

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1956

JULY

Vol. 25 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 1956

Vol. 25 No. 7



CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	1
<i>Feature Article:</i>	
Police and Public Support Delaware Youth Camp, by Col. Harry S. Shew, Superintendent of the Delaware State Police	3
Engineering Work Directed to Auto Theft Prevention, by William F. Sherman, Manager, Engineering and Technical Department, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.	7
<i>Crime Prevention:</i>	
Jersey City's Crime Prevention "Do's and Don'ts," by Chief Michael Cusack, Jersey City, N. J., Police Department	9
<i>Scientific Aids:</i>	
Restoring Altered and Obliterated Markings on Metal	13
Lab Exam Destroys Alibi	Inside back cover
<i>Firearms Training:</i>	
Construction and Use of an Indoor Firearms Range	15
Danger—Blasting Caps!	18
<i>Identification:</i>	
Questionable Pattern	Back cover
<i>Other Topics:</i>	
Public Responds to Police Effort in Lancaster, Pa., by Commissioner Fred G. McCartney, Lancaster, Pa., Police Department	19
Advertising for Recruits in the Small Department, by Chief of Police Earl E. Kidd, South Charleston, W. Va., Police Department	22
Fugitive Felon Act Amended To Include Arson	6
Wanted by the FBI	24

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



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FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 25

July 1956

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
FD-249	Arrest and Institution Fingerprint Cards		
FD-258	Applicant Fingerprint Cards		
16-12547	Personal Identification Fingerprint Cards		
	Envelopes		
R-88	Death Sheet Forms		
R-84	Disposition Sheets Forms		
1-12	Wanted Notice Forms		
1-1	Record of Additional Arrest Forms		

Agency _____

Street or P. O. No. _____

City & State _____

(Use when ordering supplies from the FBI)

FBI'S TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES
(As of June 18, 1956)

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

15 S 1 U 7
L 1 Tt 13



rt middle

FLENOY PAYNE, with aliases:

Flenoid Payne, Flenois Payne,
Flenor Payne, Flourney Payne,
"Sam", "Sambo".

N; born 7-18-09; 5'11"; 139-160 lbs;
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn
comp; occ - farmer, lab. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2725
FBI#-641114
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

LL
LL
15 O 9 U 000
L 22 U 001 11



rt middle

FREDERICK J. TENUTO, with aliases:

Leonard Durham, John Thomas
Lestella, Frank Pinto, Durso
Thornberry, "St. John", "The
Angel".

W; born 1-20-15; 5'5"; 143 lbs; stky
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - butcher's helper, lab, sheet
metal worker. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2313
FBI#-676095
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

Wwc
dw2c
O 31 W IOO 18 Ref: 29
I 28 W OII 19 28



lt thumb

DANIEL WILLIAM O'CONNOR, with aliases:

Mike Clancy, Bob Collins, James
Garnie, Marcel Gelinas, Jacob
Geres, Bill O'Brian, Jack O'Brien.

W; born 9-14-28; 5'9"; 200 lbs; muscular
bld; blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
lifeguard, truck driver, wrestler.
Wanted by FBI for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-
TATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY and as a
DESERTER.

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2658
FBI#-357 172 B
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

O 31 Wt 19
O 20 W 23



lt middle

JAMES EDDIE DIGGS, with

aliases: Dick Diggs, "Smitty".

N; born 5-29-13; 6'0"; 160 lbs;
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
brn comp; occ - aircraft mechanic,
chauffeur, porter. Wanted by FBI
for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2246
FBI#-216 692 A
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

8 O 5 A II 3 Ref: 1 A
O 17 A II 2 17 aA



rt ring

CHARLES EDWARD RANELS, with aliases:

H. L. Boyer, John L. Boyer, H. L.
Cameron, Charles H. Mercer, T. A. 18
Nelson, Charles Renals.

W; born 4-14-22; 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs;
med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med
comp; occ - bookkeeper, fireman,
truck driver. Wanted by FBI for
BANK ROBBERY.

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2828
FBI#-1332659
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

ML
LLL
L 9 U 000 8
M 1 U 000 10



rt ring

DAVID DANIEL KEEGAN, with aliases:

David Daniel Keegan, Burt Williams.

W; born 9-28-18; 5'11"; 159 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
bartender, cab driver. Wanted by FBI
for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY and UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2707
FBI#-359 837 A
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

5 O 5 Ut 6 Ref: 21
M 17 Tt 4 17



rt ring

JOSEPH JAMES BAGNOLA, with aliases:

Robert Bagnolia, Joe Bang, Frank
Bologna, Frank Caruso, J. Cozei,
"Jo Jo", "Joe Bags".

W; born 5-7-16 (?); 5'10"; 180 lbs;
med hvy bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk
comp; occ - lab, welder. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2590
FBI#-971355
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

MLM
LMM
11 O 1 U 000 17
S 17 U 000 16



lt ring

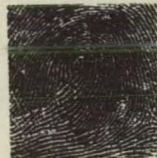
CARMINE DI BIASI, with aliases:

Carmine D. Biasi, Carmine De Biasi,
Carmine Di Biasi, Carmine Vincent
Di Biasi, Ernest Pinto, "Sonny".

W; born 10-27-22; 5'8"; 200-210 lbs;
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med comp;
occ - factory hand, mach, millwright,
painter, plumber's helper, salesman,
tailor. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2871
FBI#-2140696
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

LL
LML
13 O 9 U 000 15
M 17 U 000 18



lt ring

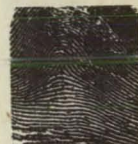
EUGENE FRANCIS NEWMAN, with aliases: 11 S 1 U-t 2 Ref: T

Elvin James Hall, Daniel Joseph
Lyons, James Salemski, James
Salerno, James Salmerio, Daniel
J. Sheridan, "Jim".

W; born 10-3-25 (?); 5'8"; 170-180 lbs;
med bld; blond hair; bl eyes; med comp;
occ - bricklayer, clerk, counterman,
lab. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).

IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2875
FBI#-3551098
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE

S 1 Tt 2 T



lt index

THEODORE BABY ALBERT, with aliases:
Theodore Alberts, George Allen,
Fran Davis, Francis Dookey, E.
Nasser, Ted Sanders, Albert Thomas,
"Baby", "Thed".
#17906 PD, Toledo, Ohio; W; born
10-15-96; 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld; gr
hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - mech.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Armed Robbery).
CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-104066 - JULY 1956 - - - -

LMS
MMS
21 L 1 U OOI 6
M 1 U OOI 8



lt middle

FRANK ANDREWS, with aliases:
Frank Anderson, Hogeye Jones,
Johnie Edward Jones, Johnie
Edwards Jones.
#44472 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; born
10-12-18 (?); 5'8"; 175 lbs; stky bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab, mech. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC,
11-20-45 to serve 30 yrs for BURG.
ESCAPED 4-23-56.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-1181173 - JULY 1956 - - - -

MM
MM
14 M 21 W IOO 13
O 19 W OOO 15



lt middle

BOOKER T. BAKER, with aliases: 14 S 9 U OMO 17
Booker G. Baker, J. C. Baker. L 10 U OOI 19
#61605 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
gomery, Ala; N; born 12-25-14 (?);
5'5"; 155 lbs; stky bld; blk hair;
brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab,
farmer. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: PD, Opelika, Ala)
FBI#-606142 - JULY 1956 - - - -



rt ring

ANDREW BARNES, with aliases:
Andrew Ernest Barnes, Andrew
Earnest Bonds, Lawrence Hartley,
"Church Mouse", "Snow Ball".
#29279 PD, Memphis, Tenn; N; born
8-29-26; 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - lab, mech, shoe repairman,
textile worker. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: PD, Memphis, Tenn)
FBI#-3442279 - JULY 1956 - - - -

7 S 9 U IMO 9
S 9 U IOO 8



lt thumb

STEPHEN G. BENKE, with aliases:
Stephen George Benke, Steven
Banker, Stephen Benke, Jr.
#19130 SO, Poughkeepsie, NY; W; born
9-7-28; 5'5"; 160 lbs; med hvy bld;
lt brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ -
lab, linotype operator, taxi driver.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. MAY BE
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4294014 - JULY 1956 - - - -

16 M 28 W MOO
M 16 W MII



lt middle

ROBERT LEE BOWLES, with aliases:
Bob Bowles, Robert Bowles,
Robert L. Bowles.
#41299 PD, Richmond, Va; W; born
2-22-28; 6'2"; 180 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
painter. Wanted for BURG and GRAND
LARCENY.
(Notify: St Pol, Richmond, Va)
FBI#-730 743 B - JULY 1956 - - - -

W
W
O 31 W IMO 12
I 28 W OII 14



rt middle

JAMES BRADFORD, with aliases: 16 O 9 U OOO
James Glenn, James McCray, James M 23 W OOO 16
Sands, James Edward Sands.
#73296 Riker's Island Pen, New York,
NY; N; born 2-17-14 (?); 5'11"; 210
lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med
brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted for
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, Scarsdale, NY)
FBI#-3673822 - JULY 1956



rt ring

RAY D. BRANCH, with aliases: 2 O 13 U IOO 17 Ref: 13
Ray Branch, Raymond B. Branch, I 26 U OOI 16 25
Roy Branch, Ray Broch.
#A-1624-A StBu, Sacramento, Calif; N;
born 12-4-21; 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med lt comp;
occ - carpenter, chipper, longshoreman,
porter, sheet metal worker. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
(Robbery). MAY BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2113330 - JULY 1956 - - - -



lt middle

TILMER BURNETT, with aliases: M 32 W OOO 14 Ref: 32
Tillman Barnett, Tehner Barnette, O 28 W MII 20
David Bird, Louis Boyd, Tilmere
Burnett, Tilmere Burnette, "Flyod".
#46853 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born
8-20-13 (?); 5'6 1/2"; 155 lbs; stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - cook, farmer. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-815 257 - JULY 1956 - - - -



rt thumb

GUY EARL CARLTON, with aliases: 14 S 9 U IOI Ref: 9
D. C. Lenney, C. E. Linney, L 5 U OOO 19 6
Clyde E. Linney, D. C. Linney.
#G-6565 PD, The Dalles, Oreg; W; born
11-4-09 (?); 5'11"; 180 lbs; med hvy
bld; brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp;
occ - barber, oil field worker, steam
shovel operator. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for FRAUD
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. ARMED AND
DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1445256 - JULY 1956 - - - -



rt ring

JOHN JAMES CARPENTER, with 15 M 9 R IOO 11 Ref: 9
aliases: Homeboy Carpenter, M 12 W OOI 10 11
Johnny J. Carpenter, Johnnie
James Spoon, John James Wicherspoon.
#B-351837 PD, New York, NY; N; born
1-1-36 (?); 5'7 1/2"; 135 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;
occ - dishwasher. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-825 974 B - JULY 1956 - - - -



rt ring

IRVING CARTER, with aliases:
Irvin Carter, Irvin Carter.
#160167 PD, Philadelphia, Pa; N; born
in 1925 (?); 5'8 1/2"; 165 lbs; med
stky bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn
comp. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: PD, Pottsville, Pa)
FBI#-4410190 - JULY 1956 - - - -

4 1 aU-a 11
1 aU2a 4



lt index

CANCELLATIONS

LARRY EDWARD ANDERSON, with aliases. (N)
 19 I 31 W IIO 15
 I 27 W OMO 13
 #B-1600 StPol, Bridgeville, Del. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in March 1956. FBI#-4304930.

JOHN L. ARNOLD. (W)
 wwc/wwc LL/LL
 15 O 14 U OOO
 I 22 U OOI
 #50551 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in April 1956. FBI#-5054820.

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER AUSTIN, with aliases. (N)
 10 1 aU OOO 13
 1 aU IIO 15
 #75298 PD, Birmingham, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in June 1956. FBI#-747 976 A.

CLARENCE D. BAUER, with aliases. (W)
 11 I 29 W IOM
 I 22 U OOI 19
 #8929 StPen, Boise, Idaho. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in May 1956. FBI#-4404626.

VICTOR BEATTY, with aliases. (W)
 9 S 9 U III 9
 S 1 U III 8
 #1493 PD, South Amboy, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted notice
 pub in May 1956. FBI#-3514114.

AARON HIX BIRCHETT, with aliases. (W)
 4 O 1 U-rt
 M 18 U--t
 #6125 PD, Burlington, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in March 1956. FBI#-568 446 B.

TOSWEET BURTON. (N)
 5 M 6 U IOO
 M 21 U OOO
 #4464 PD, East Saint Louis, Ill. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in July 1955. FBI#-840 595 B.

WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL, with aliases. (N)
 15 M 29 W MOO 16
 I 19 W OOO 15
 #3700 PD, Hagerstown, Md. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 April 1954. FBI#-5070197.

KENNETH H. DAVIS, with aliases. (W)
 15 O 21 W OOI 16
 I 19 W IOI 8
 #88670 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in December 1955. FBI#-277 644 A.

CLAUDE VERNON DOLLARD, with aliases. (W)
 10 O 13 U OMM 15
 I 25 U OOO 14
 #17746 SO, Buffalo, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
 June 1947. FBI#-1780184.

FRANK EMILE DUFFY, with aliases. (W)
 11 S 11 R OOO 16 AMP Ref: 11
 S 12 W MOI 14 10
 #7488 PD, Denver, Colo. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 March 1954. FBI#-297684.

ERNEST JOSEPH FAGAN, with aliases. (W) SMM/MLM
 17 L 1 U IOO 7 Ref: T
 M 1 R IOO 7 R
 #5099 SO, Sioux City, Iowa. Located. Wanted notice pub
 in July 1955. FBI#-34636.

DANIEL EDWARD FERGUSON, with aliases. (W)
 11 S 9 R OOO
 S 8 W OOI 12
 #86995 SO, San Bernardino, Calif. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-970774.

HERBERT FLAMER, with alias. (N)
 21 M 28 W IMI
 L 16 W OIM
 #B-2470 StPol, Bridgeville, Del. Cancelled. Wanted
 notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-1958772.

WILLIE GENE GADSON, with alias. (N) MSS/M-S
 12 M 1 U III 2
 S 1 Ua I-I 1
 #33554 PD, Winston-Salem, NC. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in March 1956. FBI#-701 443 B.

MIKE GLUICH, with aliases. (W)
 4 O 1 R IIO 10 Ref: 9
 L 17 Rr IIO 14 17
 #54913 StPr, Columbus, Ohio. Surrendered. Wanted notice
 pub in September 1949. FBI#-742236.

THOMAS ALLEN HALE, with alias. (W)
 13 I 29 W IOO 11 Ref: 29
 I 28 W OOI 14 20
 #--BFD, Washington, DC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in January 1954. FBI#-3264569.

WILLIS HALL, with alias. (W)
 9 I 29 W IOO 18
 I 27 W OIO 19
 #19247 SO, Vancouver, Wash. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in April 1956. FBI#-1695705.

WILLIAM MARVIN HANFORD, with aliases. (W)
 22 L 1 T 10 Ref: U
 M 1 Ua 13 Ua
 #139-54 M cr USMarshal, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in July 1955. FBI#-138298.

HENRY WARD BEECHER HAWKINS, with aliases. (N) D/Wwd
 I 31 W IIM 17
 M 28 W III 15
 #85100 PD, San Diego, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
 pub in July 1953. FBI#-3918941.

JOHN LEONARD HIOTT, with aliases. (W)
 18 O 29 W OOO
 I 24 W OOI 17
 #40-773 PD, Jacksonville, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in July 1955. FBI#-823667.

LOUIS RONALD HOOG, with aliases. (W)
 16 O 29 W IOO 17
 M 25 U OOO 16
 #55113 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill. In custody. Wanted
 notice pub in February 1956. FBI#-2624108.

