

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1956
NOVEMBER
Vol. 25 No. 11

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

NOVEMBER 1956

Vol. 25 No. 11



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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of such a nature that its circulation should be limited 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. 25

November 1956

No. 11

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

TO: FBI, Washington, D. C.

Date _____

ORDER FORM -- IDENTIFICATION SUPPLIES

Please furnish the following:

FORM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
FD-249	Arrest and Institution Fingerprint Cards		
FD-258	Applicant Fingerprint Cards		
16-12547	Personal Identification Fingerprint Cards		
	Envelopes		
R-88	Death Sheet Forms		
R-84	Disposition Sheets Forms		
1-12	Wanted Notice Forms		
1-1	Record of Additional Arrest Forms		

Agency _____

Street or P. O. No. _____

City & State _____

(Use when ordering supplies from the FBI)

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

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



rt middle

FLENOY PAYNE, with aliases: LL
Flenoid Payne, Flenois Payne, LL
Flenor Payne, Flourney Payne, 15 O 9 U 000
"Sam", "Sambo". L 22 U 001 11
N; born 7-18-09; 5'11"; 139-160 lbs;
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn
comp; occ - farmer, lab. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2725
FBI#-641114
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt middle

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



lt thumb

DANIEL WILLIAM O'CONNOR, with aliases: O 31 Wt 19
Mike Clancy, Bob Collins, James O 20 W 23
Garnie, Marcel Gelinaz, Jacob
Geres, Bill O'Brian, Jack O'Brien.
W; born 9-14-28; 5'9"; 200 lbs; muscular
bld; blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
lifeguard, truck driver, wrestler.
Wanted by FBI for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY and as a
DESERTER.
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2658
FBI#-357 172 B
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt middle

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



rt ring

CHARLES EDWARD RANELS, with aliases: ML
H. L. Boyer, John L. Boyer, H. L. LLL
Cameron, Charles H. Mercer, T. A. 18 L 9 U 000 8
Nelson, Charles Renals. M 1 U 000 10
W; born 4-14-22; 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs;
med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med
comp; occ - bookkeeper, fireman,
truck driver. Wanted by FBI for
BANK ROBBERY.
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2828
FBI#-1332659
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt ring

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



rt ring

JOSEPH JAMES BAGNOLA, with aliases: MLM
Robert Bagnolia, Joe Bang, Frank LMM
Bologna, Frank Caruso, J. Cozei, 11 O 1 U 000 17
"Jo Jo", "Joe Bags". S 17 U 000 16
W; born 5-7-16 (?); 5'10"; 180 lbs;
med hvy bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk
comp; occ - lab, welder. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2590
FBI#-971355
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt ring

CARMINE DI BIASE, with aliases: LL
Carmine D. Biase, Carmine De Biase, LML
Carmine Di Biase, Carmine Vincent 13 O 9 U 000 15
Di Biase, Ernest Pinto, "Sonny". M 17 U 000 18
W; born 10-27-22; 5'8"; 200-210 lbs;
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med comp;
occ - factory hand, mach, millwright,
painter, plumber's helper, salesman,
tailor. Wanted by FBI for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2871
FBI#-2140696
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt ring

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



lt index

JERRY ARDOLINO, with aliases: 17 L 25 W MOO Ref: 25
 Jerry Ardoline, Jerry M 7 W MOO 11 8
 Cericio Ardolino.
 #30079 PD, Pittsburgh, Pa; W; born
 9-14-03 (?); 5'7 1/2"; 140 lbs; med
 bld; gr brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy
 comp; occ - cement finisher.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Buffalo, NY)
 FBI#-970121 - NOV 1956



rt index

JAMES WILLIAM BAILEY, with aliases: dw-d
 James William Bailey, Jimmy Bailey. dw
 #58443 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born 11-22-22; 5'9"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
 houseboy, porter. Wanted for HSEBRK.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-923 178 A - NOV 1956



rt ring

DWIGHT R. BAKER, with aliases: 11 S 1 U OII 13
 Dwight Roosevelt Baker, Jimmie S 1 Ur III 9
 Dwight Baker, Jimmie Roosevelt
 Baker, Jimmy Baker, Jinny Baker.
 #61802 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; born
 8-29-36 (?); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med bld;
 brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 farmer, salesman. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh,
 NC, 5-5-56 to serve 7-10 yrs for ARMED
 ROB. ESCAPED 8-10-56.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
 Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-989 969 A - NOV 1956



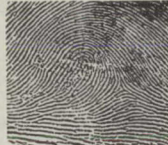
lt index

HOMER BERRY, with aliases: 1 M 1 U IOO 15
 Homer Barry, Blackie Berry, L 17 T II 11
 Curley Berry, Homer Berrey,
 Ernest Bourdarnt.
 #6384 SO, Gretna, La; W; born
 7-21-19 (?); 5'11"; 175 lbs; med
 bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;
 occ - iron worker, lab, miner, seaman,
 steeple jack. Wanted for AUTO THEFT
 and ESCAPE 8-9-56.
 (Notify: SO, Gretna, La)
 FBI#-3064736 - NOV 1956



lt middle

KENNETH WAYNE BLAND, with aliases: MMM
 Kenneth Bland, Kenneth W. Bland, MMS
 Wayne LaRue, "Kenny". 15 M 1 U OOI 6
 #67100 PD, Houston, Tex; W; born M 1 U IOI 9
 6-11-30 (?); 5'7 1/2"; 150 lbs; med
 stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes;
 rdy comp; occ - brick layer, cement
 finisher, farmer, plasterer, truck
 driver. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Pampa, Tex)
 FBI#-4945925 - NOV 1956



lt thumb

EUGENE EDWARD BRAZIL, with aliases: 17 O 29 W MOO
 Eugene Brazel, Eugene Edward Brazel, I 21 U OOO 14
 Eugene Brazil, Eugene Brazl.
 #53395 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born
 6-25-25 (?); 5'8"; 170 lbs; stky bld;
 lt brn hair, part bald; brn eyes; med
 comp; occ - chauffeur, cook, truck
 driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
 AVOID CONFINEMENT (Robbery). HAS
 SUICIDAL TENDENCIES; CONSIDERED ARMED
 AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-3714136 - NOV 1956



rt index

CHARLES ALBERT BYRON, JR., with SMS
 alias: Charles A. Byron, Jr. MMS
 #--PD, Weymouth, Mass; W; born 16 M 1 U III 5 Ref: T
 9-30-10; 5'10"; 260 lbs; hvy bld; M 1 U IOI 5 U
 gr brn hair; bl eyes; med comp;
 occ - auto body mech, taxi operator.
 Wanted for AUTO THEFT and LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Weymouth, Mass)
 FBI#-368 324 C - NOV 1956



lt ring

WILLIE ARTHUR CAMPBELL, with aliases: 11 21 rW OOO 17 AMP
 William Campbell, Willie A. 3 W OOO 17
 Campbell, Willie Author Campbell,
 Willie Gray.
 #68485 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 5-5-25 (?); 6'2"; 195 lbs; med hvy
 bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; fgrr rt hand amp except thumb;
 occ - cook, lab, laundry worker.
 Wanted for MUR.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4357093 - NOV 1956



lt ring

EDWARD NELSON CARR, with aliases: Wwc
 Edward Carr, Edward N. Carr. W
 #54287 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born O 31 W MIO 12
 10-19-28 (?); 5'11"; 145 lbs; med I 28 W OOI 15
 sldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk
 brn comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-760 467 B - NOV 1956



lt ring

FERGUSON CHAPMAN, with aliases: 17 M 29 W IOO 15 Ref: 29
 Ferguson Chapman, Jr., Fuguson I 27 W OOO 15 32
 Chapman, "Smoky".
 #B-118532 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 born 4-22-26; 5'8"; 170 lbs; stky
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp;
 occ - construction worker, truck
 driver. Wanted for RAPE.
 (Notify: SO, Redwood City, Calif)
 FBI#-4726903 - NOV 1956



rt index

JACKIE DAVID CORBIN. 9 O 5 R IIO 11
 I 17 R OIO 10
 #7247 PD, Temple, Tex; W; born
 5-16-34; 5'11"; 145 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes. Wanted
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation
 for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 PROSECUTION (Burglary). CONSIDERED
 ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-293 375 C - NOV 1956



