAULT  
 TO KILL.  
 (Notify: PD, West Memphis, Ark)  
 FBI#-1640905 - DEC 1954



rt ring

LOUIS GRIER, with alias: 18 O 5 R 000 23 Ref: 21  
 Lewis Grier. O 17 R OIO 19 19  
 #61697 Metropolitan PD,  
 Washington, DC; N; 36 yrs (1950);  
 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; blk  
 hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
 occ - fireman, lab. Wanted for  
 HSEBRK and ASSAULT and ROB.  
 (Notify: Metropolitan PD,  
 Washington, DC)  
 FBI#-1244787 - DEC 1954



lt index

DAVID JOSEPH JOHNSON, with aliases: SSS  
 SSS  
 Dave Johnson, David Johnson, 11 S 1 R III 9 Ref: R  
 David J. Johnson. S 1 R III 12 T  
 #E 44076 SPol, Harrisburg, Pa; W;  
 22 yrs (1952); 5'10"; 140 lbs; sldr  
 bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy  
 comp; occ - lab, painter. Wanted  
 for AUTO THEFT.  
 (Notify: SPol, Hartford, Conn)  
 FBI#-4645065 - DEC 1954



rt middle

CLAUDE HOUSTON HAND, JR., with aliases: 12 O 1 U 2  
 Albert Carl Herren Hand, Claude M 18 Ua 2  
 H. Hand, Jr., Ralph C. Henderson,  
 Albert Carl Herren.  
 #127223 Bu of Inv, Atlanta, Ga; W;  
 28 yrs (1948); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med  
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy comp.  
 occ - baker, lab. Wanted by Federal  
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-4991391 - DEC 1954



lt index

J. B. JONES, with aliases: LLL  
 James Johnson, James B. Jones, MMM  
 James Bernice Jones, Jr. 26 L 1 U 000 10  
 #248167 StPr Dept, Consol Records, L 1 R IOO 8  
 Raleigh, NC; W; 23 yrs (1950); 5'9";  
 155 lbs; med bld; med brn hair; gr  
 bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - farmer, lab.  
 Rec'd StPr Dept, Consol Records,  
 Raleigh, NC, 12-20-50 to serve life  
 for BURG. ESCAPED 8-3-54.  
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,  
 Raleigh, NC)  
 FBI#-5018486 - DEC 1954



rt ring

DOUGLAS O. HOFF, with aliases: 13 O 1 Tt 18  
 Doug Hoff, Douglas Owen Hoff. S 17 R 13  
 #437 SO, Marengo, Iowa; W; 18 yrs  
 (1954); 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr bld;  
 lt brn hair; brn eyes; med comp.  
 Wanted for BRK and ENT and AUTO  
 THEFT and ESCAPE 9-8-54.  
 (Notify: SO, Marengo, Iowa)  
 FBI#-714 383 B - DEC 1954



rt index

HERBERT LANHAM, with aliases: LL  
 LL  
 Herbert H. Lanham, Herbert Herman  
 Lanham, Herman Herbert Lanham. 15 I 21 W IOO 18  
 #45553 (45554) StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; I 19 W 000 21  
 22 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med  
 bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy  
 comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Raiford,  
 Fla, 9-20-49 to serve 8 yrs for ARMED  
 ROB and AUTO THEFT. ESCAPED 6-2-54.  
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)  
 FBI#-258 461 A - DEC 1954



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.



LEROY JENKINS, with alias. (N)  
16 O 29 W IOO 18  
I 27 W OOO 17  
#8534 City-Co Bu of Ident, Florence, SC. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-867 540 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOYCE IVA JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)  
18 M 25 W IOI 17  
L 12 W IOI 16  
#4455 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in January 1952. FBI#-4901173.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOWARD DOYLE JOINER, with aliases. (W)  
22 O 5 R OOO  
I 23 W IOO 18  
#1289 PD, Greenwood, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in June 1954. FBI#-4628912.

\*\*\*\*\*

HENRY JONES, with aliases. (N)  
8 S 1 U III 7 Ref: 5 U  
L 1 rTa I 5 17 At  
#60 Suwanee Convict Dept, Live Oak, Fla. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in October 1938. (now FBI#-1575604).

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSIE LEW WAYNE JONES, with aliases. (W)  
7 O 5 U 13  
O 18 Aa 17  
#18282 StPen, Lincoln, Nebr. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in September 1954. FBI#-303 412 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

WOODROW JOSEPH, with aliases. (N)  
5 1 aR IIO 14 Ref: aR  
1 aT II 9 aA  
#PD, Columbia, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
in October 1938. FBI#-1506465.

\*\*\*\*\*

WALTER IRVING JOSLIN, with aliases. (W)  
14 O 25 W MOI  
M 30 U OOI 17  
#A18986 StPr, San Quentin, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-1538554.

\*\*\*\*\*

RAYMOND JUMP, with aliases. (W)  
15 O 25 W IOO 11  
M 18 U OOI 11  
#70009 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in June 1954. FBI#-1586638.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH KACIC, with aliases. (W)  
14 M 10 U OOO Ref: 9  
M 8 W MOI 8  
#E1920 PD, Chicago, Ill. Located by PD, Chicago, Ill.  
Wanted notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-12657.

\*\*\*\*\*

JUNIOR ERNEST KILPATRICK, with aliases. (W)  
1 O 1 U IOI 9  
L 17 U III 11  
#59045 PD, Oklahoma City, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-4407806.

\*\*\*\*\*

GEORGE KIMES. (W)  
16 S 17 W IIO 16  
L 3 W MIO 19  
#16614 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1948. FBI#-67414.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANK KINGSLEY, with aliases. (W)  
23 27 W IOI  
32 W III 19  
#19689 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in May 1938. FBI#-88491.

\*\*\*\*\*

MELVIN F. KISER, with aliases. (W)  
14 M 2 T IO  
S 6 U III  
#70008 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in June 1954. FBI#-160 136 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

EDWARD KLAUS. (W)  
7 O 1 U III 7  
S 17 rU IIO 12  
#2135 SO, Portland, Oreg. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in January 1949. FBI#-473536.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT LEON KNAPP, with aliases. (W)  
17 1 U OO 14  
4 W I 15  
#PD, Grand Rapids, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in March 1933. (now FBI#-171170).

\*\*\*\*\*

LEE LANDERS. (W)  
17 L 1 T IO 19 Ref: 1 R  
S 1 U OOO 19 5 U  
#SO, Aledo, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
September 1939; also pub in April 1934 same name.  
FBI#-755205.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN LOCKHART, with aliases. (W)  
15 30 W OO  
32 W M  
#27119 StF, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in September 1935. FBI#-560402.

\*\*\*\*\*

MELVIN HUBERT LOGAN, with aliases. (W)  
20 M 11 U OMO Ref: 11  
L 14 U OII 18 10  
#18307 StPen, Salem, Oreg. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in August 1954; also pub in January 1954, as Melvin H.  
Logan. FBI#-3984159.

\*\*\*\*\*

DENNIS LOGSDON. (W)  
18 L 9 U OOI 3  
M 2 U OOI 4  
#11178 SO, Tulsa, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
September 1934. (now FBI#-559890).

\*\*\*\*\*

ANDREW MACK, with alias. (W)  
4 25 W II 14  
9 U OO 14  
#763 PD, East Orange, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in January 1934. (now FBI#-974843).

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN OLIVER MADDOX, with aliases. (N)  
12 M 21 W M 16  
I 19 W O 16  
#B-1640 StPen, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in January 1934. (now FBI#-974680).

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLARD MANUEL, with aliases. (N)  
17 O 15 R OII 18 Ref: 31  
I 28 W MMM 17 28  
#16221 PD, South Bend, Ind. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in April 1954. FBI#-1029317.

\*\*\*\*\*

THOMAS EDWARD LEAPARD, with aliases:  
Walter Akers, Tom Leabaiz, "Leap"  
Leapard, "Rocky" Leapard, Thomas  
E. Leapard, Tom Leapard.  
#24049 USMarshal, Los Angeles, Calif;  
W; 30 yrs (1951); 5'5"; 130 lbs; med  
bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy  
comp; occ - dog trainer. Wanted by  
Federal Bureau of Investigation as  
PROBATION VIOLATOR.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;  
also pub in May 1952, same name)  
FBI#-29 206 A - DEC 1954

21 0 1 R OIO 20  
L 19 W MOO 20



lt middle

WALTER JUNIOR MCPHAIL, with aliases:  
Nelson Hunter, Wilson Hunter, Junior  
McPhail, Walter McPhail, Jr., Roy  
Thomas.  
#65625 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 19 yrs  
(1954); 6'1"; 170 lbs; med sldr bld;  
red hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
farmer, lab. Rec'd StPen, Richmond,  
Va, 4-28-54 to serve 6 yrs for BRK and  
ENT and LARCENY. ESCAPED 9-29-54.  
(Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)  
FBI#-507 666 B - DEC 1954

21 M 17 W 000 16  
L 3 W IOO 10



lt thumb

LESTER CLIFFORD LEE, with aliases:  
Clifford Lee, Lester Lee,  
Lester C. Lee.  
#16646 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; W; 22 yrs  
(1950); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; brn  
hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -  
salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT  
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-4246052 - DEC 1954

ML  
MM  
22 L 17 W IOO 14  
M 3 W 000 12



rt index

RUDOLPH PRESTON MELVIN, with 9 0 9 U IIO 11 Ref: 1  
aliases: Chester E. McDaniels, S 18 U IOI 5 18  
Preston Melvin, Rudolph P. Melvin,  
Thomas R. Street, Thomas Ray Street.  
#745 PD, Rockland, Me; W; 28 yrs (1952);  
5'10"; 130 lbs; sldr bld; brn hair;  
haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - bus  
driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
Investigation for THEFT FROM  
INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-3376451 - DEC 1954



rt thumb

WILLIE LEE LEWIS, with aliases:  
Willie Lewis, Willie Louis, James  
Wate, Johnnie Wade, Junnie Wade.  
#42166 StPen, Angola, La; N; 32 yrs  
(1952); 6'0"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
cook, farmer, porter, sawmill worker.  
Rec'd StPen, Angola, La, 8-28-52 to  
serve 6 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 9-4-54.  
(Notify: St Pen, Angola, La)  
FBI#-1336116 - DEC 1954

16 I 14 U OOM  
M 24 W IOI



lt ring

ANTHONY THOMAS MENDOLA, with aliases:  
Tony Mandolia, Anthony J. Mendola,  
Antonio Mendolia, Tony Mendolia,  
John Quigg.  
#5622 SO, Rochester, NY; W; 43 yrs  
(1952); 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr bld;  
dk brn hair; gr bl eyes; med dk comp;  
occ - lab, printer. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL  
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-98316 - DEC 1954

W  
Wwc  
M 31 W IIM 21  
I 28 W OII 18



lt thumb

ROMAN FREDERICK MACHNIK, with aliases:  
Fred Mach, Fred Machnik, Frederick  
Machnik, Roman Machnik, Roman F.  
Machnik.  
#5702-B USMarshal, Rochester, NY; W;  
25 yrs (1954); 5'8"; 130 lbs; med sldr  
bld; blde hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;  
occ - assembler. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for ILLEGAL  
WEARING OF UNIFORM.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-460 058 B - DEC 1954

21 0 12 U OMO  
L 30 U OII



rt ring

JOSEPH BARNEY MONTALBANO, with aliases:  
Joe Cello, Joseph Lacey, Joe  
Montalbano, Joe Monte, Joseph  
Monti, Joe Sello.  
#14118 PD, Berkeley, Calif; W; 42 yrs  
(1954); 5'5 1/2"; 146 lbs; med stky  
bld; blk hair; gr eyes; dk comp; occ -  
baker, bartender, tailor. Wanted for  
BURG.  
(Notify: PD, Berkeley, Calif)  
FBI#-128124 - DEC 1954

www  
wWd  
18 0 29 W IOO 14  
I 20 W OOI 16



rt index

CURTIS MANSFIELD.

#29863 SO, Baton Rouge, La; N; 34 yrs  
(1948); 5'11 1/2"; 165 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; dk brn eyes; med brn comp;  
lt index fgr amp; occ - cook, lab.  
Wanted for SAFE BURG.  
(Notify: SO, Lake Charles, La)  
FBI#-2324270 - DEC 1954

1 1 T 7 AMP  
1 aTr 6



lt thumb

FRANK MAURICE O'BRIEN, with aliases:  
F. M. O'Brien, Franie O'Brien,  
Frank Morice O'Brien, Frank Orice  
O'Brien, Ray Morris.  
#10336 USMarshal, Little Rock, Ark; W;  
38 yrs (1951); 5'7"; 140 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -  
auto mech. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.  
(Notify: PD, Memphis, Tenn)  
FBI#-1125291 - DEC 1954

13 0 1 U 000 17  
M 18 U OOI 13



rt ring

HEWIE MCCRACKEN, with aliases:  
Hewie Arthur McCracken, Hewie I.  
McCracken, Hewie McCrackin, Isaac  
McCracken, Isiah McCracken.  
#60444 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 27 yrs  
(1951); 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky bld;  
dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp;  
occ - farmer, lab. Rec'd St Pen,  
Richmond, Va, 6-6-51 to serve 6 yrs  
for BRK and ENT and LARCENY.  
ESCAPED 9-5-54.  
(Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)  
FBI#-3254270 - DEC 1954

19 0 21 W 16  
I 27 Wr 18



rt middle

GEORGE W. OSBORNE, with aliases:  
George W. Osborn, G. W. Osborne.  
#26715 PD, Dayton, Ohio; W; 34 yrs 23  
(1952); 5'10 1/2"; 190 lbs; hvy bld;  
med brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;  
occ - sheet metal worker. Wanted  
for KIDNAPPING.  
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)  
FBI#-3871798 - DEC 1954

MMM  
MMM  
M 1 R IOO 14



lt index

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cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.

JAMES JOE MARSHALL, with aliases. (N)  
9 S 9 U OIO 5  
M 1 U 000 9  
#A-15821 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Dead. Wanted notice  
pub in April 1953; also pub in February 1953, same name.  
FBI#-1670258.

\*\*\*\*\*

RUDOLPH MARTIN, with aliases. (W)  
21 M 25 W IMM  
L 32 W IOI 20  
#A-2972 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. Located at Chicago, Ill.  
Wanted notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-492392.

\*\*\*\*\*

ALLEN McALLISTER, JR., with aliases. (W)  
15 0 29 W 000 18  
I 27 W MOO 17  
#16352-N Natl Tr Sch for Boys, Washington, DC. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-939 225 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN McMASTER, with aliases. (W)  
22 L 21 W 000 16  
I 3 W 000 11  
#-BFD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
July 1947. FBI#-4848737.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM J. McMILLEN, with aliases. (W)  
17 L 9 U 11  
S 1 Rt 12  
#B-267759 PD, New York, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1952. FBI#-784135.

\*\*\*\*\*

BERT MILLER. (W)  
4 0 13 T IO 18  
I 18 T OI 20  
#45135 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in December 1949. FBI#-3396582.

\*\*\*\*\*

HARRY CLYDE MILLER, with aliases. (W)  
18 L 25 W 000 Ref: 9  
S 14 U OOI 14 9  
#7754 PD, Erie, Pa. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
October 1953. FBI#-730 266 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

EARL MITCHELL, with aliases. (N)  
9 1 T II 9 Ref: A  
1 aT II 9 aU  
#42129 StPen, Nashville, Tenn. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in November 1949. FBI#-274056.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES CARLTON MITCHELL, with aliases. (N)  
5 0 5 T II 18  
I 17 U III 16  
#3306 SO, Waycross, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
December 1948. FBI#-2394580.

