

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1956

JUNE

Vol. 25 No. 6

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

JUNE 1956

Vol. 25 No. 6



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



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

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT**

**FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS**

Vol. 25

June 1956

No. 6

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 May 28, 1956, barring apprehensions)

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



rt middle

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



lt thumb

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



rt ring

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



rt ring

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



lt ring

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



rt middle

DANIEL WILLIAM O'CONNOR, with aliases: O 31 Wt 19
Mike Clancy, Bob Collins, James O 20 W 23
Garnie, Marcel Gelinas, Jacob
Geres, Bill O'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



lt middle

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



rt ring

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



lt ring

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



lt index

SAMMY J. ABBOTT, with aliases: 20 L 10 U 000 20
Sammy Jack Abbott, S. J. Abbott.
#37358 PD, Corpus Christi, Tex; W;
born 2-21-27; 5'6"; 145 lbs; med
stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes; occ -
hvy equipment operator, lab. Wanted
for AUTO THEFT.
(Notify: SO, Springfield, Mo)
FBI#-105 506 A - JUNE 1956



rt ring

CECIL E. BENNETT, with aliases: 18 O 30 W 100 22
Cecil Eugene Bennett, Cecil
Bennett, C. E. Bennett.
#19,935 PD, Galveston, Tex; W; born
9-24-19; 5'11"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
seaman. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: PD, Galveston, Tex)
FBI#-2028272 - JUNE 1956



lt ring

ABRAHAM ALEXANDER AUSTIN, with alias: 10 1 aU 000 13
Abraham A. Austin.
#75298 PD, Birmingham, Ala; N; born
4-20-31; 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; brn eyes; med brn comp. Wanted
for BURG and GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, Birmingham, Ala)
FBI#-747 976 A - JUNE 1956



lt middle

A. W. BLAND, with aliases:
Arthur Weaver Bland, Arthur Qeaver
Bland, Arthur W. Bland, Earl H.
Bland, Tex Bland, "Tex".
#36535 SO, El Paso, Tex; W; born
2-8-20; 6'0"; 205 lbs; hvy bld; blk
hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - cook.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-
tion for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2361883 - JUNE 1956



lt thumb

REGINALD T. AYO, with aliases: 19 L 9 T 00 17 Ref: 9
Jerry Ayo, Reginald Dominick
Thomas Ayo, Reginald Thomas
Ayo, Thomas Ayo.
#3861 SO, Kingston, NY; W; born
5-10-31; 5'8"; 125 lbs; sldr bld; brn
hair; gr grn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
farm lab, lab, painter. Wanted for
ATT ROB, ASSAULT and GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Kingston, NY)
FBI#-34 901 A - JUNE 1956



rt index

ISAAC LEROY BLANTON, with aliases:
Bill Blanton, Lee Roy Blanton,
Leroy Blanton.
#8564-C PD, Tuscaloosa, Ala; W; born
8-28-21; 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr bld;
dk brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;
numerous scars; occ - millwright,
painter, pipe fitter, taxi driver.
Wanted for ARSON, ASSAULT TO MUR and
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Tuscaloosa, Ala; PD,
Tuscaloosa, Ala)
FBI#-2019005 - JUNE 1956



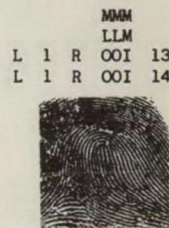
lt thumb

BURON WILLIAM AYRES, with aliases: 13 M 10 R 000
Bill Ayres, Buren Ayres, Byron Ayres,
Pete William Ayres, William Buron,
W. Ayres Buron, Richard Brooks,
Richard R. Covington, Richard Kelly.
#9303-M SO, Tucson, Ariz; W; born
9-6-17 (?); 6'1"; 190 lbs; med hvy bld;
brn gr hair; bl gr eyes; rdy comp;
occ - cook, lab, truck driver. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation as
CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1150276 - JUNE 1956



rt middle

EDWARD BROWN, with alias:
Edward E. Brown.
#36280 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; W; born 23 L 1 R OOI 13
7-8-1881; 5'7 1/2"; 160 lbs; med
stky bld; gr hair; bl eyes; med
comp. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: SO, Cleveland, Ohio)
FBI#-202 138 C - JUNE 1956



lt index

JOHN RODNEY BARE, with aliases: 9 O 9 U IOI 3
John Bare, John R. Bare, J. Rodney
Bare, J. Rodney Bare, Rodney Bare.
#-PD, Traverse City, Mich; W; born
10-10-26; 5'10"; 168 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
bookkeeper, fry cook, waiter.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-3873134 - JUNE 1956



rt middle

NORMAN HENRY BROWN, with aliases:
Norman Brown, Norman H. Brown.
#8053 PD, Topeka, Kans; N; born 15 O 31 W MOM 17
1-15-26 or 6-2-26; 5'9"; 160 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;
occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery, Burglary).
MAY BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-410 956 A - JUNE 1956



rt ring

FREDERICK BECK, with aliases: 20 O 25 W OOM 6 Ref: 29
Edward Beck, Edward A. Beck,
Edward Fredrick Beck, Eddie
Roberts, Fred Roberts, Edward
Robinson.
#184009 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
born 8-6-09; 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr
bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med comp;
occ - clerk, salesman. Wanted for
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: Dist Atty, San Jose, Calif)
FBI#-2200555 - JUNE 1956



rt index

WILLIE BRUCE, with aliases:
Willie Henry Bruce, "Litt" Bruce,
Will Henry Bruce, Willie H. Bruce.
#68296 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
N; born 10-28-22 (?); 5'9"; 175 lbs;
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med lt
brn comp; occ - chauffeur, cook, lab,
construction worker, truck driver.
Rec'd StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala,
2-20-56 to serve 10 yrs for GRAND
LARCENY. ESCAPED 3-16-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-1496915 - JUNE 1956



rt thumb

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

CANCELLATIONS

RAYMOND ADAMS, with aliases. (N)

18 L 10 U IOM
M 5 U IIO

#53482 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-4975331.

WILLIAM PETER ADAMS, with aliases. (W)

13 O 30 W IOI Ref: 30
I 29 U OOO 25

#19306 PD, Columbus, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in September 1955. FBI#-3750077.

ANDREW JOHN BERKO, with aliases. (W)

18 O 32 W MOO
M 30 R OOI

#167489 PD, Philadelphia, Pa. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in February 1955. FBI#-1495313.

FRANCIS GUY BLEACHER, with alias. (W)

16 M 1 Rt AMP
M 5 R 17

#B-29849 StPol, Wyoming, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in February 1956. FBI#-467 912 B.

BENJAMIN BLUNT, with aliases. (N)

LL/LLM
15 O 9 U OOO Ref: 10
L 21 U OOO 15 21

#B-189465 PD, New York, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-2360310.

CHARLES EARL BOBO, JR. (W)

18 L 1 R 5
S 1 Ua 8

#8845-G SO, Nashville, Tenn. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-455 438 B.

JACKIE LEE BRADY, with aliases. (W)

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

#12810 StPol, Batavia, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-388 805 B.

JOE BREWER. (N)

17 S 1 T-r 13 Ref: Ttr, 17
L 1 U 13 U 1

#40529 StPen, Gould, Ark. Located. Wanted notice pub in October 1955. FBI#-3683031.

JACK BROWN, with alias. (N)

17 S 17 W IOO 11
L 1 U OOO 14

#50-824 PD, Charleston, SC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-149 344 C.

MELVIN BROWN, with aliases. (N)

12 M 1 U OOO 9
S 2 U IOI 11

#94089 PD, Oakland, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-96 581 B.

ROGER BURKE. (N)

11 M 13 T OM 8 Ref: 9
I 17 U OOO 9 17

#33187 PD, Richmond, Va. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-560 812 A.

PETER DAVID CARR. (N)

D/dWwrd

I 32 W IOO 22
O 32 W OIM

#459 SO, Georgetown, SC. Located. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-129 350 C.

BOOKER T. CHATMON, with aliases. (N)

14 O 1 U OOO 13
M 20 W MOI 13

#J95739 PD, Detroit, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in December 1955. FBI#-4495037.

ALLEN GLENN CLEM, with aliases. (W)

12 M 1 Rr OIO 16
M 3 W OOO 17

#55624 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Located. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-622 272 A.

CHARLES FRANKLIN COLE, with aliases. (W)

20 O 21 W IOO 21 Ref: 21
M 19 W OOO 21 23

#56344 USPen, Leavenworth, Kans. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-1229965.

LAWRENCE COLE, with aliases. (N)

15 M 17 W MOI 13
L 19 W MOI 14

#5803 SO, West Palm Beach, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in October 1953. FBI#-4132852.

ROBERT GENE DURRUM, with alias. (W)

13 M 9 R 3 Ref: 1
M 1 R-r 11 1

#9374 PD, Lexington, Ky. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in January 1956. FBI#-562 555 B.

WILLIAM ROBERT FINLEY, with aliases. (W)

1 O 29 W MIO 11 Ref: 29
I 20 W MII 11 18

#65526 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in January 1956. FBI#-223 028 B.

KEITH DARWIN FRANCISCO, with aliases. (W)

20 M 1 R III 6 Ref: R
L 1 T II 9 U

#66823-J StPr, Jackson, Mich. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-2910608.

CARMEL WINNIFRED GEIER, with aliases. (W)

17 L 1 Tt 3
M 1 Ut 7

#EX-83142 PD, Fort Worth, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-471 093 B.

LINDSAY GIBSON, with aliases. (N)

1 I 21 W MIO 18
O 19 W OIO 16

#81708 SO, Miami, Fla. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in June 1954; also pub in May 1954, same name. FBI#-544 916 B.

FRED GILLESPIE, with aliases. (N)

19 M 17 W MOI 9
L 2 U OOI 11

#39865 StPen, Gould, Ark. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in February 1944. FBI#-1314416.

RAYMOND L. BYRD, with aliases:
Raymond L. Bird, Ray Lee Byrd,
Bird Horn, Geo. H. Horn, Donald
Reed, George H. Richmond.
#36513 SO, Fresno, Calif; W; born
1-18-01 (?); 5'10 1/2"; 175 lbs; med
bld; brn hair, part bald; haz eyes;
fair rdy comp; occ - chef, plumber.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation
for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY. APPREHEND WITH CAUTION.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-23305 - JUNE 1956

18 O 30 W IOM
I 22 U OOM



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JAMES THEODORE DICKSON, with aliases: James Dickson, James
T. Dickson, T. James Dickson.
#12247 US Marshal, Louisville, Ky;
W; born 10-25-10; 5'10"; 185 lbs;
med hvy bld; gr brn hair, part bald;
bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - waiter.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv,
Springfield, Ill; St Atty, Pinckneyville,
Ill)
FBI#-386181 - JUNE 1956

15 M 5 R OOO Ref: 5
I 24 W OOI 14 20



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JOSEPH STANLEY CICHOCKI, with
aliases: Stanley Joseph
Chichocki, Joe Cichocki, Josef
Cichocki, Joseph Cichocki.
#46383 SO, Seattle, Wash; W; born
2-9-02; 5'5"; 150 lbs; stky bld;
gr brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;
occ - tailor, timekeeper. Wanted
for BURG.
(Notify: SO, Seattle, Wash)
FBI#-201540 - JUNE 1956

11 S 25 W OIO 7
S 2 U OOI 7



rt middle

EDWARD GENE EATHERTON, with aliases:
Eddie Eatherton, Eddie Gene Eatherton,
Edward G. Eatherton, "Eddie".
#4-559 US Marshal, Toledo, Ohio; W;
born 1-28-37; 5'7"; 130 lbs; med sldr
bld; brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation as PAROLE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-317 548 B - JUNE 1956

LM
MLM
20 L 9 R OOO 17
M 1 U OOO 15



lt ring

JOHN LOUIS CORNELIUS.

10 25 W OOM 10
26 aU OOI 12

#18952 PD, Orlando, Fla; N; born
9-1-35; 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). ARMED
AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-67 762 C - JUNE 1956



lt middle

CLARENCE FIRESTONE, with alias: 16 O 3 U OOO 11
Clarence McCoy Firestone. L 25 R OIO 12
#38177 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; W;
born 8-12-32; 5'8"; 136 lbs; med
bld; brn hair; brn eyes; fair comp.
Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WVa,
2-1-52 to serve 1-10 yrs for ARSON.
ESCAPED 3-5-55.
(Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WVa)
FBI#-38 752 B - JUNE 1956



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JOHN CORNELL, with aliases:
Joe C. Shaw, John Shaw,
Jos. Calvin Shaw.

10 I 31 W III 13 Ref: 29
O 18 U IOI 17 18

#52025 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W;
born 5-13-20 (?); 5'11"; 165 lbs;
med bld; med brn hair; bl eyes; fair
comp; occ - auto mech, cook, truck
driver. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC,
10-2-52 to serve sent for AUTO LARCENY,
BRK and ENT, ARMED ROB, and ESCAPE.
ESCAPED 3-17-56.
(Notify: St Bu of Ident, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-1901071 - JUNE 1956



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DAVID STANLEY GALLOVICH, with aliases:
John Philip Brandenburg, Stephen
Stanley Dyka, David Stanley
Gallovac, Steve Gallovich.
#C-9614 StHwy Patrol, Kirkwood, Mo; W;
born 10-5-30; 6'0"; 175 lbs; med bld;
auburn hair; haz eyes; med comp; occ -
salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-
TATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-793 962 A - JUNE 1956

MSS
SSM
16 M 1 U III 9
M 1 U IO 4



rt index

BILL DAVIS, with aliases:
Bill M. Davis, Jimmie Buttino,
Joe Lee Smith, Joseph Lee
Smith, "Jimmie".

30 L 9 R IOI 10
L 3 W OOO 10

#29-341 PD, Jacksonville, Fla; W;
born 1-28-29 (?); 5'4"; 115 lbs.
sm bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;
occ - welder. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).
ARMED AND CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4390238 - JUNE 1956



rt index

RALPH ERENEST GATEWOOD, with aliases:
Ralph Gatewood, Ralph E. Gatewood,
Ralph Earnst Gatewood.
#10955 PD, Charleston, WVa; W; born
11-22-36; 5'4"; 140 lbs; sht stky bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
lab. Wanted for AUTO THEFT and ESCAPE
2-19-56.
(Notify: PD, Charleston, WVa)
FBI#-137 577 C - JUNE 1956

SS
S
11 S 1 T II 13
S 1 Tt I 4



rt index

LOT DAVIS, with alias:
Lott Davis.

5 S 17 W IIO 14
S 9 R OOO 12

#61961 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
N; born 10-15-19; 5'10 1/2"; 149 lbs;
med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn
comp; occ - garage worker, lab. Rec'd
StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 8-28-52
to serve 10 yrs for MURDER. ESCAPED
3-23-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr,
Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-5071272 - JUNE 1956



lt thumb

OLSEN GRADY, with aliases:
Olsen Price Grady, Olson Grady,
"Jabo".
#7004 PD, Meridian, Miss; W; born
1-19-16; 6'1"; 190 lbs; med hvy bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
lab, farmer, mech, truck driver.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Decatur, Miss)
FBI#-1593035 - JUNE 1956

LL
LL
13 O 13 U OOO
I 22 U OOI 17



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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.

LENDER GLENN, with aliases. (N) W/dWwc
M 32 W IMO 24
I 32 W OOI
#52589 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in June 1952. FBI#-1109001.

HENRY GONZALES, with alias. (W) LL/MLL
26 L 17 W IOO 13
L 1 U OOO 17
#61959 PD, Newark, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in September 1955. FBI#-590 092 B.

ROBERT ALPHONZO GRIFFIN, with aliases. (N) dDd/dD2d
O 31 W IMO 23
I 28 W MOI 18
#5234 PD, Elizabeth City, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in August 1955. FBI#-2649491.

CLEOPHUS LEE HARDY, with aliases. (N) LLM/LMM
23 L 1 U OOO 14
L 1 U OOI 12
#111443 PD, Detroit, Mich. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-482 678 B.

EPHRAM CORNELIUS HARRIS, with aliases. (N)
18 L 30 W IOO 15 Ref: 29
I 4 W IOI 4
#12186 SO, Wichita, Kans. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-3651738.

WILLIE HARRIS, with alias. (N)
20 L 9 T OM 16
S 2 T OI 16
#687 SO, Punta Gorda, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1953. FBI#-530 835 A.

JOHN WILLIAM HAWLEY, with aliases. (W)
18 O 13 R OIM 19
O 27 W OOO 18
#171649 CoJail, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-31220.

ALFRED NEWTON HEATHERINGTON, with alias. (W)
16 S 17 W IOO 16
L 3 W IOO 14
#-BFD, Washington, DC. Located. Wanted notice pub in May 1952. FBI#-787 682 A.

HOWARD EDWARD HELSEL, with aliases. (W)
12 I 5 U OOI 6
I 17 T IO 6
#17140-NE USPen, Lewisburg, Pa. Located. Wanted notice pub in February 1955. FBI#-450487.

