

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1955

MAY

Vol. 24 No. 5

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

MAY 1955

Vol. 24 No. 5



CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of Director J. Edgar Hoover	1
Feature Article:	
The Jersey City Police Department Mounted Squad, by Chief James L. McNamara, Jersey City, N. J., Police Department	2
Police Training:	
Oregon Cooperative Police Training Is Successful, by Chief Clyde A. Warren, Salem, Oreg., Police Department	9
Scientific Aids:	
Equipping and Using a Mobile Crime Laboratory, by Chief Inspector John J. Kelly, Criminal Investigations Division, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department	12
Firearms Training:	
Practical Firearms Training Aids for Law Enforcement	16
Identification:	
Interesting Pattern	<i>Back cover</i>
Tracing by Fingerprints	23
Other Topics:	
Missing Persons Bureau Operation and Techniques, by Acting Capt. John J. Cronin, Commanding Officer, Missing Persons Bureau, New York City Police Department	18
Wanted by the FBI	24
City Cop, by Frank Mason	<i>Inside back cover</i>

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



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 24

May, 1955

No. 5

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

TO: FBI, Washington, D. C.

Date _____

ORDER FORM -- IDENTIFICATION SUPPLIES

Please furnish the following:

FORM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
16-53906-2	Arrest and Institution Fingerprint Cards, Formerly Nos. 16-53906-1 & 16-12593		
16-63416-1	Applicant Fingerprint Cards		
16-12547	Personal Identification Fingerprint Cards		
	Envelopes		
R-88	Death Sheet Forms		
R-84	Disposition Sheets Forms		
1-12	Wanted Notice Forms		
1-1	Record of Additional Arrest Forms		

Agency _____

Street or P. O. No. _____

City & State _____

(Use when ordering supplies from the FBI)

BENJAMIN BLUNT, with aliases:
 Benjamin Rudolph Blunt, Pop
 Blunt, Turk Blunt, "Benny",
 "Pops". 15 0 9 U 000 Ref: 10
 I 21 U 000 15 21

#B-189465 PD, New York, NY; N; 32
 yrs (1955); 5'6"; 128 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - clothes presser, delivery boy,
 window washer. Wanted for ASSAULT
 and ARMED ROB.
 (Notify: PD, New York, NY)
 FBI#-2360310 - MAY 1955



LUTHER COAKES, with aliases: 16 M 1 R 000 15
 Luther Cake, Luther Coakis,
 Luther Coke, Luther Cokes. S 1 R 000 15

#E11746 PD, Chicago, Ill; N; 60 yrs
 (1955); 5'10"; 165 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - farmer, lab. Wanted for
 ASSAULT TO KILL.
 (Notify: St Atty Pol, Chicago, Ill)
 FBI#-1858284 - MAY 1955



JOE BONDS, with aliases:
 Joe Bond, Joseph Locurt, Joseph
 Bondz Locurto, Joseph J. Locurto. M 31 W IIM 16 Ref: 15
 #58970 SO, Dallas, Tex; W; 44 yrs I 28 W MMI 12 28
 (1954); 5'5 1/2"; 178 lbs; hvy bld;
 dk brn hair, part bald; brn eyes;
 dk comp; occ - clerk. Wanted for
 SODOMY.
 (Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex)
 FBI#-287527 - MAY 1955



MAC CONN. W
 Wc
 #22978 PD, Fort Wayne, Ind; N; 30 yrs O 31 W IMO 13
 (1952); 5'7 1/2"; 168 lbs; stky bld; I 28 W OII 14
 blk hair; mar eyes; med dk brn comp;
 occ - junker. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary)
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4961780 - MAY 1955



JOSEPH JOHN CALLAHOUN, with aliases:
 Arnold Everet Gibbs, Alvin Gibson,
 Arthur R. Hamner, Leonard Holbrook,
 William Joseph Kirschbaum, "Harmon".
 #27824 SO, Rochester, NY; W; 46 yrs
 (1954); 6'0"; 235 lbs; hvy bld; lt brn
 hair; gr bl eyes; med fair comp; occ -
 bookkeeper, chauffeur, nurse, trucker.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-706713 - MAY 1955



CHARLES JOSEPH COTTONE, with aliases: 1 O 1 R 4
 Charles James Cottone, John J. M 17 Ra 4
 Moore, John J. Ryan, "Chuck".
 #3920 SO, Yuma, Ariz; W; 22 yrs (1954);
 5'10"; 172 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair;
 bl eyes; med comp; occ - deep sea diver.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-512 042 B - MAY 1955



GEORGE STEPHEN CASEY, with 22 M 9 R OOM 16 Ref: 9
 aliases: Mike Luckkie Abramson, L 2 U OOI 17 4
 Stephen Eric Casey, Francis F.
 McCaffery, Milton Gregory
 Nottingham, Norman R. Stump.
 #714 USMarshal, Boston, Mass; W; 28
 yrs (1954); 6'1"; 190 lbs; med hvy
 bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; med
 fair comp; occ - seaman. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation as
 PROBATION VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-6005980 - MAY 1955



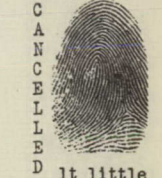
THEODORE LAWRENCE COX, with 15 O 1 Rr OIO 15
 aliases: Theo Lawrence Cox, L 17 R IOI 15
 Theodore L. Cox, Theodore Lance
 Cox, Theodore Laurence Cox,
 Theodore Lance Cox, Lewis Phillips.
 #5011 SO, Wichita, Kans; W; 35 yrs
 (1942); 5'7"; 160 lbs; stky bld; blde
 hair; bl eyes; lt comp; occ - contractor,
 school teacher. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for FEDERAL
 HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTER.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-281027 - MAY 1955



LIMMIE CAVER.. MML
 MSL
 #75094 PD, Birmingham, Ala; N; 9 0 5 U IIO 19 Ref: 7
 18 yrs (1951); 6'1"; 170 lbs; I 17 U IIO 18 17
 med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
 dk brn comp; occ - plumber's
 helper. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Birmingham, Ala)
 FBI#-859 742 B - MAY 1955



LEONARD EMANUEL DERELLO, with 14 S 1 T II 7 Ref: T, T
 Leonard Derello, Leonard L 1 T II 9 R U
 Amenual Derello, Leonard E.
 Derello. C
 #82339 PD, Kansas City, Mo; N; 20
 yrs (1955); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp.
 Wanted for RAPE. A
 (Notify: PD, Kansas City, Mo) E
 FBI#-625 677 A - MAY 1955 L
 E
 D



OWEN ALVIN CLARK, with aliases: 14 I 15 R OOM 14
 Owen Clark, Owen Albert Clark, I 20 W III 17
 Owen James Clark, Robert Clark,
 Stanley Lewis Stebbins, Charles
 A. Woods.
 #1764 USMarshal, South Bend, Ind;
 W; 42 yrs (1952); 5'8"; 148 lbs; med
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp;
 occ - barber, bartender, mach. Wanted
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation
 as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-254378 - MAY 1955



SAMUEL DUDNICK, with aliases: MMM
 Henry J. Dudnick, M. D., Sam LMM
 Dudnick, Jr., Samuel Dudnick, Jr. 19 L 1 U 000 10
 #127885 SO, Miami, Fla; W; 43 yrs M 1 R 000 12
 (1951); 5'8"; 156 lbs; stky bld;
 brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ -
 carpenter. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-2041821 - MAY 1955



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

ANDRES ALVAREZ-BELECHE, with aliases. (W)
 2 0 5 R IIO 11
 I 17 U IOO 10
 #SE-10286 SO, Dallas, Tex. Apprehended. Wanted notice
 pub in November 1952. FBI#-5065917.

THOMAS GERALD BAKER, with aliases. (W)
 19 0 30 W OOI
 I 22 U OOM
 #18920 PD, Knoxville, Tenn. Apprehended. Wanted notice
 pub in January 1955. FBI#-4747196.

WILLIE ISAAC BEASLEY, with aliases. (N)
 10 I 17 W MIO 11 Ref: 25
 M 17 U IIO 14 17
 #25732-N PD, Syracuse, NY. Located. Wanted notice pub
 in February 1955. FBI#-5066420.

WILLIAM BOCKUS, with aliases. (W)
 26 L 1 T IO 13
 L 1 U IIO 11
 #B133782 PD, New York, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in October 1951. FBI#-913489.

HALLIE BROOKS, with aliases. (N) MSS/MLM
 16 M 1 U OII 16
 S 1 U OOI 13
 #10113 PD, Gary, Ind. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
 November 1954. FBI#-588 511 A.

CHARLIE BROWN, with alias. (N)
 13 M 13 U 000 16
 I 17 U 000 16
 #35363 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in July 1949. FBI#-1373826.

JOSEPH STANLEY BROWN, with aliases. (N) MMM/MMM
 12 M 1 U OOI 13
 S 1 U OOI 11
 #F-2553 StPol, Pikesville, Md. Cancelled. Wanted notice
 pub in March 1954. FBI#-664 339 A.

PAUL CECIL, with aliases. (W)
 22 L 1 R IIO 15 AMP Ref: R
 M 1 T OO 15 R
 #45897 StPen, Gould, Ark. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in February 1954; also pub in November 1951, as Thomas J.
 Stone, then FBI#-4647920. FBI#-166 631 B.

WILLIAM JOHN CONREY, with aliases. (W) LLL/LMM
 15 M 1 U 000 17
 S 1 U 000 13
 #4736 PD, Burlington, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in February 1955. FBI#-4573603.

DAVID HOWELL CRAIG, with aliases. (W)
 21 L 1 U-r OOI 5
 M 1 U OIO 10
 #-BFD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
 January 1955. FBI#-533 507 B.

DOMINICK CRISTALLO, with aliases. (W)
 19 L 7 U OMI 5 Ref: 23
 M 9 U IMI 13 9
 #B-88673 PD, New York, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in January 1953. FBI#-439192.

ROBERT LEE CROSBY, with aliases. (N)
 19 0 23 W IOO 16
 0 19 W OMO 16
 #14042 PD, Paterson, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in November 1954. FBI#-1385334.

WILLIAM A. CURRAN, with alias. (W)
 16 M 1 Aa 2 Ref: Aa
 S 1 Ta 1 Ra
 #-PD, Lawrence, Mass. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
 November 1946. FBI#-2588936.

JOHN DULEY, with alias. (N)
 18 L 1 R OIO 11 Ref: 1 R
 M 1 U IOO 12 1 T
 #45933 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
 pub in March 1942. (now FBI#-794 036 A).

CARL ECHOLS, with aliases. (W)
 9 0 10 U III
 M 22 U OII
 #62087 PD, Atlanta, Ga. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
 in March 1955. FBI#-4474050.

ARTHUR FEINBERG, with aliases. (W)
 13 1 U 4
 1 aA2a 4
 #55355 USMarshal, San Francisco, Calif. Cancelled.
 Wanted notice pub in September 1950. FBI#-226222.

JOHN FOSQUE. (N)
 14 M 1 U 000 14
 S 1 U 000 13
 #960 Hudson Co Pol, Jersey City, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted
 notice pub in April 1945. FBI#-916910.

JACOB G. FOWLER, with aliases. (W)
 22 M 9 U OMO 20 Ref: 25
 L 10 U OOI 17 10
 #43851 StPen, Columbia, SC. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in February 1955. FBI#-143 969 B.

HARRY JOSEPH FRAZIER, JR., with aliases. (W) L/LL
 24 0 29 W IOO
 I 22 U OOI 18
 #915 PD, Vineland, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
 June 1953. FBI#-3148214.

BASIL DEAN FUNK, with aliases. (W) Wd/W
 0 32 W IOM 19
 I 32 W OOI
 #A-636 SO, Everett, Wash. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 April 1955. FBI#-245 099 A.

BENNIE LEE GILYARD, with aliases. (N)
 12 M 29 W IOO 16
 0 19 W MOO 15
 #A-30655 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Located at Miami,
 Fla. Wanted notice pub in February 1955; also pub in
 July 1954, same name. FBI#-12 199 A.

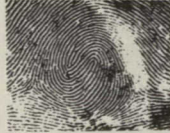
CHARLES GORDON, with aliases. (W) LL/MLM
 15 0 9 U 000 Ref: 9
 L 21 U 000 16 22
 #109345 Cook CoJail, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-307 295 A.

DONALD WINIFRED DUNSON, with aliases: 9 M 5 T 12
 Donald Dunson, Donald Winfred I 17 T-R 13
 Dunson, Donald Johnson.
 #6485 US Marshal, Montgomery, Ala; W; 23 yrs (1952); 5'9"; 148 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - maintenance man, plumber. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division; also pub in October 1954, as Donald Dunson)
 FBI#-125 111 A - MAY 1955 - - - -



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WINFRED EATON. MM
 LMM
 #64183 PD, Louisville, Ky; W; 25 yrs (1952); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Louisville, Ky)
 FBI#-4277783 - MAY 1955



lt thumb

JEREMIAH JESSE FRANKLIN, with aliases: W
 Ww2d
 Rocky Frank, Jerry Franklin, M 32 W IMO 18
 Wilbert Hawkins, Henry Taylor, I 32 W IMI
 "Rockets", "The Professor".
 #C65-412 US Marshal, New York, NY; N; 21 yrs (1949); 5'7"; 159 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - contractor, dishwasher, salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Assault, Attempted Robbery). BELIEVED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4375907 - MAY 1955 - - - -



lt little

WILLIE JOE GARRETT, with aliases: L
 M
 Joe Garrett, William J. Garrett, 13 M 9 U 000 14
 Leary Washington, Leroy Washington. M 17 U 000 14
 #A-26777 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N; 29 yrs (1951); 5'5"; 145 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 6-26-51 to serve 9-15 yrs for BURG, LARCENY, and AUTO BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 2-7-55.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-4423076 - MAY 1955



rt middle

CARROLL LINWOOD GIBBS, with aliases: 23 L 1 U OII 18
 M 1 R 100 16
 Carl Gibbs, Carol Gibbs, Carroll Gibbs, Carroll Lindwood Gibbs.
 #75-048 PD, Baltimore, Md; W; 33 yrs (1954); 6'1"; 195 lbs; med hvy bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - seaman. Wanted for BRK, ENT, LARCENY and ESCAPE 2-6-55.
 (Notify: St Bu of Inv, Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-2309600 - MAY 1955



lt ring

LOUIS CRAVLEY, with aliases: 14 M 13 T 00 19
 I 19 W 000 14
 Tots Craveley, Louis Craveley, Lewis Craveley, Charlie D. McGregor, "Banjohead".
 #A-19293 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; W; 31 yrs (1954); 5'9"; 148 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 10-31-46 to serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 12-6-54.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-2794277 - MAY 1955



rt thumb

JESSIE JAMES GREENE, with aliases: LLM
 MMM
 James Green, Jesse Green, Jesse 21 M 1 U OOI 13
 James Green, Jess Greene, "Green". L 1 R IOI 13
 #38380 PD, Denver, Colo; W; 36 yrs (1953); 5'8 1/2"; 150 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - meat cutter, miner, truck driver. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Denver, Colo)
 FBI#-1242313 - MAY 1955



lt thumb

JOHN M. HARPER, with alias: 9 1 tr IIO 12 Ref: aR, R
 John Morris Harper. 1 aU III 13 aU aU
 #66287 SO, Hackensack, NJ; N; 30 yrs (1953); 5'6"; 177 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: SO, Hackensack, NJ)
 FBI#-507 276 B - MAY 1955