LEONARD CEASER, with aliases: 18 M 17 W IIO 17
Leonard Caesar, Leonard Ceasar, L 1 U OOO 14
Gene Hawkins.
#55423 PD, New Orleans, La; N; born 6-4-22; 5'8 1/2"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab, porter. Wanted for AGGRAVATED RAPE and ESCAPE 4-20-56. CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS. (Notify: PD, New Orleans, La)
FBI#-412 290 A - JULY 1956



rt index

GEORGE CLARK, with aliases: 10 O 5 U OOO 12
George Leak, Jr., George Leake, M 17 R IOO 12
Jr.
#60380 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; born 12-9-34 (?); 5'6"; 165 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - farmer, yard work. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 9-23-55 to serve a sent for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 5-1-56. (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-467 397 A - JULY 1956



lt index

WILLIAM COBB, with aliases: 26 L 1 T 5 Ref: U
Bill Loyd Cobb, William Loyd L 1 T-t 3 Rt-t
Cobb, Willie Loyd Cobb.
#87791-J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; born 8-25-36; 6'0"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Jackson, Mich, 10-22-54 to serve a sent for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 5-10-56. (Notify: St Pr, Jackson, Mich)
FBI#-486 963 B - JULY 1956



lt ring

WILLIAM BOYD CORN, with aliases: D
Boyd Dean Corn, John Lewis Corn, W
William D. Corn, John Boyd Owens, I 31 W IOO 19 Ref: 32
John L. Waldrop. I 28 W OII 18 28
#19 689 PD, Greenville, SC; W; born 8-11-37; 5'6"; 155 lbs; stky bld; blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp. Wanted for BRK, ENT and LARCENY and ESCAPE 4-20-56. (Notify: PD, Hendersonville, NC; SO, Hendersonville, NC)
FBI#-843 652 B - JULY 1956



lt thumb

EDWARD EDGAR DAVENPORT, with aliases: 20 M 27 W IIO 15
Edgar Davenport, Edward Davenport. L 12 W OOM 16
#60494 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; born 7-26-33; 5'6"; 130 lbs; med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - box factory worker. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 10-14-55 to serve a sent for BRK and ENT and LARCENY. ESCAPED 5-10-56. (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-610 012 B - JULY 1956



rt index

EDWARD FRANK DIVINE, with aliases: 21 L 17 W IOO
Edward Davine, Edward Frank Devine, M 8 W MOI 15
Edward Francis Devine.
#4067 USMarshal, Sioux Falls, SDak; W; born 8-12-22; 5'10 1/2"; 170 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med comp; occ - insulator, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR. CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3012449 - JULY 1956



lt ring

MARSHALL ECHOE, with aliases: 6 S 1 A2a 4 AMP
Marshall Achoe, "Jitterbug". S 1 A2a 4
#11337 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; N; born 11-15-21; 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; lt hand amp; occ - lab, mech, painter. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Knoxville, Tenn)
FBI#-1435823 - JULY 1956



rt ring

BOBBY GENE EDWARDS, with aliases: MSM
Bobby Gene Thonton, Bobby Gene SSS
Thornton. 21 L 1 U III 7 Ref: U
M 1 R III 17 I
#30618 PD, Tulsa, Okla; W; born 6-13-34; 5'10"; 152 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - mach, painter. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: SO, Duncan, Okla)
FBI#-788 782 A - JULY 1956



lt index

RICHARD CORNELIUS EVANS, with 12 O 13 R OII 11 Ref: 29
aliases: Dick Evans, R.-C. I 18 R OII 10 18
Evans, Richard C. Evans,
Richard Cornelious Evans.
#B-173194 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W; born 9-6-22 or 9-6-20; 5'10"; 175 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; grn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - carpenter, painter, lab. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Mount Vernon, Wash)
FBI#-1934121 - JULY 1956



rt ring

JESSE LEE GOODSON, with aliases: LM
Johnnie Lee Calhoun, Jonnie Lee LML
Calhoun, Jessie Lee Goodson. 14 O 13 U OOO 17
#68239 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala; I 17 U OOO 16
N; born 7-28-37 or 7-28-38; 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 2-8-56 to serve 10 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 4-19-56. (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-726 809 B - JULY 1956



rt middle

ERNEST HALLIS, with aliases: 19 M 1 Ur 12 Ref: AMP
Ernest Hall, Ernest Hallas, L 1 Ut 10
Ernest Hallos, Ernest Hollis,
Earnest Hollos, Ray Pentosky.
#49 PD, Johnson City, Tenn; W; born 7-3-04 (?); 5'10"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; lt index fgr scarred; occ - cook. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-679 837 A - JULY 1956



lt middle

NORRIS ALBERT HAMILTON, with aliases: 17 O 3 U OOO 11
John Anderson, Norris A. Hamilton, L 18 T II 15
Hamilton Norris, Lowell F. Pullman,
Norris Smith, "Smitty".
#FP-8322 USMarshal, Dallas, Tex; W; born 1-23-24; 5'7"; 155 lbs; stky bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - draftsman, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3594863 - JULY 1956



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

WILLIE JAMES ISABELL, with aliases. (N)
4 25 W III 14
17 aU IOI 8
#42175 PD, Memphis, Tenn. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1956. FBI#-5059001.

WILLIAM CLEVELAND IVORY, with aliases. (N) MMM/MMS
18 L 1 U OOO 10
M 1 U OOI 9
#14513 USMarshal, Saint Louis, Mo. Located. Wanted
notice pub in February 1956. FBI#-2225287.

HARVEY JENSEN, with aliases. (W)
15 O 29 W IOO 18
I 27 W OOO 17
#123916 SO, San Diego, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in June 1953. FBI#-3339452.

CALVIN DARNELL JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)
20 M 1 U OOI 13
L 1 R IOO 14
#1963 PD, Greenwood, Miss. Located. Wanted notice pub
in August 1954. FBI#-4273957.

JOHN EDWIN KARR, with aliases. (W) LLL/LL
25 O 1 R OOO 22
L 19 W OOO 19
#375 SO, Canton, NY. Located. Wanted notice pub in
February 1956. FBI#-915 307 A.

HAROLD LAWRENCE KELLY, with aliases. (W)
18 L 27 W IOO Ref: 27
M 8 W OII 15 4
#13780 USMarshal, St. Louis, Mo. Located. Wanted notice
pub in January 1955. FBI#-98930.

JAMES KOKAS, with aliases. (W)
19 L 9 Tt 8
M 1 R 11
#166574 Co Jail, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice
pub in May 1956. FBI#-626450.

CALHOUN LEADBETTER, with aliases. (N) MM/MM
10 M 13 U OOO 13 Ref: 13
I 18 U OOO 14 17
#15762 PD, Newark, NJ. Located. Wanted notice pub in
September 1954. FBI#-443024.

JOHN CURTIS LESSING, with aliases. (W)
17 L 27 W IOO 12
M 4 W OII 15
#--BFD, Washington, DC. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-773 340 B.

LAWRENCE LIPSCOMB. (N)
19 L 9 U OOO 12
M 1 U OOO 7
#39589 PD, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in November 1940. (now FBI#-399 755 B).

GLENN H. LOVIN, with aliases. (W)
17 M 31 W IOI
I 24 W IMO 14
#8750 SO, Sinton, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in
March 1954. FBI#-5149595.

GEORGE SALVATORE MAGARO, with aliases. (W) LMM/LLM
20 M 1 U OOI 6
L 1 U OOI 8
#E18943 St Mot Pol, Harrisburg, Pa. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-1147125.

MARVIN HOMER MCKINNEY, with aliases. (W)
15 O 21 W OOI 10
I 20 W MOI 10
#54207 PD, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1956. FBI#-2031228.

CHARLES BECKWITH McNUTT, with aliases. (W) LLL/LLL
23 L 1 U OOO 16
L 1 U OOO 16
#4122-ST Fed Corr Inst, Seagoville, Tex. Cancelled.
Wanted notice pub in February 1955. FBI#-252 631 A.

BERNARD EARL NORTHERN, with aliases. (W)
17 O 21 W IMO 20
I 28 W OOI 23
#1086 SO, Wooster, Ohio. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in April 1956. FBI#-264 433 B.

JULIAN CURTIS OLIVER, with aliases. (N)
11 S 1 U 9 AMP
S 1 Ut 8
#P 4203 SO, Bartow, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1955. FBI#-470 244 A.

DAVID PAUL. (N)
6 1 Aa 1
1 tAa 6
#34343 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in April 1945. FBI#-1766783.

PETER PAUL PERRY, with aliases. (W)
12 I 1 U OOI 12
L 17 T II 10
#15064 USMarshal, Baltimore, Md. Located. Wanted notice
pub in June 1955. FBI#-1276604.

MICHAEL PAUL PURCELL, with aliases. (W)
13 S 1 U OOI 8
L 1 Ut OI 21
#B-167535 PD, New York, NY. Dead. Wanted notice pub in
October 1946. FBI#-1496966.

FREDDIE DONALD RAINEY, with aliases. (W)
24 L 9 R IOO 14
M 1 U OOO 14
#93302 PD, Oakland, Calif. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1955. FBI#-702 219 A.

DAN ROBINSON, with aliases. (N) SSM/SSM
19 L 1 U IIO 17
M 1 U IIO 17
#243e SO, Dade City, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1953; also pub in November 1952, same name. FBI#-
129 647 B.

SANTOS ROBLEDO. (Mex)
22 M 15 R OII 19
I 28 W OOI 12
#57214 SO, Stockton, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in January 1956. FBI#-10 774 C.

LESTER HARDESTY, with aliases:
Lester L. Hardesty, Jr., Lester
Leroy Hardesty, Buck Hardesty.
#8601 PD, Danville, Ill; W; born
12-27-27; 5'10"; 165 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;
occ - press operator. Wanted for
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.
(Notify: St Pol, Indianapolis, Ind)
FBI#-3245750 - JULY 1956

15 M 29 W IIM 13
O 28 W OOI 14



rt thumb

ROY HUNKINS, with alias:
Roy Hunkins.

16 O 31 W MOO
I 24 W OOI 16

#25988 StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; born
7-4-97; 5'7"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
dk brn hair; dk brn eyes; med comp;
occ - barber. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Felonious
Assault). CONSIDERED ARMED AND
DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-250393 - JULY 1956



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WILBUR KENNETH HAWKINS, with aliases:
W. K. Hawkins, Jack Rollins, Jack
F. Rollins, Jack Frederick Rollins.
#42-126 PD, Jacksonville, Fla; W; born
5-12-27; 5'8"; 140 lbs; med bld; lt brn
hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab,
reporter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-990 013 A - JULY 1956

14 M 1 R IOO 16
M 3 W OOO 18



lt thumb

CHARLES LEE JACKSON, with aliases:
Charley L. Jackson, Charlie

MM
MM
14 O 21 W OOO 12 Ref: 5
I 19 W OOO 17 19

Lee Jackson, "Jack".
#15468 SO, Kingman, Ariz; W; born
6-17-21; 5'11"; 158 lbs; med bld;
gr brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp;
rt arm deformed and scarred; occ -
lab, cotton picker, roofer, tile
setter. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Kingman, Ariz)
FBI#-904 167 A - JULY 1956



lt thumb

DONALD HENKE.

24 L 9 R OIM 16
L 11 W OOO 16

#E-18641 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born
3-10-32; 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld;
lt brn hair; bl eyes. Wanted for
ASSAULT TO RAPE.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-119 833 C - JULY 1956



lt thumb

ALGY JORDAN, with aliases:

18 M 25 W IMO 15
L 12 W OOI 16

Johnnie Lee Grant, Lonnie Johnson,
Lennord J. Jordan, Alger Jordan,
Lush Leary, Lee Grant Stringer.
#34279 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
N; born 12-24-00 (?); 6'1"; 200 lbs;
hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
comp; occ - mach, stevedore, tractor
and truck driver. Rec'd StBd of Corr,
Montgomery, Ala, 3-6-56 to serve a
sent for MUR and ROB. ESCAPED.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-1021850 - JULY 1956



lt index

BILL HENSLEY, with aliases:

16 M 3 Rr OOO 12
M 3 W III 11

O. G. Benefield, O. G. Benfield,
Olen G. Ford Benfield, Bill Hemsley.
#52522 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born
6-20-30; 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp;
occ - bellhop, hotel worker, lab.
Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 3-2-54 to
serve a sent for BRK and ENT.
ESCAPED 5-8-56.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-951 679 A - JULY 1956



rt index

ENRIQUE JAEQUEZ JORDAN, with aliases:

LMM
LMM
22 M 1 U OOO 16
L 1 U OOO 15

Enrique Jordan, H. Enrique Jordan,
Enrique Jordon, Enrique Jordon,
"Kiki".
#32118 PD, El Paso, Tex; Mex; born
9-23-25 (?); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
lab, truck driver. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for BOND
DEFAULT. USE EXTREME CAUTION IN
APPREHENDING; USES NARCOTICS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4506296 - JULY 1956



rt index

FREDERICK EARL HOLMES, with aliases:
Earl Cambria, Earl F. Holmes,
Freddy Holmes, Fredrick Earl
Holmes, Fredrich Earle Holmes.

MML
MML
12 O 5 U OOO 16
I 17 U IOO 16

#14196 PD, San Antonio, Tex; W; born
8-29-17; 5'11 1/2"; 160 lbs; med sldr
bld; brn hair, bald; bl eyes; med rdy
comp; occ - farm worker, lab, shoe
repairman, tailor. Wanted for GRAND
LARCENY and ESCAPE 2-14-56.
(Notify: Clarkstown PD, Nanuet, NY)
FBI#-1699387 - JULY 1956



rt thumb

JOHN EVERETT JOYNER, with aliases:
John Jones, Jonnie Everett Joyer,
B. Joyner, Bee Joyner, John
Everette Joyner.

8 1 aAa 3
1 aA2a 1

#4108 PD, Durham, NC; N; born 8-10-17;
5'9 1/2"; 175 lbs; stky bld; blk hair;
brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - cook,
lab. Wanted for SODOMY.
(Notify: PD, Durham, NC)
FBI#-1553699 - JULY 1956



rt index

HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, with aliases:
Harold Ailes, Yugone Compton, Harold
Gasper, Harold Hapwood, Carl Taylor,
"Hoppy".

16 1 Aa 3
1 aAt 1

#29876 PD, Indianapolis, Ind; W; born
6-30-13 (?); 5'8"; 140 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
auto mech, body and fender man, hotrod
driver, welder. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE
VIOLATOR. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1220158 - JULY 1956



rt middle

SAMUEL JUSTICE, JR., with aliases:

9 O 1 R IOO 12
M 17 R OOO 11

Sam Justic, Sam Justice, Sam
Ostid, Jr., Al Williams.
#2516 SO, Orlando, Fla; N; born
3-25-23; 6'0"; 175 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp;
occ - auto mech, lab, citrus grove
worker. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANS-
PORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2445960 - JULY 1956



lt ring

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.

LAWRENCE MONROE SAMS, with aliases. (W)
4 O 30 W MIO Ref: 30
I 24 W OII 32
#7112M USMarshal, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
pub in June 1953. FBI#-4804757.

RALPH SANTORA, with alias. (W)
16 M 2 U OOO 18
M 1 U OOO
#B-207808 PD, New York, NY. Deceased. Wanted notice pub
in January 1955. FBI#-3255036.

ARCHIE SCOTT. (W)
dD/dD L/LL
19 O 29 W IOO 19 Ref: 30
I 19 W OOO 18 20
#53983 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in June 1956. FBI#-985 920 A.

EDGAR G. SMITH, with aliases. (W)
16 M 1 T II 8 Ref: U
S 1 Rt I-I 6 Rt
#101 056 SO, Jacksonville, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
pub in July 1955. FBI#-1576443.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, with aliases. (N)
12 M 21 W IOI 15
O 19 W OOO 15
#I-891 SO, Beckley, WVa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in September 1946. (See wanted notice this issue, same
name). FBI#-1266030.

EMILIO VIDAL, with alias. (W)
MMM/MMM
17 L 1 R III 8
M 1 R III 9
#40032 PD, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
April 1954. FBI#-3158646.

WILLIAM DAVID WHITE, with aliases. (W)
5 1 Ra 5
1 aRa 4
#54791 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
July 1954. FBI#-181 266 B.

WILLIAM EARL WHITE, with aliases. (W)
15 I 25 W IMO 15
M 28 W OOI 14
#8497 PD, Scranton, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
March 1955. FBI#-4066168.

MONROE WILSON, with alias. (N)
LMM/LLL
15 M 1 U OOO 15 Ref: 9
M 1 U OOO 16 2
#11502 SO, DeLand, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
February 1951. FBI#-588314.