\*\*\*\*\*

SHIRLEY MITCHELL, with alias. (N)  
6 S 1 U OII 11 Ref: U  
S 1 R III 11 T  
#16295 StPen, Parchman, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1948. FBI#-384304.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES EDWARD MORGAN, with aliases. (W)  
12 M 1 T 000 13  
S 1 Rr IIO 14  
#65274 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in April 1954. FBI#-3557535.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES B. MORRIS, with aliases. (W)  
14 1 rR III 11 Ref: 1  
1 aA II 9 17  
#B-1071 PD, Portland, Oreg. Dead. Wanted notice pub in  
October 1953. FBI#-945700.

\*\*\*\*\*

ARNOLD CARL MORRISON, with aliases. (W)  
17 S 25 W IOO Ref: 25  
L 6 U OOI 24 5  
#35720 StPen, Moundsville, WVa. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in July 1951. FBI#-4463988.

\*\*\*\*\*

STANLEY MOWREY. (W) W/W  
I 32 W IIM 19  
O 32 W OMM  
#B-268673 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted  
notice pub in February 1954. FBI#-363 793 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

GEORGE FREDERICK NEWMAN, with aliases. (W) IM/MMM  
26 L 1 T 00 6 Ref: R  
L 1 R IOO 5 R  
#13142 USMarshal, Topeka, Kans. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-1521649.

\*\*\*\*\*

ROBERT NOLAN, with aliases. (N)  
15 M 1 U OOI  
M 22 U OOI 14  
#56586 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Can-  
celled. Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-595460.

\*\*\*\*\*

GRADY NORRIS, with aliases. (W)  
13 0 1 U 000 17  
M 19 W MOO 16  
#57603 StPr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-4904923.

\*\*\*\*\*

CURLEY OWENS, with aliases. (N) MSM/MSM  
13 M 1 U IIO 14  
M 1 U IIO 14  
#9723 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in October 1951. FBI#-1490228.

\*\*\*\*\*

LIBERALE PARRINO. (W) (Fingerprint class not  
available when published)  
(No arrest number). Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
December 1934. (no FBI#-).

\*\*\*\*\*

THOMAS PATTERSON. (W)  
18 15 R I 6  
12 W OI  
#A-8459 StRefor, Pontiac, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in December 1936. (now FBI#-229687).

\*\*\*\*\*

FOREST PELLETIER, with aliases. (W)  
20 L 9 U IIO 15  
M 1 U IIO 13  
#R-32232 PD, Milwaukee, Wis. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1953. FBI#-5102145.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOMER PHILLIPS, with alias. (W)  
13 M 9 R OOM 15  
L 19 W 000 16  
#54565 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub  
in February 1954. FBI#-154 790 B

\*\*\*\*\*

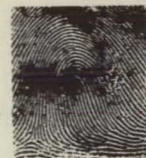
RICHARD EDMUND OWENS, with aliases:  
Richard C. Danielson, Richard  
Edmund Evans, Richard Edward  
Owens, Edward Thompson.  
#75657 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; W; 49  
yrs (1953); 6'1"; 180 lbs; med bld;  
brn hair, part bald; bl eyes; med rdy  
comp; occ - accountant, clerical  
worker, salesman. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-534600 - DEC 1954

15 O 1 R OIO 15  
L 19 W IIO 16



lt middle

WILBURN LEAVELL ROBERTS, with aliases: 13 O 17 W IOO 16  
John E. Eldridge, John E. Eldridge, L 19 W MOO 15  
Curley Roberts, Curly Roberts, Bob  
Roberts, William Leavell Roberts.  
#0257 US Marshal, Oxford, Miss; W;  
35 yrs (1953); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med  
bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;  
occ - carp, musician. Wanted by  
Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-5073387 - DEC 1954



rt ring

JOHN CHARLES PARKS, with alias:  
John C. Parks.  
#248528 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;  
30 yrs (1954); 5'5"; 130 lbs; med  
bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy  
comp. Wanted for ASSAULT TO RAPE.  
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)  
FBI#-381 955 A - DEC 1954

9 M 30 W IIO  
I 24 W IOI



lt thumb

EARL ROBINSON, with aliases: 16 O 29 W IOM 18  
Edward Humphrey, Edward A. I 18 U OOI 15  
Humphrey, Earline Robinson.  
#66454 PD, Oklahoma City, Okla; N;  
25 yrs (1951); 5'8"; 140 lbs; med  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - chauffeur, presser, waiter.  
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)  
FBI#-345 784 A - DEC 1954



rt index

ROBERT THOMAS PEIRANO, with aliases: 17 O 13 Rr 17  
Robert T. Peirano, Robert T. O 20 Wr 15  
Periano, Robert Thomas Peterson.  
#61432 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 22 yrs  
(1952); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; lt  
brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ -  
bus driver, clerk, electrician's mate.  
Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 1-15-52 to  
serve 8 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED  
6-8-54.  
(Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)  
FBI#-5051584 - DEC 1954

17 O 13 Rr 17  
O 20 Wr 15



lt middle

NATHAN ROGERS, with aliases: 11 S 1 T 9 Ref: 1  
Charles N. Rogers, Charles Nathan S 1 T-t 9 5  
Rogers, Charles Nathan Rogers.  
#52472 StPr, Raleigh, Fla; W; 18 yrs  
(1953); 6'0"; 190 lbs; med hvy bld;  
blde hair; bl gr eyes; fair rdy comp.  
Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, Fla, 2-22-54 to  
serve 7 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 5-24-54.  
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)  
FBI#-566 480 A - DEC 1954



rt index

RUFUS MCKINLEY PEOPLES, with aliases: 18 O 28 W IOO  
Rufus Peoples, Rufus McKinley I 17 U OII 12  
Peoples, Rufus McKinley Peoples.  
#53850 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 25 yrs  
(1952); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ -  
lab, lumber mill worker. Rec'd StPr,  
Raleigh, NC, 2-15-52 to serve 28-30  
yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 8-29-54.  
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,  
Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-79 813 A - DEC 1954

18 O 28 W IOO  
I 17 U OII 12



rt index

ROBERT SCRUGGS, JR. 12 M 21 W MOO 12  
I 17 U OII 12  
#51028 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 18 yrs  
(1950); 5'9"; 154 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ -  
hotel worker. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,  
NC, 4-20-50 to serve 25-30 yrs for  
ATT ARMED ROB. ESCAPED 10-9-54.  
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol  
Records, Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-753 476 B - DEC 1954



rt index

PAUL ELDRIDGE PRATT, with aliases: 18 L 23 W MII 10  
Paul Pratt, Paul E. Pratt, I 1 U OII 11  
Paul Eldridge Pratt.  
#27425 StPr, Michigan City, Ind; W;  
41 yrs (1954); 5'7"; 154 lbs; stky bld;  
brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ -  
machinist. Rec'd StPr, Michigan City,  
Ind, 2-11-54 to serve 1-10 yrs for  
GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 8-28-54.  
(Notify: St Pr, Michigan City, Ind)  
FBI#-2100604 - DEC 1954

18 L 23 W MII 10  
I 1 U OII 11



lt middle

ERNEST C. SHELL, with aliases: 13 O 21 W IOO 16  
Ernest Carver Shell, Robert I 19 W IOI 12  
Wadsworth Hall, Wm. Hargarves  
Mosher, Albert B. Schellenberger,  
"Albert the Suave".  
#4771 SO, Clayton, Mo; W; 57 yrs  
(1954); 5'8"; 170 lbs; stky bld; gr  
hair; brn eyes; med fair comp; occ -  
accountant, cabinet maker, carp.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tion for IMPERSONATION.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-87985 - DEC 1954



rt ring

EARL ELLIS RHODES, with aliases: 3 M 5 At 3  
Earl Rhodes, Earl E. Rhodes, Earl O 17 Aa 3  
Edward Rhodes, Earl Ellise Rhodes,  
Earl Ellis Rhodes.  
#20125 PD, Kelso, Wash; W; 39 yrs  
(1954); 5'11"; 160 lbs; med bld; dk  
brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;  
occ - cook, lab, logger. Wanted  
for BURG.  
(Notify: SO, Roseburg, Oreg)  
FBI#-681271 - DEC 1954

3 M 5 At 3  
O 17 Aa 3



lt thumb

JAMES ELIJAH SMITH, with aliases: L  
Dr. Boyd, Dr. Haught, James Smith, L  
James E. Smith, James J. Smith. 22 L 29 W IOO 14  
#94747 Metropolitan PD, Washington, I 4 W OOI 17  
DC; N; 36 yrs (1953); 5'9"; 135 lbs;  
med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk  
brn comp; occ - lab, truck driver.  
Wanted for ROB.  
(Notify: Metropolitan PD,  
Washington, DC)  
FBI#-3148759 - DEC 1954



lt middle

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.

RAMON ANTONIO PIMENTEL, with aliases. (Puerto Rican)  
23 0 9 U 000  
L 30 U 001 16  
#B236715 PD, New York, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1954. FBI#-4454653.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES FRUITT, with aliases. (W)  
14 0 29 W IOM 10  
I 18 U 001 14  
#43703-4 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice  
pub in September 1951. FBI#-771841.

\*\*\*\*\*

STANLEY PRZYBLSKI, with aliases. (W)  
2 13 R IO 18  
18 U 00  
#C-32131 PD, Chicago, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in October 1934. FBI#-786715.

\*\*\*\*\*

GERALD FREDERICK RAKES, with aliases. (W) LML/LMM  
23 L 1 R 000 14 Ref: R, R, 17  
L 1 U 000 15 T R 3  
#316 SO, Nebraska City, Nebr. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in August 1954. FBI#-4279586.

\*\*\*\*\*

GENE WOOD RIGLER, with alias. (W)  
22 M 1 U IOO 5 Ref: U  
L 1 R III 10 Tt  
#C-22891 StPol, Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in October 1952. FBI#-493 759 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

HENRY PRESTON ROBINSON, with aliases. (W)  
8 M 1 Tt 2  
M 17 T-t  
#7809 USMarshal, Saint Paul, Minn. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in September 1954; also pub in November 1953,  
same name. FBI#-794 159 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

BILL ROBERTS. (W)  
13 27 W IOO 18  
20 W OII 13  
#3843 SO, Winnemucca, Nev. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in May 1938. (now FBI#-742 928 B).

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLARD J. RUSHING, with aliases. (W)  
18 M 1 T II 12 AMP  
L 1 T II 10  
#27147 PD, New Orleans, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in December 1953. FBI#-707128.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM J. SHARP, with aliases. (N)  
12 0 5 U OII 11  
I 17 U 001 12  
#181409 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted  
notice pub in October 1953. FBI#-29 012 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

REVON E. SIRBER, with aliases. (W)  
16 M 1 R III 9  
M 1 R III 6  
#44097 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in August 1950. FBI#-2227111.

\*\*\*\*\*

E. E. SMITH, with aliases. (W)  
15 M 9 U 000 11  
M 1 U 000 12  
#-SO, Brownsville, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in June 1948. FBI#-5086662.

\*\*\*\*\*

RAYMOND SMITH, with aliases. (W)  
17 S 1 T 00 9 Ref: U  
L 1 R IOI 10 R  
#122117 StPr, Huntsville, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1954. FBI#-1930513.

\*\*\*\*\*

CLEVELAND SMOTT, with aliases. (N)  
10 0 1 U OIO 5  
M 17 U OIO 3  
#59574 PD, Boston, Mass. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in November 1948. FBI#-2717092.

\*\*\*\*\*

LAUMEN A. SOTO, with aliases. (W)  
15 25 W IIM Ref: 25  
5 aa II 11 1  
#63611 SO, Hackensack, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in April 1953. FBI#-96 739 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

MILTON SPEARS, with alias. (N) W/W  
0 31 W OMO 14  
I 28 W III 11  
#72923-J StPr of So Mich, Jackson, Mich. Apprehended.  
Wanted notice pub in October 1950. FBI#-2019232.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIE STAFFORD, with aliases. (N)  
17 L 1 U 001 10  
M 1 U 001 11  
#A-17906 Colquitt Co Public Works Cp, Moultrie, Ga.  
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in July 1946. FBI#-  
4177095.

\*\*\*\*\*

EARL De-VAL-COURT STOKEM, JR., with aliases. (W)  
3 1 aa III 5 Ref: aT  
1 aa II 3 aT  
#964 Montgomery Co Pol, Rockville, Md. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in November 1940. FBI#-2100167.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES THOMAS. (N)  
17 L 21 W IMO 12 Ref: 21  
I 12 W OOI 13 16  
#35743 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.  
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in December 1951. FBI#-  
387358.

\*\*\*\*\*

HENRY FRANKLIN TRAMMELL, with aliases. (W)  
23 L 1 R-r 10  
L 1 R 4  
#50240 PD, Oakland, Calif. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in November 1953. FBI#-191 648 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES M. TURNER, with aliases. (W) W/W  
0 32 W MOO 15  
I 32 W OOM  
#21322 PD, Columbia, SC. Located by PD, Hattiesburg,  
Miss. Wanted notice pub in February 1954. FBI#-2535674.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRANK J. WALKER, with aliases. (W)  
18 M 1 T II 15 Ref: U  
L 1 R OII 15 R  
#8897 USMarshal, Birmingham, Ala. Prosecution dismissed.  
Wanted notice pub in March 1953. FBI#-770311.

\*\*\*\*\*

PAUL ANDERSON WELBURN, with aliases. (W)  
19 L 21 W IOO 11 Ref: 21  
0 12 W IOI 16 4  
#61335 PD, St. Louis, Mo. Located at Sacramento, Calif.  
Wanted notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-324023.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSE GLENN SMITH, with aliases:  
Jess George Jones, Jesse Smith,  
Jesse Glenne Smith, Jesse Glennis  
Smith, Red Smith.

#65717 PD, Kansas City, Mo; W; 41 yrs  
(1949); 5'11"; 170 lbs; med bld; gr  
brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;  
occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-861359 - DEC 1954

12 O 25 W IOO  
L 21 U OOO 15



rt index

ROBERT GILBERT TURNER, with aliases:  
Bob Turner, Cotton Turner, Robert  
C. Turner, Robert G. Turner.

#46405 PD, Miami, Fla; W; 38 yrs (1952);  
6'0"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; blde hair;  
bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - clerical  
worker, railroad worker, seaman, statisti-  
cian. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
Investigation for FRAUD AGAINST THE  
GOVERNMENT.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1018803 - DEC 1954

12 O 9 T OI 10  
L 18 T OI 11



lt index

WALTER THEODORE SMITH, with aliases:  
Walter Smith, Walter T. L. Smith,  
Walter Theodor Smith.

#4373 PD, Allentown, Pa; N; 39 yrs  
(1944); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld;  
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
auto mech, driver, lab, mach. Wanted  
for BRK and ENT and GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: St Pol, Freehold, NJ)  
FBI#-1033359 - DEC 1954

LL  
LL  
19 O 9 U OOO 12  
L 18 U OOI 12



lt index

HERMAN VALADEZ, with aliases:  
Sacramento Parillo, Sacramento  
Parrilla, Hermenjildo Valadez,  
Hermen Jildo Valadez.