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MICHAEL DEVENY, with aliases: 18 O 32 W MOO
 Pat Briggs, John Dalton, Michael I 24 W OII
 Deveny, Joe Guzman, Jack A.
 Kascade, Harold Manning, Robert
 L. Veach, "Kentucky".
 #A-1315-C StBu, Sacramento, Calif; W;
 born 12-25-18 (?); 5'10"; 185 lbs; med
 hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk
 comp; occ - truck driver, welder.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 CONFINEMENT (Robbery).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1317817 - NOV 1956



lt middle

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

CANCELLATIONS

LEE CLIFFORD ANTHONY, with alias. (W)
 14 M 1 U 3 Ref: T
 S 1 T-2t I-t
 #018253 USMarshal, Atlanta, Ga. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in May 1956. FBI#-924 598 A.

GEORGE BRUCE, with aliases. (N)
 15 O 3 U 000 4
 S 17 U 000 11
 #B-8656 PD, Jersey City, NJ. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in August 1946. FBI#-1198271.

HUBERT BRYANT. (W)
 Wd/Wd
 O 32 W OOI 16
 I 32 W IIM
 #63612 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala. In custody.
 Wanted notice pub in September 1956. FBI#-1209197.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM, with alias. (N)
 LMM/MMM
 17 L 1 U OII 18
 M 1 U 000 18
 #E-11793 PD, Chicago, Ill. Apprehended. Wanted notice
 pub in May 1956. FBI#-427 499 B.

IRVING CARTER, with aliases. (N)
 4 1 aU-a 11
 1 aU2a 4
 #160167 PD, Philadelphia, Pa. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in July 1956. FBI#-4410190.

DOUGLAS CALVERT COOPER, with aliases. (W)
 22 L 17 W IOO Ref: 17
 M 7 W IOO 15 3
 #110099 PD, Detroit, Mich. Prosecution dismissed.
 Wanted notice pub in December 1955. FBI#-3719454.

JOHN CORNELL, with aliases. (W)
 10 I 31 W III 13 Ref: 29
 O 18 U IOI 17 18
 #52025 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in June 1956. FBI#-1901071.

RAYMOND CREWS, with aliases. (W)
 LL/ML
 23 L 9 R 000 22
 L 3 W 000 19
 #54887 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Returned. Wanted
 notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-51007.

CLAUDE PREWITT CROUCH, with aliases. (W)
 18 I 30 W IMI
 I 32 W OOI
 #27166 PD, Dayton, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 April 1956. FBI#-170 108 B.

GERALD JOSEPH DAVIS, with aliases. (W)
 18 L 1 U 3 Ref: U-t
 M 1 Ur-t Trt
 #22006 USMarshal, Los Angeles, Calif. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-4586988.

HAROLD E. DAVIS, with aliases. (W)
 5 I 21 Wr III
 O 23 W IIO 17
 #238 USMarshal, Milwaukee, Wis. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in August 1954. FBI#-708090.

KENETH R. DESMOND, with aliases. (W)
 20 M 17 W IOO 14
 L 1 R OIO 12
 #A-18178 PD, Miami Beach, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in December 1954. FBI#-2146466.

EDWIN J. DIRKING, with aliases. (W)
 12 M 1 T II 9
 S 1 Rt I 3
 #C-50411 PD, Chicago, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in September 1948. FBI#-6 623 A.

WALTER LEE DIXON, with aliases. (W)
 3 M 1 R III 11
 S 17 U III 7
 #37797 StPen, Nashville, Tenn. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in October 1956; also pub in July 1955, as Walter
 Dixon. FBI#-4977475.

EMIL D'ONOFRIO, with aliases. (W)
 16 23 W I 15
 20 W OM 17
 #4603 PD, Hartford, Conn. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in April 1935. (now FBI#-595212).

HOWARD EARL DOWELL, with alias. (W)
 18 M 25 W IIO 15
 L 10 T II 21
 #2874 SO, Angleton, Tex. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in August 1953. FBI#-142 619 B.

LOIS DUNNAM, with aliases. (W)
 I 32 W IOI 21
 O 32 W OII
 #25026 StPen, Baton Rouge, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice
 pub in September 1935. (now FBI#-279055).

JOHN D'VAN, with aliases. (N)
 16 M 1 U OIO 10
 M 1 Rr 000 10
 #64436 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Apprehended. Wanted
 notice pub in August 1954. FBI#-393 349 A.

LUTHER EILAND, with aliases. (N)
 21 M 23 W IIO 16 Ref: 31
 I 27 W OIO 17 27
 #60043 PD, Milwaukee, Wis. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in September 1956. FBI#-482 429 A.

FLOYD ELLISON. (N)
 3 S 1 U IOI 10 Ref: U
 S 1 T OI 8 R
 #ID-8786 PD, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-900 570 B.

WILLIAM EDWARD EVANS, with aliases. (W) SM/S
 5 S 1 T II 13
 S 1 Tt I 10
 #117511 PD, San Francisco, Calif. Located. Wanted
 notice pub in September 1956. FBI#-4596796.

RALPH ERENEST GATEWOOD, with aliases. (W) SS/S
 11 S 1 T II 13
 S 1 Tt I 4
 #10955 PD, Charleston, WVa. In custody. Wanted notice
 pub in June 1956. FBI#-137 577 C.

MARCUS DOVER, with aliases: 12 I 29 W IOO AMP
 I 24 W IOI 20
 Marcus R. D. Dover, Bud Dover,
 Marcus Stover, Bobbie Lee Wilson.
 #5631 PD, Chattanooga, Tenn; W; born
 4-7-21 (?); 5'10"; 190 lbs; hvy bld;
 brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; lt
 index fgr amp; occ - coal miner,
 farmer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation for CRIME ON GOVERNMENT
 RESERVATION (Robbery). CONSIDERED
 ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1544570 - NOV 1956



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ROBERT EUGENE FULTZ. 5 O 21 W IOO
 I 23 W OIO 19
 #25518 PD, Dayton, Ohio; W; born
 1-23-34; 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med
 comp. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-363 540 C - NOV 1956



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JOHNNIE DUPREE, with aliases: dW
 W
 15 M 31 W MOO 14
 I 20 W MII 16
 John Dupre, Sr., Jounnie Dupress,
 Joseph Hudson, Samuel Thomas,
 "Dee Dee".
 #59593 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 10-22-05; 5'8"; 140 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
 lab. Wanted for HSEBRK.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4881470 - NOV 1956



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FAUSTINO GONZALEZ, with 18 I 32 W IOM 18 Ref: 32
 aliases: Faustino Gonzales, I 20 W OII 32
 Faustino Gonzalez Sanchez.
 #1364 SO, Del Rio, Tex; Mex; born
 8-6-07; 5'7"; 165 lbs; stky bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
 farm and ranch worker. Wanted
 for MUR.
 (Notify: SO, Eagle Pass, Tex)
 FBI#-342 178 C - NOV 1956



