

# FBI

## *Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1955

JULY

Vol. 24 No. 7

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

# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

*Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

JULY 1955

Vol. 24 No. 7



## CONTENTS

*Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover* . . . . . 1

### *Feature Article:*

- First Academy Class Graduate Views Progress, by James B. Nolan,  
Deputy Police Commissioner, New York City Police Department . . . 3
- A Glimpse of Puerto Rico and Its Police System, by Col. Salvador  
T. Roig, Chief of Police, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, San  
Juan, P. R. . . . . 6

### *Police Training:*

- Suggestions on Classroom Notes in Police Training . . . . . 12
- Oklahoma Sheriffs' Training Plan . . . . . 14
- "Hands Up" Can Mean Quick Death . . . . . 15

### *Identification:*

- Sequencing and Filing the FBI's Fingerprint Cards . . . . . 16
- Publicity and Print Solve Case . . . . . 18
- Questionable Pattern . . . . . *back cover*

### *Other Topics:*

- Operation of a Rural County Jail, by H. Ross Vance, Sheriff, Audrain  
County, Mo. . . . . 19
- Job Well Done—New Hampshire State Police . . . . . 23
- "An Ounce of Prevention" . . . . . 27
- Wanted by the FBI . . . . . 28
- Patience on Surveillance Pays Off . . . . . *inside back cover*

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.



*Published by the* **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington 25, D. C.**

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN  
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES  
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 24

July, 1955

No. 7

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)

MANUEL ALTAMARINO, with aliases: 16 M 13 U 000 Ref: 14  
 Manuel Altamarano, Manuel I 24 W IOI 15 24  
 Altamirand, Manuel Contreras  
 Jiminez, Manuel Contrero Jiminez.  
 #115146 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; Mex;  
 25 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 130 lbs; sldr  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp;  
 occ - lab. Wanted for ASSAULT WITH  
 DEADLY WEAPON.  
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)  
 FBI#-113 296 A - JULY 1955



rt middle

THOMAS ESTER BROWN, JR., with 10 27 W IIO 9  
 aliases: Thomas E. Brown, Jr., 4 aW OII 10  
 Thomas Easter Brown, Jr.  
 #245730 Fulton Co Bu of Crim Inv,  
 Atlanta, Ga; N; 21 yrs (1949);  
 5'7 1/2"; 143 lbs; med bld; blk  
 hair; brn eyes; blk comp; occ -  
 construction worker. Wanted by  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary).  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-82 111 A - JULY 1955



rt index

-----  
 LEROY BARNETT.

#28538 PD, Toledo, Ohio; N; 31 yrs  
 (1950); 5'7"; 156 lbs; stky bld; blk  
 hair; brn eyes; med lt brn comp; occ -  
 barber, lab. Wanted for SAFE BURG.  
 (Notify: PD, Toledo, Ohio)  
 FBI#-1368323 - JULY 1955

2 1 T  
 21 aT2t 4



rt ring

MARVIN BRUEIN, with aliases: 19 0 15 U 000 17 Ref: 15  
 Mervin Brusin, Mickey Bruein. I 28 W MII 16 27  
 #43220 PD, Detroit, Mich; W; 19 yrs  
 (1932); 5'6 1/2"; 125 lbs; med sldr  
 bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; med  
 fair comp; occ - clerk, truck driver.  
 Wanted for ARMED ROB.  
 (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich)  
 FBI#-593940 - JULY 1955



lt middle

-----  
 RICHARD FRANKLIN BATES, with aliases:  
 Richard Bates, Richard F.  
 Bates, Rick Bates.  
 #60009 PD, Memphis, Tenn; W; 31 yrs  
 (1954); 5'10"; 170 lbs; med bld; lt  
 brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
 mach, truck driver. Wanted by Federal  
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-4334465 - JULY 1955

MM  
 MMM  
 17 L 17 W IOO 18  
 M 1 U 000 13



lt index

-----  
 TOSWEET BURTON.

#4464 PD, East Saint Louis, Ill; N; 23  
 yrs (1951); 5'5"; 128 lbs; med bld;  
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp;  
 occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO  
 AVOID PROSECUTION (Armed Robbery).  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-840 595 B - JULY 1955

5 M 6 U IOO  
 M 21 U 000



rt ring

-----  
 JAMES C. BOOKER, with aliases:  
 James Booker, James Carrial  
 Booker, Scotty Booker, James  
 Scott.

MMM  
 MSS  
 10 S 1 U OOI 10 Ref: 1  
 S 1 U III 9 2

#1659 PD, Union, NJ; N; 28 yrs  
 (1954); 5'9 1/2"; 156 lbs; med bld;  
 blk hair; rt eye mar, lt eye blind;  
 med brn comp; occ - lab, teamster,  
 truck driver. Wanted for ROB.  
 (Notify: PD, Union, NJ)  
 FBI#-3051782 - JULY 1955



rt middle

-----  
 RUSSELL MARTIN COYLE, with 14 0 31 W MOO 9 Ref: 27  
 alias: Russ Coyle. I 20 W MOI 9 19

#3650 SO, Clinton, Ill; W; 24 yrs  
 (1955); 5'2 1/2"; 138 lbs; sht stky  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; rdy comp.  
 Wanted for BURG and LARCENY.  
 (Notify: SO, Clinton, Ill)  
 FBI#-924 107 B - JULY 1955



lt middle

-----  
 JOHNNIE BROOKS, JR., with 11 S 17 W MII 3 Ref: 17  
 aliases: John Brooks, Jr., S 1 U III 5 3  
 Johnie Brooks, Jr.  
 #100089 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; 22  
 yrs (1951); 5'9"; 158 lbs; med  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn  
 comp. Wanted for BURG.  
 (Notify: PD, Atlanta, Ga)  
 FBI#-4959586 - JULY 1955



rt index

-----  
 WALLACE ROBERT CRAIN, with aliases:  
 Cleo Walter Crain, Jr., Howard  
 Walter Craine, Vernon W. Mordaunt,  
 Wallace H. Nichols, Benjamino F.  
 Nuttall.

#2532 USMarshal, Seward, Alaska; W;  
 35 yrs (1955); 5'11 1/2"; 155 lbs;  
 med sldr bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes;  
 rdy comp; occ - accountant. Wanted  
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
 STOLEN PROPERTY.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-4581550 - JULY 1955

12 M 25 W MIO 11  
 S 1 T II 12



rt ring

-----  
 JOHN BROWN, with aliases: 9 0 1 U IOI Ref: 25  
 Charles Alfonso Brown, John Tom L 24 W III 14 24  
 Brown, Tom Brown, Wall Bryant,  
 Peter Buck, Tom Kennedy, "Shorty".  
 #1969 PD, Saint Augustine, Fla; N;  
 45 yrs (1955); 5'6"; 155 lbs; stky  
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn  
 comp; occ - barber, cook, lab.  
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
 gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
 OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
 FBI#-998365 - JULY 1955



rt thumb

-----  
 LEWIS CRANE, with aliases:

Lewis Cain, Lewis Crain, Clyde  
 Henry Hill, Roy Moore.  
 #44075 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 42 yrs  
 (1949); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld;  
 gr brn hair, part bald; gr bl eyes;  
 rdy comp; occ - construction worker,  
 textile worker. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,  
 NC, 8-12-45 to serve 18-25 yrs for  
 BRK, ENT, and LARCENY. ESCAPED 4-19-55.  
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,  
 Raleigh, NC)  
 FBI#-895781 - JULY 1955

MSM  
 MSM  
 11 S 1 U III 10  
 M 1 U IIO 14



lt middle

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

CANCELLATIONS

WAYNE ADAMS, with alias. (W)

17 0 10 U OOI  
L 32 W IOO

#58349 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-682 417 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

DAVID CLIFFORD ARCHER, with aliases. (N)

15 0 13 U OOO 13  
I 17 U OOO 14

#211778 CoBu of Crim Ident, Atlanta, Ga. Deceased. Wanted notice pub in May 1948. FBI#-3331497.

\*\*\*\*\*

THOMAS BOYD BLAKE, with aliases. (N)

15 M 27 W MOO 17  
M 9 U OIO 17

#54516 StPen, Richmond, Va. Located. Wanted notice pub in February 1955; also pub in May 1954, same name. FBI#-3992524.

\*\*\*\*\*

HORACE LOUIS BOWEN, with aliases. (N)

4 0 5 U 21 AMP  
0 17 Ut 21

#231688 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-2352815.

\*\*\*\*\*

J. D. CURTIS BURNS, with aliases. (W)

17 0 32 W OOM  
I 24 W IMM

#10767 SO, Dallas, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1951. FBI#-920732.

\*\*\*\*\*

JUNIOR BYERS, with aliases. (N)

18 L 25 W MOM  
M 8 W IOI 15

#11733 SO, Dallas, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in March 1953. FBI#-1006455.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSE FELIX CABALLERO, with aliases. (W)

20 L 26 W OOO 16  
M 3 W OOO

#13434 PD, Saginaw, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in July 1950. FBI#-4915394.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH FRANCIS CAMPBELL, with alias. (W)

LL/ML  
17 0 21 W IOO 17  
I 19 W IOO 15

#134698 SO, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in September 1954. FBI#-26 492 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH A. CAMUSO. (W)

13 I 5 R OOI 13  
I 17 U OII 13

#37907 PD, Boston, Mass. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in February 1953. FBI#-90 579 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES CARLOUS, with aliases. (N)

11 5 Aa 9  
1 At 12

#33693 StPen, Baltimore, Md. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1951. FBI#-2241972.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES S. CARPENTER. (W)

9 S 1 U OOO 12  
S 1 Rr OIO 14

#9323 StPen, Florence, Ariz. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in January 1939. FBI#-678779.

\*\*\*\*\*

FRED CARSON. (N)

16 I 14 U OOO  
I 30 U OOI

#34147 PD, Knoxville, Tenn. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-850 556 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

STANCIL CARTER. (Red)

12 0 1 U OOI 15  
L 17 R IOO 12

#50752 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1951. (now FBI#-837 626 B).

\*\*\*\*\*

RUBEN CEJA-PEREZ, with aliases. (W)

W/W  
0 31 W MOI 12  
I 28 W IIM 15

#-SO, Santa Rosa, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in May 1952. FBI#-990 521 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, with aliases. (W)

9 0 5 T IO 22  
I 17 U OOO 18

#52942 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-1210442.

\*\*\*\*\*

THEODORE LAWRENCE COX, with aliases. (W)

15 0 1 Rr OIO 15  
L 17 R IOI 15

#5011 SO, Wichita, Kans. Located. Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-281027.

\*\*\*\*\*

ALFRED CRANK, with aliases. (W)

21 L 1 U OOO 17 Ref: U  
M 1 R III 9 T

#8328 PD, Sarasota, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-289 262 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

MURRAY CRANNELL, with alias. (W)

12 0 32 W IOO  
I 24 W OMI

#D-60792 PD, Chicago, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1950. FBI#-25 651 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

BAILEY DAVIS, with aliases. (W)

13 M 5 R OOO 14  
I 19 W MII 9

#51117 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in October 1950. FBI#-4863993.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN DAVIS, with aliases. (W)

LMM/LMM  
18 L 5 U OOO 9  
M 1 U OOO 12

#129 SO, Newark, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in December 1952. FBI#-30 029 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

M. C. DAVIS, with aliases. (N)

13 I 29 W OOO 13  
0 20 W IOI 11

#A-11602 StPr and Parole Comm, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1944. FBI#-2165112.

\*\*\*\*\*

LEO DAY, with alias. (W)

10 S 1 U IIO 17  
S 1 U OOI 11

#2847 SO, Montgomery, Ala. Dead. Wanted notice pub in July 1950. FBI#-4071982.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES EDWARD DAUGHERTY, with aliases: James E. Dougherty, James Edward Dougherty.  
#--BFD, Washington, DC; W; 33 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - painter, truck driver. Wanted for BRK, ENT, and LARCENY.  
(Notify: St Bu of Inv, Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-925 254 B - JULY 1955

19 M 1 T2t 6 Ref: Uta  
L 1 U-2t U-t



rt middle

WILLIAM FORD, with aliases: Bill Ford, William Henery Ford, William Henry Ford, William Mercer Ford, William Mercer.  
#638 PD, Fairmont, WV; W; 29 yrs (1955); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; very dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver, wrecker. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Fairmont, WV)  
FBI#-2246028 - JULY 1955

LM  
LLM  
23 L 17 W 100 14  
L 1 U 000 17



rt ring

WILLIAM CURTIS DEAN, with aliases: Curtis Dean, W. C. Dean.  
#H-2887 StPol, Pikeville, Md; W; 41 yrs (1954); 5'9"; 145 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - electrician, mach, printer, welder. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Assault With Intent to Rape).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-899174 - JULY 1955

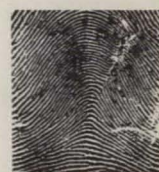
20 L 27 W 100 18  
M 4 W III 19



lt index

MICHAEL F. FREEMAN, with alias: Michael Freeman.  
#1102 Abington Township PD, Abington, Pa; W; 29 yrs (1955); 6'2 1/2"; 180 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - baker. Wanted for BURG and LARCENY.  
(Notify: Abington Township PD, Abington, Pa)  
FBI#-4847145 - JULY 1955

12 M 1 Ta 3 Ref: Aat  
S 1 R2a 6 T2a



lt middle

WALTER DIXON, with aliases: Walter Lee Dickson, Floyd H. Dickerson, Henry Evans.  
#40-842 Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn; W; 23 yrs (1947); 5'6 1/2"; 145 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Rec'd Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn, 11-20-47 to serve 25 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 5-6-55.  
(Notify: Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn)  
FBI#-4977475 - JULY 1955

3 M 1 R III 11  
S 17 U III 7



lt index

JAMES GRAHAM, with aliases: Bill Graham, Wilbert Graham, Wilbert Nathaniel Graham, Wilbert National Graham.  
#52953 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 38 yrs (1951); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - farmer, lab. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 8-17-51 to serve 25-30 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 4-25-55.  
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)  
FBI#-1000147 - JULY 1955

SSS  
SSS  
4 S 1 U III 6 Ref: T  
S 1 U III 4 tu2t



lt thumb

RALPH M. DONAHUE, with aliases: P. C. Creighton, Fred Deal, Harold Allen Diehl, Ralph Morgan Donahue, William R. Donahue.  
#IB-3139 SO, Ann Arbor, Mich; W; 45 yrs (1955); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ - civil engineer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1077215 - JULY 1955

LM  
MMS  
17 O 5 U OOI 9  
I 17 U OOI 8



rt ring

CHARLES W. GOODE, with aliases: Charles Winston Goode, Charles Goode, Jr., Charlie Goode, Charlie W. Goode.  
#40471 Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn; W; 27 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; blde hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - painter. Rec'd Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn, 7-21-47 to serve 5-7 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 4-26-55.  
(Notify: Brushy Mountain Pen, Petros, Tenn)  
FBI#-4761040 - JULY 1955

15 O 18 W 100  
L 21 U 000



rt index

ERNEST JOSEPH FAGAN, with aliases: Earnest J. Fagan, William Harris, Albert Mills, Bob Walker, James Woodrow Wilson, Joseph William Wilson.  
#5099 SO, Sioux City, Iowa; W; 53 yrs (1955); 5'6 1/2"; 165 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; haz eyes; med dk comp; occ - engineer, salesman, surveyor. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for MAIL FRAUD - CONSPIRACY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-34636 - JULY 1955

SMM  
MLM  
17 L 1 U 100 7 Ref: T  
M 1 R 100 7 R



rt middle

JOSEPH DONALD GOODMAN, with aliases: Thomas Duffy, Joseph P. Goodman, "Joe".  
#38446 StRefor, Pendleton, Ind; W; 20 yrs (1954); 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StRefor, Pendleton, Ind, 6-25-54 to serve 1-10 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 5-16-55.  
(Notify: St Refor, Pendleton, Ind)  
FBI#-959 387 A - JULY 1955

16 M 9 U 100 11  
M 1 U OIO 10



lt thumb

ALBERT FLOYD FOOTH, with aliases: Al Footh, Eloyd Albert Footh, Jimmie Floyd Lacy, Jimmy Lacy.  
#4523 PD, Pueblo, Colo; W; 18 yrs (1954); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; lower lt leg burn scarred; occ - farmer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-622 878 B - JULY 1955

25 L 25 W MOM 16  
L 4 W MOI 17



rt middle

GEORGE GOODS, with alias: George Good.  
#78037 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; N; 31 yrs (1954); 6'0"; 195 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - farmer, truck driver. Wanted for MANSLAUGHTER.  
(Notify: SO, Cleveland, Ohio)  
FBI#-2106715 - JULY 1955

SML  
SSM  
25 L 1 U 100 14  
L 1 U IIO 12



rt ring

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

MARK EVAN DIAMOND, with aliases. (W)

9 0 5 U IOI 9  
I 18 U OOM 9

#109821 PD, San Diego, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1955. FBI#-350 243 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN FRANKLIN DRAKE, with aliases. (W)

9 I 25 Wr OII 18  
L 18 U OOI 16

#41190 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in August 1954. FBI#-1832134.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOSEPH GEORGE DUBINSKY, with aliases. (W)

16 O 1 R OOI 16  
M 19 W OOI 15

#B-219677 PD, New York, NY. Prosecution dismissed.  
Wanted notice pub in January 1947. FBI#-1448885.