EDWARD HEREFORD, with aliases. (W)
13 M 1 R IOO 18
S 1 Rr III 14
#82122 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in July 1953. FBI#-986709.

JAMES EMORY HINKLER. (W) SSS/SSS
25 L 1 R III 6
L 1 R III 7
#51766 Alleghany Co WH, Blawnox, Pa. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in October 1952. FBI#-2004787.

JAMES RICHARD HOBERCK, with aliases. (W)
22 M 27 W MII 8
L 12 W IOI 6
#51224 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-4587863.

SALVADORE JACOBO-HURTADO, with aliases. (Mex)
6 S 1 U III 6
S 1 Ra I-I 2
#12427-TA FedPrCp, Tucson, Ariz. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-461 564 B.

GALE JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)
21 M 25 W MOI 8
L 2 U OOI 10
#16614 StPen, Fort Madison, Iowa. Located. Wanted notice pub in August 1954; also pub in January 1954, same name. FBI#-58128.

JAMES JOHNSON, with alias. (N)
6 S 9 U IO 5
S 1 U II
#15505 PD, Newark, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in September 1935. (now FBI#-578636).

WALTER REGINALD JONES, with alias. (N)
17 O 31 W MMM 16
I 26 U OII 19
#41574 PD, Richmond, Va. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in February 1956. FBI#-92 011 C.

WILLIAM EVAN KIMREY, with aliases. (W) W/Cc
15 O 29 W IOO 17
I 20 W OOI 17
#G-1806 StHwy Patrol, Willow Springs, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-772 319 A.

IKE KING, JR., with aliases. (N)
9 9 aAa O 10
1 aAa I 9
#61567 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-2228620.

WILLIAM HENRY KNIGHT, with aliases. (W)
14 O 26 W IOM Ref: 25
M 30 U OOI 22
#3990 USMarshal, Denver, Colo. Located. Wanted notice pub in October 1955. FBI#-4923039.

JOHNIE L. LITTLE, with aliases. (N)
18 L 1 U OOO 18 AMP
M 1 U OOO 16
#56475 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1951. (now FBI#-62 733 B).

THOMAS PAUL LITTLE, with aliases. (W) ML/LL
14 O 21 W OOO 14
I 19 W IOO 14
#132223 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. In custody. Wanted notice pub in August 1955. FBI#-2061301.

ROMAN FREDERICK MACHNIK, with aliases. (W)
21 O 12 U OMO
L 30 U OII
#5702-B USMarshal, Rochester, NY. Located. Wanted notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-460 058 B.

PAUL CLINE GROSS, with aliases:
Paul Cline Cross, Clide Ross,
Paul Clyn Ross, Paul C. Woods,
Paul Woodward.
#2106 US Marshal, Knoxville, Tenn; W;
born 2-19-25 or 2-19-27; 6'1"; 175 lbs;
med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy
comp; occ - photographer, registered
nurse. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE
VIOLATOR. CONSIDERED ARMED AND
DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-5 817 B - JUNE 1956 - - - -

22 M 28 W IMM
L 16 W MII



lt thumb

JOSEPH DAVID HARRIS, with aliases:
Joe Arristee, Joseph David
Arristee, Joseph D. Haristee.
#16178 PD, San Diego, Calif; W (?);
born 11-29-96; 5'7"; 160 lbs; stky
bld; gr blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp.
Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-1658390 - JUNE 1956

15 O 15 Rr 17
I 20 W 14



rt middle

SAMUEL HAZEN, with alias:
Sam Hazen.
#131706 Metropolitan PD, Washing-
ton, DC; W; born 7-(5 or 10)-10;
5'9 1/2"; 155 lbs; med bld; med brn
hair; lt bl eyes; med comp; occ -
lab. Wanted for ROB and ASSAULT.
(Notify: Metropolitan PD,
Washington, DC)
FBI#-4679729 - JUNE 1956

23 I 11 R OIO Ref: 15
S 21 U OIO 20 21



lt middle

ERNEST HILL, with aliases:
Ernest Hill, J. C. Hill.
#77626 SO, Birmingham, Ala; N; born
12-24-32 (?); 6'4 1/2"; 225 lbs; hvy
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - truck driver. Wanted for
ASSAULT TO MUR.
(Notify: Solicitor, Tenth Jud
Circuit of Ala, Birmingham, Ala)
FBI#-837 307 A - JUNE 1956

9 1 U OIO 5
1 aU OIO 5



lt index

WILLIAM L. HOWELL, with aliases:
James Grant, James Howell Grant,
William Lee Howell, William
Lemuel Howell.
#1675 SO, Carthage, Mo; W; born
2-18-21; 5'10"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld;
dk brn hair; brn eyes; med dk comp;
occ - carpenter, oil field worker.
Wanted for HSEBRK and LARCENY and
ESCAPE 2-23-56.
(Notify: SO, Lexington, Tenn)
FBI#-1994000 - JUNE 1956

9 O 5 U IIO 12
I 17 Rr IIO 12



lt thumb

ANTHONY TONY INTINI, with aliases:
Anthony Intini, Anthony T.
Intini, Tony Anthony Lane Russo.
#4881 W 27 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
born 5-30-21; 5'9"; 180 lbs; stky bld;
brn hair; haz eyes; med comp. Wanted
for AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-4641618 - JUNE 1956

17 L 1 U--r 14 Ref: 1
M 1 U 12 2



rt little

JIMMY JACKSON.

13 O 5 U OII 7
I 17 U OIO 8

#324409 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; N;
born 5-16-35; 5'9"; 135 lbs; med sldr
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; occ -
maintenance man. Wanted for AUTO
THEFT.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-119 428 C - JUNE 1956



lt index

SIMON CHARLES JONES, with aliases:
Sammy Johnson, Simon Johnson,
Simon M. Johnson, Charlie Jones,
Sammy Jones, Simon Charley Jones.
#M-2945 US Marshal, Detroit, Mich; N;
born 6-19-26 (?); 5'11"; 165 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - painter. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation as PAROLE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-109 341 B - JUNE 1956

3 S 9 T OO 12
S 1 T II 12



rt ring

JOSEPH ALVIN JOSEPH, with aliases:
George Francis, Elias Joseph, Joe
Alvin Joseph, Charles Thomas.
#43023 PD, Akron, Ohio; W; born
11-27-12; 5'5 1/2"; 195 lbs; hvy bld;
blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
night club operator. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE
TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-943 526 B - JUNE 1956

11 O 31 W MOI 9
O 26 U OMI 11



rt ring

ROGER WALTER KUEHL, with aliases:
Walter Bell, Harry William Carlson,
Roger Kuehl, William Miller, Rodger
Schultz, Roger W. Shultz, James
Walters, William Weber.
#7271 PD, Tacoma, Wash; W; born
12-22-14; 5'11"; 175 lbs; med bld; lt
brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ -
tinsmith, truck driver. Wanted for
ARMED ROB.
(Notify: PD, Tacoma, Wash)
FBI#-608848 - JUNE 1956

13 M 9 U 5
M 1 R-r 2



rt middle

RAYMOND LASTER, with aliases:
E. P. Frence, Robert Henderson,
Robert J. Laster, Harry Edward
Northrope, William Scott, E. P.
Smith.
#3291 PD, Marshall, Tex; N; born
9-14-13 (?); 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; tumor
behind rt ear; occ - painter. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation as
PAROLE VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-211 318 A - JUNE 1956

15 M 5 Aar 7 Ref: 13
O 1 Aa 6 1



lt middle

ALVIN HAROLD LUCAS, with alias:
Alvin H. Lucas.
#31381 PD, Des Moines, Iowa; W; born
9-8-27; 5'6"; 150 lbs; stky bld; dk
brn hair; gr bl eyes; med comp. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-309 728 A - JUNE 1956

4 1 Rar 15
1 tRt 16



rt index

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

HARRY EDWARD MAYFIELD, JR., with alias. (N)
22 M 25 W IOO 16
L 4 W MOI 17
#M-2713 US Marshal, Detroit, Mich. Located. Wanted
notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-911 724 B.

ASHBY H. McGUINN, with aliases. (W)
14 O 14 R OIM
O 24 W OOI
#1127 Fairfax Co PD, Fairfax, Va. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-5006259.

KENNETH EDWARD McKINNEY, with aliases. (W)
14 O 1 R OOI 8
S 19 W MOI 11
#0164 SO, Bethany, Mo. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
May 1956. FBI#-392 679 B.

EDWARD MICHAEL MILLEN, with alias. (W) L/LLM
15 O 29 W IOO 15
I 17 U OOO 14
#75291 PD, San Diego, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in August 1955. FBI#-2763237.

WALTER LEE MITCHELL, with alias. (N) MMM/LLS
6 S 1 U OII 15
S 1 U OOI 12
#COA32-52 SO, Clarksdale, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in March 1953. FBI#-253 876 B.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MOORE, with aliases. (W)
21 L 1 R IIO 12 Ref: T
M 1 U III 12 U
#12233 US Marshal, Philadelphia, Pa. Located. Wanted
notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-4642941.

WILLIAM MORRIS, with aliases. (N)
7 1 U III 7
17 rU III 4
#12517 PD, Baton Rouge, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1955. FBI#-3024064.

MELVIN NELSON. (N)
10 I 30 W MIM
I 23 W IOO
#45527 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub
in August 1955. FBI#-4690862.

FRANCIS NORBERT O'DAY, with aliases. (W)
11 1 R IOO 10
1 aU OII 10
#22808 US Marshal, Los Angeles, Calif. Prosecution
dismissed. Wanted notice pub in November 1954.
FBI#-1863915.

THOMAS ALVIN O'MALLEY, with aliases. (W)
9 1 tAata Ref: aAt-a
1 aAa-t aAa
#A23425 Arlington Co PD, Arlington, Va. In custody.
Wanted notice pub in January 1956. FBI#-4903026.

GEORGE NEAL QUALL, with aliases. (W)
20 O 11 U OOI 12
L 28 W IIM 13
#B-400271 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. Located. Wanted
notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-4852366.

CLIFFORD RAKESTRAW. (N)
9 26 W
5 aUa
#71359 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in August 1955. FBI#-677 042 B.

TOMMY HARLAN REED, with aliases. (W)
3 1 aA--a Ref: 9
1 aA--t 1
#6024 US Marshal, Dallas, Tex. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-4771823.

CLAUDE LLOYD REEVES, with aliases. (W)
17 L 5 Rt 5
O 1 Rt 5
#18569 PD, Amarillo, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in
February 1955. FBI#-168697.

JOHN ALBERT ROBERTS, with aliases. (N)
11 S 25 W MOM 9
S 1 U IOI 10
#13279 US Marshal, Greensboro, NC. Located. Wanted
notice pub in September 1955; also pub in April 1952
same name. FBI#-3799233.

RUSSELL C. ROBERTS, with aliases. (W) W/dW
16 O 29 W IOO 15
I 20 W OOI 16
#15694 SO, Amarillo, Tex. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in August 1950. FBI#-1320317.

LACEY E. SEARS, with aliases. (W)
27 L 1 U-r OOO 9 Ref: 9
L 1 U OOO 13 1
#14691 PD, Wilmington, Del. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in August 1954. FBI#-4198594.

GRANVILLE SHAW, with aliases. (N)
1 aT2ta
1 aA2ta
#10468 SO, Dallas, Tex. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
in April 1953. FBI#-2255059.

MELVIN SHEPAN, with aliases. (W)
23 L 9 U OOI 19
L 2 U OOI 15
#7685 US Marshal, Saint Paul, Minn. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-1883026.

EMIL JOHN SIMEK, with aliases. (W)
22 M 25 W IOI 18
L 2 U OOI 14
#16089 StPr, Deer Lodge, Mont. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-969668.

BENJAMIN F. SIMS, with aliases. (N)
17 S 26 W MOM 12 Ref: 10
L 3 W IOI 3
#271336 Fulton Co Bu of Crim Ident, Atlanta, Ga. In
custody. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-100 205 A.

GEORGE EDWARD SMITH, with aliases. (W) SS/SS
11 S 1 T II 7 Ref: Ut
M 1 T II 8 T
#21144 PD, Santa Barbara, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-1498762.

DOUGLAS LACHLAN MacLEOD, with aliases: 23 O 27 W III
William C. Abbott, William Christian L 30 U OII 18
Abbott, J. Michael Cayne, Regis Kingston,
Douglas McCloud, Gregg McLeod.
#3176 US Marshal, Denver, Colo; W; born
7-5-21 (?); 6'1"; 185 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - lab,
chauffeur, mining engineer, railroad
fireman, warehouse foreman. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2855162 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt index

GEORGE KELLY MATTHEWS, with 16 O 25 W III 13
aliases: Kelly Mathews, George M 28 W IOI 14
Kelly Mathews, George K. Mathis,
George Matthews.
#8608 PD, Chattanooga, Tenn; W; born
10-20-11; 5'8"; 165 lbs; stky bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; lt rdy comp; occ -
lab, truck driver. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation as PAROLE
VIOLATOR. MAY BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2105331 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



rt thumb

ROBERT PAUL McGUFFIN, JR., with 6 O 1 Rt 16 Ref: 17
aliases: Jack Crawford, Bob S 17 Tt 15 17
McGuffin, Pat Murphy, Robert
Paul Murphy.
#S-13702 SO, Springfield, Mo; W; born
11-7-15; 6'3 1/2"; 240 lbs; hvy bld; gr
brn hair; gr bl eyes; med fair comp;
occ - accountant, landscaping. Wanted
for BURG and LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Springfield, Mo)
FBI#-2720381 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt thumb

ALVA HENRY McNAMARA, with aliases: 17 S 28 W IOO
James Carter, Paul Beryl McCain, L 16 W IMI
Alvin H. McNamara, Mack McNamara,
Andrew C. Sanders, O. C. Sanders,
George W. Womack.
#12383 PD, Abilene, Tex; W; born 8-23-14;
6'1"; 175 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; haz
eyes; rdy comp; occ - clerk. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2401722 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



rt index

MELVIN LEROY O'BRIEN, with 14 M 9 T OO 6
aliases: John F. Baker, Hohn F. M 1 U IOO 10
Bensen, G. F. Lackey, John F.
Lewis.
#DR 90314 PD, Long Beach, Calif; W;
born 4-6-14; 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; occ -
barber, carpenter. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: PD, Stockton, Calif)
FBI#-163238 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



rt index

THOMAS PAWSON, with aliases: 17 L 9 R IOO 13 Ref: 17
Thomas Henry Pawson, Jr., Thos. M 1 U IOO 14 1
Martin, T. Pawson, "Ichy".
#B-98862 PD, New York, NY; W; born
2-24-14; 5'9"; 175 lbs; stky bld; brn
hair; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ -
cook, lab, plumber, steam fitter.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and ESCAPE
6-4-55.
(Notify: Clarkstown PD, Nanuet, NY)
FBI#-550714 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt middle

WILLIAM PHEMSTER, with aliases: W L
William Martin Phemster, Leroy dL LL
Bestor, William Benjamin 16 O 29 W IOO 18 Ref: 29
Franklin Feemester, Jr., I 19 W OOO 19 20
William Marty Feenster, "Speed".
#28009 PD, Toledo, Ohio; N; born
11-11-16 (?); 6'0"; 160 lbs; med sldr
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
welder. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder). CONSIDERED
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1214602 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



rt ring

MICHAEL PRENCIPE, with aliases: 10 I 29 W IIO 16
Mickael Prencipe, Michael Principe, O 19 W OOO 14
Michael Principi, Mike Princepi,
"Junior", "Mike".
#A 2798 StPol, Pikesville, Md; W; born
12-29-30; 5'6"; 145 lbs; med stky bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab,
magazine salesman, plasterer. Wanted
for BRK and ENT and GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Miami, Fla)
FBI#-46 706 A - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt thumb

ADRIAN PRIDGEN, with aliases: Wdwc
Adron Pridgen, Edward Pridgon. W
#49058 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born M 31 W IOO
1-28-29; 5'8"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk I 32 W OII 18
hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; extra
fgr each hand; occ - farmer. Rec'd
StPr, Raiford, Fla, 12-14-51 to serve
8 yrs for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 3-31-56.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-4743962 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



rt middle

ELLERY QUILLEN, with aliases: 16 M 29 W IOO 17
Ellery Landon Quillen, Edward I 19 W MOO 13
George Martin, Louis Martin.
#65325 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; born
9-15-35; 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
farmer, lab. Rec'd StPen, Richmond,
Va, 3-11-54 to serve 20 yrs for AUTO
THEFT and HSEBRK. ESCAPED 10-1-55.
Also wanted for BRK and ENT, LARCENY
and ESCAPE 1-30-56.
(Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va; St Pol
Pikesville, Md)
FBI#-3 051 B - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt middle

WILLIAM OLIVER REAGIN, with 21 L 31 W IOO Ref: 31
aliases: Bill Reagin, William M 5 U OIO 17 6
Reagin, William O. Reagin,
Claude White, "Big Wheel".
#GSP-22994/A31187 StBd of Corr, Atlanta,
Ga; W; born 9-1-23; 6'2"; 230 lbs; hvy
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
elect, lab, textile worker, truck driver.
Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 2-16-54
to serve a sent for BURG, ROB, and AUTO
THEFT. ESCAPED 3-19-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
FBI#-4736719 - JUNE 1956 - - - -



lt index

THOMAS LAFAYETTE REED, with aliases: 9 O 10 U IIO
Thomas Reed, Jr., Thomas L. Reed, M 22 U IOI
Tommy L. Reed, Jr., Tommy Lafayette
Reed.
#17646 PD, Nashville, Tenn; W; born
3-20-27 (?); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr
bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp;
occ - plumber. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).
ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3532139 - JUNE 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.

