

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1955

JANUARY

Vol. 24 No. 1

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

JANUARY 1955

Vol. 24, No. 1

CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1

Feature Article:

Current Judicial Views on Evidence and Confessions, by Robert W. Miller, Professor of Law, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. (Continued from the December 1954 issue)	2
Our Statistical Report Serves Many Purposes, by Lt. Bruce W. Weathers, Commanding Officer, Records Division, San Diego Police Department	6

Communications and Records:

A Miniature Radio Receiver for Police Use, by Lawrence H. Smith, Radio Technician, Police Department, Atlantic City, N. J.	10
--	----

Scientific Aids:

Shoe and Tire Impressions	15
-------------------------------------	----

Identification:

Interesting Pattern	Back cover
-------------------------------	------------

Other Topics:

A Public Safety Building for the Twentieth Century, by Cope Routh, Midland Reporter Telegram, Midland, Tex.	18
Record Attendance at 61st Annual IACP Conference	22
Fraud by Wire, Radio or Television	23
He Left His Mark	23
Wanted by the FBI (Roy Wesley Smith)	24
Unidentified Deceased	Inside back cover
Time To Nominate	9
Immunity Law	9



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.



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington 25, D. C.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 24

January, 1955

No. 1

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)

AHART ALLEN, with aliases:

Aheart Allen, Hart H.
Allen, H. Hart Allen.
#64596 StDept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala; N; 23 yrs (1954);
5'5"; 125 lbs; med sm bld; blk
hair; dk brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ -
lab. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala, 3-5-54 to serve 10 yrs
for ASSAULT TO MUR. ESCAPED 10-19-54.
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-761 171 B - JAN 1955

Dw2d
Dw2d
M 32 W MMO 20
O 32 W OMI



rt ring

BARNEY ROBERT BROOK, with aliases:

Barney Bob Brook, Barney R. Brook,
Barney R. Brooks, Barney Robert
Brooks, Robert Barney Brook.
#22053 SO, Tulsa, Okla; W; 24 yrs
(1952); 6'0"; 150 lbs; sldr bld;
brn hair, part bald; brn eyes; fair
rdy comp; occ - salesman. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation
for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-764 161 A - JAN 1955

MMS
MSS
17 L 1 U OII 10
M 1 U OII 8



lt index

THOMAS J. AUFLICK, with aliases:
Thomas Auflick, Thomas James Auflick,
Thomas James Auflick, Ross Coonrod,
Larry Matchett, "Tom".
#11906 PD, St. Petersburg, Fla; W;
37 yrs (1953); 6'0"; 225 lbs; hvy
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;
occ - clerk, cook, waiter. Wanted
for BRK and ENT.
(Notify: PD, Upper Arlington,
Columbus, Ohio)
FBI#-1411673 - JAN 1955

13 O 1 U OOI 8
M 17 U III 12



rt ring

WALTER CASTLEBERRY, with aliases:

Duberry Dawson, Louis Dawson,
"T-Bone" Dawson.
#28852 PD, Buffalo, NY; N; 45 yrs
(1954); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld;
blk hair; mar eyes; med brn comp;
occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4543811 - JAN 1955

21 T II 8 Ref: U
1 aU III 8 U



lt index

ALFRED EDWIN BAILEY.

#--BFD, Washington, DC; W; 27 yrs 15 O 5 R OOO 15
(1941); 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr I 19 W OOO 14
bld; dk brn hair; gr eyes; med comp;
occ - clerk. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-525 413 B - JAN 1955

LMM

MM



lt index

HOWARD CHESTER, with aliases:

Griffin Bambough, Pierce
Chester, Griffin Bambough,
Griffin Raumbough, "Ram".
#32769 PD, Newark, NJ; N; 32 yrs
(1952); 5'11"; 165 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;
occ - bellhop. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: PD, Trenton, NJ)
FBI#-1594438 - JAN 1955

3 M 1 U III 16 Ref: 5
S 17 T IO 8 17



rt middle

THOMAS GERALD BAKER, with aliases:

Gerald Baker, Thomas Baker,
Thomas Berald Baker, Thomas G.
Baker, Tommie Baker.
#18920 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; W; 25
yrs (1954); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy
comp. Wanted for BURC.
(Notify: PD, Knoxville, Tenn)
FBI#-4747196 - JAN 1955

19 O 30 W OOI
I 22 U OOM



lt thumb

WILLIAM HARRY CHRISTENSEN, with aliases:

Frank Chriss, William S. Chriss,
William Henry Christensen, William
Harry Chritensen, Bill Chriswell.
#14902 SO, San Rafael, Calif; W; 34
yrs (1954); 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr
bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy
comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-345 875 B - JAN 1955



rt middle

ROBERT LEE BOGGS, with alias:

Robert L. Boggs.
#34679 FedRefor, Chillicothe, Ohio;
W; 25 yrs (1953); 5'10"; 150 lbs;
med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med
rdy comp; occ - cab driver, lab.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation as ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-936 380 A - JAN 1955

13 O 13 Rr 14
O 18 R 17



lt index

WILLIAM DONOHUE COULTER, with aliases:

Bill Coulter, Bill Donohue Coulter.
#62549 PD, Oklahoma City, Okla; W;
23 yrs (1949); 5'11 1/2"; 166 lbs;
med sldr bld; blde hair; bl eyes;
med comp. Wanted for ROB BY ASSAULT.
(Notify: SO, Wheeler, Tex)
FBI#-723 675 B - JAN 1955

MSM
SM
12 M 1 U OIO 14
M 1 U III 12



lt middle

JACKIE LEE BRADY, with aliases:

Chick Brady, Jack Lee Brady,
Jackie Brady, Jackie L. Brady.
#12810 StPol, Batavia, NY; W; 18 yrs
(1954); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
blde hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - mach. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY
and ESCAPE.
(Notify: SO, Lyons, NY)
FBI#-388 805 B - JAN 1955

11 S 1 U OII 2 Ref: 17
M 1 R III 5 1



lt index

JAMES O. COX, with alias:

James Cox.
#19165 StPen, Parchman, Miss; N; 21
yrs (1953); 5'9 1/2"; 165 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp;
occ - farmer. Rec'd StPen, Parchman,
Miss, 2-2-49 to serve 7 yrs for
MANSLAUGHTER. ESCAPED 9-20-54.
(Notify: St Pen, Parchman, Miss)
FBI#-902 439 A - JAN 1955

10 M 5 R OOO 16 Ref: 13
I 17 R IIO 9 19



lt thumb

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

CANCELLATIONS

TOMMY LEE ADAMS, with aliases. (N)
16 M 9 R OIO 13 Ref: 1
M 1 U IOO 13 1
#2313 PD, Mount Vernon, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in May 1954. FBI#-4041236.

WAYNE ADAMS, with aliases. (W)
29 L 32 W MOO
I 16 W III
#130176 CoJail, Chicago, Ill. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1954. FBI#-4632817.

JUAN A. ARROYO, with aliases. (W)
16 M 9 U III 15
M 1 U IOO 14
#63612 SO, Hackensack, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in April 1953. FBI#-86 184 A.

EDWARD BAILEY, with aliases. (W)
17 O 15 U OOI 11
I 18 U OIM 9
#15433 PD, Fort Worth, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in November 1952. FBI#-960650.

DANIEL JOSEPH BANDOSZEWSKI, with aliases. (W)
28 L 27 W IOO 22
L 11 W OIO 21
#31312 StPr, Waupun, Wis. Located by PD, Omaha, Nebr.
Wanted notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-1636180.

PALMER BETHEA, with alias. (N)
18 O 15 U OOO 20
I 28 W III 17
#36723 StPen, Columbia, SC. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in July 1953. FBI#-2689681.

WILLIE LEE BROWN, with aliases. (N)
14 M 17 W IOO
M 15 W IOO 12
#COA51-52 SO, Clarksdale, Miss. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in October 1954; also pub in August 1954, as
FBI#-617 617 B, same name. FBI#-4858492.

JAMES BUMGARDNER, with alias. (W)
15 O 29 W MOO 15
I 19 W OOO 19
#40969 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in August 1954. FBI#-2962430.

HOWARD BUTLER, with aliases. (W)
5 O 1 T IO 14 Ref: 9
L 17 U IOI 14 17
#24927 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in October 1954. FBI#-5071793.

JACK EDWIN CHRIST, with aliases. (W)
21 O 29 W MOO 18 Ref: 31
I 28 W IOI 17 28
#55317 PD, Cleveland, Ohio. Located at McGill, Nev.
Wanted notice pub in January 1954. FBI#-1955819.

MORRIS MITCHELL DANIELS, with aliases. (W)
23 L 1 T 17
M 3 Wt 14
#1087 So Rwy Pol, Spartanburg, SC. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in May 1951. FBI#-4899765.

CHARLES EDWARD ELLIOTT, with aliases. (W)
15 O 30 W IOM Ref: 30
I 32 W IOI 30
#68988 USPen, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub
in October 1954. FBI#-4468933.

PAUL ARTHUR EMERY, with aliases. (W)
22 M 1 U OII 12
L 1 R IOO 10
#17883 USMarshal, Tucson, Ariz. Located by SO, Woodland,
Calif. Wanted notice pub in January 1954. FBI#-
424 002 A.

JOHN EPSTEIN, with aliases. (W)
17 L 9 A IO 18
M 1 A IO 14
#B-94411 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in July 1951. FBI#-56525.

HILDRED RAYMOND FINLEY, with alias. (N)
13 M 27 W IOO 15
M 28 W OII 12
#37710 PD, Columbus, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in October 1952. FBI#-82 137 B.

HERMAN CARL FLOYD, with aliases. (W) SSM/MMM
26 L 1 U IOO 9 Ref: 9
S 1 U IOI 8 1
#13291 USMarshal, Saint Louis, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in March 1954. FBI#-585 749 A.

PATRICK GREASHAM, with aliases. (N)
12 1 As-t Ref: At-a
1 aTa2t tRa-r
#G-43500 Co Pen, Millgrove, Alden, NY. Cancelled.
Wanted notice pub in November 1951. FBI#-4669808.

HAROLD BOYD GREEN, with aliases. (W)
16 O 25 W MOO 12
M 18 U OOI 14
#3943 SO, Houma, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
November 1954. FBI#-636 837 A.

JOHN HENRY GRIFFIN, with aliases. (N)
8 11 rR OIO 18
10 aA MI 16
#62408 PD, Newark, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
October 1954. FBI#-809 150 A.

JAMES GUTHRIE, with aliases. (N)
22 5 rT II 11
1 R IOI 9
#56171 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Recap-
tured. Wanted notice pub in September 1953. FBI#-
160 782 A.

EDWARD HASSA, with aliases. (W) L/MMM
16 O 29 W IOO 19
I 17 U OOO 16
#29998 StPr, Waupun, Wis. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in October 1954. FBI#-4236402.

RODNEY WILLIAM HERMAN, with aliases. (W)
7 1 Ut I-I 4
1 aU III 5
#834 SO, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in March 1954. FBI#-221 320 B.

DAVID HOWELL CRAIG, with aliases:
George L. Boothe, Bradford E.
Buffington, Otis A. Myerson, Collis
T. Wilhart, Otis Q. Watlington.
#BFD, Washington, DC; W; 30 yrs
(1942); 6'0"; 143 lbs; sldr bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; dk rdy comp.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-533 507 B - JAN 1955

21 L 1 U-r OOI 5
M 1 U OIO 10



rt index

ALBERT DORSEY, with aliases:
Julian Anderson, Albert C. Dorsey,
Albert Carl Dorsey, Carl Dorsey.
#B-133474 PD, New York, NY; N; 54
yrs (1954); 5'7"; 170 lbs; med hvy
bld; blk hair; mar eyes; lt brn
comp; occ - lab, musician. Wanted
for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-914012 - JAN 1955

14 M 1 T II 10
S 1 Ut I-I 6



rt ring

LEONARD LEE CUNNINGHAM, with aliases:
L. L. Cunningham, Leonard
Cunningham, Leonard L. Cunningham.
#126997 StPr, Huntsville, Tex; W;
28 yrs (1953); 5'11 1/2"; 160 lbs;
med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med
rdy comp; occ - construction worker,
cook. Rec'd StPr, Huntsville, Tex,
9-14-53 to serve 5 yrs for BURG.
ESCAPED 8-27-54.
(Notify: St Pr, Huntsville, Tex)
FBI#-921 236 A - JAN 1955

20 L 1 R OII 5
M 1 R III 7



rt middle

HARVEY DEAN DRUMM, with aliases:
Harvey Dean, Harvey Dean Drum,
Dean Drumm, Harley Dean Drumm,
Harry D. Drumm, Dean Drummer, "Turk".
#26999 PD, Fort Wayne, Ind; W; 37
yrs (1954); 6'2"; 180 lbs; med bld;
lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - baker, dairyman, lab, painter,
teamster, weaver. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation as CONDITIONAL
RELEASE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1221258 - JAN 1955

LL
LLM
18 O 21 W IOO 19
I 17 U OOO 16



lt thumb

ALLEN DAILEY, with aliases:
Allen E. Dailey, Allen
Edwardson Dailey.
#1B-7928 SO, Ann Arbor, Mich; N; 31
yrs (1949); 5'8"; 170 lbs; stky bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp.
Wanted for LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Ann Arbor, Mich)
FBI#-29 690 A - JAN 1955

D
Wwrd
I 32 W IOO 21
O 32 W OMI



lt ring

EDWARD DURKIN, with alias:
Ed Durkin.
#E-8844 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 22 yrs
(1954); 6'3"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn
hair; bl eyes; fair comp. Wanted
for MUR and ROB.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-709 164 B - JAN 1955

14 O 11 R OOO 15
L 28 W MII 14



rt middle

ROBERT DAVIS, with alias:
Bob Davis.
#51770 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 24 yrs
(1950); 5'8"; 175 lbs; stky bld; dk
brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - clerk, cook. Rec'd StPr,
Raleigh, NC, 10-28-50 to serve 10-12
yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 10-24-54.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol
Records, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-420 369 A - JAN 1955

13 I 30 W IMO
I 32 W IOI



lt thumb

HODGE L. FISHER, with aliases:
Hodge Lannell Fisher, Hodge
Lionell Fisher.
#65873 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 28 yrs
(1954); 5'7"; 140 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; rt
middle fgr amp; occ - truck driver.
Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 6-8-54 to
serve 8 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 9-27-54.
(Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)
FBI#-524 214 A - JAN 1955

14 M 9 U IOO AMP
M 5 A IO 17



lt middle

CRAIG DeVCE.
#104398 PD, Detroit, Mich; N; 28 yrs
(1952); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
waiter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANS-
PORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4862260 - JAN 1955

17 L 1 R OIO 11
M 11 W IOI 11



rt index

CLIFFORD FROST, JR., with aliases:
Clifford L. Frost, Jr., Clifford
LeRoy Frost, Jr., Jack Miller, Jack
E. Miller, Jack Everett Miller.
#68798 PD, St. Louis, Mo; W; 26 yrs
(1954); 5'4"; 140 lbs; sht stky bld;
red hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Armed Robbery).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4154095 - JAN 1955

15 O 14 U OIO 19
I 17 U OOO



lt thumb

CLAVIN MILTON DOLD, with aliases:
Calvin Dold, Calvin M. Dold,
Calvin Milton Dold, Sam Dold.
#17212 USMarshal, Baltimore, Md; W;
29 yrs (1953); 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; fair rdy
comp; occ - hospital orderly,
salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation as ESCAPED FEDERAL
PRISONER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-330 431 B - JAN 1955

MMM
LM
22 L 1 U IOO 16
S 1 U OOI 13



rt index

EUGENE SALVATOR FUSCO, with aliases:
Eugene Fusco, Eugene S. Fusco.
#53 029 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; W;
26 yrs (1954); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med dk
comp; occ - truck driver. Rec'd St
Refor, Mansfield, Ohio, 6-4-54 to
serve 1-25 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED
10-2-54.
(Notify: St Refor, Mansfield, Ohio)
FBI#-461 496 B - JAN 1955

16 S 10 U OIO
L 8 W III



rt little

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.

J. C. HUSE, with aliases. (W)

Wvc/Wwvc
M 32 W IIO 14
I 32 W MII

#E-2617 PD, Galveston, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in August 1954. FBI#-332168.

FRANK HUTCHINS, with aliases. (N)

8 S 1 U III 14 Ref: T
S 1 U IIO 13 T

#51174 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1948. FBI#-
2185409.

FRANK JOHNSON, JR., with aliases. (N)

14 O 6 U OOO 13
I 18 U OOI

#44804 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1952. FBI#-4875378.

J. B. JONES, with aliases. (W)

LLL/MMM
26 L 1 U OOO 10
L 1 R IOO 8

#248167 StPr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC. In
custody. Wanted notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-
5018486.