EMIL RICHARD YATES, with aliases. (W)
19 L 9 R IIO Ref: 9
M 5 U IIO 13 6
#15810 Fed Corr Inst, Milan, Mich. Located. Wanted
notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-695757.

F E M A L E S

ANNIE FLOWERS, with alias. (N)
MMM/MMM
10 S 1 U OOO 12
M 1 U OOI 9
#--PD, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice pub in
November 1955. FBI#-47 741 C.

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

IRA WILLIAM KELLY	#FBI MP-18182	JOAN MOORE	#FBI MP-18492
Published in November 1953 Bulletin. Cancelled.		Published in February 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.	

LeROY LESTER LLOYD	#FBI MP-18787	VINCENT M. SISK	#FBI MP-20933
Published in April 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.		Published in March 1956 Bulletin. Deceased.	

OTIS LEE KENDRICK.

#9163 PD, Lexington, Ky; N; born 15 0 21 W 000 13
1-18-37; 5'4 1/2"; 135 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp.
Wanted for SAFE BURG.
(Notify: PD, Lexington, Ky)
FBI#-868 001 B - JULY 1956



lt thumb

JOHN McGRUDER, with aliases: 23 L 7 R 000 13 Ref: 23
John McGurder, "Mutt". I 1 R 001 13 1
#56178 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
N; born 7-22-10 (?); 5'11"; 160 lbs;
med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn
comp; occ - truck driver. Rec'd StBd
of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 3-12-49 to
serve 20 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 4-23-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery,
Ala)
FBI#-3641649 - JULY 1956



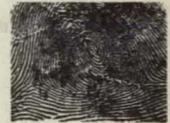
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ERNEST KING, with aliases: 12 0 5 U OII 9
Ernest Hall, Earnest King, Ernst
King, Ernest King Tolbert,
"Fathead", "Heods".
#E-13857 PD, Chicago, Ill; N; born
9-19-19; 5'7"; 165 lbs; stky bld; blk
hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ -
cook, grinder. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Armed
Robbery). ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1609840 - JULY 1956



rt thumb

ARTEMIO MENESEZ-LAGUNAS, with 13 M 31 W MOI
aliases: Artemio Meneses-Lagunas, I 30 U OII 21
Artemio Menesez, Artemio L. Menesez.
#25770 US Marshal, Tucson, Ariz; Mex;
born 10-20-28; 5'3"; 125 lbs; med sm
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation as ESCAPED FEDERAL
PRISONER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-81 376 B - JULY 1956



rt ring

WILLIE LITTLE, with aliases: MSM
Excell Johnson, Willie Tell Little, MSM
Wittie L. Little, Will Littlejohn. 16 M 1 U OII 12
#2436 PD, Greenwood, Miss; N; born S 1 U III 11
3-6-09 (?); 6'0"; 160 lbs; med sldr
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - farm lab, mech. Wanted for
BURG and GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Marion, Ark)
FBI#-1464597 - JULY 1956



lt thumb

NICK J. MICELI, with alias: 22 M 28 W MOO Ref: 27
Nick Miceli. L 16 W MMI 16
#NG PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born in
1934; 5'6"; 145 lbs; med stky bld;
blk hair; bl eyes; rdy comp. Wanted
for RAPE.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-197 253 C - JULY 1956



rt middle

LESTER MANUES, with aliases: 16 M 1 R-r III 6
Earl Llyod Groce, Lester Maneus, M 1 U III 5
Lester Manis, Lester Earl Manis,
Lester Manus.
#37096 StRefor, LaGrange, Ky; W; born
12-29-29; 5'11"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; brn
hair; gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - farmer,
painter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
AVOID CONFINEMENT (Robbery). CONSIDERED
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-597 739 B - JULY 1956



rt middle

ALBERT SPENCER MITCHELL, with aliases: 4 0 13 R IOO 12
Albert S. Mitchell, Albert Spain, I 17 U IOO 10
Albert Spencer Spain.
#34545 PD, Richmond, Va; W; born
11-3-34; 5'9"; 140 lbs; med sldr bld;
lt brn hair; bl eyes; med stky bld;
occ - lab, truck driver. Wanted for
HSEBRK.
(Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)
FBI#-992 135 A - JULY 1956



lt ring

CLAIRE MARLES, with aliases: 17 0 1 U 000 21 Ref: 5
Claire Tobias Marles, Claire T. L 19 W IOO 19 23
Marles, Hoot Marles.
#A-13992 StPol, Hammonton, NJ; W;
born 12-17-24; 5'11"; 150 lbs; med
sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; dk comp;
occ - carpenter. Wanted for BRK, ENT
and LARCENY.
(Notify: Co Det Off, Mount Holly, NJ)
FBI#-909 462 B - JULY 1956



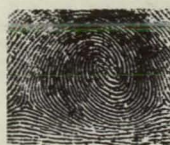
lt index

ELMO MITCHELL, with aliases: 12 M 30 W MOO
Elmo Harry Mitchell, Elmo Harry I 21 U OOI
Mitchem, Elmo Mitchum, Harry
Elmo Mitchum.
#A-31034 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N;
born 1-8-36 or 37; 5'8 1/2"; 160 lbs;
med stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes;
med brn comp; occ - plumber's helper.
Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga,
1-6-54 to serve 10-10 yrs for BURG.
ESCAPED 4-29-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
FBI#-449 335 B - JULY 1956



rt ring

JOSEPH L. MARSH, with aliases: 15 0 9 U 000 16
Jerod Marsh, Joseph Henry Marsh, M 26 U OOI 15
Shirley Marsh, Joeseph McNeely,
Patrick Obrine, Joe Spluppy,
"Lucky", "Capt. Lucky".
#56125 PD, Shreveport, La; N; born
11-9-22; 5'9 1/2"; 163 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn comp;
occ - actor, carnival worker, mech,
tractor driver. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: PD, Romeo, Mich)
FBI#-2267469 - JULY 1956



rt thumb

RAYMOND MYRICK. 9 0 5 U III 16
I 17 U IOI 7
#6555K SO, Pensacola, Fla; N; born
1-23-17; 5'9"; 162 lbs; med stky bld;
blk hair; brn eyes. Wanted for ROB
and ASSAULT TO MUR.
(Notify: SO, Pensacola, Fla)
FBI#-237 263 C - JULY 1956



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

ALFRED NASH, with aliases:

"Dolly", "Shorty".

#9847 Cumberland Co Jail, Bridgeton, 7 S 1 U III 6 Ref: U
NJ; N; born 7-25-21 (?); 5'4"; 155 S 1 T II 3 R
lbs; sht stky bld; blk hair; mar
eyes; dk comp; occ - farmer, lab.
Wanted for BRK and ENT.
(Notify: St Pol, Hammonton, NJ)
FBI#-2188344 - JULY 1956

SSS

SS



lt middle

JOHN H. PERRY, with alias:

John Henry Perry.

#33833 PD, Newark, NJ; N; born 7-18-16;
5'8"; 147 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair;
brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - fish market
employee. Wanted for BRK, ENT and
LARCENY.

(Notify: Co Det Bu, Pros Off,
Elizabeth, NJ)

FBI#-3652377 - JULY 1956

11 O 25 W OMO

S 32 W IOI 13



lt index

JIMMIE NOLES.

21 O 27 W IOM Ref: 27
L 32 W OII 17 30

#73244 Kern Co Bu of Ident, Bakers-
field, Calif; W; born 5-12-30; 5'9";
195 lbs; hvy bld; blond hair; bl eyes;
fair comp; occ - welder. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-250 742 C - JULY 1956



lt ring

LEONARD A. PERRY, JR., with aliases:

Leonard Perry, Leonard Aubra Perry.

#83751 J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; born 18 M 1 U III 6
8-9-35; 5'9 1/2"; 140 lbs; med sldr L 1 U III 4
bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; med fair
comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Jackson,
Mich, 8-5-53 to serve 3 1/2 to 15 yrs
for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 4-10-56.
(Notify: St Refor, Ionia, Mich)
FBI#-364 165 B - JULY 1956

MSS

MSS



lt index

JOSEPH F. ODOM, with aliases: 13 M 7 R OIO 16 Ref: 7
Joseph Frank Odom, Joseph Odom, I 25 R OIO 10 27
Jewel Odom, Joel Odom, Joseph
Odom, Joseph F. Odom, Joe
Williams, John Williams.

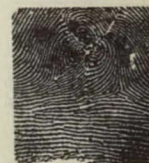
#E 20218/E 3210 PD, Chicago, Ill; N;
born 9-30-14; 5'5"; 130 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; dk brn eyes; brn comp;
occ - lab, laundry worker, rubber
worker. Wanted for MUR.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-455801 - JULY 1956



lt middle

RICHARD RAY RAMEY, with aliases: 17 L 9 U OII 1
Richard Ramey, Richard R. Ramey, M 2 U III 10
"Dick".

#44689 PD, Denver, Colo; W; born
3-16-26; 5'11"; 160 lbs; med bld; dk
brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
salesman. Wanted for BRK and ENT.
(Notify: PD, Des Moines, Iowa)
FBI#-2609459 - JULY 1956



rt ring

GEORGE PALISCHAK, with aliases:

George Joseph Palischak, George
Paleshak, George Palisdrak,
George Poleschak.

#B-27151 StPol, Wyoming, Pa; W; born
4-26-31; 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; lt
leg crippled; occ - counter man, lab.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
CONFINEMENT (Burglary).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-755 529 A - JULY 1956

LMM
LMM
17 L 1 U OOO 6
M 1 R OOO 6



rt middle

MODES REEDS, with alias:

Modes Reeves.

#A-18623 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N;
born 7-15-23; 5'10 1/2"; 160 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med brn
comp. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga,
4-11-46 to serve a sent for ASSAULT TO
RAPE and BURG. ESCAPED 4-5-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
FBI#-898 993 A - JULY 1956

5 1 aAt I 2
1 aAa I 11



rt thumb

CLIFFORD PARKER.

#61274 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
N; born 3-26-28 (?); 5'6"; 130 lbs;
med bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk
brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd of
Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 3-20-52 to
serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 4-28-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery,
Ala)

FBI#-946 384 A - JULY 1956

4 I 5 Ua 15
M 17 U 14



rt thumb

ANDREW KINCADE RILEY, with aliases:

Andrew Kincaid Riley, Andrew Kincake
Riley, Andred Kinkaid Riley.

#A38667 Arlington Co PD, Arlington,
Va; W; born 6-2-20; 5'10"; 185 lbs;
med hvy bld; brn hair, part bald; bl
eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - salesman.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: Fairfax Co PD, Fairfax, Va)
FBI#-39 363 C - JULY 1956

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SMM
23 L 1 T OO 18 Ref: U
L 1 R IOO 12 T



rt middle

WALTER PARIS, with aliases:

Key Kemme, Key Kenne, Key Pleasant
Kinnard, Eye Kinne, Kennedy Kyle,
Walter Parris, Jack Smith.

#43991 StPen, Gould, Ark; N; born
8-20-07 (?); 6'0"; 185 lbs; med hvy
bld; blk hair, part bald; brn eyes;
lt brn comp; occ - cook, lab. Rec'd
StPen, Gould, Ark, 10-3-49 to serve
14 yrs for BURG and GRAND LARCENY.
ESCAPED 4-2-56.

(Notify: St Pen, Varner, Ark)
FBI#-1000403 - JULY 1956

13 O 5 R 15
O 17 Ut 13



lt thumb

FAIRIS HOWARD ROBERTS, with aliases:

Paul Davis, Fairris Howard Meaney,
Farris Howard Meany, Howard Roberts.

#G-11103 PD, The Dalles, Oreg; W; born
10-1-20; 6'0"; 180 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - farmer.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4292584 - JULY 1956

4 S 1 A3a
S 1 A3a



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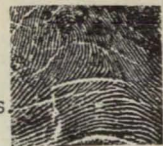
Wanted notices are published at the request of law enforcement agencies. Verifi-
cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.

JOHN QUINCY ROE, with aliases: 12 M 1 T IO 13 AMP
 Jack Roe, John Roe, John Q. Roe. M 1 R IIO 12
 #4006 PD, Burley, Idaho; W; born
 5-15-01; 5'6"; 155 lbs; stky bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; lt thumb amp;
 occ - carpenter, miner. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-598196 - JULY 1956



rt ring

HOMER LEROY STINNETT, with 20 M 25 W IIO 9 Ref: AMP
 aliases: Leroy Stinnett. L 1 U OIO 11
 #35990 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; W;
 born 11-14-34; 5'7"; 120 lbs; sldr
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;
 rt thumb double. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for THEFT OF
 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-245 650 C - JULY 1956



lt ring

RAY VIRGIL SHULLAW, with aliases: 21 M 17 W IIO 14
 Ray Schullaw, Ray Shullaw, Ray
 V. Shullaw. L 3 W MIO 14
 #16704 SO, Des Moines, Iowa; W; born
 10-16-04; 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr bld;
 gr brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp;
 occ - hosp orderly, waiter. Wanted
 for SODOMY.
 (Notify: SO, Des Moines, Iowa)
 FBI#-14 540 A - JULY 1956



rt index

EDWARD HOWARD STOOPS, with alias: 12 O 25 W IOI 8
 Edward H. Stoops. M 20 W MOI 12
 #20560 StRefor, Bordentown, NJ; W;
 born 1-8-23; 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr
 bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy
 comp; occ - carpenter's helper, press
 operator. Wanted for BRK, ENT and
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: Chief of Co Detectives,
 Mount Holly, NJ)
 FBI#-744 637 A - JULY 1956



lt thumb

CLARENCE HOMER SMITH, with 9 O 1 U IOO 16 Ref: 5
 aliases: Clarence H. Smith, S 18 T II 18 .8
 Homer Smith.
 #38770 PD, Knoxville, Tenn; W; born
 7-25-19; 5'8"; 141 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; lt thumb
 deformed; occ - salesman. Wanted for
 GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: Atty Gen Off, Co Court House,
 Knoxville, Tenn; PD, Knoxville, Tenn)
 FBI#-252 541 C - JULY 1956



rt middle

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, with aliases: 12 M 21 W IOI 15 Ref: 5
 Nathaniel Taylor, Nathinel O 19 W OOO 15 19
 Taylor, "Bus".
 #32221 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; N;
 born 4-20-20 (?); 5'7"; 150 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp;
 occ - hosp orderly, waiter. Rec'd St
 Pen, Moundsville, WVa, 12-4-41 to serve
 1-15 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED.
 (Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WVa;
 see cancellation notice this issue,
 same name)
 FBI#-1266030 - JULY 1956



lt index

WALTER TRUMAN STARKEY, with aliases: LLM
 Walter Blankenship, Walter Stark. LM
 #705 SO, Caruthersville, Mo; W; 17 O 5 U OOO 18 Ref: 21
 born 1-9-34; 5'10 1/2"; 157 lbs; I 19 W OOO 17 20
 med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp.
 Wanted for BURG and LARCENY and ESCAPE
 3-21-56.
 (Notify: SO, Caruthersville, Mo)
 FBI#-943 026 A - JULY 1956



rt thumb

THAREL LEE WHEELER, with aliases: 11 M 17 W IOO 17
 Lee Wheeler, Tharel L. Wheeler, M 19 W OIO 14
 Thearl Lee Wheeler, Tim Wheeler.
 #14183 PD, Fort Smith, Ark; W; born
 12-21-19; 5'7"; 165 lbs; stky bld;
 dk brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ -
 lab, miner. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for THEFT OF GOVERN-
 MENT PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-727 078 B - JULY 1956



rt index

ANDREW STEPLIGHT, with alias: 14 M 1 U OIO 14
 "Brother". S 3 W III 10
 #22894-C 23 PD, Hartford, Conn; N;
 born 8-28-29; 5'9"; 165 lbs; med stky
 bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - lab, kitchen worker, tobacco
 worker. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
 AVOID PROSECUTION (Assault With Intent
 to Kill). MAY BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-664 263 A - JULY 1956



lt thumb

CLEVESTER WILLIAMS, with alias: 8 1 U III 15
 Chester Williams. 3 aW OOI 14
 #101247 PD, Oakland, Calif; N; born
 7-24-27 (?); 5'7 1/2"; 145 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - car washer. Wanted for GRAND
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Oakland, Calif)
 FBI#-246 144 A - JULY 1956



rt middle

HARRY STEWART, with aliases: LL
 Harry James Stewart, Harry Colditz, LM
 James Russell Conway, James Hubbard, 29 L 17 W IOO 18
 James Edward Hubbard, James Lee L 3 W IOO 15
 Hubbard, Paul Smith, "Jimmie".
 #956 SO, Lovelock, Nev; W; born
 9-1-21; 5'10"; 150 lbs; med bld; dk
 brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;
 occ - farm hand, fisherman, lab.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and ESCAPE
 5-3-56.
 (Notify: SO, Lovelock, Nev)
 FBI#-1524158 - JULY 1956



rt middle

MORRIS HENRY WILLIAMS, with 15 O 9 R OOM 19
 aliases: Bud Williams, Henry L 19 W OOO 19
 Williams, Bud Henry Williams, Morris
 H. Williams.
 #18339 SO, Seattle, Wash; W; born
 1-8-18 (?); 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med fair comp;
 occ - farmer, lab, landscaper, truck
 driver. Wanted for AUTO THEFT, ROB,
 and ASSAULT.
 (Notify: SO, Mount Vernon, Wash)
 FBI#-1906062 - JULY 1956



lt index

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

MISSING PERSONS

PAUL LAMAR MILLS



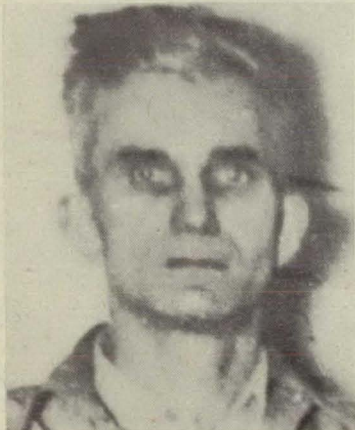
#FBI MP-21430 - JULY 1956

White; 16 yrs, born January 21, 1940, at Donaldsonville, Georgia; 5'8"; 165 lbs; brown hair; blue eyes; scar on one knee; pimples cover entire face, neck, shoulders and part of chest. Relatives: Mr. Alfis Lee Mills (father), Post Office Box 412, Auburndale, Florida.