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MATTHEW EDWARDS, JR., with 12 l aR OIO 10 Ref: 17
 aliases: William Elwood Carter, 1 R OOO 11 1
 Curtis Edwards, Mathew Edwards,
 "Steelbottom".
 #37572 PD, Greensboro, NC; N; born
 9-21-24; 6'0"; 175 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; brn eyes; med lt brn comp; occ -
 cook, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
 AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder). ARMED AND
 CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-545 096 A - NOV 1956



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CHARLES MAHLON HAINES, with aliases: 13 M 11 R OII 23
 Charles Mahland Haines, Chuck M 12 W OII 16
 Jennings, Bill Lacey, "Chuck".
 #83722 StPen, Columbus, Ohio; W; born
 11-19-24; 5'6"; 125 lbs; med sldr bld;
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - truck driver. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Murder).
 CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4591540 - NOV 1956



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LAVERNE V. EGGERS, with aliases: 17 O 25 W MOO 19
 L 19 W IOO 20
 Lavern V. Eggers, Lavern Victor
 Eggers.
 #--SO, Owatonna, Minn; W; born 7-18-23;
 5'10 1/2"; 148 lbs; med sldr bld; brn
 hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - farm
 lab. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: SO, Eldora, Iowa)
 FBI#-23 353 C - NOV 1956



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JACK H. HANSON. 18 L 1 U OOO 11 Ref: 9
 M 2 U IOI 8 2
 #59066 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; born
 2-2-31; 6'1"; 175 lbd; med bld;
 blond hair; haz eyes; fair rdy comp;
 occ - office clerk. Rec'd StPr,
 Raleigh, NC, 12-21-54 to serve 7-10
 yrs for HSEBRK and LARCENY. ESCAPED
 8-3-56.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
 Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-800 463 B - NOV 1956



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WILLIAM EMMERLING, with alias: 22 L 25 W IOI
 M 14 R OOM 11
 William Emerling.
 #3999 StPen, Joliet, Ill; W; born
 2-19-96; 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; dk
 comp; occ - boiler maker helper.
 Wanted for ARMED ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich)
 FBI#-279948 - NOV 1956



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LELAND FRED HILLEBRAND, with aliases: 15 M 17 W OII 14
 Leland Fred Hillbrand, Leland F. M 1 U OOI 12
 Hillebrand.
 #23216 USMarshal, Los Angeles, Calif;
 W; born 1-30-32; 5'9 1/2"; 140 lbs;
 sldr bld; blond hair; bl eyes; med
 comp; occ - television technician.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation as PAROLE VIOLATOR. MAY BE
 ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-89 718 B - NOV 1956



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ROBERT FADELY, with aliases: 14 O 30 W MOO
 I 21 U OOI
 Bob Fadley, Robert Fadley, Jr.
 #67898 StPen, Richmond, Va; W; born
 1-25-32; 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld;
 brn hair; gr eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 lab. Rec'd StPen, Richmond, Va,
 6-17-55 to serve 10 yrs for HSEBRK
 and ROB. ESCAPED 7-27-56.
 (Notify: St Pen, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-783 070 B - NOV 1956



rt index

JAMES MARSHALL HOLLINGSWORTH, with 13 M 1 Ut II 6 Ref: T
 aliases: James Hollingsworth, M 1 T II 10 T
 James Marschell Hollingsworth,
 James Marshall Hollingsworth,
 James Hollingsworth.
 #60112 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 3-13-20; 5'9 1/2"; 155 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - lab. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-3427361 - NOV 1956



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

RAYMOND GLASCO, with aliases. (W)
6 O 1 U IIO Ref: 9
M 21 U IIO 17 21
#40482 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Located. Wanted notice
pub in July 1948. FBI#-1884791.

CLAUDE L. HALL, with aliases. (W)
3 O 21 Wr 2 Ref: 7
I 18 Rr 12 26
#92093 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in January 1954. FBI#-4210373.

ALFRED J. HAMILTON, with aliases. (W)
O 32 W IIO 28 AMP Ref: 30
I 32 W OII 32
#91340 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Returned. Wanted notice
pub in September 1956. FBI#-2347289.

HUGH LEE HARPER, with aliases. (W) W/W
I 32 W IMI 18
O 32 W OII
#7095 Floyd Co Pol, Rome, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in August 1956. FBI#-1736536.

THEODORE HARRIS, with aliases. (N) LMS/MMM
20 M 1 U OII 11
L 1 U OII 11
#5072 PD, East Orange, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in May 1956. FBI#-122 721 A.

HARRY LOUIS HERMES, with aliases. (W)
10 O 5 U 14
I 18 Ra 14
#202121 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-4929584.

DONALD HOWARD HINES, with aliases. (N)
22 O 27 W MOI Ref: 27
L 32 W IOI 16 30
#50989 SO, Hanford, Calif. Located. Wanted notice pub
in May 1956. FBI#-479 384 B.

WILLIE WESLEY HORACE, with aliases. (N)
1 aA3a
1 aA3a
#54803 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice
pub in August 1956. FBI#-5015267.

WILLIAM HOUSAND, with aliases. (W)
21 O 27 W IMI
L 30 U OII 18
#B-29438 StPol, Wyoming, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in February 1956. FBI#-1579523.

ELLIS HOWARD, with aliases. (W)
17 O 27 W OIO 18 AMP
L 28 W OII 17
#E8973 PD, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice pub in
December 1955. FBI#-578 036 A.

CHARLES LEE JACKSON, with aliases. (W) MM/MM
14 O 21 W OOO 12 Ref: 5
I 19 W OOO 17 19
#15468 SO, Kingman, Ariz. Case dismissed. Wanted notice
pub in July 1956. FBI#-904 167 A.

JOSEPH ALVIN JOSEPH, with aliases. (W)
11 O 31 W MOI 9
O 26 U OMI 11
#43023 PD, Akron, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1956. FBI#-943 526 B.

SAMUEL JUSTICE, JR., with aliases. (N)
9 O 1 R IOO 12
M 17 R OOO 11
#2516 SO, Orlando, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
July 1956. FBI#-2445960.

CHARLES FRANCIS KELLY, with aliases. (W)
22 L 15 R OOO 17
I 10 R OMI 14
#14206 PD, Wenatchee, Wash. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in April 1956. FBI#-899822.

CLYDE KELLY, with aliases. (W)
8 S 1 R IOO 8 Ref: R
S 1 R IOI 8 T
#55423 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in September 1956. FBI#-410 562 A.

DONALD KILLIUM, with alias. (W)
16 S 9 U 23 Ref: 25
L 1 Ur 19 1
#89789 PD, Boston, Mass. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in September 1956. FBI#-301 727 C.

BENJAMIN L. KING, with aliases (N)
16 O 31 W MOO 12 Ref: 29
I 20 W OII 12 20
#1819 SO, St. Joseph, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in April 1941. FBI#-283194.

ROBERT FRAZIER LIVELY, with aliases. (W) MML/MMM
19 L 1 U OOO 18
M 1 U IOO 16
#8532 SO, West Palm Beach, Fla. Dead. Wanted notice pub
in April 1952. FBI#-3683405.

JESSE LOPEZ. (Mex)
19 I 13 R OIM 15
I 27 W IOO 15
#E-17087 PD, Chicago, Ill. Returned. Wanted notice pub
in April 1956. FBI#-4530450.

WILLIAM RAYMOND MADDEN, with aliases. (W)
5 M 13 R IOM 20
I 18 U OOI 19
#321279 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-4705834.

PAUL DONALD MARR, with aliases. (W)
17 L 25 W MOO 9 Ref: 9
M 3 W OII 8 3
#56130 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in October 1953. FBI#-711 300 A.