#A 6657 PD, Chico, Calif; W; 28 yrs  
(1953); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; brn eyes; dk comp. Wanted for  
GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Chico, Calif)  
FBI#-484 068 B - DEC 1954

14 M 1 U IIO 11  
M 1 Rt I-0 13



rt ring

C A N C E L L E D

HAYWOOD WARREN, with alias: 14 O 9 U OOM 15 Ref: 9  
Haywood Hayward Warren. M 17 U OOO 15 18

#8312 PD, Rocky Mount, NC; N; 23  
yrs (1950); 6'0"; 185 lbs; med hvy  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn comp;  
occ - truck driver. Wanted for  
BURG.  
(Notify: PD, Rocky Mount, NC)  
FBI#-454 492 A - DEC 1954



lt ring

KENNETH EDWARD SRNKA, with aliases:  
Kenneth Sanka, Kenneth Sarnka,  
Kenneth Sinka, Kenneth E. Srnka,  
Ken Sunka, Norman D. Williams.

#9626 USMarshal, Seattle, Wash; W;  
36 yrs (1951); 6'13"; 165 lbs; sldr  
bld; gr brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy  
comp; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation as  
CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-807 825 A - DEC 1954

Wvc  
Wc  
O 31 W IIO 18  
I 28 W OII 17



rt ring

WILLIE HOWARD WEST, with aliases: 16 M 1 Ut O-I 6

Bill West, William H. West,  
William Howard West, Willie H. West.  
#1096 PD, Snyder, Tex; W; 42 yrs (1953);  
6'1"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; dk brn hair;  
bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - cab  
driver, service station operator.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tion for viol WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1958777 - DEC 1954

M 1 U III 8



lt index

JAMES SHELTON TRUELOVE, with aliases: 18 L 1 U III 6 AMP  
James Sheldon Truelove, "Jim"  
Truelove, "Bozo". M 1 A II 4

#52127 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 26 yrs  
(1951); 6'1"; 150 lbs; sldr bld; lt  
brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; rt  
ring fgr amp; occ - farmer, lab, mach.  
Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 1-20-51 to  
serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 9-21-54.  
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,  
Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-3360735 - DEC 1954



rt middle

RENTY WRIGHT, with aliases: MLM

Ben Jones, Bubber Wright, John  
C. Williams, Reddie Wright,  
Redi Wright.  
#36029 StPen, Columbia, SC; N; 23 yrs  
(1941); 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr bld;  
blk hair; mar eyes; blk comp; occ -  
lab. Rec'd StPen, Columbia, SC,  
3-18-41 to serve 20 yrs for HSEBRK  
and LARCENY and ASSAULT WITH DEADLY  
WEAPON. ESCAPED 8-28-54.  
(Notify: St Pen, Columbia, SC)  
FBI#-1303657 - DEC 1954

MLM  
MLM  
15 M 1 U OOO 12  
S 1 U OOI 12



rt ring

F E M A L E S

PATRICIA RUTH McCORD, with aliases: 12 M 1 T OI 9 Ref: U  
Patricia Ruth Cleveland, Patricia M 1 R III 9 R  
Ruth DuPreau, Patricia Ruth Fontaine,  
Patricia Ruth Hurlbut, Ruth Patricia  
McCleary, Patricia Ruth Takacs.

#28730 PD, Portland, Oreg; W; 37 yrs  
(1950); 5'7"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; gr blk  
hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ - house-  
worker. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-  
TATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-5089797 - DEC 1954



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.

HOYT JOHNSON WILLIAMS, with aliases. (W)  
18 M 1 Rt 0-0 13  
L 1 R 001 14  
#W-1645 PD, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in July 1952. FBI#-3392563.

JAMES EDDIE WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)  
16 M 28 W OMO 11  
M 10 U 000  
#11080 PD, Youngstown, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1954. FBI#-436 582 B.

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THOMAS WALTER WODARSKI, with aliases. (W)  
17 O 25 W MOO 21  
L 28 W IOI 24  
#E-921 Eastern StPen, Philadelphia, Pa. Returned. Wanted  
notice pub in February 1954. FBI#-1784253.

\*\*\*\*\*

F E M A L E S

BETTY MAE GAGE, with aliases. (N)  
10 S 6 U 7  
O 2 Aa  
#60140 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. In  
custody. Wanted notice pub in March 1952.  
FBI#-124 900 A

HELEN NEWMAN, with aliases. (W)  
20 M 17 W 000 18  
L 1 R IOO 17  
#57994-D HC, Plymouth, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1944. FBI#-3878685.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

RUBY SANDERS, with aliases. (W)  
12 O 10 U 000  
M 21 U 000  
#34 StPr for Women, Pence Springs, WVa. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in October 1948. FBI#-4345365.

\*\*\*\*\*

M I S S I N G P E R S O N C A N C E L L A T I O N S

LEVELL AYRES #FBI MP-16621  
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

JOHN KOWSKE #FBI MP-5768  
Published in August 1942 Bulletin. Cancelled.

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JOHN CASEY #FBI MP-19123  
Published in August 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.

LESLIE HOWARD MARKS #FBI MP-16495  
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

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CHARLES JERNIGAN #FBI MP-16483  
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

JAMES MALCOLM ROBINSON #FBI MP-18925  
Published in August 1954 Bulletin. Located.

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WILLIAM EVERETT GLASS #FBI MP-16594  
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

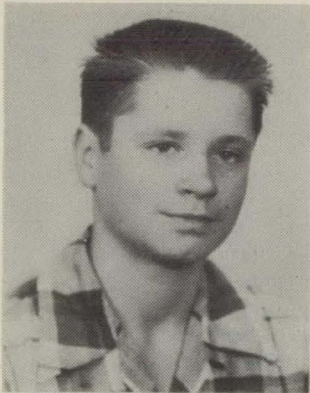
SANDRA GAIL STORY #FBI MP-16511  
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

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## MISSING PERSONS

GENE LEROY BAILEY



White; 18 yrs, born September 11, 1936, at Pocatello, Idaho; 5'8"; 140 lbs; brown hair; blue grey eyes; small mole on face at base of right nostril, 2" scar on upper outer left arm; Social Security #518-36-3071. Relatives: Mr. Leland F. Bailey (father), 118 East Bryan, Pocatello, Idaho.

MISSING: Since approximately May 9, 1954, from Arbon Valley, Idaho, near Pocatello, Idaho.

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

#FBI MP-19482 - DEC 1954

ROBERT CLAUDE GRAY



White; 16 yrs, born May 5, 1938, at Osceola, Missouri; 5'2"; 110 lbs; "fiery" red hair; occupation - farm worker. Relatives: Miss Hilda Gray (sister), 3227 Garner Street, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Ila Luther (sister), Butler, Missouri.

MISSING: Since approximately May, 1954, from home, Butler, Missouri.

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

#FBI MP-19441 - DEC 1954

PATRICIA JEAN HALL



White; 16 yrs, born January 6, 1938, in Virginia; 5'0"; 98 lbs; brown hair; hazel eyes; medium and clear complexion. Relatives: Mrs. Moselle Hall (mother), Box 190, Route 2, Mineral, Virginia.

MISSING: Since February, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19472 - DEC 1954



GEORGE WARREN HUTCHINS, JR.



White; 13 yrs, born February 25, 1941, at Atascadero, California; 6'1"; 195-200 lbs; heavy build; large chest; curly brown hair; grey blue eyes; light complexion; small scar on one of temples; pad of right index finger injured. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. George Warren Hutchins, Sr. (parents), 240 Jason Street, Encinitas, California.

MISSING: Since October 5, 1954, from home. May have gone to Memphis, Tennessee.

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

#FBI MP-19485 - DEC 1954

DIANE JO HYELUND



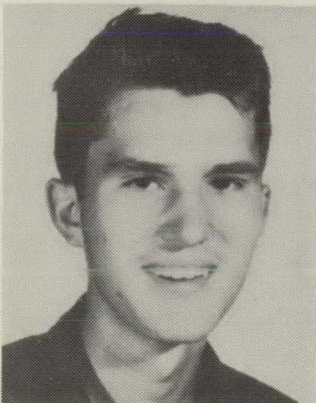
White; 16 yrs, born November 20, 1938, at Oakland, California; 5'5"; 125 lbs; husky build; dark brown hair; brown eyes. Relatives: Mrs. Gertrude M. Hyelund (mother), 175 Oak Street, Centerville, California.

MISSING: Since August 2, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19484 - DEC 1954

EDWARD L. KLIEVER, JR., also known as  
Edward Leo Kliever, Jr.



White; 15 yrs, born August 24, 1939; 6'2"; 165 lbs; slender build; dark brown hair; dark brown eyes; dark complexion; heavy dark brown eyebrows with scar between; wears mustache; very white and even teeth; has heart and nervous condition; appears older than 15 yrs of age. Relatives: Mrs. Edward L. Kliever, Sr. (mother), Elk River, Minnesota.

MISSING: Since September 24, 1954, from Elk River, Minnesota.

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

#FBI MP-19480 - DEC 1954



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

December 1, 1954

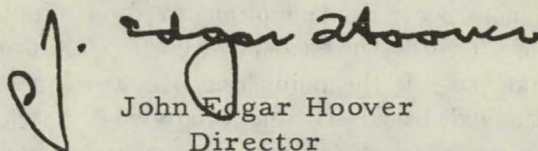
TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

In a democracy, the officer of the law is a man with a diversity of talents. One minute he is a diplomat, the next a handy man, and then a salesman. In the morning, he is an analyst or performs the duties of a doctor or a psychiatrist. In the afternoon, he may be a technician, an investigator, a reporter or a statistician. This man has responsibilities which do not cease when his shift is over, and his personal conduct in or out of uniform, on or off duty, must conform to a rigid, special set of standards which many times may seem unduly onerous.

Yet the law enforcement officer is often the least appreciated of our public servants. He has always been a convenient public "whipping boy" and, frequently, due to a variety of reasons, he cannot defend himself from unwarranted and ill-considered attacks. Like many long-time law enforcement officers, I am deeply disturbed when law enforcement is made the butt of unjustified criticism. Those individuals who are prone to criticize have found that the desk of the police department is as good a place as any to lay the shortcomings of the community. The wrath of the blame-layers is directed toward the police department when they learn that crime statistics show an increase, let us say, in the number of rapes in their community during the past year. It is very easy for some individuals to heartily condemn the police department for allegedly failing to do its job.

As law enforcement officers, we must make it our business to insure that our fellow citizens are aware of just how much of the burden of lawlessness should fall on our shoulders. We cannot be expected to make saints out of all the sinners in the country but we can, through a properly planned program, guide our townsmen toward a more intelligent awareness of the police officer's exact responsibilities to the community. Let the public know that we are anxious to cooperate with the schools, the churches, welfare agencies, clubs and organizations in striking at the heart of the crime problem. Such a policy will reap rich rewards.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# Current Judicial Views on Evidence and Confessions

by ROBERT W. MILLER, *Professor of Law,  
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.*

It is an old saw, but a true one, that before you can have rabbit pie, you must catch your rabbit. It is equally true that if crime is not detected—if the criminal is not apprehended—the machinery of criminal justice must remain idle. The bite of the law is in its enforcement.

What is the aim of law enforcement? Thoughtful consideration of objectives is needed in drafting a program. The program, in turn, will decide the type and caliber of personnel required to carry it through. If a strictly punitive philosophy colors the thinking, complaint should not be made if the public views the record of arrests and convictions as the sole barometer of enforcement efficiency. Of course, if the barometer should dip, there is always the excuse, "We are undermanned." Where, however, prevention of crime and delinquency is included among the objectives, a much higher type of personnel will be required—the emphasis will be on quality rather than quantity. Personnel selection and training then take on added importance.

How old is our organized police service? The first uniformed police force in the United States was organized in the city of New York about a century ago. The New York State constabulary dates back only 36 years. Law enforcement found that it had to change with the times. As a result, scientific fact-finding techniques and devices were adopted. Since the turn of the century the principles of ballistics have made firearms identification possible; the fingerprint identification system has made for speed and accuracy in the identification of known offenders; alcoholic intoxication is determined by drunkometers; verdicts are coming from the test tubes in scientific crime laboratories; blood grouping has been developed; the lie detector is becoming accepted. The mobility and striking power of law enforcement have been increased with motorization and adoption of radio communication. Records, the memory of law enforcement, make possible the publishing of statistics on a nationwide basis. Distinct progress is being made by law enforcement toward profes-

sionalization—but the odds are great. What are some of the obstacles?

One obstacle is the very magnitude of criminal activity. There will never be an end of crime; it will last as long as the passions and basic instincts of human nature. What do the statistics show in the critical areas of crime control and traffic administration? The Uniform Crime Reports annual bulletin published in 1954 reads: "Major crimes reached a new high of 2,159,080 in 1953 \* \* \* crime is outstripping population rate of growth 4 to 1."

The National Safety Council advises that we have passed the million mark in traffic fatalities.

A second obstacle is the many unsolved crimes. The professional criminal rules by fear, and fear is the only weapon which can rule him—fear of the certainty of arrest and punishment. In the 1929 Report of the Crime Commission for New York State, it is stated: "This subcommission found that 85 percent of the criminals in the State of New York were never arrested and that only 15 percent were apprehended. This was in the year 1927. These are appalling figures—and New York is even better than many other States in the number of apprehensions. \* \* \*"

Think of the record of your own organization in the matter of arrests. Then ask yourself how many of those arrested were acquitted and how many either pleaded guilty or were convicted of lesser degrees of the crime for which they were arrested. It is true that the ratio of professional and amateur law violators to law enforcement officers greatly preponderates to the disadvantage of the officer. However, in these times of high taxes, it is unlikely that additional manpower will be added to the rolls of law enforcement. Hence, the maximum efficient use of every officer must be made. Expanded training programs seem to be indicated in order to raise the standard of performance.

A third serious obstacle is law enforcement's lack of an effective public relations program. The American public makes no outcry against tele-

vision and radio programs which depict police officers as stupid, while glamorizing the ingenious "private eye." Our newspapers carry stories such as this one: "In another city the police chief was about to raid a gambling spot. At midnight, taking his place at the head of the squad of officers, he looked them over closely and then asked his assistant, 'Is everything all set for the raid?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the assistant. 'Our guns are in perfect order, there are the cameramen, the squad cars are waiting outside, and I notified the proprietor of the place this afternoon. All set, sir.'"

To the great mass of people, the law-enforcement officer is just another one of those nuisances which one must endure. Even among our courts a general attitude of disfavor is often found. Except for some emergency, such as existed in Boston when its police were on strike, few of our citizens ever come to appreciate the manifold duties of an officer. Seldom is he thought of as a judge—yet a large percentage of violations are disposed of by his warning the violator. Court time and community money are thus saved. In more serious cases he must decide whether or not a crime has been committed, whether it is a felony or misdemeanor, what force he may resort to in making the arrest, and make such decisions without hesitation. Certainly law enforcement has earned the right to have its efforts given decent social recognition.

A fourth obstacle to professionalization is the disrespect for the law shown by some officers—conduct which may be characterized as lawless enforcement of the law. The Wickersham Commission report of 1931 stated: "The third degree—the inflicting of pain, physical or mental to extract confessions or statements—is widespread throughout the country. \* \* \* Physical brutality is extensively practiced. The method most commonly used is protracted questioning (either alone or accompanied by threats and force). \* \* \* Prolonged illegal detention is a common practice."