JAMES W. JONES, with aliases. (W)

19 L 1 T IO 13
S 1 R IOO 7

#50369 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured and returned.
Wanted notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-2417419.

THOMAS JONES. (N)

W/W
M 31 W MOM 14
I 28 W III 17

#33912 PD, New Orleans, La. Located. Wanted notice pub
in August 1950. (now FBI#-326 316 B).

ROBERT BRUCE KRAYUSE, with aliases. (W)

19 O 1 A2a 9
L 17 Ra 12

#88275 PD, Boston, Mass. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in May 1954. FBI#-2522360.

STEPHEN PETER LASCOLA, with aliases. (W)

15 I 30 W IMM
O 31 W IOO

#55508 PD, San Diego, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in November 1949. FBI#-249 626 A.

CRUZ LAZARDO, with aliases. (W)

2 O 1 U III 4 Ref: U
S 17 U IIO 4 Ut

#2102 PD, East Chicago, Ind. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in April 1939. FBI#-1571466.

J. C. LINDSEY, with aliases. (W)

11 O 25 W IOO Ref: 25
M 21 U OOO 12 17

#91654 PD, Louisville, Ky. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in March 1954. FBI#-4516945.

VENTURA LOPEZ, with aliases. (W)

15 O 14 U OOO
I 22 U OOI

#11690 PD, Corona, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in August 1947. FBI#-2897891.

JAMES PORTER LOWSLEY, with aliases. (W)

14 O 25 W OOO 18
L 20 W III 18

#86850 SO, San Bernardino, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in February 1950. FBI#-4789416.

GEORGE LUMPKIN, with aliases. (N)

22 L 9 U IOM 14
M 1 R IOI 12

#43628 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in January 1946. FBI#-622120.

JAMES C. MALDEN, with aliases. (W)

2 9 aAt O 16 Ref: aAr
1 aU II 9 Tt

#30656 StPen, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in January 1941. FBI#-167459.

MAURICE DWAIN MAMMEL, with aliases. (W)

12 O 26 W IIM
M 32 W OOI

#174276 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in July 1953. FBI#-113 334 A.

JAMES WESLEY MANSON, with aliases. (N)

26 L 5 U 9
O 2 Ur 11

#41858 StPen, Nashville, Tenn. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in February 1953. FBI#-4081587.

CURTIS JEWELL MARTIN. (W)

23 L 9 Rr 13
L 2 T 14

#X-13494 PD, Denver, Colo. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in October 1954. FBI#-387 478 B.

GEORGE MARTIN, with aliases. (W)

16 O 13 R O 13
I 26 U OO 16

#1420 PD, Charlotte, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in April 1933. (now FBI#-109732).

ESTER MITCHELL, with alias. (N)

27 L 26 W OOI 17
L 2 U OOI

#61476 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. In
custody. Wanted notice pub in November 1953. FBI#-
437 714 B.

JOHN R. MORRIS, JR., with aliases. (W)

15 M 29 W IOO 23
I 28 W OOI 20

#32661 PD, Mobile, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
November 1949. FBI#-4250642.

RALPH FRANKLIN MORRIS, with aliases. (W)

13 M 1 R OIO 13
M 3 W OOO 14

#275323 Co Bu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted
notice pub in May 1952. FBI#-4152820.

ARTHUR W. MUNDELL, with aliases. (W)

22 L 28 W IOI Ref: 27
S 6 U III 6

#20924 PD, Albany, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
January 1950. FBI#-4621143.

MICHAEL GARGANO.

23 L 1 R 000
L 8 W IOI 16

#D-69162 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 20 yrs (1949); 5'8"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; dk brn hair, curly; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ARMED ROB.

(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-243 933 A - JAN 1955



lt ring

CARMEL WINNIFRED GEIER, with aliases:
Carmel W. Geier, Jr., Carmel W. Geier, Winfred Carmell-Geir, Paul Thompson.

#EX-83142 PD, Fort Worth, Tex; W; 27 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp. Wanted for BURG.

(Notify: PD, Las Vegas, Nev)
FBI#-471 093 B - JAN 1955

17 L 1 Tt 3
M 1 Ut 7



rt index

THURMAN ARTHUR GREEN, with aliases:
John Gallagher, Frank Hoffsteter, Steve Lowery, James Sims, Dallas Victor Starr, "Punchy".

#15197 SO, Seattle, Wash; W, 31 yrs (1951); 6'0"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; dk brn hair; gr bl eyes; med dk comp; occ - baker, carpenter, farmer, mill worker, lab, steel worker, woodworker. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1448728 - JAN 1955

16 M 1 U OIO 15
S 2 U OOI 14



lt ring

CHARLEY GRIFFIN, with aliases:
C. G. Griffin, Charlees Griffin, Charlie Griffin, Sergeant Griffin.

#56089 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala; N; 62 yrs (1952); 5'2"; 145 lbs; sht hvy bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; blk comp; occ - brick-layer, carpenter, chauffeur, farmer. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 2-25-49 to serve 20 yrs for ASSAULT TO RAVISH. ESCAPED 10-9-54.

(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-486407 - JAN 1955

5 1 U 000 15
1 aR IIO 14



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LEONARD HAMILTON, with aliases:
Bob Easter, Leonard George Hamilton, Neil Hamilton, Joseph George Johnson, Robert Taylor.

#120576 PD, San Francisco, Calif; N; 50 yrs (1953); 5'9"; 170 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - clothes presser, janitor, lab, usher. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-807807 - JAN 1955

14 I 29 W IOI
I 32 W OOI 16



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CLEOPHUS LEE HARDY, with aliases:

Cleophas Hardy, Cleophas L. Hardy. #111443 PD, Detroit, Mich; N; 27 yrs (1953); 6'1"; 140 lbs; very sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - riveter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-482 678 B - JAN 1955

LLM
LLM
23 L 1 U 000 14
L 1 U 00I 12



lt thumb

CHARLES F. HIGGINS, with aliases:

Charles Frank Higgins, Charles Francis Higgins, Charles Huggins, Chas. O'Brien, "Spider".

#26359 StPen, Canon City, Colo; W; 47 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 147 lbs; med bld; gr brn hair; lt brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - cabinet maker, chair maker, lab, shipping clerk. Rec'd StPen, Canon City, Colo, 10-26-50 to serve 30-60 yrs for AGG ROB. ESCAPED 10-28-54.

(Notify: St Pen, Canon City, Colo)
FBI#-100174 - JAN 1955

17 S 11 R OII
L 14 R OOM 13



rt middle

BILLY LEROY HONEYCUTT, with aliases:

Bill Honeycutt, Billy Honeycutt, Billy L. Honeycutt, Bruce Honeycutt, William Leroy Honeycutt.

#2846 PD, Thomasville, NC; W; 28 yrs (1954); 6'2"; 180 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl gr eyes; med rdy comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT.

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4062381 - JAN 1955

W
dW
O 32 W IIM 19
I 32 W OOI



lt index

JOE NATHAN HUNT.

#211 SO, Farmerville, La; N; 29 yrs (1952); 5'6"; 160 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted for CATTLE THEFT.

(Notify: SO, Farmerville, La)
FBI#-18 889 B - JAN 1955

MS
MSM
10 O 5 T II 19
I 17 R III 13



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EURVIL IVEY, with alias:

Eurvil Ivy. #24766-D-2 PD, Wichita, Kans; W; 40 yrs (1953); 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).

(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3326816 - JAN 1955

LLM
LLM
17 L 5 R 000 16
I 1 R 000 15



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C A N C E L L E D

OMAR E. JONES, with aliases:

Omar Jones, Omar Edward Jones, Steve Jones.

#1B-9725 SO, Ann Arbor, Mich; N; 26 yrs (1952); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp. Wanted for BRK and ENT.

(Notify: PD, Ypsilanti, Mich)
FBI#-998 520 A - JAN 1955

MMM
LLM
17 I 5 U 000 17
I 1 U 000 16



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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.

WILLIAM PAGE, with alias. (W)

19 1 R IO 20
3 W O 14

#2660 StPen, Carson City, Nev. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in September 1935. (now FBI#-953870).

REUBEN PITTMAN, with aliases. (W)

2 1 aU-r 10 Ref: T
1 aU 3 U

#27055 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in October 1954. FBI#-580983.

RALPH POPE. (W)

12 O 25 W MOI 21 Ref: 25
M 18 U OOI 12 22

#54564 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in September 1953. FBI#-373 479 B.

SANTOS RAZO. (W)

7 M 9 A IM Ref: T
S 22 U IIM 18 U

#6796 PD, San Antonio, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1937. (now FBI#-1176055).

JAMES EDWARD RIVERS, with aliases. (N)

12 O 29 W IOO 13
I 19 W IOI 12

#18483 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1948. FBI#-2249472.

CECIL O. RODENBERGER, with aliases. (W)

W-d/aD-wd
20 O 30 W IOO
I 24 W OOI

#44641 StPol, Morristown, NJ. Located. Wanted notice
pub in January 1952. FBI#-28344.

ALONZO ROLAND, with aliases. (N)

20 M 19 W IIO 14
L 3 W MIO 14

#D-84985 PD, Chicago, Ill. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in April 1954. FBI#-1825343.

CHARLES WILLIAM ROTHON, with aliases. (W)

22 L 25 W IOO 17 Ref: 17
M 3 W OIO 15 3

#-PD, Bennettsville, SC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in November 1949. FBI#-114 816 A.

STANLEY RUSSELL, with aliases. (W)

10 29 W I 14
18 R IO 18

#17395 PD, St. Paul, Minn. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in November 1933. (now FBI#-195478).

ANDREW LEE SANDERS, with aliases. (N)

3 1 aA II 6
1 aA II 13

#1316 PD, Yazoo City, Miss. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in June 1953. FBI#-3428227.

PETER PAUL SKIPPET, with aliases. (W)

LMS/LSS
16 M 1 U OII 11
M 1 U OII 13

#60287 SO, Oakland, Calif. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1953. FBI#-1623570.

MELVIN SMARTT, with aliases. (N)

12 M 1 U OOO 16
S 4 W IOI 17

#7569 PD, Chattanooga, Tenn. Prosecution withdrawn.
Wanted notice pub in March 1949. FBI#-2155000.

JESSIE SMILEY, with aliases. (N)

MMM/MMM
14 S 1 U OOO 11 Ref: U
L 1 U IOO 14 T

#4737 SO, Montgomery, Ala. Located. Wanted notice pub
in September 1953. FBI#-1580017.

JOSE SOSA, with aliases. (W)

MM/MMM
12 O 5 T OO 11
I 17 U OOO 14

#A-25829 StBu of Crim Ident and Inv, Sacramento, Calif.
Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1954.
FBI#-593 935 A.

HARRY THARP, with alias. (W)

13 O 17 W IOO 22
M 17 U OOO 17

#45201 SO, El Centro, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in October 1943. FBI#-3559568.

BENJAMIN D. VANN, with aliases. (W)

17 L 1 T OO 10 Ref: R
M 1 U IOO 14 U

#8285 StPol, Sidney, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
in September 1954. FBI#-2170104.

EARNEST WADDELL, with aliases. (N)

8 S 27 W MOO
S 16 W III 14

#53165 StPen, Richmond, Va. Recaptured and returned.
Wanted notice pub in February 1951. FBI#-4786830.

MONROE WALLACE. (N)

11 M 31 W OOO
M 24 W OII 11

#54814 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. In
custody. Wanted notice pub in September 1953. FBI#-
3585766.

HURLEY LEE WARFIELD, with aliases. (W)

24 29 rW IIM 7
1 U OII 14

#11256 StRefor, Monroe, Wash. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in December 1943. FBI#-1365873.

GEORGE THOMAS WELSH, with aliases. (W)

LMM/MLS
22 L 1 U OOO 12
M 1 U OOI 14

#70562 CoDetBu, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-966 972 A.

HOWARD WELTON, with aliases. (W)

18 M 1 U 2 Ref: U-t
L 1 Tata Aa-a

#E6811 PD, New York, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in December 1953; notice pub in February 1953, same name,
still active. FBI#-715963.

MAURICE J. WESSEL, with aliases. (W)

9 9 R OMI 12
10 aU IOI 13

#59562 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in November 1953. FBI#-3664515.

HAROLD LAWRENCE KELLY, with 18 L 27 W IOO Ref: 27
 aliases: Herman Buckholtz, M 8 W OII 15 4
 Harold L. Kelly, Michael Lawrence
 Kelly, Joe McMahon, Tom Noble.
 #13780 US Marshal, St. Louis, Mo; W;
 47 yrs (1953); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med
 bld; lt brn hair, part gr; bl eyes;
 fair rdy comp; occ - cement finisher,
 clerk, engineer. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-98930 - JAN 1955



lt ring

JAMES LUNDY.

13 I 5 R OII 11 Ref: 5
 I 17 R OII 9 25

#A-21913 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga;
 N; 22 yrs (1952); 5'6"; 137 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - farmer. Rec'd StBd of Corr,
 Atlanta, Ga, 7-28-48 to serve life
 for MUR. ESCAPED 10-24-54.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-58 506 B - JAN 1955



rt thumb

FRANK AUBREY LEFTWICH, with aliases: 11 9 aa OO 14 Ref: 1
 Aubrey Leftwich, Aubrey Frank 1 aa OO 14 1
 Leftwich, Frank A. Leftwich, Frank
 Aubrey Leftwich, Frank Aubrey Leftwich.
 #51591 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 30 yrs
 (1952); 6'1"; 175 lbs; med bld; dk
 brn hair; haz eyes; med fair comp;
 occ - boiler maker, welder. Rec'd
 StPr, Raleigh, NC, 9-17-50 to serve
 6-10 yrs for ASSAULT TO KILL.
 ESCAPED 10-19-54.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
 Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-2219745 - JAN 1955



rt index

HARRY SAM MANGERIS, with aliases:
 Harry Mangeris, Harry S. Mangeris,
 Harry Sonny Mangeris.
 #9597 PD, Canton, Ohio; W; 22 yrs
 (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 126 lbs; sldr bld;
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk comp.
 Wanted for BRK and ENT.
 (Notify: PD, Canton, Ohio)
 FBI#-20 408 A - JAN 1955



rt thumb

EXILE LEWIS, with alias: 14 M 9 U 13 Ref: AMP
 Frank Lewis, Jr. M 2 Ut 11
 #28310 PD, Richmond, Va; N; 30 yrs
 (1954); 5'8"; 135 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; mar eyes; lt brn comp; tip lt
 middle fgr amp; occ - lab. Wanted
 for HSEBRK.
 (Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-703 767 B - JAN 1955



rt index

ALVIN MARTIN.

3 1 aa 8
 1 T-t 4

#48289 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 31 yrs
 (1951); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ -
 lab, salesman. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,
 NC, 8-10-48 to serve 10-12 yrs for
 ARSON. ESCAPED 10-28-54.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
 Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-1025756 - JAN 1955



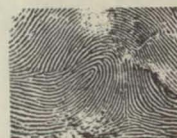
rt ring

SIDNEY ARTHUR LONG, with 20 O 14 R OIO 22 Ref: 14
 aliases: Dr. Gregory Mason, I 20 W OII 19
 Dr. Vanderclift, Carlton Chandler
 Worth, Ph. D., "Darcel of India".
 #B-261229 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 33 yrs (1953); 5'6"; 160 lbs; stky
 bld; dk brn hair; gr bl eyes; fair
 rdy comp; occ - carpenter. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
 (Robbery).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-3209393 - JAN 1955



rt ring

JOY RAY MASINGALE, with aliases: 11 O 9 R OIO 22 AMP
 Joy Masingale, Joy R. Masingale, L 17 R IOO 22
 Joy Roy Masingale, J. R. Masingale.
 #X-21912 PD, Denver, Colo; W; 43 yrs
 (1954); 6'2"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn
 hair, part bald; bl eyes; med rdy
 comp; rt lit fgr amp; occ - cook,
 farmer. Wanted for AGGRAVATED
 ASSAULT and ROB. WANTING AGENCY
 ADVISES SUBJECT ARMED AND CONSIDERED
 DANGEROUS.
 (Notify: SO, Oroville, Calif)
 FBI#-1261576 - JAN 1955



lt middle

LOUIS CARL LOSEKE, with aliases: 6 S 26 W IMI
 Lewis Carl Loseke, Louis Loseke, S 16 W MOI
 Louis C. Loseke, James Perison,
 Jim Pearson.
 #12520 SO, Reno, Nev; W; 43 yrs (1954);
 5'9"; 145 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair;
 brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - farmer,
 lab. Wanted for LARCENY, ESCAPE and
 AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: SO, Albion, Nebr)
 FBI#-802209 - JAN 1955



rt ring

ROBERT JAMES MCCOY, with aliases: 20 M 1 R-r 4 Ref: Ttr
 Jas. Hogan, Robert J. Kelley, L 1 T 4 A
 Robert James Kelly, Robert James
 McCool.
 #B-184135 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 51 yrs (1951); 5'9"; 170 lbs; stky
 bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; fair
 rdy comp; occ - barber, hotel clerk,
 male nurse. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-48200 - JAN 1955



rt ring

ROBERT LOVETT, with aliases: 16 M 1 U 1 Ref: T
 Robert Loveth, Robert D. Lovett. S 1 R-t R
 #62490-J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W;
 24 yrs (1953); 5'6"; 145 lbs; med
 stky bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes;
 fair rdy comp; occ - lab. Rec'd
 StPr, Jackson, Mich, 2-13-53 to
 serve 5-10 yrs for LARCENY.
 ESCAPED 10-25-54.
 (Notify: St Pr, Jackson, Mich)
 FBI#-84 362 A - JAN 1955



rt ring

CLYDE THOMAS MCELVAIN, with 11 O 21 W MOI 9 Ref: 21
 aliases: C. T. McElvain, Clyde I 17 U OOI 16 18
 McElvain, Clyde T. McElvain.
 #7665 PD, Monroe, La; W; 52 yrs (1942);
 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr bld; gr hair;
 bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - lab.
 Wanted for MUR.
 (Notify: SO, Childress, Tex)
 FBI#-1980560 - JAN 1955



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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.