HOWARD SMITH, with aliases. (W)

11 M 13 U OIO 19
I 17 R OIO 18

#64358 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Returned. Wanted
notice pub in October 1953. FBI#-2239018.

LEE ANDREW SMITH, with aliases. (N)

17 L 5 U OIO 15
M 1 U OOO 15

#69288 PD, Atlanta, Ga. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
in July 1954. FBI#-4416610.

JOHN HOWARD SOTO, with aliases. (W)

20 L 1 T OI 14
M 1 R IOO 14

#5174 PD, Alliance, Nebr. Located. Wanted notice pub in
February 1956. FBI#-832 507 B.

JOE THOMAS, with aliases. (N)

MMS/LLM
17 S 1 U OOI 11
L 1 U OOO 13

#3657 SO, Arcadia, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1955. FBI#-516780.

ROBERT NATHAN TROXEL, with aliases. (W)

LMM/LMM
18 O 1 U OOO 5
M 17 U OOI 3

#35190 PD, San Jose, Calif. Located. Wanted notice pub
in December 1955. FBI#-246 988 B.

LESTER YORK, with alias. (N)

16 O 1 Aa 17
L 17 U 13

#A-27667 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-2919792.

F E M A L E S

ROSE MARIE HOOKER, with aliases. (N)

8 1 U-t 2
1 aAat 1

#3723 PD, Freeport, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
July 1955. FBI#-793 364 B.

MISSING PERSON CANCELLATIONS

WALTER A. ADAMCIK

#FBI MP-13884

Published in June 1950 Bulletin. Cancelled.

STINSON I. BUKER, JR.

#FBI MP-20562

Published in November 1955 Bulletin. Cancelled.

DELORISE ANN FINCH

#FBI MP-20920

Published in March 1956 Bulletin. Returned.

ARDEN HEAP

#FBI MP-21006

Published in March 1956 Bulletin. Found dead.

PATTI LYNN HUNTER

#FBI MP-20878

Published in February 1956 Bulletin. Located.

JACK LEWIS TRUSTY, with aliases. (W)

6 1 A 2 Ref: At
1 aT-ta tA--a

#78172 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in January 1956; also pub in March 1954, as Jack
Trusty. FBI#-1508531.

GEORGE VAUGHN, with aliases. (N)

5 1 U III 2
1 tU III 1

#929 PD, Huntsville, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in July 1955. FBI#-2355910.

JESSIE EDWARD WESTMORELAND, JR., with aliases. (W)

19 I 29 W IOO
I 22 U OOI 19

#24191 PD, Winston Salem, NC. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in November 1955. FBI#-4125527.

MITCHELL JAMES WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)

16 S 17 W IIO 16
L 2 U OII 17

#3057 SO, Milwaukee, Wis. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in April 1956. FBI#-4567415.

VICTOR HOWARD WILLIAMS, with aliases. (W)

17 M 5 U OOO 10
O 17 U OOI 12

#38312 SO, Baton Rouge, La. Located. Wanted notice pub
in October 1955. FBI#-579 614 B.

THOMAS WALTER ROBERTS, with
aliases: Thomas Robert, Thomas
C. Roberts, Thomas W. Roberts.
#E-18305 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born
4-12-35; 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy
comp; occ - lab, punch press operator.
Wanted for ROB, AUTO THEFT and ARMED ROB.
(Notify: St Atty Pol, Chicago, Ill; PD,
Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-254 372 B - JUNE 1956

21 M 10 U IOO Ref: 9
L 8 W IOI 6



rt ring

STANLEY MICHAEL SALHANY, with
aliases: Stanley M. Salhaney,
Stan M. Salhany, Stanley
Machael Salhany.
#--BFD, Washington, DC; W; born
2-17-31; 5'9"; 155 lbs; stky bld; blk
hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - theater
manager. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: Arlington Co PD, Arlington, Va)
FBI#-313 767 B - JUNE 1956

15 O 27 W OOI
M 24 W IIO 12



rt thumb

LEVI SCHULTZ.
#11037 StPen, Moundsville, WV; W;
born in 1891 (?); 5'6 1/4"; 145 lbs;
med stky bld; brn hair; gr eyes; rdy
comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPen,
Moundsville, WV, 8-27-20 to serve a
sent for MUR. ESCAPED 9-7-33.
(Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WV;
also pub in November 1933, same name)
FBI#-709525 - JUNE 1956

12 O 13 T OO 12
I 17 T OO 14



lt index

ARCHIE SCOTT.

#53983 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; born
7-21-34; 5'9"; 155 lbs; med
bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy
comp; occ - farmer. Rec'd StPr,
Raleigh, NC, 3-13-52 to serve
25-30 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 3-27-56.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-985 920 A - JUNE 1956

dD L
dD LL
19 O 29 W IOO 19 Ref: 30
I 19 W OOO 18 20



rt ring

JOSEPH SEMIK, with aliases:
Joe Semik, Joe Simek, Joseph Simek.
#47733 PD, Cleveland, Ohio; W; born
3-7-19; 5'8 1/2"; 135 lbs; med sldr
bld; brn hair; lt haz eyes; fair comp;
occ - lab, painter. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: SO, Cleveland, Ohio)
FBI#-1424258 - JUNE 1956

18 O 28 W III
L 32 W MII



lt thumb

LAWRENCE SHELBY, with
aliases: Bert L. Green,
Lewis Lawrence Silberkraus,
Louis Silberkraus, Lawrence
Silberstrauss, Lawrence Silberkraus.
#106240 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
born 8-8-99; 6'1 1/2"; 190 lbs; med hv
bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp;
rt little fgr and tip lt middle fgr amp;
occ - bookkeeper, clerk, and commercial
artist. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and
AUTO THEFT.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-1804616 - JUNE 1956

14 O 13 U OOO 13 AMP Ref: 15
I 18 U OOI 13 17



rt ring

HARVEY SHEPARD, with alias:
Harvey Shepard.

24 L 17 W IIO 14
L 3 W IOO 17

#44038-41 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; born
2-20-05; 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ -
farming, logging, tinning. Rec'd
StPr, Raleigh, NC, 7-27-45 to serve
24 yrs for ASSAULT and ROB. ESCAPED
3-30-56.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-1396258 - JUNE 1956



rt ring

CARL H. SMITH, with aliases:
Carl Harvey Smith, C. H.
Smith, Carl Smith.

19 O 9 R OMO
M 31 W OOO 21

#22603 PD, Danville, Va; W; born
3-13-24; 5'11"; 175 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
shipyard worker, textile worker, welder.
Wanted for ASSAULT TO RAPE.
(Notify: City-Co Bu of Ident, Raleigh,
NC)
FBI#-3676357 - JUNE 1956



rt thumb

SAMMY MORALES SMITH, with alias:
S. M. Smith.

14 I 21 W IOO 17
O 18 R OOI 17

#A-28326 StBu, Sacramento, Calif; W;
born 7-31-32; 5'7"; 128 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ -
mech. Rec'd StBu, Sacramento, Calif,
3-15-54 to serve 5 yrs to life for ROB.
ESCAPED 12-26-55.
(Notify: St Bu of Crim Ident and Inv,
Sacramento, Calif)
FBI#-586 196 B - JUNE 1956



rt ring

WESLEY SPEIGHTS, with aliases:
William E. Autry, Wesley Brooks,
Sam Brown, Wesley McFadden,
Willie Spates.

22 M 17 W IOO 16
L 1 R OOI 12

#42785 StPen, Columbia, SC; N; born
5-10-21 or 5-10-22; 5'6"; 155 lbs; stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - farmer, lab, truck driver.
Rec'd StPen, Columbia, SC, 12-8-52 to
serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 3-5-56.
(Notify: St Pen, Columbia, SC)
FBI#-4883374 - JUNE 1956



rt ring

BERNARD STEVENS, with alias:
Bernard Stephens.

LLM

#33852 StPen, Moundsville, WV; born
2-20-09; 5'4"; 137 lbs;
med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes;
med rdy comp; occ - coal miner, lab.
Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WV, 12-31-45
to serve life for RAPE.
ESCAPED.
(Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WV)
FBI#-188031 - JUNE 1956

13 O 5 U OOO 17
I 17 R IOO 15



lt middle

MARLIN MAGNUS VANCE, with aliases: 21 L 1 Aa 3 Ref: Ta
Frank Vance, Harold Mayes, Harole S 1 A2a 4 Aat
Mayes, Marlin Vance, Marlin Edward
Vance, Marlin Mangus Vance.

#DR 75289 PD, Long Beach, Calif; W; born
12-29-21; 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
lab, longshoreman, painter, stage rigger.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation
for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
(Robbery). ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-891613 - JUNE 1956



lt middle

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

WILLIE VARNADO, with alias: 24 L 9 U IOO 10
Wm. Varnado. L 1 U OOO 12
#155850 PD, New Orleans, La; N; born
4-28-32; 6'3"; 152 lbs; very sldr bld;
blk hair; mar eyes; med brn comp; occ -
lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-119 338 C - JUNE 1956



lt index

RALPH EDWARD VAUGHN, with 17 S 1 R IOO 11 Ref: R
alias: Ralph E. Vaughn. L 1 Rt I-O 13 T
#19424 City-Co B of I, Raleigh, NC;
W; born 1-8-28; 5'11 1/2"; 138 lbs;
sldr bld; brn hair; gr eyes; med comp.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-118 842 C - JUNE 1956



rt index

ROBERT GENE WALKER, with aliases: 21 M 26 W MMM
Robert Eugene Walker, Robert G. L 14 U OOI
Walker.
#31222 StPr, Waupun, Wis; W; born
6-22-25; 6'0"; 163 lbs; med sldr
bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair
comp; occ - auto mech. Wanted for
AUTO THEFT and ESCAPE.
(Notify: SO, Garden City, Tex)
FBI#-3835214 - JUNE 1956



rt index

RUFUS WALLACE, JR. 4 1 U OOI 8
1 aA OI 8
#E-11445 PD, Chicago, Ill; N; born in
1936 (?); 5'5"; 125 lbs; med sm bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; med lt brn comp;
occ - lab. Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-324 416 B - JUNE 1956



lt middle

HENRY WILSON, with alias:
Henry Lee Moultrie.
#A-12444 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; 20 M 1 U OOO 10
N; born 1-17-16; 5'5"; 150 lbs; stky L 2 U OOI 11
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn
comp; occ - farmer, welder. Rec'd
StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 12-1-45 to
serve 13-25 yrs for BURG and ROB.
ESCAPED 3-17-56.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
FBI#-1192448 - JUNE 1956



rt index

F E M A L E S

NEOMA BOSTON, with aliases: 16 I 21 W IOO 18
Neoma E. Bohon, Neoma Douglas, M 20 W OOI 18
Helen Gale, Helen Gibson, Neoma
Ellen Havlin, Alice McLean, Neoma
Wampler, Marie Wilson.
#56770 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill; W; born
3-20-11; 5'6"; 290 lbs; very hvy bld;
brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp; occ -
factory worker, housewife. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation as
BAIL JUMPER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-3252357 - JUNE 1956



rt middle

AMON WILLIAMS, with alias: 17 L 3 U OOI 5 Ref: 1
Amon William. M 1 U OOI 4 1
#55-1175 H of Corr, Chicago, Ill; W;
born 3-14-32 (?); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med
stky bld; brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy
comp; occ - lab, painter. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-5024322 - JUNE 1956



lt thumb

CLEMENTS WILLIAMS, with aliases: 9 I 30 W IIM
Albert Jackson, Alfred Jackson, M 22 U OOI
James Thomas, Leslie Williams,
Willie Williams.
#8281 PD, Meridian, Miss; N; born
6-2-01 (?); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn comp;
occ - farmer, truck driver. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary). MAY BE ARMED.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-509478 - JUNE 1956



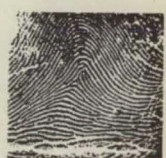
rt ring

THURSTON WILLIAMS. 15 S 1 U IOI 7
L 2 U III 1
#68495 SO, Hackensack, NJ; N; born
1-2-27 (?); 5'11"; 165 lbs; med
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - lab, mason. Wanted for
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Hackensack, NJ)
FBI#-605 057 B - JUNE 1956

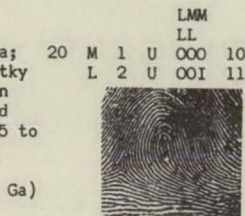


lt ring

LEONARD LEE WILMOTH, with alias: 16 M 1 Tt 6
Lee Wilmoth. S 1 U 6
#40669 PD, Akron, Ohio; W; born
6-8-34; 5'10"; 135 lbs; sldr bld; brn
hair; brn eyes; shallow comp; occ -
lab, siding applicator. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
(Armed Robbery). CONSIDERED ARMED
AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-430 071 B - JUNE 1956



rt middle



rt index

LEONA TRAMMELL, with aliases: LL
Leona K. Trammell, Leona Poteray. MLL
#70772 PD, Birmingham, Ala; W; born 16 O 13 U OOO 14
9-26-16 (?); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld; I 17 U OOO 12
red brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp.
Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: Solicitor, Tenth Jud
Circuit of Ala, Birmingham, Ala)
FBI#-417 730 B - JUNE 1956



rt middle

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.

MISSING PERSONS

ANN ELIZABETH CALDWELL



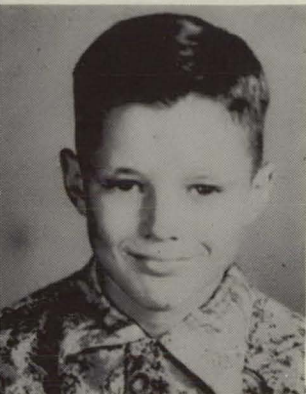
White; 18 yrs, born February 3, 1938, at Tucson, Arizona; 5'11"; 135 lbs; very tall and slender build; light blonde hair; blue eyes; fair complexion; speaks good Spanish. Relatives: Mr. Jim Caldwell (father), Box 806, Antelope Ranch, Wilcox, Arizona.

MISSING: Since March 13, 1956, from 3508 East Elida Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Last seen at Las Cruces, New Mexico. May have gone to El Paso, Texas.

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

FBI MP-21223 - JUNE 1956

PHILIP WAYNE CANTRELL, also known as
"Shorty"



White; 12 yrs (1956); 4'8"; 76 lbs; light brown hair; dark brown eyes; fair complexion; 3" scar over right eye. Relatives: Mr. Charlie Cantrell (father), Calico Rock, Arkansas.

MISSING: Since March 18, 1956, from home. See Sam Napier, #FBI MP-21246.

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

FBI MP-21245 - JUNE 1956

ANNE ELIZABETH CRAIG



White; 17 yrs, born May 28, 1939, at Menominee, Michigan; 5'8"; 125 lbs; black hair; brown eyes, wears glasses; mole on right thigh. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. George Craig (parents), 305 Norris Court, Madison, Wisconsin.

MISSING: Since March 15, 1956, from home. See Mary Ann Lehtola, #FBI MP-21352.

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

FBI MP-21351 - JUNE 1956

DENYSE ANN DESMOND



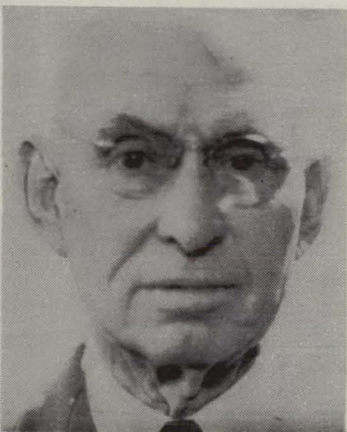
White; 18 yrs, born October 31, 1937, at Rockville Centre, New York; 5'4"; 115 lbs; light brown hair; hazel eyes; fair complexion; burn scar on right shin bone, 2" long and 1" wide; badly mangled wart on left little finger. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. John Desmond (parents), 124 Shellbank Place, Rockville Centre, New York.

MISSING: Since May 1, 1956, from home. Last known to have been in New York, New York, May 2, 1956. Last heard from by card postmarked May 14, 1956, Springfield, Massachusetts.

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

#FBI MP-21357 - JUNE 1956

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HARLES



White; 79 yrs (1956); 5'8"; 140 lbs; gray hair, bald; brown eyes; ruddy complexion; thumb of one hand deformed; partially paralyzed right leg; occupation - diamond merchant. Relatives: Mrs. Mildred Brown (sister), 820 Holman Street, Houston, Texas.