\*\*\*\*\*

MULLEN K. DUNNING, with aliases. (W)

9 9 U III 6  
1 tU OOO 5

#7645 PD, Lansing, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in July 1951. FBI#-1131077.

\*\*\*\*\*

DON CARLOS EASTWOOD, with aliases. (W)

12 O 1 R-r Ref: 1  
M 21 U 6 17

#-BFD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
February 1951. FBI#-237 255 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

BOYD ELKINS. (W)

27 L 9 R OOO 19  
L 3 W OOO 14

#5256 PD, Huntington, WVa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in February 1942. FBI#-1421140.

\*\*\*\*\*

MOSE ELLISON, with alias. (N)

12 M 5 U OII 14  
M 3 W MOI 14

#5637 SO, Troy, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
July 1950. (now FBI#-846 294 B).

\*\*\*\*\*

WALDO ELY, with aliases. (W)

16 M 1 Ur III 4 Ref: Ur Ur  
M 1 Ut II 7 Ua Ur

#19572 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in December 1937. FBI#-861220.

\*\*\*\*\*

ISAAC EVANS, with alias. (N)

19 M 17 W MOO 17  
L 3 W IOO 17

#5939 PD, Greenwood, SC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in October 1948. FBI#-.

\*\*\*\*\*

MARVIN FAULKNER, with aliases. (W)

25 L 1 R IOO 17  
L 1 U OOO 13

#X-15542 StPen, Parchman, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in November 1944. FBI#-2717160.

\*\*\*\*\*

DANIEL JOSEPH FLAHERTY, with aliases. (W)

22 M 26 W IOO Ref: 26  
L 8 Wr OOI 24

#-BFD, Washington, DC. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted  
notice pub in March 1950. FBI#-1267388.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES FRANKLIN FLEET, with aliases. (W)

0 32 W MMI 18  
I 32 W OOM

#-BFD, Washington, DC. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted  
notice pub in June 1948. FBI#-2273495.

\*\*\*\*\*

NORRIS WILLIAM FORTESQUE, with aliases. (W)

8 M 5 R IIO 23  
0 17 R OIO 14

#20033 PD, Fort Worth, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in June 1955. FBI#-2152640.

\*\*\*\*\*

HENRY GALVAN, with alias. (W)

20 O 29 W IOM  
I 32 W IOM 20

#-SO, Athens, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
June 1938. FBI#-1153003.

\*\*\*\*\*

CORDIS TAYLOR GLENN, with aliases. (W)

2 M 5 R IIO 18  
I 17 Rt I-I 8

#9541 PD, Coffeyville, Kans. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in April 1955. FBI#-1607599.

\*\*\*\*\*

DAVID GOMEZ, with aliases. (W)

16 M 1 R OOO 16  
M 1 R IOO 16

#11081-A SO, Riverside, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in January 1948. FBI#-4302597.

\*\*\*\*\*

BRENDAN FORRESTER GRASSMAN, with aliases. (W)

18 L 1 R IOI 11 AMP  
M 1 R IOI 11

#23583 PD, Pasadena, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in January 1954. FBI#-256 095 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM FRED GUY, with aliases. (W)

18 L 25 W IIM 18  
M 3 W MOO 19

#8529 StPen, Boise, Idaho. Returned. Wanted notice pub  
in September 1954. FBI#-2099255.

\*\*\*\*\*

JESSE LEE HARRISON, with aliases. (N)

7 O 17 W MIO 16  
M 19 W OII 13

#A-11819 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Recaptured. Wanted  
notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-827411.

\*\*\*\*\*

JENNINGS HENDERSON, with alias. (W)

23 L 31 W IIM 7  
I 10 U OII 10

#57209 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.  
Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in December 1951.  
FBI#-306 647 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES FRANCIS HIGGINS, with aliases. (W)

17 S 11 R OII  
L 14 R OOM 13

#13580 PD, Colton, Calif. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
April 1955; also pub in January 1955, as Charles F.  
Higgins. FBI#-100174.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES ANDREW HUDSON, with aliases. (N)

MSS/MMS  
13 M 1 U III 12  
S 1 U III 9

#21538 PD, South Bend, Ind. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in October 1953. FBI#-5138640.

\*\*\*\*\*

WILLIAM MARVIN HANFORD, with aliases: Paul Fancette, Robert Feather, Albert M. Leonard, Hanford Morris, Howard Johnson Thayer, Richard Marvin Walker. #139-54 M cr US Marshal, Miami, Fla; W; 44 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - painter, restaurant proprietor, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for BOND DEFAULT. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-138298 - JULY 1955

22 L 1 T 10 Ref: U  
M 1 Ua 13 Ua



rt index

PAUL (JUNIOR) HUFF, with aliases: Paul Huff, Jr., Paul J. Huff, Paul Massie. #2311 PD, Newport, Ky; W; 27 yrs (1955); 6'1"; 165 lbs; med sldr bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; fair comp; occ - electrician, foundry worker. Wanted for HSEBRK. (Notify: Commonwealth's Atty, 17th Jud Dist, Newport, Ky) FBI#-3725320 - JULY 1955

LLM  
SMS

20 L 1 U 001 7  
M 1 U III 7



lt index

TOMMY LOYD HARWELL, with aliases: Tommy Lloyd Ahrwell, Tommy Loyd Harvell, Tommy Lloyd Harwell. #37188 SO, Dallas, Tex; W; 21 yrs (1955); 5'8"; 120 lbs; sldr bld; blde hair; haz eyes; med fair comp; occ - lab. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex) FBI#-501 424 A - JULY 1955

15 M 9 U Ref: 1  
M 5 Ut 15 5



rt index

WILLIAM QUATOR JACOB, with aliases: William Jacob, William Quarter, "Duke", "Happy", "Tex". #10715 SO, Saint Joseph, Mich; W; 29 yrs (1953); 5'9 1/2"; 165 lbs; med bld; blk hair; haz eyes; med dk comp; occ - cab driver, clerk. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Armed Robbery). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division; also pub in March 1954, as William Jacob) FBI#-2995016 - JULY 1955

15 I 13 Rt 17 Ref: 13  
M 17 T 12 21



lt thumb

JAMES GILBERT HAWVER, with aliases: James Gilbert Dubay, James G. Hawver. #J84917 PD, Detroit, Mich; W; 19 yrs (1953); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld; blde hair; bl eyes; fair comp. Wanted for RAPE. (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich) FBI#-318 542 B - JULY 1955

14 M 1 R III 5  
S 1 Ra I-I 5



lt index

EDWARD STEVE JOHNSON, with aliases: Edward Johnson, Edward S. Johnson. #68751 SO, Birmingham, Ala; W; 19 yrs (1955); 5'10"; 170 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Birmingham, Ala) FBI#-500 212 A - JULY 1955

4 0 1 T 7  
M 17 Tr 7



rt index

JAMES RAY HENDERSON, with aliases: Clifford Ray Anderson, James R. Henderson, R. James Henderson, James Ray. #9999 USPen, Terre Haute, Ind; W; 26 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; rt middle fgr amp, rt ring and little fgrs mut; occ - salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PAROLE VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-4044933 - JULY 1955

7 S 1 U IIO 17 AMP  
S 1 R IIO 17



rt index

WILLARD JOSEPH JOHNSON, with aliases: Willard Johnson, Willard Joe Johnson, "Willy". #1966 SO, Kenosha, Wis; W; 24 yrs (1952); 5'8 1/2"; 170 lbs; stky bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - farmer. Wanted for BRK and ENT. (Notify: SO, La Crosse, Wis) FBI#-353 533 A - JULY 1955

13 M 9 R 000 17 Ref: 9  
M 1 R 000 12 2



rt ring

LEONARD HENDRICKS.

LLM  
LMM

#K1338 SO, Bartow, Fla; W; 23 yrs (1953); 6'2"; 161 lbs; sldr bld; blde hair; bl eyes; fair comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Kissimmee, Fla; SO, Waxahachie, Tex; St Dept of Pub Safety, Austin, Tex) FBI#-469 888 B - JULY 1955

15 0 5 R 000 14 Ref: 21  
I 17 R 000 16 17



rt ring

WILLIAM JONES.

14 M 1 A II 11  
S 1 Aa I 14

#171617 CoJail, Chicago, Ill; W; 19 yrs (1955); 5'7"; 140 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; lt comp; occ - lab. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: St Atty Pol, Chicago, Ill) FBI#-900 314 B - JULY 1955



rt middle

JOHN LEONARD HIOTT, with aliases: John Leonard Hiatt, John L. Hiott, John L. Hoyt, Walter C. James, Harold Arthur Lassitee. #40-773 PD, Jacksonville, Fla; W; 44 yrs (1955); 6'0"; 135 lbs; very sldr bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - auto electrician, dry cleaner, silk spotter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE; SUBJECT ARMED AND DANGEROUS. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-823667 - JULY 1955

18 0 29 W 000  
I 24 W 001 17



rt ring

WALTER SCOTT LACEY, with aliases: Scott Lacy, Scott Nickell, Lacey Scott, "Scotty". #60929 PD, El Paso, Tex; W; 23 yrs (1955); 6'1"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-47 114 A - JULY 1955

18 M 1 T II 6  
L 1 T II 5



rt index

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

PAUL JACKSON, with alias. (N)

dW/dW  
I 32 W IIO 19  
I 32 W OOI

#52791 SO, Pensacola, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1954. FBI#-4252038.

\* \* \* \* \*

DAVE FRANKLIN JARVIN, with aliases. (W)

16 M 17 W 7  
M 1 Ur 7

#110034 StPr, Huntsville, Tex. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-1769254.

\* \* \* \* \*

HERBERT JAY. (N)

19 1 tTt 13 Ref: aT  
2 aU 14 aU

#118 PD, Greenwood, SC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in  
February 1942. (now FBI#-892 358 A).

\* \* \* \* \*

ROBERT LEE JOHNSON, with aliases. (N)

7 S 1 U-t 11 Ref: T  
S 1 A 5 A

#99250 PD, Detroit, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice pub  
in March 1955. FBI#-620 393 A.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHARLES KELLY, with aliases. (N)

1 aA3a  
1 aA3a

#90076 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Apprehended and returned.  
Wanted notice pub in February 1954. FBI#-3613774.

\* \* \* \* \*

WILLIE KEY, with alias. (N)

LLM/LMM  
17 L 1 U OOO 13  
M 1 U OOO 12

#7073 CoJail, Panama City, Fla. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-866 801 A.

\* \* \* \* \*

SONNY LEWIS, with aliases. (N)

20 O 27 W IIO  
L 32 W MOI 16

#39274 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub  
in December 1953. FBI#-1279943.

\* \* \* \* \*

PERCY LOCKHART, with aliases. (N)

10 O 21 W IIO 21  
I 19 W OOI 17

#A-21895 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in June 1951. FBI#-1053381.

\* \* \* \* \*

EUGENE FISHER LONDOS, with aliases. (W)

16 S 1 Ra 9  
L 1 Ra 9

#95655 (R-84713) PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Located.  
Wanted notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-4133415.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHN HOWARD LONG, with aliases. (W)

7 9 aT IM 11  
1 aR III 12

#A-23488 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in June 1951. FBI#-5137814.

\* \* \* \* \*

LOUIS CARL LOSEKE, with aliases. (W)

6 S 26 W IMI  
S 16 W MOI

#12520 SO, Reno, Nev. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in  
January 1955. FBI#-802209.

\* \* \* \* \*

THOMAS MARTIN, with aliases. (W)

17 M 5 R OOO 20  
I 19 W OOO 17

#4476 PD, Elizabeth, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in August 1944. FBI#-801768.

\* \* \* \* \*

DAVID R. McALLISTER, with aliases. (W)

11 S 1 Tt 4 Ref: Rr  
S 1 U 8 U

#59610 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Located.  
Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-1226044.

\* \* \* \* \*

ARTHUR SALEM MORELAND, with aliases. (W)

25 L 1 T OO 10  
M 1 R IOI 6

#48495 CoBu of Ident, Bakersfield, Calif. In custody.  
Wanted notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-770438.

\* \* \* \* \*

JAMES H. MURRAY, with aliases. (N)

4 17 aWt 10 Ref: 9 aUt  
2 aUa 8 1 aTar

#65782 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Recap-  
tured. Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-1707356.

\* \* \* \* \*

ALFORD NEILSON, with aliases. (W)

8 1 Rt 17  
1 aRt 5

#20615 StPen, Salem, Oreg. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in November 1952. FBI#-4389830.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHN OLDHAM, with aliases. (W)

18 M 26 W IOO  
L 16 W IOI

#22026 StPen, Fort Madison, Iowa. In custody. Wanted  
notice pub in July 1954. FBI#-4088073.

\* \* \* \* \*

THURMAL GENE O'NEAL, with aliases. (W)

W/W  
I 31 W IOM 17  
O 28 W OIM 16

#53744 PD, Houston, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
June 1955. FBI#-11 744 B.

\* \* \* \* \*

MAURICE PARKER, with aliases. (W)

16 M 25 W IOO 13  
S 3 W MOO 13

#72613 PD, Houston, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
June 1955. FBI#-162 387 A.

\* \* \* \* \*

EUGENE PEARSON. (N)

1 aA2a 5  
1 aA2a 3

#81273 PD, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1955. FBI#-790 510 B.

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHN JUNIOR PIPKIN, with aliases. (W)

11 S 9 Ra 13 Ref: 25  
S 1 R 13 1

#22837 USMarshal, Los Angeles, Calif. Located. Wanted  
notice pub in September 1954. FBI#-111 271 A.

\* \* \* \* \*

EARNEST JAMES REECE, with aliases. (N)

6 M 21 W IIO 15  
O 20 W OII 13

#16728 PD, Knoxville, Tenn. Apprehended. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1955. FBI#-4540221.

\* \* \* \* \*

STANLEY LAMB, with aliases:  
Stanley Francis Lamb, Henry  
Long, Joe Slamb.  
#1942 PD, Chadron, Nebr; W; 58 yrs  
(1954); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld;  
gr brn hair, bald; brn eyes; rdy  
comp; lt little fgr amp; occ - farm  
lab, lab. Wanted for BRK and ENT.  
(Notify: SO, Chadron, Nebr)  
FBI#-430409 - JULY 1955

7 0 5 T II 16 AMP  
I 17 U IIO 16



lt ring

CARL JERALD MILLER, with aliases:  
Carl Martin, Carl Miller, Carl  
J. Miller, Carl Jerome Miller.  
#19581-6943 PD, Dayton, Ohio; N; 32  
yrs (1955); 5'9 1/2"; 160 lbs; med  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - lab, painter. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL  
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Armed  
Robbery).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-4464887 - JULY 1955

ML  
LL  
21 M 9 U OOO 14  
L 2 U OOI 9



rt ring

CHARLES SYLVESTER LAWRENCE, with  
aliases: Charles Lawrence,  
Charles S. Lawrence, Charles  
Sylvester Lawrence, "Larry".  
#3107M PD, Tucson, Ariz; W; 38 yrs  
(1953); 5'5 1/2"; 135 lbs; med bld;  
lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp;  
occ - cook. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Denver, Colo)  
FBI#-1633550 - JULY 1955

18 L 1 R III 7  
M 1 U OII 14



rt index

WILLARD MORRIS, with alias:  
Willard Morri.

16 0 25 W IMI 11  
M 26 U OOM 14

#171616 CoJail, Chicago, Ill; W; 20  
yrs (1955); 6'2"; 170 lbs; med sldr  
bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; dk comp;  
occ - lab. Wanted for BURG.  
(Notify: St Atty Pol, Chicago, Ill)  
FBI#-900 316 B - JULY 1955



rt index

CHARLES ARTHUR LEONARD, with  
aliases: Dave Bell, Charles  
Arthur Lenord, Charles Arther  
Leonard, Charles Arthour Leonard,  
Charles Delma Thompson.  
#7710 SO, Houston, Tex; N; 32 yrs  
(1954); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med sldr bld;  
blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - painter, porter. Wanted for  
GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Freeport, Tex)  
FBI#-2074553 - JULY 1955

13 M 32 W OOO 16 Ref: 32  
I 4 W MII 3



lt thumb

WILLIAM MORRIS, with aliases:  
Willie Morris, William Morris.