JAMES WHATLEY, with aliases. (N) MM/MM
14 M 9 U 000 11
M 2 U 001 8
#23558 PD, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in January 1954. FBI#-1626826.

JEFFROW WHITTLOCK, with alias. (N)
16 0 29 W IOO 16
0 27 W IOO 15
#D-13220 PD, Oakland, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in February 1954. FBI#-235 754 B.

EZELL WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)
5 S 1 R OIO 10
S 1 R III 9
#1001 PD, Mobile, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
November 1954. FBI#-1704112.

J. B. WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)
1 1 aU III 17
1 U OIO 15
#78101 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in December 1943. FBI#-1659855.

ROBERT WILLIAM ZBUR, with aliases. (W)
22 M 9 R 000 15
L 11 W 000 15
#42639 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill. Located by PD, San Fran-
cisco, Calif. Wanted notice pub in June 1954. FBI#-
257 679 B.

F E M A L E S

ELEANOR JARMAN, with alias. (W)
21 L 5 A 17
I 2 Ta 18
#692 StRefor for Women, Dwight, Ill. Prosecution dis-
missed. Wanted notice pub in September 1952; notice pub
in October 1940, same name, still active. FBI#-2072992.

JAMES WILLIAMS. (N)
14 I 29 W IIM 19 Ref: 31
I 28 W IOI 21 28
#309357 PD, New York, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in December 1952. FBI#-987 360 A.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)
12 M 32 W IOM 15
I 20 W MII
#62382 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in November 1953. FBI#-
4203378.

EDWARD K. WOODRUFF, with aliases. (W)
I 31 W III 20
I 28 W OII 16
#E-32874 StPol, Harrisburg, Pa. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in December 1950. FBI#-4402115.

MICHAEL YUDELOWITZ, with aliases. (W)
17 0 5 Rr 5
I 17 T 11
#B148240 PD, New York, NY. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-1166179.

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

ANETA ADRIAN #FBI MP-15908
Published in September 1952 Bulletin; also published in
March 1952. Cancelled.

SARAH ELIZABETH BASS #FBI MP-19105
Published in September 1954 Bulletin. Returned.

WILLIAM "BILLY" BRUMETT #FBI MP-16889
Published in December 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

LORRAINE DURE #FBI MP-18963
Published in July 1954 Bulletin. Located.

RICHARD HART #FBI MP-18832
Published in May 1954 Bulletin. Located.

FRANCIS D. HOLSTEN #FBI MP-5070
Published in July 1941 Bulletin. Cancelled.

TAMARA EMMA MAE TUCKER, with aliases. (W)
2 0 1 U IIO 9
M 17 T II 12
#7663 USMarshal, Denver, Colo. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in May 1950. FBI#-106 433 A.

GERTRUDE LOUISE McMILLEN #FBI MP-13558
Published in March 1950 Bulletin. Cancelled.

JAMES BAXTER PADGETT #FBI MP-16825
Published in November 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

MARY LYNN ROBERTSON #FBI MP-18848
Published in May 1954 Bulletin. Located.

VICTOR ARNOLD STAATS #FBI MP-16582
Published in October 1952 Bulletin. Cancelled.

ALICE WALSKI #FBI MP-18964
Published in July 1954 Bulletin. Located.

CLYDE McKAY, with aliases: 14 O 21 W IOO 14 Ref: 5
 Claude Osmer McKay, Clay Osmer
 McKay, Cloyd Osmer McKay, Cloy
 Osmer McKay, Osmer McKay.
 #21207 PD, Fort Worth, Tex; W; 48
 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med
 bld; brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy
 comp; occ - auto mech. Wanted
 for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Casper, Wyo)
 FBI#-470142 - JAN 1955



lt index

JOHNNY NELSON, with alias:
 John Alvin Nelson.
 #62586 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 18
 yrs (1952); 6'1"; 160 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med fair
 comp; occ - fisherman. Rec'd StPen,
 Richmond, Va, 9-12-52 to serve 12
 yrs for BRK and ENT and RAPE.
 ESCAPED 9-13-54.
 (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-97 395 B - JAN 1955



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JOE PALMER, with aliases:
 Jack Johns, Jack Jones,
 Joseph Palmer.
 #3547 SO, El Paso, Tex; W; 33 yrs
 (1935); 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr
 bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med
 rdy comp. Wanted for MUR.
 (Notify: SO, Idabel, Okla)
 FBI#-997523 - JAN 1955



lt middle

ROBERT PARK, with aliases:
 Robert Parks, Robert Percy Parks.
 #44304 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 25 yrs
 (1945); 5'5"; 135 lbs; med stky bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; blk comp; occ -
 laundry worker. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,
 NC, 10-9-45 to serve 25-30 yrs for
 MUR. ESCAPED 10-20-54.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
 Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-4426150 - JAN 1955



rt ring

JAMES CARL PHILLIPS, with
 aliases: James C. Phillips,
 James Paul Phillips.
 #7793 SO, Shreveport, La; W; 27 yrs
 (1953); 6'1"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; dk
 brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp.
 Wanted for THEFT.
 (Notify: SO, Cameron, La.)
 FBI#-347 144 B - JAN 1955



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EUGENE DEFORREST POTH, with aliases:
 DeForrest Poth, DeForest Eugene
 Poth, Di Forest Poth, FeForrest
 Eugene Poth, Theodore Kenneth
 Robertson.
 #5440 SO, Houston, Tex; W; 31 yrs
 (1953); 5'7"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
 OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-696 919 A - JAN 1955



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WILLIAM PUCKETT, with aliases:
 William A. Pickett, William
 Alexander Pickett, William A.
 Puckett, William Alexander Puckett.
 #65023 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 26 yrs
 (1951); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; lt brn
 hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
 lab, plumber's helper, Woodworker.
 Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 1-27-54 to
 serve a sent for HSEBRK. ESCAPED
 9-10-54.
 (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-4674535 - JAN 1955



rt index

WILLIAM LLOYD PURCHASE, with aliases:
 Lloyd Purchase, L. Williams Purchase,
 Willard L. Purchase, Willard Lloyd
 Purchase, Robert C. Shanahan.
 #11339 SO, Redwood City, Calif; W;
 43 yrs (1951); 6'0"; 170 lbs; med
 bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med fair
 comp; occ - salesman. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
 PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1550648 - JAN 1955



rt middle

JAMES RANDAZZO, with aliases: 7 O 1 U IIO 14 Ref: 9
 James P. Randazzo, James
 Rendazzo, Jimmy Blue.
 #E32739 PD, New York, NY; W; 18 yrs
 (1950); 5'7"; 141 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ - lab.
 Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, New York, NY)
 FBI#-712 340 B - JAN 1955



rt thumb

PHILIP RASTELLI, with aliases: 11 S 17 W OOO 9
 Philip Restalli, Philip Rostelli,
 Rusty Rastelli, "Philly".
 #B-159029 PD, New York, NY; W; 28
 yrs (1946); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld;
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; med comp;
 occ - lab, truckman. Wanted for
 ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON.
 (Notify: PD, New York, NY)
 FBI#-1200987 - JAN 1955



lt index

ANTHONY W. RHODES, with aliases:
 Anthony McClerclons Rhodes, Douglas
 Littlejohn, Anthony Rhodes.
 #695 USMarshal, Pittsburgh, Pa; N;
 26 yrs (1953); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med
 stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
 brn comp; occ - brick mason. Wanted
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation
 for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
 STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4596588 - JAN 1955



lt index

GILBERT RODRIQUEZ, with alias: 16 I 29 W IMI 11
 Gilbert Rodriguez.
 #16990 CoJail, Crown Point, Ind; W;
 19 yrs (1953); 5'6"; 145 lbs; med
 stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med
 comp. Wanted for RAPE.
 (Notify: Co Jail, Crown Point, Ind)
 FBI#-761 170 B - JAN 1955



rt middle

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

EDWARD WILEY ROLAND, with aliases:
Ed W. Roland, Edward W. Roland,
Edward Wyle Roland.
#10859 SO, Tulsa, Okla; N; 30 yrs
(1953); 6'1"; 230 lbs; hvy bld; blk
hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR
VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-222 834 B - JAN 1955

W
W
O 32 W IOI 21
I 32 W 000



rt ring

GEORGE THOMAS, with aliases: 14 M 9 R OIO 12
George Thomass, Geo. Thomas, Jr. M 11 W MOO 15
#43549 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; 17 yrs
(1948); 5'4"; 135 lbs; med stky bld;
blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - barber. Rec'd StPr, Raiford,
Fla, 6-15-48 to serve 20 yrs for
BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 10-18-54.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-4798920 - JAN 1955



rt ring

ALLEN MADDELLA SADANGUIL, with aliases:
Fred Maddella, Fred Madella, Allen
Maddella Sandaguil, Allen Madella
Sadanguil, Valentin Sandanguil.
#76398 PD, San Francisco, Calif;
Filipino; 34 yrs (1944); 5'3"; 120
lbs; sm bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
med dk comp; occ - houseboy, lab.
Wanted for ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON.
(Notify: PD, Stockton, Calif)
FBI#-1560699 - JAN 1955

13 O 30 W OMI
I 32 W IOI



lt middle

JOSEPH KRETSINGER TICE, with 23 L 1 T II 8 Ref: R
aliases: Jack Carson Adams, Jr., L 1 T II 8 R
Joseph Kretsinger, Joseph Kritsinger,
Joseph Tice, Joseph Kretsinger Tice,
Joseph Robert Thornton.
#34304 SO, Seattle, Wash; W; 26 yrs
(1953); 6'0"; 180 lbs; med bld; dk
brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - cook, electrician, IBM tabulator
operator, television technician. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation as
PAROLE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3980707 - JAN 1955



lt thumb

RALPH SANTORA, with alias: 16 M 2 U 000 18
Ralph J. Santora. M 1 U 000
#B-207808 PD, New York, NY; W; 28 yrs
(1952); 5'9 1/2"; 150 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ -
baker, clerk, mach, printer. Wanted
for FELONIOUS ASSAULT.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-3255036 - JAN 1955



rt ring

DONALD SIDNEY WORMSLEY, with aliases: 8 1 aU III 6
Donald Sidney Wormley, Donald 1 U III 11
Wormsley, Donald S. Wormsley,
Harold Wormsley, "Sonny".
#99263 Metropolitan PD, Washington,
DC; N; 26 yrs (1953); 6'1"; 170 lbs;
med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
brn comp; occ - lab, laundry worker.
Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: Metropolitan PD, Washington,
DC)
FBI#-4213693 - JAN 1955



rt middle

LEONARD DEAN SHEPARD, with 16 S 1 U 4 Ref: U-t
aliases: Leonard D. Shephard, L 1 R-t 6 T
C. D. Shepherd, Leonard Dean
Shepherd, Leonard Dean Sheppard.
#S-3279 SO, Springfield, Mo; W; 24 yrs
(1954); 5'6"; 170 lbs; med hvy bld;
dk brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for THEFT FROM INTERSTATE
SHIPMENT.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-708 236 A - JAN 1955



rt middle

JOHN JAY WILSON, with aliases: 18 M 9 U 000
John Murdock, J. John Wilson, L 5 U OOI 15
John J. Wilson, John Wilson, Jr.
#10569 PD, Canton, Ohio; W; 27 yrs
(1954); 5'3"; 135 lbs; sht stky bld;
brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp;
occ - cook, press operator. Wanted
for BRK and ENT.
(Notify: PD, Canton, Ohio)
FBI#-3715368 - JAN 1955



rt ring

JAMES A. STREET, with aliases: 5 1 A2at Ref: Aat
James Street, James Arvee Street, 1 aA2at aA2at
James Arver Street.
#20151 USMarshall, Detroit, Mich; N;
30 yrs (1950); 5'11"; 185 lbs; med
hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4936279 - JAN 1955



rt index

ALEX YOUNG, with aliases: 8 O 17 W OII 15 Ref: 1
Alexander Young, Alex Youngson. L 17 U III 13 17
#37539 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; N; 36
yrs (1954); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - laundry worker. Wanted for
LARCENY and ESCAPE 11-1-54.
(Notify: SO, Tiptonville, Tenn)
FBI#-5016919 - JAN 1955



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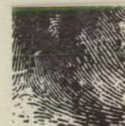
F E M A L E S

CLARE M. COLVIN, with alias: 16 I 15 R OOM 20
Claire Colvin. O 20 W OOI 21
#42588 StRefor for Women, Howard,
RI; W; 29 yrs (1951); 5'3"; 125
lbs; med sm bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
med comp; occ - housewife. Wanted
for BRK and ENT.
(Notify: St Div Crim Ident,
Providence, RI)
FBI#-649 053 A - JAN 1955



rt index

JANET FORBES. 5 1 aU IIO 18
1 aR III 19
#-PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 28 yrs (1953);
5'2"; 115 lbs; sm bld; fair comp.
Wanted for KIDNAPPING.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-746 970 B - JAN 1955



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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.

VERONICA COX



#FBI MP-19576 - JAN 1955

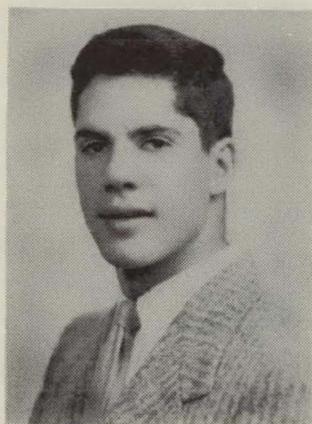
MISSING PERSONS

White; 38 yrs (1954); 5'7"; 158 lbs; graying brown hair; blue eyes; occupation - waitress.

MISSING: Since October 25, 1954, from High Point, North Carolina.

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

WILLIAM B. FRIEDMAN



#FBI MP-19592 - JAN 1955

White; 17 yrs, born February 22, 1937, at Springfield, Massachusetts; 6'1½"; 150 lbs; thin build, broad shoulders; black hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; bad case of acne on face and body, thick neck, thick lips. Residence: 704 Laurel Street, Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

MISSING: Since November 8, 1954, from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. May be suffering from amnesia.

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

LENORE RUTH HALLBECK



White; 16 yrs, born March 8, 1938, at Chicago, Illinois; 5'5"; 135 lbs; medium build; brown hair; gray eyes; fair complexion. Relatives: Mrs. Lenora Hallbeck (mother), 844 North Parkside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MISSING: Since September 28, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19574 - JAN 1955

ROSEMARIE KATHRYN KOZIK



White; 18 yrs, born October 29, 1936, at Washington, D. C.; 5'4½"; 125 lbs; medium build; light brown hair, worn in pony tail; hazel eyes; light complexion, forehead blemished by acne; front teeth protrude slightly; occupation - waitress.

Relatives: Master Sergeant Joseph L. Kozik (father), 120 Woodbine Avenue, Little Silver, New Jersey.

MISSING: Since September 24, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19538 - JAN 1955

MARY CATHERINE OLSEN



White; 16 yrs, born January 24, 1938, at Moline, Illinois; 5'10"; 168 lbs; large build; light brown hair, bleached blonde; gray eyes; fair complexion, some acne; large scar across right eye; fairly large scar on both temples; scar on forehead approximately 1½" long, crescent shaped; nose has recently been broken and turned up unusually on end; appendectomy scar; appears somewhat mannish; can pass for 19 yrs of age. Relatives: Mrs. Grace D. Olsen (mother), 209 East 9th Street, Davenport, Iowa.