Again, in 1939, a New York State commission proposed that a peace officer be given the additional privilege to arrest without a warrant, "when he has reasonable ground to believe that a felony has been or is being committed and reasonable ground to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing it." The commission, speaking of the proposed change, stated: "This change will tend to regularize the present police practice which experience has demonstrated to be necessary. \* \* \*"



*Prof. Robert W. Miller*

This proposed legislation was never passed. The significant thing, however, is the admission of widespread police practice which is in violation of existing law. The sole contact the vast majority of the people have with the agencies of criminal justice is their contact with the police—either directly or through reports of their activities. The people will never accept brutality as a substitute for intelligence and justice. Nor will they grant law enforcement more power as long as there is a usurpation of power never granted. With these general observations as background material, what techniques or practices of law enforcement have commanded judicial attention—and with what results?

## I. INTERROGATION PRACTICES

### A. *In Disobedience of Prompt Arraignment Statutes*

Psychologically speaking, interrogation is most effective if begun immediately after arrest. The objective, of course, is the obtaining of a confession. The courts, both State and Federal, are now in general accord in excluding confessions which have been obtained by use of either physical violence or threats of physical violence. The reasons given for excluding such confessions are: (1) That a coerced confession is untrustworthy; (2) it is obtained in violation of the privilege against self-

incrimination; and (3) the exclusion is required to restrain illegal enforcement practices.

Both Federal and State statutes require prompt arraignment of a suspect after his arrest. In New York, such must be had "without unnecessary delay." Should failure to comply with the statute require the exclusion of a confession obtained during the period of illegal detention? In a series of split decisions between 1943-48, the United States Supreme Court answered the question in the affirmative, ruling such interim confessions are inadmissible. This rule of exclusion is the Federal rule binding only in Federal trials.

This Federal exclusionary rule has met with little favor in the majority of State courts which have passed upon the question. For the most part they reason such a rule of exclusion is an unnecessary obstacle to good law enforcement. Further, the United States Supreme Court in 1951 held that a State court is free to decide for itself whether to admit a confession obtained during such a period of delay. Our court of appeals (New York State) has held that a 38-hour and a 33-hour delay in the arraignment of codefendants did constitute an "unnecessary delay" within the meaning of the prompt arraignment statute. However there is no indication that breach of the statute *alone* would prevent the use of any interim confession at the trial. Although nearly every year a bill has been introduced in the legislature seeking the adoption of the Federal rule for New York courts, thus far these bills have died in committee.

The New York Court of Claims did award \$250 to a claimant who was properly arrested at noon but who was not arraigned by the police until 2 o'clock the following morning. However, violation of the prompt arraignment statute actually involves slight personal risk to the enforcement officer. The district attorney will seldom use the interim confession as evidence and then prosecute the officer for illegally obtaining it. Even a criminal prosecution of the officer will put no money in the pockets of the party illegally detained. A civil action against the officer is costly and the judgment may be small and even uncollectable. Further, most individuals are slow to sue an officer for fear that they may thereafter be the object, not only of his official attention, but that of his fellow officers as well.

Two cases suggest procedures which have been held to be acceptable. In one, the suspect confessed an unsolved murder after his arrest and

prompt arraignment on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape. In the other case, while in lawful custody as a material witness, the defendant confessed a major crime. In neither case was the confession obtained during a period of unlawful detention and, hence, was not tainted by failure to comply with prompt arraignment statutes.

## ***B. Review of State Confession Cases by Supreme Court***

The United States Supreme Court has general supervisory power over all cases tried in the Federal district courts. However, it does not have the same general supervisory power over cases tried in the State courts. It is only when a Federal constitutional problem is involved in a State court case that the Supreme Court may undertake to review the decision of the highest State court.

Let us see how this works. In the vast majority of criminal cases arising in New York, no Federal constitutional problem will be in issue. Therefore, our own appellate courts will have the final say in the case. But let us assume that defendant's conviction rests in whole or in part on a confession which was admitted by the trial court over defendant's objection that it was coerced and not voluntarily given. Defendant contends that a conviction based upon a coerced confession constitutes a denial of due process of law guaranteed him by the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution which provides in part: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

I emphasize the word "State"—no State shall deprive. Since a Federal constitutional issue is involved, namely, whether a state conviction based in whole or in part on a coerced confession violates due process of law, it is proper for the United States Supreme Court to review the State court decision. The Supreme Court will thus define the meaning of "due process of law" in State confession cases.

The first time the Supreme Court ever reviewed a State confession case was in 1936. In this particular case, use of physical brutality and torture to extort the confessions was not in dispute. In a series of cases since then, however, something less than physical brutality and threats of force was involved. In the majority of the cases there was prolonged interrogation by a relay of officers. In the *Ashcraft* case arising in Tennessee, the con-

fession came after an incommunicado period of 36 hours. Interrogation was continuous and by relays of trained investigators. The United States Supreme court reversed the conviction on the ground that the treatment was "inherently coercive." In the *Haley* case from Ohio, the defendant was a 15-year-old Negro youngster and a senior in high school. Arrested at midnight, he was questioned by relays of one or two officers for 5 hours before he confessed his part in a murder. His arraignment came 3 days later. The United States Supreme Court reversed his conviction of murder, stating: "The age of the petitioner, the hours when he was grilled, the duration of the quizzing, the fact that he had no friend or counsel to advise him, the callous attitude of the police toward his rights combine to convince us that this was a confession wrung from a child by means which the law should not sanction. Neither man nor child can be allowed to stand condemned by methods which flout constitutional requirements of due process of law. \* \* \*"

Again, in the *Watts* case from Indiana, preconfession questioning was by officers working in relays. During the 7-day detention period prior to arraignment, there were six interrogation periods ranging from 3 to 6 hours. In reversing defendant's murder conviction, the United States Supreme Court opinion states: "When a suspect speaks because he is overborne, it is immaterial whether he has been subjected to a physical or mental ordeal. Eventual yielding to questioning under such circumstances is plainly the product of the suction process of interrogation and therefore the reverse of voluntary."

Further, in the *Rochin* case from California, State officers saw the defendant swallow two capsules. They arrested the defendant, handcuffed him and took him to a hospital where he was forced to open his mouth and submit to "stomach pumping." As a result, the capsules were recovered and were found to contain narcotics. They were used in evidence against the defendant who was convicted in State court. The United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction, the opinion characterizing the force used as a type that "shocks the conscience," offends "a sense of justice," runs counter to "the decencies of civilized conduct" and is "offensive to human dignity." The opinion adds: "It would be a stultification of the responsibility which the course of constitutional history has cast upon this Court to hold that in order to convict a man the police cannot extract

by force what is in his mind but can extract what is in his stomach."

The significant fact here is that the means employed did not affect the trustworthiness of the evidence—the capsules were narcotics. However, this line of cases indicates the purpose of the High Court is to protect a defendant from coercive practices, regardless of the truth or falsity of the confession or other evidence thereby obtained.

The additional significance of this series of cases is the fact that the trial and appellate State courts' findings that the confession was not obtained by coercion are not final. Instead, the United States Supreme Court will itself determine this question from the undisputed facts in the case—and affirm or reverse the conviction accordingly. Law enforcement officers cannot know in advance what the outcome will be. In the present state of the law long periods of questioning should be avoided. Relay questioning may well lead to a reversal. Short periods of questioning by the same officer with frequent lengthy periods of rest may escape judicial censure.

To partially offset the continued claim of coercion in criminal prosecutions wherein a confession is offered, use of a sound movie camera to record the actual confession should not be overlooked. Although this technique would not demonstrate conclusively that the confession was properly obtained, it would be a most important factor in reaching that conclusion. Further, no argument could arise as to what the interrogators said or asked and what the defendant answered.

One possibility suggested by the cases where improper methods have been employed to obtain a confession is that of taking a second and later confession under circumstances free from coercion. Only the second confession will be offered at the trial. If it is found that the prior improper conduct did not induce the second confession, then the second confession is voluntary and not tainted by what preceded its taking. The United States Supreme Court has stated in this way: "But this Court has never gone so far as to hold that making a confession under circumstances which preclude its use, perpetually disables the confessor from making a usable one after those conditions have been removed. \* \* \*"

Similarly, suppose that a plea of guilty is entered by an accused after making a confession under circumstances which would preclude its use. Would a conviction upon such a plea be in violation of the due process clause? The United States

Supreme Court gave a negative answer in a case where there was no allegation that the prior improper treatment induced the subsequent plea.

### **A New York Case**

What effect have these Supreme Court cases had upon the thinking of our own court of appeals? Perhaps the *Valletuitti* case is indicative of the attention presently given to the evidence where a confession is claimed to have been extorted. In this, a murder conviction, the defendant was a 19-year-old boy. Released from the reformatory where he had served time for another offense, he was arrested and after 20 hours in custody and interrogation for 8 hours, made a confession, such being the only evidence of his guilt. The trial jury, on a proper charge, found the confession was voluntary, defendant claiming he was coerced. The confession was made on Sunday, the defendant was arraigned on Monday and a jail physician on Tuesday noted small bruises of the scalp and contusions on the chest of the defendant. The officers denied mistreating defendant, no complaint of duress was made to the district attorney at the time of confession and no claim of mistreatment was made on arraignment. In reversing the conviction in a split 4-3 decision, the opinion stated: "But in the case before us we have, *unexplained by the people*, wounds obviously suffered while in custody and reasonably ascribable to the alleged assaults. Add that undisputed fact to these other undisputed; that defendant stoutly avowed his innocence when under the protection of reformatory officials, that he was held incommunicado by the police for 20 hours before he said he was guilty, that his arraignment was illegally delayed, that he was 19 years old, that he was forbidden to communicate with parents, friends, or counsel, that there is, outside this confession, no scintilla of proof of his guilt, and that the killer took the stand to say that this man was not his confederate \* \* \*" The significant feature of this opinion is the placing on the people of the burden of explaining the injuries which the defendant sustained. Mere denials of the officers of mistreatment were not a sufficient explanation. The three dissenting judges noted the possibility that the defendant's wounds might have been self-inflicted after arraignment. Further, they believed that a proper question of fact as to coercion had been raised by all the evidence and that the jury decision of no brutality should have been accepted as final.

### **C. The "Fair Play" Doctrine of Law Enforcement**

Must law enforcement maintain standards of "fair play" in doing its job? Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court in a dissenting opinion observed: "Respect for law will not be advanced by resort, in its enforcement, to means which shock the common man's sense of decency and fair play. \* \* \*" In similar vein, in another dissenting opinion he stated: "To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means—in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal—would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this court should resolutely set its face." Again in the *Valletuitti* case in New York, our present chief judge in his dissent began: "Subscribing, as I do, in full measure to the majority's insistence upon fair play by police officers in obtaining confessions. \* \* \*" Now what is meant by "fair play"? This term connotes clean sportsmanship, gentlemanly conduct and good manners. Yet, in New York, confessions induced by the use of decoy letters, by the false assertion that some of the accomplices of the prisoner were in custody, or made to a detective disguised as a confederate, or upon the promise that they will not be disclosed are admissible. Trickery and deception alone do not invalidate confessions. Insistence upon fair play in business and social conduct is one thing; insistence upon a similar ethical level in interrogation of criminal offenders is something entirely different and wholly impracticable. Fair play, in the final analysis, should be satisfied by methods of such a nature as not likely to induce an innocent person to confess. Law enforcement should not be viewed as a sport—where the first foul invalidates all succeeding play.

### **D. The Reader's Digest Murder Case**

The Supreme Court handed down a significant opinion in the *Stein* case from New York. Four men robbed the driver of a Reader's Digest truck in Westchester County, shooting and killing an employee in the truck. Three of the four men were tried jointly and were convicted of felony murder. Two of these three confessed, implicating all three, while the third made no confession. The fourth participant turned State's evidence. The New York trial court found that these two confessions were voluntarily given al-

though made during a period of unreasonable delay insofar as arraignment was concerned. The judge correctly charged the jury that they should disregard the confessions if they found they were coerced; that if found to be voluntary they should be considered only as against their maker and not against the nonconfessing member of the group; that the delay in arraignment could be considered on the question of whether the confessions were voluntary. There was evidence that all three were badly bruised but the testimony was consistent with the possibility that such injuries occurred prior to their arrest. While relay interrogation did occur, no more than 12 hours out of 32 were occupied with questioning. The prosecution called all but one officer who had been present during the interrogation period and all denied any coercion. None of the three defendants took the stand at any time for any purpose. The jury returned a general verdict of guilty and the court of appeals affirmed without opinion. In a 6-3 decision, the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction. The majority found the confessions were not induced by physical violence nor psychological coercion. Further, they found no error in denying a request by defendants that the jury be instructed that if they found the confessions to be coerced they must return a verdict of acquittal—noting there was sufficient evidence without the confessions to sustain the convictions.

Mr. Justice Douglas, one of the dissenters, felt the single question was whether these confessions were coerced. If coerced, then the convictions must be reversed because of the fifth amendment, made applicable to the States by the fourteenth, that no man can be compelled to testify against himself. Mr. Justice Black concurred with Justice Douglas. Mr. Justice Frankfurter, the third dissenter, interpreted this decision as follows: "The Court now holds that a criminal conviction \* \* \* is not to be reversed \* \* \* even though there entered into the conviction a coerced confession which in and of itself disregards the prohibition of the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment. The Court now holds that it is not enough for a defendant to establish that he was deprived of a protection which the Constitution of the United States affords him; he must also prove that if the evidence unconstitutionally admitted were excised there would not be enough left to authorize the jury to find guilt." Justice Frankfurter criticizes the opinion in these words: "It is painful to be compelled to say that the Court is

taking a retrogressive step in the administration of criminal justice. I can only hope that it is temporary. \* \* \* If law officers learn that from now on they can coerce confessions without risk, since trial judges may admit such confessions provided only that, perhaps through the very process of extorting them, other evidence has been procured on which a conviction can be sustained, police in the future even more so than in the past will take the easy but ugly path of the third degree. \* \* \*"

In evaluating this opinion, it must be remembered that none of the defendants took the stand to disprove the prosecution's evidence of noncoercion and that the State called as witnesses all save one official who questioned defendants and that individual was but one of several who were present at the time. Whether the decision has been correctly interpreted by the three dissenting judges remains to be seen.

*(To be continued in a subsequent issue)*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The accompanying article is from a talk delivered by the author to the New York State chapter of FBI National Academy graduates. Professor Miller is well known in New York as a staunch friend of law-enforcement officers and a frequent lecturer in their schools and conferences. Two earlier articles which he wrote on laws and judicial decisions of interest appear in the October 1946, and December 1950, issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.*

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## **Harboring Penalties Have Been Raised**

On August 20, 1954, Public Law No. 602 (83d Cong.) was approved amending title 18, U. S. Code, section 1071, to read as follows:

Whoever harbors or conceals any person for whose arrest a warrant or process has been issued under the provisions of any law of the United States, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant or process has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; except that if the warrant or process issued on a charge of felony, or after conviction of such person of any offense, the punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

Violations of this statute should be reported to the Federal agency handling the substantive offense.





# TRAFFIC

## **The Mechanics of a Prize-Winning Traffic Program**

by H. S. WEAVER, *Chief of Police,  
East Cleveland, Ohio*<sup>1</sup>

Although there are only 12,000 registered motor vehicles in East Cleveland, the traffic problem is severe from the standpoint of both congestion and traffic accidents. This is brought about by the fact that East Cleveland is surrounded on three sides by the city of Cleveland and on the fourth side by the city of Cleveland Heights. In addition, East Cleveland is situated on a main east-west highway (U. S. Route No. 20) in Cuyahoga County, which is the third most heavily traveled traffic artery in the county, handling about 55,000 automobiles per day. East Cleveland also has other heavily traveled thoroughfares which are considered major traffic arteries, such as Hayden Avenue, Superior Avenue, and Noble Road, each of which averages 20,000 automobiles per day, and Taylor Road, which averages 11,000 automobiles per day. This heavy volume of traffic leads to congestion and to over 1,000 traffic accidents per year.