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ODELL HARRIS. 16 I 29 W MOM 18
 M 17 U 000 17
 #62184 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala; N; 36 yrs (1952); 6'0"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - farmer, lab, truck driver. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 10-25-52 to serve 5 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 8-5-54.
 (Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala)
 FBI#-24 443 A - MAY 1955



lt thumb

CURTIS GENTRY HARRY, with aliases: 16 O 30 W IOM
 I 32 W MOI
 Harry G. Curtis, Curtis G. Harry.
 #124256 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC; W; 35 yrs (1954); 5'6 1/2"; 150 lbs; stky bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair comp; occ - painter. Wanted for AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (Sex).
 (Notify: Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC)
 FBI#-605 323 A - MAY 1955



rt middle

LEO HARSHBARGER, with aliases: 17 L 1 Aa I 8
 S 1 Aa I 8
 Leo Harsgbarger, Leo Vernon Harshburger, Lee Marshall.
 #52271 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; 26 yrs (1954); 6'1"; 155 lbs; sldr bld; med lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - car salesman, clerk. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 1-7-54 to serve 10 yrs for BRK and ENT and GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 3-5-55.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-3351985 - MAY 1955



rt index

HENRY FORD HASTINGS, with aliases: 7 I 1 U IOI 14
 S 17 U III 14
 Donald Lee Black, Henry Ford Hastings, Henry F. Hastings.
 #159810 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 21 yrs (1954); 6'1"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - electrical engineer. Wanted for AUTO THEFT and BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-642 815 A - MAY 1955



rt index

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

CARL E. GOULD, with aliases. (W)
14 M 1 R IOO 12
S 1 R OOO 14

#47512 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in December 1951. FBI#-4713395.

JOSEPH JOHN GRADY, with alias. (W) LL/ML
17 O 21 W IOO 16
I 19 W OOO 18

#905 PD, Boonton, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in
June 1953. FBI#-801 417 A.

ANGUS GRANT, with aliases. (N) MML/MMM
18 L 5 U OOO 18
I 1 U OOI 17

#122814 StBu of Inv, Atlanta, Ga. Located at New York,
NY. Wanted notice pub in March 1954. FBI#-4664080.

WILHEIM WENDEL HANSEN, with aliases. (W)
22 M 1 R IOO 14
L 2 R OOI 18

#5050-T USMarshal, Tampa, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in March 1955. FBI#-4337527.

ALBERT HARRIS, with alias. (N)
14 I 27 W IOO 14
M 28 W MII 11

#35117 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1944. FBI#-3980183.

L. L. HARRIS, with aliases. (W)
10 I 5 R OOI 10
M 17 U III 9

#18274 SO, Amarillo, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in October 1951. FBI#-304836.

CHARLES HINES, with aliases. (N - ?) SSS/SSS
11 S 1 U III 4 Ref: T
S 1 U III 7 T

#33249 SO, Stockton, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in November 1952. FBI#-2963080.

McKINLEY WILLIAM HOLENS, with aliases. (N) LSS/MSS
17 L 1 U OII 13
M 1 U OII 11

#G-1984 StPol, Georgetown, Del. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-2166254.

FRANK HOLLAND, with aliases. (W)
12 O 5 T OO 22
I 18 R IOI 21

#4161 PD, Newport, Ky. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
September 1954. FBI#-2182204.

EDWIN HOUNDSHELL, with aliases. (N)
17 O 1 R OOI 15
M 17 R OOO 17

#4604 CoPD, Rockville, Md. Located. Wanted notice pub
in February 1955. FBI#-210368.

JAMES HUGHES, with aliases. (N)
11 I 1 U OIO 11 Ref: 9
M 17 U OIO 14 17

#A-9094 StPr, Reidsville, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in June 1951. FBI#-1036937.

ALFRED HUNTER, with aliases. (N)
20 O 28 W MMM
L 32 W III

#48506 (52938) StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured and
returned. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-
767 952 A.

VERNON EDWARD JACOBS, with aliases. (W)
21 M 10 U OOI
L 6 U OOI

#5286 SO, Bay Minette, Ala. Located. Wanted notice pub
in September 1954. FBI#-2325117.

FRANCIS GORDON JEWELL, with aliases. (W) SS/SS
12 M 1 T II 4 Ref: R
M 1 T II 3 U

#34210 StRefor, Pendleton, Ind. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in June 1953. FBI#-1340634.

EARL JOHNSON. (W) SMM/MMM
16 M 1 U IIO 17
M 1 U OOI 15

#IB-14000 SO, Ann Arbor, Mich. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in February 1955. FBI#-408 443 B.

ROBERT JORDAN, with aliases. (W)
9 1 U IOO 12
1 tU IOO 12

#24014 PD, Columbus, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in October 1954. FBI#-1463823.

WILLIE JAMES KAIGLER, with aliases. (N)
12 M 25 W MIO 14
S 4 W OII 13

#631 SO, Oglethorpe, Ga. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1954. FBI#-572 599 B.

EDWARD V. KEEL, with aliases. (W)
21 L 1 R OOO 11 Ref: 17
M 1 T OO 22 1

#18618 SO, Amarillo, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in November 1951. FBI#-780946.

CHARLEY LOVE, with aliases. (N)
7 S 1 U-r 6 Ref: 9
S 2 U 9 2

#A-19911 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in March 1953. FBI#-4570501.

ALFONSO G. MANCUSI, with aliases. (W)
10 I 14 U 3
M 18 Ra

#63877 StPen, Richmond, Va. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in April 1955. FBI#-372 623 A.

ANTHONY THOMAS MENDOLA, with aliases. (W) W/Wc
M 31 W IIM 21
I 28 W OII 18

#5622 SO, Rochester, NY. Located at Buffalo, NY. Wanted
notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-98316.

GENE MONTGOMERY, with aliases. (W)
17 O 29 W IMM 16 Ref: 29
I 28 W IOI 16 26

#63256 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-2482250.

WILLIE J. HAWKINS, with aliases: 16 M 29 W 100 19
 Willie Hawkins, Willie James
 Hawkins, Willie T. Hawkins,
 Willie Morris, "Bilbo",
 "Machine Gun Kelly".
 #6855 USMarshal, Mobile, Ala; N; 29
 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 162 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ -
 cook, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
 TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-3704039 - MAY 1955



rt ring

COLEMAN BONAPARTE KING, with aliases: M 140
 Bonapart Coleman King, Coleman King,
 Coleman B. King, Coleman Bonapart
 King. 13 O 29 W 100 12
 O 20 W 001 14
 #42991 StRefor, La Grange, Ky; N; 32
 yrs (1951); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky
 bld; blk hair; lt eye dk brn, rt eye
 out; med brn comp; occ - lab, porter,
 wall washer. Wanted for STOREHSE BRK.
 (Notify: St Pol, Hodgenville, Ky;
 St Pol, Frankfort, Ky)
 FBI#-3149321 - MAY 1955



lt index

EDWIN METZLER HERDER, with aliases:
 Jerome Robert Caldwell, George L.
 Case, John Orlando Foster, Alvin
 S. Markham, "Chalky", "Sharpie".
 #5173 USMarshal, Scranton, Pa; W; 52
 yrs (1954); 5'6 1/2"; 138 lbs; med
 bld; gr brn hair; brn eyes; med comp;
 occ - architect, broker, salesman.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-955198 - MAY 1955

MSS
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rt index

JOHN WILLIAM LAY. 6 S 1 A II 4 Ref: T
 S 1 Aa I 7 Tat
 #1088 PD, Paris, Tex; W; 26 yrs
 (1954); 5'6"; 150 lbs; stky bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - farmer,
 mach, mason. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
 AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-125 122 B - MAY 1955



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HARRY LOUIS HERMES, with aliases:
 Harry Hermes, Harry L. Hermes,
 Harry Lewis Hermes.
 #202121 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 24
 yrs (1954); 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs; med
 stky bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med
 rdy comp. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-4929584 - MAY 1955

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ALBERT JOSEPH LeMAE, with aliases: 18 L 1 R-t 3 Ref: R
 S 1 R 4 R-t
 Albert Joseph LeMae, Jr.,
 Albert LeMae, Jr., "Junior".
 #9155 USMarshal, Kansas City, Mo; W;
 28 yrs (1954); 5'7 1/2"; 140 lbs; med
 bld; dk blde hair; bl eyes; med comp;
 occ - baker, lab, nurse, truck driver.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-3511526 - MAY 1955



lt index

WILLIE HOWELL.

#27158 PD, Greensboro, NC; N; 33 yrs
 (1954); 6'3"; 175 lbs; med sldr bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - cement finisher. Wanted for
 MANSLAUGHTER.
 (Notify: PD, Beckley, WVa)
 FBI#-826 201 B - MAY 1955

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 I 32 W III



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HAROLD FAY MARTIN, with aliases: 3 O 1 U IIO 18
 L 17 R OII 15
 Harold Fay Manley, Harold F.
 Martin, Frank H. Sayare, Frank
 Harry Sayre, "Baldy", "Red", "Sayre".
 #H-2777 StPol, Pikesville, Md; W; 53 yrs
 (1953); 5'7"; 138 lbs; med bld; gr blde
 hair, part bald; haz eyes; fair rdy comp;
 occ - coal miner, painter, teamster.
 Wanted for BRK and ENT and LARCENY.
 (Notify: St Pol, Pikesville, Md)
 FBI#-720696 - MAY 1955



rt ring

JAMES FRAZIER JACQUESS, with aliases:
 James L. Jacquess, James Frazier
 Jaquess, James F. Jazuess, Jimmy F.
 Joaquess, "Jimmie".
 #25809 PD, Memphis, Tenn; W; 28 yrs
 (1954); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
 carpenter, construction worker,
 painter. Wanted for BURG and LARCENY
 and ESCAPE 2-6-55.
 (Notify: SO, Covington, Tenn)
 FBI#-3482026 - MAY 1955

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JOE ALFRED MARTINEZ, with
 aliases: Alfred Martinez,
 Alfred J. Martinez, Joe
 Martinez, Jose Alfred Martinez.
 #204489 (R-13608) PD, Los Angeles,
 Calif; Mex; 43 yrs (1955); 6'0"; 175
 lbs; med bld; gr blk hair; brn eyes;
 dk comp; occ - cement finisher, lab,
 moulder, salesman. Wanted for GRAND
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-511425 - MAY 1955



lt thumb

ROBERT MONROE JOHNSON, with 13 O 25 W 100 14 Ref: 17
 aliases: Edward Johnson, Red M 19 W 001 15 19
 Johnson, W. J. Johnson.
 #55677 SO, Birmingham, Ala; W; 39 yrs
 (1954); 6'1"; 165 lbs; med sldr bld;
 red hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; tip of
 nose off; occ - mech. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-413 497 A - MAY 1955



rt index

ALBERT MATTCHEM, with aliases: 20 L 1 T OI 8
 M 1 R IOI 13
 Albert Berger, Albert Robert
 Matchen, Albert Robert
 Matichen, Albert Moore.
 #3444 USMarshal, Springfield, Ill; W;
 47 yrs (1954); 5'7"; 138 lbs; med bld;
 gr hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - mach
 helper, mech, plumber. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 BOND DEFAULT.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-107789 - MAY 1955



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.

IKE MORGAN. (N) 11 S 27 W IMO 14
S 12 W MMI 14
#E-9197 PD, Chicago, Ill. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in February 1955. FBI#-734 824 B.

BERYL CUSTER NEASE, with aliases. (W) 2 1 aAt-a
1 aAa2t
#36987 StRefor, Pendleton, Ind. Located. Wanted notice
pub in October 1954. FBI#-974 161 A.

CLARENCE NESMITH, with aliases. (N) dW/dW
0 32 W MIM 15
I 32 W MII
#1576 PD, Florence SC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1951; also pub in May 1946 as Clarence Nes Smith.
FBI#-2862316.

CORNELIUS FRANCIS NICHOLS, with aliases. (W)
15 I 15 R OOI 14
I 26 U OMI 12
#18529 USPen, Lewisburg, Pa. Located by PD, Baltimore,
Md. Wanted notice pub in September 1954. FBI#-2879234.

LAMAR NICHOLSON. (N) dW/dW
0 32 W MMO 21
I 32 W IMI
#108284 PD, Detroit, Mich. Located. Wanted notice pub
in August 1954. FBI#-184 813 B.

JOHN ALFRED PARRACK, with aliases. (W) MSM/MMM
12 M 1 U III 2
M 1 U IIO 8
#5676 PD, Des Moines, Iowa. Located at Seattle, Wash.
Wanted notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-699531.

EUGENE PERRY. (N) 10 0 13 U OIM Ref: 13
I 23 W OOI 16 24
#A 21257 StEd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in May 1950. FBI#-5055793.

JOE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, with aliases. (W) 8 S 1 T OI 12 Ref: T
S 1 T OI 12 U
#213299 PD, Phoenix, Ariz. Located at Tampa, Fla.
Wanted notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-154 781 A.

DONALD PUTMAN POST, with aliases. (W) LML/LML
22 M 1 U OOO 20
L 1 U OOO 21
#958 PD, Oneonta, NY. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
February 1955. FBI#-25 596 A.

WILLIE PRICE, with aliases. (N) 19 0 25 W IMM 10
L 27 W OOO 13
#58884 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in January 1954.
FBI#-758128.

JOSE BENITO QUINTANA, with aliases. (W) 14 M 29 W OII 2 Ref: 25
I 3 W MIO 12 3
#A-587 SO, Green River, Wyo. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in October 1954. FBI#-432 170 B.

MARTIN EDWARD RUTLEDGE, with aliases. (W) 17 0 6 U OOO 15 Ref: 6
I 18 R OOI 22
#22134-Lee Fed Refor, Petersburg, Va. Located at
Jacksonville, Fla. Wanted notice pub in April 1955.
FBI#-423 650 B.

H. S. SCHAEIR, with aliases. (W) 23 0 15 R OMO 19
I 28 W OMI 19
#A-28135 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in May 1951. FBI#-514749.

OTIS SHIELDS. (N) 11 0 29 W IOO 21
I 27 W OOO 17
#226182 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-4150144.