MISSING: Since September 9, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19572 - JAN 1955

AUDREY TOEGEL, also known as
Audrey Beck



White; 18 yrs, born November 14, 1936; 5'4"; 129 lbs; reddish blonde hair, medium short; gray eyes; fair complexion; straight even teeth. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Toegel (mother and step-father), 725 Park Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

MISSING: Since September 8, 1954, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19529 - JAN 1955



White; 36 yrs, born December 24, 1918, at New Orleans, Louisiana; 5'8"-9"; 180 lbs; stocky build; blond hair; hazel eyes; fair ruddy complexion; mole center of forehead; occupation - laborer, truck driver, welder. Relatives: Captain Adolph A. Mayerhafer (step-uncle), Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MISSING: Since October, 1946. May have been in Arizona.

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



rt index

#FBI MP-19157 - JAN 1955

GLORIA ANN WACKER



White; 19 yrs, born January 16, 1935, at Glencoe, Minnesota; 5'7"; 125 lbs; slender build; blonde hair; blue eyes; fair complexion, usually sun-tanned; occupation - comptometer operator. Relatives: Mr. Melvin Wacker (father), Stewart, Minnesota.

MISSING: Since September 11, 1954, from Minneapolis, Minnesota. May have gone to California.

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

#FBI MP19573 - JAN 1955



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

January 1, 1955

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

One of the New Year's Resolutions most urgently needed in 1955 is a pledge by some uncouthed millions of usually responsible and law-abiding citizens to stop violating the speed laws and other traffic regulations the moment they discover that an officer is not looking over their shoulders. If such a promise were made and kept, there would be an immediate reduction in the appalling loss of life and limb on our streets and highways and thousands of officers now doing traffic duty could be assigned to detective work on the sharply rising number of robberies and other major crimes.

The demand for traffic officers in many police departments has whittled the number of men available for other duties to a point where there are too few of them for the job they have to do. The figures on police strength, compared with their responsibilities, will show what I mean. As a national average, the number of city police officers employed has stood for many years at slightly less than two officers per thousand of our population. Police duties per thousand population, however, are increasing, and one of the principal offenders here is traffic. Year after year we put more motor vehicles on the city streets, complicate and re-complicate the traffic problems and assign more and more police personnel to handle them. This leaves too few officers to fight the general run of crime and I think it is one of the reasons why robberies, burglaries and larcenies committed during the first six months of 1954 showed the sharpest uptrend in many years.

An age-old complaint against police officers is that "they are never there when you need them." One answer to that criticism might well be that too many officers are out on the streets and highways trying to keep otherwise respectable people from killing and maiming themselves and their fellow-citizens. If more drivers would "swear off" violating the rules of the road there would be less need for supervision and more officers could be made available to answer those calls for assistance against the common criminal.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

(Continued from the December 1954 issue)

II. WIRE TAPPING

A. Federal View

Under the rule which applies in the Federal courts, telephone conversations, knowledge of which is obtained by wiretapping, are not admissible in evidence. The rule has been formulated in the interpretation of section 605 of the Federal Communications Act, and it even extends so far as to render inadmissible in a criminal proceeding all testimony traceable to the conversations.

The recent opium case involving a Chinese named On Lee is of interest. The opinion recites: "Petitioner, On Lee, had a laundry in Hoboken. A customers' room opened on the street, back of it was a room for ironing tables, and in the rear were his living quarters. Chin Poy, an old acquaintance and former employee, sauntered in and, while customers came and went, engaged the accused in conversation in the course of which petitioner made incriminating statements. He did not know that Chin Poy was what the Government calls an undercover agent and what petitioner calls a stool pigeon for the Bureau of Narcotics. Neither did he know that Chin Poy was wired for sound, with a small microphone in his inside overcoat pocket and a small antenna running along his arm. Outside, unbeknownst to petitioner, On Lee, an agent of the Narcotics Bureau named Lee had stationed himself with a receiving set properly tuned to pick up any sounds the Chin Poy microphone transmitted. Through the large front window Chin Poy could be seen and through the receiving set his conversation, in Chinese, with petitioner could be heard by agent Lee. A few days later, on the sidewalks of New York, another conversation took place between the two and damaging admissions were again audited by agent Lee.

"For reasons left to our imagination, Chin Poy was not called to testify about petitioner's incriminating admissions. Against objection, how-

Current Judicial Views on Evidence and Confessions

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

ever, agent Lee was allowed to relate the conversations as heard with aid of his receiving set. Of this testimony, it is enough to say that it was certainly prejudicial if its admission was improper.

"Petitioner contends that this evidence should have been excluded because the manner in which it was obtained violates both the search-and-seizure provisions of the fourth amendment, and section 605 of the Federal Communications Act, and if not rejected on those grounds we should pronounce it inadmissible anyway under the judicial power to require fair play in Federal law enforcement." The United States Supreme Court, in a split decision, affirmed the conviction. One dissenting judge, swayed by the "fair play" argument, said: "To approve legally what we disapprove morally, on the ground of practical convenience, is to yield to a short-sighted view of practicality. It derives from a preoccupation with what is episodic and a disregard of long-run consequences. The method by which * * * (Government) chiefly exerts an influence upon the conduct of its citizens * * * is the moral qualities which it exhibits in its own conduct. * * *"

B. New York View

In New York, contrary to the Federal exclusionary rule, telephone conversations are not rendered inadmissible because of the fact that knowledge of the conversations is obtained by wiretapping. By article I, section 12, of the Constitution, adopted in 1938, "the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable interception of telephone and telegraph communications" is made inviolate, and it is provided that "ex parte orders or warrants shall issue only upon oath or affirmation that there is reasonable ground to believe that evidence of crime may be thus obtained, and identifying the particular means of communication, and particularly describing the person or persons whose communications are to be intercepted and the purpose thereof." An effort, in the constitu-

tional convention, to broaden the provision of excluding evidence secured in violation of its terms, failed of approval. This was followed, in 1942, by the enactment of section 813-a of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides for the granting of an ex parte order "for the interception of telegraphic or telephonic communications" by "any justice of the supreme court or judge of a county court or of the court of general sessions of the county of New York upon oath or affirmation of a district attorney, or of the attorney general or of an officer above the rank of sergeant of any police department of the State or of any political subdivision thereof." The New York rule, however, under which telephone conversations are held to be admissible, does not stem from either the constitutional provision or the criminal procedure section referred to. It has its basis, rather, in the long established rule that a court, in passing on the admissibility of evidence, will not consider the manner in which the evidence was obtained, whether lawfully or otherwise. This means, under the trend of the New York decisions, that the test of admissibility is not the obtaining of an order. Intercepted telephone conversations obtained by virtue of an order, if otherwise competent, are clearly admissible. Equally admissible, it would seem, in spite of the protective language of the constitution quoted, are telephone conversations obtained in violation of the provision of the order or in excess of its provisions or without any order.

C. Due Process Not Violated by Use of Wiretap Evidence to Convict

The United States Supreme Court recently was called upon to decide whether the General Communications Act bars the use of intercepted communications as evidence in a criminal proceeding in a State court. The answer given was that it did not bar the use of such wire-tap evidence in State prosecutions—that the states were free to either adopt or reject the Federal view.

It has been said that wiretapping is a dirty business, but under certain circumstances, when invoked for the protection of society, it may take on a different aspect. However, the *Choremis* case in New York should not be overlooked. Defendant was charged with vagrancy in that she loitered in her own apartment for the purpose of prostitution. The sole evidence, obtained from a wiretap, disclosed a phone call from one woman to

defendant making a date for her with a man "at 55th Street." The officer did not cover any meeting of defendant with the man either at 55th Street or her own apartment. This wiretap evidence standing alone was held to be insufficient for a conviction in a 4-3 decision by the court of appeals.

III. ILLEGALLY OBTAINED EVIDENCE

A. Federal View

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States are known as the Bill of Rights. Amendments I-VIII guarantee many rights and constitute a limitation on the power of the *Federal Government* as distinct from the *States*. Typical of these is the fourth amendment which provides: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. * * *" This means that any legislation by Congress attempting to so do would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Interpretation of Federal statutes, Federal rules of criminal procedure and amendments I-VIII by the Supreme Court is binding on Federal law-enforcement officers and Federal courts in Federal administration of criminal justice. No Supreme Court case decided under amendments I-VIII is automatically binding on State courts.

It is significant that the fourth amendment is silent as to what should be done where evidence obtained contrary to the guarantee is offered at a Federal trial as a basis for conviction of the accused for violation of Federal law. Either of two views is possible, namely, suppress and return the evidence to the accused on timely motion by him, or admit the evidence against him with redress for such violation being civil or criminal action against the violator.

Faced with a choice of these possibilities, in *Weeks v. United States*, the Supreme Court adopted the former view. A United States marshal, without a search warrant, obtained certain letters and envelopes from petitioner's room and such were used to convict him on a charge of illegal use of the mails for lottery purposes. The conviction was reversed and a Federal rule binding on the Federal Government and its agencies enunciated whereby, upon timely motion, illegally obtained evidence is made inadmissible in Federal trials. The Court stated that the fourth amendment is not directed to individual misconduct of State or local officers but only to Federal officers.

Assume State or local officers, without instigation or participation by Federal agents, make an admittedly unreasonable search of the premises of a suspect and discover evidence of a Federal violation. This illegally obtained evidence is turned over to the appropriate Federal agency. Would it be admissible against the accused upon trial for the Federal offense? Until recently it seemed fairly well established that the *Weeks* case would not preclude its use. However, in *Lustig v. United States*, decided by the United States Supreme Court, the majority opinion raised but did not decide this question. Three members of the court, in dictum, concurred in saying: "Whether State or Federal officers did the searching is of no consequence to the defendant, and it should make no difference to us." However, until such time as the precise question is expressly decided by the Supreme Court, no hesitancy should exist on the part of state and local officers in making such evidence immediately available to Federal agencies.

B. New York View

All States, either by state statute or state constitution, have provisions against "unreasonable searches and seizures." Approximately 17 States have adopted the Federal exclusionary rule. New York, and the majority of the States, have rejected the Federal view and admit illegally obtained evidence with civil remedies and criminal penalties being available against the offending officials.

C. Due Process Not Violated by Receipt of Such Evidence in State Courts

State courts are free to interpret their own constitution or statutes as they deem proper, except, of course, where a Federal constitutional privilege is violated. Hence, here again the due process clause of the 14th amendment becomes important. The United States Supreme Court was faced with a difficult decision in the *Wolf* case arising in Colorado. The petitioner was convicted in that state on evidence illegally seized. Colorado, like New York, rejected the Federal exclusionary rule. Petitioner claimed the conviction based on illegally obtained evidence constituted a denial of due process of law as guaranteed by the 14th amendment. The question for decision was stated to be: " * * * whether the basic right to protection against arbitrary intrusion by the police demands the exclusion of logically relevant evidence ob-

tained by an unreasonable search and seizure because, in a Federal prosecution for a Federal crime, it would be excluded." Justice Frankfurter, delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court, said: "The notion that the 'due process of law' guaranteed by the 14th amendment is shorthand for the first eight amendments of the Constitution and thereby incorporates them has been rejected by this Court again and again after impressive consideration." He reasoned that the *Weeks* case was "a matter of judicial implication." Which is to say that it created a Federal rule of evidence to implement the guarantee rather than the fourth amendment itself requiring exclusion of evidence illegally obtained. The opinion continued: "Granting that in practice the exclusion of evidence may be an effective way of deterring unreasonable searches, it is not for this Court to condemn as falling below the minimal standards assured by the due process clause a State's reliance upon other methods which, if consistently enforced, would be equally effective. * * * We hold, therefore, that in a prosecution in a State court for a State crime the 14th amendment does not forbid the admission of evidence obtained by an unreasonable search and seizure." One of the dissenting judges had this to say of the decision: "Today's decision will do inestimable harm to the cause of fair police methods in our cities and States. Even more important, perhaps, it must have tragic effect upon public respect for our judiciary. For the Court now allows what is indeed shabby business: lawlessness by officers of the law."

IV. RETURN OF DEFENDANT BY FORCE TO PROSECUTING STATE

Suppose an individual commits a crime in New York and flees to another State. How is his return to be effected? New York, in 1936, adopted the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act. Some thirty-odd states have made this act a part of their law.

In the New York case of *Balbo v. People*, finally decided in 1880, the defendant was charged with killing his wife in New York City. On the night of the homicide he took a train to Wheeling, W. Va. Two New York officers followed and arrested him there 2 days later without a warrant. Instead of taking him before a local magistrate, they put him on a train for New York. En route, and before reaching New York, the defendant made a confession to one of the officers. At the

trial, objection was made to the officer's relating the confession on the ground that it was obtained while defendant was under unlawful arrest. The conviction on such evidence was affirmed, the opinion stating: "The fact that the arrest was illegal has no relevancy, if the confession was voluntary."

In the recent *Collins* case which arose in Michigan and which came before the United States Supreme Court, the question was whether the fact that Michigan officers violated the Federal kidnapping law in seizing defendant in Illinois and forcibly returning him for trial in Michigan ousted the Michigan court of jurisdiction to try the defendant. The intermediate Federal court believed that the application for habeas corpus should be granted, stating: "* * * Certainly, if evidence obtained by wire tapping be such 'dirty business' as to be suppressed, and if every safeguard is to be placed against the securing of convicting evidence by unreasonable and unlawful search and seizure, a citizen, regardless of how depraved or vicious he may be, may not be seized, kidnapped and forcibly abducted from one State to another by police officers acting beyond their territorial jurisdiction in violation of a criminal law of the United States enacted to prevent kidnapping. Officers of the law are no less immune from the condemnation of the statute than are ordinary citizens; indeed, they should be held in strict accountability."

"To uphold criminal acts of either State or Federal police officers who violate an explicit Federal statute, by permitting a citizen kidnaped by them to be brought to trial and punishment in a jurisdiction to which he has been forcibly brought without warrant of law, would in practical effect lend encouragement to the commission of criminal acts by those sworn to enforce the law. Obviously fear of criminal punishment has been an insufficient deterrent on the police officers involved in this case, if the averments of the petition be accepted as true. * * *"

The United States Supreme Court reversed the lower court and held the Michigan court did not lose jurisdiction to try the defendant. Hence, whether a defendant be brought by kidnapping, illegal arrest, abduction or irregular extradition proceedings to the prosecuting state is unimportant insofar as its jurisdiction to try the accused is concerned. However, the prudent officer will not open himself to possible civil action or criminal prosecution when the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act can be used to return the accused.

What conclusions are to be drawn from this discussion? First, laws are only as effective as those who enforce them. Basic as well as inservice training is essential for maximum use of existing manpower.

Second, use of modern methods and devices for discovering wrongdoers and bringing them to book may give rise to various constitutional questions.

Third, one long-range objective of the Supreme Court decisions is discouragement of future official misconduct by refusing to permit courtroom use of the fruits of past misconduct of enforcement officers.

Fourth, it is rather utopian to hold that the solution for illegal enforcement practices is to punish the violators of fair standards—and yet admit the evidence they discover through such violations. It generally requires a policeman to prosecute a policeman and it is asking too much of human nature to expect such prosecutions in cases of illegal wiretaps, delayed arraignments and illegal search and seizures. The "fair play" doctrine applicable now to Federal officers may be adopted at any time by State legislation.

Fifth, continued illegal practices in the area of interrogation may well result in a future denial of the privilege to question a suspect until after arraignment. The Reader's Digest felony murder decision should not be interpreted as licensing third-degree tactics—physical or psychological—for the holding of the case is quite to the contrary. Director J. Edgar Hoover has said: "One of the quickest ways for any law-enforcement officer to bring public disrepute upon himself, his organization and the entire profession is to be found guilty of a violation of civil rights. * * * Civil rights violations are all the more regrettable because they are so unnecessary. Professional standards in law enforcement provide for fighting crime with intelligence rather than force."

In conclusion, law enforcement should draft its own code of ethics—and keep that code constantly before both its members and the public. Public sympathy will replace public apathy only if your problems are publicly stated and restated until widely known. If you do not have the necessary laws to do the job—point this out. An aroused and informed public opinion can secure the passage of needed legislation. If judicial censure is to be avoided—serious thinking is required. As a warm friend of all law enforcement officers, I urge you to do the necessary thinking now.



FEATURE ARTICLE

The San Diego Police Department Monthly Report, designed to present a condensed summary of all the significant departmental activities of the month, is scheduled for distribution on the 10th of the following month. This date as a deadline has been found to be the most practical for distribution of the report to the chief and to the department, because of the competing demands of the monthly reports for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Uniform Crime Reports), the National Safety Council, and the California Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, all of which must be prepared during the first week of the month.

Copies are prepared personally for all administrative and commanding officers, and sufficient copies are distributed to each division of the department so that the report is available for perusal or research by every officer and employee. File copies are maintained in the Records Division for the use of all interested persons.



Lieutenant Weathers.