MISSING: Since March 30, 1956, when he left home, 820 Holman Street, Houston, Texas, probably en route to Conroe, Texas.

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

#FBI MP-21280 - JUNE 1956

MARY ANN LEHTOLA



White; 16 yrs, born September 21, 1939, at Madison, Wisconsin; 5'7"; 140 lbs; blonde hair; blue eyes; dime sized mole on back side of right shoulder, smaller moles on back; Social Security #387-36-8459. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Flick (mother and stepfather), 413 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

MISSING: Since March 15, 1956, from home. See Jane Elizabeth Craig, #FBI MP-21351.

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

#FBI MP-21352 - JUNE 1956

SAM NAPIER



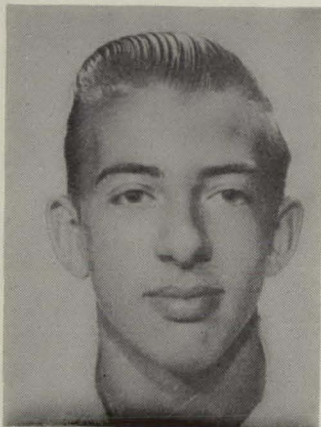
White; 14 yrs (1956); 5'0"; 110 lbs; dark brown hair; blue eyes; dark complexion. Relatives: Mrs. Vesta Napier (mother), Calico Rock, Arkansas.

MISSING: Since March 18, 1956, from home. See Philip Wayne Cantrell, #FBI MP-21245.

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

#FBI MP-21246 - JUNE 195

DONALD RAY WILLS



White; 16 yrs, born September 6, 1939, at Toledo, Ohio; 5'6"; 130 lbs; blond hair, cut very short; blue eyes; fair complexion; bad teeth, heavy lips, very prominent nose. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. William Evans (mother and step-father), 30 Northwest 46th Street, Miami, Florida.

MISSING: Since March 26, 1956, when he left Eau Gallie, Florida, supposedly en route to Chicago, Illinois.

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

#FBI MP-21256 - JUNE 1956

Crime Control

by DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER

*Statement before the National Parole Conference at
Washington, D. C., on April 10, 1956*

Such has happened to all of us—and the world—once a conference similar to this one was held in Washington 17 years ago. That was in 1939. You will remember, as I do so well, that we were emerging from an era which had witnessed the overthrow of virtual gang control in community after community of our Nation. Then we had the international gangsters who attacked us and who were responsible for a second world war and the domestic upheavals that follow all wars. We won the war—but we found we still had the problem of crime and criminals with us—a problem that has continued to grow faster than our Nation's growth.

Even though crime increased there was hope that we could do better in the postwar world than we had in the past. That hope is always with those of us who have the duty of dealing with crime and with the problem of parole and probation.

I was hopeful that after the war that steps could be taken to make the worthwhile principles of parole and probation truly effective. This is a humanitarian task. This is a vitally important work and I believe in the objective which you, who are engaged in this work, are seeking and unless you succeed, then our work too often is made ineffective. I want to make that point clear to you—because it seems it has not always been clear to some people in the past, who have regarded me as an opponent of parole and probation.

I want to make it clear, too, that my criticism of the workings of parole and probation is for one reason only—to bring about more effective

methods of crime control. Your objectives and my objectives can be reached only if probation and parole are worthy of the name and if law enforcement is worthy of its name. My criticism certainly is intended to be constructive, for criticism designed only to destroy never helps anyone.

All of us have our dreams of achieving a goal. And to achieve a goal we must be practical. And to be practical we must speak frankly and face facts. As I see it, while progress has been made in many States and in many areas of the country—probation and parole in some areas are not worthy of the name. I say this without antagonism toward either probation or parole. The time has come for us to get together and try to find a solution to this problem which is a grave responsibility allied to law enforcement and to the rehabilitation of criminals.

As I see it, parole presupposes careful selection of those who will benefit by its application. It presupposes that those who are paroled will have careful and competent supervision. And the same principles apply to probation. I think all of us here subscribe to these principles. It is as obvious to me as it is to you that wrongdoers who have learned the error of their ways should be restored to a useful place in society and helped to recognize the values by which they can live at peace with themselves and with others.

From where I stand, parole and probation are only a part of the overall effort to achieve criminal justice. They are a part of our machinery of criminal justice which exists for only one purpose—the protection of society. This machinery fails when

any part of it breaks down and leaves society unprotected. When such a breakdown occurs, then somewhere, someone has failed in his responsibility.

Society suffers when any unit of the vast machinery of criminal justice places the interest of the wrongdoer above the protection of society. Those of us who are assigned the responsibility of detecting and apprehending criminals are more and more coming to the view that our efforts, however essential, are but a temporary expedient. We arrest a wrongdoer today, present the evidence which establishes his guilt and brings about his conviction. All too frequently, within a short time thereafter, we are again hunting the same man because he has committed another crime.

Our work is only part of the answer. We know that the time-proven deterrents to crime are certainty of detection and arrest, swift prosecution, and the realization that one must pay for his law violations.

I have condemned what I regard in some prisons as a "country club" atmosphere. By that description, I mean prisons which permit idleness and which neither punish nor rehabilitate the wrongdoer. Fuzzy and shallow thinking which contributes to maudlin sentimentality helps no one. We frequently hear about the plight of some criminal but little or nothing about his victims or the anguish and disgrace he has brought to his own loved ones.

The press accounts of the Boston prison riot last year are a perfect illustration of the misdirected concern in some quarters for vicious criminals which is inconsistent with our duty to protect society. Much was said about the participants in this riot, and their hope for freedom, but men and nations do not deserve freedom as a hand-out. They must earn and guard their freedom. In the talk of freedom for these men little appeared about their criminal background and their vicious crimes or whether the general welfare of society justified their freedom or whether they had earned their freedom. It is necessary to examine only two of the cases to make my point.

One of the convicts previously had been given the benefit of both parole and probation. He had been arrested for forgery, larceny, robbery, and other crimes. He was serving a sentence of 15½ to 20 years, with a 25-year Federal sentence for bank robbery awaiting him. Another had been given the benefit of parole, probation, and conditional release. He was serving time for assault, bur-

glary, and rape. His case was aggravated by the fact that he had committed a series of rapes and his assaults had viciously beaten several of his victims. You cannot serve freedom on a silver platter to men like that.

One of the frequent arguments advanced for probation and parole is the overcrowding in prisons which exists today. But how valid is this argument when the population in State and Federal prisons has increased from 179,047 in 1933 to only 182,051 in 1954, an increase of only 3,000 in a 15-year period. To be sure, it is more economical to release convicts on parole or probation. But let us not put the system on the basis of the cheapest price tag. When you do, you get shoddy merchandise.

One of the most serious problems we face today in the field of crime control is that of the repeater. This problem is brought into sharper focus by looking at the background of the population in Federal prisons where in 1954 of those received under sentences of more than 1 year, 63.3 percent were repeaters. When our people check the fingerprints of arrested persons which are received in the Identification Division, they find that 70 percent have records of previous arrests.

The only way we have at present of dealing with the repeater is to demonstrate to him that truly "he can't get away with it." But this is not enough in dealing with those who are unreformed and incapable of rehabilitation without extensive and prolonged mental treatment. If I can judge from the reports which come to my desk daily from every section of the country, there is a growing concern among law enforcement officials over the increase in crimes by repeaters and those who have been improperly selected as beneficiaries of parole, probation, and other forms of clemency. I am certain you are just as concerned about this as we are. Parole upon parole and probation upon probation for those who have not reformed are unreasonable and unjustified. I appreciate the fact that for every flagrant mistake in parole and probation there are scores of cases reflecting dynamic reformation and rehabilitation. What I am saying is not that parole and probation are wrong—but that ill-advised parole and probation reflect adversely upon these methods of protecting society. It is the old case of a rotten apple tainting the whole barrel.

I can best illustrate my feelings by referring to a few cases which immediately come to mind. One eastern gang of 11 responsible for a \$2½-million

a holdup had received a total of 20 paroles and probation, and 1 was pardoned, thereby blocking a deportation case. Another criminal had killed a policeman in 1932 and was given a life term. After the third parole, following the killing of the police officer, he was arrested burglarizing a home. Another policeman was killed last fall by a criminal who had been paroled the previous month with a criminal record which dated back 10 years. Within the past few months, there was a nationwide manhunt for an individual who had killed 6 persons following his parole less than 2 years ago. A group of parolees on a criminal spree, a little over a year ago, engaged in a gunfight with 2 policemen, and 1 of the policemen and 1 of the parolees were killed. Is not this enough to show that there is a need for improvement?

Since we established the widely publicized list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" in March 1950, a total of 95 criminals has been on the list. Fifty of them had received paroles on at least one occasion during their criminal careers. Of the 18 Special Agents of the FBI who have lost their lives in line of duty, 11 were killed by criminals who had previously received paroles, probation or other forms of clemency. That errors have been made and are being made in the selection of persons to benefit from parole is a proven fact and a matter of grave concern. This is not merely the problem of law enforcement officers—it is your problem also.

The mistakes in selecting the wrong person for release on parole might have been rectified with a type of supervision which the humanitarian principles of parole require. I do not say it is the fault of those who administer parole and probation. But it is the fault of those who permit these conditions to exist.

Politics, poor pay for parole and probation officers, lack of interest by city and State officials, and the lack of uniform laws and practices all are involved. Parole supervision too often is a name and exists in name only in too many cases. Those who have the most expert knowledge of parole hold that proper parole supervision requires a case load of no more than 50 to 65 for each parole officer. When you face the facts, it is a marvel that parole succeeds as well as it does. This is particularly true when you find parole officers carrying case loads of as many as 150. In a State where 45 parole and probation officers are required to supervise 2,800 persons on probation and 1,500 on parole it is clear that these overworked men cannot do their jobs properly.

But that is only part of the picture. In addition, these 45 officers are required to make investigations in connection with granting of paroles and probation.

In one State, which boasts of an advanced parole system, maximum parole supervision requires a monthly visit to the parolee's home and place of employment. Minimum supervision requires a visit every 3 months either to the home or place of employment. It is no wonder that parole and probation fail so frequently. In one State, it is reported that 50 percent of those granted parole violate the conditions of parole. Figures vary in other States.

The picture is clear. The time has come for public indignation over the failure to give these men and women a chance to do their jobs properly. And, if it hurts some politicians—well, that is just too bad. At least, your conscience will be clear.

Justice is undermined and respect for constituted authority becomes a mockery when judges take it upon themselves to coddle hardened criminals by giving them undeserved probation. To illustrate, I refer to a case where a judge placed a criminal on probation on the charge of car theft and violation of the Federal Firearms Act. This man previously had been arrested for armed robbery and breaking and entering. For this he received a 10-year sentence in a State penitentiary. He escaped and was later arrested in a distant State. He resisted extradition on the grounds of cruel and inhuman punishment in the State penitentiary. The State made a careful investigation and subsequently the criminal's charges were disproved to the satisfaction of a Federal judge who ordered him returned. After serving 3 additional years of his sentence, he was paroled. When later arrested in a western state with a stolen car, he pleaded guilty but leveled the same old charges of the cruelty of punishment which had already been disproved. The judge placed him on probation for 10 years and told the criminal to behave himself and he would never have to serve the balance of the term for which he was paroled because as the judge told him, he had "an umbrella over you now."

There can be no doubt that many judges are handicapped by not having complete details. Once a wrongdoer is arrested and brought before the courts, there can be no more important investigative function than to place before the judge the facts which will aid him in arriving at his conclusions as to what is best, both for society and

the individual offender. We regard this as so important in our service that our various offices are under instructions to furnish all available case information to judges when so requested.

The Federal probation system does an excellent job of developing information to be submitted in its presentence reports. Likewise, some States do an outstanding job in this respect, but there are others where much improvement is sorely needed.

I want to express my deep appreciation for the splendid assistance and cooperation which our Special Agents are receiving from most parole and probation offices throughout the Nation. It has been a source of gratification to observe that in the past 20 years there has been a gradual improvement in the cooperation between the professional advocates of parole and probation and law enforcement officers. It must continue to improve. The police officer on the beat, the county and State officer and the Federal investigator are primarily concerned with the protection of society just as you are—and the old frictions should be removed. Fundamentally, there should be an even closer bond of cooperation between those charged with treatment of offenders and those charged with detection and apprehension. After all, our end objective is the same.

Under our legal system there is authority to act in most instances only after a crime has been committed. Somewhere and somehow, a new authority is needed—that of prevention. Let me illustrate. A policeman was killed by a 21-year-old parolee. He had been in and out of institutions on numerous occasions, having escaped and been paroled several times. After he had killed the policeman, the parolee's father disclosed that he had made efforts to have his son's parole revoked to prevent him from becoming further involved in serious crimes.

When parents appeal to authorities, not once but time and time again, to have their son on parole committed in the public interest, it is unbelievable that someone would not take action. Yet this has happened more than once. Last December, a 20-year-old parolee kidnaped a 3-year-old girl. The parolee was an admitted sex offender who had attacked girls ranging from 8 to 13 years of age. He had been committed twice to a mental hospital for examination. Paroles granted this criminal had been violated time and again. The parents saw that their son needed help—and he knew it himself. On the day before

he abducted the 3-year-old girl, this sex offender had pleaded with his parole officer to come to him; but for some reason, the officer did not. Cases like this cast a shadow, not on the principle, but upon the administration of parole.

More and more, we are finding the earmarks of crime long before the final act of violence occurs. Day after day, individuals who are mentally ill are committing serious crimes. They are bringing misery, not only to themselves, their relatives, and their friends, but also to other innocent men, women and children.

There are many individuals in America with backgrounds of emotional instability where the danger signals are clear and where the individual is clearly "earmarked for crime." The time has come when some way must be found to take preventive action, and here is the proposal I hope you will consider: When a person has been convicted and sentenced to prison, the authorities today have the ability to determine in many cases whether the wrongdoer is capable of leading a law-abiding life. But when it is clear that due to mental quirks the likelihood of violence exists, then there should be some legally recognized machinery whereby such individuals can be isolated from society to receive preventive treatment.

These are days of stress and strain. Modern society is geared to a fast tempo. Pressures are heavy from all sides, thrusting vast burdens on us all. Nerves become taut, tempers frayed, minds blurred. Abnormalities appear, which, if recognized in time, can be treated and perhaps lives can be spared. If action is taken, mentally sick criminals might claim no more victims but, on the other hand, they may be made into useful citizens.

The rise in sex offenses is shocking. Last year while the total number of crimes was leveling off, rape increased 5.9 percent, and this has been the case for the past 20 years when such crimes have increased 163 percent, according to reports of crimes received from local, county, and State law enforcement agencies. You who have devoted your lives to treatment of offenders know that there are certain types of persons who are mentally and physically ill and need to be treated as such. You also know that there are types of individuals whose prognosis for normal adjustment is so remote as to be improbable. The time has come when society can better be protected by providing some means of enforced treatment for such

ple. Public health authorities may legally quarantine a family in quarantine if they have a disease which is dangerous to others. The freedom of that family is restricted for the good of the community. If this is accepted as a proper health measure, then certainly there should be a quarantine for mentally ill criminals who should be released only upon certification of competent medical authorities who can also say when the facts justify it, "This man is mentally ill and we cannot approve his release until this illness is cured. He must be kept in quarantine."

Mental illness, emotional instability and abnormality are major problems in crime control just as certain diseases are problems in the health of the community. When official agencies receive information that a person convicted of a crime has mental illness or abnormality which could endanger others, there should be a responsibility to advise proper law-enforcement agencies of the facts. If the case is sufficiently acute, there should be a means, with all the proper safeguards for constitutional rights, whereby treatment could be enforced—even beyond the period of actual sentence, if necessary.

If, for example, the facts are known that a person has a proven record as a sex deviate, there is a responsibility to see to it that proper authorities are notified so that they may be warned of a potential threat to their community.

If the present trend of fiendish crimes is to be reversed, there is a need for a new attitude and a determination to prevent such acts. It is already the experience of law enforcement that perhaps as many sex crimes go unreported as are reported. If every sex offender knew that his name was on record, this in and of itself would be a powerful deterrent. If every sex offender knew there were ways and means by which he might get corrective treatment, the lives of potential victims as well as offenders and their families might be spared. A person suffering from contagious disease is removed from contact with healthy persons until the danger is past. So should the mentally ill criminal who endangers the safety of the community be treated. Law enforcement, of course, knows when an offender is placed on probation, but seldom knows when one is placed on parole. It seems to me there is no valid reason why law enforcement officers should not know when a potential offender is released within their jurisdiction, just as health authorities should know when a

typhoid carrier is around. The mere fact that a parolee knows that law enforcement has his identity could be another force of deterrence, and law enforcement could be of assistance in giving a helping hand to make parole more workable. This should be a cooperative effort.

Doubtless some of you already are thinking of reasons why this program I have suggested cannot be done. I could give you right now a dozen reasons why it would be difficult—but it is ridiculous to say it cannot be done to the everlasting benefit of the mentally ill and the community. It can be done if we work together and if you add your pool of ideas.