MISSING: Since May 25, 1956, from Winter Haven, Florida. Possibly en route to Lester, Alabama.

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

DANIEL JOSEPH TAYLOR



#FBI MP-21309 - JULY 1956

White; 49 yrs, born April 13, 1907, at Sweetwater, Oklahoma; 5'11"; 130 to 150 lbs; gray hair; blue eyes. Relatives: Mrs. John Park (daughter), 917 Sunset Road, Southwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

MISSING: Since April, 1955, when he left Albuquerque, New Mexico, to go to Chama, New Mexico.

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

YOLANDA TERRIGUEZ, also known as
Yolanda Villagomez



#FBI MP-21386 - JULY 1956

White; 18 yrs, born November 9, 1937, at Chicago, Illinois; 5'0"; 120 lbs; dark brown hair; brown eyes; occasionally wears glasses; light burn scar on chest; small birthmark in middle of chin; has pierced ears; has had a running ear; closes her eyes when she laughs. Relatives: Mrs. Antonia Villagomez (mother), 8811 Houston Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois.

MISSING: Since April 23, 1955, from home.

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

JANICE CAROLYN THURMAN, also known as
Janice Thurman



#FBI MP-21387 - JULY 1956

White; 17 yrs, born February 17, 1939, at Bassett, Virginia; 5'9"; 115 lbs; slender build; dark brown hair; blue eyes; medium complexion; scar on right cheek, freckle corner of right eye; occupation - clerk; Social Security #223-50-4787. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Ira Dennis Thurman (parents), Redwood, Virginia. MISSING: Since May 4, 1956, from home. NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

ELEANOR ALEASE YOUNG



#FBI MP-21389 - JULY 1956

White; 17 yrs, born May 2, 1939, in Franklin County, Virginia; 5'6"; 114 lbs; slender build; blonde hair; blue eyes; fair complexion; two upper front teeth stained and slightly long. Relatives: Mr. Morris H. Young (father), Penhook, Virginia. MISSING: Since May 4, 1956, from home. NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.



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

July 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The vacation season--a most critical period in the campaign of juvenile crime prevention--presents a formidable challenge as well as a golden opportunity. The leisure hours of summertime can breed additional criminal recruits or cultivate future leaders of our Nation. Cooperative adult attention to channelling the limitless drive of juveniles into character-building activities can well decide this issue in favor of society.

The heritage of American youth includes the right to education, discipline, moral and spiritual training, and adequate guidance to development as good citizens. Never in our history has there been a greater need for the fulfillment of adult obligations to youth.

Although crime in 1955 showed a slight decline of two tenths of one percent, negligible but nevertheless the first decrease in eight years, the arrests of children under 18 years swelled to 576,000, or 11 percent more than the previous year. Even more shocking is the realization that 42.3 percent of arrests for major crimes, as reported by 1,477 cities, involved persons under 18 years and almost one half of these violators had not yet reached age 15.

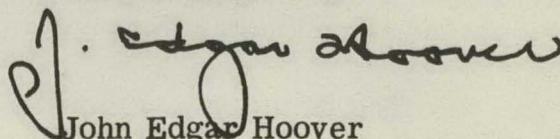
The basic good in our youth population is emphasized by the vast but generally unheralded majority of clean-living and clear-thinking youngsters. Unfortunately, as a result chiefly of adult negligence, the term "juvenile" has become almost synonymous with "delinquent." It is only natural that imaginative young minds should strive for expression and that healthy young bodies should seek action. The growing boy and girl crave recognition and a place of attention in society. Properly directed, the boundless energy of youth is one of the country's most valuable resources. Unbridled, however, this impulsive spirit can produce fear-some consequences.

I have long been appreciative of the value of well-planned boys' clubs, summer camps, recreation groups, athletic leagues, and similar local endeavors in preventing and combating juvenile delinquency. Success in these programs springs from the simple formula of enabling

young people to spend their spare time and excess energy in worthwhile and interesting pursuits. The joint efforts of civic-minded groups and law enforcement agencies in sponsoring youth-serving programs are indeed commendable. . Communities which provide the opportunities, facilities, incentive, and supervision for wholesome activities for young citizens reap the benefits of "youth clubs" rather than the devastation of "youth gangs."

The program of juvenile crime prevention demands affirmative action by parents, school and church authorities, civic leaders, and law enforcement. This job can have no off-season but assuredly there is no better time than the vacation season to combat the corrosion of idle hours, unsavory associations, and improper surroundings. The adult citizenry must keep faith with the youth of our land.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEATURE ARTICLE

The Delaware Association of Chiefs of Police, a nonprofit organization, is composed of representatives of nearly every law enforcement agency in the State of Delaware. One of the projects of this organization is the operation of a boys' camp for deserving children of the State. The camp, named Camp Barnes for Col. Herbert Barnes who was superintendent of the Delaware State Police at the time the camp was established in 1948, is located at Frankford, Del. Camp Barnes now has a National Association Camping Membership and a National Rifle Association Membership. It conforms to health standards as set down by the State board of health and offers to its campers the best available equipment, recreation, citizenship training, personnel, and food.

The idea for the establishment of this camp was conceived in 1947. Selected for the site was the Assawoman tract, located on Miller's Creek in the southeastern section of Delaware, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and approximately 5 miles north of the Maryland line. This land, which is State-owned, has been leased for 99 years.

With the cooperation of a local architect, plans were drawn up for a boys' camp.

Former Civilian Conservation Corps buildings, originally constructed in 1934 and 1935 in the Redden State Forest, near Georgetown, Del., were removed to the campsite.

The members of the Delaware State Police, during their afterwork hours, their days off, and their vacation time, voluntarily performed a great portion of the work in this project. The volunteer hours, although not recorded, must have run into many thousands as the men cleared and developed the camp site and restored the buildings to provide comfortable quarters for the campers. The voluntary work hours thus contributed kept the actual cash outlay for the camp at an absolute minimum.

In 1948 the camp opened for a summer season of 6 weeks. Since that time the camp has operated a full season of 10 weeks each summer, accommodating 400 boys during that period at the facilities afforded by the camp.

Police and Public Support Delaware Youth Camp

by COL. HARRY S. SHEW, *Superintendent of the
Delaware State Police*

Many facilities have been added since the camp was constructed and many of the original facilities have been overhauled or improved. The estimated value of the camp at the present time is \$75,000. Its benefit to the boys is invaluable.

In 1953 a swimming pool, which now has the approximate tangible value of \$40,000, was constructed for a cash expenditure of only \$13,500. With an actual initial working capital of only about \$8,500, a working committee arranged for the construction of this pool. This group consisted of Maj. Carl Schnetter, chairman; Capt. Russell Jones, cochairman; Corp. Hugh T. Collins, of the Delaware State Police; and Sgt. Leroy Hill, of the Newark, Del., Police Department. Many other interested parties and donors assisted in this project. At the dedication in 1954, the Honorable J. Caleb Boggs, Governor of the State of Delaware, was the guest speaker.



Col. Harry S. Shew.

Of concrete construction and with an area of 100 by 180 feet, including sidewalk embankments, the pool is built on a gradually sloping plane. From a depth of 3½ feet at its shallow end, it gradually increases to 4½ feet at 35 feet and continues to deepen. The deep end provides facilities for diving and deep water activities. An underwater vacuum cleaner insures constant cleanliness.

It is certainly an honor to have the "Col. Harry S. Shew Rifle Range," which was dedicated in July 1955, named for me. This range, one of the best boys' camp ranges in the entire country, was donated by J. Henry Topkis, a philanthropic businessman of Wilmington, Del. The range, which is fenced in its entirety, is constructed in the shape of an amphitheater, with a backstop of sand and topsoil about 15 feet high. This backstop is approximately 30 feet deep. The range includes a 10- by 50-foot pavilion with 10 firing points and a 10- by 15-foot range house. Target lines are 25, 50, and 100 feet. The range is built according to National Rifle Association regulations. In the initial gift, Mr. Topkis included rifles valued at approximately \$1,000 and established an endowment fund for the purchase of ammunition.

Future Plans

Although Camp Barnes, with the assistance of private citizens and organizations, has taken great steps toward modernization of facilities and equipment, we have additional plans for future expansion and improvement. The largest item on our list is the replacement of the present barracks with individual units, each having a maximum capacity of 10. A local group already has contributed for 1 unit and it is hoped that 10 more will be added. In addition, we hope to install a recirculation system in the pool, enlarge the boating program and provide additional accessory equipment, replace the present latrine with a modern building, replace the mess hall, and install an amplifying system.

Administration

The Delaware Association of Chiefs of Police operates and maintains this camp. Much of the supplemental financial support results from voluntary public contributions. According to the bylaws of the association, the current superintendent of the State police is automatically the



Swimming pool facilities.

president of the board of directors of Camp Barnes. He selects a board of directors. The members of the board are appointed for a term of 1 year, and it is the immediate and direct responsibility of this board to see that the camp functions properly. It has been the custom to appoint a member of the Delaware State Police to act as camp director. This officer so appointed is released from his general police duties for approximately 5 months of each year to conduct and direct the operation of the camp, employ its staff, remain on the camp premises and to see that the camp's duties and responsibilities toward the campers and the public are carried out.

Who Attends

This nonprofit, nonsectarian camp admits boys, aged 11 to 14, who are residents of the State of Delaware and whose parents or guardians are not in a financial position to afford them an opportunity for a camping experience. The actual cost per boy, on the average, is \$50 for a 2-week stay. There is no charge to the camper or his family, however, since the camp is a public-supported project, with funds being raised through a series

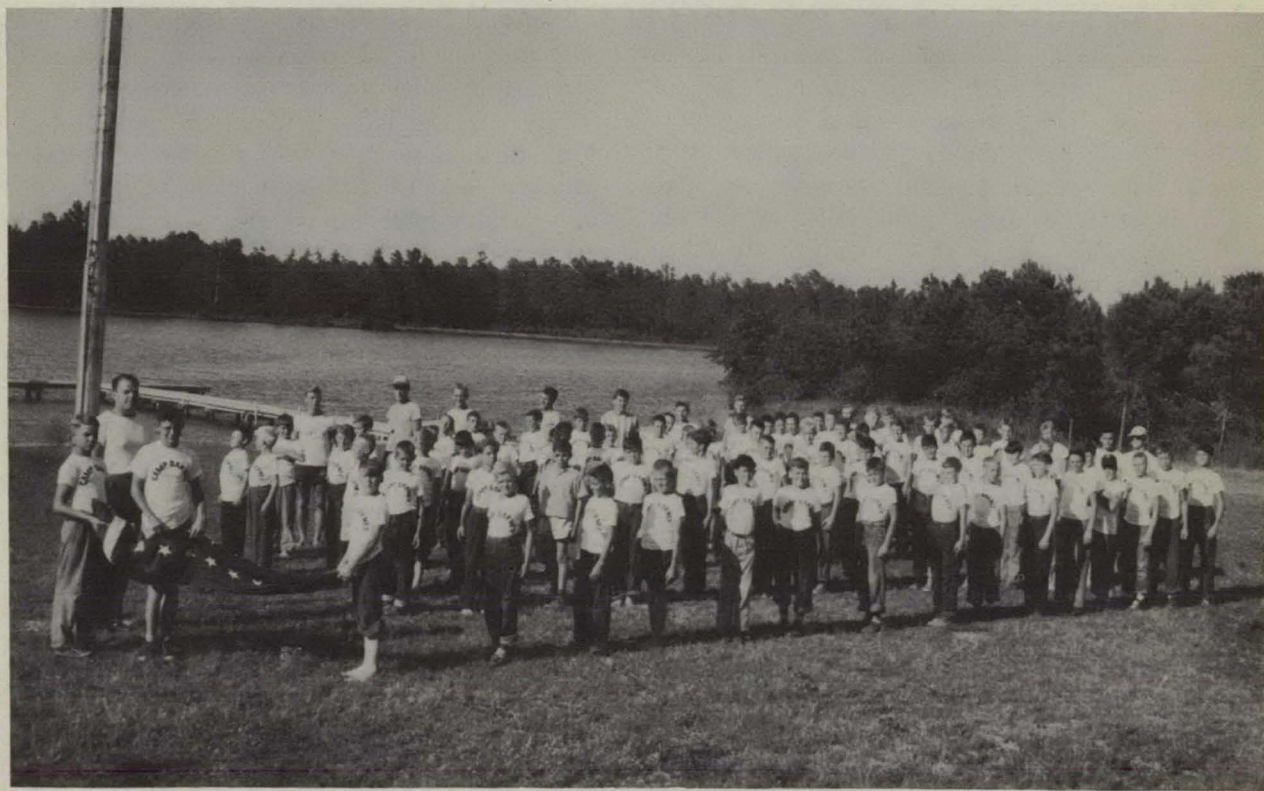
of dances, sales of a book of advertisement, and donations. The acceptance basis is calculated from the school attendance records in the established age groups, with boys from the entire State attending the camp.

The Program

The campers are offered the following required subjects: arts and crafts, riflery, Indian lore, swimming, boating, hiking (overnight) and nature science. In addition, participation is required in various work projects and in evening programs. Electives are offered in motorboating and canoeing, in the use of various types of athletic equipment, and in crabbing and clamming. Free movies are also shown. Other available activities include boxing, basketball, baseball, softball, swim and track meets, volleyball, quoits, wrestling, tumbling and horseshoes.

Boys have the opportunity to attend religious services while in camp. Grace is said before each meal and 1 minute before the noonday meal is set aside for silent prayer and meditation.

During their stay, the campers meet with the camp director for two sessions of 1 hour's duration



Retreat formation at Camp Barnes.



Boys' camp rifle range.

each. In the first session, the relation between the public and the law enforcement agencies is stressed, with emphasis being placed on their interrelated responsibilities. The campers are given a briefing on law; the construction of laws, including legislative enactment; and a summary of police activities. The fact that the boys are part of "the public" is emphasized and it is made clear to them that they, as well as adults, have public responsibility. The second session covers the same subjects but is carried on as an open forum with the campers asking questions.