G. W. SIMPSON. (N) 3 10 aU IIO
6 aU III
#42714 StPen, Columbia, SC. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in March 1955. FBI#-229 490 B.

WILLIE J. SIMPSON, with aliases. (N) 9 S 1 T II 7 Ref: T
S 1 Tt I 3 U-t
#277116 PD, Phoenix, Ariz. Located. Wanted notice pub
in March 1955. FBI#-2042998.

MICHEL SISCO, with alias. (W) 14 0 13 R OOI 14
I 18 U OOI 14
#FPS-707764 Royal Canadian Mounted Pol, Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in September 1950.
FBI#-409 989 A.

CHARLES LEE SOUTHARD, with alias. (W) 18 L 1 T OO 7
S 1 Rr IIO 8
#3575 PD, Everett, Wash. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in August 1954. FBI#-373 895 B.

ROBERT LEWIS STEPHENS, with aliases. (W) 9 M 9 U IOO 23
L 17 U OOO 18
#678 PD, Lumberton, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in June 1953. FBI#-4737776.

EDDIE STRONG, JR., with alias. (N) 28 W IOO
32 aW MII
#534 SO, Tunica, Miss. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
November 1954. FBI#-716 973 B.

EDDIE POE SULLIVAN, with aliases. (W) M/ML
14 0 29 W IOO 19
I 19 W IOO 17
#119083 StPr, Huntsville, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in March 1955. FBI#-4271312.

GEORGE THOMAS, with alias. (N) 6 S 1 U 12
S 3 Wr 11
#24881 Co Pen, East View, NY. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1953. FBI#-4006574.

CURTIS JAMES MCCARLEY, with aliases:
 Clarence Langford, James Nelson,
 John A. Stuart, Dave Walter Walker,
 "Chandler", "Cornbread",
 "Westmoreland".
 #25876 PD, Wichita, Kans; W; 47 yrs
 (1954); 6'1"; 175 lbs; med bld; gr
 brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 lab, tailor. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Saint Louis, Mo)
 FBI#-692665 - MAY 1955

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 M 31 W IIO
 I 32 W OII 16



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JAMES MORRIS, with aliases:
 James Dalton Haney, Morris
 Haney, James E. Morris.
 #1813 SO, Deland, Fla; W; 28 yrs
 (1955); 5'10"; 145 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: SO, Deland, Fla)
 FBI#-4567939 - MAY 1955

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 O 18 U OOO 17



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HOBART McCLOUD, with aliases: 21 L 1 Aa 20 Ref: Aa
 James Charles Johnson, Robert May,
 Herbert McCloud, Hubbard McCloud,
 Robert McCloud, Robert Lee Reynolds.
 #75654 PD, Detroit, Mich; W; 40 yrs
 (1954); 5'10 1/2"; 180 lbs; med hvy
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - lab, painter. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich)
 FBI#-255330 - MAY 1955

M 1 Ua 17 Ta



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JIMMIE ULISE MOSES, with alias:
 J. W. Moses.
 #3229 PD, Hobbs, NMex; W; 24 yrs
 (1955); 5'9"; 205 lbs; hvy bld;
 brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;
 occ - oilfield worker, farm worker.
 Wanted for RAPE.
 (Notify: SO, Lovington, NMex)
 FBI#-858 905 B - MAY 1955

11 S 9 T IM 7
 S 1 T II 8



rt index

HENRY CLEATUS MCCOLLEY, with aliases:
 Henry McColley, Henry C. McColley,
 Henry Cletus McColley.
 #5797 SO, Akron, Ohio; W; 24 yrs
 (1951); 5'6"; 135 lbs; med bld;
 brn hair; bl eyes; med comp.
 Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: SO, Akron, Ohio)
 FBI#-4324844 - MAY 1955

18 L 9 U IIO 15
 M 1 U IIO 10



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JAMES H. MURRAY, with aliases: 4 17 awT 10 Ref: 9 aUt
 Jame Henry Murray, Jim Henry
 Murray, James Murry, John
 Thomas, Johnnie Thomas.
 #65782 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
 gomery, Ala; N; 32 yrs (1954); 5'5";
 140 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn
 eyes; dk brn comp; occ - dairyman.
 Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
 gomery, Ala, 11-4-54 to serve 10 yrs
 for BURG. ESCAPED 2-3-55.
 (Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,
 Montgomery, Ala)
 FBI#-1707356 - MAY 1955

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WARREN C. McDANIEL, with aliases: 21 O 13 R OOM 18
 Warren Calvin McDaniel, W. C.
 McDaniel.
 #55797 PD, Montgomery, Ala; W; 24
 yrs (1949); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med
 sldr bld; brn hair; gr brn eyes;
 fair rdy comp; occ - radio
 operator. Wanted for LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Denver, Colo)
 FBI#-4718136 - MAY 1955



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HERBERT MUSE, with aliases:
 Donald Bradford, Paul Moore,
 Herbert Arthur Muse, Fred Scott,
 John A. Stafford, Ronald Winstead.
 #57386 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; 34 yrs
 (1954); 5'11"; 148 lbs; med sldr bld;
 brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 electrician, farmer, painter, plumber.
 Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va, 5-1-54 to
 serve 9 yrs for HSEBRK and ESCAPE.
 ESCAPED 1-15-55.
 (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-4145551 - MAY 1955

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 19 L 17 W IOO 13
 M 1 U OOO 12



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LESTER WILLIAM MIKESSELL, with 22 L 25 W IOM 13
 aliases: Allen Eugene Mikesell,
 Lester Miksell.
 #2257 Co PD, Towson, Md; W; 31 yrs
 (1951); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - lab.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-
 tion for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
 OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-2182505 - MAY 1955



lt middle

JULIAN CURTIS OLIVER, with aliases: 11 S 1 U 9 AMP
 Willie Day, Willie Dick, Willie
 William Dick, Junior Oliver,
 Willie Williams, "Little Bill".
 #P 4203 SO, Bartow, Fla; N; 32 yrs
 (1954); 5'11"; 253 lbs; hvy bld; blk
 hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; lt thumb
 and index fgr amp; occ - farm worker.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investiga-
 tion for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
 STOLEN PROPERTY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-470 244 A - MAY 1955



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WILLIAM EDWARD MONTGOMERY, with 5 1 aAa I 5
 aliases: John W. Fox, F. J. Harris,
 C. L. McCaslin, William E. Mont-
 gomery, W. E. Moran, William Moran.
 #42 USMarshal, Joplin, Mo; W; 39 yrs
 (1950); 5'7"; 135 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ -
 clerical worker, interior decorator,
 painter, refinery worker. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation as
 CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-923800 - MAY 1955



lt index

NATHAN O'NEAL. Wwvc
 Wwvc
 #275092 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; N;
 57 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 169 lbs; stky
 bld; completely bald; brn eyes; dk
 brn comp. Wanted for ASSAULT TO MUR
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-834 671 B - MAY 1955



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

ROBERT CHARLES WALL, with aliases. (W)
13 M 17 W MIO 17
S 1 U IIO 14
#X924 SO, Bartow, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
April 1955. FBI#-2960807.

ROOSEVELT WASHINGTON, with aliases. (N)
15 M 29 W IMM
I 32 W IOI 17
#5400 CoPol, Hyattsville, Md. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-3428664.

GRADY NATHANIEL WHITE, with aliases. (W) LM/ML
17 S 9 R 000 21
L 3 W 000 21
#1765 PD, Pacific Grove, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-2661029.

CHARLES EARL WIGLEY, with aliases. (W)
6 0 1 U 3
L 17 U--r 2
#53-#69 SO, Painesville, Ohio. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-6005654.

JOHN WILLIAMS, with aliases. (N)
6 11 aU IOO 12
2 aU III 15
#A-9877 St Dept of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. In custody.
Wanted notice pub in July 1946. FBI#-767747.

CLIFFORD STANLEY WORTH, with aliases. (W)
14 M 9 U IIO 18
M 1 R IOO 16
#6615 PD, Worcester, Mass. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in February 1953; notice pub in January 1951,
same name, still active. FBI#-4760898.

F E M A L E S

ANA CRAIG, with aliases. (N)
15 M 1 U III 4
S 1 R III
#3386 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1943. FBI#-973884.

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

DEANNA BLOEDEL #FBI MP-19392 GERALDINE MILLER #FBI MP-19391
Published in November 1954 Bulletin. Located. Published in November 1954 Bulletin. Located.

ROXANE BOWERSOX #FBI MP-19621 FRANCIS A. POLOWICZ #FBI MP-17730
Published in February 1955 Bulletin. Cancelled. Published in July 1953 Bulletin. Cancelled.

FREDERICK R. BROWN #FBI MP-10378 JANET ANN RIELY #FBI MP-17218
Published in December 1947 Bulletin. Cancelled. Published in March 1953 Bulletin. Located.

DIANE JO HYLUND #FBI MP-19484 MARY ALICE SAULNIER #FBI MP-19791
Published in December 1954 Bulletin. Returned home. Published in March 1955 Bulletin. Returned home.

LOIS VIVIEN SEXTON #FBI MP-7987
Published in April 1945 Bulletin. Cancelled.

JOHN RUSSELL PETERS, with aliases:
John D. Peters, John Derrell Peters.
#1260 PD, Great Bend, Kans; W; 23 yrs
(1954); 5'11 1/2"; 155 lbs; med sldr
bld; blk hair; bl eyes; rdy comp.
Wanted for ASSAULT and ROB.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-839 380 B - MAY 1955

14 M 9 Ut 7
S 1 T 12



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ARTHUR RUBIN.

19 L 9 U IIO 5 Ref: 9
M 2 U III 4 18

#3696 PD, Freeport, Tex; W; 24 yrs
(1955); 5'7"; 160 lbs; med stky
bld; brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy
comp; occ - book salesman. Wanted
for ASSAULT and ROB.
(Notify: PD, Mineola, NY)
FBI#-847 842 B - MAY 1955



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JOHN VINCENT PILKINGTON, with aliases:
Irish Pilkington, John Vicent
Pilkington, Speed Pilkington.
#B-10909 St Pol, Morristown, NJ; W; 26
yrs (1953); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky
bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
farmer, garage worker, lab. Wanted
for BRK and ENT and LARCENY.
(Notify: St Pol, Morristown, NJ)
FBI#-3727952 - MAY 1955

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S 1 U III 5



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GILBERT SANDOVAL, with aliases: 16 O 13 U OIO 24
Gilbert Sandavol, Antonio G.
Sandoval, Antonio Gilbert Sandoval.
#14987 StPen, Santa Fe, NMex; Mex; 22
yrs (1954); 5'11"; 168 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
truck driver. Rec'd StPen, Santa Fe,
NMex, 6-10-54 to serve 5-7 yrs for BRK
and ENT and LARCENY. ESCAPED 2-6-55.
(Notify: St Pen, Santa Fe, NMex)
FBI#-135 756 B - MAY 1955



lt index

CHARLES NICHOLAS POE, with aliases:
Charles N. Clark, Charles N. Poe,
Charles Nicholes Poe, Charles
Nichols Poe, Clark C. N. Poe.
#00578 PD, Kennewick, Wash; W; 56 yrs
(1951); 5'9 1/2"; 165 lbs; med bld;
gr brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp;
occ - barber, farmer. Wanted for
MANSLAUGHTER.
(Notify: PD, Yakima, Wash)
FBI#-78629 - MAY 1955

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O 26 R OOI 8



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C A N C E L L E D

CHARLES EDWARD RANELS, with aliases:
J. L. Boyer, H. L. Cameron, Charles
H. Mercer, Charlie Ed Ranelis,
Charles Renals, Charles Ronels.
#963 SO, Houston, Tex; W; 28 yrs (1950);
5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair;
brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - bookkeeper,
fireman, truck driver. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
BANK ROBBERY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1332659 - MAY 1955

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CHARLES BERNARD SMITH, with alias: 12 M 1 Tt I 6
Charlie Bammer. S 1 Tt I 10
#3638 USMarshal, New Haven, Conn; N;
30 yrs (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 163 lbs; med
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
comp; occ - presser. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
BOND DEFAULT.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-101 233 A - MAY 1955



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DEWEY R. RAWLS, with aliases: 12 S 1 R 000 14
Robert M. Brown, Walter Johnson, L 1 U 000 14
Dewey Reuben Rawls, Dewey Rowls,
Dewey Rubin Rowls.
#47538 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; 49 yrs
(1950); 5'6 1/2"; 145 lbs; med stky
bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - car washer, chauffeur, lab.
Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 11-28-50 to
serve life for RAPE. ESCAPED 1-11-55.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-115500 - MAY 1955



lt middle

RUSSELL SMITH, with aliases: 20 M 9 R IOO
George Ross, Russel Potter L 5 U OOI 12
Smith, Russell Paul Smith.
#25771 StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; 62 yrs
(1952); 5'10"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld;
gr hair, bald; bl eyes; rdy comp;
occ - farmer. Rec'd StPr, Jackson,
Mich, 11-21-29 to serve a sent for
RAPE. ESCAPED 2-13-55.
(Notify: St Pr, Jackson, Mich)
FBI#-19733 - MAY 1955



rt index

TOMMY HARLAN REED, with aliases:
Thomas Harlan Reed, Tommie Harland
Reed, Tommie Harling Reed, Tommie
Harlow Reed, Tommy Harlan Reid,
Tommy Harlon Reid.
#6024 USMarshal, Dallas, Tex; W; 29 yrs
(1955); 6'0"; 163 lbs; med sldr bld; brn
hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - farmer.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4771823 - MAY 1955

3 1 aA--a Ref: 9
1 aA--t 1



rt index

JOHN JOSEPH TOMLIN, with aliases: 24 L 9 R IOO 19
John Tomlin, John J. Tomlin. L 4 W MCM 20
#53-892 SO, Fort Lauderdale, Fla; W;
21 yrs (1955); 5'8 1/2"; 160 lbs; med
stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med
fair comp. Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: PD, Pleasantville, NJ)
FBI#-976 032 A - MAY 1955



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

ARTHUR LEE TRIPP, with aliases:

Arthur Lee Porter, Arter L. Toupp, Arter L. Towpp, Arthur Trill, Arter L. Tripp. #10917 CoJail, Panama City, Fla; N; 31 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 165 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab, roofer. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Panama City, Fla) FBI#-5004307 - MAY 1955

11 17 W IOO 14
17 aU OII 12



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JOHN DONALD UZAR, with aliases: Don Uzar, John D. Uzar, "Don", "JD". #6194 PD, Perth Amboy, NJ; W; 29 yrs (1954); 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - laboratory tester, lifeguard. Wanted for RAPE. (Notify: PD, Woodbridge, NJ) FBI#-2417777 - MAY 1955