THOMAS McNABOLA, with aliases. (W) LL/LL
23 L 10 U OOO 16 Ref: 9
L 6 U OOI 6
#16721 StPr, Wethersfield, Conn. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-1259263.

DOLL HOLLOWAY, with aliases:
 Dove Holloway, Dirl Holloway,
 Dorl Holloway.
 #31788 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born
 10-17-20 (?); 5'6 1/2"; 135 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - farmer. Rec'd StPr,
 Raiford, Fla, 9-6-38 to serve life
 for MUR. ESCAPED 8-14-56.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-1281482 - NOV 1956

17 L 26 W MOO
 M 16 W COI



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ROBERT ALLEN JORDEN, with aliases: 16 O 26 W IOO Ref: 28
 Edward H. Bezzley, Robert A. Crow, L 22 U OOI 24
 Robert Allen Jorden, Robert Meyers,
 Robert Myers, "Bob".
 #53 887 St Refor, Mansfield, Ohio; W;
 born 1-10-30 (?); 5'5"; 134 lbs; med
 stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp;
 occ - lab, lathe operator. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
 (Robbery). CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-776 096 A - NOV 1956



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WILLARD HAMPTON HOWARD, with aliases:
 Willard H. Howard, William Howard.
 #80822 PD, Montgomery, Ala; W; born
 2-22-14 (?); 5'8"; 130 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
 TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Assault with
 Dangerous Weapon).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;
 also pub in February 1956, same name)
 FBI#-39 076 C - NOV 1956

Wwvc
 Wcwc
 O 32 W IMO 10
 I 32 W III



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EARMON KENNEBRUEW.

11 1 aT OO 17 Ref: U
 1 aU IIO 16 U

#66771 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N;
 born 6-7-33; 5'8 1/2"; 174 lbs;
 stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
 dk brn comp. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-352 642 C - NOV 1956



lt index

RAYMOND DUTTON JACKSON, with aliases:
 Raymond D. Jackson, Melody Reno
 LaValle, Roy Douglas Taylor, Carl
 Dutchin Von Demeron, Miles Swift
 Water, "Reno".
 #38458 StPen, Angola, La; W; born
 11-20-15 (?); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky
 bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy
 comp; occ - cook, lab. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 IMPERSONATION.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4163612 - NOV 1956

17 L 1 R 16
 M 2 Rt 17



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WILLIAM HENRY LEWIS, JR., with aliases:
 "Junior" Lewis, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr.
 #61642 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 7-8-25; 5'5 1/2"; 150 lbs; stky bld;
 blk hair; lt brn eyes; med brn comp.
 Wanted for ASSAULT TO KILL.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-351 368 C - NOV 1956

Dwd
 Wwd
 O 31 W III
 O 32 W OII 23



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RODNEY JENKINS, with aliases:
 Rodney Henry Jenkins, Rodney H.
 Jenkins, Shorty Jenkins.
 #64184 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N;
 born 5-20-20; 5'5"; 160 lbs; med
 hvly bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
 brn comp; occ - barber, cook,
 domestic worker, lab, porter.
 Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-813 147 A - NOV 1956

17 S 1 U 7
 L 1 U--r 8



lt index

JOSEPH GERALD LUPINO, with
 aliases: Joseph G. Lupino,
 Joseph Luppino, Joseph Gerald
 Luppino.

23 L 1 R III 14 Ref: T
 L 1 T OO 13 T

#20656 St Refor, Saint Cloud, Minn; W;
 born 9-17-33; 5'6"; 150 lbs; med stky
 bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp;
 occ - fry cook. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-315 990 B - NOV 1956



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ARTHUR JONES, with alias:
 Arther Jones.

17 I 13 U OOO 18
 O 20 W IOI 16

#11708-TF Fed Corr Inst, Tallahassee,
 Fla; N; born 3-10-34 (?); 5'10"; 165
 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
 brn comp; occ - fruit picker. Wanted
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation as
 PAROLE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-527 377 B - NOV 1956



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WILLIAM DOUGLAS LYBOLT, with 3 S 1 At 1 Ref: T-2t, Ta
 aliases: William Douglas S 1 Tta 2 A2at R-a
 Lyboldt, William D. Lybolt.

#207825 PD, Los Angeles, Calif;
 W; born 11-15-14; 5'9"; 170 lbs;
 stky bld; brn hair; gr grn eyes;
 med comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-512 985 B - NOV 1956



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JOHN JONES, with aliases:

3 S 11 U IOO 9
 S 2 U IOO 12

John Frank Jones, Frank Jones,
 John F. Jones, Johnny Jones.
 #32768 PD, Columbia, SC; N; born
 11-24-28 (?); 6'1"; 215 lbs; hvly
 bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - lab. Wanted for GRAND
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Columbia, SC)
 FBI#-435 220 B - NOV 1956



lt ring

EVERETT C. LYLE, with aliases:
 Everett Clay Lyle, E. C. Lyle,
 Everett Lyle.

14 M 23 W OOO 19
 I 20 W III 18

#57685 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo; W;
 born 6-23-97 (?); 5'5"; 140 lbs; med
 stky bld; gr brn hair, part bald; brn
 eyes; med comp; occ - cook, waiter.
 Rec'd StPen, Jefferson City, Mo,
 12-31-43 to serve life for MUR.
 ESCAPED 7-22-56.
 (Notify: St Pen, Jefferson City, Mo)
 FBI#-324513 - NOV 1956



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

HERMAN MILLWOOD, with aliases. (W)
22 L 20 W MIO AMP Ref: 20
M 16 W OII 8
#61170 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in August 1954.
FBI#-662 530 A.

HARRY SEVEIR MORRIS, JR., with aliases. (W)
1 9 T IM 8
17 aT II 9
#15076 SO, Orlando, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in April 1955. FBI#-2050651.

LEROY C. MULINA, with alias. (W) LLM/LLM
17 O 5 R OOO 8 Ref: 5
I 17 R OOO 3 25
#58186 PD, Shreveport, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in March 1956. FBI#-588 497 B.

PRESTON MURPHY, with alias. (N)
16 M 17 W IOO 12
M 3 W OIO 13
#71259 (R-91640) PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended.
Wanted notice pub in September 1955. FBI#-2332623.

EDWARD C. NOLAN, with alias. (W)
19 L 9 U IOI 11 Ref: 9
S 1 U IOI 10 2
#B 332133 PD, New York, NY. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in April 1956. FBI#-153 936 C.

FRANK OLENIEG, with alias. (W) LML/MML
13 O 5 R OOO 23
I 17 U OOO 21
#B-201171 PD, New York, NY. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1955. FBI#-2484347.

JOE ORNALES, with aliases. (W)
16 O 28 W OOO
L 22 U OII
#46837 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in July 1952. FBI#-3162801.

RAYMOND KENNETH PARKER, with aliases. (W)
4 l aA3a Ref: aT2at
l aAa-a tAa-a
#61868 PD, Sacramento, Calif. Located. Wanted notice
pub in August 1956. FBI#-29907.

JOHN CHARLES PARKS, with alias. (W)
9 M 30 W IIO
I 24 W IOI
#248528 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-381 955 A.

JOHN RUSSELL PETERS, with aliases. (W)
14 M 9 Ut 7
S 1 T 12
#1260 PD, Great Bend, Kans. Located. Wanted notice pub
in May 1955. FBI#-839 380 B.

COY PITTS, with aliases. (W)
3 O 5 U 6
I 17 Tt 6
#50168 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured and returned.
Wanted notice pub in October 1956. FBI#-4549013.