7 1 U III 7  
17 ru III 4

#12517 PD, Baton Rouge, La; N; 31 yrs  
(1954); 6'2 1/2"; 185 lbs; med bld;  
blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp;  
occ - truck driver. Wanted for BURG  
and ATT MUR.  
(Notify: PD, Baton Rouge, La)  
FBI#-3024064 - JULY 1955



rt thumb

WILLARD MARTIN, with aliases:  
Joseph Martin, Willard Joseph  
Martin, Willard Joseph Martin,  
Jr., Willard Martin, Willie Martin.  
#44797 StPen, Angola, La; W; 39 yrs  
(1954); 5'6"; 195 lbs; hvy bld; gr blk  
hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - welder.  
Rec'd StPen, Angola, La, 12-21-54 to  
serve 9 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 4-29-55.  
(Notify: St Pen, Angola, La)  
FBI#-2403964 - JULY 1955

18 L 9 U OII 11 Ref: 1  
M 1 U III 13 1



rt middle

LUTHER MUSSELLWHITE, with aliases: 16 0 21 W OOO 10  
Luther Mussellwhite, Luther  
D. Mussellwhite.  
#08613 StHosp, Whitfield, Miss; W; 34  
yrs (1951); 5'6 1/2"; 143 lbs; med  
stky bld; gr hair; brn eyes; med fair  
comp. Rec'd StHosp, Whitfield, Miss,  
7-20-51 as Criminally Insane on charge  
of MUR. ESCAPED 10-16-54.  
(Notify: St Dept of Pub Safety,  
Jackson, Miss)  
FBI#-205 103 B - JULY 1955



lt middle

SANDERS ARGYLE MCELROY, with aliases:  
Jack Grice, Argyle McElroy,  
Leon McElroy, Pat O'Toole, Don  
Carl Ward.  
#27574 SO, Dallas, Tex; W; 35 yrs  
(1955); 5'8"; 128 lbs; med sldr bld;  
auburn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
bookkeeper, truck driver, typist.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION (Burglary).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1177392 - JULY 1955

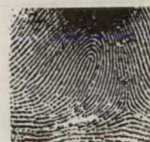
20 L 1 R OII 14  
S 1 U OIO 14



rt index

SELMA NORTH, with alias:  
"Jay Bird".  
#63475 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-  
gomery, Ala; N; 39 yrs (1953); 5'11";  
195 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes;  
med brn comp; occ - janitor, truck  
driver. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst,  
Montgomery, Ala, 6-2-53 to serve 25 yrs  
for MUR. ESCAPED 3-29-55.  
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,  
Montgomery, Ala)  
FBI#-1001779 - JULY 1955

LMM  
LMM  
14 M 1 U OOO 11  
M 1 U OOO 10



lt ring

RALPH MEFFORD, with aliases:  
"Buddy" Mefford, Ralph Beverley  
Mefford, Ralph Mufford, Danny  
O'Shea, Ralph Patterson, Mike  
Trent.  
#D99940 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 31 yrs  
(1955); 5'8"; 175 lbs; stky bld;  
brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ -  
bartender, electrician. Wanted by  
Federal Bureau of Investigation for  
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION  
(Burglary).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-2375454 - JULY 1955

26 L 1 U III 7  
L 1 Ua I-I 6



lt ring

JIMMY OLEVY, with aliases:  
Jimmie Oliver, James Howard  
Olvey, Jimmie Olvey.

19 L 9 U OOM 8 AMP  
M 1 U OOI 8

#5835 SO, Birmingham, Ala; W; 34 yrs  
(1954); 5'10"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; brn  
hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; tip lt  
little fgr amp; occ - steel worker.  
Wanted for KIDNAPPING.  
(Notify: SO, Birmingham, Ala)  
FBI#-1197019 - JULY 1955



lt index

CHARLES RICKER, with aliases. (W)

10 M 1 U OIO 21  
L 17 U IOO 21

#50934 StPr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC. Recap-  
tured. Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-1077121.

\*\*\*\*\*

ERNEST WILLARD ROBERTS, with aliases. (W)

19 L 13 R III 13  
I 1 U III 13

#27276 PD, Portland, Oreg. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in April 1955. FBI#-4791056.

\*\*\*\*\*

RALPH ROBERT ROSENBERG, with aliases. (W)

LML/LMM  
14 M 1 U OOO 8  
S 1 U OOO 15

#21806 SO, Cheyenne, Wyo. Located. Wanted notice pub in  
February 1955. FBI#-342 206 B.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHNNY STRICKLAND, with alias. (N)

D/D  
O 32 W IMO 17  
I 32 W OOI

#55302-03 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in June 1955. FBI#-126 325 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLES ALFRED TUTTLE, with aliases. (W)

2 1 aAa I 16 Ref: T  
1 aAa I 15 A

#51968 SO, Stockton, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in May 1955. FBI#-1938214.

\*\*\*\*\*

ERNEST WEATHERS, with aliases. (N)

L/LL  
16 O 29 W OOO 10  
I 18 U OOI 12

#47832 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub  
in March 1954. FBI#-4619946.

\*\*\*\*\*

HOWARD OLLIE WELLS, with aliases. (W)

22 L 23 W IIO 12 Ref: 19  
I 10 R III 16 10

#4060 SO, Little Rock, Ark. In custody. Wanted notice  
pub in February 1954. FBI#-3322301.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### F E M A L E S

MARGARET POWELL, with aliases. (N)

MSS/MMS  
12 M 1 U OII 14  
S 1 U III 12

#85889 PD, Detroit, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice pub  
in April 1955. FBI#-5038710.

\*\*\*\*\*

THOMAS FRANCIS WELSH, with aliases. (W)

18 L 1 T 9 Ref: T  
M 1 Tr 2 Rr

#35336 USMarshal, Pittsburgh, Pa. Located. Wanted  
notice pub in March 1952. FBI#-4816185.

\*\*\*\*\*

LLOYD VERNON WHITE, with aliases. (W)

15 M 9 R OIO 18  
M 1 U OOO 15

#M-12679 PD, Las Vegas, Nev. Located. Wanted notice pub  
in October 1954. FBI#-933 312 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JIMMIE LEE WILKERSON, with aliases. (W)

11 S 9 U III 5  
S 1 U III 9

#27833 PD, Atlanta, Ga. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub  
in April 1955. FBI#-807166.

\*\*\*\*\*

CECIL JOSEPH WILSON, with aliases. (N)

6 O 9 A IO 16  
S 18 U III 14

#119541 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. Cancelled.  
Wanted notice pub in July 1952. FBI#-353 848 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES WOODRUFF, with aliases. (W)

M/LM  
13 O 29 W IOO 19 Ref: 25  
I 19 W OOO 13 27

#58402 PD, Kansas City, Mo. Located at Los Angeles,  
Calif. Wanted notice pub in February 1955. FBI#-3292059.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN FRANK WRIGHT, with aliases. (W)

20 L 27 W IOO 9  
M 11 W OIO 13

#7129 USMarshal, Louisville, Ky. Cancelled. Wanted  
notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-782528.

\*\*\*\*\*

JAMES YORK. (W)

19 M 15 R OIO  
I 30 U OII 17

#51-805 PD, Sioux Falls, SDak. Cancelled. Wanted notice  
pub in March 1952. FBI#-925 410 A.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### 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

RONALD AUSTIN BRAMBLETT

#FBI MP-18988

Published in June 1954 Bulletin. Returned home.

\*\*\*\*\*

JOHN E. ROSS

Published in November 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.

\*\*\*\*\*

MARY NELL HAMMOND

#FBI MP-11559

Published in July 1948 Bulletin. No longer missing.

\*\*\*\*\*

#FBI MP-19362

DANTE PONZI, with aliases:  
Nelson Journeay, Sam N. Journea,  
Sam Nelson Journeay, Jay Nelson.  
#4814 SO, Clayton, Mo; W; 31 yrs  
(1952); 6'0"; 180 lbs; med bld; brn  
hair, part bald; brn eyes; med rdy  
comp; occ - photographer. Wanted  
for ROB.  
(Notify: PD, Kansas City, Mo)  
FBI#-1796462 - JULY 1955

3 I 5 R III 18  
I 19 W OOI 18



lt thumb

EDGAR G. SMITH, with aliases: 16 M 1 T II 8 Ref: U  
Ed Smith, Edgar Smith,  
S 1 Rt I-I 6 Rt  
Edgar Gillette Smith.  
#101 056 SO, Jacksonville, Fla; W; 33  
yrs (1954); 5'7"; 125 lbs; med sldr  
bld; blde hair; bl eyes; fair comp;  
occ - clerk, insurance investigator,  
lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of  
Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO  
AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-1576443 - JULY 1955



lt ring

DELBERT POWELL, with aliases:  
Dale Oder, Charles Oder, Tex  
Oder, Dale T. Powell, Tex  
Dale Powell.  
#3655 SO, Crescent City, Calif; W; 27  
yrs (1955); 6'0"; 155 lbs; med sldr  
bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp.  
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-  
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-658 045 B - JULY 1955

4 0 10 U I00 Ref: 14  
M 21 U IIO 17



lt ring

ALVIE TAYLOR.

#18696 StPen, Lincoln, Nebr; W; 30  
yrs (1953); 5'10"; 140 lbs; sldr  
bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp;  
occ - farmer, lab. Rec'd StPen,  
Lincoln, Nebr, 12-17-53 to serve  
5 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 4-26-55.  
(Notify: St Pen, Lincoln, Nebr)  
FBI#-2066802 - JULY 1955



rt index

RICHARD RILEY, with alias:  
Richard Willard Riley.  
#D-65769 PD, Chicago, Ill; N; 22 yrs  
(1953); 5'9"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -  
welder. Wanted for ROB.  
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)  
FBI#-148 251 A - JULY 1955

8 S 1 U III 12  
S 1 T II 9



lt middle

EUGENE NORMAN TINSLEY, with aliases:  
Edward S. Everett, James O. Green,  
Edgar Lee Helms, Roy Lions, Louis  
J. Roth, E. N. Tinsley, Robert  
Mussel White.  
#4910 SO, Natchitoches, La; W; 66 yrs  
(1952); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; brn  
hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - retired  
railroad worker. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-370495 - JULY 1955



rt middle

JOSEPH SANDERS.

#63476 StDept of Corr and Inst,  
Montgomery, Ala; N; 23 yrs (1953);  
5'4"; 123 lbs; sm bld; blk hair;  
brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - lab.  
Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst,  
Montgomery, Ala, 6-2-53 to serve  
25 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 4-29-55.  
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,  
Montgomery, Ala)  
FBI#-2 766 A - JULY 1955

W  
Wwd  
I 31 W IIO  
O 32 W MII 16



rt ring

DEWEY FRANCIS TRAWEEK, with 15 0 9 R 000 18 Ref: 25  
aliases: W. J. Brunell, F. J. L 18 U IOI 19 18  
Endrio, Francis Joseph Endris,  
William Dudley Hurt, "Trigger".  
#7931 SO, Shreveport, La; W; 29 yrs  
(1954); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; brn  
hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ -  
clerk, lab, railroader, tool dresser,  
truck driver. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE  
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-2516504 - JULY 1955



rt thumb

WILLIAM E. SAUNDERS, with 10 0 5 U OOI 14 Ref: 5  
aliases: William Edward I 18 U 000 11 17  
Crabtree, Willard Reynolds,  
William Everett Sanders,  
L. D. Woods.  
#8833 USMarshal, Saint Paul, Minn; W;  
42 yrs (1955); 5'7"; 210 lbs; hvy bld;  
brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
teamster. Wanted by Federal Bureau  
of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANS-  
PORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-4769930 - JULY 1955



rt thumb

GEORGE VAUGHN, with aliases: 5 1 U III 2  
Jack Brown, Joe Malone, Edward 1 tu III 1  
George Vaughn, George Eddie  
Vaughn, George Edwards Vaughn,  
George Washington Vaughn.  
#929 PD, Huntsville, Ala; N; 28 yrs  
(1951); 5'10"; 162 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ -  
butcher, lab. Wanted for BURG and  
GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: Solicitor, Twenty-Third  
Jud Circuit of Ala, Huntsville, Ala)  
FBI#-2355910 - JULY 1955



lt index

CHARLES ROSS SCHWEINSBERG, with 20 M 1 R III 18  
aliases: J. C. McMurray, Chuck L 1 R IIO 20  
Murray, Chas. R. Schinley,  
Charles Schweinsburg.  
#D-36047 StPol, Butler, Pa; W; 46 yrs  
(1951); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld;  
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -  
barber. Wanted for BURG.  
(Notify: St Pol, Rochester, Pa;  
St Pol, Butler, Pa)  
FBI#-3984493 - JULY 1955



rt index

JAMES ARTHUR WARD, with aliases: W  
Bulldog Ward, James Arther Ward. W  
#40041 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; W; M 32 W IIM 16  
19 yrs (1955); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med I 32 W OIM  
bld; brn hair; brn eyes, rt eye  
blind; fair comp; occ - lab. Rec'd  
StPen, Moundsville, WVa, 3-11-55 to  
serve 1-10 yrs for BRK and ENT.  
ESCAPED 5-12-55.  
(Notify: Med Security Pr,  
Huttonsville, WVa)  
FBI#-777 661 B - JULY 1955



rt middle

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

OMER ADAM WATSON, with aliases:  
Omer Aden Reynold, Omer Adan  
Watson, Omer Aden Watson.  
#21883 PD, Denison, Tex; W; 41 yrs  
(1955); 5'8"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld;  
dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;  
occ - bus driver, factory lab,  
railroad worker. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation as  
PROBATION VIOLATOR.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-876 628 A - JULY 1955

11 O 25 W 6 Ref: 25  
M 20 Wr 9 18



rt ring

JOENNIE B. WEAVER, with aliases:  
Johnne B. Weaver, Johnnie Weaver.  
#104042 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; 24 yrs  
(1954); 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr bld;  
blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;  
occ - lab. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.  
(Notify: SO, Atlanta, Ga)  
FBI#-560 114 A - JULY 1955

2 M 1 Tara  
S 17 A2at



rt thumb

DONALD PAUL WESTERGREN, with  
alias: Donald Johnson.  
#BFD, Washington, DC; W; 27 yrs  
(1955); 6'0"; 195 lbs; hvy bld; lt  
brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ -  
auto salesman. Wanted by Federal  
Bureau of Investigation for INTER-  
STATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN  
PROPERTY.  
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)  
FBI#-795 930 B - JULY 1955

20 M 25 W MOO 14 Ref: 25  
L 11 W OOO 15 12



lt index

MELVIN WOODS, with aliases:  
Melvin Wood, Melvin Henry  
Wood, Melvin Henry Woos.  
#93618 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; 25 yrs  
(1953); 5'9"; 175 lbs; stky bld;  
blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp.  
Wanted for BURG.  
(Notify: PD, Atlanta, Ga)  
FBI#-987 299 A - JULY 1955

FRED WHITE, with aliases:  
Fred Carl Garnett, Edwood  
Pleasants, Harry L. Pleasants,  
Fred Carl White, John R.  
Williams, Jack Wilson.  
#2625 PD, Roanoke, Va; W; 46 yrs  
(1955); 5'6 1/2"; 165 lbs; med  
hvy bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy  
comp; occ - cook, electrician,  
lab, painter, truck driver.  
Wanted for BURG and LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Roanoke, Va)  
FBI#-826071 - JULY 1955

6 I 1 U IOI 8  
M 17 R III 7



lt index

JESSE WILLIAMS, JR., with aliases: 10 S 1 U OII 9  
James Williams, Jessie Williams,  
Jr., "Red", "Do Dirty Red".  
#54407 StPen, Richmond, Va; N; 18 yrs  
(1948); 5'8"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk  
hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ -  
lab, soda clerk. Wanted for ARMED  
ROB.  
(Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)  
FBI#-4835960 - JULY 1955



rt index

LaRUE WILLIAMS.

14 O 5 U 17  
I 18 Ut 16

#46047 SO, Birmingham, Ala; N; 21  
yrs (1952); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky  
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn  
comp; occ - lab. Wanted for BURG  
and GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: Solicitor, Tenth Jud  
Circuit, of Ala, Birmingham, Ala)  
FBI#-9 823 A - JULY 1955



rt middle

14 M 13 U IIO 19  
I 2 T II 17



lt thumb

#### F E M A L E S

ROSE MARIE HOOKER, with aliases:  
Marie Louise Canitt, Marie Louise  
Caritt, Marie Cavitt, Louise  
McCoy, Rose Marie Vandyke.  
#3723 PD, Freeport, Tex; N; 26 yrs  
(1955); 5'3"; 115 lbs; med sldr bld;  
blk hair; mar eyes; lt brn comp;  
occ - housewife. Wanted for  
GRAND LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Freeport, Tex)  
FBI#-793 364 B - JULY 1955

8 1 U-t 2  
1 aAat 1



rt index

GERTRUDE LEONARD, with aliases: 16 I 29 W IOO 13  
Gertrude Mason, Gertrude Wise.  
#69072 PD, Houston, Tex; N; 26 yrs  
(1954); 5'3 1/2"; 113 lbs; sldr  
bld; blk hair; mar eyes; med lt  
brn comp. Wanted for GRAND  
LARCENY.  
(Notify: PD, Freeport, Tex)  
FBI#-917 357 B - JULY 1955

16 I 29 W IOO 13  
O 18 R OOI 14



rt 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.