17 O 9 U OOO 11 Ref: 1
L 18 R OOI 13 18



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CHARLES ALFRED TUTTLE, with aliases: Jesse Thomas, Charles A. Willis, Virgil Willis. #51968 SO, Stockton, Calif; W; 35 yrs (1954); 5'7"; 155 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - lab, mech, oilfield worker, plasterer. Wanted for ARMED ROB and ESCAPE 2-10-55. (Notify: SO, Stockton, Calif) FBI#-1938214 - MAY 1955

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



lt middle

CLARENCE EUGENE WILSON, with alias: Gene Wilson. #E.I. 5556 USMarshal, East Saint Louis, Ill; W; 27 yrs (1954); 5'11"; 168 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - deckhand. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for BANK ROBBERY (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-508 983 A - MAY 1955

20 L 17 W IOO 17
M 9 U OOO 18



rt index

LEWIS OTIS UPTON, with alias: Louis Upton. #86183 J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; 32 yrs (1954); 5'10 1/2"; 173 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - cook, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-4526474 - MAY 1955

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MMM
17 O 13 R OOO 20
I 17 R IOO 14



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ADELL WOODS, with aliases: Adell Wood, Adair Woods. #6271 SO, Montgomery, Ala; N; 41 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 136 lbs; sldr bld; gr blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - brick mason, yard boy. Wanted for ASSAULT TO MUR. (Notify: SO, Montgomery, Ala) FBI#-1699390 - MAY 1955

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CHARLES USHER. #58668 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; 23 yrs (1951); 5'8 1/2"; 133 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division; also pub in November 1953, same name) FBI#-4520815 - MAY 1955

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JOHN FRANK WRIGHT, with aliases: Jack Freeman Walker, John Frederick Walker, John Wise, Jno. Wright. #7129 USMarshal, Louisville, Ky; W; 38 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 170 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - ironworker, lab, parking lot attendant, rigger, upholsterer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-782528 - MAY 1955

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WILLARD HARRY YOUNG, JR., with aliases: Willard Young, Willard H. Young, Jr., Willard Harry Young, "Bill". #B-2778 StPol, Pikesville, Md; W; 26 yrs (1953); 5'7"; 148 lbs; med stky bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - cook, lab, painter. Wanted for BRK and ENT and LARCENY. (Notify: St Pol, Pikesville, Md) FBI#-3743186 - MAY 1955

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

MISSING PERSONS

GERALD COGLIANO



White; 16 yrs, born April 1, 1939, at Somerville, Massachusetts; 5'11"; 155 lbs; black hair; brown eyes; light complexion; $\frac{1}{4}$ " cut scar over left eyebrow. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Cogliano (parents), 56 Sydney Street, Somerville, Massachusetts.

MISSING: For about 3 months, from home.

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

#FBI MP-20044 - MAY 1955

ROBERT RAY GRANT



White; 15 yrs (1955); 5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; 145 lbs; blond hair; blue eyes; little finger has been broken on one hand. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant (parents), Hook Road, Penns Grove, New Jersey.

MISSING: Since January 17, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-20000 - MAY 1955

FLORENCE BETTY SHORE, also known as
Florence Betty Rosenthal, Mrs. Lawrence Shore



White; 29 yrs, born September 24, 1925, at Brooklyn, New York; 5'9"-5'10"; 124 lbs; brown hair; blue eyes, wears glasses for reading and movies; small appendectomy scar. Relatives: Mr. Morris Rosenthal (father), 2284 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York, New York.

MISSING: Since December 14 or 15, 1954, from New York, New York.

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

#FBI MP-19960 - MAY 1955



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

May 1, 1955

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The Communist Party has appropriated May Day to the furtherance of its own aims. In the Communist plan, May Day presents an annual opportunity for world-wide propaganda activity. Parades are staged in demonstration of solidarity, special publications circulate Party ideas, and barrages of hollow phrases and slogans resound throughout the world. At this time, the inviting expressions "peaceful coexistence" and "peaceful path to Socialism" best suit their deceptive machinations. The objective of the Communist Party, however, still lies in the ruthless conquest of all who oppose this conspiracy. And be assured that in their plan of revolution, the Communists still regard law enforcement as a mortal foe.

This concentrated wrath stems from their doctrine that the power of dictatorship depends on force without the restriction of laws. To fulfill the Communist scheme, law enforcement and the American judicial process, as guardians of individual liberty, must be crushed.

To this end, traditional legal proceedings are abused and witnesses appearing against accused Communist leaders are smeared. By disruptive and unethical tactics, Communist attorneys seek to destroy the provisions of the Constitution which they have sworn to uphold. Courtrooms are turned into forums for parroting the Party line. On the local scenes, distortion and falsehood are likewise characteristic of the Communist effort to provoke vigilante activity and to discredit duly authorized police authorities.

Weakening of public trust in law enforcement, in any degree, gives advantage to the Communist cause. It is in the interest of national security, therefore, that the American public be alert to recognize and properly evaluate the enemy's techniques. And as the strongest safeguard, it is vitally necessary for law enforcement to maintain constantly its dedication to intelligent and honest performance of duty with full respect for the individual rights inherent in our democratic form of government.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

For more than three-quarters of a century, mounted police have been of inestimable value in assisting the Jersey City Police Department in maintaining law and order.

In spite of all the recent improvements and modernization in police planning, the mounted police have survived, not for any sentimental reasons but because they have proved their worth even in this complex, highly motorized age.

Besides being a busy seaport and railroad terminal, Jersey City has a population of 300,000 people crowded into a small area of 21.5 square miles. This presents problems which cover the entire program of police action.

History

A resumé of the events quoted from the minutes of the old recorded meetings of the Jersey City



Chief James L. McNamara.

The Jersey City Police Department Mounted Squad

by CHIEF JAMES L. McNAMARA, Jersey City, N. J.,
Police Department

Board of Police Commissioners, which trace the history and founding of this unit, follows:

July 1, 1873:

Resolved that the committee on station houses and prisons be authorized to purchase for the use of the police department, four horses at a cost not to exceed \$350 each (p. 282).

August 5, 1873:

A detail of mounted police was formed and placed under the direction of the Chief of Police (p. 296).

November 1, 1873:

Resolved that the committee on station houses and prisons be requested to devise and adopt a suitable addition or alteration to the uniform of the mounted men for their better protection against the elements (p. 327).

In 1877, 4 years after the unit was organized, the annual horsekeeping expenses amounted to \$1,500. During the next three decades the mounted squad had its "ups and downs." During the 1914 era, it boasted a complement of 40 members but during the 1930 depression era, the mounted squad was reduced to 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 30 patrolmen. During World War II, the unit was further reduced and by 1951 there were only 10 police mounts, 18 to 24 years of age, all of which had seen long years of service and were no longer reliable for efficient police work.

The stable buildings, neglected during the depression and war years that followed, were in need of repairs and painting.

It was at this time that the new city administration decided to disband the remnants of the once-proud mounted squad. However, several incidents occurred along the sprawling Jersey City waterfront which required the mounted squad to go into action. It was utilized to great advantage in preventing widespread disorder. The

merits of this unit were immediately recognized and on August 4, 1951, it was decided not only to continue the squad but to restore it to a well-manned and efficient unit.

Modernization

Numerous visits to other police departments where mounted squads were still utilized afforded considerable valuable information concerning the employment of them; new techniques and methods regarding the care and training of these horses were collected. New designs in stable architecture, as well as other useful information, resulted in a complete overhauling of our training methods for both mounts and men assigned to this unit.

Some of the problems which were studied concerned feeding, watering, bedding, grooming and general care of the mounts. Even the most casual inspection of our facilities indicated that our stables needed rebuilding and the entire squad needed new equipment as well as new mounts.

Selection of Police Mounts

During the month of December 1951, seven mounts ranging from 5 to 7 years of age were purchased on option. The option time was not a lengthy one as these horses are difficult to obtain. The dealers are not overgenerous in granting option time. Consequently, the training period for the horses was instituted without delay.

The training was a difficult and hazardous task since proper facilities were unavailable at that time and there were not enough skilled riders to undertake the assignment. However, two experienced mounted officers were selected to work as a team in carrying out this extensive program. These officers had no "time off" because the active young mounts regained their energy and vitality as fast as they were spent. They required constant exercise to expend their high-strung spirit.

The factor of the option limit also had to be taken into consideration, for in that time the new horses had to be thoroughly examined for manners, obedience, and fitness for police work. Some of the horses were rejected for one or more reasons and replaced by others until the ultimate in police mounts was obtained.

These young horses are normally useful for at least 15 years of service and become more efficient as they grow older. Their peak is reached at about 14 years of age.

The present cost of a young police mount is approximately \$290. Equipment for one horse costs in the vicinity of \$210.

Requirements

Purchases are made from dependable horse dealers who have stock on hand which fulfills the requirements of police mounts enumerated below.

A police mount must be and look intelligent and must have at least three gaits: walk, trot, canter, gallop, etc. Sex must be male (gelding); color of mount should be bay or brown. A horse with overprominent white markings on his legs or face is not acceptable because he does not lend himself to the strict uniformity required of police mounts, especially when lined up for parade duty. White markings on legs are known as "stockings" or "sox" and a horse with white markings on its face is referred to as a "blaze face."

The size of a police mount should range from a standing 15 hands, 3 fingers to 16 hands, 2 fingers. A finger is equal to 1 inch and a hand equals 4 inches. The horse is measured from a spot on the floor adjacent to either front hoof on a vertical line running parallel with the leg to the crest of the neck which is called the "withers."

A riding horse in prime condition usually weighs 1,000 pounds and is proportionally heavier up to 16 hands, 2 inches high, at which size a mount usually weighs approximately 1,200 pounds.

The Standard Bred or the Morgan Type horse is preferred as a police mount. Both are fine riding horses. Sometimes a common horse is acceptable if he has all the requirements. Thoroughbred horses should be avoided because of their high-strung temperament which prevents their fulfilling the exacting duties required of a police mount.

The preferred age of a new mount is 5 to 8 years. The age, physical condition, and other requirements are determined by the police department's veterinarian who is on call at all times. Horses are watched at play in the exercise yard to determine their state of health. A healthy horse will roll over completely, while a sickly or weak horse can only roll over part way and then roll back.

Characteristics of new horses which must be carefully checked are as follows: sound bone structure in the legs known as "cannon bones" which are located in the front legs from knees to



The individual drinking bowl.

fetlocks and in the hind legs from the hocks to the fetlocks; respiratory condition which is determined by trotting the horse; the width of the brisket which is measured at the point of the chest between the front legs to determine the chest structure and lung capacity.

Training

If the horse meets all the necessary requirements and is accepted, he is stabled and schooled for 15 days. This probationary period is usually granted by horse dealers.

The probationary horse is then assigned to the trainers, who, within the short time allotted must determine, through constant observation of the horse in various situations encountered in this training phase, whether or not he is temperamentally suited for the duties of the average police mount.

The horses are outfitted with special shoes equipped with rubber pads which protect their hoofs from the hard city pavement, nails, glass, etc. They are shod approximately once a month thereafter unless on special detail.

The entire training period usually extends from 6 to 8 weeks depending on the horses' response to the training methods. During this

training period, the new police mount is ridden along the city's busy thoroughfares in the company of a veteran mount ridden by one of the trainers on the outside. This method is used to prevent the new mount from bolting or veering out into oncoming traffic. In this manner, the new mount is ridden day after day, gradually getting accustomed to all the startling and frightening circumstances he will encounter while on duty, such as heavy traffic, railroad trains, steam whistles, umbrellas, barking dogs, flying paper, bands, noisy crowds and other distractions that a big city offers.

Upon completion of the training period, the new mount is ready for police work and is assigned as a regular mount on the department worksheet. Whenever possible, a horse is assigned to one rider exclusively, whereupon man and horse work together as a team.

Sanitary Facilities

Other problems confronting the department were the rundown stable buildings and the horse exercise yard which had become a graveyard for motor vehicles abandoned on the city streets. This deprived the unit of its only training facility.

At that time, the horse-feeding facilities were very crude. The horses were fed off the floor of their stalls, causing undue waste and expense. The horses did a great deal of pawing while in the stalls and, therefore, pushed much of the hay to the rear of their heads and under their bellies. If and when the horses contaminated the hay, they would not eat any of it. Since they had to be properly fed, the original supply had to be supplemented, resulting in much waste of hay.

The same wasteful condition prevailed with relation to grain, which is normally fed from mangers since many of the stalls were not equipped with such receptacles.

By installing individual hayracks and mangers in each stall the cost of grain and hay was reduced by 40 percent. The health and welfare of the horses were also greatly improved by the elimination of unhealthy practices.

Outdated watering facilities were also modernized. Previously, water was fed to the horses from a single common trough. This unsanitary system was conducive to spread of disease and resulted in a waste of the water which was kept running to freshen the supply. Each stall has since been equipped with an individual drinking

bowl which assures each horse of clean drinking water whenever it is desired. The bowls are automatic and start a flow of water when "nuzzled" by the horse. It is a sanitary arrangement since disease now cannot be readily transmitted from one horse to another. Water waste is completely eliminated since the drinking bowl shuts off automatically when the horse removes his head from the bowl.

Stables

Insofar as the stable buildings were concerned, both the interiors and exteriors were completely renovated. A modern, tile-lined manure pit, completely enclosed, has been installed, eliminating a breeding place for insects and bacteria and preventing spread of obnoxious odors.

Windows and doors were completely screened and modern electrically operated insect-killing devices have been installed throughout the stables, thereby eliminating pesty flies and other insects. Now, when a police mount is returned to the stables after a day's work, he is assured of complete rest and relaxation which are so conducive to his good behavior in the field.

Veterinarian Care

Dr. Gabriel Tudor, a graduate of the University of Michigan, was appointed as the new city veterinarian and gives us the benefit of his knowledge of modern scientific medical practice so necessary for the health and welfare of the horses. Dr. Tudor makes a daily physical check of the stables and gives medical care and treatment to sick and disabled animals and instructs hostlers and department members in the proper care of them. He also assists in selecting and purchasing replacement horses. Every horse is exercised at least 30 minutes each day, when not working, to keep him in prime condition.

Exercise Yard

Next on the agenda was the stable exercise yard which for many years was used as a storage place for abandoned motor vehicles towed in off the city streets.

The earth of the stable exercise yard was turned over and a new surface of 6 inches of clay and sand was added. The yard was then enclosed by a rustic-type split rail fence which affords an ideal



Police mounts in traffic work.

corral wherein new horses may be tested and trained.

The exercise yard is also utilized as a place of convalescence for ailing or injured police mounts. Basic training of newly assigned mounted patrolmen is also carried out at that location. The yard is kept neat and clean at all times, creating a favorable reaction among the residents and property owners living in close proximity. They have become most friendly and often stop by to express a compliment regarding the complete changeover.

In order to further enhance good public relations, the property surrounding the police stables has been repaired where necessary; available sections have been seeded for grass and young trees have been planted to add to the rustic features. Park benches have been provided where residents and visitors may rest and watch the police mounts going through their paces. Visitors are always welcome and tours of the stables are conducted daily.