We complain about high taxes, but last year crime cost every man, woman, and child in these United States \$122, or a staggering estimated total of \$20 billion. Perhaps this figure could become more meaningful if we realized that for every \$1 spent on education, crime cost \$1.46; and for every \$1 which went to the churches of the Nation, \$13 went to crime.

If we could but divert the waste of crime to constructive use—recruit and train the people so sorely needed in every phase of the administration of criminal justice and quarantine the mentally ill criminal until he is cured—the Nation would soon reap a marvelous profit. And there would be the added profit from a decline in sorrow, mental anguish, and outright physical suffering resulting from crime.

The challenge in crime control is a challenge to all of us here this morning. We live with it. It is the responsibility of every citizen, of course, but it is our job—it is our basic responsibility. If we do not find the answers—they will not be found. We must provide the ideas and the leadership.

And we must work together in mutual understanding—or else we fail. We must not fail.

CRIMES ON HIGH SEAS

Numerous offenses committed on American vessels on the high seas outside the jurisdiction of any particular State, or on a voyage upon the Great Lakes outside of any State jurisdiction, are under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY

In many instances, infrared photography has been used to reproduce the writing or printing on charred paper.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Auto Registration Department in North Carolina

by COMMISSIONER EDWARD SCHEIDT, *State
North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicle*

State motor vehicle registration departments should and do play a vital role in the prevention and detection of automobile thefts. The combating of theft is, in fact, one of the primary purposes of the registration of motor vehicles.

In 1955 there were approximately 61,309,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States. That same year some 200,000 of them were stolen. All but 6 percent have been or will be recovered. This is a very high recovery ratio compared to the percentage of recovery of other stolen personal property. One of the reasons for this is that automobiles are carefully identified by the manufacturers and carefully registered by many of the States.

The effectiveness of the contribution which can be made by a registration department in dealing with the auto theft problem depends both upon legislation to hamper and discourage thieves and upon the adequacy of the department's administrative facilities.

Legislation

A uniform certificate of title and registration law—a law which requires an owner to apply for and obtain a certificate of title and a license plate, and attach the plate to the vehicle in advance of operation—is the primary legislation recommended for an effective registration division. The certificate of title should denote ownership and not prima facie evidence of ownership. This certificate should be the only means, other than court action, of effecting transfer of equity. The stronger the law the less chance of theft, and the law should, therefore, provide for a physical check or inspection of a vehicle by regulated agents or enforcement officers for the purpose of verifying the identification numbers and determining whether they have been altered or cut by persons other than the manufacturer.

Thirty-six States and the District of Columbia have certificate of title laws. North Carolina's certificate of title law has been in effect since 1923.

Our law is not as strong as it should be in that a lien shown on the certificate of title is not of lien only. To be valid against third parties a lien must be recorded in the county of residence of the mortgagor. We do require the inspection of motor vehicles brought from other States prior to registration and, when there is evidence that the identification numbers of any vehicle have been tampered with or cut, we refuse to register the vehicle until we determine that it has not been stolen. This inspection is made by department personnel and is an invaluable aid to correct registration.

In North Carolina every effort is made to obtain adequate and authentic documentary proof of ownership. The correctness of the vehicle identification numbers is determined by checking them against a manual which identifies the beginning and ending numbers by makes and year models. Our law requires the owner to appear in person and sign the application for registration or to sign the application in the presence of a notary public. It has been brought to our attention that when thieves are disposing of stolen vehicles that they have been known to avoid our State in favor of States having less stringent registration requirements and no inspection requirements.

In earlier times, before the day of the certificate of title and when motor vehicles were not so well identified as they are today, a frequently successful method of operation by professional thieves was to steal a car, change the number, secure fictitious or fraudulent registration, and sell the vehicle to an unsuspecting purchaser. In States where certificates of title are not in use, it is still relatively easy to operate in this same manner.

Antitheft Law

Also important in the field of legislation is a strong antitheft act which includes provisions against receiving or transferring stolen vehicles, altering or changing vehicle identification numbers, altering or forging certificates of titles, and

registering vehicles under false or fictitious names and addresses. The antitheft law should provide for the reporting of stolen vehicles, and their recovery, to the registration division by law enforcement officers. The law should also provide for the maintenance of a central record center on stolen vehicles and should prohibit a transfer of registration of a vehicle reported stolen until notice of recovery is received by the registration division.

Dealers' Regulatory Law

The licensing and regulation of automobile dealers have very definite places in theft prevention. The dealers' regulatory law was recently enacted in North Carolina giving the department of motor vehicles authority to determine the fitness of a person applying for a dealer's license and to require that every dealer have a permanent place of business where his records are located. The law also provides for standards of ethics, making fraudulent or unfair practices grounds for denying or revoking a dealer's license. It is interesting to note that this legislation was initiated by the automobile dealers themselves.

A vital part of antitheft and registration laws is the licensing of those engaged in the business of wrecking or dismantling vehicles for the reuse of the parts. One of the favorite methods of operation by a car thief is to obtain a certificate of title from a wrecker, either by purchase of title itself or by the purchase of the salvage for the purpose of obtaining the certificate of title, and then to steal a vehicle of like make and body style and change the numbers to agree with the numbers appearing on the title. To combat this, it is important to require a wrecker to maintain records on the vehicles and used parts he purchases and to keep records of the motor vehicle bodies, chassis and engines which he sells or otherwise disposes of. Legislation is likewise needed to prohibit the dismantling of a vehicle until authority is obtained from the enforcement agency and the certificate of title surrendered for cancellation.

However good the registration laws and however well they may be administered, they will never eliminate the theft of automobiles which are stolen solely for transportation or for joyriding purposes. After a short period of usage, such cars are almost invariably abandoned. The above legislation, however, is helpful in combating commercial auto thefts for financial gain.

Administrative Facilities

The success of any business, whether it be governmental or private, depends on an adequate, well-trained staff, good management, and modern business methods and techniques. These elements are particularly essential in State motor vehicle departments if they are to deal effectively with auto theft and other problems confronting them.

The department of motor vehicles, with over 1,400 employees, is the second largest agency in the North Carolina State government. Its enforcement arm consists of 556 State highway patrolmen, 25 plainclothes inspectors, 116 weight-station operators and 62 radio operators. Its administrative and clerical force totals 656 persons. In addition to departmental personnel, the agencies with which the State maintains a contract for the distribution of license plates employ approximately 100 persons for license and title work. Schools for the training of our patrolmen are conducted with the assistance of the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina. These schools include recruit schools lasting 12 weeks and annual inservice schools lasting 3 days. The training includes, among other things, instruction in court procedure, rules of evidence, laws of arrest and seizure, investigative techniques, identification of motor and serial numbers and the reproduction of obliterated numbers, law of registration and antitheft.



Commissioner Edward Scheidt.

The department's 25 plainclothes inspectors are trained in the detection of numbers which are not assigned by the factory but which are placed on motor vehicles by other means. The correct identifying numbers assigned by the manufacturer fall within a certain series and our men are able to detect a number out of sequence. This training includes a study of different type dies used by the various manufacturers. Manufacturers use dies of a type and character which identify them with their particular products. Should an identification number indicate that it has been tampered with, an inspector makes an examination of the number in order that the department may determine whether the vehicle is stolen. This frequently requires the procurement of confidential identifying numbers and tracing through the factory for assembly information. (The tracing is usually done through the National Automobile Theft Bureau.) This is another step in preventing the registration of stolen or embezzled motor vehicles. This requires close individual attention and scrutiny of each phase of the work required in registering motor vehicles in order to keep improper registrations to an absolute mini-

mum and to allow for maximum recovery of stolen motor vehicles and their return to the owners.

Training Schools

As the need arises, training schools are conducted by the registration division of the department for training its clerical employees and branch office employees in title and registration work. The principal training consists of instruction in the proper preparation and use of the various forms of the department; the detection of irregularities in the application for registration and supporting documentary proof of purchase; in the detection of irregularities in the vehicle identification numbers; and in the use of the department reference manual of rules, regulations, procedures and forms. Included in the reference manual is a facsimile of the various forms of registration issued by the other States. This makes for ready determination of the authenticity of a submitted document. Branch license agents are further trained in over-the-counter work by working directly with other branch agents having extensive experience.

The necessity for an overall pattern of a modern business system for motor vehicle registration with uniform techniques and simplification and standardization of procedures, cannot be too strongly emphasized. There are several different systems, all of which have excellent features. We use the Addressograph system. Information concerning the make, year model, style, identification numbers of the vehicle, along with the title number, license fee, and name and address of the owner, is embossed in a 1½-inch by 2½-inch aluminum plate. This plate is then used to write the certificates of title, the registration certificates, and to make up all records. The plate is used annually to prepare application for the renewal of licenses. The really outstanding feature of this is that it permits an accurate and consistent record for each year of renewal and makes for speedy issuance of plates. In addition, reregistration is made simple for the owner—all he has to do is to place the card with remittance in the mail or take it with remittance to the nearest branch office.

Filing System

Files are the backbone of any successful registration system and the personnel manning them must

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 3630312A

Certificate of Title of a Motor Vehicle

THE COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT PURSUANT TO THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS OF THE SAID STATE AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED THEREUNDER, AN APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES FOR A CERTIFICATE OF TITLE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

MAKE	STYLE	MOTOR NUMBER	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	YEAR MODEL	ISSUED
FORD	REP.	9492143523	10-09 3630312A	1955	FEB. 21ST. 1956

JOHN HENRY DOE
2214 CRADDOCK ST.
RALEIGH WAKE CO. N.C.

AND THAT THE APPLICANT HAS STATED UNDER OATH THAT SAID APPLICANT IS THE OWNER OF SAID MOTOR VEHICLE AND THAT IT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING LIENS AND NONE OTHER.

END LIEN	AMOUNT	KIND	DATE
1ST LIEN	AMOUNT 1095.60	KIND C.N.	DATE 2-10-55

FAVOR OF Brown-Jones Auto Rent
1303 Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, N. C.

HE DOES FURTHER CERTIFY THAT REASONABLE DILIGENCE HAS BEEN USED IN ASCERTAINING WHETHER OR NOT THE FACTS IN SAID APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF TITLE ARE TRUE, AND HE IS SATISFIED THAT THE APPLICANT IS THE LAWFUL OWNER OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED VEHICLE OR IS OTHERWISE ENTITLED TO HAVE THE SAME REGISTERED IN HIS NAME. THEREFORE, HE DOES HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE NAMED APPLICANT HAS BEEN DULY REGISTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AS THE LAWFUL OWNER OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED VEHICLE OR IS OTHERWISE ENTITLED TO HAVE THE SAME REGISTERED IN HIS NAME. AND THAT IT APPEARS UPON THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES THAT AT THE DATE OF THE ISSUANCE OF THIS CERTIFICATE, SAID VEHICLE IS SUBJECT TO THE LIENS HEREINBEFORE ENUMERATED, IF ANY, AND NONE OTHER.

AS WITNESS, HIS HAND AND THE SEAL OF THIS DEPARTMENT THE DAY AND YEAR SET OPPOSITE THE NAME OF THE APPLICANT IN THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE.

Edward Schmitt
COMMISSIONER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Certificate of title—valuable safeguard against theft.



Inspection is necessary for accurate registration.

thoroughly indoctrinated and trained so that they take pride in keeping them at the peak of efficiency and appearance. Our department maintains four different major files, in addition to the addressograph plate file and the theft record files. These files permit the tracing of a vehicle by its identification number, by license number, and by name of the owner if the county of registration is known. The entire history of a vehicle is built up in one title application file which permits the tracing of ownership (the dates of purchase and the dates of sale) from its first registration to the State.

A central theft file is maintained on each vehicle reported stolen and stop cards are placed in the identification number file. This record is maintained until evidence is produced that a recovery has been effected. Notice of theft of a North Carolina vehicle is forwarded to each State and thus various stop records are set up on the stolen vehicles, and to the National Automobile Theft Bureau in Chicago, Atlanta, and New York monthly. Weekly reports are forwarded to local police departments, patrol stations, sheriffs' departments, freight stations, and to the theft inspectors.

One of the theft detection provisions of the North Carolina law is the mandatory requirement that all enforcement officers shall notify the department at the time storage of a vehicle takes place, and no vehicle shall be sold to satisfy a mechanic's or storage lien until notice has been given to the department.

In addition to the registration work, the department maintains a searching service for the tracing of its records. License plate numbers are identified by the thousands on a 24-hour schedule.

So that they may protect their interest at the public sale, registered owners and lienors are notified when motor vehicles are to be sold for storage and repair liens or under judicial proceedings.

State departments of motor vehicles, in view of the extensive records maintained by them, are in the position to render a great deal of assistance to other agencies—Federal, State, and local—in auto theft cases as well as other matters in which motor vehicles are involved. It is the desire of the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles, as it is of the motor vehicle departments in other States, to cooperate fully with all law enforcement agencies. Such cooperation means fewer car thefts and quicker recoveries.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the third article in a series concerning automobile thefts and the measures various law enforcement agencies and other interested organizations can take in combating this problem.*



FORGER CONVICTED

A man who escaped from prison after having served 8 years of an 18-year sentence is behind bars again, tripped up by his handwriting. After his escape, he obtained legitimate employment. Subsequently, he apparently decided his income did not provide all the comforts of life he would like to enjoy. To remedy this situation, he stole two blank checks from his employer, made them out to a fictitious name, forged the employer's name to the checks, and passed them.

The local sheriff who investigated the case submitted to the FBI Laboratory the two checks, plus the known handwriting of the suspect. Examination of the handwriting showed that the suspect had written both checks.

At the trial, a Laboratory examiner testified as to his findings and the subject was found guilty. He was sentenced to serve 2 years on each of two counts, the sentences to run concurrently and to commence at the expiration of sentences previously imposed.

A local official wrote a letter to the FBI indicating that it would have been legally impossible to secure the convictions without the handwriting testimony. Scientific crime detection had pointed out the guilty person even though the individuals who accepted his forged checks were unable to identify him.



FEATURE ARTICLE

(The following is a two-part article written by Roscoe Drummond for his column entitled "Washington" and was published in the New York Herald Tribune on April 6 and 8, 1956. The article is being reprinted here by permission of the author and the New York Herald Tribune.)

THE FBI'S CIVIL RIGHTS SCHOOLS—I

To help avert and correct civil rights abuses the Federal Bureau of Investigation is now conducting, in cooperation with State and local police throughout the country, a series of specialized civil rights schools. It is paying dividends by way of deepening the understanding of the Nation's 200,000 enforcement officers of the civil rights which they must help protect and which, in preserving law and order, they must not violate.

Already this year the FBI has conducted day-long training schools for local police agencies in 175 cities and by the end of 1956 will have held fully 750 such schools with a total attendance of 100,000 officers especially charged with civil rights responsibilities.

The FBI reports special interest and responsiveness through the southern and border States. It finds that in numerous instances the attitude of local police agencies in the South in the area of safeguarding civil rights as the laws stand, and in shunning and punishing violations by the police themselves, is better than in several cities in the North.

The FBI, as the investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, considers civil rights cases of the utmost importance and gives the highest priority to civil rights investigations. Such investigations are difficult and, at times, delicate, because they require interviewing State and local police officers, some of whom may not be in sympathy with the investigation, and the obtaining of evidence against enforcement officials who have cooperated with the FBI on other matters in the past.

This is one of the reasons why the FBI is eager that State and local police fully understand that

Federal Bureau of Investigation and Civil Rights

the FBI can intervene to investigate any act by the police which violates civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

As a result of these schools, the FBI is finding that the local police are increasingly aware how they can do a better job in safeguarding civil rights, conscious that one case of police abuse is "one case too many" and that investigation and correction are best for all.

The special civil rights schools, though initiated by the FBI, are carried out at the invitation of local police and include the participation of local leaders of the bar and civic life. Local police departments are responding beyond all hopes and attendance is double the expectation.

The guiding tenets which the FBI's specially trained instructors bring to these conferences with the local police are:

That peace officers must know the basic liberties they share with other Americans.

That they must know and act within the limitations to their own authority.

That willfully depriving any person of his constitutional rights by public officers acting under the color of law is a violation of Federal civil rights statutes—and automatically becomes a Federal case.

That a single act of police brutality by a bloated and disrespectful peace officer anywhere in the United States, starts a chain reaction in the courts, the press, and among the public, makes resistance to law easier, enforcement of the law harder.

The FBI's new civil rights schools are designed as a positive, forward contribution to help prevent law violation. They are a part of its cooperation with State and local police to make it less likely, for one thing, that racial controversies break into violence.

What is encouraging is that these FBI schools are bringing about a new level of positive contribution between Federal and local authorities on one of the most delicate and critical fronts of law

enforcement—the safeguarding of civil rights by the police and the safeguarding of the police from violating civil rights.