KENNETH LEE RHYNDRESS, with aliases. (W) SS/SS
20 L 1 T II 6 Ref: U
S 1 T II 5 U
#4121 PD, Carson City, Nev. Located. Wanted notice pub
in August 1956. FBI#-612345.

RUDOLPH ROBERTSON, with aliases. (N)
6 9 A IO 8
18 rA II 11
#B 266939 PD, New York, NY. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in October 1956. FBI#-86 226 A.

CARL FRANK ROHRMAN, with aliases. (W)
26 L 5 U OIO 12
I 1 U OOO 14
#63438 PD, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in September 1956. FBI#-689926.

ARLEN SHERIFF, with alias. (W)
11 S 17 Wt 18 Ref: 17
S 1 R 19 3
#7084 StPen, Rawlins, Wyo. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in October 1954. FBI#-627 091 A.

NOAH SMALLWOOD, JR. (N) MLM/MMM
11 S 1 U OOO 11
S 1 U IOI 11
#55922 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
October 1953. FBI#-391 850 B.

WILLIAM HENRY SOURS, with alias. (W) MMM/LMM
17 L 1 U OOO 11 Ref: 9
M 1 R OOO 10 1
#66041 StPen, Richmond, Va. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in November 1955. FBI#-422 414 A.

DAVID H. STEVENSON, with aliases. (W) LLM/LLM
17 O 1 U OOO 14
L 17 U OOO 18
#42816 (50853) StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted
notice pub in September 1954. FBI#-986707.

HARRY STEWART, with aliases. (W) LL/LM
29 L 17 W IOO 18
L 3 W IOO 15
#956 SO, Lovelock, Nev. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
in July 1956. FBI#-1524158.

USKO WALDO, with aliases. (W)
17 L 1 R OII 17
M 1 R OIO 14
#57488 PD, El Paso, Tex. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
in May 1956. FBI#-367 685 B.

ROBERT GENE WALKER, with aliases. (W)
21 M 26 W MMM
L 14 U OOI
#31222 StPr, Waupun, Wis. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in June 1956. FBI#-3835214.

ALPHONZO WEBSTER, with aliases. (N)
19 L 3 R OIO 17 Ref: 1
M 11 W OIO 16 11
#50702 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
September 1954. FBI#-1632865.

JAMES FRANK McKINNIES, with 15 O 25 W IOO Ref: 25
 aliases: James Frank McKinnies, M 21 U OOO 14 22
 James Frank McKinney, Frank
 James McKinnies, J. F. McKinnies,
 James F. McKinnis.
 #192174 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; born 6-21-14; 6'1"; 150 lbs; sldr bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - construction engineer. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Monterey Park, Calif)
 FBI#-16 078 A - NOV 1956



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JOHN F. OTTERSTEN, with aliases: 17 I 9 U IOO 10
 John Frederick Ottersten, John
 Shepard Ottersten, John Shepard
 Ottersten, John Shepard, John
 Frederick Sheppard, "Shepard".
 #37528 PD, Denver, Colo; W; born 6-4-30; 5'8"; 152 lbs; med stky bld; blond hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - clerk, farmer. Wanted for BURG and AUTO THEFT and GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Canon City, Colo; SO, Oakland, Calif)
 FBI#-196 501 A - NOV 1956



rt index

ANTONIO T. MORENO, with aliases: 19 L 1 A OI 18 Ref: T
 Antonio Thomas Moreno, Antonio S 1 U OOO 13 U
 Moreno, Tony Thomas Moreno.
 #4528 SO, Milwaukee, Wis; Mex; born 9-3-29 or 9-30-29; 5'6"; 160 lbs; stky bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; lt comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ASSAULT TO RAPE.
 (Notify: SO, Milwaukee, Wis)
 FBI#-981 603 B - NOV 1956



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WILLIE LEE PALMER, with aliases: 12 I 21 W IOO 14
 Billy Palmer, Lee Palmer. O 17 U OIO 14
 #12940 CoJail, Bridgeton, NJ; N; born 3-6-30; 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - lab, construction lab. Wanted for BRK and ENT and LARCENY and ESCAPE 7-3-56.
 (Notify: Co Jail, Bridgeton, NJ)
 FBI#-878 264 A - NOV 1956



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JOHN P. MORGAN, with aliases: 4 1 U IOO 6
 John Phillip Morgan, James Brown, 1 aU IOO 10
 John Phillip, Willie Turner.
 #91698 J StPr, Jackson, Mich; N; born 1-31-29 (?); 6'1"; 175 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn comp; occ - lab, mech, truck driver. Rec'd StPr, Jackson, Mich, 1-5-56 to serve 2-15 yrs for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 7-27-56.
 (Notify: St Pr, Jackson, Mich)
 FBI#-5100664 - NOV 1956



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EDWARD PIECH, with aliases: 20 L 25 W MOO
 Edward Peach, Eddie Piech, M 5 R OOO 15
 Eddie Ross.
 #D-5373 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born 10-21-08 (?); 5'11"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; sallow comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich)
 FBI#-220343 - NOV 1956



rt index

ROGER HAVEN MORRISON, with aliases: 19 M 9 R OIM 14
 Robert Haven Jenkins, Rodger L 28 W OOI 17
 Haven Morrison, Roger H. Morrison.
 #37716 St Refor, Pendleton, Ind; W; born 12-27-22; 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - farm lab, lab, molder. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Robbery). MAY HAVE SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-198 004 A - NOV 1956



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HERMAN PROBASCO, with aliases: 15 I 7 R OMI 15
 Herman Probosco, Herman Trimble, O 27 W OMI 15
 "Fats".
 #106664 PD, San Francisco, Calif; N; born 9-12-29; 5'6"; 195 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - seaman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery). CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-382 546 A - NOV 1956



lt index

BRUNO NOBLE, with aliases: LMM
 Bruno Noble, Albert Moreno, LMM
 Bruno Noble. 16 O 5 U OOI 17
 #2030 PD, Parma, Ohio; W; born 2-21-12; 5'10"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ - lab, auto mech. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-341064 - NOV 1956



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CHARLES HERBERT QUALLS, with 17 O 32 W IOO 22 Ref: 31
 aliases: Chas. Qualls, I 20 W MII 20
 Charles H. Qualls.
 #66760 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born 4-13-29; 5'6"; 121 lbs; sldr bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; occ - mech, sheet metal worker. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-16 315 C - NOV 1956



rt index

HAROLD GILLMAN NORRIS, with 10 O 17 W MIO 12 Ref: 25
 aliases: Buddy Brown, Fred M 18 R III 9 18
 Jackson, Harold G. Norris,
 Henry G. Norris, Harold B.
 North, "Gee".
 #8855 SO, Tacoma, Wash; W; born 3-6-19; 5'9 1/2"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk comp; occ - clerical worker, salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1239004 - NOV 1956



rt index

LOCKWOOD REEVES, with aliases: LLM
 Lockwood Rub Reeves, L. W. R. SMM
 Reeves, Louis Reeves, Red 23 L 1 U OOO 16 Ref: U
 Reeves. M 1 U IOO 15 I
 #53-15 USMarshal, Jackson, Miss; W; born 12-8-04 (?); 5'8"; 145 lbs; med bld; gr blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - carpenter, oil field worker, painter, paper hanger. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PAROLE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-88 363 A - NOV 1956



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

FORREST ALLEN WEST, with aliases. (W)
13 M 1 U 6 Ref: T
M 1 Tr 5 It-t
#9882 US Marshal, Cleveland, Ohio. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in April 1954. FBI#-4860511.