Police mounts are also entered in local horse shows and are always available as honorary escorts for patriotic and fraternal parades.

We now have 25 young and fully trained police mounts. Personnel of the mounted squad consists of 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 20 patrolmen, and

an adequate maintenance staff. Feeding costs have been reduced by 40 percent due to modern feeding equipment and we have healthier and less costly drinking facilities. The assignment of a veterinarian with complete knowledge of modern methods and medication is of great value. We have a completely renovated police stable building, modern exercise yard, completely screened windows and doors, and a new sanitary and odor-free manure pit. The stables are completely equipped with stock room, saddle room, drying room, and repair room where saddles and other equipment are repaired and kept in proper condition.

Selection and Training of Personnel

Meanwhile, young, agile, and athletic patrolmen were being trained in the rudiments of riding police mounts together with the psychology of mob and riot control. The special training course is of 1-month duration. However, a patrolman aspiring to be assigned to the mounted squad must first successfully complete a 6- to 8-week recruit-training course conducted at the police academy.

Riders and mounts are thoroughly trained in the



Patrol on duty in railroad yard.

techniques of riding, which includes five gaits, namely, walk, trot, pace, canter, and gallop. The riders must saddle their own horses. This provides greater safety for the riders and minimizes the danger of injury to the horses. If the saddle cinch strap is too tight, it is apt to pinch the horse's sides or belly, which causes an irritation. In that event, the horse cannot be ridden and will be out of service for days or even weeks.

As an interesting note, a horse is inclined to be "gassy," especially in the morning. As a result, the saddle cinch strap must be tightened up to 3 inches after the horse has been ridden for an hour or so.

By February 1952, the new mounted squad was in service with newly trained horses and riders on post, patrolling outlying districts of the city and heavy traffic arteries.

The foundation had been laid and the buildup program was functioning smoothly. Under this arrangement, the older mounted men and horses had to be considered; they had served the city long and faithfully and were justly rewarded. The patrolmen were transferred to other assignments which were in their best interests and the horses were given homes on nearby farms where they graze to their hearts' content, retired for life.

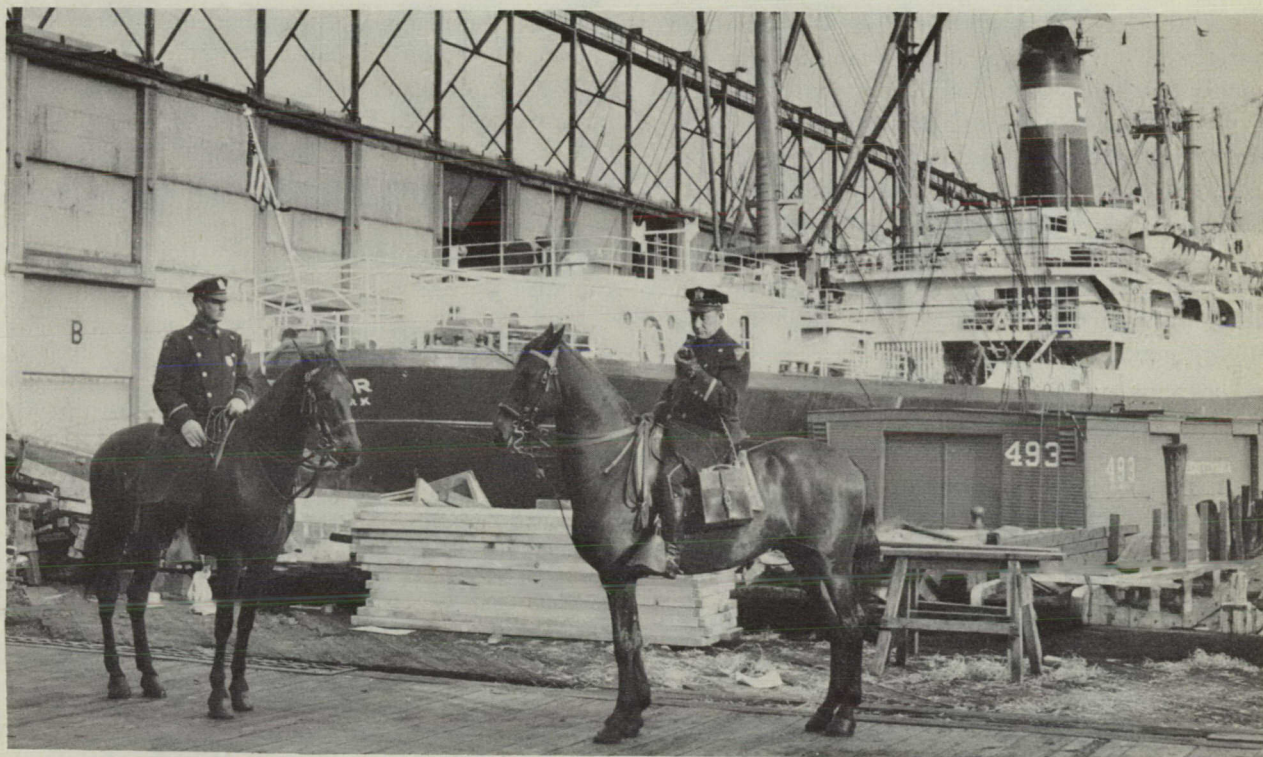
It is stipulated in the retirement contract that the horses are to be used for riding purposes only and under no circumstances may they be utilized as common workhorses.

By 1953, the mounted squad had a new look; its strength had more than doubled; and the personnel were young and energetic. To date, the average age of the mounted patrolmen is 30.5 years and the average age of the horses is 7 years.

Numerous incidents had occurred where this new strength was required and used to the best interest of the citizenry. People began to take notice; they would approach a police mount, rub his nose, and feed him a block of sugar or perhaps a carrot as a friendly gesture.

Use of Mounted Patrols

Mounted patrolmen are dispatched to their respective posts directly from their quarters at the police stables. This prevents loss of time and insures the immediate services of riders and mounts for patrol duty. They are useful in controlling large gatherings of people and are unsurpassed in policing large crowds or mobs, particularly in tense situations. At such events it



A "walkie-talkie" radio is used by a mounted patrol on the docks.

has been estimated that 1 mounted patrolman is equal to approximately 20 foot patrolmen. Insofar as patrolling strike areas is concerned, 3 mounted patrolmen can replace 30 foot patrolmen and perform a more efficient job.

The mounted patrolmen are constantly patrolling, whereas foot patrolmen are not. The mounted patrolman can quickly bear down on individuals who may resort to acts of violence or quell a disturbance before it has a chance to develop into a riot.

During the recent strife along the sprawling Jersey City waterfront which lasted for 29 days, the mounted squad played the major part in maintaining order and keeping violence at a minimum. The mere presence of the mounted squad with the horses, nervously pawing the pavement and ready for immediate action, had a powerful psychological effect. Men at the scene were heard to say, "If you didn't have those horses, we would really take you on." This one statement indicates how much the mobsters respected the horses and their trained riders. A wall of horsemen with their mounts readied for action presents a formidable deterrent.

Handling Traffic

On some occasions of large gatherings, such as boxing bouts, football games, auto races, etc., which are conducted at the Roosevelt Stadium in Jersey City, as many as 8,000 automobiles are quickly parked without difficulty with the aid of mounted patrolmen. Further, once they are parked, the automobiles are watched over and protected against pilfering and vandalism with a minimum of personnel. Here again, one can realize the great advantage a mounted patrolman has over a foot patrolman on these special details. He is in a position to observe better and quickly make any necessary moves.

Although horses are fast fading from the city's streets, the mounted patrolman remains an important part of the modern police department. Both man and horse are schooled as a team to carry out special duties which only such a team can best perform. Where traffic is congested in small areas, the mounted policeman, raised above the level of traffic, can spot the cause and, by expertly weaving between the motor vehicles to get to the trouble spot, can restore it to normalcy. Thus double and other forms of illegal parking are checked before the violation is completed.

In the shopping districts, business districts and along the waterfront, mounted policemen are assigned to handle and ease traffic problems peculiar to those areas.

There are many more locations where it is advantageous to assign mounted policemen in the outlying sections of the city, most of which are in industrial and truck terminal areas.

In order to further improve the efficiency of the mounted squad, "walkie-talkie" radios—specially modified to be carried in saddle bags on the mounts—have been purchased and assigned to that unit for immediate communication between headquarters and command posts in outlying sections and waterfront posts.

A police mount moving van is assigned to the mounted squad to expedite the movement of mounts and riders from one section of the city to another in case of emergency. This insures the services of fresh mounts at any location in the city.

Conclusion

It is a foregone conclusion that a horse properly trained as a police mount is invaluable, since no method as yet devised can equal a horse's ability to handle large crowds of people, whether peaceable or otherwise.

A police mount is trained to contain crowds of milling people at parades, celebrations, athletic events and other peaceful gatherings where skillful maneuvering of the mounts carefully and gently keeps the crowds in check without causing any injuries. On the other hand, the mount must also be used at strikes, riots and mob scenes where his demeanor must be entirely different in order to minimize acts of violence.

In summation, the Jersey City Police Mounted Squad is here to stay.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: James L. McNamara was appointed to the Jersey City Police Department on May 1, 1916. He served honorably with the United States Army Signal Corps during World War I. He was promoted through the ranks of the Jersey City Police Department, and attained the rank of chief of police on May 13, 1949. During his career, Chief McNamara has been awarded five departmental citations for meritorious service.

Chief McNamara is county coordinator of the New Jersey Association of Chiefs of Police, a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and president of the Chiefs of Police Association of Hudson County, N. J. He is past cochairman of the Hudson County Grand Jury Police Officer's Training School, and a member of the Jersey City Traffic Advisory Committee. (Photo of Chief McNamara through the courtesy of Craftsman Photographers of Guttenberg, N. J.)

POLICE TRAINING

Oregon Cooperative Police Training Is Successful

by CHIEF CLYDE A. WARREN, Salem, Oreg.,
Police Department

Cooperation has been the keynote in the development of the statewide program for police training in Oregon. Local, State, and Federal agencies have combined their training activities to provide one integrated training program for local law enforcement officers. A few of the larger cities have recently developed training schools for their own officers and have received aid from other agencies in these schools, but the statewide program continues as a joint venture.

The training schools are presently sponsored by the Oregon Association of City Police Officers and the Oregon State Sheriffs' Association in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Oregon State Police, the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon, the League of Oregon Cities, and other State and Federal agencies. The training committee of the Oregon Association of City Police Officers has the responsibility of planning and conducting the schools each year. Representatives from the other law enforcement agencies are included in this committee.

Origin

The first statewide police training program in Oregon was started in 1937 under the auspices of the League of Oregon Cities and the Law School and the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon. Because of the small size of the police departments and the distances involved in traveling, it was decided that the greatest number of officers could be served by taking the schools to their local areas rather than having the officers gather at a central location in the State for training. Accordingly, the first school was rotated to 11 cities throughout the State. Eight classes on both basic and advanced subjects were taught with 375 officers attending.

In 1938 the second school was held in six cities under the sponsorship of the State Board of Vocational Education in cooperation with the League of Oregon Cities and the Bureau of Municipal

Research and Service. During this same year the Oregon Association of City Police Officers was organized to promote training activities and to improve the police service in general. Since that date this association has taken an active part in coordinating the efforts of the various agencies interested in police training.

The schools from 1939 to 1942 were conducted with the cooperation of the several interested organizations. The 1940, 1941, and 1942 sessions were held at the University of Oregon where instruction in police work vital to national defense as well as other related subjects was given. No schools were conducted from 1943 through 1945



Chief Clyde A. Warren.

because of war restrictions on travel, lack of instructors, and the great turnover of police personnel.

The schools were resumed in 1946 and were conducted on much the same basis as they were during the prewar years. However, it became evident that the program needed revision. At a meeting of the training committee of the Oregon Association of City Police Officers in 1949 it was determined that basic classes were needed for new officers and advanced classes were necessary for experienced officers. It was planned that the curriculum for the basic schools should remain practically the same from year to year, while the advanced schools should provide instruction in different courses each year. The committee felt that no class should be repeated in the advanced school until a 5-year interval had passed. This plan developed in 1949 and has been followed since that time.

The following schedule for the 1954 basic school held last fall is typical of the schedule used since 1949 for the basic schools and reveals the scope of subjects and agencies furnishing instructors. The job of law enforcement, law of arrest, and search and seizure were presented by a lieutenant of the Portland Bureau of Police. Mechanics of arrest, defensive tactics, and basic use of side-arms were taught by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. General police duties, foot and mobile patrol, and report writing were given by a sergeant of the Eugene Police Department. Traffic law enforcement and accident investigation were given by the Roseburg Police Chief. Crime scene investigation was assigned to the Oregon State Police. Examination was handled by the host chief of police.

Advanced Course Curricula

Advanced training classes are held in the spring



A training class on homicide is set up under direction of an FBI instructor, third from left.

of each year. The class subjects for the schools in 1949 were as follows: Statutory crime essentials, by the Portland Police Department; homicide—the murder scene, the investigation, the interrogation, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State and local police; traffic accident investigation, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State and local police.

The subjects in the 1950 advanced classes were: Laboratory aids in criminal investigation, by the crime laboratory of the Oregon State Police; interviews, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; patrol techniques, preliminary investigation, by the Portland Police Department; traffic enforcement, basic rule, drunken driving and reckless driving, by the Oregon State Police; practical problem of burglary—the crime scene, investigation, interrogation and moot court, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Oregon State Police.

In 1951, the curriculum included: Traffic enforcement—hit and run, suspension and revocation of license, by the Oregon State Police; functions of the State board of parole and probation, by the Oregon State Board of Parole and Probation; sex offenses, by the Portland Police Department; investigation of sabotage, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; interrogations, confessions and signed statements, by the Salem, Ore., Chief of Police.

The 1952 subjects for the advanced classes were as follows: Public relations and conduct of an officer, by the Salem, Ore., Chief of Police; essential police records, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; narcotics, by the United States Treasury Department; traffic enforcement—changes in the law and records available in the secretary of state's office, by the Oregon State Police; criminal law, by the Portland Police Department; investigation of a case in preparation for prosecution, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; preparation of case for jury trial, by the Clackamas County, Ore., district attorney.

In 1953, the subjects included: Ethics and public relations in law enforcement, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; tests for drunkenness, by the Eugene, Ore., Police Department; duties and functions of the United States Secret Service, by the U. S. Secret Service Department, Portland; confessions, signed statements and interrogation, by the U. S. Department of Justice; female and juvenile cases and classification of mental cases, by the Portland Police Department;



Members of an Oregon police training class conduct crime scene search.

latent fingerprints with practical problems, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; investigation of check operations, by the detective division of the Portland Police Department; auto theft investigations, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The attendance at both the basic schools and the regional school has been excellent, averaging over 100 students at the basic schools each year and 500 students at the advanced school.