THE FEDERAL ROLE IN CIVIL RIGHTS—II

It is evident that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is rendering a valuable and timely service in taking the initiative to equip the Nation's 100,000 State and local enforcement officers with a fuller understanding of the role of the Federal Government, including the FBI, in safeguarding civil rights. The FBI's specialized civil rights schools, which are now being conducted throughout the country, were carefully worked out on a pilot project basis during the last 2 years. They were not related to the public-school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court, but they come at a time when they can do the maximum good in helping to hold watch over and reduce civil rights incidents rendered more acute by the desegregation controversy. The FBI reports the widest responsiveness and cooperation by State and local law officers. What, I think, is not generally appreciated is the large responsibility which the Federal Government, including the FBI as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, has as a protector of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This point is strongly stressed in the instruction which the FBI uses in the day-long seminars with State and local officials. It includes such facts as these:

That the individual is protected against the Federal Government by the fifth amendment, which forbids the Federal Government to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

That the individual is protected against the State governments by the 14th Amendment, which forbids the States from depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process.

That the function of protecting the individual from invasion of his basic rights falls to the Federal Government, and especially to the Supreme Court.

That while the protection of a private citizen from violation of his civil rights by another private citizen is the responsibility of State and local police, the invasion of basic rights by two or more private persons in conspiracy can make it a Federal offense.

In all its civil rights schools, the FBI enumerates the following as the principal rights which

it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect against State invasion, and against interference by persons acting under the color of the law:

1. The right to be free of illegal restraint of the person.
2. The right to vote as protected by Federal law.
3. The right to be immune from physical violence applied to extract testimony or to compel confession of crime or alleged offenses.
4. The right to be immune from punishment except after fair trial and conviction by due process.
5. The right to be free from interference with the free exercise of speech, press, assembly, and religion.

6. The right to be free from mob violence incited by or involving public officers.

The FBI emphasizes that its role in investigating civil rights violations stems from specific legislation as well as from the Constitution, that the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments direct Congress to enforce the guaranties by appropriate acts. It points to section 242 of the Criminal Code as the "substantive civil rights statute" which requires the Federal Government to safeguard the rights, as secured by the Constitution and Congress, wherever they are violated by a Federal, State, or local official.

The preliminary facts of alleged violation of civil rights are gathered by the FBI, then referred to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, which determines whether a full field investigation should be made.

The FBI is finding the local police increasingly willing to have false complaints cleared up and real abuses exposed so they can be punished.

The local law enforcement authorities need to realize that the FBI is simply carrying out its statutory duty in investigating civil rights violations the same as it does in investigating bank robbery or extortion violations.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE AND SLAVERY

A Federal statute prohibits the holding of a person in a state of compulsory service against his will for any reason except as punishment for a crime of which he has been convicted. Violations of this statute are investigated by the FBI.

TRAFFIC

Airplanes Aid Traffic Safety in Nebraska

by COL. CARL J. SANDERS, *Nebraska Safety Patrol*

As is true in many other States, the volume of traffic using Nebraska's streets and highways, especially through the postwar years, has increased at rates far exceeding the desirable corresponding improvement of roads and the increase in police personnel and equipment. In combating the resulting problem, the Nebraska Safety Patrol has found aircraft invaluable.

The airplane was first used in Nebraska by the highway patrol back in 1945. At that time one plane was used to work football traffic between Lincoln and Omaha and was used again at the national plowing contest held near Plattsmouth. The patrolling of this plane, which was the personal property of a patrol officer, was on an experimental basis and was confined primarily to the Omaha-Lincoln area. In order to communicate from the plane to the patrol car, the walkie-talkie was put into use, the frequency being the same as that assigned to the patrol.

We found that aircraft, in addition to aiding in the control of traffic, was a valuable aid in searching for abandoned vehicles and known criminals in specified areas. In 1952, aircraft aided immeasurably in scouting a remote sandhill area for the murderer of a young ranch couple. In April 1954

an "airborne posse" of enforcement officials and ranchers kept the killer of one of our own officers confined in a desolate area until the ground force could close in and make the apprehension.

With experiences of the past years, the decision was reached recently to utilize aircraft on a more regular basis in traffic law enforcement work. The plan was wholeheartedly supported by the Governor. Inasmuch as several members of the patrol are experienced, qualified, licensed pilots, manning the aircraft presents no problem.

On one of the very first ventures, newspapermen from two of the State's leading dailies accompanied the officers. They took several photographs which told the story of the violator being observed and the ground mobile officer making the chase and contact. The illustrated newspaper article gave the readers a complete picture of this latest service designed to promote safety for the traveling public.

Since we did not own aircraft or have the necessary budget authorization to buy any, we enlisted the cooperation of the State department of aeronautics and asked for and received bids from many local flight agencies which offered aircraft with or without pilot service. There were some slight variations in the rates offered, but with few exceptions, "solo" aircraft ranged from \$8 to \$10 per hour with all servicing done by the owner. Flight services in 12 different localities offered their aircraft, thus giving us an adequate source of aircraft for our needs. We found that we could use various types of planes in our work.

For air-ground communications, we use walkie-talkie units carried by the pilot-observer. These units, set on transmitting frequency of our base station and the "emergency" frequency of the three-way mobile units, keep the patrolling aircraft in constant communication with 1 of our 9 base stations and also with the mobile units in the area. Our air-to-base station range has proved to be satisfactory at 30 air miles or better, and the range from aircraft to mobile units is adequate to 20 miles or better with the walkie-talkie equipment.



Col. Carl J. Sanders.

As a rule, patrol units assigned to work with aircraft have the number of the trooper painted in water color on the top of the patrol unit. We have found that patrol cars placed about 12 to 15 miles apart work out very satisfactorily in working traffic.

Clocking Speeders

For clocking speeders we use a stop watch. With the cooperation of the highway department, white stripes have been painted on the pavement exactly 1 mile apart between towns on U. S. 30. Most of eastern Nebraska rural areas are divided by roads on a mile square basis, thus county roads intersecting highways serve as measuring points in many areas. Many of the State's major cross-country highways are parallel to railroad tracks, and in those areas the mileposts serve as measuring points.

Records

To keep the necessary records of activity performed by the aircraft patrolling units, we use forms for monthly summary purposes. The officers record the date, the home base of the aircraft, the pilot's name, name of the officer observing from the plane, length of time flown, the nature of violations observed, and number of summonses and written warnings issued by the officer in the mobile unit on the ground. In addition, separate reports are made on each violation. These forms call for information from both the airborne observer and the officer in the mobile unit making contact. The data recorded by the observer in the aircraft includes aircraft number, the identity of all persons in the aircraft, the violation, description of the violator's vehicle, location and direction of travel, and the time and date of the violation and contact. The aerial observer personally signs this section of the report. The portion of the report completed and signed by the officer making the contact from the mobile unit gives the registration data of the vehicle, including license number, color, year, make and body style of the vehicle, along with the name and home address of the operator. Further notation is made of the violation, location of contact, action taken, and disposition of the case. These reports are completed at the end of each flight. Thus, in the event of future reference to any particular case by name of violation, descrip-



Sgt. Lee Oberg, pilot of patrol plane, gets advice from Capt. Harold D. Robinson.

tion of vehicle, time or location, complete data is available and verification of details is easily possible. As in every other case where disposition of the case is set for some later date, the officer issuing the summons includes such data, listing summons number, violator, court, and penalty on the regular daily and monthly summary reports which are submitted.

Frequent Violations

The violations noted most frequently are speeding and improper passing. Stop sign violations, following too closely, and right-of-way violations are also readily noticed from the air. We have found the use of aircraft to be very effective where the road is hilly and winding and in zones where passing is prohibited.

Our files show many cases which illustrate the ability of the airborne observer to continue to follow a speeding traffic violator who may have succeeded in evading the police car seeking to make the contact. For example, involvement in a funeral procession caused the chasing mobile unit to lose one violator who had been clocked from the air at a speed in excess of 85 miles per hour. The aircraft observer, however, was able to maintain identity. He followed the violator to an outlying residential area of one of our larger cities and was able to direct the mobile unit to its destination. The driver, who had been involved in a minor accident, gave up when the mobile unit, guided by directions from the airplane, reached the scene of the accident.

(Continued on page 28)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

3-D Photography in Police Work Identification

by NORMAN E. TATTERSALL, Sheriff, Passaic County, N. J.

Passaic County, N. J., is located in the northeastern section of the State, in what is known as the New York metropolitan area. It has a population of approximately 350,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 199.54 square miles. The county consists of 16 municipalities, 3 of which are cities. The largest city, Paterson, is the county seat.

The county is highly industrialized in the city areas and there are fine residential and farming sections in the suburban districts. The county of Passaic is located within 20 minutes' driving time of New York City via numerous arterial highways.

It was just about the time that the 3-D phase came to the movies that the idea for 3-D photography in police work attracted the attention of the Passaic County Identification Bureau. Assigned to photograph a 16-year-old hunter found shot to death in the woods, the photographers realized the shortcomings of taking photographs in black and white and 2-D. For one thing, the finished prod-

uct did not disclose in good detail the distance the gun lay from the victim. A 3-D photograph would have clearly shown the distance between the shotgun and the hunter.

Shortly thereafter, a conference was arranged among members of the bureau and details of 3-D methods and colored photography were thoroughly discussed. Samples of 3-D photography were obtained and shown in a hand viewer. The specimens clearly defined the advantages of using this method in criminal work, namely that depth could be more nearly approximated by the 3-D method. This would be of valuable use to prosecutors in criminal trials, particularly since 3-D and colored photography could more truly depict actual conditions.

The stage was set for a new era in crime-detection photography. Now there would be 3-D shots of autopsies, scenes of crimes, victims of crime and surrounding details, both indoors and out.

Our department purchased the basic equipment consisting of a Revere Stereo No. 33 3-D camera with F 3.5 lens, together with a projector and screen. The identification officers received instruction from the manufacturer of the equipment as to the methods to be used in making photographs under this new system. The officers went through a trial period and achieved "very favorable results." Our personnel received advice as to the improvement of details and made additional comprehensive study.

After improving our methods, we came to the conclusion that 3-D photography would be extremely useful in criminal investigations. A remaining obstacle is that in New Jersey 3-D photography has not yet been put to a test in a trial as to whether it is admissible evidence. We are confident and hopeful that in the very near future 3-D photographs will be introduced and will be decided as admissible evidence by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

From the transparencies obtained as a result of the development of the 3-D films the identification



Sheriff Norman E. Tattersall.

officers are able to get enlarged colored photographs in 2-D. A recent case on record in New Jersey courts permits the admission of colored photographs and recently the State was able to have introduced in a trial colored photographs taken by the identification bureau and enlarged to 8 by 10. This was the first time in criminal work in Passaic County that colored photographs were permitted as evidence.

Procedures

The techniques used in 3-D and colored photography are different in many respects from those used in 2-D and black and white photography. More care must be used in the timing, the aperture used, and strict attention must be paid to the lighting available and to the intensity of the flash bulb used. On indoor shots the photographers use a No. 5 flash. The film used is type A, Kodachrome indoor film, 35-millimeter, with either 20 or 36 exposures on a roll. Particular attention must be paid to the distance at which the photograph is being taken with relation to the intensity of the flash bulb being used.

For our department, transparencies are developed by the Kodak Laboratories in Fair Lawn, N. J., about 5 miles from the identification bureau. After the transparencies are finished at the processing plant, the bureau officers mount them in aluminum frame stereo mounts, and catalogue the finished product by case number. When these pictures are projected, it is necessary for the viewer to use polaroid glasses.

Advantages

Principal advantage of 3-D colored photography is that it gives more detail than can be obtained in a 2-D picture. It is possible to show distances with much more accuracy. Color photographs are as near lifelike as it is possible to get. Blood on a victim shows up in its true color, red. In black and white photographs it has to be assumed that the blood is red and there is nothing with which to contrast shadings of color.

Another advantage is the degree of color shown in color photography and 3-D. For instance, in the case of a skull fracture accompanied by the usual hemorrhage, the location of a hemorrhage can be more readily ascertained in autopsy work. In the removal of the skull to obtain that picture, work can be more clearly defined with relation to

the depth and thickness of the victim's skull. In pictures of bullet wounds, it is possible to discern powder burns in 3-D and color; bruises and contusions are more clearly visible.

There are definite advantages in the 3-D system in showing the entrance of a bullet and its exit. The advantages at scenes of crimes are numerous in connection with showing: the depths of rooms and the objects therein; the relationship of bodies to the other articles in a room; and the relationship of guns, knives, or other implements of crime with respect to the details required in criminal work. Stains, such as blood or other colored substances, are more readily ascertained by means of 3-D color photography.

We have used a system of photographing suspects in mug shots and we firmly believe that these 3-D color mug transparencies are more readily identified by a victim because they portray a better likeness with respect to the color of clothing worn, the color of the suspect's eyes, hair and complexion, and any identifying features such as deep-set eyes. None of these details appear on a black and white or flat picture.

Sex Offender File

After a review of national statistics indicated an increase of sex offenses, it was decided to set up a separate file on sex offenders. Due to the success



Deputy Chief Identification Officer Frank J. Davenport.

of our endeavors in 3-D and color photography in other fields of criminal work, we felt that it would be very advantageous to have mug photographs of sex offenders in 3-D and color established in this separate file, according to color, race, age, weight, and height.

With this file available, a victim of a sex crime could run through our 3-D file of known and suspected offenders without loss of time. Our equipment can be transported to the home of a victim, or, if necessary, to a hospital room in the event of confinement of the victim as a result of an attack, and suspects can be viewed through our hand viewer or we can project them on a screen to a size of 48 by 48 inches. This method saves considerable time inasmuch as we do not have to wait until the victim has entirely recovered from an attack to visit our bureau and look over the sex offenders file. The element of time is a very valuable asset in locating sex offenders because the vivid recollection a victim would have of the offender might be dimmed with the passage of time.

In connection with our sex offenders file, I called a conference with all of the chiefs of police of all the municipalities of Passaic County. The discussion centered around close coordination of the departments with the county identification bureau in the exchange of information on offenders against the law who did not receive a sentence in the county jail or who might be confined by the various municipalities while awaiting bail. It was disclosed that many times offenders against the law, particularly in the sex field, are admitted to bail in the municipality and are brought to trial and the case disposed of without the offender ever having reached the county jail where his picture would have been taken by the county identification bureau. Many times such offenders are charged as disorderly persons, and a small fine assessed against them if they are convicted. It was felt that in many instances there were some aspects of sex involved in the disorderly person category, such as a "peeping Tom," or a violation involving lewdness. The information now being forwarded by the respective police departments throughout the county indicates the nature of the disorderliness charge. Where there were aspects of sex involved, it is so noted and these violators are so classified in the county file.

This exchange of information has greatly assisted us in more readily identifying sex offenders and in keeping a more detailed record of them.

In a little over 2 years, the file of sex offenders which runs all the way from "peeping Toms" to murderers, has grown to approximately 300 in number. It can readily be seen that we are in a good position to check on these offenders in the event of an outbreak of sex offenses in the future. We have publicized our work extensively throughout the county and we firmly believe it acts as a deterrent in this particular field of crime.

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Wood and Tool Marks

A safe burglar's thrift in saving an 11-inch piece of wood sawed from a sledge hammer handle proved to be a big mistake and ultimately led to his conviction.

Police officers in Lima, Ohio, were called to a coal dealer's office by a witness who saw someone at the rear of the building. They found the office had been entered and the dial knocked from a safe. Tear gas, which was in the safe as a protective device, had apparently driven off the burglar before he could finish the job. Near the rear of the building the officers found a sledge hammer with a shortened handle which they retained as evidence.

On the chance that the burglar was still in the vicinity, the officers began cruising around the neighborhood and soon found a man near the railroad yards close by. Skeptical of the excuse he gave for his presence there, the officers questioned him. He was later remanded to jail for 15 days on a trespassing charge.

A search of the suspect's room disclosed a piece of wood which appeared to be the same length as the piece missing from the sledge hammer handle found near the office.

The evidence collected was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The examiner later testified that the piece of wood found in the suspect's room was not only the same species of wood but had been sawed from the handle of the sledge hammer recovered at the rear of the coal company's office. He testified further that as a result of his comparison of the microscopic toolmarks on the safe dial knob with test marks made with the sledge hammer, he was able to identify this sledge hammer as the one used to knock the knob from the safe.

The suspect was sentenced to from 1 to 20 years in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

IDENTIFICATION

Using Composite Photographs for Identification

by PATROLMAN THADD W. JOHNSON, *Waco, Tex.,
Police Department*

The Waco, Tex., Police Department uses a system designed to simplify and greatly speed up the process whereby witnesses are substantially aided in identifying unknown wanted subjects by composite sections of photographs of the various facial features of an individual.

As a police officer, I found that frequently a witness might try to give a verbal description of a wanted subject, but this description seldom proved completely accurate. On the other hand, if the witness has someone around to compare with the subject in question, and on whom to base the description, the value and accuracy of the description increase considerably. Also, I noticed that a witness, looking through the mug files in search of the face of a suspect, would invariably make comparisons with certain facial features in the pictures in the file, such as the eyes or hair. I began to wonder if it would be possible to utilize this type of valuable information by having on hand a file of different types of isolated facial features such as various types of hair, eyebrows and eyes, noses, mouths, and chins to make it easier

for the witness to pick out the outstanding features of the face. Then it would be possible to make up a composite of the whole face by putting these sections together in the same manner as a jigsaw puzzle.