The objectives of the camp and its relation to the police departments are explained to the staff members just prior to the opening of the camp. Weekly meetings further impress them that one of their chief responsibilities is to impart to the campers a feeling of good will toward their police agencies. These staff members are taken from high schools, colleges, and the teaching fields.

The Camp Director is available to the entire camper complement, and an interview with him is arranged for any boy who has a complaint or who wishes advice on a personal problem.

In grouping the boys, efforts are made to place them with boys whom they have not known well prior to coming to the camp. It is thought that such grouping enables a boy to come out of his personal niche and learn that he doesn't have to depend on the "gang" or those youngsters with whom he grew up. This tends to make a boy a better "mixer" and increases his incentive in competitive sports.

Records are kept of the attitude, dislikes, abilities, and the extent of cooperation and willingness of each boy. These records are maintained in a permanent file and are retained at the camp.

We do not feel that a real delinquent can undergo a complete change of character during his short camping period. Every effort is made, however, to teach these future citizens their responsibilities toward law enforcement agencies and to impress upon them what the police departments do in their behalf. There is no doubt that the boys greatly benefit from the good influence of the camp. This is proved by the fact that an overwhelming percentage of the boys desire to keep out of trouble so that they may be allowed to return to Camp Barnes in the future.

Fugitive Felon Act Amended To Include Arson

On April 6, 1956, President Eisenhower signed House of Representatives Bill No. 3233, 84th Congress, First Session, which amended the Fugitive Felon Act by bringing the crime of arson punishable as a felony within the purview of the act. This amendment, which became effective on May 6, 1956, broadens the FBI's jurisdiction under the unlawful flight statute to include individuals who flee interstate with the intention of avoiding prosecution, custody or confinement after conviction for the state offense of arson where such offense is punishable under state law as a felony.

This new legislation will enable the FBI to afford additional cooperation to state investigative, prosecutive and custodial officials, and should be of special interest to all local fire marshals or other state officials engaged in the investigation of arson.

Under the provisions of the Fugitive Felon Act, the FBI now has the jurisdiction to seek to locate criminals who have fled across State lines to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement for *arson, murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempts to commit any of these crimes*. Additionally, persons who flee interstate to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding involving the commission of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary may also be sought under this statute.

For additional details regarding this act, see the article entitled "The Fugitive Felon Act Is a Criminal 'Trap'" in the February 1956 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



FEATURE ARTICLE

In numerous cooperative programs with law enforcement officers, insurance industry representatives and juvenile authorities, there has been emphasis on the fact that the automobile theft problem is serious both from the moral and economic viewpoints.

The vehicle manufacturers' concern with the problem arises in part from the fact that the theft of an automobile results in inconvenience and an economic loss to the automobile owner. It is not surprising, therefore, that the industry has exerted great efforts to assist in the prevention of automobile theft and makes available all possible help to assist officials and insurance companies in the recovery and identification of stolen automobiles. This frequently results in intimate contact between industry specialists and representatives of the FBI, various police departments and the insurance industry.

There is considerable evidence that the joint efforts of all concerned in this problem are producing measurably worthwhile results.

Thefts Down in Relation to Registration

While the total of motor vehicles in the United States has increased from a low point of 30,479,306 in 1944, to more than 61 million in 1955, the automobile theft figure has hovered around the 200,000 mark and its yearly fluctuations are slight. Apparently, if theft prevention efforts had not been so successful the number of cars stolen each year would be approximately 400,000.

Before dealing with the engineering and manufacturing side of the problem, it is useful to cite some of the other pertinent theft statistics because they have been the best guides in the application of engineering efforts to reduce theft possibilities.

From the records of cities like Grand Rapids, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Plainfield, N. J.; Decatur, Ill.; and similar communities, it has been learned that the vigorous enforcement of a "car key ordinance" reduces automobile theft by about

Engineering Work Directed to Auto Theft Prevention

by WILLIAM F. SHERMAN, Manager, Engineering and Technical Department, Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.

70 percent. Along with this are other figures which show that 40 percent or more of the cars stolen actually have the keys left in them to make it easier for the thief, and that about 22 percent of the stolen cars are taken from parking lots where the keys are left in automobiles.

Manufacturers' Work on Equipment Design

The automobile manufacturers' efforts during past years have included antitheft design details in connection with the engineering of the door



William F. Sherman.

handles, door locks, ventilator windows, glass mountings, ignition systems, key and switch design, and hood locks. Consideration also has been given to the possibilities of unusual access, such as through the luggage space.

The engineer has had to give special consideration to the ease with which the owner can lock and unlock doors, ventilator windows, ignition switches, and engine hoods. At the same time, the engineer tries to make it more difficult for the thief to enter or drive the car.

One of the biggest problems of the automobile manufacturer is that every new device put on the automobile, even those designed to insure the car against theft, must be explained to thousands of mechanics in every community throughout the country, so the mechanics can service these parts. It is also necessary to carry on this educational effort in the manual training shops of the schools because that is one of the major sources of apprentice mechanics for garages. Hence, the industry is in the very difficult position of taking antitheft measures, and then promptly teaching thousands of people how to take the gadget apart and put it together again.

Among the students there is an inevitable percentage of those who may succumb to the temptation to steal an automobile, using the knowledge gained legitimately.

It is not intended in this statement to go into details that will provide prospective thieves with even more knowledge of how to steal automobiles.

Historically, the question of automobile theft protection has involved a great many changes in design. Before the closed automobile body came into the picture, automobiles were provided with removable handles on the ignition switches, or a removable plug or similar device, from about 1908 to 1912. Ignition switch locks were made and sold from 1910 onward, with key locks having up to several hundred key changes and pin tumbler cylinders.

In the 1920's various unusual attempts at theft protection were engineered into automobiles. The coincidental steering column lock was an example. It had a big disadvantage safetywise, because it could hazardously affect the steering. If a throttle stuck, and the key was turned off, the car could not be steered.

Numerous attempts were made to solve the problem by using armored cable. It was soon demonstrated that the thief, even an amateur or juvenile, could cut the armor, or jerk it loose from

its moorings, or wire around it with impunity. A strong mechanical fastening to hold the armored cable to the ignition timer was tried, but this made ignition servicing both difficult and expensive. During the time these devices were in use, the manufacturers got no evidence that they were really an important part of the solution of the automobile theft problem.

Customers' Views on Costs and Convenience

Steel plates between the instrument panel and the toe board prevented access to the wires in one design, but the legitimate serviceman was as much at a disadvantage as was the thief. Moreover, the serviceman had to charge the customer for the time to remove this steel plate for even a minor service job. This attempt at theft protection did not remain in use very long.

Automobile hoods which had locks operable from inside the cars were considered to be some help, but motorists objected strongly to the inconvenience of this kind of installation. Besides that, the hood lock had no value if the motorist left the doors unlocked, because the thief could reach inside to operate the hood lock.

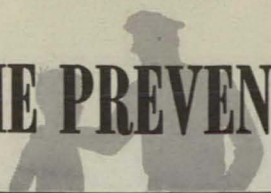
In the face of what is a difficult problem the manufacturers have adopted several principles to guide them. One is to work as closely as possible with those who are engaged in trying to eliminate the theft problem or recover and identify stolen vehicles. The other is to maintain frequent contact with these agencies so the value of design changes can be appraised by finding out whether the new devices actually help to reduce theft. Further, it is agreed that if commercial stealing of automobiles can be made difficult there will be a strong deterrent to juvenile thefts.

Each manufacturer has assigned the lock problem to particular individuals in his engineering department with the responsibility to make every effort at improving the designs in line with the information gained from police and other sources.

In practice, one company interprets this in the form of an engineering standard on theft production methods. The principal requirement is not to tolerate a design in which the doors can be opened and the car stolen without visible evidence and damage to assist in apprehending the thief. It is also part of the standard that the vehicle design must be such that a thief would find it necessary to use special tools and, if possible,

(Continued on page 23)

CRIME PREVENTION



Two years ago, Jersey City's Director of Public Safety, Lawrence A. Whipple, sat at his city hall desk and read with great interest and attention:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., *July 14, 1954*—A recently discharged Korean war veteran and his bride of 1 week returned to their Jersey City apartment late yesterday afternoon and met with the first reverse of their young married life. They found that their apartment had been ransacked in their absence and pilfered of some \$1,500 in cash and valuables, which the young couple had intended to use in setting up their apartment. Police officials attribute the theft to an accomplished "sneak thief" who has successfully completed a number of house entries in the Hudson City section of town.

This was a challenge—the challenge of the "sneak thief," the cat burglar, the confidence man, the swindler who plied his nefarious business on the unprotected homes of the unsuspecting, the indifferent and the uninformed and who, at this particular time, was meeting with considerable success in our town. The incident described in the newspaper article was actually the culmination of an extensive series of breaking, entry, and larcenies, commonly referred to in police parlance as "sneak house jobs." Director Whipple was determined to meet this challenge and thwart it as soon as possible.

A meeting was called at police headquarters of all top ranking police officers, safety officials, leaders of various civic groups and representatives of the local and surrounding press. Its purpose was to consider this problem which was gradually attaining very serious proportions in this early summer month of July, 1954.

The crux of the whole problem was quite apparent. Many of our people were taking full advantage of the warm, sunny days of their vacation periods and were evacuating the hot, humid city for vacation climes in the mountains or at the seashore. Others were leaving the city on weekends, seeking some summertime relaxation. Both groups were being generally negligent toward taking basic precautionary measures to safeguard the security of their unattended homes. In short, there was a perfect setup for the "houseman."

Jersey City's Crime Prevention "Do's and Don'ts"

by CHIEF MICHAEL CUSACK, *Jersey City, N. J.,
Police Department*

Due consideration was given to the police aspect of the problem with regard to the recommendations for increasing the number of uniformed and plainclothes police personnel on patrol and for stricter enforcement of the city ordinances governing the issuance of canvasser's licenses and the registration of individuals convicted of certain crimes. In addition, it was the general consensus that no crime prevention program or drive could attain any kind of success without engendering in the citizenry a "public mindedness or consciousness" with regard to the problem of the "sneak thief." Heretofore, most police communiques to the public pertaining to the danger of vacation-time burglaries consisted generally of two types. One was comprised of a series of cold, dull statistics on burglaries, which had no impact at all on



Chief Michael Cusack.

the public. The other type consisted of tragic accounts of the "accomplishments" of the perpetrators in terms of money and valuables pilfered which, rather than creating awareness on the part of the public, merely served to foster increased fear and trepidation throughout the city.

It was finally decided that an efficient, well-planned public relations program had to be undertaken if we hoped to achieve success in our crime prevention drive. Fully realizing the general lack of knowledge of the public in matters of home security, we planned to adopt a program which would be both basic and instructive in nature, omitting all dull, uninteresting statistics and accounts of previous successful thefts.

The plan for the formulation of a pamphlet entitled "Crime Prevention—Do's and Don'ts" was the net result of this meeting and the basis of Jersey City's program. Employing the tried and true maxims that "a well-alerted public is a cooperative public" and "one picture is worth a thousand words," the pamphlet would consist of a group of well-defined, clear, concise statements listing the most important "do's and don'ts" of home security, together with pictures depicting the most common and flagrant errors practiced by most people in leaving their homes at vacation time.



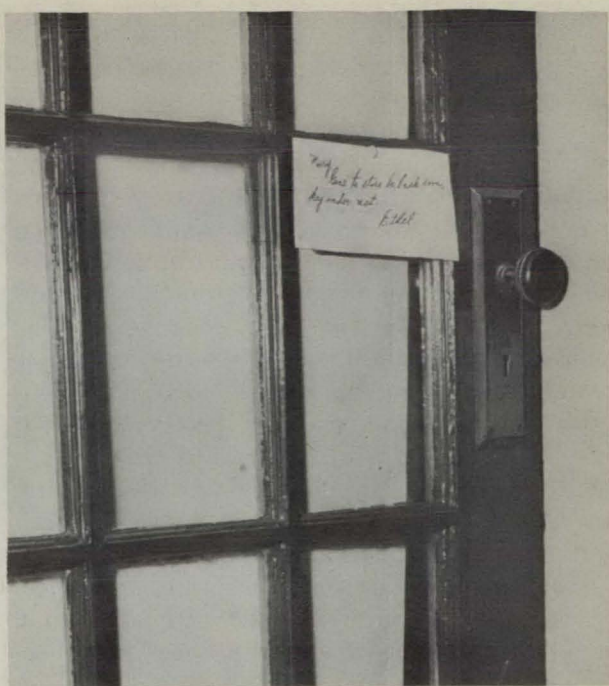
Commissioner Lawrence A. Whipple.

Here are the "Crime Prevention Do's and Don'ts" listed for the public:

1. *An unlocked door or window is a thief's delight.* Seldom a day passes that robberies, assaults, rapes, even murders are not the result of an unlocked door or window. Check every window and lock all doors and cellar windows.
2. *Don't leave the house dark when you leave for the movies or the weekend.* A small light indicates that someone may be at home. Burglars keep clear of lighted places.
3. Police statistics on a national basis show that 2 out of every 3 entries are *committed at night*. Statistics also indicate that burglaries occur at the rate of almost *one a minute*.
4. *Don't leave keys in the mailbox or under door mats.* Above all, *don't leave a note* telling where the key may be found. It is done every day.
5. *When you leave for vacation, notify the police.* You'll find it good insurance. The Jersey City Police Department maintains a "Vacant House List" and provides special protection to all reported vacant houses.
6. *When you retire for the night, use a strong chain bolt.* If you open ground floor windows, use a safety catch so the window cannot be raised by a thief.
7. *Screen windows offer no protection against a burglar.* They are only direct invitations; they can readily be cut with a knife or kicked in.
8. *Don't forget bathroom windows or those opening onto a roof or porch especially in the rear of the house.* This includes backyard sheds where valuables may be stored.
9. *A good chain bolt is better than your foot in the door when talking to strangers.*
10. *Keep an alert dependable watchman or alarm system in industrial buildings. Keep lights on in stores; it's cheap insurance.*
11. *Notification in the society column that you and your family plan an extended trip away from home is a perfect invitation.* Thieves read too! Be sure to let your police department know also so that your house can be placed on the "Vacant House List."
12. *Hardhearted as it may seem, families attending funerals of a member of the household are urged to have someone in the house as a preventative measure against burglary and related vandalism. Sneak thieves and would-be burglars stop at nothing. They also read the obituary column!*
13. *Beware of strangers who want to inspect your gas meter, plumbing, television set, etc. If in doubt, call the police.* Be sure to write down their automobile registration if time is limited.
14. *Don't buy merchandise offered by strangers at your door who give the impression that it's a great bargain.* It is often found that this type of merchandise is faked or stolen property. It is best to deal with locally established firms and store owners.
15. *The citizenry is urged to be extremely careful about house-to-house canvassers.* They should be requested to produce their credential which is a pink-colored "Canvasser's Permit" and includes the current year, bearer's description and the signature



Stuffed mail box advertises absence of resident.



Note on door—a guidepost to thieves.

of the chief of police. *If the canvasser does not have a canvasser's permit, call your police department at once.*

16. *Do not draw the blinds all the way down when you go out in the daytime as this is an indication that you are not at home. Be certain all doors and windows are locked.*
17. *Notes to the milkman or newsboy that you will be away invite burglaries. A stuffed mailbox or a pile of magazines is a deluxe invitation to the thief. Notify your postmaster to reroute your mail or have a neighbor forward it.*
18. *Don't give your valuable furs or rugs to delivery men unless you check their story for accuracy and authenticity. Instruct your family to beware of such pickup men.*
19. *Beware of "collect packages." Check with the purchaser before paying or else refuse to accept it. This is an old gag!*
20. *Don't leave your paint ladder around. Porch climbers know how to use them too!*
21. *Beware of prospective roomers who are smooth talkers. They frequently pay 2 weeks in advance with a bad check for \$50 or much more and request the balance in cash. You will never see them again.*
22. *How much do you know about the maid or the baby sitter or the man who is moving the lawn? Do you know them or didn't you bother to check?*
23. *If your lock can be "double-locked," be sure you do so before your departure from your home. A "double lock" is a safeguard and excellent protection against thieves. It is a special type lock which requires two full turns of the key before the bolt will move. "Snap" or "slip" locks which are more*

commonly used are readily opened by sneak thieves who use nothing more than a stiff piece of celluloid to "slip" the lock. When moving into a new apartment be sure to have all the lock cylinders changed at once. You don't know how many other people may also have keys to your apartment.