The demonstration and practical problem methods of instruction are used where possible. Some subjects, however, can be taught only by the lecture method or by the use of movies or slides. The cities in which the schools are located furnish classroom facilities and such equipment as may be needed by the instructors.

Classes in the basic schools are conducted on a 6-hour class day schedule at a single location until the school there is completed. In the advanced schools the classes at a single location are spread over a 4- to 6-week period, usually having only two 3-hour classes scheduled each week. However, the schedules for the instructors are prepared so that they teach a class every day until their subjects have been taught in all locations.

Benefits

We have found that the cooperative system of training has been very helpful to the small towns in particular. It has brought an awareness to officers throughout the State of the part they should play in relationship to the law enforcement role of the other agencies and has done much to

(Continued on inside back cover)

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Equipping and Using a Mobile Crime Laboratory

by CHIEF INSPECTOR JOHN J. KELLY, *Criminal Investigations Division, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department*

The Mobile Crime Detection Unit of the Philadelphia Police Department was placed in operation early in 1952. A unit of this type had been under consideration by this department for several years to facilitate the scientific discovery, examination, collection, and preservation of evidence at the scene of a crime through prompt arrival of trained personnel equipped with the necessary materials and scientific apparatus.

To reduce the element of chance in designing this unit and selecting its equipment, we sought and received advice from the police departments of a number of metropolitan cities which had pioneered in this field of activity, having built and operated similar equipment. Through the co-

operation and advice of the officers and technicians of these cities, we were able to save time and money in the building and equipping of our unit.

Using the ideas and information thus obtained as a basis for planning, the Philadelphia Police Department drew upon the vast practical experience of its officers and members, soliciting their suggestions and advice on the matters of design, construction and equipment which, in their opinion, were best suited to meet the demands of scientific, on-the-spot crime detection in the city of Philadelphia. From these composite ideas, we were able to determine with remarkable accuracy the type of unit which would best serve our purpose. From the detailed specifications thus



Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons, left, and Chief Inspector Kelly stand beside the mobile laboratory.

derived, this unit was built at a cost of \$8,500. The scientific equipment, both built-in and portable, cost an additional \$7,000. Specifications of this unit will be sent free to any law enforcement agency requesting them.

Since being placed in operation, the Mobile Crime Detection Unit has consistently demonstrated its value as well as a range and variety of uses beyond our expectations. Among the functions performed by this unit and its personnel are searches, examinations and analyses in murder, burglary, rape, and other important cases requiring the handling of clothing, weapons, tools, wood, stains, earth, and other material evidence found at crime scenes in addition to the making of immediate "on-the-scene" tests for bloodstains and other body fluids.

Equipment

X-ray equipment carried in the Mobile Crime Detection Unit makes possible the fluoroscopic examination of furniture, mattresses, heels of shoes, stolen articles, narcotics, and articles hidden, altered, or defaced in an effort to prevent identification. An important use of the X-ray is the examination of bombs and packages suspected of containing explosives as well as the examination of repainted surfaces.

Another important use of the X-ray is in searching baggage, upholstery, walls, and other places of concealment for weapons, evidence, or contraband. The X-ray has proved its utility in the field of identification. Unidentified human bodies are X-rayed to reveal dental work, characteristic bone structures, broken bones, and other deformities. Through its use, the coroner's physicians have been assisted in quickly locating and recovering bullets from the bodies of deceased persons.

The X-ray has been found to be useful in many other ways such as the disclosing of stencil marks in inconspicuous parts of garments such as the inner linings of clothing, collars, and the inside of trouser pockets when such marks contain lead or other heavy materials.

By use of the ultraviolet ray unit with which the mobile laboratory is equipped, its technicians are able to detect quickly the presence of stains and obscure or invisible markings on clothing, upholstery, and other materials as well as marks with invisible ink. It is also useful in the examination of suspected forged documents and altered photographs.



Chief Inspector John J. Kelly.

The mobile laboratory is equipped with the most modern cameras and photographic aids to insure accurate photographic recording of evidence and, where necessary, magnifying of the photograph. A telephoto lens permits the taking of accurate photographs at a considerable distance.

The modern equipment for the discovery, lifting, photographing, and preserving of latent fingerprints is constantly used in the investigation of important crimes.

A miniature camera, capable of being concealed in the hand, is used in surveillances and undercover investigations.

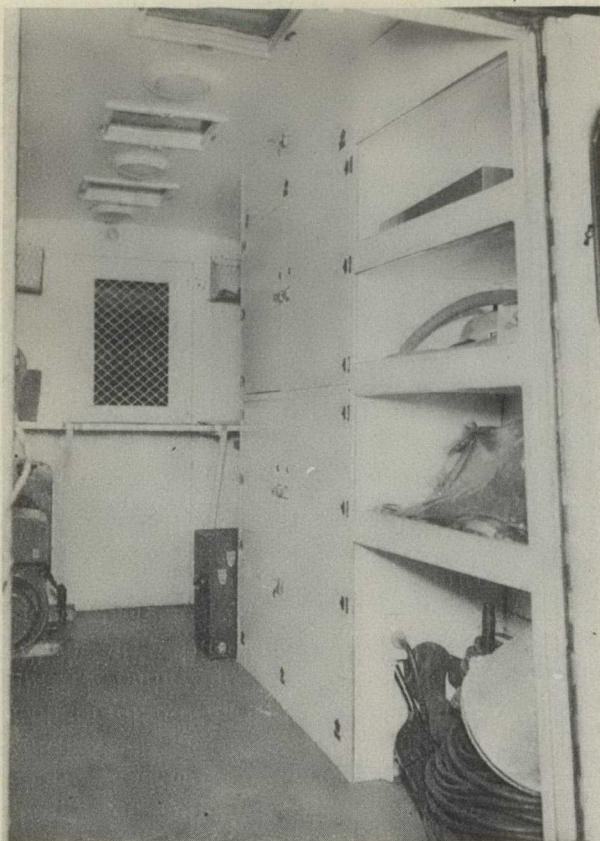
The blood-testing kit enables the technician to make immediate tests at the crime scene to determine whether or not suspected stains are those of blood.

A portable casting kit facilitates the making, at the scene, of accurate casts of physical evidence which may be essential to the investigation.

Gas-testing equipment permits immediate tests for the presence and density of carbon monoxide and other noxious gases.

A self-contained permanent magnet designed and built to meet our specifications makes possible speedy recovery, without the use of electricity, of metal objects of evidence from the water or other inaccessible locations.

Powerful floodlights provide illumination in places where no other source of light is available. These lights operate from a self-contained gen-



Interior, mobile crime laboratory.

erator in the crime detection unit. The unit is equipped with a modern electronic amplifying unit with four speakers which are used in crowd control and broadcasting of orders and instructions to police who may be engaged in a search or investigation covering a wide area.

A late-model vacuum cleaner with attachments is used in the search of interior crime scenes and in searching clothing, upholstery, automobiles, etc., for minute bits of evidence which might otherwise be overlooked.

With the tape recorder carried in the mobile laboratory, the confessions of suspects and statements of witnesses are recorded at the scene of the crime in a matter of minutes after its commission or discovery.

A portable typewriter is carried in the mobile laboratory so that no time is lost in the transcription of confessions and statements or the typing of any other necessary matter of which an immediate written record must be made.

A large assortment of wrenches, drills, and other tools carried in the unit simplifies the location and recovery of evidence, often from inaccessible places in the shortest possible time.

Personnel

The Mobile Crime Detection Unit is manned by a staff of four crime investigating officers. A survey of the entire police department was made for the purpose of appraising the qualifications of candidates for this important work. Those possessing useful skills or training were personally interviewed by the ranking officers of the Criminal Investigations Division and by police experts in the specialized activities in which they were to be trained. Consideration was given each policeman's educational background, personality, profession, or specialized abilities and general aptitude for the technical work involved. Through a screening process, we chose for training as mobile laboratory technicians four young uniformed policemen. Each man was a member of the Armed Forces during either World War II or the Korean conflict. One of them is an ex-police photographer and a fingerprint and identification expert; another was an instructor of photography in the United States Navy and is also an ex-police photographer; the third was a member of the Signal Corps Photographic Center and a sergeant in the Military Air Police in charge of an identification unit in the Air Force; and the fourth was an instructor of electronics in the Navy, a graduate of a well-known school of criminology, a police academy instructor, and a fingerprint technician.

The men who were selected for the job of manning the "crime lab" were given months of the most intensive training in all phases of the work they would be called upon to perform, including: Introduction and Orientation to Homicide Investigations; Process of Learning; Necessity for On-the-Job Training; Laboratory Techniques; Making of Chemical Tests for Evidence, including blood, seminal stains, and body fluids; Microscopic Examination and Photographing of Hairs, Fibers, and Minute Articles of Evidence; Preparation of Homicide Cases for Trial; Investigatory Problems Incident to Trial Preparation; Making of Plaster Casts, Molds, and Moulage; Elementary Study of Fingerprints—(a) searching of crime scenes for latent prints, (b) photographing prints, (c) lifting of prints; Crime Scene Searches; Sketching of Crime Scenes; Symbols Used in Sketching and Charting of Crime Scenes; Descriptions; Use of X-Ray in Crime Detection; Use of Infrared and Ultraviolet; Sound and Electronics; The Taking and

Recording of Statements and Confessions; Report Writing; Collecting, Preserving, and Identifying Physical Evidence; Proper Packaging and Sealing Evidence For Submission to the Laboratory; Examination of Suspected Documents; Laboratory Aids in Arson Investigations; Photography in Crime Detection; Photography in Surveillances; Tests for Noxious Gases; Examination of Wire, Nails, and Metallic Fragments Found on the Scene of the Crime; Identification by Teeth; Detection of Deception; Making Arrests; Techniques and Mechanics of Arrest; Restraining Devices; Searches—(a) places, (b) persons; Plans and Training for Raids; Surveillances; Developing Confidential Informants; Fugitive Investigations; Evidence; and Testifying in Court.

Portable Equipment

The following items of equipment are carried in numbered bins in our mobile unit:

Bin No. 1—3 balls of twine, 1 package assorted sandpaper, 2 packages paper tags.

Bin No. 2—1 penknife, 1 hand drill, 1 package of assorted drills, 1 plumbob, 4 cold chisels, 6 metal punches, 3 screwdrivers, 2 Phillips' screwdrivers.

Bin No. 3—1 electric socket, 1 large snub-nose pliers, 1 small snub-nose pliers, 1 large cutting pliers, 1 wire cutter, 1 parrot-nose pliers, 1,100 feet steel tape, 1 set of wood chisels, 1 box of files, 2 bastard files, 1 rat tail file, 1 triangular file.

Bin No. 4—2 extension cords (with light cords attached), 2 flashlights.

Bin No. 5—1 box of auger bits, 1 heat sealer, 1 keyhole saw, 1 hand brace, 1 hacksaw, 1 wire brush.

Bin No. 6—1 pair tin shears, 1 hammer, 2 Stillson wrenches (1 large and 1 small), 1 crescent wrench, 1 set of socket wrenches, 1 set of open-end wrenches.

Bin No. 7—1 X-ray stand, 2 coils of extension wire (for floodlights).

Bin No. 8—(on floor), 1 bell magnet, 1 bar magnet, 1 tarpaulin, 1 coil of rope ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch), 1 coil of rope ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch).

Bin No. 9—2 sets of floodlight sockets, 2 pairs of covers.

Bin No. 10—1 fingerprint camera, 1 set of Compact-O-Lights, 1 iodine fumer set.

Bin No. 11—1 automatic timer clock, 1 fluoroscope viewer, 2 10 by 12 X-ray cassettes, 2 boxes of X-ray film (25 sheets in each), 6 X-ray exposure holders.

Bin No. 12—1 X-ray machine, 1 pair lead-lined gloves, 1 rubber apron, 1 plaster of paris kit.

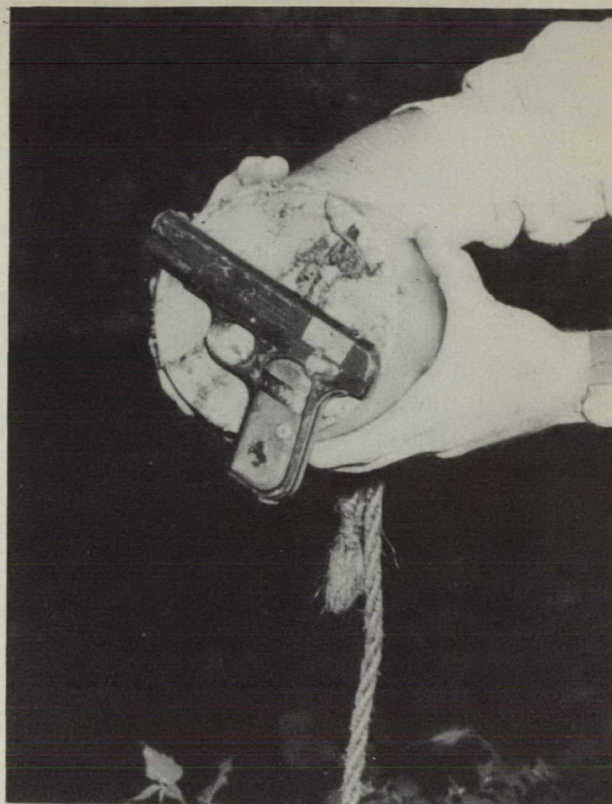
Bin No. 13—Reports, negatives, logbook.

Bin No. 14—1 4 by 5 Speedgraphic camera.

Bin No. 15—1 vacuum cleaner.

Bin No. 16—Nine 300-watt reflector floodlights, 1 X-ray film viewer, 1 BH4 black light, 1 light transformer.

Bin No. 17—(on floor) 1 coil of No. 14 lead wire, 1 bucket, 1 dust pan and brush.



Machineguns and other arms were recovered from 6 feet of water with this magnet.

Bin No. 18—2 floodlight tripods, 1 camera tripod, 1 X-ray machine holder.

Bin No. 19—1 carbon monoxide tester, 1 portable chemical set, 1 package of absorbent cotton, large camera reflector, 6 boxes of gummed labels, 1 tape recorder.

Bin No. 20—1 4 by 5 Graflex camera, 1 telescopic lens (in camera case), 1 Minox camera, 1 Graflite 3-cell battery case, 1 ultraviolet light, 1 portable typewriter.

Bin No. 21—1 Masco sound system with attachments.

Bin No. 22—1 Masco sound box.

Bin No. 23—2 pairs of rubber hip boots, 1 hatchet, 1 fire ax, 1 pair of bolt cutters, 1 ripping saw, 1 large ripping bar, 1 small ripping bar, 1 three-pound maul hammer, 1 eight-pound maul hammer, 1 sledge hammer. On floor: 1 large chemical set.