Our Statistical Report Serves Many Purposes

by LT. BRUCE W. WEATHERS, *Commanding Officer, Records Division, San Diego Police Department*

Important Uses

The material presented in the report is aimed to satisfy several needs. Among these needs the following are of first importance:

(a) The report furnishes the data on which departmental selective enforcement techniques are based in their application by the operating divisions, both as to crime prevention and as to investigation. For traffic the report serves to point up the hours of the day and place wherein enforcement and supervision are most needed. For patrol it serves to call attention to the areas and the hours of the day where preventive measures would be most effective. The Detective Division must of necessity determine the scope of its investigative efforts after consideration of the volume, location and nature of reported crimes.

(b) Crime trends are disclosed and, with a backlog of issues of years past, the administration can make reliable forecasts as to future needs and procedures. The equipment and manpower received this year entered the planning stage one or more years ago.

(c) The data compiled through succeeding reports serve to guide and justify budget requests. Only through statistics can the validity of many of our budget requests be demonstrated to our city administrators.

(d) The report is a source of vital information to the individual field officer as to crime and arrest locations and other police incidents, particularly those occurring in areas other than that in which he serves. He is thereby afforded an overall view of the current police situation not possible in any other way. Finally, and not of least importance, is the information gained from this report by those officers studying for promotional examinations which are, in part, based on local conditions and statistics.

(e) A detailed breakdown of beat activity of the Patrol Division is furnished from which the commanding officers of that division are better able to appraise the individual activity of the officers under their command. Reference to preceding reports makes comparison of performance a simple task.

No Fancy Trimmings

In format the simplest and cheapest methods and materials are used. The hectograph machine is used to duplicate the report on 8½- by 11-inch copy paper, and each sheet is printed front and back to read in book fashion. Since the publication is designed for department use only, no embellishments

by way of cover, design, etc., are involved. The cover sheet, too, is of copy paper. The resulting pamphlet is stapled three times along its left vertical dimension as the final act in its construction.

The clerical staff of the Records Division compiles and distributes the report as a part of its normal duties. The entire direct cost is modest, covering cost of the materials mentioned above.

The data contained in the report is, for the most part, drawn from the IBM cards punched daily by the Records Division on crimes, arrests, traffic accidents, and on the cases of the Juvenile Division. In addition to this source of information, all of the command divisions of the department submit individual reports monthly, each on the basic functions of the particular division except where covered by the punched card record above mentioned. These reports are then, entirely or in part, incorporated into the overall departmental report by the Records Division.

The index of the finished report has become standardized as follows:

	<i>Pages</i>
Personnel.....	1-2
Business Office and Communications.....	3
Juvenile Division.....	4-6
Patrol Division.....	7-9
Crime and Photo Laboratory.....	10
Detective Division.....	11-15
Vice Squad.....	16
Jail Division.....	17-20
Records Division.....	21-22
Emergency Hospital.....	23
Traffic Division.....	24-29

The primary reason for standardizing the index was, of course, to gain certainty of positioning within the report for each divisional activity. The foregoing arrangement is not necessarily the most logical but has been found very satisfactory for local use.

Considering this index briefly, the following in-



A. E. Jansen, Chief of Police, with Deputy Chief Elmer Warner (left), in charge of services, and Deputy Chief Wesley Sharp, in charge of operations, studies the annual report compiled from data assembled in the monthly report.

formation has been considered worthy of inclusion in this report:

- Personnel* ----- Allowed and actual strength as of the first and last days of the month; individual personnel changes in status.
- Business Office and Communications.* A résumé of the communication activity of the month portrayed by a table giving the volume experienced in each type of activity.
- Juvenile Division*— 2 pages of tables giving a statistical breakdown of juvenile case activity for the month; a report of the bicycle licensing detail.
- Patrol Division*— A table showing field activity of each watch of each patrol beat. The breakdown of this table is as follows:
- Desk calls (assignments from station).
 - Runs (radio calls).
 - Total time on runs (from receipt of call until arrival time).
 - Average time per run.
 - Miles traveled.
 - Arrests made (physical arrests only).
 - Citations: "Moving" and parking.
 - Investigations.
 - Shakedowns.

Stolen autos recovered.

Value of all property recovered.

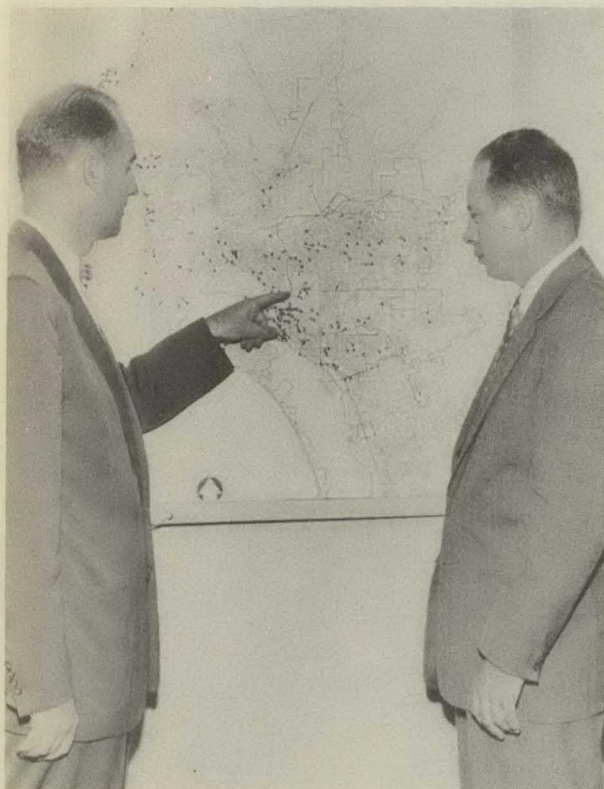
Totals of each activity shown provide a ready reference of beat and individual activity for administrative and commanding officers.

Crime and Photo Lab. A table detailing the technical work done by this division during the reported month.

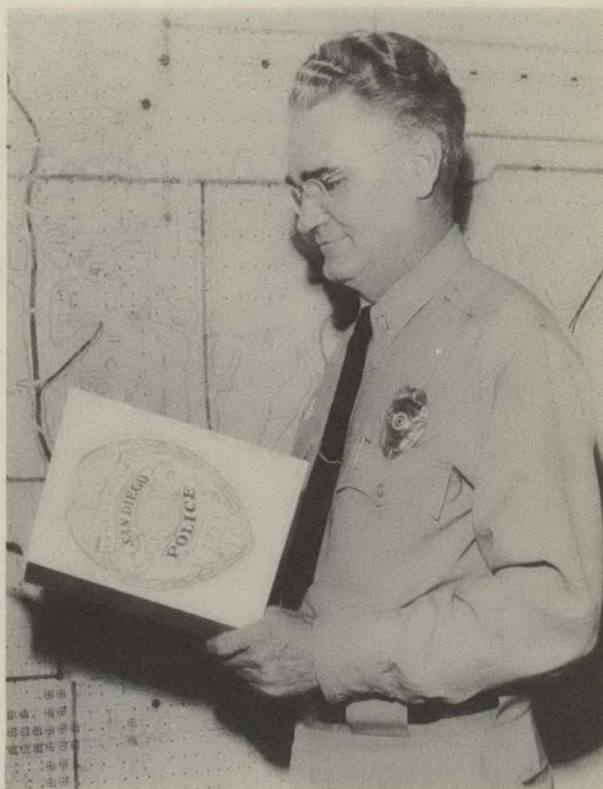
Detective Division— Three pages are given to a duplication of the monthly report made to the FBI under the Uniform Crime Reporting System (Return A) ; 1 page reports on Part II, Crimes and Miscellaneous Investigations; 1 page is given to a table showing the location of occurrence of the crimes reported by patrol beats. In this table the classes of crimes as used in uniform crime reporting are listed vertically while the patrol beats are listed horizontally across the page; the crimes reported are then listed under the patrol beat in which they occurred.

Vice Squad----- 1 page detailing the month's activities in arrests with a like listing for the prior month by way of comparison.

Jail Division----- 3 pages reporting the arrest record of the jail for the month; format is



Lt. Gene Muehleisen (left), in charge of burglary detail, explains to Chief of Detectives Graham Roland the location of occurrence of reported crimes.



Capt. William Thien, Traffic Division, compares the accident and enforcement statistics with the data for earlier periods.

essentially that of return C (annual return of persons charged) with additions for local interest; 1 page showing for each offense charged and the race of the persons arrested.

Records Division— 1 page showing a résumé of arrest warrant activity in the department during the month; 1 page showing a breakdown of the measurable work items of the records and identification sections.

Emergency Hospital— 1 page showing in 3 tables the disposition of the injured persons, the nature of each emergency situation handled and the patrol division watch of occurrence.

Traffic Division— 6 pages giving a comprehensive report of traffic activities during the month. Included are accident and enforcement statistics, each compared with the total for the previous month and with the total for the same period of the preceding year; a report is made of hit-and-run activity, of inspection and licensing, of traffic education and safety work, and of the School Safety Patrol.

The report described, being wholly an informal one and one compiled for its informative value to the department, is susceptible to change whenever it appears to be to the interest of the department to change it. Thus the Records Division, in its capacity as a service division, constantly seeks to have it reflect current information which is of value to the operating divisions and to the administration of the department.

Time To Nominate

Police officers in all law-enforcement agencies are requested to be alert for boys and girls in their communities who may be logical candidates for either the Young American Medal for Bravery or the Young American Medal for Service. These medals are awarded annually by the United States Department of Justice and presented by the President. Their purpose is to extend recognition for outstanding bravery and service.

The rules and regulations governing nominations were published in the January 1952 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Additional copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

Articles describing the awards made in 1952 and 1953 can be found in the September 1952 and October 1953 issues of the FBI Law Enforcement

Bulletin. An article on the 1954 awards will appear in the near future.

As indicated more fully in the rules and regulations, nominations for the 1955 awards for meritorious conduct in 1954 should be made soon.

Immunity Law

A new law recently enacted grants immunity from prosecution to witnesses under certain conditions. This "Immunity Law" amends Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 3486, and provides that in proceedings relating to national defense matters, a witness appearing before a congressional committee or a Federal grand jury shall not be prosecuted on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he is compelled to testify. However, before this immunity can be granted the witness must claim privilege against testifying on the grounds of possible self-incrimination. The witness receives immunity only with respect to compelled testimony.

It is also provided that no congressional committee may grant immunity to any witness, without first having notified the Attorney General and having secured the approval of the United States District Court for the district wherein the inquiry is being held.

It is provided that in cases relating to the national security which are being presented to a Federal grand jury, a United States attorney may with the approval of the Attorney General petition the court to instruct a witness to testify and upon such order of the court the witness may not be excused from testifying on the grounds that the testimony may tend to incriminate him.

THEFT FROM RAILROAD CAR, TRUCK, ETC.

One of the Federal theft from interstate shipment statutes provides that whoever breaks the seal or lock of any railroad car, vessel, aircraft, motor-truck, wagon, or other vehicle, containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or enters any such vehicle with intent in either case to commit larceny therein, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. A judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution under this section for the same act or acts. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statutes.



A Miniature Radio Receiver for Police Use

by LAWRENCE H. SMITH, *Radio Technician,
Police Department, Atlantic City, N. J.*

The Atlantic City Police Department now has in successful use a tiny radio receiving set concealed in a patrolman's cap over which he receives all calls emanating from the headquarters transmitter. The receiver weighs less than 2 ounces. Together with the batteries, antenna, and earpiece, the weight is 6 ounces. Including the cap and antenna, the entire ensemble weighs 15 ounces.

By using a special lightweight cap, with an aluminum or plastic badge, together with a few contemplated changes in the design of the receiver, we hope to soon cut this weight by approximately 3 ounces.

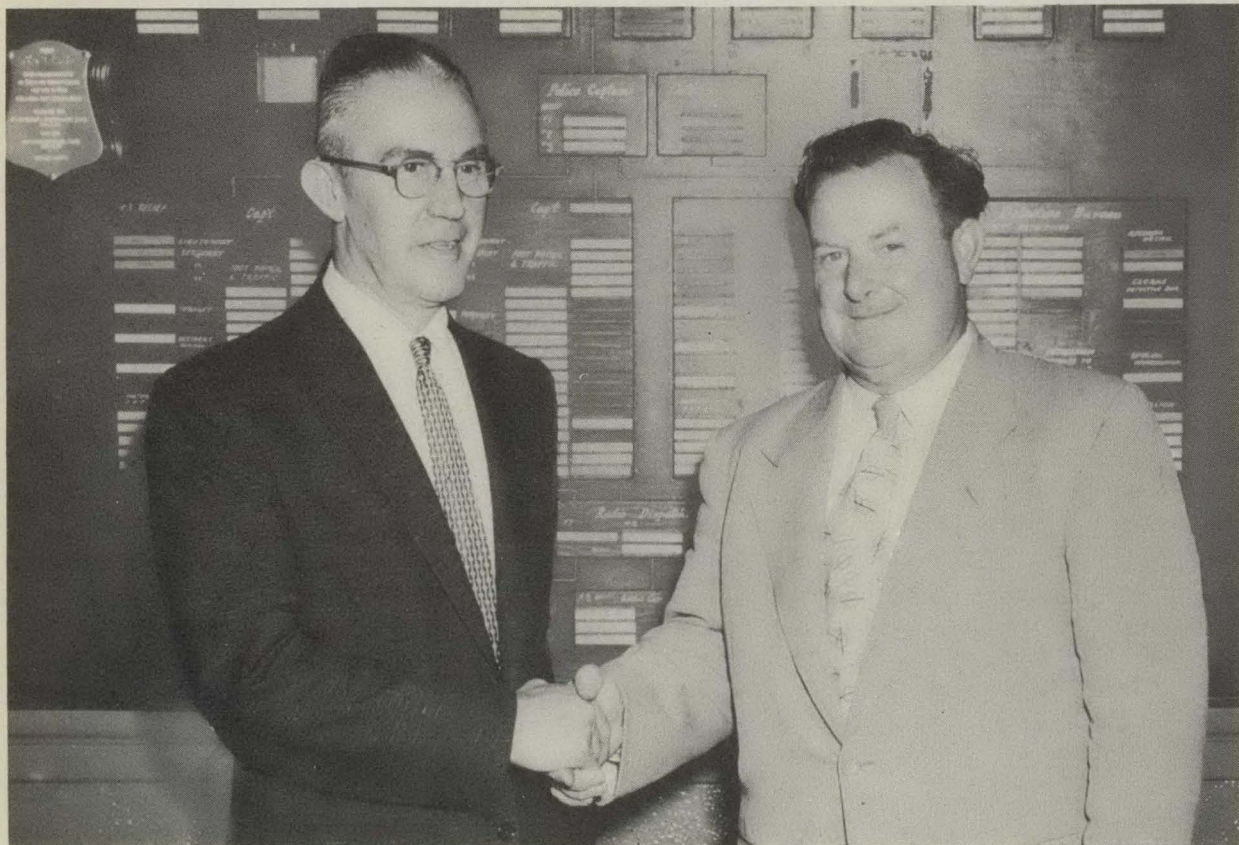
The receiver is in an aluminum case, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches square and 1 inch thick. It is concealed in the peak of the cap behind the badge. Operation is

from hearing-aid batteries located in the brim to give equal weight distribution. The sound is carried to the ear by a small Telex earpiece concealed in the brim to which is connected a short piece of sound tubing which carries the voice outside the cap and into the ear. Volume control is obtained by adjusting the tubing closer to the ear or farther away.

Batteries and Tubes

The "A" battery used will give continuous operation for 7 hours, the "B" battery lasts from 7 to 10 8-hour days.

Four Raytheon subminiature tubes are utilized for one stage of RF, a superregenerative oscillator



Chief of Police Earl W. Butcher (left) and the author.

and two stages of audio amplification. There are three screwdriver tuning controls which are preset and seldom need touching. The set operates at 155.13 megacycles.

The total "A" battery drain is 100 milliamperes of which two-thirds is used by the oscillator tube. Eventually transistors may be used in this circuit to cut down this large drain but at the present time they have not been perfected for operation on such high frequencies. The total current drain from the "B" battery is $1\frac{1}{2}$ milliamperes. We intend to incorporate a transistor in the audio circuit which will cut the drain to a much lower value. When this is done, we hope to reduce the size of our "B" battery thereby cutting down on overall size and weight.

We are now using two Ray-O-Vac No. 41 hearing-aid batteries in parallel for "A" batteries. Our "B" batteries are Eveready No. 415 which supply 45 volts.

If this radio were used intermittently we could use smaller "B" batteries and only one cell for an "A" battery. We use the instrument for straight

8-hour periods which makes necessary the larger battery supply.

Antenna

The earlier models of this receiver had a 6-inch rigid wire soldered direct to the officer's hat badge which acted as an antenna. This operated quite well but difficulty was encountered in going through low doorways or riding in cars. This antenna was discarded for a more flexible wire which is fastened from the front of the hat and extends in a semicircle over to the rear where it is secured. No inconvenience is experienced with this type of aerial. The hat can be removed and placed upside down on a flat surface when not in use and the antenna is flexible enough to fold over and lie flat. While wearing the hat, if an obstruction is encountered the antenna will give sufficiently and then spring back in place. If we used a more powerful base station the antenna could be completely eliminated and the steel wire used to circle the inside brim of the hat for support could



A motorcycle patrolman equipped with miniature two-way radio receiver and transmitter. A flexible antenna is worn over the shoulder.