### **Traffic Safety Committee**

In East Cleveland a traffic safety committee has been formed to study these congested areas from an engineering standpoint. This committee is composed of the city manager, the chief of police, assistant city manager, city engineer, and the chief electrical engineer. This committee has done much to alleviate the traffic congestion by setting up a system of progressive traffic signals, installing safety islands, initiating a new street lighting program, and adding new lane markings on all main streets, particularly Euclid Avenue, to provide inside reservoirs for left turns at some of the busy intersections and where other left turns were justified, along with incorporating other traffic engineering changes.

Inasmuch as the police department is sworn to protect and preserve life and property we endeavor to eliminate traffic hazards which cause traffic accidents. Although traffic accidents have been rising in Cuyahoga County, East Cleveland, because of its planned program of traffic safety, has been showing a reduction. This program embraces the realization that all aspects of traffic

safety (namely, education, engineering, and enforcement) must be coordinated to prevent future accidents.

Mr. Charles A. Carran, city manager, and I have long realized that trained personnel are needed in the traffic engineering field and have sent several officers to the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. During the past year, 40 police officers of our 52-man police department have attended night classes at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

### **Recruit Training**

Recruits in their training program are given at least 75 hours of training in traffic subjects, embracing traffic law, accident investigation procedures, selective enforcement policies, contacts with violators, case preparation and court work, along with some of the methods of determining speed from skid marks, the use of radar, and the use of the Alcometer in determining the degree of intoxication of a person suspected of driving while under the influence of intoxicating beverages. They are also given training in the use of the camera, with emphasis placed on the importance of good photography in completing an accident investigation. To be certain that the officers retain this information, an inservice training program is carried out yearly reviewing the subjects taught in the recruit program and bringing out any new methods of accident investigation or new equipment used in the traffic field.

The engineering section receives information from the police department as a result of accident investigations, and much information is given to the traffic safety committee in the form of accident summaries, spot maps, collision diagrams, information on day and night accidents. This information is made available so that the committee may review more intelligently and evaluate the engineering needs.

<sup>1</sup>With photographs and engineering data supplied by Lt. Patrick J. O'Malley.

## **Enforcement Methods**

The enforcement aspect of the problem is placed on the police department. It has been determined that over 90 percent of all traffic accidents are caused either by a violation of the traffic law or by poor driving practices. If bad driving is a factor in so great a portion of accidents, then supervision to improve driving is badly needed. Supervision in the form of intelligent traffic law enforcement will discourage dangerous driving and walking habits.

Here in East Cleveland a system of selective enforcement is used. Selective enforcement is enforcement which is proportional to traffic accidents with respect to time, place, and type of accident. Selective enforcement is then applied by selective assignment of patrol units for traffic supervision. Selective enforcement activity is directed at the factors causing accidents, considering the time and the location in which these accidents are taking place. The basis of selective assignment is that the distribution of future accidents may be predicted with considerable accuracy from past accident experience. For this reason the East Cleveland Police Department keeps statistics concerning the time, location, and the facts causing past accidents, so that by these determinations police officers can be assigned on a selective basis. Some of the methods used involve spot maps, charts, and graphs. Spot maps are used so that high accident areas can be quickly determined. Graphs indicate the accident pattern by the hour of the day as compared with enforcement figures by the hour of the day. Charts indicate the reasons for accidents as compared with arrest activity. In the beginning of the selective enforcement program it was quite obvious that the arrest activity was not in line with the accidents by time, location, and the reasons for accidents, but as the officers in the department became better trained in the interpretation and analysis of past accidents the arrest activity began to fall in line with the arrest recommended standards.

## **The Enforcement Index**

By the use of the enforcement index, we are able to keep an administrative check on the quality of enforcement. The enforcement index is determined by dividing the number of arrests for moving hazardous violations with convictions by the total number of fatal and injury accidents. For



*Chief H. S. Weaver.*

example, if in a period of 1 month a community has a total of 10 injury and fatal accidents and in the same period of time has made 200 arrests for moving hazardous violations, then the community will show an enforcement index of 20. In the city of East Cleveland it has been determined



*Lt. Patrick J. O'Malley.*

that an enforcement index of about 25 is needed to lower the accident rate. Realizing that accident investigation is the heart of traffic law enforcement, I insist upon complete and accurate accident investigations. If the information gathered from traffic accidents is to be used in selective enforcement, then that information must be correct or the enforcement program will be inadequate. East Cleveland has no specialized accident investigation units, and for this reason all members of the department are given training in accident investigation.

I am of the opinion that of all traffic violators those against whom enforcement action is most warranted and necessary are the ones whose violations actually result in accidents. Criminal as well as the civil responsibility of these violators must be considered. Accident investigators initiate prosecution whenever the evidence warrants, rather than leaving the action to the victim because in many cases the victim is unwilling to

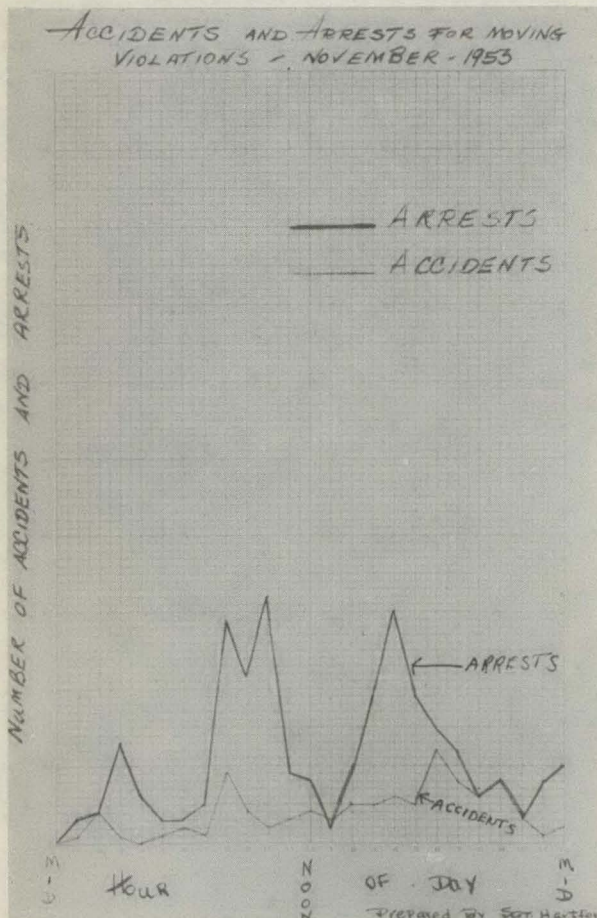
prosecute. In East Cleveland about 60 percent of all accidents investigated result in the issuance of a traffic citation to at least one of the drivers. Investigating officers are cautioned not to issue citations unless the evidence obtained (statements of principals and witnesses, positions of the automobiles, skid marks, etc.) indicates that one of the drivers was at fault.

### A Complete Record System

Even with good accident investigation it is necessary to maintain a complete record system so that the information obtained at the accidents can be tabulated, summarized, and analyzed. This summary is kept and tabulated by a civilian record clerk who tabulates the accident information daily and completes summaries monthly. These summaries are analyzed by the lieutenant of traffic who is responsible for the preparation of the monthly charts and graphs used in the selective enforcement bulletin which is placed in the rolcall room for all of the officers to see. At rolcall a monthly report is also read which indicates the hours of the day that accidents are taking place, the locations, and the reasons for these accidents.

I believe in progressive methods and the use of the most modern devices for traffic law enforcement. East Cleveland was one of the first police departments in Ohio to purchase and use the radar speed meter. This device is used in the high accident areas where speed is the main factor in accidents. It is also used in other locations, such as school zones, where a double hazard would exist if a police car had to pursue a speeder. When in use, the radar is always used on a distinctively marked car and in an area where signs are posted indicating speed meter ahead.

Another device, the Alcometer, is used to determine the alcohol concentration in the blood of those suspected of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The Alcometer is a breath-testing machine into which the suspect blows a sample of breath. In a short period of time the alcohol concentration in the blood can be read from a meter on the front of the machine. It is used to corroborate the arresting officer's testimony. The number of contested cases has dropped considerably since the installation of the Alcometer in spite of the fact that the arrests for driving while intoxicated have risen over 100 percent.



Graph indicating arrests by hour of day compared with accidents by hour of day. These graphs are prepared monthly.

## Court Cooperation

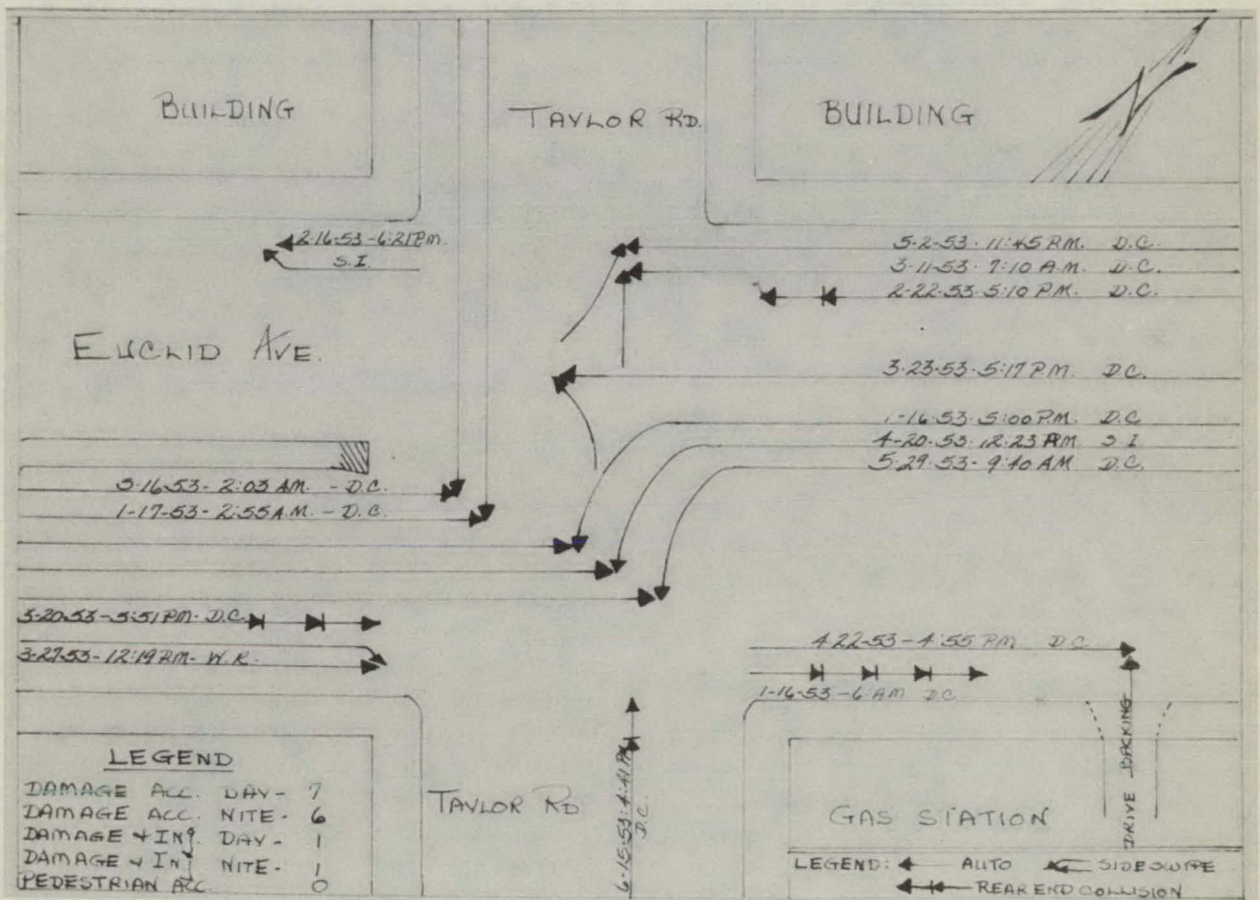
No traffic law-enforcement program can be successful unless the court is aware of the traffic problem. Both judge and prosecutor must understand the relationship between violations and accidents, between driver's deficiencies and accidents, and between other factors and accidents. Fortunately the citizens of East Cleveland have seen fit to reelect Judge Stanton Addams and have retained him in office for the past 25 years because without his knowledge of the traffic problem and his sincerity and fairness in judging these cases, the planned program of East Cleveland would have failed. Likewise, the prosecutor, Mr. Stanley Webster, has kept informed on the traffic situation and has given much aid to the police department in the preparation of court cases. The accident records and the statistics of the department are available to the judge and the prosecutor. They also have examined before purchase the various scientific aids used by the department and have made themselves familiar with the

operation of these aids. This interest and knowledge, coupled with proper testimony on the part of the arresting officers, enable the court to obtain convictions in over 95 percent of all traffic cases.

East Cleveland, since the installation of the planned program, has reduced traffic accidents by 14 percent in the past 2 years, with a reduction of 30 percent in injury accidents. This reduction of accidents and injuries has taken place while the accident rate has continued to rise elsewhere in the county. Undoubtedly much of this reduction was brought about through an intelligent program of selective enforcement because the enforcement index has risen from 7 to 25 while the arrests at the scenes of accidents have risen from 1 to 60 percent during the same period.

## With Honors

Because of its efforts in the traffic law enforcement field, the East Cleveland Police Department has won the following awards in the past two years in its population group:



A collision diagram for use in the enforcement and engineering sections. It indicates the direction of travel of vehicles, type of collision, date, time, and road and weather conditions.



Accident photo board placed in lobbies of public buildings to show some of the more serious accidents in East Cleveland.

- 1952 Second Award in the Ohio Traffic Safety Contest;
- 1952 Honorable Mention—Traffic Law Enforcement, State of Ohio;
- 1953 Deathless Days Contest, State of Ohio; and
- 1953 First Place, Traffic Law Enforcement, National Award, IACP.

The East Cleveland Police Department looks forward to the day when such a high level of traffic enforcement will not be needed—a day when motorists and pedestrians through voluntary compliance with the traffic law will prevent such a terrific loss of life and property as is today taking place in the United States.

## Speedometer “King Size”

Indianapolis motorists will no longer be able to use “My speedometer is out of order” as an excuse for exorbitant speeds. The Indianapolis Police Department has acquired a “king-sized” speedometer for use in checking the accuracy of motor vehicle speedometers.

It is one of the few in existence, according to Chief John E. Ambuhl of the Indianapolis Police



Sgt. William G. Hague, Indianapolis Traffic Department, explains how the speedometer works.

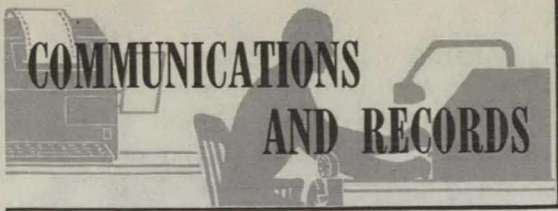
Department. The device is mounted on the rear of the city’s all-white Safety Education car. Motorists are invited to follow this car at a safe distance and at the same speed as the Safety Education automobile. The motorist can thereby check his speed by that registered on the “king-sized” speedometer.