I took my problem to a well known psychiatrist, a friend of mine, and asked him if he thought that this system of showing actual photographs would stimulate the memory of the witness enough to be of any help; and, if so, how accurate such a description might be. He was very receptive to the idea, and assured me that if the witness was interrogated properly with these photographs and photosections, a high degree of accuracy could be obtained. His explanation was as follows: "The eye works as the shutter of a camera, and the brain as the film; hence, that which is observed by the eye is recorded by the brain and stored in the subconscious mind. Although retained, this information may never be recalled, unless the conscious brain, through the eye, is stimulated by a similar object or occurrence." He also stated that the subconscious mind retains occurrences of a



Patrolman Thadd W. Johnson.



Chief Jesse V. Gunterman.



Witness selects mouth section for composite.

friendly nature for a much longer period of time than occurrences of an unfriendly nature, although the initial impression of the unfriendly act is more severe. He advised that the interrogation should be held as soon as possible after the crime or within 24 hours at the most to obtain the best results.

The superintendent of our bureau of identification, Lt. H. L. Wilson, joined Chief of Police Jesse Gunterman in assuring me of full cooperation in experimenting with this type of identification.

File Sections

We decided to use 11/14 photographs throughout the entire file. The full-face shots and the profiles were shot at exactly 4 feet from the camera lens and all with the same lighting. We made 2 separate files, 1 for white males and 1 for Negro males.

Each file contains the following number of pictures and picture sections:



Author completes trace drawing.

(1) Eight 11/14 full-length pictures of subjects of different heights, weights, etc. These were taken from 7 feet away, and in each picture there was some item of standard size, such as a car, fireplug, etc. This aids the victim in making a comparison as to size and weight.

(2) Eight full facial photographs of different types of faces, including round, square, broad, long, or oval. Each of these photographs was picked for a certain category, and each one has the inside features of the face cut out along the natural outside lines, leaving the shell or the hollowed-out portion of the face. This is what we call the contour piece, and is the first section to be selected by the witness.

(3) Seventy-five sections of different types of hair and hairlines. These sections include the forehead, from the eyebrow up, and are catalogued as to bald, balding, wavy, kinky, burr, etc. Also included are 75 sections each of the following features: eyebrows, eyes, noses, mouths, and chins. These sections are selected as presented here, starting with the hair and working down, placing them under the contour piece as you go along, thus giving more expression or meaning to the face.

(4) Twenty-five different types of hats and caps, which can be applied to the composite at any angle. These were taken at the same distance from the camera as the picture from which the sections were cut.

(5) Seventy-five sections each of the following profile features: hair, hairlines, eyebrows, eyes, noses, mouths, and chins.

In making up the profile, you do not use the contour piece. Instead of this, the back and top portion of the head, with all of the hair and forehead on it, is left as one piece, and the features of the face are cut away from the ear out. These sections are applied to the hair and forehead, starting with the eyebrows and eyes and working down to the chin.

An easel of my own design is used as a work board. It is made in an upright position with 12 clips attached to the sides. These are used for attaching the picture sections to the board as you go along. The sections are clipped into place over a piece of white glass. When the witness has assured the interrogator that the result of the picture sections is a likeness to the wanted subject, a small light inside the easel can be turned on to filter through the white glass, making the features of the sections stand out. This is ideal if the interrogator should desire to make a trace picture of the sections, or make any additions to the composite, such as mustaches, moles, or scars.

For making these trace pictures or making additions, we use a piece of thin glass, placed over the sections as they are attached to the board. For marking, we use a standard grease marking pencil. The final step in the procedure is the photographing of the final results as soon as possible as a pre-



Figure 1.—The suspect.

caution against anything happening to the sections as they have been placed on the stand in the presence of the witness.

Results

In the past 4 years we have been called on to use this system in various cases of robbery, swindling, rape, felony thefts, and other violations throughout McLennan County and several large cities in the State of Texas. In every case in which a picture was made of the wanted subject and an arrest was made, the picture played an important role in the apprehension.

Recently, Waco had a series of rapes and attempted rapes. The rapist entered the homes of victims at night and under cover of darkness made the attacks, and left without the victim getting a look at the subject. In fact, some of the victims could not tell the race of the subject. The only thing that most of them agreed on was the fact that he had a short, burr haircut. In one case, the subject bought some ether from a drugstore and tried to use this on one of his victims. The attendant at the drugstore was contacted and consented to help make a composite of the suspect. We made up the composite of the suspect to the liking of the druggist and determined that when he bought the ether, he was dressed in the uniform of an Army officer with an Army cap on his head. I made a trace drawing of this individual and included, in addition to the cap, a burr haircut from my file (see fig. 1). I then carried this picture to one of the witnesses who had said that she thought she could identify the subject if she saw him again. When this witness looked at the



Figure 2.—The subject after arrest.

composite picture, she stated that it was identical with the subject in every detail.

Copies of this picture were distributed to police officers throughout central Texas. A few nights later, two patrolmen recognized a suspect who resembled the picture and picked him up for questioning about the rapes. The suspect—who was in fact the subject—was sure that none of his victims could identify him, and therefore declined to talk. The officers confronted him with the drawing, and assured him that the victims could identify him. Thereupon, the suspect, who was the subject (see fig. 2), admitted the crimes.

The wide variety of this system makes it possible to quickly prepare an accurate and definite likeness of any wanted subject from what may appear at first to be only sketchy bits of description given by the witness. The many component parts of the system make it possible to isolate any feature or group of features for identification purposes, thus making it highly adaptable and effective.

FINGERPRINTS

During the fiscal year of 1955, an average of 20,377 sets of fingerprints were received for processing at the FBI Identification Division each working day.

Prowler Tips Hand at Crime Scene

Saturday night, August 13, 1955, was a warm summer night in New Brunswick, N. J. A man and his wife sat on their front porch enjoying the cool night air. Their two small children were asleep in the first-floor living room.

The father and mother entered their living room at 11:30 p. m., preparatory to checking the children in bed and retiring for the night. Upon entering the room, they suddenly discovered a male intruder crouched on their living room floor. Observed, the intruder sprang to his feet, ran into the kitchen, dived through a screened kitchen window, and fled.

The New Brunswick Police Department was notified immediately. Patrolman William J. Burns, who was the first to arrive at the scene, reported to headquarters and Detective Lieutenant Frank J. Feaster, Detective Sergeant Felix Sica, and Patrolman George Seamon, Identification Officer, were dispatched to the home.

The investigating officers discovered that the prowler had entered the home by cutting the screen in a back door. They also found that when he dived through the kitchen window, the subject apparently cut himself because there were blood spots on the back porch. The officers followed a trail of blood spots for about three city blocks where the trail ended.

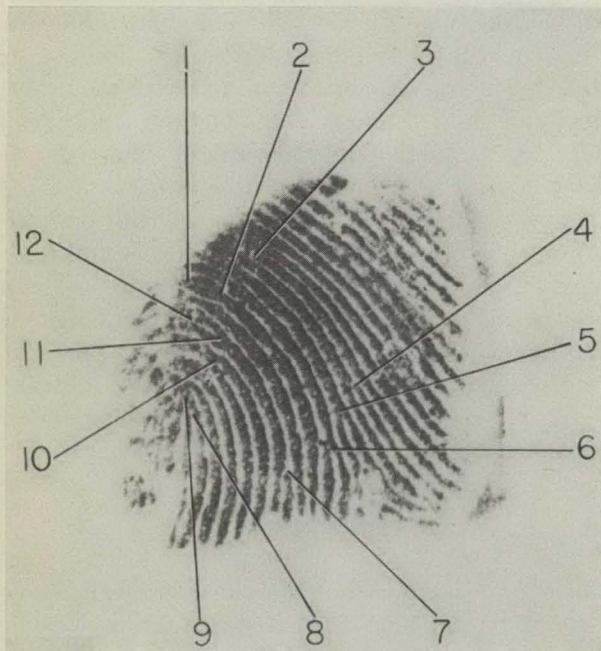
They then returned to the scene of the crime for a detailed crime scene search. It was surmised that the intruder had fallen on some empty soda bottles on the back porch when he dived through the window. He had evidently cut himself on a broken soda bottle.

Sergeant Sica discovered what appeared to be a small piece of skin and flesh, about one-half inch in diameter, lying among the empty soda bottles on the porch floor. He brought this evidence to the attention of Officer Seamon who determined that the skin appeared to have been cut from a human fingertip. After photographing the scene of the crime, the officers returned to headquarters where they set about trying to obtain legible inked fingerprints from the small piece of skin.

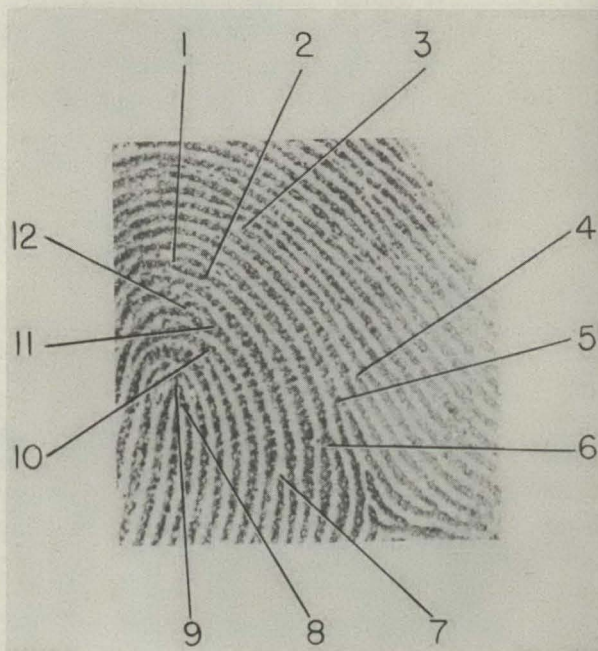
Officer Seamon, who had just completed a course of training in identification work at the New Jersey State Bureau, placed the piece of skin over the tip of his own finger and rolled it on the inking slab and then onto a blank fingerprint card. After several attempts, legible prints were obtained.

With physical descriptions previously furnished to them by the resident and his wife, the officers located the fingerprint cards of four suspects in the police fingerprint file.

Officer Seamon compared the print from the piece of skin with those of the four suspects and found that the print from the piece of skin was identical with the fingerprint from the left middle finger of one of the suspects.



Print from piece of skin left at crime scene.



Matching fingerprint of suspect.

The suspect was immediately located and the officers noticed that he was wearing a band-aid on his left middle finger. When questioned concerning his injured finger, he stated that he had struck the finger with a hammer.

He was confronted with the information that fingerprints made from the piece of skin found at the scene of the crime were identical with one of his fingerprints. He then gave a full confession. The subject entered a plea of "non vult" to a charge of breaking and entering and was sentenced on October 7, 1955, to serve a term of from 2 to 3 years in the New Jersey State Prison.

This incident describes a very unusual and well-executed case of solving a crime with the aid of fingerprint identification. It also vividly demonstrates the results of a thorough and efficient crime scene search by the investigating officers.



Plane Crash Disaster Victims Identified

Experiences in identifying the victims of airplane crashes and other disasters illustrate one of the many uses to which fingerprints can be put.

Identification of the dead in cases such as the crash of a commercial plane near Laramie, Wyo., on October 6, 1955, presents an extremely difficult problem, as the bodies are often badly burned or mutilated. In the crash at Laramie, all 66 on board were killed.

Promptly after taking steps to recover the bodies, airline officials called upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation for assistance in identifying the victims. In keeping with its policy of aiding in the identification of disaster victims, the FBI immediately dispatched fingerprint experts to the scene. Before these men left Washington, however, searches were conducted through the fingerprint files maintained in the FBI's Identification Division and prints were located of numerous individuals bearing names and descriptions similar to those furnished by airline officials. These prints were taken to the scene by the fingerprint experts so that they might be available for immediate comparison with any fingerprints obtained from the victims.

As each body was received in the temporary morgue which had been set up nearby, the fingerprint experts immediately proceeded to take what fingerprints they were able to obtain. This was

an extremely difficult process. In one case, for example, a piece of skin less than 1/2-inch square found on the right little finger of one of the victims was carefully and skillfully removed from the body, examined with the aid of transmitted light, and positively identified.

One victim whose fingerprints were not available in the files of the FBI was identified by matching his thumbprint with a thumbprint appearing on his driver's license, which was found among the wreckage of the plane.

Fingerprints of some type were taken from 58 of the bodies. Forty-seven of these were positively identified after comparison with available fingerprints. Thus, the fingerprint experts were able to identify more than 81 percent of the bodies having any semblance of fingerprints remaining. All those bodies not identified by fingerprints were identified by some other means, such as rings, partial pieces of clothing, and dental charts.

GOOD TRACKING

Even in these modern times when most criminals use high-speed transportation to leave the scenes of their crimes, the ancient art of tracking still occasionally pays off.

Recently the FBI was called upon to investigate a possible violation of the Federal train wreck statute. Two lengths of a heavy log chain had been found on the rails of a main railroad line near Las Vegas, Nev.

Proceeding to the scene in a heavy rain, an FBI Agent and special officers of the railroad located the footprints of two individuals. The Agent and a special officer followed these tracks for approximately 6 miles when they found a spectacles case. This case contained a form bearing the name and address of a serviceman stationed at a nearby base. The two investigators continued to follow the tracks for approximately 9 more miles across the desert. They finally lost the tracks on a gravel road, leading to a highway which led to the base where the note in the case indicated that the owner of the glasses was stationed.

The youth was located and interviewed. He at first denied any knowledge of the matter but later confessed participating in the incident and implicated an acquaintance. Both denied any attempt to damage railroad property or to cause a train wreck. They said they simply wanted to "see what the train would do to the chain," and escaped Federal prosecution due to lack of intent.

OTHER TOPICS

A portable investigation kit has recently been developed for use by several officers of the Newton, Kans., Police Department, as an aid in conducting criminal investigations at the scene. The need for such a kit has been realized at many crime scenes for oftentimes needed material, such as plaster cast material, is not always available for immediate use. Some casts must be made where no water is available, or during the nighttime when it is inconvenient to arouse a druggist to open his store for a small box of plaster of paris. Like most small law enforcement agencies, our department does not have the laboratory facilities or technicians for these items.

After attending the annual Kansas University Peace Officers Training School, one of the officers



Chief Charles E. Patterson.

Valuable Use of Portable Police Investigation Kit

by CHIEF CHARLES E. PATTERSON, *Newton, Kans.,
Police Department*

brought home the idea of constructing a kit which would be suitable for the needs of our department. Each officer was asked for suggestions as to its contents. After careful consideration was given to each suggestion, the kit was designed and constructed.

Use of the Kit

Shortly after the kit was completed, it was pressed into use on a very surprising case. One evening an excited service station attendant reported that an unknown man had shot a woman in a car while it was parked on his service station driveway and that the man was still shooting a pistol from the car. As two patrol cars approached the service station, the officers closed off both driveways to the station. The officers found that the man in the automobile was still alive, for he drove his car forward and rammed one patrol car and then backed into the other patrol car in an effort to make a getaway. Several gun shots were fired and during the shooting a shot punctured the radiator of the gunman's car and the escaping water grounded out the motor.

By this time, off-duty officers had been summoned to the scene and a bulletproof shield was obtained. The man was cautiously removed from the automobile by an officer protected by the bulletproof shield. The woman in the car was found to be dead and the man dying from two self-inflicted wounds. After a coroner's autopsy, the problem of identification had to be faced for there was not adequate identification on either person and the man had not given sufficient information prior to his death as to where his relatives might be located.

Here is where our portable investigation kit first proved its value to our department. After the bodies had been removed to the mortuary and the coroner's autopsy completed, we had to identify these two strangers. Fingerprints and photographs were taken of both individuals. We then

used the plaster of paris from the kit to make a negative death mask of the woman and then a positive impression from the negative mold. All of this can be accomplished in a relatively short time with all of the essential items in the kit, thus eliminating search for single items of equipment. We painted the cast to match the coloring of the woman's skin and hair. Later, relatives from a distant city were located and a positive identification was made through the death mask.

Possibly less sensational but more common for the portable kit is its use in investigating burglaries. It was so used recently when a laundry was burglarized one night between midnight and morning. The burglary was discovered by officers making their early morning rounds. Investigators found the print of a tire at the back door of the building. They felt certain that this tire print was left by the getaway car, but there was very little time left before delivery trucks would be arriving for their daily deliveries. The portable kit was available and on the spot, so a plaster cast was immediately made and safely preserved before the early traffic began to arrive. While the officers were busily engaged in making the cast, one curious bystander was heard to remark, "Those fellows surely know what they're doing and they aren't wasting any time doing it." So, the portable investigation kit plays a big part in public relations—so important to a smalltown police department—as well as being an aid to officers.