A patrolman wearing the complete set in his cap.

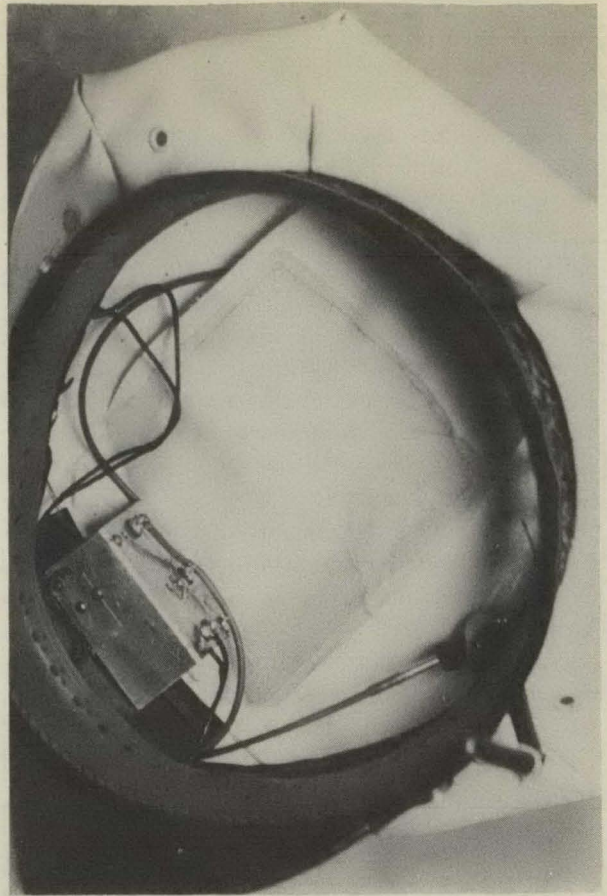
be substituted. This was tried with some degree of success but the idea was given up in favor of the outside wire.

The headquarters transmitter has 50 watts output which provides ample communication through these receivers within 10 miles or more. With a stronger transmitter, coverage could be extended to 20 miles. The set operates equally as well inside or outside of buildings. In general it does a remarkable job all over town.

An intense interest has been shown in this device by departments throughout the world. Letters have been received from all over the United States and other parts of North America as well as Venezuela, Japan, Germany, France, and England. The willingness of these departments to incorporate such a unit into their police networks demonstrates the need for such a radio.

The Size Is the Trick

Most of these letters contained requests for the hookup and details concerning the construction which would enable them to duplicate the idea.



The inside of a patrolman's cap with the set installed.

What most writers fail to realize is that a knowledge of radio is not in itself enough; one must also have the ability to miniaturize. The location of all parts must be very close together yet placed in such a way that unwanted coupling between components will be eliminated. The physical size and type of fixed condensers used are selected for their ability to fit into the places found available for them. All tubes are mounted in standard sockets, but shop-built socket mountings are arranged according to the placement of the tubes. The coils are wound on standard slug tuned forms. The RF plate coil is placed in such a fashion that its position can be changed to decrease or increase the coupling with the oscillator coil. A hearing aid transformer is used in the first stage of audio amplification. The second stage feeds directly into a high impedance earpiece eliminating the need of an output transformer. This set was built and rebuilt many times before a successful instrument was produced, and we expect to build and rebuild many more times in an effort to further reduce size and weight to an absolute minimum.

AM Only

This radio operates only with very high-frequency transmitters which are amplitude modulated. The majority of police stations throughout the world are using frequency modulation and for this reason the unit could not be incorporated in the usual type of network. At the present time, miniature FM equipment is too complicated, requires too many tubes and the battery requirements are such that it cannot compete with AM in size, cost, and simplicity.

Back in 1939, when our department first started to pioneer in miniature radio development, our radio system was of the AM type which operated on 33.1 megacycles. A small 4-tube set was constructed which was carried in a small leather case together with the batteries which operated it. Its weight was under 2 pounds. The antenna was a small flexible wire thrown over the officer's shoulder and a single earphone was used for listening. The radio was worn on a Sam Browne belt adjacent to officer's pistol. Officers riding motorcycles were equipped in this manner, as they are today.

During the Second World War when the Armed Forces occupied our city these radios were loaned to the military police to enable them to keep in contact with MP's riding motorcycles. The Army used their own system to contact their cars but maintained contact with motorcycle soldiers over the police frequencies. Calls for these men were relayed from Army headquarters to police headquarters by land telephone where they were in turn transmitted to the soldier. This setup was maintained for the duration of the war.

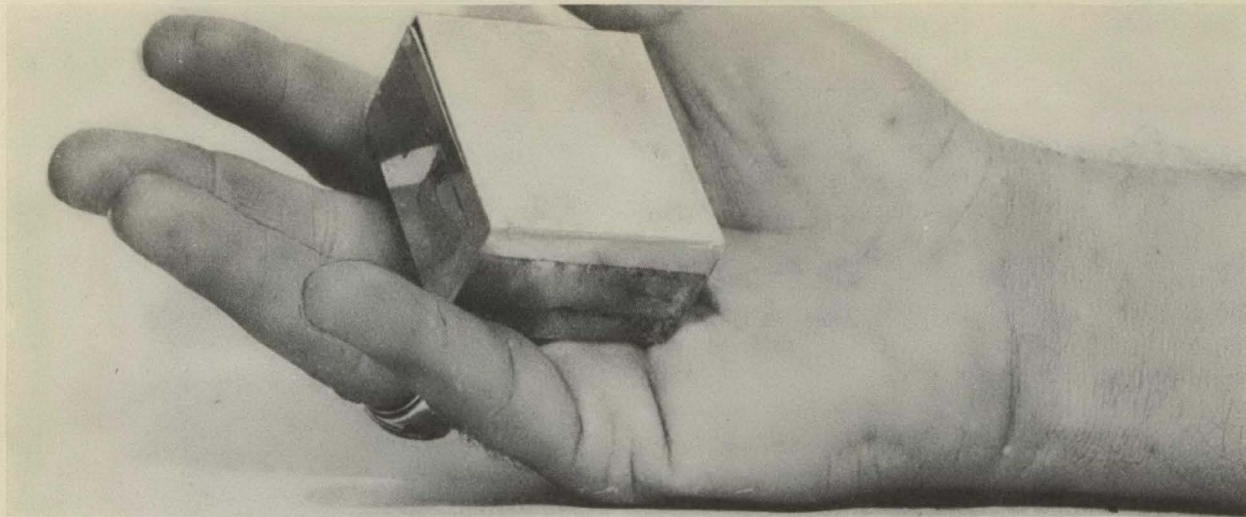
Our miniature equipment was giving a good account of itself, thus justifying the expense and effort used in its development. However, in the early forties when it became necessary for municipalities to vacate the 30-40 megacycle band and move to higher frequencies it appeared that our entire system would become obsolete. To comply with the new regulations, a complete new system would be required and only the FM type was available, which would not operate with our miniature apparatus. The natural thing to do under these circumstances, if we wanted to continue to use small equipment, would be to use two frequencies—one for AM constructed by ourselves for miniature equipment only and the other for FM with simultaneous transmission over both. However, we were unable to obtain authorization for the use of a second frequency.



A motorcycle patrolman using the miniature receiver (belt type) away from the cycle.

Therefore it was decided to change all of our car receivers in our new network from FM to AM as well as our new headquarters transmitter.

New miniature receivers would be constructed and designed to operate on our newer frequency of 155.13 megacycles. In this way when calls were sent out by headquarters, they would be received simultaneously by those using miniature equip-



The miniature radio receiver in a man's hand.

ment and by officers using AM mobile receivers in cars. Transmitters in the cars, together with the headquarters receiver, would not be altered so that the talk back equipment would remain FM. This is the way our system works today.

This was accomplished in a fairly easy fashion by making a gradual changeover from our old channel to our new one. The complete change required about 9 months. It was arranged that calls leaving headquarters would be broadcast on both new and old frequencies simultaneously. Each time that we put a car in service on the new frequency, one would be retired on the old until this turnover was complete. This also gave us time to redesign our miniature equipment for the newer frequency and thoroughly test it before placing it in operation.

Motorcycle Radio

Because our hat receiver presently does not have enough volume to be heard over the roar of the engine all motorcycle men are still using belt-type receivers, leaving the hat receivers to the beat men.

A standard FM motorcycle transmitter has been installed on every cycle to enable the officer to communicate with headquarters. We believe this system of motorcycle communication to be superior to the standard receiver and transmitter mounted permanently on the wheel for two reasons. First, the storage battery on the motorcycle is small and cannot accommodate standard radio equipment if it is to be used full time. Second, an officer is only on his wheel about half the time. The rest of his time he is detailed or drawn away

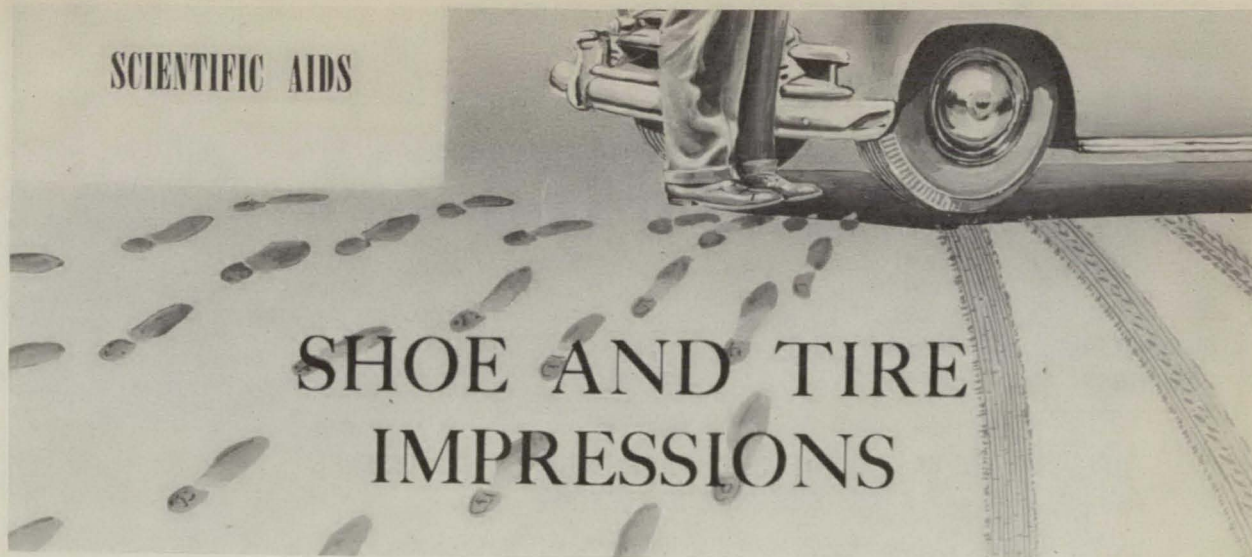
from his wheel for various reasons. Therefore he is not in contact with headquarters half of his working time. An officer with a personal receiver is available at all times whether he is on the wheel or away from it.

If the officer happens to be near the wheel when a call is received, he acknowledges it over the motorcycle transmitter. If he is inside by a telephone he replies by telephone. The use of our small receivers is not confined to motorcycle and beat men but they are also used by detectives on special details. When, for certain reasons, it is not wise for the nonuniformed man to use departmental cars but to fill an assignment in a private car not radio equipped, he maintains contact with headquarters with miniature equipment. The small receiver will work a remarkable distance away from the headquarters transmitter even though it is inside the car and completely shielded by the steel body.

A Pint-Sized Transmitter

Eventually, as a companion unit to our receivers, we hope to equip a patrolman with a small transmitter having about a half-mile range. This would be about the size of a package of cigarettes and would be carried in the pocket. Various base receivers would be located strategically throughout the city, one to every square mile, to provide remote pickup where the signal would be brought to headquarters by land lines. We hope to have such a system ready for trial in the not too distant future. Such a system would already be in oper-

(Continued on inside back cover)



SHOE AND TIRE IMPRESSIONS

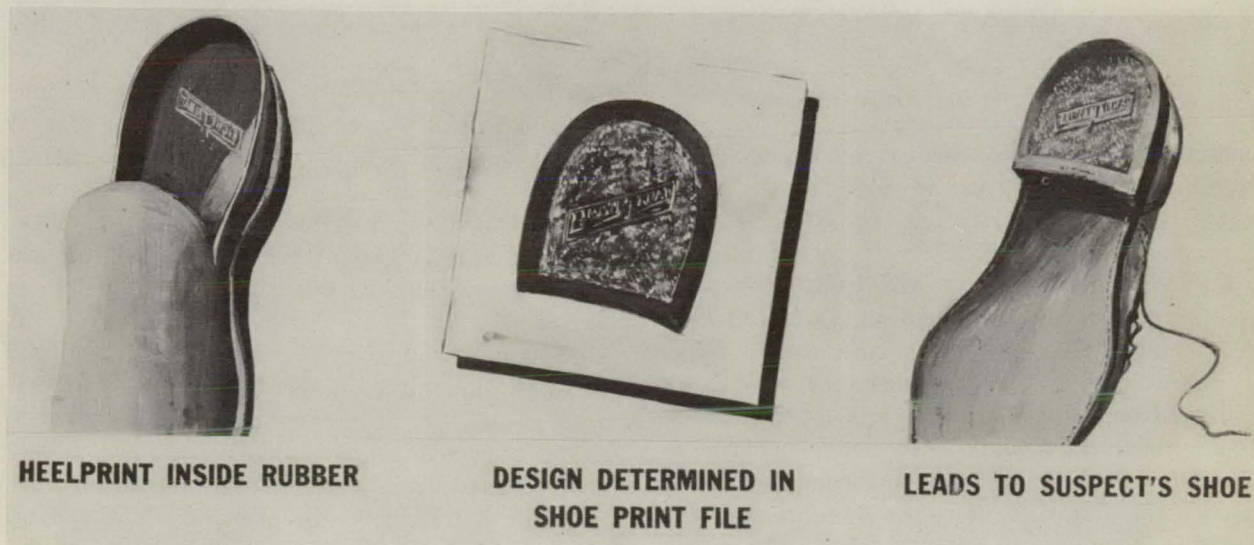
A criminal must enter and leave the scene of his crime and, in doing so, it is extremely difficult for him to avoid leaving impressions of his shoes or automobile tires. In either case, these often provide important links between the criminal and his crimes. Casts and photographs of shoe and tire impressions, made by competent investigators, can assist in developing likely suspects and many even cause a subject to confess when he is confronted with the obvious similarities between his shoes or automobile tires and the impressions found at the crime scene.

From a laboratory examination of the plaster cast of the shoe or tire impression, it may be possible indisputably to place the criminal at the crime scene. Particularly with respect to shoe

impressions, this is perhaps the most effective scientific evidence, other than fingerprints, for positively placing a criminal at a crime scene.

Protect the Crime Scene

The fact that a crime has occurred usually means that there are shoe or tire impressions in the vicinity. If the investigator rushes into an area to secure the more obvious evidence, and allows others to do likewise, these important links to the criminal may be forever trampled under foot. Every crime scene must be properly protected against intrusion. Guards should be placed at strategic points until proper plans for a thorough search can be completed.



HEELPRINT INSIDE RUBBER

DESIGN DETERMINED IN
SHOE PRINT FILE

LEADS TO SUSPECT'S SHOE

Figure 1.

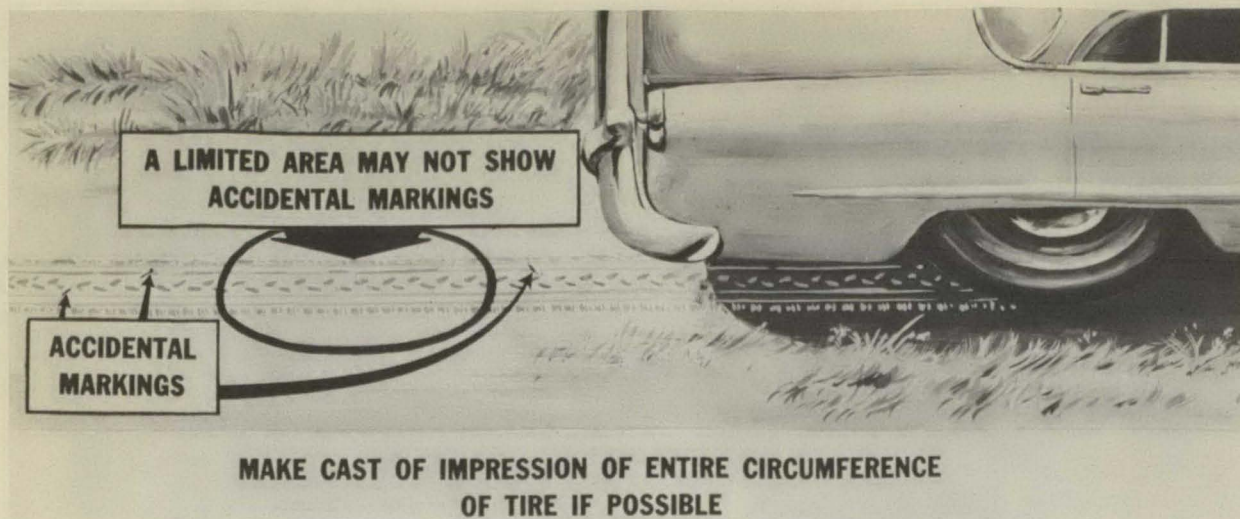


Figure 2.