## Make Them Speed Conscious

This service is offered by the Indianapolis Police Department in the interest of public safety in order to help all motorists to be a little more conscious of the suggested speed for the safe operation of their automobiles and trucks.

A woman driver recently checked the speedometer of the car she was driving against the “king-sized” speedometer. She found the speedometer of her vehicle varied 7 miles per hour from that of the more accurate “king-sized” speedometer. “I could have been arrested and fined for speeding had I not known this,” she observed.

Chief Ambuhl believes the use of the department’s “king-sized” speedometer will assist in regulating traffic and reducing accidents. It gives the public a better understanding of their own vehicles.



# Pinpointing the Crime Problem With Statistical Data

by SPECIAL AGENT A. EVERETT LEONARD, Federal Bureau of Investigation<sup>1</sup>

To participate in the program this morning—*Pinpointing the Crime Problem*—is more than a pleasure. It is an opportunity—an opportunity to do two things.

First, and appropriately enough, it presents an opportunity to offer, as painlessly as possible, a summary of the latest crime statistics, the figure facts by which we diagnose and measure this problem to be pinpointed here today. Secondly, it is an opportunity to throw out to this assembled group of police executives a responsibility which is yours, a challenge you alone can meet.

But first, the statistics.

According to the reports sent us in Washington during the first half of this year, major crime totaled well over the 1 million mark for the first 6 months of 1954, and it is still going up.

It frequently helps us appreciate the magnitude of a problem such as this if we consider it in terms of frequency averages. Thus, while the membership of the IACP is gathered here in New Orleans for a little more than 3 days at our 61st annual conference, 24,000 major crimes will be added to the rising totals. While we attend this convention, 135 people in the United States will be feloniously slain, 185 women will be raped and about 1,000 other persons will be the victims of an assault with a dangerous weapon, according to the frequency patterns established during the first 6 months. While we are here at this convention, 750 persons will be robbed, 5,600 places will be burglarized, 2,300 cars will be stolen in addition to 14,000 other thefts of one type or another.

Crime figures for the first half of 1954 were up 8.5 percent over the same period last year, and it is little comfort indeed to endeavor to explain it away by showing that during this period the population of the country increased 2 percent. The fact remains that police agencies under your command during the first half of 1954 had 6,000 more holdups to investigate, 30,000 more burglaries and 55,000 more larcenies reported for police attention than during January–June 1953.

Reports of the city police, representing nearly

all the urban population of the country, showed 1.8 employees for every 1,000 inhabitants as of April 30, 1954. This is the same figure which was reported for the previous year.

Here then is the broad picture, perhaps not pinpointed but certainly standing out in bold relief. Crime is up 8½ percent—population up 2 percent—police strength, no increase. In fact, the actual effective strength, if anything, has declined, for again last year another substantial group of communities reduced the length of policemen's workweek.

Back to the pinpointing. Let's put the crime trends in more critical focus.

## Crime Trends, January–June, 1953–54

Negligent manslaughter .....	-3.9
Auto theft.....	-2.3
Rape .....	-1.2
Aggravated assault.....	No change
Murder .....	+0.9
Larceny-theft.....	+9.0
Burglary.....	+13.2
Robbery.....	+20.4
 Total.....	 +8.5

On the one hand then the cold facts indicate that in numerical strength alone law enforcement is not keeping pace with the times. On the other hand, the police of this Nation as a professional group have more than held their ground. The crime volume went up in 1953 but so did the number of crimes cleared by arrest.

One area I think particularly worthy of special attention here is the general predatory categories of robbery and burglary. These crimes are related to a degree. They are substantially more serious than the casual larceny of a bicycle, for example, and differ from simple theft at least to the extent that robbery and burglary have the common characteristic of a somewhat formal undertaking after ample prior consideration of

<sup>1</sup> From a speech at the Sixty-first Annual Conference, International Association of Chiefs of Police, New Orleans, La., September 28, 1954.

the gravity of the consequences of being caught.

In 1953 these classifications led the entire field with a more than 8 percent rise registered for each, and now during the first half of 1954 the sharpest increases reported by your departments were again burglary, 13 percent, and robbery, 20 percent.

Now this type of thing interests people and it is properly public information; but it is only half the story. The public should be informed on what your departments are doing about it. Here you can point with understandable pride to the fact that while the number of robberies and burglaries committed showed an 8 percent increase for the year 1953, at the same time the number of burglaries cleared by arrest rose 9 percent and the robberies solved by arrest of the offender jumped 20 percent. This clearly shows that you have recognized the problem and are doing something about it.

Looking a little closer at this crime problem, we find that the average robber obtains \$222 per "mugging" or "holdup." He is most often 18 years of age, and nearly one-fifth of them are younger than that.

The burglary loot is \$163 on the average, and the typical offender is 15 or 16 years old. About one-half of all of them are juveniles.

This kind of information, if available to the people of your communities, aids in offsetting the tendency of some to lay the blame for high crime figures at the doorstep of the police. Should there be a substantial crime increase in a given community or even one particularly vicious offense, some citizen will surely become inspired with newly acquired sagacity and demand a reorganization of the local police. Or, some well-meaning reformer friends may attribute in some occult fashion a recent brutal slaying to the fact that the police are riding two men in a car—or one man in a car—or that the patrolmen are riding instead of walking or to the fact that the chief of detectives was on vacation.

Unfortunately, too many people consider crime as a charge against the police themselves rather than a social misfortune to be shared by the community as a whole. We all agree that the size, training, and general efficiency of a police department do have an effect on the local crime picture but these are only a few of the many factors affecting the extent of crime. There are some who would not steal even if there were no police at all and there are others who will murder or rob in the very shadow of a precinct station.

Nevertheless, we will agree that certain crimes are considered preventable because the presence of police patrols, public relations programs and the like will deter the efforts of some to violate the law, just as educational programs will tend to reduce fires in a community. But an outbreak of fires rarely prompts a series of charges of inefficiency against a fire department, an outbreak of influenza is not seized upon as an indication for a needed shakeup of the health department, and, similarly, the blame for an unusually heavy trash accumulation is not laid at the doorstep of the sanitary branch of the local government *unless* these public services (1) fail to recognize candidly the size and nature of the problem, and (2) fail to attack the problem with prompt and effective action.

Much of the impulsive reaction on the part of the public to a rise in crime totals may be attributable to the widespread lack of knowledge of the underlying causes of crime. For that reason it behooves all of us to make available to the public complete information on the extent and fluctuation of crime in the community and as much information as we can concerning those who commit it. You should have readily available facts to show just how your community compares with averages on crime volume and what the batting average of your department actually is. Your Uniform Crime Reports make such comparisons possible.

I would be derelict if I let an opportunity such as this go by without a frank presentation on just where you as police administrators and the FBI stand in this uniform crime reporting program—just precisely what our respective responsibilities are.

To fully appreciate this relationship it would be helpful to look back a quarter of a century to the beginning of the uniform crime reporting program. Some of you here today may recall the IACP conventions prior to 1930 and possibly you might recall too the enthusiastic activities of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records under the farsighted leadership of Chairman William P. Rutledge, then commissioner of police in Detroit. In those days prior to 1930, as Chairman Rutledge pointed out in the resolution which led to the appointment of his committee, the police were in the position of endeavoring to diagnose and combat a social disease with little knowledge as to its cause, its nature, and its prevalence.

When the unsolicited offer to finance the study was made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Me-

morial, the Committee on Uniform Crime Records engaged a technical staff under the direction of Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration and an exhaustive study was made of all of the problems involved in the proposed collection of police statistics on a nationwide basis. By formal resolution adopted in the 1929 convention of the IACP, the FBI was invited to set up and operate the uniform crime reporting program. Among the reasons for that decision was the fact that the FBI was already operating the central clearinghouse for identification matters, and, in addition, we had representatives available throughout the country who could assist in explaining the forms to contributing law enforcement agencies.

Because of budgetary restrictions it was not possible for the FBI to enter immediately into the crime reporting program, and beginning in January of 1930 the monthly crime reports were received directly by the IACP. The system operated in this fashion until September of 1930. In the meantime the legal definitions of the FBI's responsibilities were appropriately amended to enable us to accept the invitation of the IACP. Beginning with the August returns of 1930 the FBI has handled the crime reporting program in cooperation with the IACP.

It is particularly important at this time that we recall this background as I have briefly outlined it. Occasions arise from time to time where the accuracy of the crime data published in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin is challenged. While we would not be so foolish as to maintain that the published crime data are 100 percent complete in every respect, the situation can be awkward, to say the least, when such criticism is leveled at the program by the police themselves in public statements. Over the years the uniform crime reporting data have more and more been identified in some quarters as FBI statistics. As a matter of fact, they are not FBI statistics—they are the data reported by local police throughout this country on a purely voluntary basis, and the FBI, of course, cannot vouch for their accuracy. The program is handled in cooperation with the still active Committee on Uniform Crime Records.

Statistically, it is impossible for every city to have average crime rates. Some must be higher, others lower, and when a department finds its crime rate in a given category apparently excessive, it contributes little to the prestige of the pro-

gram to offer the explanation that the figures of other departments are probably not being correctly reported. The crime reporting program can be of the most benefit if we individually pay strict attention to our own responsibilities in insuring that reports of our own departments are above criticism.

### *Need Assistance?*

We stand ready to be of all possible assistance to each local police force in crime reporting matters. It should be recognized that the FBI cannot discharge its responsibilities under the trusteeship entrusted to it by the IACP and at the same time blindly accept crime reports without questioning them. Therefore, we must continue to scrutinize each report carefully and to correspond with the individual departments when an apparent misunderstanding in the preparation of the reports becomes evident. I am sure anyone who understands the background of the program will take no offense at this.

While in isolated cases personal consultation may be the only answer in ironing out apparent crime reporting difficulties, you will appreciate, I am sure, that the FBI must guard against the development of any project to the point where we would be continually peeking into the files and complaint blotters of your desk sergeants in an effort to locate an occasional burglary or larceny improperly classified or left off the reports altogether.

You as police administrators must share with the FBI the responsibilities of this program. Your crime reports forwarded to Washington can be subjected to a variety of verification tests, but in the last analysis you alone are the ones who can assure reliability in the crime data collected and published.

The uniform crime reporting program was in the beginning, and is today, fundamentally a project of the IACP. The FBI leans heavily on the Committee on Uniform Crime Records under the able chairmanship of Chief Jeremiah O'Connell for advice and counsel on the various problems which arise from time to time. With the continued support of the IACP and the police administrators individually throughout the country, the uniform crime reporting program will continue its forward progress as a valuable police management tool.



# IDENTIFICATION

In this issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, the method of assigning FBI numbers and the purpose of these numbers will be discussed.

The assignment of FBI numbers is a system of serializing used in the FBI Identification Division to immediately identify a subject with a record on file, supported by fingerprints and other related information. The continually increasing volume of fingerprint cards being received daily requires that a system of this nature be employed to insure accurate, expeditious and complete fingerprint data in a moment's notice.

It should be pointed out, however, that all fingerprint cards received in the Identification Division are not immediately assigned FBI numbers. When a fingerprint card is received and it is later determined that the subject has no prior criminal record according to the Identification Division fingerprint files, an FBI number will not be assigned.

After determining that the subject has no prior criminal record, an acknowledgment is prepared by using specially equipped standard typewriters and continuous forms of cards and tissues. This permits the preparation of an index card for the

## Assignment of FBI Numbers to Fingerprint Cards

FBI indices and, at the same time, a carbon copy of this index card which can be used as an acknowledgment to the contributor of the fingerprint card. Following this action, the fingerprint card is filed in what is generally referred to as the "master" fingerprint file.

There are numerous fingerprint cards in the Identification Division fingerprint files not bearing an FBI number. These fingerprint cards will not have an FBI number assigned to them until an additional fingerprint card or some other related matter is received.

When a second set of fingerprints is submitted and found to be identical with a fingerprint card in file not bearing an FBI number, then an FBI number will be assigned.

Both fingerprint cards are stamped with the newly assigned FBI number and careful judgment is used to select the clearest and most legible fingerprint card to be retained in the master fingerprint file. In addition to receiving the newly assigned FBI number, the fingerprint card selected to be filed in the master fingerprint file will be stamped "Master".

It would not be practical to retain all sets of

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

<b>CRIMINAL</b> LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		DOE		John		WMI		Sex Male	
FBI No. 1126164		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		RACE White	
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>John Doe</i>		EMPLOYMENT AND ADDRESS Police Dept. Chicago, Ill.		ALIQUIS NONE		AGE 71		HT. IN. 5 FT. 165	
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 1521 S. Charles St - Chicago		PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.		DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26		HAIR BR.		EYES BR.	
OCCUPATION Salesman		MARRIAGE STATUS MASTER		ARMED SERVICES 65498		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		CLASS. 1169U100 12 31510E	
SCARS AND MARKS 1/2 in. scar over Rt. eye		U.S.		CHECK IF NO CRIMINAL RECORD IN PAST 10 YEARS		DATE 8-7-53		SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>William Doe</i>	
1. RIGHT INDEX		2. RIGHT MIDDLE		3. RIGHT RING		4. RIGHT ANNULE		5. RIGHT LITTLE	
6. LEFT INDEX		7. LEFT MIDDLE		8. LEFT RING		9. LEFT ANNULE		10. LEFT LITTLE	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY			

Figure 3.

fingerprints in the master fingerprint file, since only one set is needed in file by fingerprint classification formula to establish an identification.

The presence of an FBI number further establishes the fact that the subject possesses a prior fingerprint record. All subsequent fingerprint cards and other pertinent information, provided that such information is identified with an FBI number or supported by fingerprints, will be placed in the jacket containing the subject's entire fingerprint record on form No. 1-4. A copy of this form is forwarded to law enforcement agencies following the receipt and subsequent identification of a fingerprint card with a prior fingerprint record. Included on this form is the subject's

<b>CRIMINAL</b> LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		DOE		John		(NONE)		Sex Male	
FBI No. 1126164		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		MIDDLE NAME		RACE White	
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>John Doe</i>		EMPLOYMENT AND ADDRESS United States Marshall Chicago, Ill.		ALIQUIS (NONE)		AGE 71		HT. IN. 5 FT. 165	
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 1521 S. Charles St. Chicago		PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.		DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26		HAIR BR.		EYES BR.	
OCCUPATION Salesman		MARRIAGE STATUS M		ARMED SERVICES USM 455319		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		CLASS. 1169U100 12 31510E	
SCARS AND MARKS 1/2 inch scar over rt. eye		U.S.		CHECK IF NO CRIMINAL RECORD IN PAST 10 YEARS		DATE 8-8-53		SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS <i>William Doe</i>	
1. RIGHT INDEX		2. RIGHT MIDDLE		3. RIGHT RING		4. RIGHT ANNULE		5. RIGHT LITTLE	
6. LEFT INDEX		7. LEFT MIDDLE		8. LEFT RING		9. LEFT ANNULE		10. LEFT LITTLE	
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY			

Figure 4.

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

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1 176 164, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

AGENCY OF ORIGIN	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED ON RECEIVED	CHARGE	COMPOSITION
PD Chgo Ill	John Doe #65498	8-7-53	forg	rel to USM
USM Chgo Ill	John Doe #USM 455319	8-8-53	forg	
USP Leavenworth Kansas	John Doe #19543-53	10-3-53	forg	3 yrs

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

Figure 5.

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

The following FBI record, NUMBER 1126164, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

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USP Leavenworth Kansas	John Doe #19543-53	10-3-53	forg	3 yrs

CRIMINAL LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

FBI No. 1126164

DOE John (NONE) Sex Male

1521 S. Charles St. Chicago

United States Marshall, Chicago, Ill.