# MISSING PERSONS

STEPHANIE RANDOLPH BRYAN, also known as  
Stephanie Bryan, Stephanie R. Bryan



White; 14 yrs, born October 12, 1940, at Boston, Massachusetts; 5'2"; 108-111 lbs; dark brown hair, thick, glossy; hazel eyes, wears corrective glasses with plastic frames; very fair complexion; vaccination mark top of left hip; small strawberry mark at nape near duck-tail of hairline; eczema back of both hands and across upper lip. Relatives: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Silas Bryan, Jr. (parents), 131 Alvarado Road, Berkeley, California.

MISSING: Since April 28, 1955, from home. Last seen in Berkeley, California, same date.

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

#FBI MP-20151 - JULY 1955

LINDA ROSE COFFEE



White; 18 yrs, born July 30, 1936, at South Bend, Indiana; 5'6½"; 110 lbs; slight build; brown, wavy hair; brown eyes; scar in shape of "C" at base of middle finger, left hand. Relatives: Mrs. Flora R. Coffee (mother), 6307 Northeast 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida.

MISSING: Since March 10, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-19996 - JULY 1955

CHARLES FERRI, also known as  
Charles Feri



White; 68 yrs, born January 17, 1887, at New York, New York; 5'6"; 150 lbs; medium stocky build; black hair, streaked with grey; brown eyes; fair complexion; scar on forehead; occupation - plumber. Residence: 16000 Northeast 6th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

MISSING: Since sometime between April 29, 1955, and May 1, 1955, from home. See notice concerning Marie Ferri (wife), #FBI MP-20210.

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

#FBI MP-20209 - JULY 1955

2 0 5 Ut 17  
1 17 Tt 17



rt thumb

MARIE FERRI, also known as  
Mrs. Charles Ferri



White; 61 yrs (1955); 5'6"; 130 lbs; medium build; grey hair, sometimes tinted various shades of red; blue eyes. Residence: 16000 Northeast 6th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

MISSING: Since sometime between April 29, 1955, and May 1, 1955, from home. See notice concerning Charles Ferri (husband), #FBI MP-20209.

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

#FBI MP-20210 - JULY 1955

ROBERT RONALD LONG



White; 10 yrs, born January 19, 1945, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; approximately 4'3"; 95 lbs; medium brown hair; blue eyes; dog bite scar right buttock. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Long (parents), 2631 Southeast 40th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

MISSING: Since May 9, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-20159 - JULY 1955

OSCAR EDWIN SWANBERG



White; 50 yrs, born November 25, 1904; 5'8"; 150 lbs; slight build; sandy or slightly red hair; blue eyes; light complexion; had been in poor health. Relatives: Mrs. Zena I. Swanberg (wife), 78 Lincoln Avenue, Cortland, New York.

MISSING: Since January 23, 1954, from home. Last heard from February 25, 1954, from Watsonville, California.

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

13 M I A II 6  
M I U III 6



1t thumb

#FBI MP-20068 - JULY 1955



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

July 1, 1955

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The first session of the FBI National Academy began on July 29, 1935. In the lawless era of the 1930's, this institution was the answer of progressive police agencies to the momentous crisis which confronted law enforcement and law-abiding citizens.

The well-planned depredations of criminal gangs, marked by violent gunplay and brutal assaults, threatened to engulf the nation's urban and rural localities. The onslaught crushed the token opposition afforded in many areas by police officers handicapped by lack of proper training, demoralized by political venality, and immobilized by petty rivalry in place of coordinated effort among organizations. Out of the widespread criticism of ineffective enforcement, an unwarranted public clamor arose for a national police force. In our democratic system, this assuredly was not the solution.

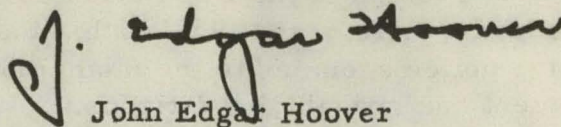
The dangerous tenor of the times demanded immediate remedial action. Common sense dictated the urgent necessity for a permanent long-range program to professionalize law enforcement to cope with organized crime. Crime detection by chance and haphazard methods and police work by badge and blackjack were futile in the path of the criminal hordes. Adequate training for the individual officer and intelligent cooperation among local, state and Federal agencies were recognized as prime requisites for any success in the battle against crime. To these goals, the National Academy--founded on the principle that law enforcement is an individual community responsibility--was inaugurated to train a professional corps of career officers as executives, administrators and instructors for the advancement of police agencies on all levels.

The principles stressed two decades ago have proved sound. The total impact of the National Academy cannot be defined. The desire for proper training and cooperative endeavor which the Academy encourages has indeed increased over the years as a result of the diligent efforts of

the individual graduates. In general, this wholesome spirit is reflected in the record of more than 2000 police schools conducted by the FBI at the request of local authorities in each of the past six years.

With justifiable pride and deep appreciation the FBI observes the accomplishments of the 2984 graduates of the National Academy and the contributions which they have rendered to their organizations. By their achievements and dedication to duty they have certainly enhanced the stature of the police profession.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped initial "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# **First Academy Class Graduate Views Progress**

by JAMES B. NOLAN, *Deputy Police Commissioner,  
New York City Police Department*

Monday morning, July 29, 1935, was hot and humid in Washington, D. C. As I walked down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Department of Justice Building, I felt a keen sense of excitement and anticipation. I was on the threshold of a worthwhile experiment—the establishment of the new National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I felt the importance of this undertaking upon meeting the Bureau's director, John Edgar Hoover, and members of the Academy faculty. I met my fellow classmates, 23 of them, representing law enforcement agencies from all parts of the country. Meeting with these men, living with them, and listening to their problems for 3 months in our Capital City is one of the happiest memories of my career, and I believe my classmates share the same feeling. I felt honored to have been selected to attend the opening class and later to assist in organizing the newly created alumni, "FBI National Academy Associates," serving as its first secretary and its second president.

### **Purpose**

The FBI National Academy was established and made available to police officers selected by the heads of their law-enforcement agencies for the purpose of training them as executives, administrators, and instructors. These men upon returning to their respective communities were to impart the information they received to their fellow officers and associates, thus spreading the academy's influence in geometric proportion across the Nation. Approximately 25 percent of the 2,984 peace officers who constitute the alumni of the academy serve today as executive heads of their departments. The experiment proved its value from the very beginning.

Assigned to police training at the time of my enrollment, I was deeply interested in the training techniques used and taught at the Academy and the extensive use made of visual aids. Conse-

quently, on my return to New York, I introduced this medium of instruction, stressing the importance of these educational devices. Today in the New York Police Academy visual aids have been developed to the degree that all lectures are given with the "Vugraph" and the courses, particularly those designed for recruits, make free use of training aids such as mockups, models, and charts.

As I recall experiences of the past 20 years, I realize the steps police work has taken toward true professional stature. The watchword has been progress. Every phase of the field of law enforcement has moved forward, sometimes slowly, sometimes with great vigor, but always forward. Constant advancement is necessary, as police work must be dynamic and progressive in keeping abreast of the times and expanding with the future.



*Deputy Commissioner James B. Nolan.*



*Classroom instruction through sketches.*

The old patterns of police procedures and customs have radically changed. The fabled "key-stone cop" has disappeared. In his place stands the police officer of today: an alert, intelligent, highly trained individual functioning under an efficient police administration.

At the time of the establishment of the National Academy, police agencies had begun to adopt new methods. Radio transmission was comparatively new. Police laboratories were in existence but their scope and functions, as well as their equipment and knowledge, were limited. New specialized fields such as juvenile aid and emergency services were coming into existence but were looked upon as novelties and fads. These techniques and innovations not only survived but are now integral parts of today's well-organized police agencies.

Crime prevention is a vital responsibility of a police department. To be successful in this field, we must strive to prevent delinquency, for crime is delinquency grown up. Youth bureaus, charged specifically with the prevention of delinquency and the rehabilitation of the delinquent, are becoming an important part of police administration. The acute social problem of juvenile delinquency has held a prominent place in the training schedule of the Academy. Its inclusion demonstrates the flexibility of the Academy's curriculum.

The evolution of good police practices does not happen by chance, and a changing society necessitates accompanying changes in police methods and procedures. There has to be a constant stimulus to produce these changes.

## Science

With the impetus provided by the National Academy since its inauguration, police departments have followed closely the developments in all major fields of science and have been alert in adapting to police use various innovations and discoveries. Police scientists are quick to explore the value of adapting to police work any new method in analysis or a new process. The utilization of these discoveries has done much to take guesswork out of law enforcement and has made investigation an exact science—the science of criminology.

Great improvement in police work has resulted from this close cooperation between the policeman and the scientist. The use of chemical processes to turn latent clues into positive evidence has contributed greatly to swift apprehension of criminals who otherwise might continue to violate our laws and menace our society.

Rapid strides have been made in the all-important field of police communications through the application of electronics. The expansion of radio and teletype communication has advanced to a point where distance has become virtually a negative factor in police cooperation.

Such innovations as business machines, locators and card punch machines now being used by police departments have brought order out of the rather archaic past methods of keeping records. Now with a minimum of space, personnel and—what is more important—time, we can achieve a maximum of accuracy through the use of these devices.

However, increased and more complex operations naturally call for improvements in police planning and administration. Much has been accomplished in this field, and while the individual results are more intangible than some other advancements, they are nevertheless present. From its very first session, the FBI National Academy has stressed the principles involved in police organization and administration. Several of the country's leading universities and colleges also offer courses in this subject. Communities, realizing that poor planning and lack of organization can result only in inefficiency, eagerly enroll members of their departments in these courses.

## Problems

Twenty years have brought another serious police problem—traffic control. Realizing that the correction of the traffic problem is not one which

can be accomplished by police regulatory methods alone, many municipalities have created civilian boards, which work closely with police and are gradually bettering this complex situation. Again, the National Academy, as well as many colleges and universities, offers courses to law enforcement personnel in this field of special training.

I previously stated that although we have advanced in all phases of police work, progress has been slow in some respects. It has been my observation that there are two things which have not kept pace with this progress—the ratio of police to population and the salaries paid to police personnel. It is the opinion of authorities that the ratio of police strength to population, which defines adequate manpower in a given city, increases measurably with the increase in population of the community. The present ratio of police per 1,000 population ranges from 1.3 to 2.3. This figure could well be doubled, especially in larger cities, without reaching a point of diminishing return.

Many cities feel that the financial expense of additional police personnel would be unbearable, although in the long run the taxpayers would realize a substantial saving.

The second point, salaries, raises an even more serious problem. In times when economic conditions in the country are good, private employment enjoys a distinct advantage over civil service in competition for manpower. In order to attract desirable applicants for police careers, salaries must be raised at least to a level of those paid for positions of equal responsibility in private employment.

If the conditions of employment are made attractive enough, the high standards that are desirable for applicants may be more easily met. It would then be possible, in addition to the usual tests for fitness, to screen applicants through the use of psychiatric and psychological tests. Mental examinations given for entrance could be designed to test the applicant's aptitude to absorb the broad and highly specialized training that is necessary to equip the policeman of today.

## Training

In the training of policemen, the influence of the National Academy is forcefully felt. Inservice training programs, fostered by the Academy and the FBI schools and conferences, are conducted by many police departments through officer gradu-



*Use of models in graphic instruction.*

ates of these schools. These courses embody a variety of subjects such as: law; police organization and administration; scientific and technical matters; records; report writing and statistics; traffic control; firearms training; investigations; enforcement; regulatory procedure; police photography; organization and operation of police schools and training methods; public speaking, and many other special courses.

It is a tribute to our democratic form of Government that a Federal agency such as the FBI, enforcing laws on a national level, has never attempted to dominate local authority but has assumed a cooperative role of gathering and disseminating technical information, and assisting local law-enforcement agencies in many invaluable ways. In reviewing the general purposes of the National Academy in terms of the present status of police agencies, I think it can be said that indeed the Academy has given considerable credit, strength, and dignity to the profession of law enforcement.

I am proud to be a graduate of the first session of the FBI National Academy. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Academy this month, I am certainly gratified to look back on the advancement of the police profession in the past two decades.



## BANKRUPTCY

Federal statutes contain numerous regulations designed to prevent frauds in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. Violations are investigated by special agents of the FBI.



## FEATURE ARTICLE

# A Glimpse of Puerto Rico and Its Police System

by COL. SALVADOR T. ROIG, *Chief of Police, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.*

A century and a quarter before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Columbus discovered the island of Puerto Rico. On November 19, 1493, he stopped for water in the course of his second voyage. Columbus took possession of the island, naming it San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist). In the course of centuries, through usage, this was changed to Puerto Rico (Rich Port), a name which originally applied only to the harbor of San Juan.

Spain was not alone in recognizing the value of Puerto Rico. During the 16th and 17th centuries, massive stone fortifications were erected around San Juan, making it one of the most impregnable cities of the New World and giving it protection from the looting sea robbers and other armed invaders.

San Juan was raided in November 1595, by Sir Francis Drake, and 3 years later the English returned, succeeded in landing, and held San Juan for 5 months. They gave it up only when their forces were weakened by disease. The Dutch in

1625 burned and plundered the capitol, but were then repulsed as were the English again in 1797.

On July 25, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, troops of the United States Army landed in Guanica and marched overland to Ponce. The conquest was over by August 12, 1898, with a total casualty list of 4 civilians killed in the naval bombardment of San Juan and with a loss among the military forces of 17 Spaniards and 5 Americans.

### *Form of Government*

Sovereignty over the island of Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris signed December 10, 1898, with the obligation to determine the future political status of the people of Puerto Rico, according to the treaty, left to Congress. From 1898 to 1900, Puerto Rico was administered by the War Department. In 1900, a civilian government was organized. In 1909, although civilian rule was continued, the affairs of Puerto Rico were once more under the supervision of the War Department. In 1934, all United



*Police General Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.*

States Territories and possessions were placed under the jurisdiction of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Interior Department.

In 1917, the Jones Act provided a senate elected by the people which took the place of an executive council theretofore appointed by the president. On July 25, 1946, then President Harry S. Truman appointed the first Island-born chief executive of Puerto Rico and in a further expansion of the power of self-government, exactly 1 year later, Congress permitted the election of the governor by the people.

Luis Muñoz Marin took office January 2, 1949, as the first popularly chosen governor in Puerto Rico's history. Another grant of greater autonomy came on July 3, 1950, when President Truman signed a congressional act authorizing the Puerto Rican people to write their own constitution providing for full Puerto Rican control of Commonwealth political affairs. This came about on July 25, 1952, and continues today.

The people of Puerto Rico have been citizens of the United States since 1917. Since 1898, the influence of American customs and business methods has been strong, but Spanish ways understandably form the cultural foundation of modern Puerto Rico. Family names furnish an example. The name of the mother is added to that of the father, making the family name, therefore, not the last name as on the mainland but the next to the last name. Juan Garcia Gomez therefore is Señor Garcia.

Puerto Rico has a growing population. In the past 50 years, the population has increased from 953,243 persons to nearly 2,500,000 today.

The cities and towns in Puerto Rico follow the Spanish pattern with a central square, at one end of which is located the church, at the other the city hall. The pattern is similar to that of New England towns built around their "commons."

### ***Mountains and Palm Trees***

Puerto Rico has a tropical climate. It has sea coast and mountain tops, pleasant vistas, and a romantic past. It is the smallest and easternmost of the four islands known as the Greater Antilles which, with the Lesser Antilles, form a chain of some 200 islands beginning south of the tip of Florida and extending to the northeast coast of Venezuela in South America. Roughly rectangular, Puerto Rico is about 100 miles long by 35 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the

Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Mona Passage, which separates the island from the Dominican Republic. Puerto Rico is 1,600 miles southeast of New York and slightly more than 500 miles north of Caracas, Venezuela. It is a mountain crest, volcanic in origin, and the Atlantic reaches its greatest depth about 45 miles north of Puerto Rico in the Milwaukee Deep, a chasm of 27,922 feet.

The mountains slope down to a flat coastal plain which varies from 2 to 13 miles in width. Palm trees along the sea coast are characteristic; bamboo grows in great clumps along the roads and streams; flamboyants, African tulip trees, and other colorful flora are splashes of vivid color against the prevailing green. Sun and trade-winds form a pleasant combination most of the time. Although Puerto Rico is in the hurricane zone, it has suffered less from such storms in modern times than parts of the east coast of the continent. With the exception of the dry southern portion of the island, where irrigation is necessary, rainfall is heavy throughout the year especially in the mountains.