KENNETH D. WHITNEY, with aliases. (W) MLM/MMS
22 L 1 U OOI 10
S 1 U OOI 5
#87304J StPr, Jackson, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in August 1956. FBI#-1615095.

HENRY MANSFIELD WILLIAMS, with alias. (N)
2 1 A II 2 Ref: A
1 aT II 3 A
#99465 PD, Detroit, Mich. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in October 1956. FBI#-4994350.

WESLEY ALLEN WOODELL, with aliases. (W)
19 O 27 W IOO 12
L 28 W OII 18
#6733 PD, Meridian, Miss. Located. Wanted notice pub in
September 1951. FBI#-5038689.

F E M A L E S

PAULINE MABLE BREWER, with aliases. (W)
21 M 1 U OOO 10
L 1 U OII 8
#29433 PD, Denver, Colo. Located. Wanted notice pub in
March 1956. FBI#-681 321 A.

GLORIA WOODSELL, with aliases. (W)
8 S 1 Ua 19
S 1 R 17
#1268 PD, Kannapolis, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1951. FBI#-4159371.

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

ROY HERSHAL GREEN #FBI MP-4009
Published in April 1940 Bulletin. Cancelled.

CAROL JOYCE GRIFFIN #FBI MP-21576
Published in September 1956 Bulletin. Located.

ALLEN DEAN HURST #FBI MP-21164
Published in May 1956 Bulletin. Cancelled.

EVELYN YVONNE SWISHER (MRS.) #FBI MP-18092
Published in October 1953 Bulletin. Cancelled.

DEAN ALVA RICHARDS, with 16 S 9 R OIO 13 Ref: 25
 aliases: Howard Denison, L 12 W OOI 12 12
 Howard Gist, Dean Elva Richards.
 #4887 W 45 PD, Los Angeles, Calif;
 W; born 4-24-22; 5'8"; 150 lbs; med
 stky bld; brn hair; gr grn eyes; med
 comp; occ - welder. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-3564081 - NOV 1956



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JOHN A. SHARPE, with aliases: 25 L 17 W-r 14 Ref: 17
 Jack Arthur, Jon Foverty, Jack L 1 U 10 3
 Lawson, Thomas J. McGeegham,
 James Sharp, John Patrick Sharpe,
 John F. Torrey, "Forrey John".
 #13125 USMarshall, Philadelphia, Pa; W;
 born 12-30-00 (?); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med
 stky bld; gr brn hair; gr eyes; med
 comp; occ - clerk, retail grocer,
 salesman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation for BOND DEFAULT.
 CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-12595 - NOV 1956



rt index

SIDNEY BERNARD ROWLETT, with aliases: dW
 Carl Evans, Sidney B. Rowlett. Wwc
 #2896-G SO, Nashville, Tenn; W; born 16 O 32 W IOO
 7-7-26 (?); 5'8 1/2"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; I 24 W OII
 lt brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp;
 occ - mixing bar operator. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
 (Robbery). MAY BE ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-765 989 A - NOV 1956



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GRANT BYRD SINGLETON, with 12 O 5 R OOO 15 Ref: 13
 alias: Grant B. Singleton. I 17 U OIO 14 17
 #18806 PD, Orlando, Fla; N; born
 6-23-22; 5'10"; 145 lbs; med sldr
 bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - lab, truck driver.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Orlando, Fla)
 FBI#-240 427 C - NOV 1956



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ROBERT DEAN RUSSELL, with alias: 22 O 28 W OIM 19
 Robert D. Russell. L 28 W IOI
 #2356 SO, Enid, Okla; W; born 3-1-35;
 5'8"; 145 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair;
 brn eyes; fair comp; occ - cook.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-80 057 C - NOV 1956



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IOLUS SMITH, with aliases: 16 M 1 R IOO 12 AMP Ref: T
 Ioula Smith, Iouls Smith. M 1 R IOO 12 T
 #33658 PD, Atlanta, Ga; N; born
 10-23-04 (?); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med
 stky bld; gr blk hair; brn eyes;
 dk brn comp; frgs left hand amp
 except thumb; occ - roofer. Wanted
 for MUR.
 (Notify: PD, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-1703061 - NOV 1956



rt index

HENRY W. SCHRECKENGOST, with alias: 8 S 1 T II 18 Ref: U
 Harry W. Schreckengost. S 1 T II 17 T
 #D-36298 StPol, Butler, Pa; W; born
 12-27-15 or 12-27-16; 5'11"; 185 lbs;
 med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair
 rdy comp. Wanted for Rape.
 (Notify: St Pol, Butler, Pa)
 FBI#-936 969 A - NOV 1956



rt ring

WILLIE SOLOMON. 19 L 1 U III 9
 M 1 U-t IO 10
 #30456 PD, Columbia, SC; N; born
 6-3-25 (?); 5'9"; 157 lbs; med bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Columbia, SC)
 FBI#-4587151 - NOV 1956



lt thumb

WILLIAM GENE SCOGGINS, with aliases: 7 M 17 Wr 18
 W. C. Scoggins, William Gene Allen S 17 Ur 15
 Scoggins, William J. Scoggins,
 Williams Scroggins, William Spencer.
 #68106 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 8-21-30 (?); 5'8"; 135 lbs; med bld;
 dk brn hair; gr eyes; fair rdy comp;
 occ - construction railroad worker,
 lab. Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-5101778 - NOV 1956



rt index

DAVID CORMLEY SPANGENBERG, with aliases: ML
 Sterling R. Bronson, Patrick Jack LM
 McClain, David George Spangenburg 11 O 9 U OOM 9
 Frank G. Warrington, Alexander De M 18 U OOI 13
 Wayne Weilman.
 #D-9173 Eastern StPen, Philadelphia,
 Pa; W; born 8-14-14 (?); 5'8"; 155
 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes;
 med comp; occ - farmer, lab, seaman.
 Wanted for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 CONFINEMENT (Rape).
 (Notify: SO, Scranton, Pa)
 FBI#-2091933 - NOV 1956



rt middle

DONALD SCOTT, with aliases: 18 L 1 R III 7 Ref: R
 Donald Edmond Scott, Donald M 1 U IOI 9 T
 Edward Scott, Dondle Edward
 Scott, James Wilson, "Don".
 #59779 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo; W;
 born 3-25-24; 5'11"; 170 lbs; med bld;
 brn hair; gr eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
 farmer, service station attendant,
 truck driver. Wanted for BURG, AUTO
 THEFT, and GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Ridgely, Tenn)
 FBI#-2497712 - NOV 1956



rt middle

FRANKLIN PERRY SPAW, with aliases: W
 Frankie Shaw, Franklin Perry Shaw Wwc
 Frank Spaw, Franklin P. Spaw. O 32 W IIO 14
 #52574 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born I 32 W OMI
 5-9-24 or 5-11-24; 5'6 1/2"; 140 lbs;
 med bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy
 comp; occ - lab, truck driver. Wanted
 for HSEBRK.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4131480 - NOV 1956



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.