24. *Do not keep large sums of cash or other valuables around your house. Safety deposit boxes are available at your local banks for a very nominal fee.*
25. *Make note of persons loitering about your neighborhood who are not familiar to you. If suspicious, call your police department—HEnderson 3-2500. Remember!—Sneak thieves do not look like thugs; they are usually well dressed to offset suspicion.*

The pamphlet concludes with an invitation for citizen assistance:

It is startling to the average citizen how easily house thieves and burglars can operate but few people ever think about the unintentional, but nonetheless direct assistance they give to such criminals. Many law-abiding citizens thus play a prominent part in these shocking thefts which occur every few minutes the whole year round in some part of the country.

The Jersey City Police Department telephone number is HEnderson 3-2500, or merely ask your telephone operator for the police.

Publicity

The newspaper representatives in attendance at the meeting showed great interest in the endeavor and subsequently were most generous in giving the crime prevention program a "good press."

Pictorial illustrations of "sneak thieves in action" were published in the local and surrounding newspapers over a continuous period of time, together with much publicity on the new pamphlet. The entire program had a snowballing effect! Public interest became aroused! Countless requests for copies of *Crime Prevention—Do's and Don'ts* were received at police headquarters. In response to this demand, thousands of copies of the pamphlet were forwarded to each of the six Jersey City police precincts throughout the city for the convenience of citizens desirous of obtaining copies. Still more thousands of copies were forwarded to business and industrial concerns as well as civic and fraternal organizations within the city for distribution to their employees and membership. More copies were forwarded to every public and parochial school of the city for distribution to the pupils with instructions to take them home. The police department was actually appealing to the public to help the police department to help them.

Shortly thereafter, the police department established a central complaint room at police headquarters which, with its associated functions, is the first installation of its kind in the State of New Jersey and assures the people of Jersey City



Handy stepladder or open window invites prowlers.

the most expeditious police service available anywhere. The central complaint room was established to ensure a swift and thorough follow-up on any and all complaints, from the inception of the incident, continuing through the proper handling and disposition of said complaint and finally to the performance of the necessary police action, and, at the same time, electrically recording the police service in its entirety. In actuality and practice, it is a revolutionary process, whereby police officers, serving as complaint clerks and radio dispatchers, upon receiving complaints via the telephone, or calls in emergency situations, are capable of setting the appropriate police service in motion, even before the distressed person or complainant has hung up his receiver.

The combination of the crime prevention program and this far-reaching technological advance in police efficiency has been responsible for a sharp decrease in the rate of actual "sneak thief" type entries, yet reflects an increase in the rate of police responses to calls for assistance, both valid and unfounded, through the inception of the ultra-modern central complaint room.

In spite of the highly successful crime prevention program and our recent technological improvements, we, of the Jersey City Police Department, do not, for one instant, minimize the ever-present threat of the "sneak thief." He is a constant menace and must be highly regarded at all times. His psychology is unique and deceptive; he is full of guile and extremely wily, generally an adequate adversary for policemen. The "sneak thief" may be that suave, Madison Avenue-dressed, executive-type gentleman, walking down our streets, seemingly deeply rapt in affairs of business. Or he may be that confused man in the corner drug store who is having such difficulty dialing a phone number (when, in reality, he is trying to line up a "good setup" for his "day's activity"). That smart-looking couple parked on the corner in the green convertible may be members of this sneak thief brigade. Whatever guise he assumes, the "sneak thief" is treacherous and would deprive a person of his life's most valuable and treasured possessions if given the slightest opportunity.

Depending upon his experience and ability, this criminal is generally not dangerous with respect to personal harm, since his chief forte in a tight situation is "good salesmanship" and doubletalk. The neophyte in the field, however, presents still

(Continued on inside back cover)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

The restoration of obliterated numbers and other markings is extremely important in the identification of stolen property and in tracing tools left at the scenes of burglaries. Frequently, the true ownership of a stolen object can be determined only if its serial number can be read.

Fortunately, most pieces of machinery and metal goods of value are individually identified with serial numbers by the manufacturer. On some items these markings are stamped or rolled into the metal, whereas other items may be marked by means of an electric needle or by engraving. In a large number of cases involving stolen property, the thief apparently oftentimes believes he has permanently obliterated or destroyed the serial number. In most cases, such eradicated markings can be restored through skillful treatment and proper techniques. These techniques can also be applied successfully to altered numbers.

All metal in the solid state is composed of many tiny, individual grains. When a number is stamped into the metal, it deforms and strains the metal to a depth greater than the number itself was stamped. Even though the visible portion of such a number is then ground off, there usually will be sufficient deformed metal remaining for its restoration. However, if too much metal under the stamped number or impression has been removed, it will not be possible to effect a restoration. This is no safe rule which can be universally applied to determine from an inspection whether or not too much metal has been removed

Restoring Altered and Obliterated Markings on Metal

for an obliterated marking to be restored. The only safe approach to the problem is to have all such items treated in an effort to bring out the identifying marks.

An FBI examination of an altered number on an automatic calculator resulted in a conviction in the State of Washington in December 1955. An individual with a long criminal record was charged with receiving and possessing stolen goods, namely, an automatic calculator. He was extradited from California to stand trial. The machine, valued at \$850, was forwarded to the Laboratory by the Seattle Police Department for a determination of the original serial number. The Laboratory was successful in restoring the altered number and the examiner testified at the trial. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to not more than 15 years in the penitentiary.

Every year the FBI Laboratory receives numerous items for number restoration, including guns, tools, rings, and on one occasion a Congressional Medal of Honor. The laboratory has four different methods for restoring obliterated markings on metal; namely, chemical etching, electrolytic processing, magnetic particle method, and the heat method. Sometimes a combination of some of

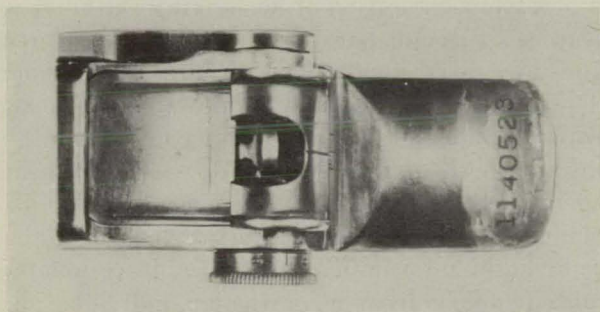


Figure 1.—Chemical restoration.

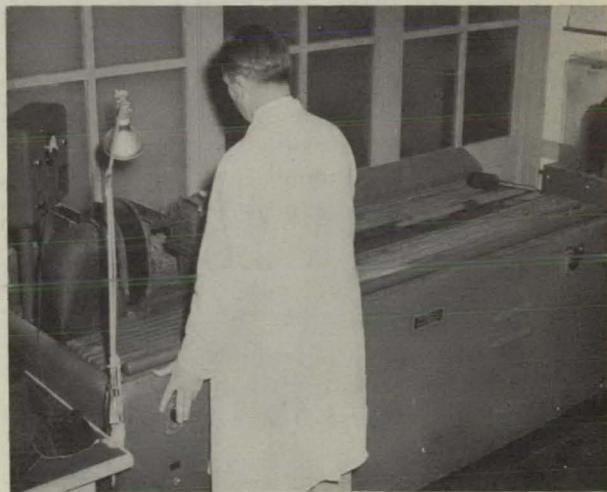


Figure 2.—Magnetic particle method equipment.



Figure 3.—Magnetic particle processing to restore obliterated identification.

these procedures is necessary to obtain the greatest possible clarity of the restoration.

In the chemical etching procedure, chemical solutions which react faster with strained metal than with unstrained metal are used. In other words, a reaction will be visible in that area immediately beneath the original mark or number more quickly than in the surrounding area. The restoration thus obtained is due to the differential speed in the dissolving of the metal (see fig. 1).

In the electrolytic method, the action between a chemical solution and the metal is hastened by the application of a direct current.

Iron and steel objects are magnetized in the magnetic particle method (see fig. 2). When these magnetic lines encounter a defect or discontinuity in the metal or a change caused by stamping an impression into the metal, a portion of these lines is deflected to the surface, thereby outlining or taking the shape of the original impression or defect. Magnetic powder is then applied to the area being processed and these powder particles concentrate on the outline of the original impression so that it is again visible (see figs. 3 and 4).

The heat method of number restoration, like the previous methods, is governed by metallurgical

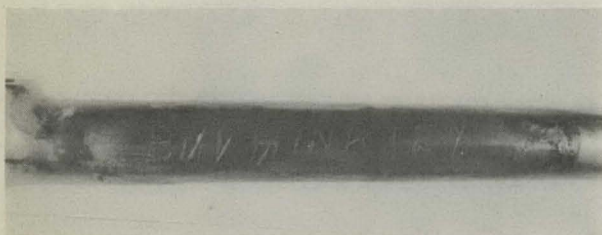


Figure 5.—Restored name identifies tool.



Figure 4.—Number restored by magnetic particle method.

principles. In this instance, heat is applied (generally by using a welding torch) to the area where a number or marking has been obliterated. This causes a reforming of the metal crystals in the area originally containing the number which is not reflected in the surrounding area. At the conclusion of the procedure, the metal under the obliterated numbers will be higher than that of the background area, thus taking the shape of the original number. This situation is the opposite of that obtained by using the chemical etching process.

The restoration of the owner's name on the handle of a ratchet wrench enabled the police in Winfield, Kans., to show that an habitual criminal was involved in the burglary of a motor company. The wrench was found in the back of the automobile being used by the criminal, and the name on the wrench had obviously been filed off. The name, which had been made with an electric pencil, was fully restored in the Laboratory (see fig. 5). The owner was an employee of the burglarized motor company and the wrench was identified as part of the loot taken from that firm.

All evidence which is received in the FBI Laboratory for restoration of identifying markings is searched through our National Stolen Property Index by serial number and physical description. This index lists by serial numbers all those items which have been reported to the FBI as lost, missing or stolen, by the Armed Forces, Government agencies, State and local police agencies. In this manner it is sometimes possible to furnish to the contributor information that his evidence was reported stolen from a particular individual in another part of the country.

FIREARMS TRAINING



Construction and Use of an Indoor Firearms Range

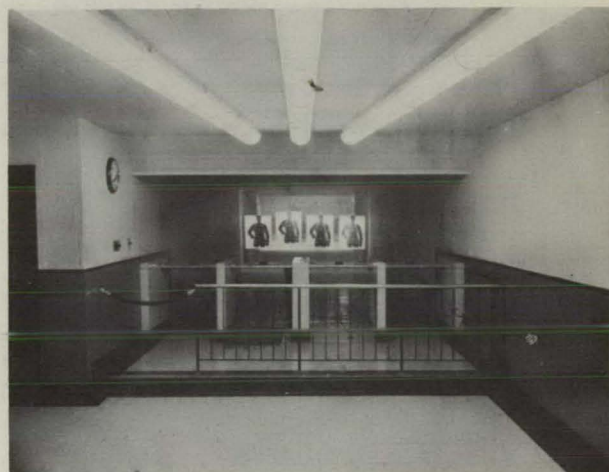
There are many departments which have veteran police officers who have never had ample opportunity to train with the revolver. In some instances this is due to the incessant everyday demands upon the officer's time, but in many instances it is due to the lack of convenient range facilities.

The need for adequately equipped ranges, indoor and outdoor, to be used for both training and recreational purposes is well known to all modern law enforcement agencies. The individual officer must feel confident of his ability with the weapon which he is carrying as well as know the capabilities and limitations of that weapon. In the matter of police firearms training, the heads of law enforcement agencies have an obligation both to the officer and to the citizens in their communities. Some agencies have combined the facilities of the indoor range with a systematized training program under the leadership of a capable and experienced officer. In such a system, this officer acts as both range officer and instructor, disciplining and guiding the individual officers during scheduled monthly or bimonthly shoots.

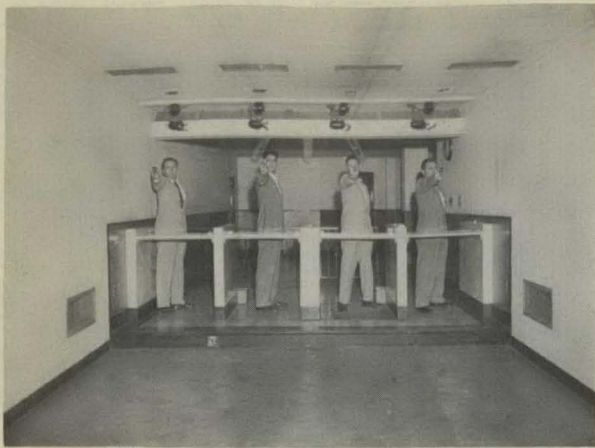
The cost of constructing an indoor range need be neither prohibitive nor exorbitant to the small agency or department. By utilizing the individual skills of the members of the department such as carpenters, bricklayers, mechanics, electricians, etc., overall costs can be limited almost to that of the materials alone. Civic organizations, rifle and pistol clubs, manufacturing and construction concerns have in the past contributed money, materials, and advice to expedite the construction of such a project. Farsighted individuals in these organizations realize the ultimate value of an indoor range to the overall good of the community. The facilities of an indoor range, when supervised by the police range officer and made available to the public for special competitive matches, are conducive to better relations between the community and the police department. In addition, both regular and reserve officers receive constant instruction in the use and maintenance of firearms.

Primary concern in the construction of an indoor range must be for shooting safety. Complete mechanical safety in the physical construction of such a range is as necessary as rigorous range discipline and common sense precautions in the handling and discharge of all firearms. The initial step in the construction of the indoor range is the obtaining of desirable and easily accessible space. The range is perhaps most easily constructed in the basement where concrete foundations and walls provide a safe starting point. A minimum area in which such a range is housed should be 75 feet long, accommodating a 15-yard or a 50-foot range and allowing approximately 2 to 10 feet for the bulletstop or impact area behind the target. An allowance of from 10 to 15 feet should be left behind the firing line to accommodate shooting mats (if small bore rifles shooting is permitted) and for a passageway and benches behind the shooters. If space conditions permit, a 25-yard and/or 50-yard indoor shooting distance is more desirable.

The width of individual shooting booths will be determined by the number of firing points desired and the size of the area available. Whenever possible the booth should be at least 40 inches wide, and somewhat wider if small bore rifle

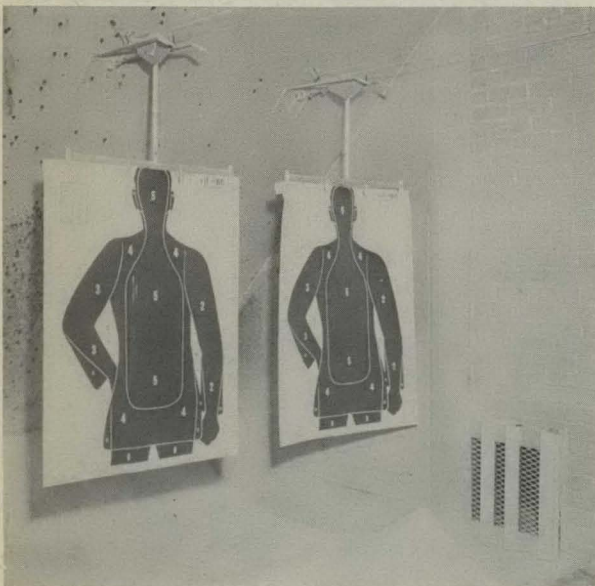


Fluorescent lighting on FBI indoor range.



Acoustical tile and individual shooting booths improve scores.

shooting is to be considered. Each booth should be equipped with a waist-high bench or shelf upon which the shooter can place his weapon, ammunition, targets, shooting scopes, etc. For the protection of the shooter and the spectators a railing can be placed between the firing line and the spectators' benches behind the firing line. While such a railing is primarily a safety device, it also allows the range officer to better observe and control the individual firing points. Crowded firing points do not allow for the greatest accuracy and are oftentimes a hazard to the shooter and the observer.



View of 25-yard point, showing targets, white-sand pit, and steel service doors which can be unlocked and opened only from inside the range.