### ***Lantern, Pike, and Pistol***

The Puerto Rico Police Department had its origin in 1837 when the Spanish organized "The Watch" to protect the Spanish colonists from 10 p. m. on through the night. Their orders read they would go out with "Black cape over the shoulders, chuzo



***Col. Salvador T. Roig.***

(a pike) in one hand, farolillo (a small lantern) in the other, and a pistol in the belt." One of their duties consisted of announcing the hours in a loud voice.

On October 18, 1898, when the island of Puerto Rico was formally taken over by the United States, the police force consisted of about 2,000 officers and men organized under what was known as the civil guard, the public order police, the rifle guard, and municipal police. Practically its entire membership was made up of Spaniards; there were no Puerto Rican officers and but a very few Puerto Rican men in any of the above-named organizations. Two hundred sixty officers and men of the civil guard were mounted and daily patrolled the main and country roads of the island.

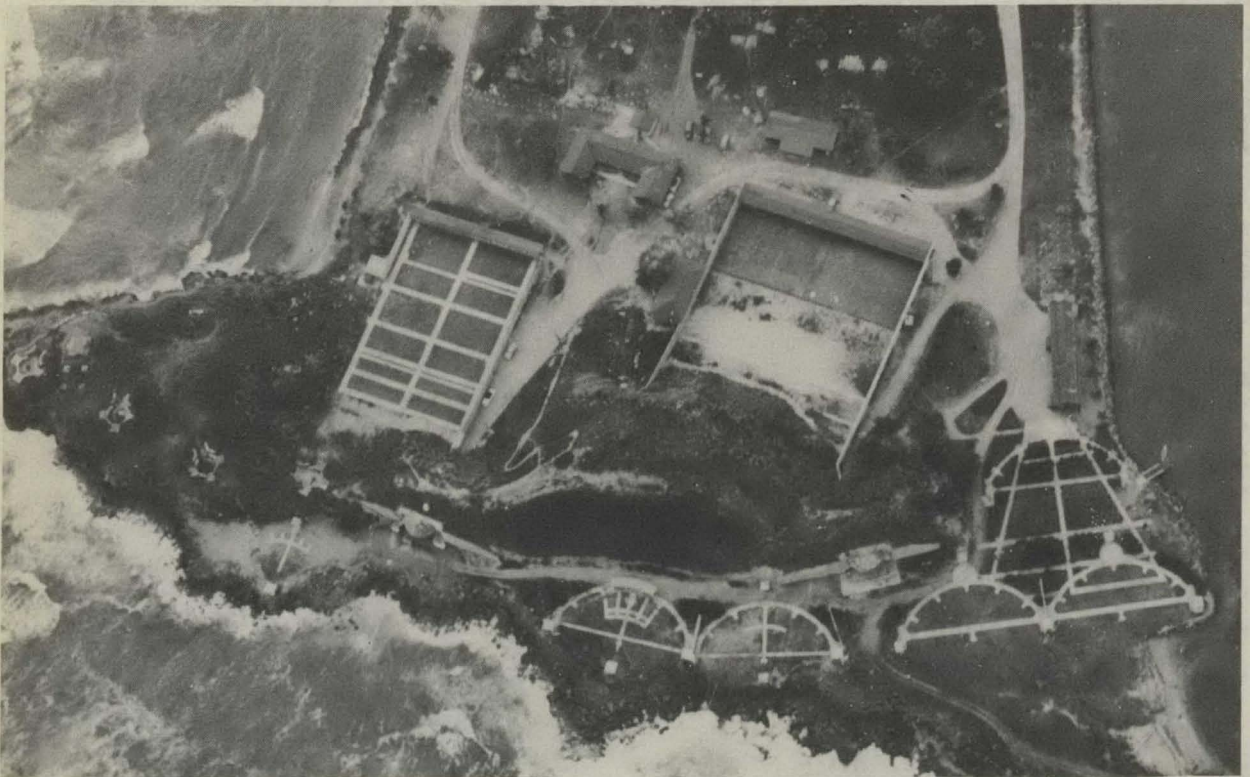
When the Americans actually assumed charge of affairs on April 11, 1899, the old system of policing was replaced by military police. Months later, while the island was yet governed by the military, the present police of Puerto Rico was organized by Mr. Frank Techer under the direction of Gen. Guy V. Henry, Brigadier General commanding the District of Puerto Rico.

At the beginning, Chief Techer had a force of 6 officers and 100 guardsmen, which within the year

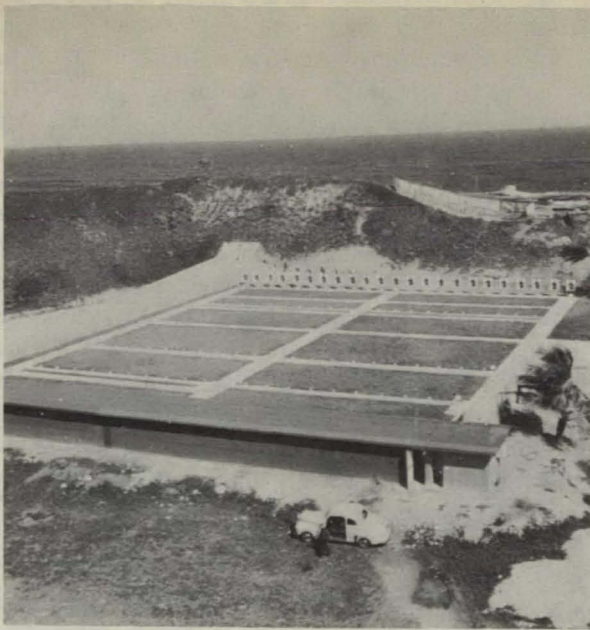
was increased to 16 officers and 355 guardsmen, with an officer of the United States Army as inspector. The work of the police was confined to the rural districts and towns of less than 6,000 inhabitants, the large cities and towns being policed by organizations known as municipal police, though the mayors of all such cities and towns were authorized to call upon the police for assistance when necessary.

### **Wide Jurisdiction**

In 1902 a law was enacted charging the police of Puerto Rico with the responsibility of the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace and order throughout the entire island, including cities, municipalities, and rural districts, although the Governor was authorized to withdraw the police from cities exceeding 10,000 in population when such cities were, in his judgment, financially able to maintain an efficient municipal police force. The work of the police was so highly efficient and satisfactory that only one municipality made an effort to replace them and they were never withdrawn from the cities save in the single case of the city of Ponce, and there they were soon restored.



*Aerial view of target ranges on Isla de Cabras. Trap and skeet ranges are in the foreground, bordering the water. Small arms ranges, with the Police Academy located between them, are shown in the center.*



*Small arms range.*



*Electrically operated trap course.*

During the second session of the fourth legislative assembly, held during the year 1908, Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera, then a member of the Puerto Rican house of representatives, and years later our Resident Commissioner to Washington, D. C., introduced a bill which he personally sponsored, "For Organization, Regulation and Government of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico." This bill was acted upon by the legislature and approved by the Governor at the time on the 12th of March 1908, to become effective on the 1st of July 1908, and that is the police law, with some amendments introduced by different legislatures from time to time, by which the present organization of the police of Puerto Rico is governed.

Under the law, the island was divided into seven police districts, and at the headquarters of each district were stationed a captain, who commanded the force of the district, one lieutenant, and as many warrant officers as the chief of police might deem necessary and proper. The headquarters of the chief and the police commission were fixed at San Juan, and the entire force was placed under the command and control of the chief, subject to the direction of the Governor. In 1906 a bill was passed providing for a police band and conferring upon the chief of police the title of colonel and upon the assistant chief the title of major.

It is doubtful if any single police force of the United States was ever charged with greater re-

sponsibilities or a greater variety of duties than the police force of Puerto Rico. It is called upon by every bureau and department of the Commonwealth and Federal Government requiring the performance of any kind of "outside service" in the cities, towns, and rural districts of the island. Many States have constabularies, all organized since the organization of the police of Puerto Rico, but to date no State in the Union has a force which does the entire policing of the State, cities, and rural districts alike, as does Puerto Rico.

Thanks to the interest of Governor Luis Muñoz Marin and the legislature, the police force has been placed on the same level as any of the best in the continental United States.

### ***Administrative System***

Our present organization totals 2,739 officers and men. The divisions are as follows:

Office of Chief of Police:	Bureau of Internal Security
Budget Division	Bureau of the Academy
Public Relations	Bureau of Vice Control
Legal Advisor	Bureau of Inspections and Plans:
Secretary	Traffic Division
Physician (Laboratory)	Complaint and Inspection Division
Bureau of Accounts and Property:	Investigation and Vigilance Division
Paymaster Division	Juvenile Aid Division
Property Division	Bureau of Field Operation
Bureau of Administration:	
Division of Records	
Division of Personnel	
Communications Division	

Aside from the metropolitan zone area, which comprises the city of San Juan with its residential section of Santurce; the city of Rio Piedras, with its residential section of Hato Rey; and the city of Bayamon, the island is divided into seven other zones under the command of captains for the zone itself and first lieutenants as district commanders.

### ***Police Training***

Since November 1595, when the fleet of Sir Francis Drake, the "Caribbean Corsair," attacked the Spanish colony at San Juan, Isla de Cabras (Goat Island) has shared in the protection of the island of Puerto Rico and its people. Situated 15 miles

from the city of San Juan by road, but less than a mile from San Juan across the mouth of the harbor, this island was developed by the great Spanish military engineers, Field Marshal Alejandro O'Reilly and Tomas O'Daly, as part of the fortifications at the harbor entrance with the giant fortress, El Morro, on the headland across the San Juan Harbor entrance.

During World War II, the big guns of the Coast Artillery of the United States Army pointed out from the island of Isla de Cabras protecting the harbor of San Juan from the submarine menace in the Caribbean. Huge bunkers were constructed to house the big rifles and the men who manned the fortifications. With the cessation of hostilities the big guns were taken away and the island



*Skeet team and the trophies won in competition at Pontiac, Mich., in 1954. Left to right, Capt. Alberto Guerrero, Capt. Rosario Loyola, Colonel Roig, Detective Angel Gonzalez, Mr. Jaime Loyola, and Detective William Fernández.*

leased by the United States Army to the Commonwealth authorities.

Today the crack of guns is heard again as recruits and inservice classes of the Puerto Rico Police Department receive instruction at the police academy located on the island. In the past 2 years, 750 men have undergone recruit training and the bunkers are again in use serving as classrooms, dormitories, and a messhall for classes up to 100 men. In addition, the facilities of the island and the instructors of the police department, under the direction of Capt. Jacinto Hidalgo, are used to train agents of the Commonwealth Bureau of Narcotics, guards of the Commonwealth penal system, and the auxiliary police organized under the civil defense program. The training course consists of 2½ months and comprises the following subjects:

Police Rules and Regulations	Arrests—Law and Enforcement
Police Administrative Procedure	Law of Evidence—General Principles
Criminal Law	Criminal Complaints and Informations
Searches and Seizures—Law and Enforcement	Fingerprints—Principles
Traffic—Regulation of Investigation of Accidents	Ballistics—Principles
Police Reports of original entry	Photography—Principles
Federal Laws applicable to Puerto Rico	Criminal Investigation
Civil Government of Puerto Rico	Election Law—Police Practice
	First Aid (Standard)

The regular firearms training afforded agents of the San Juan Division of the FBI is also held on the Isla de Cabras ranges.

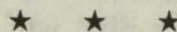
The firearms ranges presently in use, which are modeled after the FBI ranges at Quantico, Va., consist of two pistol ranges which will accommodate 23 shooters for point shooting up to 50 meters and are adaptable to the practical pistol course and training in the machinegun; 3 electrically operated trap courses which have the added challenge of the bird going out over the ocean with its varying gusts of wind; 4 joint skeet courses, operated from a combination high-low house and 2 separate high and low houses; and an electrically operated range which will accommodate 50 shooters at a time.

### **Sharpshooters**

To stimulate interest in firearms training, we organized in 1952 a pistol club sponsored by the department and open to law enforcement officers.

The club now numbers more than 1,600 members and is one of the largest in the United States. The results have been exceptional as the club team, made up of officers of the police department, won the 1952 Commonwealth 5-Man Team Trap Shooting Championship. In January 1953, in competition with a civilian skeet club, the club team set a new island record, breaking 489 birds out of 500, in winning the match. As recently as September 1954, the skeet team had great success at the national skeet shooting tournament held in Pontiac, Mich.<sup>1</sup>

Construction is underway at the present time on additional ranges for pistol shooting which will allow the instruction of various categories of shooters in various courses at the same time. Because of the contour of the island and the wide expanses of open water around it, all of the ranges may be used simultaneously with adequate safety.



### **CLANDESTINE LANDINGS**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in matters involving the clandestine landings of foreign agents who enter this country for the purpose of committing espionage or sabotage. Any law-enforcement officer or other citizen who is aware of any activities which would indicate the possibility of such a landing, whether by submarine, airplane, or surface craft, is urgently requested to notify the nearest FBI office by the quickest means available. The FBI is especially desirous that all law-enforcement personnel and other citizens in coastal areas be apprised of the necessity of promptly reporting any suspicious activities of this nature which may be observed in those areas.

### **INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES**

The interstate transportation of gambling devices (slot machines) is a violation of Federal law investigated by the FBI. This statute also requires dealers or manufacturers of gambling devices who are engaged in interstate commerce to register and file monthly reports with the attorney general.

<sup>1</sup> EDITOR'S NOTE: Colonel Roig personally won 3 out of a possible 6 individual titles—the 28-gage national championship; the high overall national championship; and the champion of champions of the meet.



It is axiomatic that the law enforcement officer should know more than his quarry if he is to catch him. Today's officer, like the old-time officer, must be proficient with his firearms; but the similarity ends there. Good law enforcement today demands professional work.

Enthusiasm in the field of law enforcement cannot compensate for lack of "know how." The most well-meaning investigator in the world is a failure if he does not recognize and know how to preserve vital evidentiary items. As a means toward this end the FBI National Academy was inaugurated in 1935 for the purpose of training peace officers as police executives and instructors. These men receive a 12-week training course during which many phases of law enforcement are studied. Following their graduation, they are in a position to return to their own communities where they may set up a police school and make their training available to other members of their departments.

The first matter taken up at a new session of the National Academy is the importance of taking notes. The success or failure of any course of study depends on the ability of the individual to retain the knowledge given by the instructors and to adapt it to use in his everyday work. Once the fundamentals of note taking are clear it is a simple matter to apply them to any one of the many courses studied in connection with law enforcement work.

### **Note Recording**

Perhaps the initial point to be considered in note taking is the form in which the notes will be recorded. For example, the main sections of a lecture might be numbered I, II, III, etc. Sub-breakdowns under these numbers could be given the letters A, B, C, etc. If it is necessary to break down one of these subdivisions, arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, and so on, can be used. If further breakdowns are needed in the sections headed by roman numerals, small letters a, b, c, d, etc., can be used.

## **Suggestions on Classroom Notes in Police Training**

Thus, a note taking outline might look something like this:

- I.
  - A.
  - B.
- II.
  - A.
    - 1.
    - 2.
    - a.
    - b.
    - c.
  - B.
  - C.

### **III.**

Notes taken in class should be temporary notes in pen or pencil, roughly taken and abbreviated as much as possible. The appearance of notes taken in class is unimportant. They need not be fancy—only legible and understandable to the class member himself.

A student should not attempt to get a lecture word for word. His main objective should be to get ideas—or to note the substance of the lecture—for later transposition to a permanent notebook. Much of what a lecturer says will be in explanation or amplification of the main points of his lecture. The student should, therefore, listen attentively and get the thought of what is being said before jotting down brief notes or key words which will assist him in recalling the details of the talk later when he is ready to transpose his notes to a permanent notebook. Voluminous or verbatim note taking, it must be emphasized, is unwise since it is too time consuming in the process of transcribing and reviewing and because it tends to make the student miss much of what is being said.

Often, notes are the only record of many points presented since much of the curricula of a police training school consists of lectures by experts in the various phases of law enforcement and few actual textbooks are used. In instances where texts are available, notes help to clarify and amplify the prepared material. In addition,

writing notes helps to impress the points of a lecture upon the memory and insures more attention and greater concentration on the lecture. Note taking further acts to stimulate, train and discipline the mental processes of the student who, in many cases, has been away from school for a long while. A pen or pencil in the hand of the student is a constant reminder to him that he is in a classroom and thus prevents him from letting his mind wander to other things. The note taker also gets the benefit of the instructor's organization of the subject matter, thereby helping him to organize his own thinking.

Note taking, then, results in a digest in the student's own words of the important ideas and points presented by the instructor or lecturer. It is a collection of significant phrases and sentences enabling the student to recall past instruction and assisting him to periodically refresh his mind about a particular subject. Without this aid to the memory, the mind would retain little of the instruction received and the little retained would be hazy and incomplete.