OPEN THE PACKAGE

When evidence is returned to the contributor after examination in the FBI Laboratory, the package should be opened and the items therein compared, item for item, with their listing in both the letter of transmittal and the laboratory report. If this work is done by the officer who prepared the material for shipment to the FBI Laboratory, the number of persons required to testify at the trial concerning the custody of items introduced as evidence will be kept to a minimum.



FIREARMS TRAINING

Practical Firearms Training Aids for Law Enforcement

There is no excuse for the large number of firearms "accidents" each year. There is no such thing as an "accidental discharge" of a weapon in the hands of a well-trained police officer. A lack of knowledge and training, or the failure to *THINK*, causes most accidents. How many times have we glanced at a list of "range safety rules" without actually thinking about the reasons for these rules. Every person handling firearms, whether as a sport or as a profession, should be familiar with all safety rules and adhere to them.

The police officer has a responsibility to his family and to himself as well as to his fellow officers and his community for the safe handling of his weapon. How often we hear or read of some fellow officer being injured or killed while handling his firearm. Likewise, we have knowledge of incidents in which a police officer has been slain accidentally by a bullet fired from the gun of a fellow officer. On other occasions the life of an innocent citizen is taken when he is struck by a bullet from the weapon of a police officer attempting to apprehend a criminal.

It is desirable to have all police officers and police departments working together in the common cause of better law enforcement. Confidence is a big factor in this program. If an officer habitually handles his weapon in a safe and efficient manner, he has taken a long step forward in gaining that confidence and reliance in his ability on the part of other officers.

Moreover, the reputation of police officers everywhere depends to a large extent upon the activities of each individual officer. By zealously guarding against the misuse of firearms, each officer can accomplish a great deal toward more favorable public opinion of police officers generally.

In discussing rules pertaining to safety in the handling of firearms it is difficult, due to lack of space, to cover all weapons in detail. Consequently, for the purpose of this discussion we will cover the revolver only, although the majority

of the safety rules set forth pertain equally to all firearms.

Cardinal Rules of Safety

The two cardinal rules of safety for all times and situations are these:

1. Never point a gun, loaded or unloaded, at anyone unless you are willing to shoot that person.
2. Treat all weapons as if they were loaded.

In 1954 a firearms school was being attended by officers of a police department. The school included a course in hip shooting. This shooting is done by the officer assuming a position about 21 feet from his target and on signal drawing the revolver from his holster and firing one or more shots at the target with his weapon being held at hip level. After having received instructions and firing the course, two officers had completed their duties for the day and were practicing or "dry firing" the hip shooting course. One of the officers drew his revolver and moved it out on the "target" at hip level and stroked the trigger. To his amazement, the revolver was not empty and he shot his fellow officer in the stomach.

On another occasion an officer was off duty one evening and was visiting in the home of a neighbor. They were discussing firearms and actually "dry firing" and testing the trigger pull on a revolver. During the process the wife of the neighbor was shot through the head by a revolver which was thought to be empty.

In addition to the cardinal rules of safety, it would be well for each officer to follow the rule that he never leaves his revolver loaded when he takes it off. For instance, one occasion arose in which a police officer was interviewing a suspect in a robbery case at the police station. The officer was unexpectedly called to a telephone in an adjoining room. The suspect was left by himself and during the absence of the police officer proceeded to ransack a desk where he located a loaded revolver. The suspect made his escape by

using the revolver. His escape was temporary, but the injury suffered by the police officer who attempted to stop the fleeing suspect was permanent.

Another rule well worth observing in the handling of suspects and subjects is that care should be taken so as not to expose the holstered revolver. This rule simply means that caution should be taken by police officers while in the presence of a subject so as not to invite that person to attempt to take the officer's weapon out of the holster. When fingerprinting a person and being necessarily in direct contact with him, use care not to invite possible disarming by the subject.

Safety on the Range

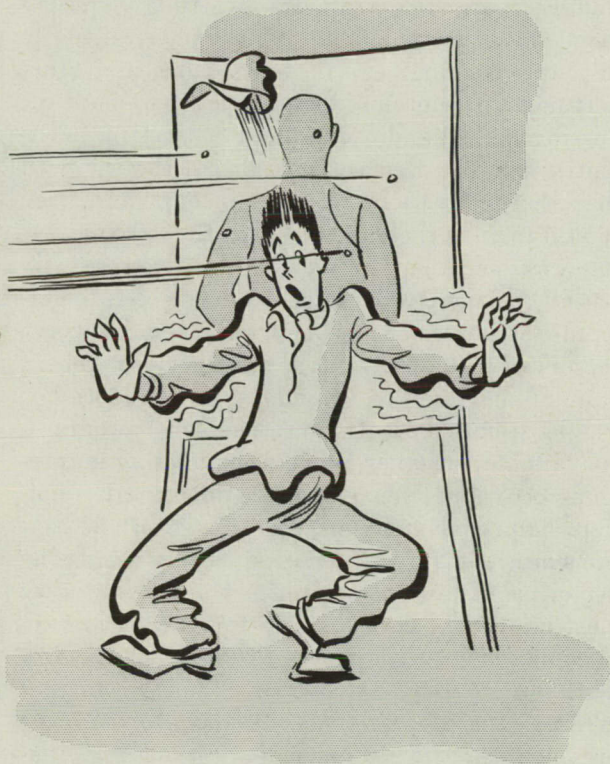
The foregoing rules of safety would certainly be applicable on the range and at all times. If these rules are strictly adhered to, there should be no accidental injuries in the use of firearms.

When firearms training is held, there should be one man in charge of the training. It should be his responsibility to see that all safety rules are strictly adhered to by the shooters. The strict

adherence to safety rules while on the range will insure safe handling of the weapon while off the range.

The following additional rules pertaining to conduct of firearms training are suggested:

1. Listen to the commands of the range officer and do not anticipate any of his commands.
2. Strictest discipline must be maintained. Concentrate on the task at hand.
3. All firearms must be unloaded while on the range unless the shooter is on the firing line and the command to "load" has been given by the range officer.
4. Revolvers must remain in holsters except while on the firing line. Upon removal from the holster it must remain pointed down range until returned to the holster.
5. Prior to firing the revolver, it should be visually checked to make certain that there is no obstruction in the barrel.
6. In event of a "misfire" the weapon should be kept pointed down range for a period of 10 seconds prior to opening the cylinder. In event of a malfunctioning of cartridge, unload the weapon and check the barrel to make certain the projectile cleared the barrel.
7. Should it become necessary for anyone to proceed from the firing line to the target line, all revolvers should be unloaded and holstered and the line "cleared" by the range officer.
8. The weapon should not be cocked until it is pointed at the target.



NEVER PROCEED TO THE TARGETS WITHOUT THE COMMAND OF THE RANGE OFFICER.



NEVER PICK UP A FIREARM WITHOUT POSITIVELY ASCERTAINING WHETHER IT IS LOADED.

OTHER TOPICS

Missing Persons Bureau Operation and Techniques

by ACTING CAPT. JOHN J. CRONIN, *Commanding Officer, Missing Persons Bureau, New York City Police Department.*

In handling over a half million missing person cases since its inception in 1917, the Missing Persons Bureau of the City of New York Police Department has learned that investigation of this type requires the application of certain well-defined techniques which, through the principle of trial and error, have manifested themselves over the years.

First and foremost is the fact that many persons who are reported missing have already passed through the hands of the police due to accident, illness, or death, and are not immediately identifiable. Therefore, to readily determine whether the missing person is among that group, a central point must be selected (usually designated the Missing Persons Bureau) to which all missing person cases and all cases of unidentified persons,

children, or dead bodies are reported. Most departments refer to the hospital, morgue, and lost-children category as "aided cases." The term "unidentified" should include all aided cases where the name and location of the next of kin are unknown, even though the name of the aided person is known. This applies particularly to persons living alone in hotels, roominghouses, furnished apartments, etc.

Form

After selection of the central point, the second step must be the arrangement of a file system so that accurate and immediate checks may be made when inquiries are received. It is strongly recommended that a form, including the physical, clothing, and personal effects descriptions and other pertinent information, be used to report both the missing person and the unidentified person to the central point so that comparisons of the one with the other may be made. Pertinent information should include the date and time the missing person was last seen; his destination; cause of absence if known; whether he has ever been fingerprinted, and, if so, when and where; jewelry worn; amount of money carried; social security number; laundry and dry-cleaner marks on the clothing; whether publicity is desired; whether photograph is available; whether he has been missing on previous occasions; his physical and mental condition, habits, mannerisms, etc. Some of the captions on the form will obviously apply to missing persons and not to unidentified aided, but they must be used in both cases as far as they are applicable. The accompanying form which the New York Police Department uses is similar to that used by other departments. It has evolved to its present form after 30 years of additions and eliminations and has been found entirely adequate to handle a caseload of 10,000 missing persons and 20,000 aided cases a year.



Acting Capt. John J. Cronin.

Files

The Missing Persons Bureau must maintain three files: an alphabetical, a chronological, and a descriptive file. The alphabetical file is best maintained on 3 by 5 index cards and is filed by name, if available, and, if not, under "unknown male" and "unknown female." Contrasting colors should be used for the two types of cases—the missing and the aided. Two copies of the missing or unidentified person form must be made; one is kept as the chronological file, according to time missing; the other is kept as the physical description file, subdivided according to sex, then age. We found further subdivision was unnecessary.

The contrasting colors on the aided and missing person cases in the alphabetical file facilitate searches. When the aided case is reported first, it will be unnecessary to make a missing-person index card; by the same token, when the missing person is reported first and later is reported as an aided case, the file will show he is missing and there is no necessity of making an aided person index card.

The chronological file proves the time element is often an excellent aid to identification in those instances of mutilated or decomposed bodies. No matter how closely the description of an unrecognizable dead body tallies with that of a missing person, it can be eliminated if medical evidence proves that death occurred before the person was missing. Also, if word is received that an unidentified person has been in a certain hospital or institution since a day preceding the missing date, the necessity for further check is eliminated on the time element alone, regardless of the similar physical descriptions.

The descriptive file function is best described by example. An unidentified white male, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches, 180 pounds, etc., is found deceased or hospitalized. Is he one of our missing persons? The investigator goes to the descriptive file. Under "Male" he extracts all those in the 25- to 45-year-age group—an allowance, it will be noted, 10 years each way. He then begins a comparison, caption by caption, of physical and clothing characteristics until he finds a missing person in this group whose description tallies with that of the unidentified person. This indicates the value of obtaining at least one distinctive physical or clothing characteristic of the missing person. A scar, mark, suit label, laundry mark, etc., can identify or eliminate.



Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams, New York City Police Department.

Techniques

The next step consists of the interview with the missing-person complainant. Because no case is unique, the experienced investigator should be able to fit 95 percent of his cases into their proper category—voluntary absence, accident, suicide, homicide, etc. Therefore, we offer the following suggestions which have been found to hold true in the large majority of our cases. The complainant's story should be accepted with some reservations. Most missing persons are more refugee than fugitive. People run away from unpleasant situations, not pleasant ones. Immediate relatives are often unable to properly describe those closest to them. Rechecking with others helps. Better information concerning the missing person can often be obtained from friends, schoolmates, and fellow workers than from the members of the family. Most adult disappearances may be attributed to domestic or financial difficulties, with the exception of the occasional alcoholic or psychopathic case. Accident, death, suicide, and illness account for about 15 percent of the total. Homicide occurs about once in 3,000 cases and is often made to look like voluntary absence. The youthful runaway usually leaves the jurisdiction;

more than 90 percent of those leaving New York head for Florida or the Southwest; a few for the west coast. Seldom do they travel north or east.

The amount of money carried often determines the distance missing persons will travel and the time they will stay away. More than 80 percent of missing persons return home voluntarily. One-half of 1 percent are never located. Most departments are restricted by law from investigating cases of voluntarily absent and mentally normal adults. It is found, at least in the case of New York, that 15 is always the peak age for runaways. May has always been the peak month for missing-person cases, and September shows second. Generally the males exceed the females by approximately 25 percent. In the case of the youthful runaway it will generally hold true that he or she is in communication with some close friend, and therefore a check on close friends is indicated. A check on the room and effects of the subject is often rewarding. A travel folder, a newspaper with an advertisement clipped out, letters in the pages of schoolbooks may provide the answer to the absence.

Checks on persons missing at or about the same time will often disclose they have run away together. Exhibition of photographs at railroad and bus stations and airports, if made soon enough after the disappearance, may be productive. But here a word of caution: In a training experiment it was found that a photograph of a person deceased more than 5 years was identified by more than 30 percent of persons who were asked if the photograph was that of a person seen in a certain location within the previous 48 hours.

Newspaper, television, and radio coverage will usually result in an overabundance of leads, many of which will be worthless and consume considerable time, but none can be treated lightly. Because most missing persons are found away from their home territories, the missing-person case is one which requires close cooperation among the various law enforcement agencies. Few of the missing are found as the result of alarms. The most conservative estimates place the national missing-persons figure at 250,000 a year.

Runaways

Patrol forces should give special attention to missing persons in spring and fall when the cases of youthful runaways are the most numerous. Railroad and bus stations and the amusement

areas will disclose numbers of runaways, usually easily detected because of their seeming unfamiliarity with the area and often disheveled appearance. Many will have social security cards with fictitious names; others will have cards belonging to older brothers and sisters. The police of the smaller communities have a better opportunity of "spotting" runaways than the police of the larger cities. It has been noted that more runaways are picked up by patrol forces than by detectives on specific searches. We found that usually the well-behaved youth remains such when away from home and the delinquent becomes more so. Locale does not change the character. The runaway will usually accept the first job offered, often a menial one, until he accumulates a cash reserve. Then he looks to move on to a better job. Many runaways have been found in the family summer home, which was closed for the season; others have been located with sympathetic grandparents who keep their presence a secret; others seek temporary shelter with friends. All these possibilities should be checked.

Lost Young Child

The case of the very young child calls for a different procedure. Although most will be found to have simply wandered away and become lost, some will be found as the victims of crime. Therefore immediate action should be taken. If radio communication is available, an immediate alarm should be transmitted to all patrol forces, who should be advised of the time and place the child was last seen and the direction headed, if known. The cars should converge at that point where a headquarters should be immediately established. Often the responding patrol cars actually found the missing children while answering the alarm.

Search

An immediate search of the child's home and surrounding buildings should be made with careful attention being given to boiler rooms. Several cases revealed a child's body being consumed in a furnace, having been placed there by a degenerate murderer. If circumstances warrant, reputed child molesters should be rounded up at once and questioned. Playmates often hold the answer to the disappearance but, through fear, fail to speak up. They must be carefully questioned. But,

above all, a thorough and complete search must be made first at the "place last seen." The child locked in a refrigerator, drowned at the swimming hole, fallen into a well, trapped in a cave-in, etc., often might have been found a lot sooner had the search been more thorough at the "place last seen." Although only 1 missing child in 10,000 is the victim of a crime, the circumstances call for complete, thorough, and coordinated immediate search in all cases. A superior officer should assume command at the scene, direct the search therefrom, and keep a complete and accurate chronological record of all phases of the search. Often when a first search is unproductive, a second and more systematic one will be effective. Roofs, chimneys, blind airshafts, and basements should be checked. Ash heaps, coal piles, compost heaps, abandoned wells, and cisterns must be probed. If kidnaping is indicated, the local FBI office should be notified.