Lighting facilities on the indoor range should approximate, if possible, ideal outdoor lighting conditions. Undesirable shadows and contrast between targets and darker surroundings can be eliminated by complete range illumination. Fluorescent lights and reflectors must be protected from ricochets as well as from the shooter. They can be situated in the ceiling or behind supporting posts, columns and the like so as to illuminate individual target distances at the same time that they provide overall illumination on the range. Funds permitting, individual lights can be installed over each booth so that the shooter can have the benefit of such lighting if he so desires. Both spotlights and floodlights have been used successfully in providing range illumination. It is suggested that the advice of electrical engineers from local power companies be obtained with regard to the lighting of your range.

Impact Area

Structural steel or armor plate placed at an angle of 45° and extending the width of the range should be used as a bulletstop. Other barricades, including heavy timbers, are not safe as continued firing will cause rapid deterioration of these materials. The thickness of the bulletstop will depend upon the caliber, weight, and velocity of the projectiles used. For example, 3/8-inch structural steel or 1/4-inch armor plate is sufficient if only .22 caliber ammunition is used. In the case of heavier bullets, such as .38 caliber or .45 caliber, the backstop should be constructed of 1/2-inch structural steel or 3/8-inch armor plate. The FBI Range located in the U. S. Department of Justice Building at Washington, D. C., has a backstop constructed of 3/4-inch armor plate.

The side walls of the bulletstop or impact area should also be covered by steel plates. This added protection prevents lead splatter from the backstop and a thickness of from 3/16- to 1/4-inch steel plate is desirable. If only .22 caliber ammunition is to be used, 1/8-inch steel plate is sufficient. The side walls of the bulletstop should be at least 2 feet wide, should slant with the backstop and should be butted and bolted tightly to the backstop. Bolt heads should be countersunk; however, a welded joint or a shi lap joint can be used. Targets should not be mounted in front of any of the aforementioned joints.

Exposed surfaces in front of the firing line such as columns, pipes, beams, etc., should be cov-

ered with $\frac{1}{8}$ - to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel, faced with wood 2 inches thick to prevent damage to them by ricochets. Range lights can be similarly protected and their efficiency need not be impaired. If the indoor range is situated where there is a room beneath it and if the range floor is of wood, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel plate should be extended from the firing line for at least 10 feet. If a room is located above the range and if the ceiling is of wooden construction, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch steel plate should be used for at least 10 feet, extending from the firing line. Steel plate will not be required in the above instances where the floor and ceiling are of reinforced concrete. To secure the range against the possibility of anyone's entering from side areas, windows or other entry ports located in front of the firing line should be bricked up or securely closed.

In front of the bulletstop or impact area a layer or pit of white sand should be placed to trap the projectiles fired at the backstop. This layer should

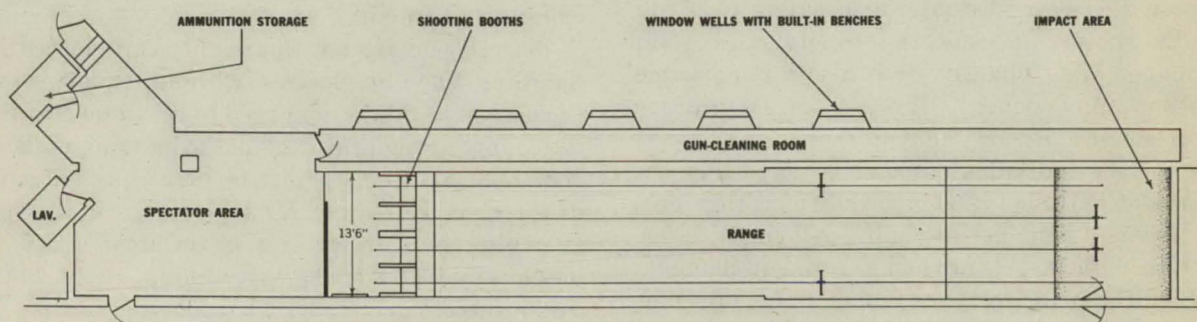
be 7 or 8 inches deep, from 5 to 6 feet in width, and should run the entire length of the impact area. It should be sifted daily to remove salvageable lead deposits as well as to remove a potential source of ricochets. White sand is preferred in a bullet trap of this type because it pulverizes easily and creates little dust. The doorway to the impact area should be protected by steel plate and as a safety factor should be made to unlock and open only from inside the range.

Ventilation and Soundproofing

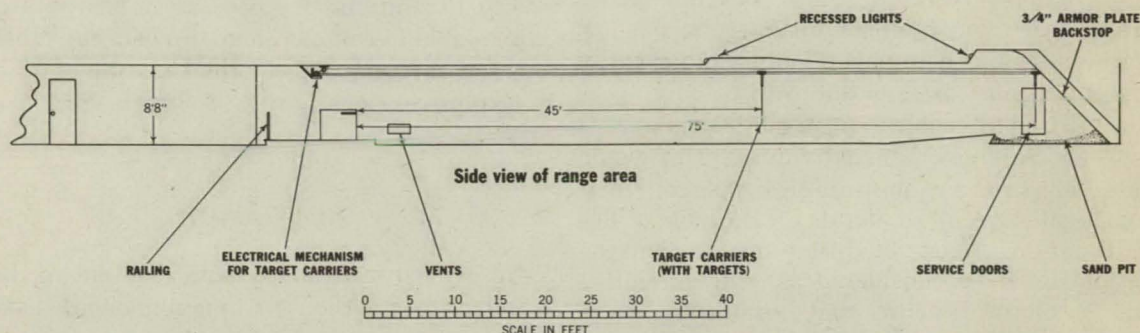
The problem of ventilation must be considered. Constructing the indoor range may have resulted in disturbing the natural ventilation. If so, exhaust fans should be installed with a series of ducts 4 to 6 feet in front of the firing line to remove the gaseous vapors and smoke from the firing line. A constant supply of fresh air must be

DIAGRAM OF FBI INDOOR FIREARMS RANGE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Top view showing ammunition storage room, lavatory, spectator area, gun-cleaning room and range



circulated throughout the range. A small exhaust fan can be placed near the bulletstop to disperse any dust arising from the white sand pit. If adequate heating is not readily available for the convenience of the shooters during fall and winter shooting, heating facilities can be installed at the firing line and in adjacent spectator space. An engineer skilled in heating and ventilation should be consulted if such a problem arises. Most cities and some rural areas have the services of city or county engineers who can assist in this matter.

Proper absorption of sound waves in the area surrounding the firing line is improved by the use of a porous, sound-absorbing covering such as acoustical tile. Such tile is readily obtainable and individual squares which have been damaged can be easily replaced. Covering the entire range with such acoustical tile would produce the most efficient results; however, this is not always financially feasible. Excellent results have been obtained by soundproofing the walls and ceiling behind firing line and for a distance of from 25 to 30 feet in front of the firing line. Sound waves are eliminated at their source in this manner. Soundproofing your range will eliminate complaints from individuals in your building as well as from occupants of adjacent buildings.

Target carriers of many types are available for installation in the indoor range. The primary purpose of the target carrier is its safety factor in that the shooter does not have to advance beyond the firing line. The carrier is also a remarkable shooting convenience. With a target carrier either electrically or manually operated, range time for the individual shooter is noticeably decreased. Continuous firing on the line is then possible as there is no need to halt the firing of other shooters while targets are being scored or changed.

When the plans for your indoor range are completed, the range officer should be allotted space for a gun vault where weapons and ammunition can be maintained in a secure and dry place. Storage space for cabinets for targets, pasters, range maintenance equipment, gun-cleaning equipment, etc., is just as essential. Additional space can be utilized by constructing a gun-cleaning area where officers and other individuals who would have access to the range can clean and oil their weapons subsequent to the day's shooting. The installation of toilet facilities and a drinking fountain could be considered as well as clothes racks, spectator benches, and a bulletin board. The posting of scores on a bulletin board has been

of sufficient interest at times to renew a lagging interest in shooting among those officers who rarely find time to compete.

Every law enforcement officer in the United States should be equipped with the very best handgun available and should be thoroughly trained in the use of this weapon. During part of the year such training is available to the peace officer only on the indoor range.

DANGER—BLASTING CAPS!

The International Association of Chiefs of Police for several years has participated actively in the blasting cap safety campaign conducted by the Institute of Makers of Explosives. This year, as in the past, the members are drawing the attention of the public to the dangerous aspects of blasting caps in the hands of untrained persons—either children or adults who unknowingly pick up these small metallic cylinders so innocent in appearance, yet so dangerous in content.

Realizing that comparatively few persons know what a blasting cap looks like, the safety campaigners point out that these highly explosive caps are small copper or aluminum cylinders of about the same diameter as a lead pencil and between 1½ and 5 inches in length. They warn citizens who discover the caps to contact a law enforcement officer or a fireman.

Officers who are not thoroughly experienced in handling such explosives without endangering themselves or others are urged to get in touch with the county agricultural agent, the local high school vocational agricultural instructor, a representative of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, a representative of an explosives manufacturer, or the area headquarters of any major quarrying, mining, or construction project.

A 16-mm., 15-minute, sound-color film entitled "Blasting Cap," suitable for boys and girls from 5 to 15, and blasting cap safety posters are made available free of charge to teachers and other leaders of safety groups by the Institute of Makers of Explosives, 250 East 43d Street, New York 17, N. Y.

BOOM!

No explosive material should be sent to the FBI Laboratory without first making detailed arrangements in advance.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Public Responds to Police Effort in Lancaster, Pa.

by COMMISSIONER FRED G. MCCARTNEY,
Lancaster, Pa., Police Department

Deep in the heart of the Pennsylvania Dutch country, the Lancaster Police Department has stood for law and order since September 15, 1744. On that date one Joseph Pugh was elected constable. In 1777 a Commonwealth statute provided for 1 high constable and 6 assistants and the history of the Lancaster Police Department was well on its way. In 1874 the police department moved into a new police station at 27 East Grant Street, and there remained, utilizing antiquated facilities, until 1955.

The Lancaster Police Department has always tried to attain the highest perfection in its performance of duty. In the present organization, every police officer entering on service attends the Pennsylvania State Police Training School at Hershey, Pa. This 3-month course enables the policeman to start his career with a knowledge of his responsibilities and capabilities. Capt. William B. Hershner, in charge of the Uniformed Division, is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and has the duty of arranging inservice training for every member of the department. This enables them to keep alert to modern trends in law enforcement.

The administration of law enforcement in Lancaster presents entirely different aspects than almost any other Pennsylvania city. Here is the country of the famous Plain People, the Amish, Mennonites, and Brethren, whose everyday life is deeply intertwined with religious beliefs and custom. As one travels through the streets of Lancaster, he sees their customary black carriages and fine-looking horses parked in traffic spaces, between high-powered, modern automobiles. This is typical of all Lancaster life. It is a progressive, industrial city which still keeps and lives with the traditional lore of the Plain People. It is necessary that every officer be trained to know and respect the customs of these members of our community.

Public relations is a very important asset of every good police department. I feel that our suc-

cess in this field is reflected in the Police Appreciation Day given yearly for our department by public organizations. Each year the Kiwanis Club on this particular day invites all members of the police department to be guests at luncheon. At the same time the Hamilton Watch Co. presents a handsome trophy to the policeman selected by his superiors as the Police Officer of the Year. For 1955, Patrolman J. Frank Greenawalt received the trophy for his ability to perform his work "in a meritorious and outstanding manner." Awards are made by the American Business Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and local business houses to officers who have performed effectively in the firearms training program. These expressions of appreciation certainly convinced us that the community is interested in us and in our work.



Commissioner Fred G. McCartney.

New Building

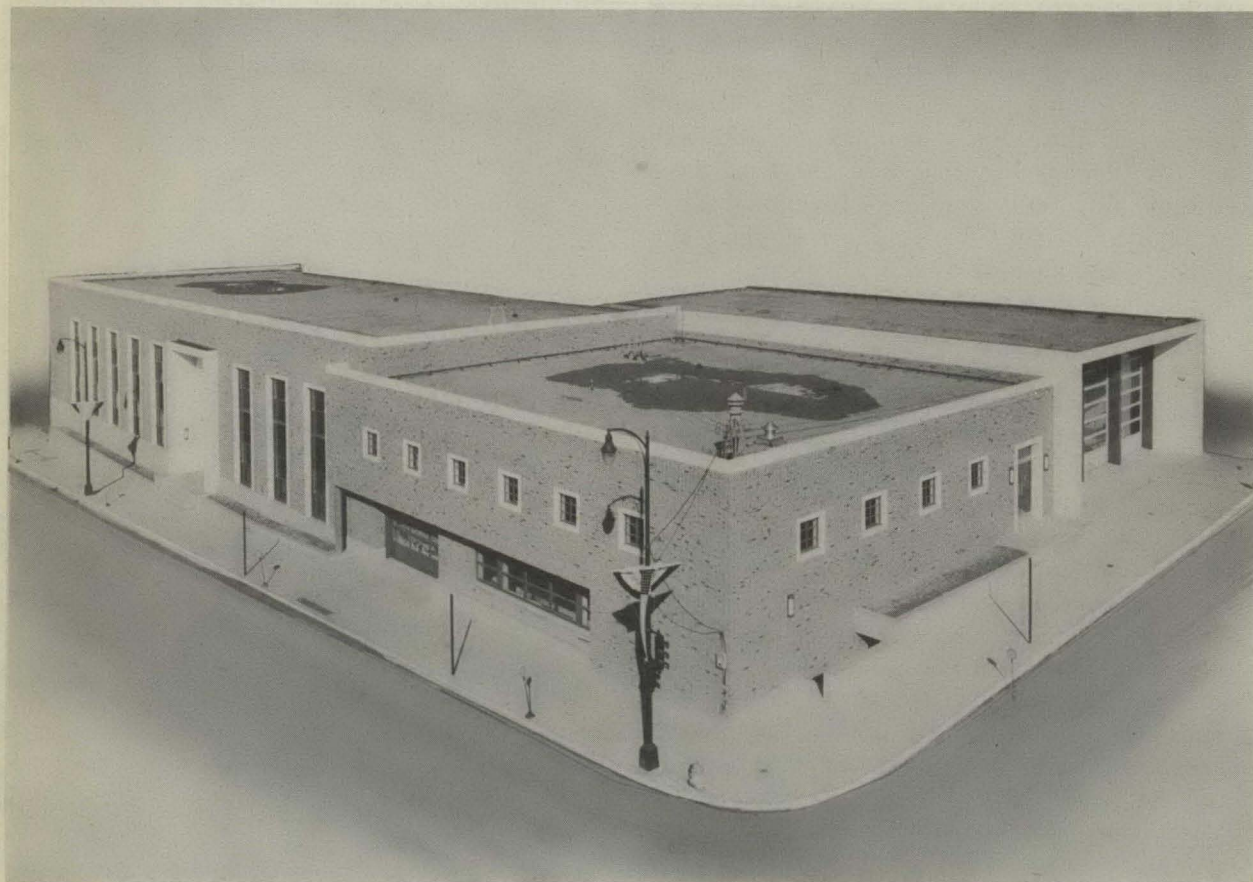
In 1955, we opened our new police building and the public response was indeed gratifying. On November 16, 1955, the bureau of Lancaster Police played host to more than 4,000 citizens, all eager for their first glimpse of this building—the town's new and completely modern headquarters for law enforcement. As our visitors entered the new contemporary-style brick structure through an imposing main doorway surmounted by a huge bronze city seal, the spacious lobby and ready attention immediately assured them of the service and courtesy our department offers.

Our modern building houses offices of the commissioner of police, his executive officers, the detective bureau, women's division, juvenile unit, the traffic bureau, and its closely working partner, the office of the city traffic engineer. For the first time in our history there is a central records room, which includes complete darkroom facilities for the official police photographer and separate rooms for mugging and printing.