### **Techniques**

Note taking is, of course, an individual effort and no two people will take notes exactly alike. One student may make notes in more detail than another but each will take notes in conformity with his individual need and yet be as brief as possible. While there can be no definite set of rules and regulations regarding the taking of notes there are a few general techniques which may be considered and which cannot be emphasized too strongly. Foremost among these are:

1. Brevity. Don't attempt to write down everything that is said. Concentrate on the idea the speaker is trying to get across and make use of key words wherever possible.

2. Be certain of the speaker's point before attempting to write your briefed version of it. Use your own words except when taking down a definition or an important technical point.

3. Use "short cuts" or abbreviations in writing to save time and space. Remember that these notes are important to no one but yourself. Ability to understand and read them is all that matters.

4. Examples, similes and anecdotes illustrating a speaker's point are most valuable and should be included in your notes. Here again, key words are all that is necessary.

5. Where an instructor goes to considerable pains to draw detailed diagrams on the blackboard, the student should copy these diagrams roughly for preparation in finished form and inclusion in his notebook.

6. Leave marginal space for additions and corrections. If you run your notes together it is impossible later to add or comment. You should underline words, phrases or sentences for emphasis. Write fast, not painstakingly.

The student's responsibility does not end with the taking of temporary notes in class. He should next reorganize the material in logical order. This may not always be necessary since the lecturer in many instances will cover the material in the order in which the class member will want to include it in his notebook. However, this will again be a matter of the individual student's preference since not everyone agrees on the order of presentation of a subject.

### **Permanent Notebook**

When the student has organized his material in chronological order with appropriate headings and subheadings he is ready to type. Only one side of the paper should be utilized. There should be no more than one subject to a single page and it is often helpful to place dividers with tabs for subject titles between the pages containing separate notes on different subjects.

The permanent or typewritten notes may be arranged in the narrative form or in the outline form. The narrative form is a storylike version while the other is, as its name suggests, an outline. The outline style serves to segregate the main points and organize the contributing points in reference to the ideas to which they pertain. This forms an easy framework for remembering main points and clarifies thinking about a subject. The outline style aids in reviewing the subject quickly and may be likened to the practice of some students of underlining significant sentences in the text of a book. It also serves as a helpful index system for referring to various items. Generally, a combination of both the narrative form and the outline form seems to be the most popular.

The revision and typing of classroom notes tend to indelibly impress the contents and subject matter on the mind in such a manner that one will recall instruction on a particular subject when a similar problem arises in everyday work. The

student's organization of his notes will demonstrate clearly the three R's of memory, i. e., "recall, recognize, and retain." When the student prepares to type his notes taken in class he will recall a subject matter, recognize the thoughts expressed, and type the material for permanent retention.

Since not everyone will agree on the order of listing the topics in the notebook, the final organization of the notes will come at the end of the course of study. Following the final organization of his notes, the student should prepare a table of contents and an index. A table of contents is a must in every notebook, and an index is strongly recommended as it gives the owner of the notebook a ready reference which will enable him to find specific items quickly. The index may be in detail or, again, it is helpful to place dividers with protruding tabs between notes on different subjects. Occasionally, a lecturer will give out printed reference or exhibit material which, if it is not bulky, may be inserted at an appropriate place between the pages of notes. In the event a student finds his notebook is becoming quite bulky with reprints, booklets, etc., he may wish to prepare a separate volume for that purpose.

Education is an intangible thing. When the student's period of training ends, no visible results remain of the work and study he has put into it. The student who has made the effort of taking notes will find in his notebook a permanent and invaluable guide—a complete transcription of his course in police training—a permanent investment which will pay recurring dividends indefinitely. The notebook, besides being an indication of the work performed by the graduate of a police training school, serves to explode the idea which some persons may have that the training course was a fine holiday provided, in many cases, at public expense.

### ***For Reference***

The student will have in his notebook a ready reference for future use. Much of the material contained in the notebook will consist of material gathered from many and varied sources, representing considerable research on the part of the instructor or lecturer. Only subjects relating to everyday duties and problems of law enforcement are chosen by the instructor and such data could not be found in any one book.

A graduate of a police training school who goes

into the field of police training will find his notebook invaluable as a teaching aid. A law enforcement officer in an administrative position will refer to the notebook often. One officer, having been made chief of his department on very short notice, depended largely upon his notebook to help him in supervisory work. An officer transferred to an entirely different phase of law enforcement from that which he has been handling finds the notebook a valuable aid. Officers charged with making recommendations concerning one phase of the department's work or making a survey of the entire department might get valuable assistance from their notebooks. The notebook also serves as a ready source for officers called upon to make speeches.

The practice of taking original notes, reorganizing and typing them, and assembling them into a notebook helps to imprint the subject matter in the mind, and the experience gained in developing note-taking ability is useful in many other situations in life or work. The conscientious man who works laboriously on his notebook will feel many times repaid for his efforts. He will find it is one of his best investments in the future.

## **Oklahoma Sheriffs' Training Plan**

On January 1, 1955, 28 newly elected sheriffs took office throughout the State of Oklahoma. Many of these officials had no previous experience in law enforcement. All, however, took office after having had the opportunity in December 1954 to attend a 3-day course of instruction aimed at apprising the new officers of their duties and endeavoring to provide practical training to aid them in their work.

This school, established in 1950, is a fairly recent development in the program of providing training for law-enforcement officers in Oklahoma. Prior to 1950, if an elected sheriff in Oklahoma was new to the law-enforcement profession, he had to learn to perform the duties required of his office by the "trial and error method." In some cases the sheriff became familiar with his duties only after a great part of his elected term had passed.

The Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, Department of Public Safety, aware of the situation which arises every 2 years in many of Oklahoma's 77 counties, decided after the general election of

1950 to organize and conduct a sheriffs' training school for the purpose of allowing the newly elected officers to become familiar with their duties prior to assuming office. During December of that year, the first Oklahoma sheriffs' school was held under the sponsorship of the Oklahoma Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Auto Theft Bureau, Industrial Special Agents Association, and the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation. The Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, which is headed by O. K. Bivins, NA, conducted the 3-day school. Investigator M. W. Myatt, NA, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, served as coordinator and moderator. The 50 officers who attended included newly elected sheriffs, numerous holdover sheriffs and other law-enforcement officers. As a result of the enthusiasm engendered, the school has become a biennial affair, being conducted after every general election.

The steady increase in attendance at this school is indicative of the growing interest of both new and experienced officers. In 1952 over 100 officers attended and in 1954 the attendance totaled 125. Among the subjects taught in the last session were: law enforcement as a profession; laws of evidence; jail inspections; executions; writs and processes; search and seizure; court room demeanor; instruction in the modus operandi of safe burglars; medical aid to law enforcement; photography; counterfeiting; handling juveniles; practical fingerprinting; functions of the pardon and parole board; fugitive felon act; auto theft; the narcotics problem; crime scene search; jurisdiction of the FBI; extradition procedure; services of the different law-enforcement agencies operating within the State; and press relationship with law enforcement. These subjects were taught by proven leaders from many branches of law enforcement.

One of the objects of the Oklahoma sheriffs' school is to give the officers a picture of their duties and at the same time give them an understanding of violations which do not come within their immediate jurisdiction but which should be referred to other agencies. In addition, the school gives the officers an opportunity to become acquainted with fellow officers throughout the State, thereby materially aiding in promoting cooperation between the individual officers and various law-enforcement agencies, all having the one primary aim of combatting crime.

## **"Hands Up" Can Mean Quick Death**

"Hands up" may be the last words spoken by a law enforcement officer. It can be an excellent command when used at the proper time, but it can also be the epitaph on the officer's gravestone if used in a situation where a criminal can capitalize on apparent obedience to the command.

If the officer's command is "don't move," he naturally expects the subject to remain still. In this instance, should the subject make a quick movement of the hands toward a weapon, the officer is likely to react quickly and the subject may never get a second command. Under the same circumstances, however, should the officer order "hands up," he is inviting danger. Now, movement on the part of the subject is expected. If the criminal stands perfectly still, not obeying the command, he is likely to receive a second chance, a second command. But in complying, by raising his hands, he is doing what he is told, and does not arouse an instantaneous reaction on the part of the officer, as in the first example. If the subject now comes up with a gun, the officer may be the one never to hear the second command. An arresting officer must be alert at all times.

No one can set out the exact commands to give on making every arrest. Each arrest is a separate problem in itself, a different and distinct operation requiring specific commands to fit a given situation. "Hands up" may be proper for the initial command on one arrest and "hands down" proper for another. "Stand still," "move left," "move right," or others may be appropriate in still other situations. Of the various commands, "hands up" is the most common and widely accepted, so let us explore the possible dangers which can accompany this command when given at the wrong time and place.

Remember that whenever the officer comes within reach of the subject, he is inviting trouble inasmuch as the criminal has an opportunity to disarm the officer. It takes longer for the officer to react to the movement on the part of the subject than it does for the subject to disarm the officer if he is within reach.

The officer should be able to see the subject's hands at all times. If he tells him to put "hands down" or "hands up," he should be able to see those hands clearly during the entire course of the

*(Continued on page 22)*

# IDENTIFICATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division criminal file contains fingerprints of more than ten and one-half million individuals. For the expeditious and efficient handling of prints received for search, it is necessary to divide the file by sex, age, amputations, and death (see fig. 1).

Within these various groups fingerprints are filed in sequence by fingerprint classification formula. Appropriate extensions are used to subdivide further the groups of prints when they become too large for efficient handling. The various phases of this system of filing will be covered in this and subsequent articles.

## Division of the Criminal Files

1. *Sex*.—Fingerprint cards first are separated into two groups according to indicated sex, "Male" and "Female." These groups constitute the largest divisions of the criminal file.

2. *Age*.—Segregation by age divides the files into three groups: (a) The "Regular" file containing fingerprint cards on all individuals in the age group of 1 through 54 years; (b) the "Reference" file stamped "REF" with an age

## Sequencing and Filing the FBI's Fingerprint Cards

range of 55 through 74 years; and (c) the "Presumptive Dead" file stamped "PD," which contains the fingerprints of all those 75 years or over. Such a group provides for removing from the Regular and Reference files the prints of those concerning whom no notice is ever received in the event of death.

3. *Amputations*.—In this group are placed all fingerprint cards upon which there appears a notation by the contributor to the effect that the subject has one or more fingers amputated or missing at birth.

4. *Dead*.—The fingerprint cards compiled in this file, as distinguished from the Presumptive Dead file, are limited to those of individuals known to be deceased. Before any set of fingerprints can be transferred to this file, the FBI must either receive a set of prints taken after death or a death notice sheet from a recognized agency attesting to the individual's demise.

5. *Mutilation*.—A separate file is maintained for mutilated prints. This file is composed of

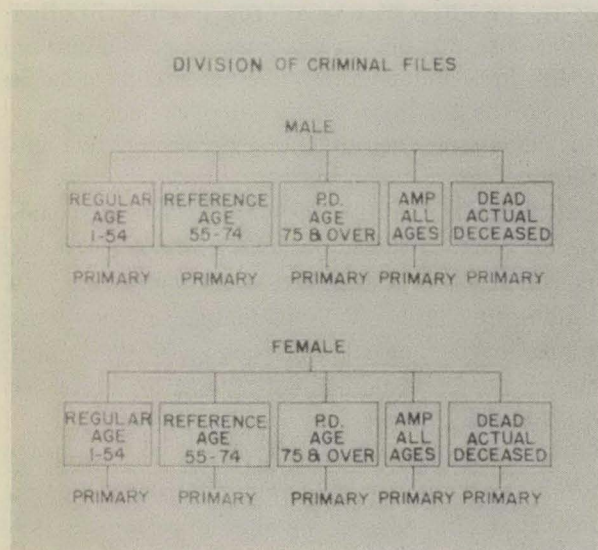


Figure 1.

Figure 2.

prints so badly mutilated or so mutilated about the cores and deltas that intentional mutilation is suspected.

6. *Footprints*.—A footprint file is maintained by the FBI for those cases where both hands are amputated. Footprints may be used since they too bear friction ridges with definite patterns.

## Wanted Persons

The FBI criminal fingerprint file contains the prints of approximately 84,000 fugitives or wanted persons. During the month of April 1955, 1,142 fugitives were identified through the submission of fingerprint cards to the Identification Division of the FBI. In order to distinguish between these and the prints of other individuals, a red metal tab is attached to the top of the fingerprint card of each fugitive. This indicates to the employees that these fingerprints are to be given preferential handling at all times (see fig. 2).

## Guide Cards

In order to facilitate the location of classifying groups, guide cards are placed in the rows of fingerprint cards at frequent intervals. These are slightly longer and heavier than the fingerprint cards and are equipped with small tabs on the top to hold group identifying symbols (see fig. 3).

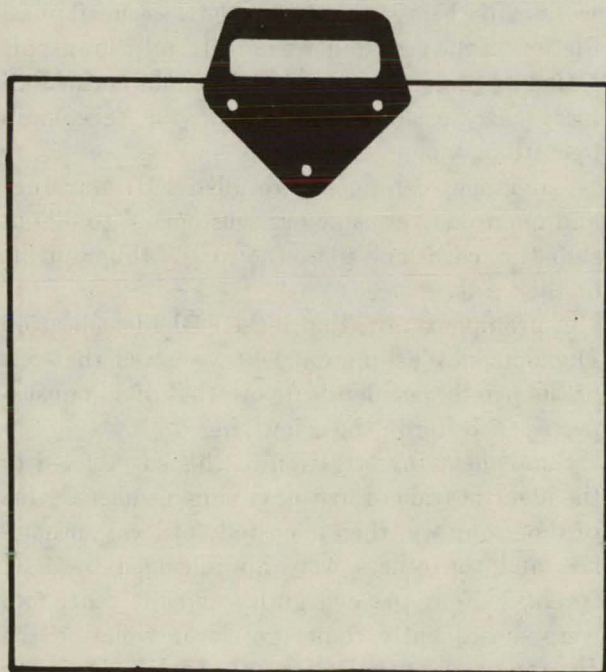


Figure 3.

## Charge Cards

When a fingerprint card is removed from file for any reason, a substitute card is put in its place to remain until the return of the print. This substitute or charge-out card is of a different color from the fingerprint card and slightly longer. On it are recorded the name, the classification formula, and peculiar characteristics such as scars and unusual pattern formations appearing on the original card. By indicating the date of removal and reason for charging out the original card it is possible to keep an accurate check on the whereabouts of all prints at all times (see fig. 4).

## Primary

The fingerprint cards are filed in cabinets according to fingerprint classification sequence. The first division according to classification is the primary. The method of obtaining the primary has been discussed in a previous article. It will be noted that the primary classifications extend from 1 over 1 in the no-whorl group to 32 over 32 in the all-whorl group, providing 1,024 possible combinations. The sequence must be arranged properly at all times to make possible the most accurate work. In the primary classification the denominator remains constant until all numerator figures have been exhausted from 1 to 32. All prints with the primary 1 over 1 are filed together. These are followed by 2 over 1, 3 over

Figure 4.

CRIMINAL	ROE, RICHARD R.	MALE
681 SOUTH MAIN STREET	POLICE DEPARTMENT	WHITE
CLIMBER	NONE	68 147
SCAR RIGHT UPPER LIP	HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA	12-14-27
5-14-55	65813	BLACK BROWN
	VIRGINIA	16
	U. S.	31
CRIMINAL	DOE, JOHN D.	MALE
643 H STREET, N. W.	POLICE DEPARTMENT	WHITE
TAILOR	NONE	72 184
SCAR ON GOLF OF LEFT LEG	SIOUX CITY, IOWA	6-8-31
2-24-54	95321	BROWN HAZEL
	NORTH CAROLINA	5
	AMERICAN	21
CRIMINAL	ROE, HERMAN A.	MALE
BOX 23, OLD CHURCH ROAD	POLICE DEPARTMENT	WHITE
FARMER	NONE	67 156
SCAR ACROSS NOSE	WARRENTON, VIRGINIA	12-13-27
3-19-52	278-L	RED BLUE
	TEXAS	9
	U. S.	2
CRIMINAL	DOE, EARL D.	MALE
1433 SIXTH STREET	SHERIFF'S OFFICE	WHITE
POCK HAND	NONE	70 166
WIFE	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	9-7-27
9-27-54	22187	BLOND BLUE
	CALIFORNIA	3
	UNITED STATES	1
CRIMINAL	ROE, WILLIAM J.	MALE
16 W. 2, BOISE, IDAHO	STATE POLICE	WHITE
INSPECTOR	BOISE, IDAHO	66 153
4-17-54	4567	6-20-1921
	SHIRTS	BROWN GREEN
	UNITED STATES	2
		1
CRIMINAL	DOE, WALTER B.	MALE
565 BAY SHORE DRIVE	POLICE DEPARTMENT	WHITE
STREET LAMP OPERATOR	NONE	71 201
NONE	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	6-17-1944
4-15-52	35784-1	GRAY BROWN
	CALIFORNIA	1
	AMERICAN	1




Figure 5.