SID THOMAS STALLWORTH, with aliases:
 Joe Stallworth, Sidney Stallworth,
 S. G. Stollworth.
 #53636 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 1-1-03 (?); 5'10 1/2"; 165 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp.
 Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-667402 - NOV 1956

11 S 10 U OIO 17
 S 2 U OII



lt middle

EDWIN J. VOSTRIRANCKY, with aliases: Edwin Joseph
 Vostrirancky, Edwin
 Vostrirancky, Edwia Vostruachy.
 #19029 StPen, Lincoln, Nebr; W; born
 10-23-27; 6'0"; 155 lbs; sldr bld; brn
 hair; haz eyes; fair comp; lt middle
 fgr amp; lt ring and little fgrs
 deformed; occ - auto factory worker.
 Rec'd StPen, Lincoln, Nebr, 11-12-54
 to serve 8 yrs for ARMED ROB.
 ESCAPED 8-12-56.
 (Notify: St Pen, Lincoln, Nebr)
 FBI#-172 729 A - NOV 1956

17 L 11 A MO 8 AMP Ref: 9
 M 10 A MO 2 9



rt middle

GARFIELD STATON, with aliases: 6 S 1 R IIO 8 Ref: 1
 John Staton, John Henry Staton, S 3 W OIO 10 1
 John Henry Garfield Staton.
 #34541 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 9-25-98 (?); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; gr blk hair, part bald; brn eyes;
 dk brn comp. Wanted for ASSAULT TO
 KILL.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-1472687 - NOV 1956



lt ring

GORDON T. WAITE, with aliases: 13 O 9 U OOO 15 Ref: 9
 Jerry Fred Baker, Jerry Fulton L 19 W IIO 17 17
 Baker, Gordon L. Waite.
 #196762 StBu of Inv, Atlanta, Ga; W;
 born 7-2-35 (?); 5'7"; 165 lbs; stky
 bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; med fair
 comp; occ - cook. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Robbery).
 CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-638 795 B - NOV 1956



rt thumb

CHARLES HENRY TOMPKINS, with aliases: 17 L 9 U OIM 10
 Charles Henry Thomkins, Charles H. S 1 U OII 4
 Tompkins.
 #41049 PD, Richmond, Va; N; born
 4-7-33; 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky bld;
 blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp;
 occ - lab. Wanted for ATT MUR..
 (Notify: PD, Richmond, Va)
 FBI#-35 709 C - NOV 1956



rt index

JOHN DAVID WARD, with aliases: 14 M 9 R IIO 12
 Pat Casey, Mike Dan Flynn, Lloyd M 1 U IOO 12
 Matthews, Lowell T. Matthews,
 Lowell Thomas Matthews, L. T. Smith.
 #19069 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill; W; born
 11-8-09 (?); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld;
 gr brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp;
 occ - clerk, clerk-typist, cook, diesel
 operator, engineer, painter, waiter.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation as CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1509090 - NOV 1956



rt middle

JOSEPH J. TRESIK, with aliases: 17 L 17 W III 11
 Joseph James Tresick, Joseph M 3 W OOO 12
 Tresicki, Joseph Tresnick, Joe
 Trisick, Joe J. Waltz.
 #58852 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 born 1-10-09 (?); 5'6"; 135 lbs;
 med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; med
 fair comp; occ - bakery cook, butcher,
 grocery clerk, service station
 attendant, truck driver, warehouseman.
 Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-1489624 - NOV 1956



rt middle

WILLIE WILLIAMS. 11 O 21 W MOO 15
 I 20 W III 13
 #A-22469 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N;
 born 11-17-33 (?); 5'5"; 145 lbs; stky
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn
 comp; occ - porter. Rec'd StBd of Corr,
 Atlanta, Ga, 12-9-48 to serve 5-20 yrs
 for ROB. ESCAPED 9-4-56.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-14 033 A - NOV 1956



lt thumb

JOSEPH R. VALENCIA, with aliases: LML
 Joseph Roland Valencia, Joe MMM
 Valencia, Joseph Valencia. 24 L 1 U OOO 16
 L 1 U OOO 17
 #A-22562 StBu, Sacramento, Calif; W;
 born 12-7-27; 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
 truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
 AVOID CONFINEMENT (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4656391 - NOV 1956



lt index

FRANK MITCHELL WILSON, with aliases: 12 M 1 U 2a
 Frank Wilson, Frank M. Wilson, Jr. M 5 R 2a 13
 #13423 PD, Nashville, Tenn; W; born
 1-22-24 (?); 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - roofer. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Nashville, Tenn)
 FBI#-4730709 - NOV 1956



lt ring

F E M A L E S

LETTIE MARY HATHAWAY, with aliases: 9 1 A OO 8 Ref: T
 Ida Crumley, Lettie Franks, Ida 1 aA IO 1 A
 Johnson, Lettie Rudolt, Lettie
 Simmons.
 #5855 StPol, Sidney, NY; W; born
 7-24-21; 5'4"; 132 lbs; med bld;
 auburn hair; grn eyes; med comp.
 Wanted for ROB.
 (Notify: St Pol, Sidney, NY)
 FBI#-351 717 C - NOV 1956



rt ring

VIRGINIA HENRIETTA SHAW, with alias: 12 O 15 U OOI 11
 Virginia H. Shaw. I 18 U IIM 11
 #67245 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 5-15-10; 5'7"; 191 lbs; hvy bld; gr blk
 hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
 restaurant worker. Wanted for GRAND
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-328 759 C - NOV 1956

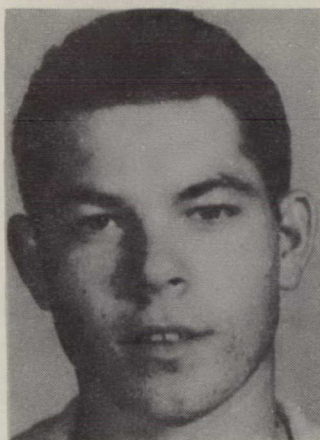


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 cation of the status of process should be made directly with the wanting agency.

MISSING PERSONS

JAMES RUSSELL CONNELLEY



White; 17 yrs, born July 30, 1939, at Salyersville, Kentucky; 5'9"; 150 lbs; black hair; brown eyes; medium complexion; Social Security #270-32-5802. Relatives: Mr. John R. Connelley (father), Box #51, Salyersville, Kentucky.

MISSING: Since December, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-21838 - NOV 1956

JESUS DE GALINDEZ, also known as
Jesus de Galindez-Suarez

21 0 21 W M10 15
1 25 U 000 13



White; 41 yrs, born October 12, 1915, at Madrid, Spain; 5'11"-6'1"; 150-160 lbs; slender build; dark brown hair, slightly bald; brown eyes; medium complexion; occupation - university lecturer. Residence: 30 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

MISSING: Since March 12, 1956, from New York, New York.

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



rt index

#FBI MP- 21782 - NOV 1956

GARY L. HAMPER



White; 15 yrs, born October 3, 1941, at Eugene, Oregon; 5'8"; 125 lbs; brown hair, butch cut; blue eyes; dark complexion; walks pigeon toed. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Hamper (parents), 1648 West 15th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon.

MISSING: Since July 30, 1956, from home.

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

#FBI MP-21739 - NOV 1956

PIERRE-ALAIN KENNEDY, also known as
Alain Kennedy, Pierre Kennedy, "Frenchy"



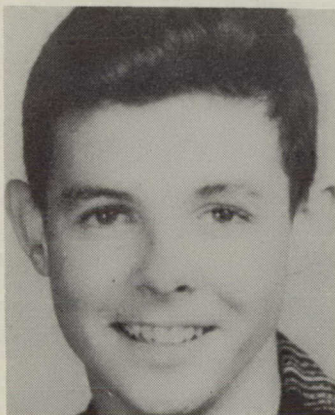
#FBI MP-21754 - NOV 1956

White; 15 yrs, born September 3, 1941, at Morrakish, French North Africa; 5'3"; 130-135 lbs; medium slender build; large boned; brown hair; brown eyes; dark, tanned complexion; 1" curved scar at hairline right temple and 1" narrow scar over right eyebrow, both visible whitish scars; scar 1½" left of point of chin. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Francis Kennedy (mother and stepfather), Apartment 202, 23 West Galer Street, Seattle, Washington.