Missing Adult

The case of the missing adult presents another problem. Most adult disappearances are of no official concern to the police. A hospital and morgue check or the establishing of a voluntary disappearance usually closes the case. The taking of baggage, money, clothing, and car, plus previously announced intentions, often proves the disappearance was voluntary. It is the exceptional case that presents the difficulty. Some missing persons simply walk out without leaving any evidence whatsoever of a voluntary absence. The subsequent hospital, morgue, and arrest checks show nothing. Thus we have the possibility of voluntary absence, suicide, homicide, kidnaping, or accidental death. Knowing whether or not fingerprints are available is of inestimable value in such cases. Scores of old cases have been solved by the simple expedient of providing the FBI with a set of prints or filing a Missing Person Notice on prints already on file. Many unexplained disappearances or simulated suicides have been cleared by this procedure. In New York, the proportion of unidentified cases in relation to missing persons is about 2 to 1. Almost 6,000 sets of fingerprints of unknown and unclaimed deceased persons are submitted to the FBI annually and 65 percent are identified as a result thereof. Almost half of these deceased could be placed in the missing-person category.

But again, the missing adult case presents a problem. Instances wherein the whereabouts of

the missing person was revealed without his permission have resulted in civil actions against the police, family quarrels resulting in serious assaults and occasionally homicide. The procedure adopted by the larger life insurance companies might be applied in such cases. Where the beneficiary claims death benefits after having the absentee declared legally dead, a company often proceeds to find the insured person and obtain a statement of survival, but will not reveal the whereabouts of the person. Due regard for civil rights would indicate the police should do the same.

These searches for adults are best concluded through the usual means of deducing where the missing person might be listed: a motor vehicle bureau, a labor union, a fraternal organization, a credit company, a marriage license bureau, a bureau listing a license or a registration for a particular occupation, and similar sources. A habit or custom may solve a case. The alcoholic may be found on a "skid row." The hypochondriac may be on the clinic line. The gambler may be at the racetrack. The person with strong religious inclinations may be located in a spiritual group.

Persons From Other Jurisdictions

One question arises here. What of the missing person from another jurisdiction who is found unidentified locally? No one police department can keep cases on a national basis. We find the following system very effective. When alarms in the form of teletypes, circulars, letters, telegrams, or FBI bulletins are received, they are filed chronologically and indexed alphabetically. We do not keep a physical description file on these cases because the file would become so voluminous that it would be ineffective. We do compensate for its lack by transmitting a teletype message to all receivers we can reach, stating we have an unidentified body or person, giving a description and concluding with the request that receivers check their lists of missing persons to determine if anyone so described has been reported missing to them. In homicide cases and those of missing young persons who apparently must have families, a request to the FBI to include the information and photograph in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* or its insert is the best means of reaching all law enforcement agencies.

The matter of circularization should be a matter of definite policy. The police department concerned, because of budget limitations, should re-

POLICE DEPARTMENT
 CITY OF NEW YORK
 REPORT OF MISSING UNIDENTIFIED PERSON

DET. DISTRICT _____ Sgd. _____
 C.C.D. No. _____ U.F. 60 No. _____
 Sgd. No. _____ M.P.B. No. _____
 DATE OF THIS REPORT _____

SURNAME	FIRST NAME, INITIALS	NATIVITY	SEX	AGE	COLOR
ADDRESS		LAST SEEN AT		DATE AND TIME SEEN A.M. P.M.	
PROBABLE DESTINATION		CAUSE OF ABSENCE		DATE AND TIME REPORTED A.M. P.M.	

PHYSICAL NOTE PECULIARITIES	CLOTHING—GIVE COLOR, FABRIC, STYLE, LABEL, WHERE POSSIBLE	STRIKE OUT IRRELEVANT WORDS	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	
HEIGHT FT. IN.	HEADGEAR		OCCUPATION OR SCHOOL	
WEIGHT	OVER OR TOP COAT		EVER FINGERPRINTED? WHERE AND WHEN?	
BUILD	SUIT OR DRESS			
COMPLEXION	JACKET OR SWEATER		LAUNDRY MARKS	DRY CLEANER MARKS
HAIR	TROUSERS OR SKIRT		PHOTO RECEIVED	PREVIOUSLY MISSING?
EYES	SHIRT OR BLOUSE	VEST	PUBLICITY DESIRED?	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
GLASSES, TYPE	TIE OR FUR PIECE	SCARF	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	
MUSTACHE-BEARD	HOSE	GLOVES	DESK OFFICER	
TEETH	SHOES		TELEGRAPH BUREAU	
	HANDBAG		BUREAU OF INFORMATION	
SCARS	LUGGAGE		OTHERS	
	JEWELRY WORN			
DEFORMITIES				
	MONEY CARRIED		NOTIFICATION TO MISSING PERSONS BUR. BY	
TATTOO MARKS	CHARACTERISTICS, HABITS, MANNERISMS		RECEIVED AT MISSING PERSONS BUREAU BY	
			ASSIGNED	SQUAD
CONDITION PHYSICAL MENTAL			ASSIGNED	M. P. BUR.

REPORTED BY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	RELATIONSHIP
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REMARKS

Signature of Assigned Detective. _____ D.D.13 _____ Commanding Officer.

Missing persons report form.

strict the number of circulars it will make and distribute. Complainants who want nationwide coverage should be required, if possible, to defray the costs. There are over 4,000 cities and towns of more than 2,500 population. It would be impractical to expect the FBI to carry all missing-persons alarms and photographs, and this method should be resorted to only when all other means are exhausted. Interested complainants might be referred to mailing companies which maintain mailing lists of hospitals, gas stations, employment agencies, restaurants, etc. These companies will address and mail circulars for a nominal fee.

Value

One final note concerning the unidentified should be made. When a "seeking to identify" message is received from any source—teletype, letter, FBI bulletin, etc., it should be immediately checked against the physical description file. If no result is obtained, it should be filed with the photographs and descriptions of the unknown and unclaimed dead (or insane, if such is the case) so that when complainants start searches, often months or years later, they may have access to all the unidentified who have been reported.

Let us emphasize that the system outlined and the suggestions given have definitely proved their value. With an annual local average of 10,000 missing persons and 20,000 unidentified persons, including the five or six thousand dead in the latter group, a clearance rate of 99 percent is obtained on missing persons and a 97 or 98 percent clearance on the aided group.

As we stated in the beginning, the procedures described herein were evolved as the result of errors and omissions made in the past and are designed to—and do—keep mistakes at a minimum. Above all, your investigator must bear in mind at all times that he is dealing with flesh and blood, not property. It is a phase of police work which demands heart as much as head.

Tracing by Fingerprints

A young man who appeared at a west coast office of the FBI requesting aid in locating his father, whom he had never seen, advised agents that he had himself conducted a 15-year search but succeeded only in finding that his father once served in the United States Navy.

The Navy had advised the young man that his father was born on January 1, 1901, in North Dakota, enlisted in the Navy on April 9, 1919, was discharged in 1923 and reenlisted. He was finally discharged on April 7, 1928, at San Pedro, Calif.

This information was forwarded to the FBI's Identification Division at Washington, D. C., where it was determined that the missing man had been fingerprinted twice by the FBI since his discharge from the Navy in 1928. He was fingerprinted in 1948 when he applied for employment with the U. S. Naval Station in Seattle, Wash., and again in 1952 for employment with the U. S. Naval Air Station in Seattle. The 1952 fingerprint card reflected an address in Seattle, Wash.

With this information, the young man was able to locate the father he had never seen.

MISSING PERSONS

Missing person notices are posted in the FBI Identification Division files so that any incoming record on the missing person will be noted. Notices are posted both by fingerprint card and by name, or by name alone if fingerprints are not available. The full name, date and place of birth, complete description and photograph of missing persons should be forwarded, along with fingerprints if available. Upon receipt of pertinent information, the contributing agency is advised immediately. A section on missing persons is carried as an insert in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

HANDWRITING CHARACTERISTICS

The natural and subconscious handwriting characteristics developed by the individual are a product both of the movements of the hand which writes and the mind which directs the writing. These two influences result in an infinite number of possible combinations of individual writing habits, each combination representing the sum of numerous physiological and psychological factors peculiar to the writer.

RANGE OF FIREARMS

The .357 magnum revolver has a maximum range of approximately 2,700 yards and an estimated effective range of approximately 200 yards.

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOSEPH JAMES BAGNOLA, with aliases: Robert Bagnolia, Joe Bang, Frank Bologna, Frank Caruso, J. Cozei, "Jo Jo," and "Joe Bags."

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On the night of June 16, 1950, a New Orleans, La., businessman and his wife were robbed. While one of the robbers forced the woman to collect the money, the other "pistol whipped" her husband when he offered resistance. The two men then joined a third confederate who was waiting in a car parked nearby and the trio fled with money estimated to be in excess of \$50,000, plus three diamond rings. The businessman died as a result of the beating.

Joseph James Bagnola is one of the individuals charged in State warrants issued at New Orleans in connection with this robbery and slaying. He reportedly left New Orleans for Chicago, Ill., following the murder. Local authorities subsequently requested the assistance of the FBI in locating him, and on May 23, 1951, a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at New Orleans, La., charging Bagnola with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder.

Bagnola has resided in Chicago, Ill., all his life except for short periods of time. He has been convicted previously of petty larceny, robbery, and rape.



Joseph James Bagnola.

Caution

Bagnola may be armed and should be considered extremely dangerous. He is described as follows:

Age----- 38, born May 7, 1916, at Chicago, Ill.
(not verified).
Height----- 5 feet 9 to 5 feet 10½ inches.
Weight----- 180 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Dark brown.
Eyes----- Brown, wears glasses.
Complexion---- Dark.
Race----- White.
Nationality---- American.
Occupations---- Laborer and welder; he has also worked for short periods as a baker, vacuum cleaner salesman, and tavern keeper.
Scars and marks. Scar on right side of nose, ½-inch oblique scar on forehead over corner of right eye, scar on upper right side of lip, oblique cut scar on left elbow, tattoo of bird in flight on right forearm.
FBI No.----- 971,355
Fingerprint 11 0 1 U 000 17
Classification. 8 17 U 000

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Joseph James Bagnola 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 Division of the FBI nearest his city.



WOOD SPECIMENS

Pieces of wood, often in splinters or other small fragments, from a crime scene can often be identified as being the same species of wood (maple, ash, spruce, etc.) as pieces of wood found in the possession of a suspect.

LAUNDRY MARKS

The FBI Laboratory maintains a national reference file of invisible laundry and cleaning marks. Upon receipt of appropriate requests from law-enforcement agencies, examinations will be conducted of evidence for the purpose of identifying the laundries or cleaning establishments utilizing invisible marks placed on various materials.

City Cop

by FRANK MASON

"Does your old man work?"

"Naw . . . he's a cop."

He walks the streets all night through, trying everyone's shop door. He comes to grips with the wise guy who's "gonner lick everybody in this bar." He lies on his belly in a ditch popping away with a revolver at the escaped convict who blasts back with a shotgun. He brings order to the chaos of the automobile wreck. And he's cursed a thousand times a day for following the speeding car of the Hard Working Man.

He's the memory of white hair and blue coat at the school crosswalk . . . the screeching whistle and the black rubber raincoat . . . the natty Stetson, the stubby cigar, piercing stare . . . and later the picture in the paper with 700 marihuana cigarettes.

He's the lantern-jaw and the kindly grey eyes called "Chief" who still carries scars from disarming a crazed gunman years ago. He's the target of the defense attorney's scathing verbiage in the rustling courtroom . . . on his own time . . . "dumb cop, brutal cop" . . . but "officer," "sir," when the ugly world beyond the blue sleeve claims a victim in the night.

He is 65 men among 35,000 beings . . . the thin line between crime and order . . . always 65 among the thousands increasing by the year . . . "We'll just have to double up on some of our duties," . . . less time for the broken rainspout, the young one with the new football . . . the town is growing, the blue line must be stretched, the city will watch over its new arrivals as well as the old . . . and the lines at the corner of his eyes grow deeper.

A thousand and one persons . . . the flashlight and the stern face at the car window, the purveyor of lollipops to the lost child, the shadow on the car thief's future, the morning after for the red-eyed drunk, the first word in an emergency . . . the cop who stands 65 strong in the bursting limits of your town . . .

Never There?

"Never there when you want 'em," says the passenger in the police-approved taxi cab . . . says the man served by the pretty girl in the tavern with the police-stamped permit . . . says the armchair philosopher in the neighborhood full of dogs, all

with the brass tags on their collars (no rabies here) . . . says the store owner who leaves his doors unlocked at night to find them locked in the morning . . . says the lady who loses her driver's license and finds it in her mailbox a week later . . . says the man on the street who sometimes wonders why he never hears of a murder in his town.

Never there when you want him . . . but why the fear of him in the face of the thief whose haste leaves the fingerprint, the pry bar, the bit of cloth ripped in nervous get-away? . . . why the stack of reports on the chief's desk every morning? . . . why the inevitable radio car at the scene of a wreck? . . . why the young girl walking safely home at night?

He's the faith of the man whose children play unattended . . . the trust of the merchant carrying bags of money to the bank on Saturday morning . . . the laughter at the school crosswalk . . . he's the Colt on every man's hip . . . the blue shadow always there . . . you'll see it if you look. (Reprinted by permission of the *Fayetteville Observer*, Fayetteville, N. C.)

COOPERATIVE TRAINING

(Continued from page 11)

improve the cooperation of all law enforcement groups.

As a result of our state-wide program of taking the training out to the various parts of the State we have obtained the following benefits:

1. Uniformity of report writing.
2. Uniformity of investigative procedures.
3. Uniformity of description of subjects.
4. Increased exchange of information between investigative agencies.
5. Closer working relations among members of various agencies.
6. Greatly improved relations between investigating agencies and the public.
7. An improved public appreciation of the work of law-enforcing officers through increased efficiency of operation.
8. Greater reception on the part of administrations of cities to the police training program and, in most instances, increased budgets for better equipment as well as better salaries.

Cooperative police training has indeed been very successful in the State of Oregon.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The above pattern is an accidental whorl with an inner tracing. It is not questionable as it obviously possesses three deltas, D¹, D², and D³, with a recurve in front of each delta. It is an interesting pattern due to the fact that it consists of a combination of a loop over a central pocket loop.