1, 4 over 1, etc., until 32 over 1 is reached. The next primary is 1 over 2, then 2 over 2, etc., to 32 over 2. Eventually, through the use of each denominator figure and the elimination of each numerator over each denominator, the 32 over 32 primary will be reached (see fig. 5). Even in smaller collections of fingerprints it will be found that these groups do not provide adequate subdivision for even the smaller primary combinations. In a future article further subdivisions through the use of a secondary classification will be discussed.

The fingerprint patterns, shown in figure 5 accompanying this article, are not clearly perceptible due to the size of the illustration. The data in the remainder of the fingerprint card are being emphasized in this illustration.

★ ★ ★

## PUBLICITY AND PRINT SOLVE CASE

During a period of 3 weeks several years ago, a ring of six check passers successfully forged and cashed over \$12,000 in bogus checks in an eastern city. The forgers usually struck on Friday nights, during rush hours at check-cashing agencies, under the guise of construction workers.

The checks were drawn on an out-of-state bank and were not known to be fraudulent until several weeks after being passed. The FBI assumed jurisdiction in the case under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute and notified all local check-cashing agencies of the scheme in operation.

Later one such agency recalled FBI warnings and required five suspicious "customers" to fill out signature cards and place their right thumbprints on the cards.

A prompt examination at the FBI Identification Division in Washington, D. C., showed that one of the prints was identical with that of a man suspected of being in the crime ring.

Subsequent investigation of this suspect led to the identification of five other ring members. One of the group was then in custody of local authorities and the others were apprehended by FBI Agents. Four pleaded guilty and the other two were subsequently found guilty of violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute.

## OTHER TOPICS

Audrain County, Mo., is a rural mid-state county with a population of about 26,000. About one-half of the residents live in rural areas, and regard the sheriff's department as their main source of law enforcement. In the words of Missouri law, the sheriff is the "chief law enforcement officer of the county," and he is charged with all major criminal investigation. Even in towns and cities in our county we are called upon to assist in, and ultimately dispose of, all felony cases.

Our problems are similar to those of most sheriff's departments in the United States because most are of similar size. Our main problem is to find means, on a very restricted budget, to free ourselves of the numerous administrative routine duties so we can effectively operate as investigative law enforcement officers for the people in our county.

There are many of these duties, such as subpoena service, court duties, bookkeeping chores, miscellaneous complaints, and hundreds of small details

## Operation of a Rural County Jail

by H. ROSS VANCE, Sheriff, Audrain County, Mo.

which must be handled in addition to criminal work. A sheriff operating by himself, or with one other full-time deputy, may soon render himself ineffective as a criminal officer if he does not discover ways to relieve himself of these time-consuming chores.

I consider the administration and operation of our jail as one of the most time-consuming "miscellaneous" duties, and attach considerable importance to it.

But during my years as sheriff, I have made continued efforts to increase the efficiency of our jail. Through the use of deputies and trustees, this efficiency has reached a point now where I am not burdened unnecessarily with the operation of the jail. Consequently, I find myself available to handle more pressing matters.

### Administration

There is no administrative "line of authority" for the personnel of our sheriff's department in



Personnel of Audrain County, Mo., Sheriff's Dept. Left to right: Deputy Harold Sulgrove, Deputy Farley McGee, Mrs. Nellie T. Vance, Sheriff Vance, Deputy Maud Summers, Chief Deputy Russell Wilkes and Deputy Bernard Cross.

Audrain County. A small county has no room for a "boss-minded" sheriff. I consider my chief deputy as a partner, not an employee. Since we are the only full-time officers, we operate as a team in all matters. Our efficiency would be decreased immeasurably if this were not the case.

I believe many sheriffs make a serious error in selecting a "jailer," "bailiff," or a "subpoena server," as a deputy. I have been acquainted with Russell Wilkes, my chief deputy, for more than 25 years. He has been a sheriff himself for more than 16 years in an outlying county and he has enjoyed a reputation throughout the State of Missouri as an excellent law enforcement official. He is as thoroughly familiar with every detail in our department as I, and functions perfectly in my absence. He has absolute authority in all matters at the jail and it is my policy to support him in all his administrative decisions.

Of course, every sheriff of a small county relies heavily upon his wife and his unpaid deputies for assistance. Actually, our county is getting the service of "seven employees for the price of two."



*Sheriff H. Ross Vance.*

In the State of Missouri, no sheriff is permitted to employ a relative in his department. However, my wife, Nellie, and I consider my work a joint venture. She does most of the cooking for the inmates, as well as for the family, and maintains all the records for the jail and department. This relieves me of a great responsibility and provides considerable extra time for me in criminal investigations and other more urgent affairs.

There are always emergencies which arise when the sheriff and his deputy must devote full time to major investigations. This poses a need for assistance at the jail and other places where routine services of the sheriff are required.

### ***Part-Time Deputies***

A very satisfactory solution to this problem lies in the selection of part-time deputies throughout our county who can fill in for us. I have selected a man and a woman deputy at Mexico, the county seat, and three additional deputies in towns within 15 miles of Mexico. Arrangements have been made with their employers to release them in any emergency for duties at the sheriff's department or the jail.

These deputies are paid by me without reimbursement from the county. Payments are made on the basis of time actually spent in service as deputy for each particular job and I reimburse each deputy for expenses. I frequently call the woman deputy, who resides in Mexico, when matters arise in connection with women inmates at the jail. I use my other local part-time deputy, Farley McGee, for duties at the jail on many occasions.

### ***Jail Construction***

Audrain County is blessed with a particularly fine jail. The jail is connected with, but physically apart from, the sheriff's office and sheriff's living quarters. The three-story structure was constructed in 1925 when many Federal prisoners were handled in county jails because of the overall influx of prohibition violators.

Each floor accommodates 26 prisoners. We have a "bull pen" which will accommodate 14 inmates, two blocks of maximum security cells, a juvenile block, and two solid steel cells for women inmates. Our maximum security blocks will accommodate 10 persons each and are equipped with mechanical lever-locking controls.

The steel bars used in the construction of the retaining rooms are all of the revolving "pencil core" type to prevent escape by sawing the bars. No cell is located next to a window. All windows are barred. The cell structure is so arranged that a passageway lies between the cell and the exterior wall.

Each cell door has a pigeon hole to permit the passage of food trays to inmates without opening the cell door. Each cell is equipped with a wash basin, steel table, commode, and laundry basin. There is a shower in each cell block.

Our building has modern up-to-date living quarters for the sheriff's family, which are separated from the jail proper. A maximum security solid steel door separates the jail from the sheriff's office, which adjoins the kitchen. A hallway separates the kitchen from the living quarters. Since we prepare all food for inmates, this arrangement permits the maximum efficiency in the preparation and handling of food at meal times. The arrangement also minimizes the invasion of privacy by trustees who aid in the preparation and distribution of food.

A large vault also has been constructed in the foyer between the jail proper and the sheriff's office for preserving evidence and maintaining firearms and other equipment.

### ***Operational Procedures***

When there are only two full-time officers available for the multitude of duties of a sheriff's office, it is mandatory that many jobs necessary to jail maintenance be performed by trusty help. We place great emphasis on the careful selection of trustees.

The average population of our jail is about 18 persons daily, with a range between 5 and 25 prisoners during the month. Since the disposition of all felons is the job of our department, two-thirds of our inmates are felons. Some inmates are awaiting trial, some are transients, and others are serving sentences or awaiting transportation to another place of confinement. Under Missouri law, the court may sentence a convicted person to the county jail for not more than one year.

We have a standing rule to select trustees only from those inmates incarcerated for misdemeanors, and we use no inmate as a trusty unless he has received his sentence. A sheriff in a small county is usually well acquainted with the majority of



*Interior view of the "bull pen."*

his inmates and generally knows their backgrounds and characters. This reduces the possibility of selecting a poor risk as a trusty.

We usually appoint only one trusty at a time and frown on circulating this position under a "trusty for a day" system. It is our experience that the use of only one trusty fixes responsibility and reduces the possibility of jail break, smuggling, and those inmate pranks which happen in all jails.

### ***Assignment of Tasks***

The tasks of our trusty generally consist of food handling, laundering and physical maintenance of the jail. While my wife and I usually do the cooking, we utilize the trusty as a "cookee" to help prepare food, serve prisoners, and clean pots and pans. The trusty also does the laundry, including the bedding. A washing machine has been provided by the county for this purpose. The trusty also sweeps the floor, scrubs the walls and floor, washes windows, and maintains the grounds in and around the jail proper.

There are many tasks which can be accomplished by the prisoners themselves. In most cases, we require each inmate to wash his own clothes in his laundry basin. Soap and other necessary articles are provided by the county. We have no central dining area so each inmate must also wash his eating utensils in the laundry tub. These utensils are always labeled with the inmate's name, for sanitary reasons, and are used by him as long as he is at our jail.

Visitors are always a problem at any jail because

of the additional jail supervision which is required at visiting hours. Since we have no regular "jailer," all visiting must be done in one hour on Sunday afternoons. This period immediately precedes the religious services and visitors are not allowed to stay after hours.

Of course, we do make some exceptions and we allow visits by attorneys and other law enforcement officers on official business. Generally, these interviews are made in the foyer of the jail or in the sheriff's office. Under no circumstances is visiting in the cells or in the jail proper permitted.

### **Financial Arrangements**

The jail and living quarters of the Sheriff's Department are maintained by the county, under arrangements determined by Missouri law. Maintenance costs are paid directly by the county and no fund is set aside for this purpose as in some states. Prior to 1945, the county sheriffs in Missouri were paid a "per-inmate" fee for the care and sustenance of each prisoner. This arrangement was discarded in 1945 by Missouri in favor of a financial arrangement similar to that used in building maintenance.

Under Missouri law, the statute provides that each inmate shall receive medical care (if necessary), nourishing food, and clean quarters. The county pays for all food, medical care and other items necessary for inmate care on a direct basis. The sheriff is reimbursed for the actual amount of this bill and each sheriff is thereby assured of adequate funds to care properly for his inmates.

I am a firm believer in this method of finance. Under this system, there is no temptation to increase financial income by cutting expenditures for inmate care to the extent that inmates receive starvation diets and severe mistreatment.

By law, each sheriff in Missouri has a \$75 monthly allowance for all travel incidental to criminal investigation, including the transportation of prisoners for incarceration. The sheriff also receives a "criminal" salary which varies with the size of the individual county. My salary for this purpose is \$3,100 per year, which is reimbursement for investigation and other tasks of criminal work nature, including those involving the jail.

The financial arrangements at the Audrain County Sheriff's Department regarding the operation and maintenance of the county jail, offices and quarters, are most satisfactory. It assures the sheriff of clean and comfortable living quarters

for his family. The county is guaranteed proper and adequate care of jail inmates. There is no premium for such false economies as starvation and neglect of inmates and disrepair of facilities. (Photographs by permission of The Mexico Ledger, Mexico, Mo.)

---

## **"HANDS UP"**

*(Continued from page 15)*

motion and in the final positions. Always consider whether the order "hands up" will put the subject's hands in the exact location desired by the subject in order to reach a weapon. A driver of an automobile may have a gun over his sun visor. A criminal in bed may have a weapon under his pillow. The subject walking on the street with his hand in his pocket may be holding a gun.

Awareness of the circumstances of each particular arrest, supported by the basic knowledge of the fundamental mechanics of arrest, will indicate the best command.

Good practical training in various arrest situations is necessary. Prearrest planning, even though slight or hasty when necessary, is a requisite. The most important factor is alertness. Each arrest should be an alert one. "Hands up" can mean quick death. "Heads up" can prevent death.

---

## **GUARD HANDCUFFED PRISONERS**

Law enforcement officers should always bear in mind that handcuffs are only temporary restraining devices. Experience has proved that there are many ways by which handcuffs may be opened. The lock may be picked with a small piece of steel or wire. A small piece of metal, such as a hairpin, may be inserted where the lever engages with the lock, thereby disengaging the ratchet from the spring. The metal filler tube of a ball-point pen can be bent and used to pick the lock, as happened recently. A large screwdriver or similar object may be inserted in the opening of the arm of the handcuff, making it possible to force the sides loose from the pin. Some prisoners may be able to slip their hands through a locked handcuff. The possibility of an unguarded prisoner obtaining and using handcuff keys always exists. Handcuffed prisoners should be guarded closely at all times, as only the hands are restrained, and these only partially.

# **Job Well Done— New Hampshire State Police**

It was a cool Tuesday morning in New Hampshire. State Trooper Charlie Aspinall and I were cruising southward on Route 1 toward the cluster of houses which is the village of Hampton Falls.

This is not a fictional narrative of police work. This is a report of the New Hampshire State Troopers as they actually find everyday life. About 90 percent of Trooper Aspinall's time is taken up with the relatively calm business of maintaining highway safety. Yet a State trooper's life is far from dull. Each of the 79 men of the force will readily attest to that.

As we moved southward, Charlie explained that, of course, it is impossible for one trooper to keep everyone from disregarding safety on a given stretch of highway. Still, the very fact that the public knows a road is patrolled will have a dampening effect on the speeder and the careless driver, when—for some inexplicable reason—the danger to his own life and property will have no effect at all.

Suddenly the trooper interrupted his conversation and glanced sharply up at his rear-view mirror. "That blue Dodge going up," he said, "seemed a little impatient to pass the truck ahead of him."

A moment later we had swung around and were headed northward again, considerably faster than we had come. Across the straight stretch of road through the marshes we followed the blue Dodge at speeds varying from 60 to 65 in a 50-mile per hour zone. When we reached the 35 zone approaching Hampton, the offender dropped to 45. Trooper Aspinall pulled up beside him and motioned him to the side of the road. A first offender, the driver received a warning.

The New Hampshire State Trooper makes every possible effort to be diplomatic and pleasant while keeping his authority in the background. His job is to enlist the motorist in the ranks of safe drivers, and any antagonism created makes the job more difficult. The trooper is not a bully with a big stick. He is the voice of conscience reminding the motorist that an automobile can be a deadly weapon if it is carelessly used.



**Col. Ralph W. Caswell, superintendent of the New Hampshire State Police.**

In pursuit, sirens are very seldom used, for they make the motorist the center of an embarrassing spectacle. Occasionally their wailing screech will frighten a timid driver off the road. When a trooper stops an offender, he greets him with a smile and informs him what laws he has broken. In three cases out of four only a warning is issued for the first offense, and a report goes to State headquarters and to the driver's home State Registry.

Whether the action taken is an arrest, a warning, or a summons depends entirely upon the nature and degree of the offense. No matter how nice the driver may be or whom he may know, he will receive equal and fair treatment. If the motorist elects to be unpleasant, that is his privilege. The State trooper will not argue with him. It is, incidentally, pointless and in poor taste for the offender to slip a folded 10 into his license when he hands it over for inspection. It will be firmly returned to him. There is no such thing as a fixed or bought ticket with the New Hampshire State Police.

But unpleasant incidents are rare. More than likely a traffic violator's experience would be that of the driver of the blue Dodge, who was pleasantly surprised to receive only a warning—a warning which he will take to heart.

That the State troopers should present such a favorable impression is the vital concern of the organization, from Col. Ralph W. Caswell, super-



*Troopers examining firearms used by State police.*

intendent of the New Hampshire State Police, down to the latest recruit, for these men are the official representatives of the State of New Hampshire—the only representatives whom many of the public ever see. Just how good an impression they create may be seen by the following letter, one of many which have come to Colonel Caswell's desk:

GENTLEMEN: Last Sunday afternoon, while driving my family to Mt. Hermon, Mass., where our son is a student, I was guilty of a traffic violation while leaving the town of Winchester, N. H. I do not know the trooper's name who stopped me just outside of the town, but I would like to express my reactions.

This trooper, while being firm, was extremely pleasant and courteous in every respect. He quietly pointed out to me that speed laws and other regulations were there to safeguard life and property and that particularly on Sunday afternoons it was important for all drivers to be especially aware of crowded road conditions and certain hazards. My appreciation lies, not so much in the fact that he treated this first violation of mine as one requiring a warning only, but rather in this officer's attitude. He made me clearly aware of the fact that I had done wrong, but by his manner caused me a minimum amount of embarrassment and no irritation—quite the opposite.

I have told several people of this incident and I feel sure that such a policy will go far in making of me and others not only safer and better drivers but ones who appreciate the need of more careful and thoughtful driving on our highways.

Dozens of similar letters are on file, expressing thanks for the great variety of services rendered by the New Hampshire State Police, who are always helpful in supplying information, assisting in accidents, inspecting summer camps in off season, escorting funeral processions or oversized vehicles, transporting countless pints of whole blood

in a hurry, recovering stolen property, and performing many other miscellaneous services, including aid to stranded motorists. State troopers are always willing to render any assistance possible in case of mechanical breakdown. As a matter of fact, Trooper Lewis Watson was assigned to the New Hampshire Turnpike Patrol especially because of his expert mechanical ability. Both he and Trooper John Dore, who works the other shift on the turnpike, carry gas and oil which are supplied free to motorists in distress. And if the trouble is serious enough, a call on the shortwave radio quickly brings one of the "blue angels"—the service trucks of the highway department—which regularly patrol the turnpike.