Preserve All Impressions

Shoe and tire impressions in outdoor areas are relatively easy to locate, but occasionally the impressions will be rather obscure and can be found only after careful search. Such impressions, no matter how trivial in appearance, should not be disregarded by the investigator, because their importance may become apparent only after a careful laboratory examination. Usually, a casual observation at the crime scene will not reveal whether the impressions contain characteristics which the laboratory expert can use to associate them with the shoes or tires of the suspect. Therefore, the field investigator must not take the gamble of selecting only certain impressions to be preserved but rather should preserve all impressions directly associated with the crime scene.

Determine the Make of Shoe or Tire

In the early stages of a case, the make of a shoe or tire may be important information to the investigator. This information may be available from local sources but, if not, it may be obtained by submitting the evidence to the FBI Laboratory for a search in the Shoe Print or Tiretread File. Recently, the FBI Laboratory was able to determine the make of a rubber heel worn by a bank robber through the examination of a heel impression which was found inside a low-cut rubber abandoned at the scene. This information eventually led the investigators to the shoes of a suspect which were identified by the FBI Laboratory with the impressions inside the rubbers (see fig. 1).

The Laboratory Examination

What can be expected from the scientific analysis of shoe prints and tire treads?

The analysis may result in a positive determination whether or not the suspect's shoe or tire produced a particular impression. Such a positive conclusion is based on a study of the design, shape, size, wear, cuts and other marks which distinguish a particular shoe or tire from all other shoes or tires just as the markings of a gun barrel leave their identifying marks on a bullet.

General similarities in size, shape, and design alone will not prove a positive association between an impression and a shoe or tire but, nevertheless, these characteristics may be important in showing that a suspect could have been at a crime scene in the same way that similarities in blood grouping may implicate a person with a crime. General similarities will tend to strengthen the circumstantial possibilities of the suspect having been at the crime. For example, a rather indistinct heel impression found in loose cinders which corresponded in size and shape to a suspect's shoe heel was used at a trial to further indicate the presence of the defendant at the scene of an attempted train wreck.

A combination of various designs on the front, back, left and right wheels of a car when matched with a corresponding combination of tire tracks found at a crime tends to place the car at the crime scene even though it may not be possible to positively identify any one of the tires. One should, of course, bear in mind that the possibilities of positive identification are greatly increased

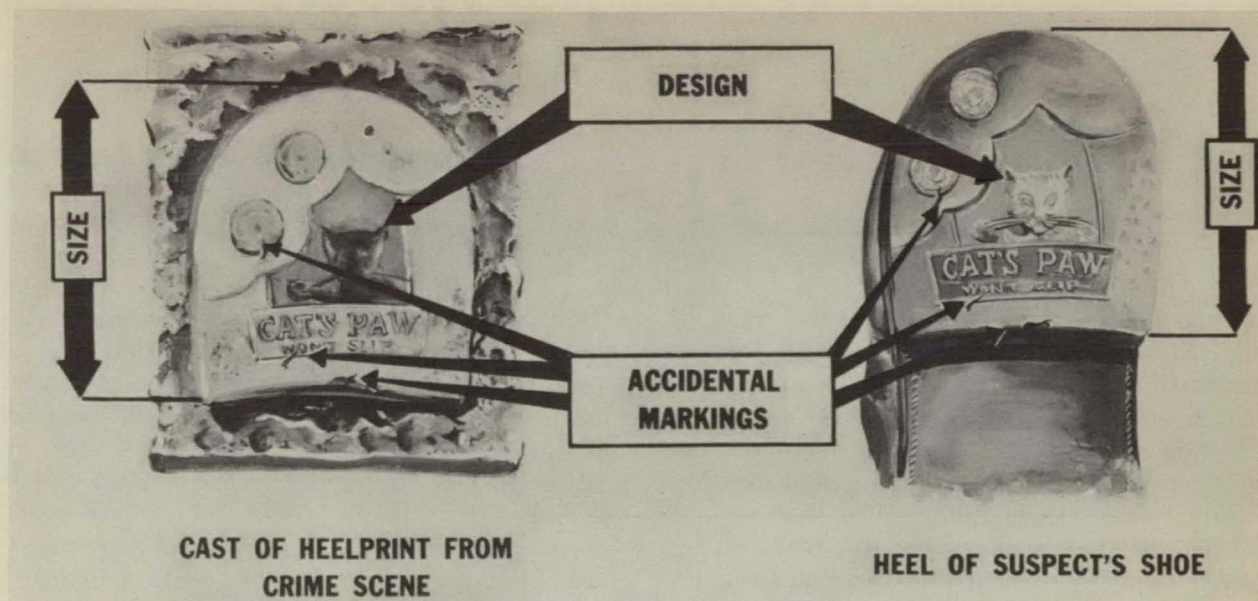


Figure 3.

when the entire circumference of each tire track has been reproduced. This should be done by making several adjacent 1- to 1½-foot casts in each track (see fig. 2).

The accidental wear characteristics are the keys to positive identification of shoes and tire treads. They are usually very minute and therefore are not always evident in a questioned impression, depending on the media in which it has been produced. For example, a shoe print in dry soil or sand will not have as much detail as one in moist clay. Plaster casts are essential in reproducing the fine detail desired for laboratory examination. Photographs alone should not be considered adequate but should be used as supplements to the plaster casts (see fig. 3).

Suggestions¹

The following suggestions are being made to assist the investigator in preserving shoe print and tire tread evidence so that the laboratory experts will have the benefit of examining the best possible evidence available.

1. Photograph impressions, first including scale and identification in the photograph.
2. Use a smooth, thin mixture of plaster.
3. Build retaining wall around impression.
4. Make casts at least 1½ inches thick and use reinforcements to insure strength.

¹ See "Pick up the Trail" *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* for May and June 1951.

5. Use care in cleaning cast—do not rub or scrape.

6. Make casts of *ALL* questioned impressions.

7. When possible, cast entire circumference of each tire (in sections) and record wheel position of each tire (right or left, front or rear).

Shoe and tire evidence submitted for examination should be carefully packed and marked for the attention of the FBI Laboratory.

PAINT COMPARISONS

Comparison of paint particles has been extremely helpful in hit-and-run, burglary, and other types of cases. Tiny chips of paint found at the scene of an accident can be analyzed by FBI technicians and compared with specimens from a suspect's car. If no car is suspected the paint can be analyzed and it is possible to suggest the type of car involved by referring to the FBI Laboratory's National Automotive Paint File. This file contains specimens of paint used by various automobile manufacturers. The spectrograph again plays an important part in examinations of this type.

HEEL PRINTS

Thieves, wearing nylon hose on their hands to prevent leaving fingerprints while stealing a 750-pound safe from a warehouse, were not so careful of their feet. One of the thieves stepped on the lid of a cardboard box and left his heel impression. The FBI Laboratory examiner identified this latent impression with a shoe of one of the suspects in the case, and the suspect was convicted.

OTHER TOPICS

Not many Texas miles away from here, the fabulous Judge Roy Bean once dispensed his frontier brand of justice and, not many years ago, the law was the law of the six-shooter and the Lone Star State was the home of the swaggering, blustering, and bragging cowboy, who had a gun at each hip and the look of the devil himself in his eyes.

Time, of course, has changed that. Cities sprang up and as municipal leaders planned magnificent new buildings, they managed, usually, at the last minute to remember their police departments and did squeeze in enough space in the basement for a couple of jail cells and maybe an office for the police chief or town marshal.

Midland was no different from thousands of other small cities throughout the United States—cities harassed with budget troubles or so busy rubbing their growing pains they did not fully appreciate their most sacred duty to protect their citizens and insure the well-being of their families.

In recent years, however, a growing awareness of this trust and its importance has crept across our Nation and, probably more than any other agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation with its program of training, assisting, and counseling local enforcement agencies, can be given a large share of the credit.

A Public Safety Building for the Twentieth Century

by COPE ROUTH, *Midland Reporter Telegram, Midland, Tex.*¹

As have thousands of other similar cities, Midland has felt the impact of this new interest in law-enforcement activities. And Midland has done something about it. It all started, though, on a rather ludicrous note.

More than 2 years ago, Midland was trying to keep up with itself as a growing oil center of west Texas, with hundreds of people arriving every month. Its population leaped from 21,000 in 1950, to its present estimated 40,000.

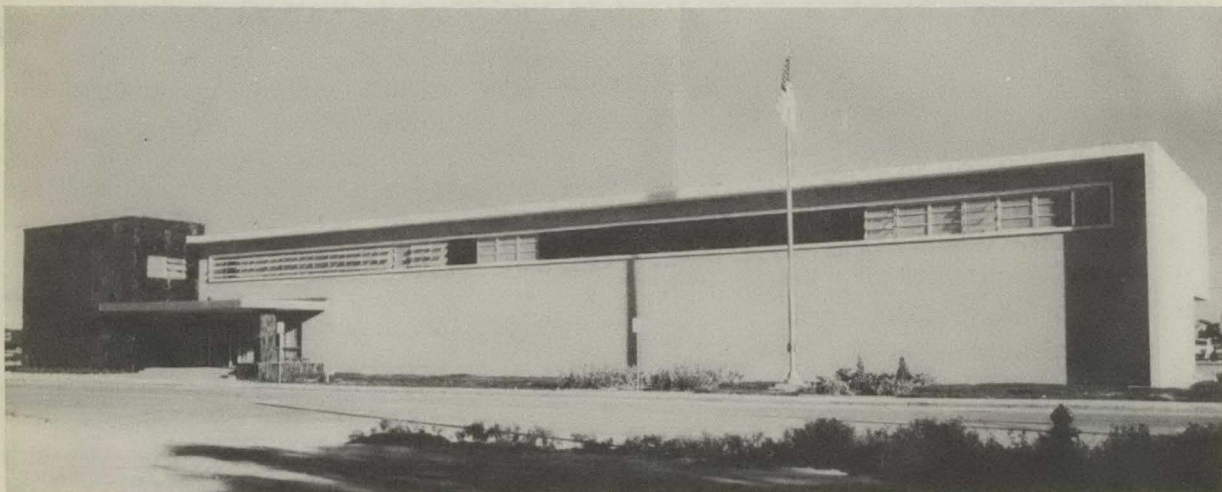
It had a little two-cell jail building, which often housed as many as 45 prisoners at one time, crowded in so tight that many of them couldn't even sit down.

It also had a local character, well-known to police officers, who occupied one of those cells more than his fair share of the time and didn't like it at that.

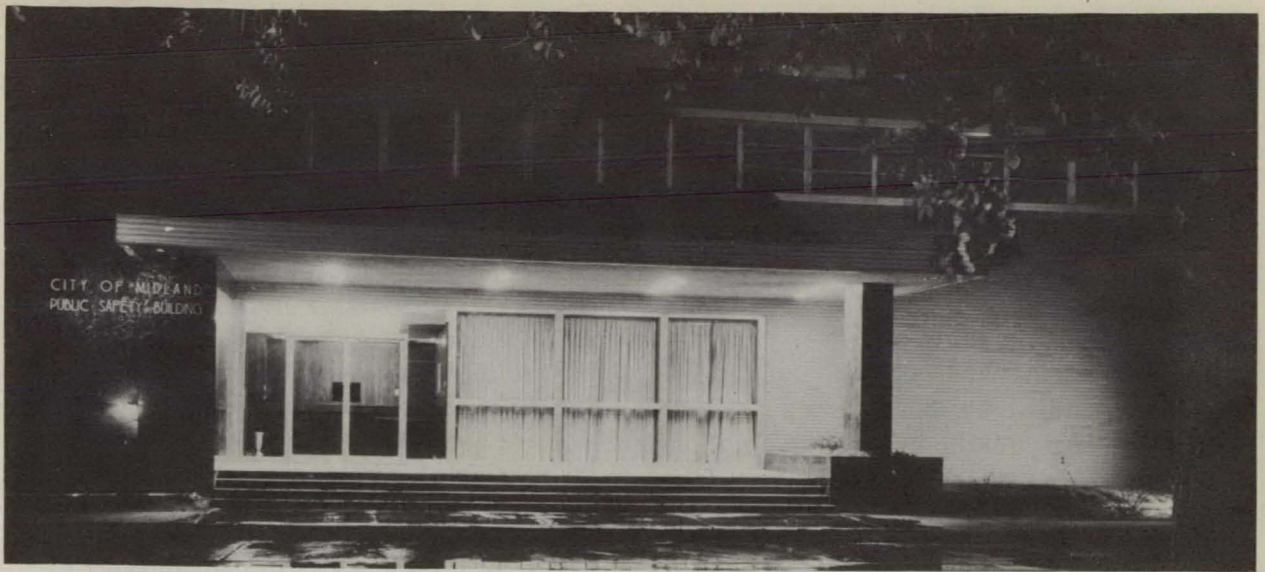
Well, the week came, when three times in a row, he literally chopped his way through the roof of the little jail and a short time later was found hoisting a few more beers with his friends.

The situation became embarrassing and the city manager, W. H. Oswalt, inspected the jail and ordered it abandoned, contracting with Midland

¹ With photographs by Henry C. Avery, the architect.



A full view of the building. Police department entrance at left.



Night view of police department entrance.

County for the temporary use of its county jail.

He started studying plans for a new city jail, deciding to earmark the necessary funds in a city bond program then being formulated.

As he and the city council studied the situation further, they decided some relief should be given to a growing police department, which was crowded into quarters wholly inadequate. Then it was decided to include a central fire station.

And when the bond program was presented and approved at an election, it carried provisions for a \$500,000 public safety building.

Midland had the funds, then, but no plans.

The problem was turned over to a Midland architect, Henry C. "Hank" Avery, Police Chief Harold Wallace and Fire Chief Melvin Little.

Avery roamed all over the country, studying similar facilities elsewhere and conferring for days with Wallace and Little, making changes here and dreaming up innovations there.

As the building finally began to take shape, located on a major thoroughfare with access to every section of the city, the city council realized that the police department could perform its services only as efficiently as the men in whose hands it would be placed. So the council unhesitatingly approved the sending of Police Chief Wallace to the National Academy conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He subsequently returned from its 52d session with a new knowledge and enthusiasm which have been of inestimable benefit to the citizens of Midland.



This part of the building houses the fire department offices and equipment.

He returned in time to watch the completion of the building and the dedication on April 9, by United States District Judge R. Ewing Thomason, of El Paso, as the police force of 53 men moved into the building.

Thousands of Midland citizens and peace officers from throughout the Southwest paraded through the building at the dedication ceremonies and in the succeeding days.

This is what they saw, as far as the police department is concerned.

First, there is a public entrance. Police Chief Wallace had insisted on this, knowing how a decent, respectable citizen, who wanted only information in the first place, often was forced to witness the spectacle of a drunk or a thief being booked while he waited his turn.

There is none of that in this new building.

From the public lobby, there is only an information desk, where a uniformed officer is on duty at all times—the only hint that it is a police headquarters. The lobby itself, with its terazzo floor, is finished with walnut paneling and recessed lighting.

To the left is the corporation (city) courtroom, with its walnut paneling and custom-built walnut furniture. It is 40 feet long and 19 feet wide and its dignity immediately impresses itself on such prisoners who are brought to trial each morning, whether for a traffic violation or for getting drunk and beating up someone.

To the right of the lobby is a walnut paneled corridor, leading to the police chief's suite.

This entire suite, which contains the receptionist's room, the office of the assistant chief and the police chief, would do credit to a bank president, with its handsome furniture, its thick rugs and paneled walls.

"Some people think it's a little two swanky," said Police Chief Wallace, "but its very dignity serves a purpose.

"When a citizen comes in to talk over his troubles, he inevitably leaves with a new respect for the police profession. And police officers and those seeking jobs on our force are made to feel that here we have something important to offer them."

Also off that public corridor is the traffic lieutenant's office because, he, too, has occasion to deal with a great number of motorists and insurance investigators through the day.

But that's as far as the public, in general, goes.

The rest of the space is dedicated to working area for the police officers themselves.