1/2 inch scar over rt. eye

USM 455319

Chicago, Ill.

1-16-26

BR. BR.

1. RIGHT INDEX

2. RIGHT MIDDLE

3. RIGHT RING

4. RIGHT ANNULE

5. RIGHT LITTLE

6. LEFT INDEX

7. LEFT MIDDLE

8. LEFT RING

9. LEFT ANNULE

10. LEFT LITTLE

LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY

LEFT THUMB

RIGHT THUMB

RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY

Figure 6.

<b>CRIMINAL</b> FBI No. 351 220 B		DOE LAST NAME		John FIRST NAME	John MIDDLE NAME	SEX Male	AGE White	HT. (IN.) WT. 71 165
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTINUATION AND ADDRESS		ALIASES		DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26		
<b>CRIMINAL</b> FBI No. 702 386 A		DOE LAST NAME		John FIRST NAME	(NONE)	SEX Male	AGE White	HT. (IN.) WT. 71 165
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTINUATION AND ADDRESS		ALIASES		DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26		
<b>CRIMINAL</b> FBI No. 1126164		DOE LAST NAME		John FIRST NAME	(NONE)	SEX Male	AGE White	HT. (IN.) WT. 71 165
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTINUATION AND ADDRESS		ALIASES		DATE OF BIRTH 1-16-26		
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 1521 S. Charles St. Chicago		APPROX. NUMBER USM 455319		PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.		CITIZENSHIP U.S.		
OCCUPATION Salesman		PLACE OF BIRTH Chicago, Ill.		CITIZENSHIP U.S.		SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS 8-8-53		
SCARS AND MARKS 4 inch scar over rt. eye		CHECK IF NO COMMON RECORDS RECORDED U.S.		DATE		LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		
1. RIGHT THUMB		2. RIGHT INDEX		3. RIGHT MIDDLE		4. RIGHT RING		5. RIGHT LITTLE
6. LEFT THUMB		7. LEFT INDEX		8. LEFT MIDDLE		9. LEFT RING		10. LEFT LITTLE
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN TOGETHER		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN TOGETHER		

Figure 7.

FBI number. All law enforcement agencies are urged to indicate a subject's FBI number, if known, upon submitting fingerprints or other identification matter.

Due to the vast number of previously assigned FBI numbers, it was found advisable to begin an additional sequence. This was accomplished by adding a letter immediately following an FBI

number. This alphabetical extension has been employed starting with the letter A. The A extension having been exhausted, the letter B is presently being assigned. Therefore, continued caution should be exercised to indicate the particular letter attached to an FBI number if one has been assigned. Failure to add the letter to an FBI number could cause considerable confusion, which may delay the acknowledgment of the subject's fingerprint record. Prior to the addition of the letter following the FBI number, numerous problems arose due to the number of digits in the subject's FBI number. It has been found that with fewer digits, there is less chance of an error.

Law enforcement agencies can render considerable assistance to the FBI Identification Division by indicating a subject's FBI number when known. A place for the subject's FBI number is enclosed by heavy black lines (see fig. 8). This will make possible the location of the subject's fingerprint record by number, without the necessity of a search by fingerprint characteristics, and will assure the contributor of receiving the fastest possible answer. In cases of common names, when an inquiry is unsupported by fingerprints and the subject's FBI number is not available, the subject's complete fingerprint classification formula may be used to further identify the individual.

The foregoing discussion and accompanying illustrations relating to the assigning and usage of FBI numbers are presented for the purpose of informing law enforcement officers of their vital importance.

Lack of clarity in the prints is due to the reduced size of the illustrations.



**A SHIRT BUTTON**

A brutal murder and rape occurred in North Carolina following which the sheriff's office apprehended a suspect. Considerable amounts of evidence, including the clothing of the suspect and the victim, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory. An examination of the evidence disclosed no connection between the suspect and the victim. A shirt button found near the scene of the crime, however, had identifiable characteristics. As a result of this lead, the sheriff's office developed another suspect and submitted one of the suspect's shirts for examination. The FBI Laboratory was able to establish that the button found at the scene of the crime had come from the shirt of the second suspect.

<b>CRIMINAL</b> FBI No. 1126164		LAST NAME		FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	SEX	AGE	HT. (IN.) WT.
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		CONTINUATION AND ADDRESS		ALIASES		DATE OF BIRTH		
RESIDENCE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED		APPROX. NUMBER		PLACE OF BIRTH		CITIZENSHIP		
OCCUPATION		PLACE OF BIRTH		CITIZENSHIP		SIGNATURE OF OFFICIAL TAKING FINGERPRINTS		
SCARS AND MARKS		CHECK IF NO COMMON RECORDS RECORDED U.S.		DATE		LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SEPARATELY		
1. RIGHT THUMB		2. RIGHT INDEX		3. RIGHT MIDDLE		4. RIGHT RING		5. RIGHT LITTLE
6. LEFT THUMB		7. LEFT INDEX		8. LEFT MIDDLE		9. LEFT RING		10. LEFT LITTLE
LEFT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN TOGETHER		LEFT THUMB		RIGHT THUMB		RIGHT FOUR FINGERS TAKEN TOGETHER		

Figure 8.

## OTHER TOPICS

Always ready, willing, and able to assist or carry on the police work in our city is the police reserve unit of the city police department. Our city officials and the residents of Lakeland recognize and appreciate the loyalty, devotion, efforts and accomplishments of this group, which is a definite asset to the city and is indispensable as far as the "regular" police department is concerned.

### **Organization**

First organized as an emergency measure on July 5, 1941, as the Lakeland Police Auxiliary, the first such organization in the State of Florida, this group functioned throughout the war years with a membership at one time as high as 90. With more than half of our regular police officers away in military service during the war years, this group rendered invaluable assistance to both civilian and military police authorities. Following the emergency, the group became known as the "Lakeland Police Reserves." Its membership has been gradually reduced to the present 22 officers, composed of civic-minded residents whose daily occupations include store managers, salesmen, mail carriers, public utility employees, barbers, service station managers, and employees of other city departments. In the past, professional men, including dentists, bank cashiers, automobile agency owners, electricians, citrus grove owners, insurance men, and even the secretary of the chamber of commerce, have demonstrated their civic pride and interest by active service in the organization.

Each man is investigated and carefully screened prior to being accepted as a member of the police reserves, and there are always a number of applications on file to fill any vacancy.

### **Training and Duties**

Police Reserve Officers have always been afforded continuous, periodic training in all phases of police work, specializing in traffic and patrol duty. This

## **An Integrated Reserve Unit for Special Duties**

by LEO H. BROOKER, *Chief of Police,  
Lakeland, Fla.*

training, coupled with experience gained in working with the "regular" police officers, has developed this nucleus of qualified, capable and efficient reserve police officers to such an extent that any phase of police work in the department can be assigned to the reserve with full confidence that the assignment will be completed adequately. Without such assistance, it would be necessary to increase the number of regular police officers considerably to provide adequate police service. The large volume of requests for police assistance to direct traffic for such events as weddings, funerals, various civic and social functions, and other special events keeps the police reserves busy and relieves regular police officers of that added duty and responsibility. The reserves handle traffic and police duty at all athletic and other sports events in Lakeland and take great pride in the fact



*Chief Leo H. Brooker.*

that with supervised parking all traffic can be dispatched from the local ball park and stadium, through prearranged outlets, in less than 15 minutes. This has been accomplished without a single traffic accident for the past several years. In addition, the reserves provide assistance to the department during the busy winter months by accepting traffic and patrol duty assignments when tourist volume is at its peak. During the summer months the reserves fill in for regular officers away on vacation. At regular intervals, the reserves are called on to take over the entire operation of the police department, thus enabling the entire regular force to be assembled for training sessions and conferences, or to attend departmental picnics or other social events sponsored by the department.

Although all the men in the reserve have regular daytime jobs, a sufficient number is always available to assist in directing traffic for the numerous parades, the boat races held on lakes within the city, and the many other daytime events requiring added police service. These men will leave their places of employment to render assistance to the police department at any time there is such a necessity. The reserves are organized to the point that when an emergency alert is received by the department, the regular desk sergeant can

assemble in 20 minutes at least a dozen reserves, in uniform and ready for police duty.

Statistics maintained by the department reflect that over a period of years, the reserves handle an average of 60 assignments per month. To complete these assignments, an average of 250 to 300 man-hours are devoted to police work, all of which results in an increased public service at a great savings to the city of Lakeland.

### **Equipment**

Initially, each reserve officer furnished his own uniform and sidearm. After several years, the city furnished to each reserve officer a complete police uniform and badges, which were identical with the uniforms and badges worn by the regular police officers. In recognition and appreciation of the fine spirit of cooperation, the services, benefits and added protection derived from the police reserves, the city of Lakeland has, for the past 3 years, provided in the regular police budget an allowance for providing complete uniforms for the reserves, and for the laundering and cleaning of these uniforms. The reserves now wear uniforms, complete with badges and insignia, which are identical with those worn by the full-time police



*Part of the Lakeland Police Reserves assembled for duty. Capt. James L. Greene, extreme right, and Lt. Ross Gunning, second from right, front row, command the police reserve unit.*

officers, and unless a person knows the individual reserve officer, it is impossible to distinguish the "reserve" from the "regular" officer. The reserve officer has full police authority, and the city government assumes full responsibility and provides the necessary insurance coverage for the actions of each reserve officer while in the performance of police duty.

### **Command**

In command of the police reserves since the unit was first organized is Capt. James L. Greene, who is employed full time as proprietor of a local service station in the downtown area. Captain Greene, who prior to coming to Lakeland in 1925 had several years' experience as a law enforcement officer, has been assisted in his supervision of the reserves by Lt. Ross Gunning, salesman in a local stationery and office supply store. They are assisted by Sgt. James C. Entzminger, local salesman for a large meat company. These men, familiar to every citizen of Lakeland, receive many of the requests for police assistance covering special events and private affairs, and have throughout the years assigned individual reserve officers their duties and arranged the work schedules for their men at baseball games, football games, boat races, etc. These requests, assignments and schedules are always made known to and cleared with me or the regular police captains at the department so that the department is cognizant of all police activity in the city. Whenever requests are received for police assistance at private affairs, such as home weddings, open house at some large business establishment, or the numerous social events at the local yacht and country club, persons making such requests are immediately referred to Captain Greene. Some public schools in the surrounding county always play their football and baseball games in the local stadium and baseball field, and school officials always request the Lakeland Police Reserves to provide police service and traffic supervision for such events. The various schools outside the city and other private clubs and organizations usually reimburse the reserve officers for their "extra" duty and depending on the nature of the duty or the length of time required by the officers to carry out the "extra" assignment, this money is either placed into the "kitty" or is split between the reserve officer and the "kitty." At regular intervals, the reserve unit



*The barbecue pit (far end) and open-air dining hall.*

uses these funds to give themselves and their wives a barbecue supper or evening out, where they usually combine pleasure with business in planning for the future.

### **Benefits and Recreation**

Several years ago the Lakeland Police Benefit Association was formed, and members of the police reserves as well as regular officers of the department were included in the membership. Various social events and other projects were sponsored by this association, and funds totaling approximately \$20,000 were raised, with the reserves contributing in no small way to this undertaking. Through the generosity of a large phosphate mining company, a tract of land containing five or more acres was donated to the Lakeland Police Benefit Association. Included in this tract of mined-out land is a fresh-water pool or lake, about 60 feet deep in places and several hundred yards



*Small lake on the Lakeland Police Pistol Range. Clubhouse under construction in upper left-hand corner.*

long. The excavation and mining operations had left large mounds of dirt near this water, and using the funds accumulated over the years, the association was able to have constructed a pistol range large enough to accommodate 50 persons firing at one time. The large mounds of dirt, backed up by the water, afforded an ideal location for the range, located only 2 miles outside the city limits and only 15 minutes' driving time from the department headquarters. This range is reserved for the sole use of the police and reserve officers, who take great pride in it. The remainder of the accumulated funds is being used for the construction of a large clubhouse which has been started but as yet has not been completed. This clubhouse, when completed, will contain a large room which will accommodate 550 persons easily, to be used for social events, peace officers' meetings and other law enforcement conferences. It will also have a recreation room for use by the police and reserve officers and their families, and space has been provided for complete kitchen facilities. The police reserves deserve much credit for their efforts and assistance in this project. They are afforded periodic firearms training on the pistol range. They receive the same supervision provided regular police officers.

Feeling that the Lakeland Police Benefit Association should in some way be compensated for their efforts and success in providing for themselves the firearms range now in use, the city officials of Lakeland recently completed on the range and clubhouse site a modern and completely equipped barbecue pit with an adjoining open-air dining hall sufficiently large to prepare food for and accommodate 200 persons. This added facility was "initiated" when the city of Lakeland provided a chicken dinner for the police reserves and all city officials, at which time the police reserves were complimented and congratulated for their work and accomplishments. And, of course, the police reserves were later pressed into service to operate the police department on the night when the regular police force was treated to a similar affair. The pit is always available for use by the individual officers, reserves and regulars, and their families, who enjoy very much the fishing, swimming, and eating out, all easily accessible and available at the one location.

If the city of Lakeland attempted to repay the police reserves in any manner other than friendship, compliments and social get-togethers, the

reserve officers would be offended. Each member of the police reserves takes great pride in his work, in his appearance, and in his accomplishments. Each is well trained, capable and qualified to handle the duties assigned to him, and has proven his ability by his past performance. Each is able to understand and comprehend the part of the average citizen, which he lives from day to day, and also is able to appreciate and experience the duties and responsibilities of a police officer while serving as a member of the Lakeland Police Reserves. Therefore, the cooperation and assistance rendered by the Lakeland Police Reserves to the Lakeland Police Department, both as citizens and as reserve police officers, would indeed be difficult to evaluate.

### OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

The Federal obstruction of justice statute provides that whoever corruptly, or by threats of force, or by any threatening letter or communication, endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness, in any court of the United States or before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, in the discharge of his duty, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. Investigations are conducted by the FBI.

Similar penalties are provided under the statute for other violations which include:

- (1) Whoever injures any party or witness in his person or property on account of his attending or having attended such court or examination before such officer, commissioner, or other committing magistrate, or on account of his testifying or having testified to any matter pending therein; or
- (2) Whoever injures any such grand or petit juror in his person or property on account of any verdict or indictment assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror; or
- (3) Whoever injures any such officer, commissioner, or other committing magistrate in his person or property on account of the performance of his official duties; or
- (4) Whoever corruptly or by threats of force, or by any threatening letter or communication, influences, obstructs, or impedes, or endeavors to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice.

## WANTED BY THE FBI

George Lester Belew, with aliases: Art Anderson, F. C. Anderson, George E. Anderson, C. H. Bennett, E. H. Benton, M. D., Fred C. Boweman, Fred C. Duperron, Jr., Fred C. Eckerson, Fred Hanson, Jr., Fred E. Hastings, Fred R. Hewett, Henry E. Marshall, Frederick Peterson, R. B. Robertson, Jr., Fred R. Sancaster, Jr., C. H. Stanley, Jr., Earl P. Stevenson, Jr., Earl C. Tidball, Jr., Roy C. Tompkins, Jr., John W. Wallenta, and others.

### *Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Assault)*

On May 6, 1953, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Fargo, N. Dak., charging George Lester Belew with violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. Belew, while using an alias, had passed a fictitious check drawn on the bank of Lemmon, S. Dak., in Fargo, N. Dak., thereby causing that check to be transported in interstate commerce.