### ***Trooper's Job***

All of these activities, along with criminal investigation, make the job of a State policeman an interesting one, but they also make his life a very full one. His regular workweek is 54 hours long, but appearances in court, care of equipment, and countless calls in emergency (each trooper is on 24-hour call) often stretch his work day up to 14 hours. He always works on holidays and often on Sundays.

In return for these services, he receives his uniforms and \$2,936.72 annually as a trainee. After 5 years as a trooper he can advance to slightly more than \$4,000. As a sergeant, he can eventually make \$4,657.76, just a thousand less than the highest-paid captain. In addition, he may receive a maximum of 3 weeks' vacation per year.

These are not poor wages, by any means, but needless to say, many of the men who have chosen the State police as a career have done so at a sacrifice of potential and at times actual salary.

People ask why they do it. A consensus brings out several reasons. The work is interesting and varied. Despite occasional tedious night patrols over nearly deserted stretches of highway, no 2 days are ever exactly alike. There is security; if a man can qualify as a State trooper, he is unlikely ever to lose his job. No one has in the 18 years of the department's existence. There is an element of risk, of course, and occasionally someone breaks a bone or gets cut. On very rare occasions, troopers have been shot; however, none of these were mortally wounded, and in the history of the New Hampshire State Police only two men have died in the line of duty. Both of these were automobile fatalities. This is not a bad

record, considering the department's total mileage which adds up to about 30 million, much of it often driven under hazardous circumstances.

But perhaps the most impelling motive in police work is the knowledge that one is doing something worthwhile—and doing it well. Oftentimes a trooper has no idea how much he has accomplished by a word or gesture or by lending a hand—because it is impossible to measure the trouble or tragedy which is prevented. But there is accomplishment—and the net result is a saving in human lives.

Where do these dedicated men come from? How may one become a State trooper? Let it be said that it is not easy. Of the 200 men who took the physical in 1953, half passed. Of these, 85 passed the written examination. This number was reduced to 15 after the oral interviews, given by a 3-man board of individuals chosen from outside the department. Four of these men were actually taken into the force when the total enrollment was increased by that number in 1953, and more will be accepted when the complement is again increased. In early June 1954, the waiting list for September's examinations had mounted to 218.

But there are also requirements to be eligible to take the qualifying exams. The applicant must be a male resident of New Hampshire, between 23 and 33, of good moral character, stand at least 5 feet 9, weigh at least 160, and have a high-school education.

But let us assume that the applicant successfully passed the tests, checkups and questions. He emerges and is eventually called to duty. How is he trained? What happens next?

### **Training**

His first 2 months are spent at headquarters in Concord where he becomes familiar with the routine of police work and the personnel of the department. Starting out at the desk phones, he takes calls and learns how to act on complaints. Gradually he comes to know the areas, the patrols, and the equipment.

In the office directly behind him is the communications room, with its two-way radio-control desk and its teletype machines. Through this room the department has, under the direction of Capt. Basil F. Cutting, instant communication with every cruiser in the State and with the police of New Hampshire's key cities and the neighboring States of Vermont and Maine. Also included in this



*State police seal.*

two-way hookup are the following departments: forestry, fish and game, motor vehicle, and highway (including the New Hampshire Turnpike Toll House and Administration Building). In addition, the Governor, the county sheriffs, and the resident FBI agents have radios, as have the Public Service Commission patrol boats on Lake Winnepesaukee.

All of this goes through the KCA999 police transmitter just outside Concord and its relay station in Lancaster. Many small towns which have no transmitters are tuned in to State police broadcasts. And what is not reached by radio is covered by teletype lines to Manchester, Nashua, Keene, Boston, and thence to the Nation. A final tie to the Nation is the dual civil defense direct telephone line—one to the aircraft center in Manchester and one to the 32d Air Division Headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y., which coordinates the entire eastern seaboard.

But when the trainee has familiarized himself with all this, he has only just begun, for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, under Maj. T.

Dwight Comstock, has 90,000 filed entries, indexed by nature of crime, by area, by the name of the criminal, and by all his aliases. This office also has extensive fingerprint files and the technicians to work with them, for there is no machine which can do fingerprint comparison. The newest acquisition of the bureau is the polygraph machine, or lie detector, the only one in northern New England. Capt. Herbert Gray, who spent 6 weeks in Chicago learning polygraph machine technique, says that the machine is not a cure-all, nor is it a substitute for the investigator, but it can be invaluable in clearing innocent people who are wrongly suspected or accused.

Colonel Caswell had long been anxious to purchase the machine, for he feels, along with the department, that "We would rather have 10 guilty persons go free than 1 innocent man be convicted. Our employees are not persecutors, but protectors." For this reason, the "truth detector," as Captain Gray prefers to call it, is available to all law-enforcement agencies, in or out of the State.

There is the scientific laboratory, under the supervision of Lt. Carroll A. Durfee, whose job it is to examine, record, correlate, and furnish expert testimony relating to his findings. With the aid of microscopes, cameras, enlargers, and other precision equipment, he examines evidence from the scenes of crimes. Such evidence may be in the form of footprints, tire marks, bloodstains, fingerprint scrapings, bits of cloth or dirt, guns, bullets, casings, bogus checks, handwriting, typewriting—or even such cumbersome objects as a safe with its door blown open, an automobile fender, or a ladder used by a "second-story man."

This "crime lab" is a valuable asset of the modern policeman, for with its assistance he is able eventually to present evidence in court which will break many apparently perfect crimes.

Finally, the trainee must be familiar with the all-important traffic bureau with its approximately 1 million files, covering every warning, arrest, and summons in the past 18 years, and its wall-sized statistical maps which determine the dangerous sections of the highways and thus can help eliminate them.

During the trainee's tour of office duty and throughout his 1 year of probation, he is carefully observed for personality traits, attitudes, adaptability, quick thinking, and appearance. Even his table manners are observed, for he will often be seen eating in public, and the State will be judged by the impression he makes.

His on-the-job training is supplemented by lecture and demonstration courses under the supervision of Capt. Frances G. Lee, the department educational director. Captain Lee is nationally known for her interest and ability in the field of criminal investigation. Through her position as consultant to the department of legal medicine at Harvard Medical School, troopers have frequently been privileged to attend special seminars at that university. These classes and conferences in Concord and at Harvard are augmented by visits to police schools of various neighboring States and by special courses given at the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C. Deputy Supt. Maj. T. Dwight Comstock, Capt. Herbert F. Gray and Lt. John F. Lockwood have attended the FBI National Academy, and their experience has paid dividends in the establishment of an up-to-date State criminal bureau at Concord.

But to return to the trainee. After his first 2 months in the office, he is put on patrol with an experienced officer, who will be his teacher and advisor and make periodic reports on his progress.

Such a man might be veteran Trooper Lewis Watson on the New Hampshire Turnpike.

Trooper Watson is an excellent policeman, and he would be an excellent teacher. Much of what the trainee must learn is in the realm of impartial good judgment and quick thinking. Lewis Watson possesses these qualities; he had to have them and develop them to earn and to keep his job.

In his years of service he has seen great variety in human emotions—from amused embarrassment (when he cautioned a new bride against sitting so close to her husband that she was obstructing his driving) to the terrible sorrow of a woman whose child had been drowned.

It's all part of Trooper Watson's life—action and routine. Each day he drives approximately 210 miles at speeds varying from 20 to 90, over territory he knows like the palm of his hand.

For the turnpike is his job. He is proud of its safety record and the part he has had in establishing it, not merely for the sake of making a good record—a chart on a wall—but because it has meaning in terms of lives saved. When Lewis Watson goes home at night, he, with every other trooper in the New Hampshire State Police, has the satisfaction of knowing that his work is essential and that he has given his best efforts to it. It is truly a job well done.

(Adapted from an article by Paul E. Estaver in *New Hampshire Profiles*, July 1954.)

## FBI JURISDICTION IN WIRETAPPING VIOLATIONS

The FBI has exclusive jurisdiction over section 605, Title 47, U. S. Code, which deals with the unauthorized publication or use of communications.

Provisions of this statute include:

1. It is unlawful for a person receiving, assisting in receiving, transmitting or assisting in transmitting an interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio to divulge the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of the communication, except through authorized channels of communication, to any person other than the addressee or certain other persons specified in the statute.

2. It is likewise unlawful for a person not authorized by the sender to intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person.

3. Also guilty of violating this law is any person not entitled thereto who receives or assists in receiving any interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio, and uses the same or any information it contains for his own benefit or for the benefit of someone else not entitled to receive it.

4. Finally, it is unlawful for a person to receive such an intercepted communication or become acquainted with it, knowing that the information was obtained in an unauthorized manner, and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning of the same or any part thereof, or use the same or any information contained therein for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled thereto.

The maximum penalty for the first violation of this law is \$10,000 or 1 year imprisonment, or both. Subsequent offenses are punishable by fines of \$10,000 or 2 years or both. All violations of this category should be reported immediately to the FBI.



## THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

The theft or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt or possession of any such stolen article with guilty knowledge of its stolen character, violates a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any railroad car, vessel, aircraft, motortruck, wagon or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment, with intent to commit larceny therein, is a specific violation as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

## "An Ounce of Prevention"

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, headed by Commissioner Leonard H. Nicholson, M. B. E., recently made available to Canadian citizens a booklet entitled "Crime in Your Community." The booklet points out that crime costs a staggering amount each year in loss of life and loss of or damage to property, in the expense of providing police protection and maintaining corrective institutions. In emphasizing the value of the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," the pamphlet urges storekeepers, office workers, automobile drivers, payroll carriers, home owners, and other citizens to reduce crime by protecting their property adequately, thereby removing temptation from actual or potential criminals.

Two sections of this booklet are especially applicable during the summer months. Summer motorists, who are often inclined to be careless about closing windows and locking cars securely during extremely hot weather, are warned that hundreds of automobiles are stolen every year and thousands of articles are stolen from parked vehicles. Vacationing householders are warned to stop milk and newspaper deliveries so that a collection of these items will not advertise the absence of the family. They are also urged, as an added precaution, to notify the police of the fact that their home will be unoccupied for a time so that patrolling policemen can check the property. The publication points out that there have been instances in which thieves removed a truckload of silver, clothing, furniture, and other household effects while the owners were away.

Other police agencies have issued similar publications in an effort to combat crime by the preventive method. These informative pamphlets have proven valuable in alerting citizens to the fact that carelessness on their part invites crime and can possibly start an individual on a criminal career. The theme of the majority of these publications is the objective stated in the Canadian booklet: Ensure security; remove temptation; reduce crime!



## ANTITRUST

Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce are conducted by the FBI.

## WANTED BY THE FBI



**WILLIAM T. REDMOND, with alias:  
T. J. Thomas**

### ***Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Robbery)***

William T. Redmond is being sought by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid confinement for the crime of robbery.

In March 1947, Redmond began serving a 10-year sentence for robbery in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Miss. On the afternoon of December 27, 1947, he attended a movie in the penitentiary. Before the show ended, he and another prisoner had climbed through a ventilator shaft leading to the roof of the building and had fled.

In the month following his escape, Redmond was arrested twice but was released each time before his true identity became known. He was temporarily detained at Connersville, Ind., for vagrancy on January 8, 1948. Five days later, Redmond was arrested by railroad police at Clifton Forge, Va., on a trespassing charge but was released shortly thereafter.

On March 17, 1948, a complaint was filed before United States Commissioner at Clarksdale, Miss., charging Redmond with unlawful flight from the State of Mississippi to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of robbery.

Redmond's criminal specialty has been robbery. Investigation indicates that he may have returned to this illegal profession since escaping from the Mississippi penitentiary. He has since been charged, under the alias of T. J. Thomas, with a \$900 armed robbery which occurred at Columbus, Ohio, on April 3, 1948. He is also wanted by the

Chicago, Ill., Police Department as a suspect in a series of robberies, including the holdup of a butcher shop in that city, in the summer of 1948.

This fugitive's only known occupation is that of a laborer. He was employed by a steel casting company in Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1948. Acquaintances have stated that Redmond uses intoxicants and shoots dice, but has shown little interest in card playing.

### ***Caution***

Redmond is probably armed and should be considered dangerous. He is described as follows:

Age-----	31, born June 13, 1924, Lexington, Miss. (not verified).
Height-----	6 feet 1 inch.
Weight-----	175 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Brown.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Education-----	Fourth grade.
Occupation-----	Laborer.
Scars and marks---	3 cut scars on left leg, 3 cut scars on left arm at elbow, 3-inch cut scar on right leg.
FBI number-----	4,486,919.
Fingerprint classification-----	10 S 9 U 000 16 M 4 W 101

### ***Notify FBI***

Any person having information which may assist in locating William T. Redmond 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.



### ***"THE FBI AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT"***

The FBI has available for distribution to municipal, county, and State prosecutors a 13-page booklet entitled "The FBI and Local Law Enforcement." This pamphlet sets out policies and procedures, jurisdiction, and services of the FBI which may be of special interest to these officials. Local prosecutors can obtain copies of this booklet free of charge by writing to the Director, FBI, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

## Patience on Surveillance Pays Off

When Frank Russell Galbreath, constable of Volusia County, Fla., and graduate of the 52d session of the FBI National Academy, received information to the effect that a very strong odor of whisky was emanating from the vicinity of a New Smyrna Beach, Fla., home, he immediately enlisted the aid of Wallace Ferriera, chief of police in New Smyrna Beach, and the two officers conducted night surveillances for approximately 1 week. During this time they were able to determine the presence of several persons in the house and to obtain the license numbers of two cars which came and went frequently. Close surveillance was rather difficult as dogs chained in the yard gave warning when strangers approached. During this time the men were unable to detect the odor of whisky.

The officers next discreetly determined that the automobiles which were observed in the area were registered to "known shiners." A check of the local public utilities records disclosed that during a period of approximately 30 days 80,000 gallons of water and an abnormal amount of electric current were used. Additional discreet inquiries revealed that the house had been rented to the present renters on June 28, 1954, a short time before Galbreath had received the initial information in the case.

Armed with this additional data, the officers resumed their surveillance of the premises. A woman was observed who appeared to be acting as a lookout. On one occasion when Galbreath managed to get within 100 feet of the house, he detected the odor of mash.

The two officers next obtained the services of a mosquito spray plane and made several flights over the immediate area. In order to avoid suspicion, the men made these flights during the early morning hours at the time the plane ordinarily would have been spraying the area. Although several flights were made at altitudes of approximately 100 feet, the density of bush made it impossible to determine whether any illegal operation was being conducted. The officers did note, however, that a path led from the house into the heavily wooded area behind the building.

Now the officers tightened their surveillance. They noted that an electric extension cord and a water hose ran from the house to the wooded area.

At this point Galbreath obtained legal search warrants issued in the names of John and Jane Doe to search the premises.

By September 3, Galbreath and Ferriera were ready to strike. They rounded up a squad of 14 men, including off-duty police officers and members of the police reserve. After a thorough briefing concerning the plans for the raid, the officers proceeded to the area and surrounded the entire block in which the house was located. By using binoculars they were able to watch the activities of the woman who was acting as lookout. When she walked away from the window for a moment, Galbreath, Ferriera, and other officers by prearranged signal rushed the front and back doors of the house and took the woman into custody. Then four officers walked in complete darkness approximately 150 feet down the path toward the area where the still was thought to be. They found a still in full operation, manned by four persons. The officers took three men into custody immediately, but the fourth managed to escape. By prearranged signal, the other members of the posse were notified that one person had escaped. The area was tightly patrolled and surrounded while a request for bloodhounds was radioed to the New Smyrna Beach Police Department. Within 30 minutes after the arrival of the bloodhounds, the fourth man was located hiding in a small scrub oak tree.

As a result of this raid, officers confiscated 1,900 gallons of whisky, 3,750 gallons of mash, a copper still of 500-gallon capacity, many barrels, numerous glass jars, 2 electric motors, and 2 automobiles. The arrested persons expressed amazement at the activity of the police officers, as the surveillance had been conducted in so discreet a manner as to arouse absolutely no suspicion.

On December 24, 1954, the five subjects pleaded guilty in the tenth justice of peace court at New Smyrna Beach, Fla. Imposition of the woman's sentence was indefinitely suspended; two of the men were fined \$400; a third was fined \$50; and the fourth was fined \$600. This last-named person also received a fine in city court of \$100 for possessing "moonshine."

★

### DESERTERS

Investigations to locate deserter fugitives from the armed services are conducted by the FBI upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces, Washington, D. C.

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)

---

## *Questionable Pattern*



The above pattern is classified as a loop with one ridge count and is referenced to a tented arch. Ridge A is considered to be a looping ridge. The delta is located at point D. The fact that excessive pressure in printing might easily change the appearance of ridge A would cause the pattern to be referenced to a tented arch.