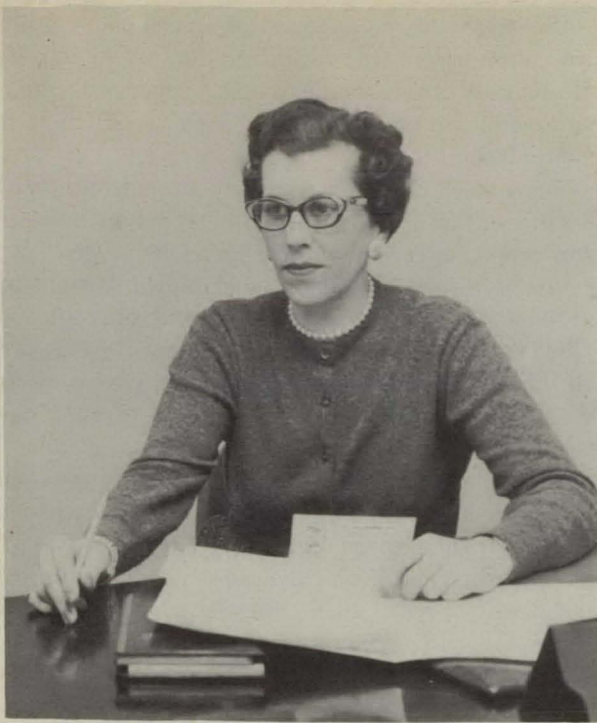
Entry from the lobby is made into the police courtroom which is in constant daily use. This room is large enough to be converted into classrooms for special training programs and inservice schools. The platoon lieutenant's office is so located that he has a clear view of the lobby and also of the rollroom which contains adequate accommodations for the patrolmen who constitute the three working platoons. Immediately adjoining the lieutenant's office are the communications and ordnance rooms which house the radio and telephone boards, together with the department's arsenal and emergency equipment.

Modern Cellblock

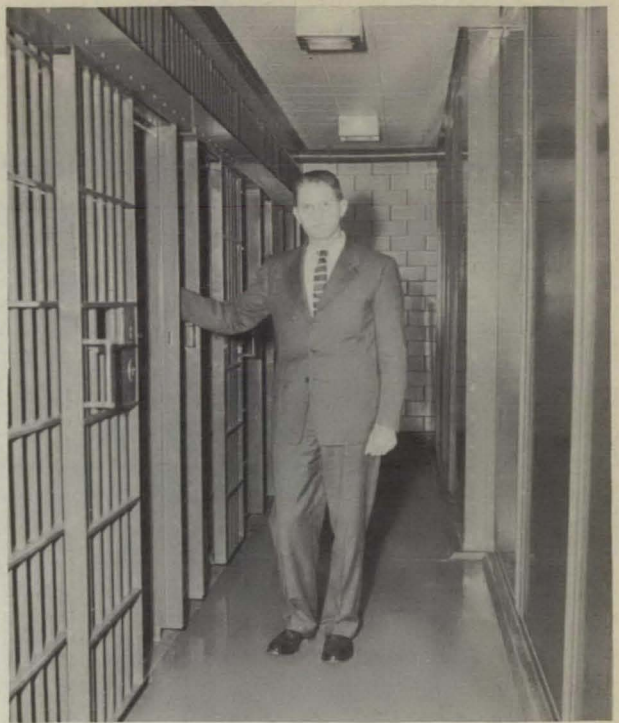
One of the most noticeable changes is the completely modern cellblock which comprises a large area containing two 5-cell tiers. Each cell has individual plumbing, hot and cold running water, wall lights and metal beds. Considerable thought was also given to the location of the juvenile unit and women's division. These are in the other end



Lancaster's new public safety building.



Lancaster policewoman Alice Rubincam.



Capt. William B. Hershner inspects new cellblock.

of the building and are adjacent to tiled detention rooms where youthful prisoners can be located without being forced to associate with adult or hardened criminals.

Adjacent to the main cellblock is the police garage, which makes it possible for prisoners to be brought directly into the garage and unloaded into the cellblock without going through the public area. Close attention was given to the planning of the police department facilities, and I feel that our accommodations rank with those of the most modern and well-equipped police departments in the country.

Civilian Defense Headquarters

During the planning the importance of civil defense was taken into consideration. According to Dr. Richard Gerstell, Pennsylvania State director of civil defense, this is "the first police headquarters anywhere in the country to specifically include headquarters for civilian defense in its original design plans." The room allotted to this operation is located on the second floor and can be reached by a side stairway. On this floor there are also the offices of the bureau of fire and that department's central switchboard.

It must be understood that a police building is a public building. It is designed and established for the purpose of giving services to a community. In days gone by some police departments looked upon their stationhouses as private clubhouses and resented any intrusion. Today, this viewpoint has changed. The doors of the Lancaster Public Safety Building are always open to the public. We want them to know and like us. We want them to respect law enforcement as an honorable profession.

COOPERATION

By giving maximum consideration to protecting the identity of the victim, police authorities can encourage citizens to report sex offenses perpetrated against them.

HANDWRITING EVIDENCE

The primary consideration to be remembered in obtaining any type of known evidence for comparison with questioned material is to reproduce the original conditions of the preparations of the questioned material as nearly as possible. See "Handwriting Analysis" in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, March 1954.

Advertising for Recruits in the Small Department

by CHIEF OF POLICE EARL E. KIDD, *South Charleston, W. Va., Police Department*

The police department of the city of South Charleston, W. Va., is composed of 20 regular officers, 8 women school-crossing guards, 2 full-time and 2 part-time civilian employees. This city of approximately 22,000 population boasts of one of the finest and highest paid departments for its size in the entire State.

We have found that in recruiting new employees the old adage, "it pays to advertise," is really true. My administrative assistant, Detective William A. Long, became interested in the technique of advertising in police recruiting during attendance at a police seminar at the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville, Ky., in January 1955. Later in the year, when we needed several additional employees, Detective Long drew up a rough sketch and outline of an advertisement, listing the requirements and advantages of employment in the department.



Chief Earl E. Kidd.

Through the cooperation of a local newspaper the rough layout was developed into a 3-column by 10-inch ad proof, which was approved after consideration by city officials and the Civil Service Commission.

The objective of the ad was to attract high-type applicants and individuals interested in law enforcement as career work. Previously, small recruiting notices placed in the classified sections of newspapers had drawn in numerous unemployed "floaters." It was felt that an impressive and enlightening ad would interest employed persons who desired to better their positions through the benefits available in the department.

The next problem was that of advertising costs. To publish the 3-column by 10-inch ad in just 1 edition of the paper entailed \$80 expense. Financial conditions in the average department will not always permit such expenditure, especially if the number of new employees to be hired is relatively small.

We then took our problem to the public. Appearing before the local businessmen's association as a representative of our department, Detective Long pointed out the value of competent police officers for the business organizations and citizens of the city. Supporting our department in this endeavor as in the past, the South Charleston Businessmen's Association agreed to sponsor and finance the advertisement for 2 occasions, thus eliminating the \$160 cost which was the major problem confronting us at that time.

Headlined by the caption, "Wanted by the Police," our ad was published in the local papers in July 1955. The advertisements showed a photograph of one of the activities of our department. Emphatically set out in the ad was the question "Do You Want: permanence, security, and an excellent opportunity to serve your community?" In addition to the statement that base pay for a patrolman is \$320 per month, the ad included:

Requirements:

1. Age 21 to 35 years.
2. Minimum height, 5 feet 10 inches.
3. Minimum weight, 150 pounds.
4. High school education or equivalent.
5. Excellent physical health.
6. Excellent character.
7. No experience necessary.
8. Ability to meet public and be energetic worker.

Advantages:

1. Thorough training.
2. Uniform allowance.
3. Advancement opportunity.
4. Paid vacations.
5. Sick benefits.
6. Retirement plan.
7. Civil service.
8. Longevity pay plus permanence and security.

The plan received favorable response from the press and from the citizens. News stories regarding the recruiting plan preceded and followed the ad. The results of the project were outstanding. Three years prior to this time a call for applicants attracted only nine candidates. This 1955 advertisement brought a total of 77 applicants, the majority of whom were far above the average in both appearance and qualifications. These were not men seeking temporary employment but rather men desiring the security of position and advantages not available in their present jobs. These individuals had not realized the present professional level of police work until they saw this fact illustrated in our feature ad.

Each of us in police work today should be strongly interested in this and other methods of encouraging high caliber applicants for police employment. If similar programs were adopted on a wide scale, we would obtain considerably more public notice and support and we would advance nearer to our goal of police professionalization.

AUTO THEFT PREVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

cumbersome tools. Further, the engineers consider the time element an important one. They try to make certain that opening the vehicle to steal it will require enough time so the thief will be afraid of being caught.

It is obvious that the first principle in theft protection must be the cooperation of the motorist in locking his vehicle. Through various means, the companies have attempted to help the motorist lock his car adequately and easily. In one case, for example, the locking can be accomplished by pushing down buttons inside the doors, but the system has been so designed that the motorist must push and hold the outside door lock release button as a reminder to him that he is locking the

car, and that his keys should not be left in the switch.

In other cases the risk of leaving the key in the car is eliminated by requiring that the key itself be used to lock the door.

There was a time when the body of the lock was in a T-shaped door handle. Then the thief put a pipe on the handle and broke it off. Now the door locks are either in the body of the door itself, or in D-shaped handles that cannot be twisted.

Other design effort has been expended to make it difficult to release the door buttons with a wire or other tool, and to make it difficult to open the ventilator windows if they are latched.

Currently, the ignition switch protection is the best that has ever been offered. On modern automobiles it is extremely difficult for the thief to get at the back of the ignition switch because it is buried deep in the curving instrument panel. The switch itself has been redesigned to make it more or less impervious to the old techniques of using a coin or piece of tin foil to start the car.

The amount of effort required to start one of these vehicles without the key, and the special gadgetry or tools that must be used, would make it appear that any youngster who is able to start such a car has gone at least one step beyond the stage of being merely delinquent.

Theft figures being accumulated in various large municipalities substantiate the success of these newer design locks and the efforts of police and others who work on the problem. There is still much to be done, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that the annual theft rate is only 200,000 instead of 400,000. In terms of "exposure," the situation has been improved.

One of the automobile companies has taken a first step into the use of electrical pushbutton locks. Other features of this sort are under constant investigation in engineering laboratories but the public must appreciate that there will be no theft protection unless the motorist locks the ignition, locks the ventilator windows, closes all other windows, locks the doors, and keeps the car keys in his own possession.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourth article in a series concerning automobile thefts and the measures various law enforcement agencies and other interested organizations can take in combating this problem. The article, presented by the author at the 1955 conference of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators at Grand Rapids, Mich., is reprinted from the Texas Police Journal, February 1956 issue, with permission of that magazine and the author.

WANTED BY THE FBI

NOAH HOLLIS EAKINS, with aliases: R. L. Davis, W. A. Davis, Zero Davis, Hollis Eakins, N. K. Eakins

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle

On the night of December 21, 1952, Noah Hollis Eakins allegedly stole more than \$2,000 from a hotel in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was employed as a night clerk and left the city in a 1951 automobile which he had procured from a local car rental agency for a period of 48 hours. On December 23, 1952, this automobile was recovered at Provo, Utah, by the Provo Police Department.

Charge

A complaint charging Noah Eakins with the interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Denver, Colo., on December 24, 1952. A Federal Grand Jury at Denver returned an indictment on August 25, 1954, charging Eakins with this offense.

Prior Record

Eakins has been convicted previously for larceny, auto theft and escape.

This fugitive reportedly has a severe phlebitic condition (inflammation of the blood vessels) in both legs. He is said to have a clean-cut, neat appearance and to be meticulously groomed.

Caution

Eakins may be armed and should be considered dangerous.



Noah Hollis Eakins.

Description

This fugitive is described as follows:

Age	40, born January 2, 1916, Mt. Pleasant, Tex. (not verified).												
Height	5 feet, 10 inches.												
Weight	160 to 180 pounds.												
Build	Medium.												
Hair	Brown, thinning in front.												
Eyes	Blue.												
Complexion	Medium.												
Race	White.												
Nationality	American.												
Occupations	Brick mason, carpenter, cab driver, laborer, hotel clerk.												
Scars and marks	Flesh mole on right cheek, moles on left side of face.												
Remarks	Reportedly has a stiff-legged walk. May be wearing a small mustache.												
FBI No.	1,132,378.												
Fingerprint Classification	<table><tbody><tr><td>16</td><td>M</td><td>11</td><td>T</td><td>MO</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>M</td><td>11</td><td>W</td><td>OMO</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	16	M	11	T	MO	18		M	11	W	OMO	
16	M	11	T	MO	18								
	M	11	W	OMO									

Notify FBI

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

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE

The transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of stolen cattle, knowing that the cattle have been stolen, is a violation investigated by the FBI. Receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, buying, selling, or disposing of any such cattle, knowing the cattle to have been stolen, is also investigated by the FBI.

ATTENTION

The name of the Single Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division has been changed to the Latent Fingerprint Section. This change was made in order to more fully depict the nature of the work performed in this section.

Law enforcement agencies desiring latent print examinations may forward material to the FBI, Attention: Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section.

.22 Slug Trips Cattle Rustler

A cattle-rustling investigation began on May 2, 1954, when a 3-year-old steer with two lead bullets lodged in its head was found submerged in the Missouri River, McKenzie County, N. Dak. The brand and identifying earmarks on the animal had been changed. The steer was determined to be the property of a rancher who lived some distance east of the place where the animal was located.

In an old shack approximately 1 mile from the site where the animal was found, a deputy sheriff of McKenzie County discovered a .22 caliber rifle. The owner of the weapon was a suspect in the case. In May 1954, this rifle and the two lead slugs found in the head of the steer, together with other evidence, were submitted to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

Upon examination, the Laboratory informed the sheriff that one of the bullets which he submitted was found to have been fired from the suspect's rifle. On June 17, 1954, during the trial of the case in State court at Watford City, the Laboratory firearms expert who made the examination testified as to his findings. The defendant was convicted on the charge of cattle rustling.

LAB EXAM DESTROYS ALIBI

In the early hours of a morning in 1954, a police officer in a southern town discovered burglars at work inside a local bank. He summoned other authorities and FBI agents to the scene. Two burglars were arrested in the rear of the bank near the vault. They had gained entry to the vault by using an acetylene torch. A third man was found crouched under the desk in the office of a bank official.

This third man vigorously denied participating in the burglary, insisting that he was an innocent victim of circumstances. He stated that he had ridden into town with the two burglars but that he had left them shortly after arriving. He explained his presence in the bank by saying that he had noticed a commotion at the bank and had entered to see what was happening. Upon seeing his two acquaintances apparently under arrest, he feared that he would be implicated and, therefore, hid under the desk.

This alibi did not stand up under the testimony furnished by an FBI Laboratory expert at the trial

of this individual. The lab technician had examined the shoes the subject was wearing when arrested and had found that some residue burned into the soles of the shoes was matter produced from a metal-burning or cutting operation and, further, that the wearer of the shoes necessarily made contact with the hot metal particles within a period of 2 minutes after they were formed by a cutting torch. Based principally on this testimony, a verdict of guilty was reached and the subject was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

CRIME PREVENTION

(Continued from page 12)

another problem since he, due to his inexperience, becomes agitated and might resort to the use of a lethal weapon to effect an escape. The "sneak thief's" chief weapons are generally a penknife and a celluloid card, with which he slips locks. His chief assets are the indifference and trusting nature of the honest citizen. Finally, he is most difficult to apprehend, since he must be caught with the "goods" or in the act, or he'll cleverly avert imprisonment for lack of concrete evidence.

In retrospect then, we of the Jersey City Police Department, encouraged by our highly successful "crime prevention do's and don'ts program" together with the technological advances made in the department, believe that in the summer months of 1956 the Jersey City Police Department enjoys a fully informed, alerted citizenry, the first line of defense against the "sneak thief."

TWINE TIES UP CASE

Twine which robbers used to tie up their victims played an important role in a recent robbery case in Maryland. After the robbery, local officers submitted to the FBI Laboratory the twine with which the victims were tied, together with two balls of twine found in a car used by a suspect.

At the trial of this suspect, a Laboratory examiner testified that no differences were noted in the construction of twine recovered at the scene of the robbery and the twine found in the automobile.

The local State's attorney later advised the FBI that the Laboratory examiner's analysis, investigation, and testimony were materially responsible for the conviction of this defendant, who received a sentence of 15 years.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern presented here is classified as a tented arch and is referenced to a loop. Ridges A-1 and A-2 are type lines. The delta, point D, is located on the looping ridge, thus eliminating a ridge count.