There is a patrol lieutenant's office, measuring 20 by 12 feet.

The Midland Police Department operates with three platoons of radio patrolmen, each on an 8-hour shift and under the command of a lieutenant. As each shift goes on duty, they gather in the lieutenant's office for a briefing.

When a police officer arrives for work, he arrives in civilian clothes. He enters through a private entrance into a lounge, 26 feet long and 20 feet wide, equipped with easy chairs, a television set, a phonograph, domino tables and other facilities for relaxation.

As the time nears for him to report to duty, he goes to the locker room to change from civilian clothes to his uniform, which is provided by the department. Off the locker room is a shower room with toilet facilities and lavatories.

When the police officer begins work, there is still another entrance, to which the patrol cars can drive to discharge prisoners.

Through this entrance are brought prisoners to the booking counter across a green-tiled lobby at the rear of the building. After being booked, the prisoner is either placed in a temporary first-floor lockup or taken upstairs to the city jail.

Also off this lobby is the radio dispatcher's 11 by 14 office, provided with special acoustic material, walnut paneling and built-in walnut furniture.

The temporary lockup has two entrances. One faces the booking sergeant's counter, while the other leads into the identification room with its mugging camera and its fingerprint facilities.

Beyond this is the large records room, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, as well as a small, completely equipped darkroom.

Also, on the first floor is the police training room, shared with fire department personnel, for classroom work and physical workouts. This room is 30 feet long and 20 feet wide and has solid maple floors.

Leading upstairs from the booking sergeant's desk is a wide stairway leading to the city jail, with its two men's wards, two women's wards and a special section for juveniles.

Painted a pastel green, the jail section is the only part of the building which is not airconditioned although it is so constructed as to catch cross-ventilation through the hot summer months. The jail has a capacity of around 70 prisoners and has its own all-electric kitchen.



Chief Wallace in his office.

Also on the second floor is the Detective Division. This division occupies three offices—a main office for the detectives, a private office for the captain of detectives, and an interrogation room equipped with two one-way glass windows.

The entire building is furnished with steel furniture and custom-built walnut furniture.

The police and city jail section of the building has approximately 13,000 square feet with the same amount at the other end for the central fire station.

Visiting peace officers occasionally go through

the building in awe and then refer to it as a “country club.”

“We agree that it is pretty nice,” said Police Chief Wallace, “and we wanted it to be. It adds a new dignity to police work and brings a new respect from the ordinary citizen for the men who wear the uniform and protect their children and their homes.

“We hope we set a pattern here. Since our building was completed, we have had numerous inquiries from other cities and many of them now have similar buildings on the drawing board.”



Police officers' lounge.

Record Attendance at the 61st Annual IACP Conference

From September 26 through September 30, 1954, the 61st annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was held in New Orleans, La., with a record-breaking group of nearly 2,000 members and guests in attendance. The five days were crowded with informative talks, stimulating discussions and important business meetings, together with a well-organized program of entertainment for the officers and for the wives who accompanied many of them.

The conference as a body considered such subjects as the responsibility of State government in law enforcement, wire-tap developments and legislation, national intelligence, police problems of the atomic age, the crime problem, modern entertainment's effect on youth, the role of social agencies, crime and the military, health management for personnel, treasury law enforcement,

narcotics law enforcement, international aspects of crime control, police education and training, the crime of arson, the auto thief, traffic, the courts and the police in traffic law enforcement, traffic movement and the city plan, psychiatric evaluation of the problems of the chronic traffic offender, population disposal and public relations.

In addition to this well-balanced program of lectures and talks planned in an effort to meet the varied needs of the entire group, special training sessions were held dealing with various aspects of personnel management, police planning, techniques for supervision of field personnel and elements of a basic traffic program. Officers attended the sessions which best suited their needs and the needs of their departments.

The State and provincial section of the IACP considered subjects of vital concern to them, such as the objectives of the White House conferences on highway safety and their relation to the rural accident problem, the State of Washington's traffic war program, and a half-century of State police—the record and its meaning.

All of these discussions, talks, and training ses-



Seated (left to right): Walter E. Headley, Jr., chief of police, Miami, Fla., first vice president; William J. Roach, superintendent of police, Waterbury, Conn., treasurer; Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary, IACP; J. M. Broughton, retired, former chief of police, Portsmouth, Va., honorary president; and I. B. Bruce, chief of police, Colorado Springs, Colo., president. Standing (left to right): George J. Otlewis, chief, Chicago Park District Police, second vice president; John D. Holstrom, chief of police, Berkeley, Calif., third vice president; Alfred T. Smalley, chief of police, Highland Park, N. J., fourth vice president; C. W. Woodson, Jr., superintendent, Virginia State Police, Richmond, Va., fifth vice president; Robert V. Murray, chief, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., sixth vice president; and Thomas R. Jones, superintendent of police, Minneapolis, Minn., sergeant at arms.

sions resulted in a valuable exchange of information among these representatives of law enforcement agencies from all over the United States and from various foreign countries.

As for the lighter side of the conference, organized entertainment for the group and their guests included luncheons, banquets, a seafood supper, dances, and musical entertainment by members of the New Orleans and Kansas City police departments. The New Orleans Police and local citizens also arranged luncheons, bus and walking tours of the historic city, a style show, and a Mississippi River harbor boat trip to help entertain the ladies while their husbands were in conference.

On September 30, the last day of the conference, the officers shown here were elected to guide the organization through the ensuing year, bringing to a close another successful IACP conference.

Fraud by Wire, Radio or Television

Section 1343, Title 18, United States Code, prohibits the interstate use of wire, radio or television in the perpetration of a scheme to defraud. In the 2 years since its enactment, this statute has been found to be applicable to a variety of confidence schemes. It was originally recognized as being applicable to the activities of the confidence man who makes use of an interstate "cool-off" message conveyed via telephone or telegram. This type of message appears frequently in the "Judge Baker" type horse race swindle.

Section 1343 may also be applied in cases where the swindler's "pitch" for funds is made directly by use of one of the communication systems enumerated in the statute. It is similarly applicable to the unscrupulous operator who uses these communication facilities to make an offer for delivery of merchandise and fails to comply when orders are received.

An example of this type of fraud is found in the case of a southwestern livestock dealer who sent a circular to a Boy Scout unit on the East Coast. This circular advised of the availability for sale of Mexican burros which could be used in summer camp programs. In reply to an inquiry for further details, the livestock dealer advised the Boy Scout officials by wire that delivery of the burros would be made after a down payment had been received. The Boy Scout officials submitted an order with an enclosed check ordering

burros from the livestock dealer. The check was cashed, but the burros were never delivered.

The subject of another case telephonically contacted an out-of-State attorney advising he had a cause of action against a railroad for injuries. The subject said he desired the attorney to represent him and, claiming to be without funds, asked the attorney to wire money which would enable the subject to travel to the attorney's city for a conference the following morning. After sending the money, the attorney never again heard from this potential client. Investigation revealed this subject had called more than 20 attorneys, making similar requests.

Both of the foregoing subjects were successfully prosecuted under Section 1343, Title 18, United States Code.

Information regarding the possible violation of this section of the United States Code should be reported promptly to the Director, FBI, Washington 25, D. C., or to the nearest FBI field office.

He Left His Mark

A moulage cast of a shoeprint played a vital role in solving the theft of a safe from a building on a southern military reservation in late 1953. Investigators were able to uncover only one piece of vital physical evidence—a shoeprint under the window through which the thief had entered the building. They made a moulage cast of the print and then set about trying to find its owner.

They learned that between 5 and 5:30 of that morning—after the robbery had been committed but before it had been reported—military policemen had apprehended an enlisted man for driving a car in a restricted area on the military reservation. The military policemen stated that the man was wearing a pair of blue shoes at the time of the apprehension. When this traffic violator was subsequently interrogated as a suspect in the robbery, he denied owning a pair of blue shoes.

Several days later a pair of blue shoes wrapped in brown paper was found hidden in the boiler-room of one of the buildings. The suspect admitted the shoes were his but denied wearing them on the night of the robbery. The shoes, together with the moulage cast of the shoeprint found beneath the window on the morning of the robbery, were sent to the FBI Laboratory. The examiner found several similarities, including a cut mark.

At the trial by general court-martial the suspect was found guilty.

WANTED BY THE FBI

Roy Wesley Smith, with alias, Robert William Stanley

Roy Wesley Smith is being sought by the FBI for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1940. He failed to report for induction on September 24, 1942, as ordered by Local Draft Board No. 5 at Dover, N. J.

Smith, accompanied by his wife and a black and white male cocker spaniel named "Pal," disappeared from Dover, N. J., on September 6, 1942. Investigation disclosed that the Smiths fled to Alabama, where Smith assumed a new identity under the name of Robert William Stanley. He worked at a shipbuilding company in Mobile, Ala., from September 1942 to April 1943. During this period he registered under the Selective Service Act in December of 1942 at Citronelle, Ala., under the alias of Robert Stanley. Again he failed to report for induction as ordered.

This draft evader next moved to Shreveport, La., where he worked for a millwork firm and a spice company. A daughter was born to the Smiths on February 6, 1944, at Shreveport.

The fugitive, his wife, infant daughter, and "Pal" left Shreveport in March 1944. In the same month Smith registered an old model four-door sedan in the State of Texas under his alias of Robert Stanley.

On May 23, 1944, a Federal grand jury at



Roy Wesley Smith (1942 photo).

Newark, N. J., returned an indictment charging Smith with violating the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Acquaintances have said that this fugitive is unsociable in nature and timid and shy in manner.

Smith is believed to be accompanied by his wife and their 10-year-old daughter. His wife, Hazelbelle Wasdyke Smith, with alias, Hazel Virginia Stanley, has been described as being approximately 30 years old, 5 feet, 3 inches tall, weighing 100 pounds, and having light blond hair, fair complexion and blue eyes, with one eye "cocked." She is said to have a dark brown or black birthmark the size of a penny on the back of one leg, near the ankle. Their daughter, now of grammar-school age, was named Linda Louise Stanley at birth, and it is thought that she is enrolled in school under that name, the name of Linda Louise Smith, or some variation thereof.

Caution

Smith is known to have in his possession a .22 caliber rifle and he has been reported to be an expert marksman. He should be considered dangerous and care should be exercised in effecting his apprehension. He is described as follows (data for weight and other factors subject to change are for the year 1944):

Age-----	36, born October 3, 1918, Dover, New Jersey.
Height-----	6 feet.
Weight-----	160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black, parted on side.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Sallow.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Education-----	High school.
Occupation-----	Ship fitter's helper, stock clerk, laborer.
Scars and marks----	None known.
FBI number-----	4,088,601.
Fingerprint classification.	13 <i>M</i> 1 <i>Ut</i> 8 <i>M</i> 1 <i>U</i>
Peculiarities-----	Timid, shy in appearance, and wears goldrimmed glasses.

Any person having information which may assist in locating Roy Wesley Smith is requested to immediately 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

On September 15, 1954, the body of an unknown woman was found in the bathtub in a room of the Jackson Hotel, 926 North Jackson Street, Milwaukee, Wis. A note found at the scene indicated that the woman had committed suicide, and an autopsy disclosed that death had been caused by strychnine poisoning.

It is assumed that the name of Mary Price, under which the deceased had registered at the hotel, was fictitious as all efforts to identify her have proved futile. There were no personal papers in the deceased's effects, and all labels had been removed from her clothing. When found, the body was clad in a pair of pink panties and pink undershirt. Other clothing found in the room included a light tan shorty coat; dark blue cardigan sweater; corset, size 38; black cowhide belt, size 40; black leather handbag; black oxfords with cuban heels, sponge liner, and toe and heel cleats; tan nylon stockings, and a dark blue dress with white checks and buttons down the front. All the clothing was fairly new and clean.

The deceased is described as follows:

Age..... 45 to 50.
Weight..... 124 pounds.
Height..... 5 feet, 2 inches.
Hair..... Dark brown.



Eyes..... Brown (possibly wore glasses as a pair was found among effects).
Teeth..... False.
Fingerprint classification..... 14 O 25 W OOM
M 23 W IOO 16

There were no visible scars or deformities.

Extensive efforts to identify this woman have met with negative results. Any person having information bearing on this identity is asked to communicate with Dr. L. J. Van Hecke, County Medical Examiner, Safety Building, 822 West Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wis.

MINIATURE RADIO

(Continued from page 14)

ation in Atlantic City if it were not for the pressure of other duties which has prevented us from carrying out our ideas. But I do believe that eventually all departments will be so equipped and it is possible that two-way beat men may replace patrol cars in certain instances.

With the savings on mobile equipment, together with gasoline and maintenance costs eliminated, more men could be added to a force and beats could be reduced in size where the officer could be dispatched to any point in a reasonable length of time. A police department utilizing two-way beat men in combination with the usual two-way patrol car would give a community protection of a type heretofore undreamed of. Unquestionably this will be the department of the future.

QUOTE THE FULL NUMBER

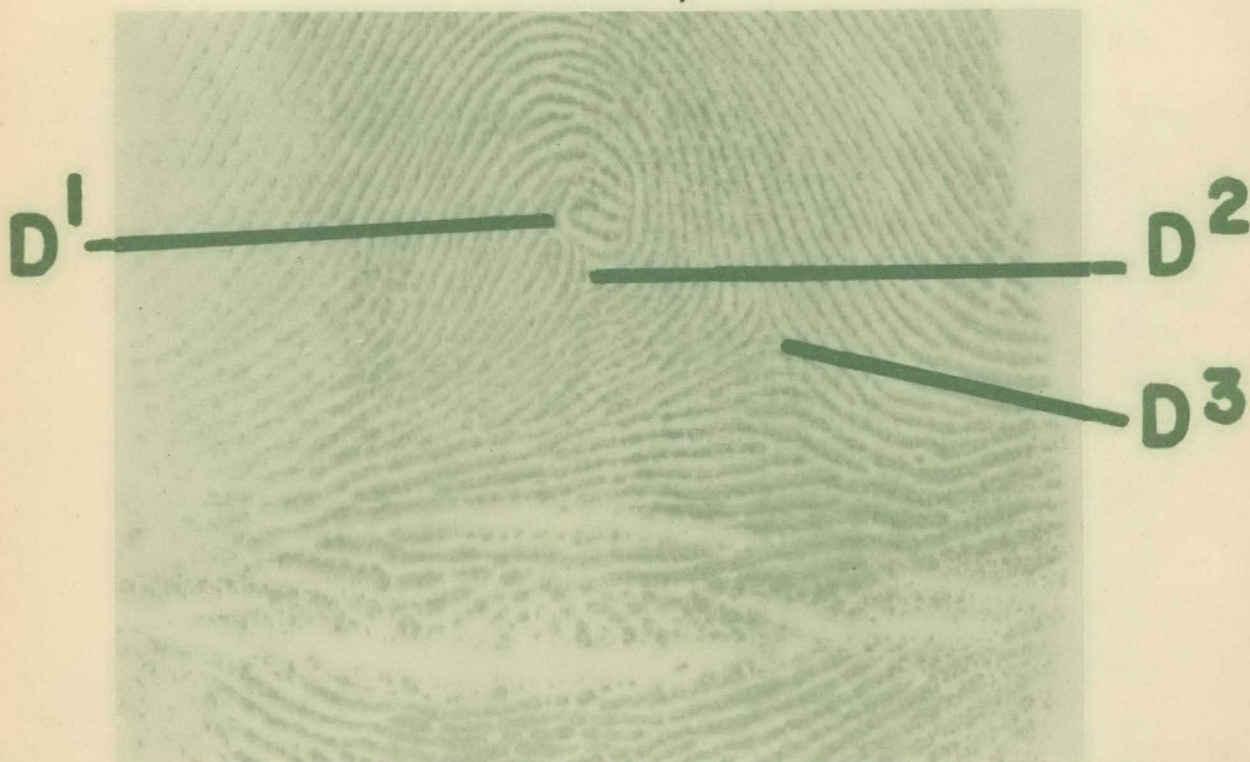
Effective July 1, 1948, a new numbering system for FBI numbers for Identification records was instituted. As a result, the Identification Division has three series of FBI numbers. In addition to the original series consisting of numbers only—no letters—there are an "A" and "B" series. In the future there will be a "C", "D", etc. series. This system was instituted in order to avoid assigning any more seven digit FBI numbers. When the present "B" series reaches the number 999, 999B, the "C" series, starting with 1C, will be inaugurated. These letters are integral parts of the FBI numbers and should always be quoted as such. If these FBI numbers are quoted completely in correspondence directed to the FBI, time and effort will be saved, resulting in better service to the contributor.

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)

Colonel Harold G. Maison
Superintendent
Oregon State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The pattern shown above is not questionable but it is unusual. It is classified as an accidental type whorl consisting of a plain whorl over a loop. There are three deltas—D¹, D², and D³, with a recurve in front of each delta. The tracing of this pattern is inner.