Contents

The contents and cases for portable investigation kits may vary, depending on the needs and desires of the departments which are to use them. The kit itself is particularly valuable to small departments which do not have mobile laboratories. Our kit is approximately 26 inches long and 14 inches wide, constructed of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plywood. It can easily be carried by 1 man since its total loaded weight is about 40 pounds.

In this small case we carry the following items for making plaster casts, dermal nitrate paraffin casts and rubber molds:

- 10 pounds plaster of paris
- 2 gallons water
- 1 mixing pan
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint spray lacquer
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint liquid rubber
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint distilled water
- 1 1-inch paint brush
- 4 stirring paddles

- 4 18-inch rulers
- 1 drilled pegboard for carrying evidence
- 12 large cotter pins for locking forms together
- 16 40d nails for holding the forms in place
- 16 assorted shaped metal forms
- 3 boxes roller bandages
- 1 ice pick
- 1 hammer
- 24 $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 5-inch shipping tags
- 1 3-inch scraper
- 1 pound paraffin
- 1 jar petroleum jelly
- 15 assorted length $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch dowel pins.

One of the most important things to remember in gathering evidence is the preservation of that evidence. For this purpose we have devised a pegboard. The idea of the pegboard was received from an Army training film on criminal investigation. The board is a piece of plywood with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch holes drilled at random so that the assorted pegs will fit into the holes. If a piece of evidence is to be transported to headquarters the item is placed on the board and secured there by the pegs. The mouth of a bottle may be placed over a peg, making its transportation a very simple matter. The total cost of our complete kit was slightly under \$12.



Portable kit.



Death mask. Left to right: negative mask, positive mask, finished painted white positive mask.

Value

The value of any portable investigation aid should be judged by its convenience and the time it saves the investigating officer. Our investigation kit has been used many times since its origin, and with the increase in major crimes we expect to use it even more in the future. Another thing to be considered is size. The kit must be small enough to be carried in a car and still complete enough to conduct a thorough investigation. Each department will have to outfit its kit to meet the needs of the particular organization, deciding for itself what equipment should be included.

All officers who will be required to use the kit must be properly trained to use all of the investigating aids contained in it. The contents of our kit are the basic needs for preliminary investigation, with every member of the department able to use any of the items. This has taken a little extra training and some overtime, but in our case it has paid dividends. Training not only teaches the officers how to use the equipment, but it also gives them confidence in their ability to conduct very thorough investigations. It also gives the public confidence in the men who are investigating cases, for they can see that the officers are well equipped and well trained. We feel that our investigation kit has been a good investment both for the police officers as well as the public, with very little expense involved.

USE STANDARD FORMS

The use of the standard fingerprint forms supplied by the FBI facilitates the service of the FBI Identification Division to police agencies.

Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter

Investigations of possible violations of the Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter Statute reveal that obscene literature, movies, novelties and other obscene material are often sold under legitimate-appearing fronts. For example, such material is sometimes found in the wares of unscrupulous salesmen and proprietors of newsstands, novelty shops, and other businesses and are sold "on the sly." One dealer in obscene material operated his illicit business under the guise of a legitimate concern dealing in building materials. In furtherance of this subterfuge, he maintained a display room filled with sample shingles and roofing supplies. The premises were divided in such a manner that prospective customers who were interested in purchasing roofing material were restricted to the outer office and an electric buzzer system immediately warned of their arrival.

A woman who was working as a seamstress at the time of her arrest admitted having engaged in the sale of salacious literature for several years. During the year immediately preceding her arrest, she had disposed of more than a ton of obscene booklets. Agents found 57 decks of obscene playing cards in her kitchen refrigerator. More than 300 decks of cards, a thousand obscene photographs and various obscene novelties were also recovered from such unique hiding places as an electric toaster, a clothes cabinet, and from behind picture frames.

In another case, information was received that a newsdealer was selling obscene booklets to high school students. Investigation revealed that the newsdealer, while apparently selling only legitimate publications, was actually carrying various obscene publications and novelties as a very profitable sideline. His sources of supply were out-of-State, and a local photographer very obligingly made enlargements and duplicates of the obscene photographs for him. This newsdealer's arrest record showed that he had engaged in similar enterprises previously.

These three persons, like hundreds of others who have been arrested either on local or Federal charges, had a number of things in common. Their chief concern was the acquisition of money; they had no interest in the adverse effect the obscene items they were selling might have on the purchas-

rs—especially juveniles; and all had been engaged in the “racket” for some time.

The manufacturing and distribution of obscene matter are “big business.” For example, the retail value of obscene literature recovered in one case when 2 subjects were arrested was in excess of \$26,000 and it was estimated that the partnership’s annual income exceeded a quarter of a million dollars.

There are local laws which prohibit the production and sale of obscene items. In addition, the sending of obscene matter “through the mails” comes under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department and the interstate transportation of obscene matter “by any other means” comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In connection with violations under this statute the FBI has jurisdiction in the following three categories of cases:

1. Obscene material deposited with or shipped via any express company or other common carrier for carriage in interstate or foreign commerce.

2. Obscene, indecent, or profane language transmitted by means of radio communication.

3. Obscene material transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including personally owned vehicles, for the purpose of sale or distribution. In this category the interstate transportation of 2 or more copies of obscene publications or 2 or more obscene articles or a combined total of 5 publications and articles creates the presumption that the items are for sale or distribution, but this presumption is rebuttable.

Any violations within the above listed categories should be reported to the FBI.

Transportation of Fireworks in Interstate Commerce

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

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

Whoever, otherwise than in the course of continuous interstate transportation through any State, transports

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

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

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

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

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

This act shall not be effective with respect to—

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

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

- (3) Any attempt to engage in any such transportation or delivery for use solely for agricultural purposes, until 60 days have elapsed after the commencement of the next regular session of the legislature of such State or Territory which begins after the date of enactment of this act.

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

NEVER TOO LATE!

In December 1955, the Chicago, Ill., Police Department submitted to the FBI Identification Division the fingerprints of a man whom they were holding on charges of “general principles and carrying a concealed weapon.” A search of the Identification Division’s criminal files revealed that the subject, under a different name, had been wanted by the Pontiac, Mich., Police Department since 1929 on a murder charge.

The subject owed his 26 years of freedom to the fact that he had managed to steer clear of any known criminal activities for which he would have been fingerprinted.

Both interested departments were notified of the results of the fingerprint check and, upon receiving a reply from local authorities, the Identification Division successfully canceled the wanted notice which had been on file with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for over 26 years.

Young American Medal Presented

At a White House ceremony held on April 6, 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower presented a Young American Medal for Bravery to Miss Patricia Ann Strickland of Atlanta, Ga.

The selection of the winner of this annual medal, which was first awarded in 1952, was made under an act of the 81st Congress which authorized the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding, courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery and a medal for service and character known as the Young American Medal for Service. Miss Strickland was the only award recipient for achievement during the calendar year 1954. No medal for service was awarded for that year.

In May 1954, Patricia Ann and her parents Mr. and Mrs. Lionel H. Strickland, were riding in a small aircraft which stalled and crashed when Mr. Strickland, who was piloting the plane, attempted to land. Exploding flares caused the aircraft to burst into flames.

Patricia Ann, who was 12 years old at the time, was thrown clear of the flaming wreckage. She ran back to the plane and, despite the intense heat and flames which threatened to engulf her, dragged her critically injured mother from the wreckage and up a 9-foot embankment to safety. She then attempted to return to assist her father who was trapped in the aircraft but she was restrained by others at the scene. Her father, who was a member of the Atlanta Police Department, died in the wreckage.

(Photograph of medal presentation by courtesy of United Press.)



President Eisenhower awards the Young American Medal for Bravery to Miss Patricia Ann Strickland as the winner's mother, Mrs. Katherine E. Strickland, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., observe the presentation.

WANTED BY THE FBI

FLENOY PAYNE, with aliases: Flenoid Payne, Flenois Payne, Flenor Payne, Flourney Payne, Sam," "Sambo"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Flenoy Payne, who has been convicted of one murder and is charged with another, is one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

On August 2, 1953, near Scott, Miss., Payne, according to charges, shot and instantly killed a man with whom he was having an argument concerning a woman. He allegedly fled to Toledo, Ohio, and reportedly has been seen since in Saginaw, Mich., and Mobile, Ala. Local authorities charged Payne with the murder and a warrant was issued for his arrest. When it was learned that he had fled from the State of Mississippi, local authorities requested the FBI to assist in locating him. A complaint charging Payne with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Clarksdale, Miss., on September 22, 1953.

Payne reportedly began his criminal career in Mississippi about 1933 when he and an accomplice engaged in several armed robberies, one of which resulted in the killing of the proprietor of a grocery store in Greenville, Miss. Payne and his accomplice were arrested the following day and admitted the crime. Both were found guilty, with Payne receiving a life sentence and his companion the death penalty. Payne subsequently received an indefinite suspension and was released from prison in 1942.



FLENOY PAYNE

Investigation reflects that in 1949 on a Toledo, Ohio, street Payne allegedly shot and wounded two people—the woman with whom he was living at the time and this woman's husband. Toledo authorities are still seeking Payne to arrest him on a warrant charging him with shooting with intent to kill.

Payne likes to gamble, with his favorite card game being "Georgia Skin." He is very fond of dancing and drinks considerably, reportedly taking his whiskey straight without a chaser. He is said to grin, laugh, and talk a great deal when drinking and hanging around "juke joints." Reportedly, he likes to attend weekend "balls" which are gambling sessions held in "juke joints" and gambling establishments.

Payne is reportedly armed with a pistol at all times and should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

Flenoy Payne is described as follows:

table
Age	46, born July 18, 1909, Scott, Miss.
Height	5 feet 11 inches.
Weight	139 to 160 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Black, kinky.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Brown.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Laborer, farmer.
Scars and marks	Cut scar on right temple; cut scar on chin; spot and cut scar on left forearm; vaccination scar on left arm; cut scar on lower right buttock; 2 spot scars on back of right hand; cut scar on back of head.
Remarks	May be wearing mustache; has a loud voice.
FBI Number	641,114.
Fingerprint classification	{ 15 0 9 U 000 / L 22 U 001 11

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.

TO MAKE PARENTS RESPONSIBLE

By an overwhelming vote of 38 to 4, the Pennsylvania Senate has passed a bill making parents liable, up to \$150, for willful damage caused by their children to the property of others. Now the measure goes to the house.

Significant indeed is not only passage of this bill but the size of the vote. It is welcome recognition by our legislators of the fact that the fight on juvenile delinquency begins in the home, and with the parents.

Senator Pechan, sponsor of the bill, noted the significant drop in juvenile delinquency in Michigan, where a similar law has been in effect. As we have noted before, New Jersey, even though no State law has been enacted, has been applying the same principle, of parental responsibility, and with excellent results.

In many instances parents who have been brought in and ordered to make good for the vandalism of their children developed not only a cooperative attitude with the authorities but a new and more wholesome attitude toward their children. In more than one case, it is reported, a long period of sheer parental neglect was brought to an end by the simple shock treatment of a substantial fine.

As for the youngsters themselves, confronted with the fact that the authorities meant business, they developed a respect for law and for the rights of others which they had never been taught before. That is a major gain.

Let's hope the house will pass, and the governor sign, this parental responsibility bill.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This editorial appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer, on April 5, 1956, and is being reprinted by permission of that newspaper.

AIRPLANES AID TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 13)

Our experience with aerial patrolling has been entirely satisfactory. Only one conviction has been contested and when the case was appealed to a higher court, the conviction was sustained and the violator paid the penalty. An important dividend of the operation has been the psychological effect upon the traveling public. The official operations by the airborne enforcement officers at irregular intervals have had the effect of causing drivers to be more conscious of their speed and other possible violations of the traffic code. Now, rather than seeking to evade the accurate beam of the radar speed meter, the watchful eyes of the officers manning marked and occasionally unmarked mobile units, and the additional possibility of having a violation observed from the air,

most motorists go along with the traffic law. Since the aircraft used for traffic law enforcement come from various sources and do not bear distinctive markings which might identify them as departmental aircraft, the appearance of any light plane flying adjacent to any highway has the same effect as the appearance of the familiar black and white patrol unit parked at a prominent intersection. Many of our officers have been told by drivers that they had seen "our" plane patrolling traffic at times and places when none of our officers were airborne. Most motorists have accepted these services as an additional aid to safety.

Thus, aerial patrolling has become a permanent part of the services rendered by the Nebraska Safety Patrol. We have found it to be an aid in gaining compliance with our traffic laws and a help in getting the motoring public to accept the fact that legal behavior in traffic is advantageous to all.

(Airplane photo through courtesy of *The Telegraph Bulletin*, North Platte, Nebr.)

TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES

Beginning with this issue, the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert* will publicize each month a full page devoted to the fugitives currently on the list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." The majority of these criminals are subjects of local police cases and are being sought by the FBI for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution or confinement for a local violation. Accordingly, this new addition to the *Insert* is being inaugurated for the purpose of focusing the attention of investigative and identification officers of police agencies on these wanted criminals. Many law enforcement agencies maintain bulletin boards containing FBI Identification Orders issued on "Top Ten" fugitives.

Much of the success of the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, which observed its sixth anniversary on March 14, 1956, can be traced directly to the technique of giving, through the cooperation of the Nation's news media, nationwide publicity to the descriptions, photographs, and backgrounds of these badly wanted fugitives. This publicity and the attendant assistance of public-spirited citizens and the effective cooperation of local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies have aided the program substantially.

Of the 86 "Ten Most Wanted" fugitives located as of May 1, 1956, 35 were captured as a result of

ert citizens furnishing to the FBI or local authorities information concerning fugitives they had recognized from data which had been widely distributed. Of the total number taken into custody, 50 were apprehended by the FBI, 23 by local authorities, and 11 jointly by the FBI and local officers. One surrendered voluntarily, and one committed suicide.

The Wanted by the FBI article published in this issue of the *Bulletin* concerns Flenoy Payne, who has been on the "Top Ten" list since February 1955.

★

Lab Identifies Hand Printing in Extortion Case

Prior to the "Rocky" Marciano-Ezzard Charles heavyweight bout held in June 1954, Marciano and his father received several handprinted letters stating that the younger Marciano's wife and child could be killed if Marciano won the bout. Most of the anonymous letters were postmarked in a town in Pennsylvania.

FBI Agents working on this case as a violation of the Extortion Statute received assistance in the investigation during January 1955, when a post office inspector advised that several young girls living in the Philadelphia area had received obscene, handprinted notes. Some of these notes were postmarked at the same town as the Marciano threats. Lab examiners identified the handprinting on these obscene letters as being identical with that on the extortion notes.

Concentrated investigative efforts by the FBI in the area where the letters were postmarked furnished a suspect. Then followed a search of records involving handwriting in which such an individual might have logically been expected to be represented. In one of these, Agents found handprinting which closely resembled that on the letters received by the Marcianos and the young girls. The FBI Laboratory confirmed the fact that all were prepared by the same person.

Bureau Agents and a post office inspector subsequently arrested the suspect, a 23-year-old young man, who admitted writing the letters. He stated that he had threatened Marciano because he was "for the underdog."

The subject was found to be suffering from a mental disorder and was committed to a State hospital.

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

The National Sheriffs' Association will hold its 16th annual conference on June 18-20, 1956, in the Sheraton-Mayflower Hotel, Akron, Ohio. The meeting of the executive board, preceding the first regular session, will be held on Sunday, June 17.

According to Charles J. Hahn, executive secretary of the National Sheriffs' Association, the conference program will include discussions concerning the association's work on a sheriff's manual, abolition of the practice of using county jails as detention quarters for mentally deranged persons, problems of evacuation of county jails in disasters, and other topics pertaining to the operation of a sheriff's office. On the program of the conference the wives of sheriffs in attendance will hold a separate session which will be devoted to the topic of jail matrons. The meeting will conclude with a banquet on Wednesday evening, June 20.

Sheriff Raymond E. Woodard, Summit County, Ohio, is the host for the conference, and Sheriff Glenn M. Hendrix, Greene County, Mo., is the present president of the National Sheriffs' Association.

All sheriffs and their deputies, whether or not they are members of the NSA, are invited to attend the meeting. In the event hotel reservations are desired, they should be requested in writing directly to the hotel. In connection with other matters regarding the conference, inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Charles J. Hahn, Executive Secretary, National Sheriffs' Association, 714 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D. C.

HANDWRITING EVIDENCE

Hotel or motel registration cards often prove to be of great value to police officers who are trying to establish the whereabouts of a suspect at the time a crime was committed. The FBI Laboratory can compare the handwriting on these cards with the known handwriting of the suspect.

FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE

It is a violation of a Federal law to willfully derail or disable or wreck any train or part thereof which is in interstate or foreign commerce. Attempts to do any of the above acts are also covered by this statute. Violations should be reported to the FBI.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

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

Questionable Pattern



The pattern shown above has an interesting ridge formation in the center of the impression. The pattern is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an inner tracing, and is referenced to a loop. The deltas are shown as D and D2.