On July 30, 1954, Belew was arrested at Ellis, Kans., by the sheriff's office, on a local charge of passing bad checks. While being held in the county jail at Hays, Kans., on these charges, Belew and another prisoner, on the morning of August 4, 1954, threw hot water into the face of the jailer, struck him over the head with a piece of metal torn from a cell bunk, locked him in a cell, and escaped in an automobile belonging to the sheriff's office. Belew's companion was captured in Jefferson City, Mo., on August 9, but Belew is still at large and is now wanted on the additional Federal charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (assault). This second complaint was filed before a United States commissioner at Salina, Kans., August 7, 1954.

Belew has an extensive criminal record dating back to 1930 when he was first arrested for cashing bad checks. Since that time he has been convicted of forgery, false pretenses with intent to defraud, the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle and of violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute. A great part of his adult life has been spent in prison.

It is reported that while imprisoned Belew has feigned illness by biting his tongue to produce blood and by eating soap to produce a fever, has



George Lester Belew

pretended insanity to prevent being questioned, has attempted suicide, and has escaped from custody three times. The first escape was effected from a county hospital to which he had gained admittance from prison by feigning illness, the second was made with the cooperation of a former prison mate, and the third was the Hays, Kans., escape.

Belew's criminal specialty is forgery and the passing of worthless checks. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States pursuing this specialty and has used many aliases. He has recently posed as an Army or Navy surgeon. Some of Belew's checks bear the stamp "certified."

**Belew is believed to be armed, and in view of his suicidal tendencies, should be considered dangerous.**

He is described as follows:

Age.....	41, born Oct. 31, 1913.
Height.....	5 feet, 9 inches.
Weight.....	160-170.
Build.....	Medium.
Hair.....	Dark brown.
Eyes.....	Brown, often wears glasses.
Complexion.....	Medium.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.
Occupations.....	Nurse, clerk, artist, laborer, mechanic, farmer.
Scars and marks.....	1/2-inch diagonal scar beneath point of chin, scar on bridge of nose. Tattoos: Faded scroll on upper right arm, 2 roses, "Mother Rose of My" with small heart beneath on lower right arm, heart pierced with dagger entwined by banner with words "Death Before Dishonor" on lower left arm.
Teeth.....	Upper plate of false teeth and lower plate of false teeth with 3 natural teeth each side of lower jaw.



Remarks----- Runs stiff legged in right leg but does not limp when walking, claims to have kidney ailment and frequently takes sulfadiazine and soda mint tablets, reportedly takes nitroglycerin tablets for heart condition. Hobbies include fishing, which he follows avidly, textile painting, poetry, and script writing.

FBI number----- 344,578.  
Fingerprint----- M 5 A2a 17  
classification--- I 17 A2a

### Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating George Lester Belew is requested to notify 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 division of the FBI nearest his city.

### Unidentified Deceased

Toledo, Ohio, authorities request assistance in identifying the body of a man found in the Milner Hotel, Toledo, on September 7, 1954. The deceased had registered at the hotel under the name of "A. Davis" of Tampa, Fla., on September 4, 1954. All efforts to establish his true identity have failed.

He is described as follows:

Age----- 40 to 50 years.  
Weight----- Approximately 150 pounds.  
Height----- About 5 feet 8½ inches.  
Hair----- Light chestnut.  
Complexion----- Fair.  
Eyes----- Blue, wore glasses.

Toledo authorities state that the deceased had removed all identifying labels from his clothing. They discovered, however, a ticket from an Elks charity fund on a Cadillac car drawing to be held



February 20, 1954, at Tampa, Fla. They also state that the appearance of the body indicated that the dead man had never done any hard work and that he apparently was a horseracing enthusiast.

Any person having information bearing on this identification is requested to send it immediately to Mr. Ray E. Allen, Chief of Police, Safety Building, Toledo 2, Ohio.

### Pamphlets on Communism

The following pamphlets on communism, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, can be obtained from the Government Printing Office:

100 Things You Should Know About Communism. 25 cents per copy.

Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. 35 cents per copy.

Organized Communism in the United States. 35 cents per copy.

All orders should be directed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and checks or money orders must be made out to that official. Funds must accompany the order. Do not send stamps.

### Statute of Limitations Changed to 5 Years

On September 1, 1954, the President of the United States signed into law a bill passed during the 83d Congress. This bill became Public Law No. 769, effective September 1, 1954. Section 10 of this bill provides "(a) section 3282 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by striking out 'three' and inserting in lieu thereof 'five.' (b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective with respect to offenses (1) committed on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or (2) committed prior to such date, if on such date prosecution therefor is not barred by provisions of law in effect prior to such date."

The effect of the amendment to section 3282 of title 18 of the United States Code is to extend the statute of limitations for any offense, not capital, from 3 to 5 years. This will include all offenses investigated by the FBI, such as bank robberies, stolen car cases, etc., unless otherwise provided for by a specific statute.

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## The Dirty Money Swindle

An interesting modus operandi used by some types of confidence men is the "dirty money" swindle. Tainted money—so the story goes—will bring unhappiness unless it is properly cleaned through the good offices of a kindly expert in such matters. The exact nature of the "cleaning" is often not understood until the process is completed.

In one such case an elderly widow, vacationing in the South, paid a visit to a palmistry establishment.

The widow became friendly with the palmist and confided in her to the point of telling of plans to buy or build a residence in the South. After careful questioning the palmist concluded that the widow's money was tainted and would ultimately bring her only grief and misfortune. The way to remedy the situation was for the widow to rid herself of her tainted money and, of course, the palmist would be happy to arrange all necessary details.

The first cash—about \$9,000—which the widow produced in accordance with the palmist's suggestion was so tainted that there was nothing left to do but destroy it entirely. The palmist appeared to tear it up and flush it down the plumbing. She hinted, however, that the widow need not suffer any financial loss even though the money was gone. If she would raise additional funds the palmist would undertake, with the aid of certain benevolent spirits, to cleanse it of the sinfulness and jealousy with which it was saturated—and in this cleansing process, the money would double itself.

The widow did have other resources, but first she wanted a demonstration of this cleansing-doubling process. She produced a \$100 bill which the palmist dipped into a glass of water. The water became silvery—this as a result of the cleansing action, said the palmist. Removing the money from the water she appeared to tear it into small pieces, crumpled it and wrapped it in a handkerchief. The palmist muttered a chant for a few moments, tied the handkerchief around the widow's neck where it remained for a specified period, and then removed it and showed the widow that it contained two intact \$100 bills.

No longer skeptical, the widow stated that her remaining assets consisted of property and bonds in the North. The evil spirits arrayed against the victim had been baffled by the palmist's antidote

so it was now safe for the widow to return to her home. Coincidentally, the palmist's parents resided only a few miles from the widow's home and, as it happened, the palmist, her brother and his three children were leaving right away to visit their parents.

Back in her home town, the widow registered at a hotel and was visited a few days later by the palmist and her brother. The palmist had about a thousand dollars she wished to place in a safe-deposit box, and she now suggested that the widow take the money she wished to have cleansed and place it in the box also since it would take quite some time for the cleansing and doubling process to be completed where such a large amount was involved.

A few days later the widow produced nearly \$9,000 in cash which she obtained from the sale of several savings bonds. The palmist appeared to tear the bills in small pieces, tied them in a handkerchief and immersed the handkerchief in water. Several days later the two women rented a safe-deposit box—which thereafter could be opened only in the presence of both—and, as nearly as the unsuspecting victim could tell, the handkerchief containing the torn currency was put into the box along with \$1,000 belonging to the palmist. The palmist advised her victim that it would take nearly a year for the "doubling process" to be completed. She and her brother then left the city, but they returned a few months later and persuaded the victim to convert her last remaining property of any real worth into cash since it also needed cleansing. Unable to find a buyer at the asking price, she was advised to mortgage the property. This transaction produced nearly \$8,000 in cash which was treated in the same manner as the \$9,000. The swindler and her brother again left town.

Six months later they returned, persuaded the victim to dispose of her mortgaged property and advised her to move to another hotel where she was to register under a fictitious name. The swindlers then removed about \$2,600 from the widow's purse, stating they would put it in the hotel vault for safekeeping. The next day they would both go to the safe-deposit box at which time they would remove the money previously placed in the box which should have doubled by then through the beneficent activities of the palmist's spirits.

Having gotten every cent their victim had, the swindlers now gave her two pills and persuaded her to write a note which could well have been

construed as a suicide note. Then they disappeared.

Penniless now, and after having been ill and in a semiconscious state for 2 days as a result of the effects of the pills given her by the swindlers, the widow told her story to the police.

The swindlers were apprehended in Georgia after extensive investigation. They had in their possession less than \$7,000 in Government savings bonds which they had purchased with some of the widow's money. They claimed the balance of the \$29,000 had been spent on automobiles and horse races. The savings bonds were returned to the widow. At the trial the swindlers, husband and wife, were sentenced to identical terms of 8 years.

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## **Transportation of Fireworks in Interstate Commerce**

On June 4, 1954, Public Law 385 was passed and signed into law, thereby amending Title 18, United States Code, by adding section 836. The Department of Justice subsequently stated that investigative jurisdiction of this law, which became effective July 1, 1954, lies with the FBI. Section 836 is set forth below for your information:

SEC. 836. Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use:

Whoever, otherwise than in the course of continuous interstate transportation through any State, transports fireworks into any State, or delivers them for transportation into any State, or attempts so to do, knowing that such fireworks are to be delivered, possessed, stored, transshipped, distributed, sold, or otherwise dealt with in a manner or for a use prohibited by the laws of such State specifically prohibiting or regulating the use of fireworks, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

This section shall not apply to a common or contract carrier or to international or domestic water carriers engaged in interstate commerce or to the transportation of fireworks into a State for the use of Federal agencies in carrying out or the furtherance of their operations.

In the enforcement of this section, the definitions of fireworks contained in the laws of the respective States shall be applied.

As used in this section, the term "State" includes the several States, Territories, and possessions of the United States, and the District of Columbia.

This section shall be effective from and after July 1, 1954.

SEC. 2. The analysis of Chapter 39 of Title 18, United States Code, immediately preceding section 831 of such

title, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

836. Transportation of fireworks into State prohibiting sale or use.

SEC. 3. This act shall not be effective with respect to—

(1) The transportation of fireworks into any State or Territory for use solely for agricultural purposes,

(2) The delivery of fireworks for transportation into any State or Territory for use solely for agricultural purposes, or

(3) Any attempt to engage in any such transportation or delivery for use solely for agricultural purposes, until sixty days have elapsed after the commencement of the next regular session of the legislature of such State or Territory which begins after the date of enactment of this act.

Violations of the above statute should be reported immediately to the Director, FBI, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest FBI field office.

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## **Unauthorized Use of "FBI" and Other Titles**

On August 27, 1954, the President signed into law an amendment to section 709, title 18, United States Code, which is designed to protect the name of the FBI from commercial exploitation. This amendment, which is Public Law 670, will be inserted after the eighth paragraph of section 709 of title 18. Section 709 prohibits the unauthorized use of such words or combination of words as "Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation," "Federal Housing," "National Housing" and "Federal Home Loan Bank." The purpose of this prohibition is to discourage any unauthorized person from utilizing these words as part of a business or firm name, in promotions or advertising or in any manner reasonably calculated to convey the false impression of a connection with the legitimate agency.

The insertion of the amendment after the eighth paragraph of section 709, title 18, has precedent elsewhere in sections 706 and 707 of the same title wherein there are prohibitions against the unauthorized use of the words Red Cross, or Geneva Cross and 4-H Club or 4-H Clubs, respectively.

The penalty for violation of section 709, title 18, of the United States Code is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year or both. The penalty for violation of section 709 by a corporation or other business entity is a fine of not more than \$1,000.

Violations should be reported to the FBI.

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

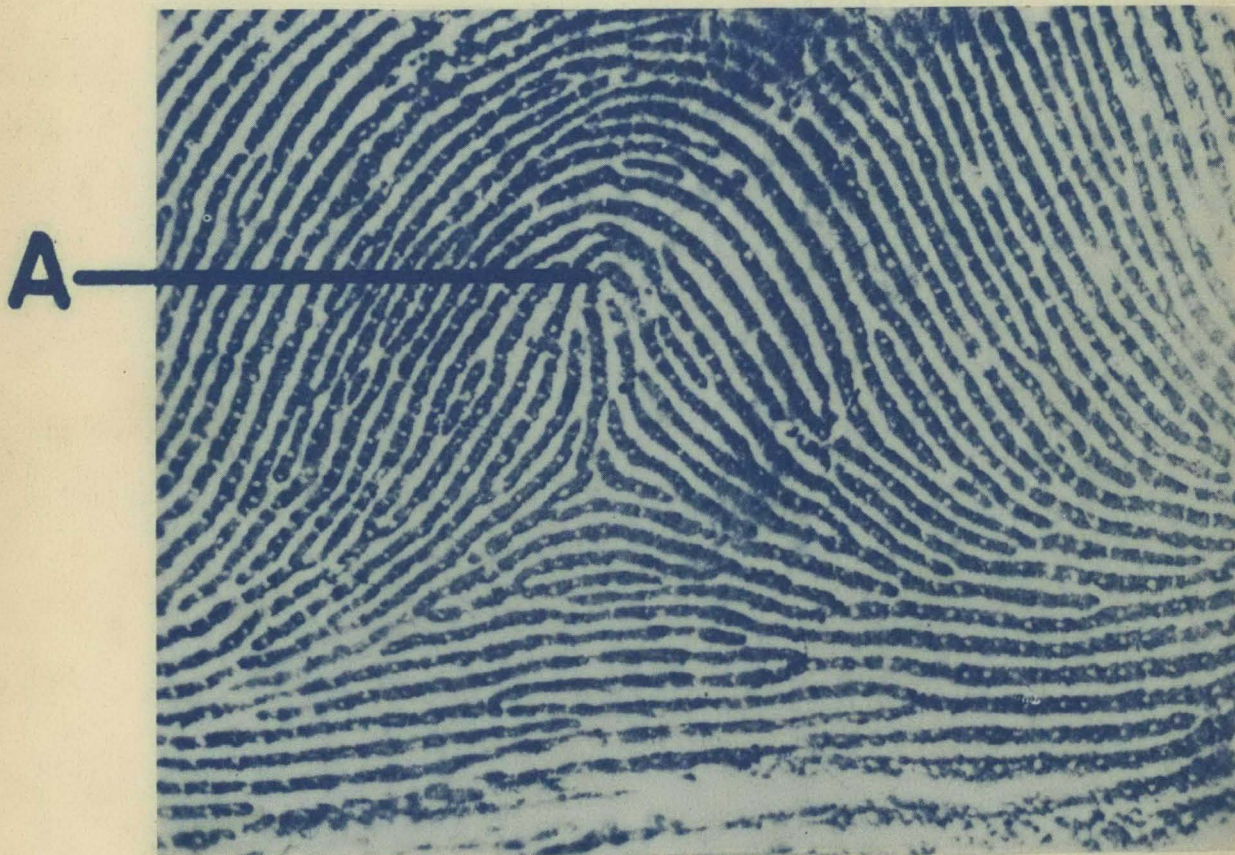
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Superintendent  
State Police  
Salem, Oregon

## *Questionable Pattern*



The pattern illustrated above is classified as a tented arch of the upthrust type. At the initial glance ridge A appears to be a looping ridge, but it does not terminate on the same side of the pattern from which it entered.