MISSING: Since August 29, 1956. Last heard from by postcard from Portland, Oregon, postmarked August 30, 1956.

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

JAMES FRANCIS TAYLOR, also known as
James Francis Sapp



#FBI MP-21773 - NOV 1956

White; 17 yrs, born August 15, 1939, at Saint Petersburg, Florida; 5'9"; 135 lbs; dark brown hair, flat top haircut; hazel eyes; pimples on face; second toe on left foot missing at first joint; unusually nice teeth. Relatives: Mrs. Marvin H. Sapp (mother), 2219 Valencia, Orlando, Florida.

MISSING: Since August 9, 1956, from home.

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



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

November 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The appalling crime rise in the first half of 1956 demands stern attention of individual citizens and law enforcement agencies in every locality throughout the country. The 14.4 percent increase in serious criminal violations in this period is overshadowed only by the rise in the comparable period during the postwar turmoil of 1946. Gone is the faint encouragement presented by the meager two-tenths percent crime decrease in 1955. In the first six months of 1956, the total crime increase was nationwide, occurring in each of the nine geographical sections covered by the uniform crime reporting system. Unless there is an unforeseen reversal in the criminal surge in the latter half of this year, we face the doleful prospect of a new all-time record of 2 1/2 million major crimes in 1956.

It has always been my firm conviction that there is no more certain barrier to crime than efficient local policing supported by an enlightened and cooperative citizenry. There can be no doubt that individual home-town police agencies, despite an outstanding record for cases cleared by arrest with the means and personnel available, are in urgent need of additional support. Even in the slight national decrease last year, crime rose 2.9 percent in cities under 250,000 population and 1.8 percent in rural areas.

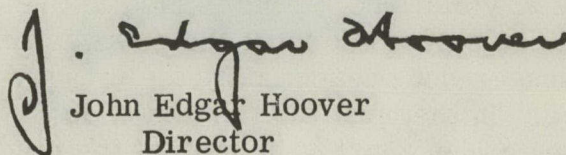
The staggering proportions of the current crime problem tax the best efforts of police officers operating under the most favorable conditions. To assure the safety of our communities, it is imperative that local police agencies be afforded manpower sufficient not only to solve crimes but also to perform the more important and long-range function of preventing crime. Assuredly, those departments handicapped by unsuitable facilities and working conditions, deprived of needed training opportunities or necessary equipment, or hampered by a miserly wage scale cannot properly fulfill the essential obligations of police work.

Community respect and assistance, so vital to successful law enforcement, are achieved only through unified police and public effort. Police agencies must first merit public confidence and then aggressively seek the cooperation of the people they serve. In their own interest, it behooves the citizens to respond. The civic leader who begrudges the police organization

the wherewithal to discharge its duties, the parent who sets a bad example for his youngster and through neglect allows his child to become a crime statistic, the traffic violator who adds countless hours and burdens to the work of the police officer, and the person whose only interest in law enforcement lies in degrading the conscientious efforts of local authorities, contribute in great measure to the mounting crime problem.

With life and property in ever-increasing jeopardy and the annual cost of crime estimated at 20 billion dollars, good law enforcement is definitely one of the Nation's most essential businesses. Certainly, now is the time for every right-thinking citizen to assume his rightful part in this grave enterprise.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Melbourne is the second largest city in Australia. Until the formation of the Federal Capital at Canberra, it was the seat of the Australian Commonwealth Government, as well as the capital of the State of Victoria. As host city this November to the 1956 Olympic games, Melbourne will be the focal point of world amateur sporting interest.

As a consequence, police organization in Australia—this vast island continent of 2,974,581 square miles and 9 million people—is of particular interest to members of the world's police forces.

In Australia, the major police forces are State-organized and are controlled by police commissioners holding office under Chief Secretary's Departments, with one centrally organized force for each State and no locally controlled forces. There is also a small Commonwealth Police Force whose constables are called "Peace Officers," as well as regular police forces in the Federal Territory.

In area, Australia covers approximately 3 million square miles, of which nearly 1,150,000 square miles are in the tropics. The length of Australia's coastline, including Tasmania, is 12,210 miles.

Although Australia is meeting the Olympic games' challenge as a national responsibility, the burden of preserving law and order during the festival rests squarely on the group of 3,200 men and women known as the Victoria Police Force. With only one policeman to every 750 people, this organization has fewer police, proportionately, than Sydney, and half as many as London. Melbourne has a population of one and a half million of the two and a half million population of the State of Victoria. Because of the influx of migrants, the department has fewer police per head of the population than before the war. Yet the Victoria Police Force is at an all-time peak of efficiency and morale.

The Victoria Police Force has a complement of 90 officers and 3,050 subofficers and men, of which total there are 250 attached to the criminal investigation branch, 343 to the Traffic Control Branch

Victoria Police Face Challenge of Olympic Games

by SENIOR CONSTABLE GERALD MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
*of Public Relations Section, Russell Street Police
Headquarters, Melbourne, Australia*

and 97 to specialized sections such as communications, fingerprints, scientific and technical. The force has a strength of 184 cars and 86 motorcycles which perform wireless patrol, mobile traffic and general transport duties. Two-way radio equipment is standard on all patrol cars. Each of the 12 country district headquarters is equipped with radio-telephony transmitters and receivers which facilitate speedy communication between police headquarters and district headquarters and the majority of the 393 police stations throughout the State.

Preparations for the Olympic games, insofar as a police plan is concerned, are based upon normal plans put into operation on such an occasion



Senior Constable Gerald Michael O'Brien.

as a Royal visit or some event which causes a concentration of people in a capital city.

Police are preparing to man extra stations for the purposes of prevention of crime and providing services to visitors. Personnel who have linguistic abilities will perform special duties in assisting visitors from overseas. It is noteworthy that in the Victoria Police Force it is never difficult to obtain specialists in any particular classification.

Each event on the Olympic program has been studied; and an officer will be appointed to execute a plan for the smooth running of each event from the point of view of police services. Insofar as control of the criminal class is concerned, the criminal investigation branch will be strengthened by members of other State C. I. branches. Security police will likewise receive assistance from interstate police and from other organizations on a Commonwealth level. The normal security duty, which may be likened to protection on the streets during processions, and the normal police control of traffic will be accomplished by reinforcing metropolitan districts with men drawn from country districts.

Special mention must be made of Olympic Village. This is a newly built suburb, complete

with all amenities, including a very adequate police station. The village will receive particular attention from the point of view of securing personnel and property and in making the stay of visiting athletes as harmonious and pleasurable as possible.

Care will be devoted to providing maps, booklets, and other literature so that visitors, including athletes, will be able to avail themselves of all that Melbourne has to offer. Our police efforts are in addition to the excellent program planned by Melbourne City Council for playing its role as host in keeping with Australian tradition. The chief commissioner of the Victoria Police Force invites visiting police officers from any part of the world to call at his headquarters and make themselves known to the personnel officer so that we may extend the hand of comradeship and be of assistance to them.

Organization

In its organizational development and present-day workings, the Victoria Police Force can be broadly taken as representative of the other State police forces of Australia. The force had a humble beginning in 1836, when Victoria was still a district of New South Wales.

The six colonies, which were later to federate into the Commonwealth of Australia, were established as follows: New South Wales, 1788; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1829; South Australia, 1836; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859. In New South Wales, before 1833, the police law and police organization were very imperfectly developed. Then an act of Parliament was passed for the purpose of regulating the police in the town and port of Sydney. The Governor was empowered to appoint two or more persons as police magistrates, whose duties should be to suppress tumults, riots, affrays and breaches of the peace. The magistrates were given the power to swear in a police force for Sydney.

In 1836 the settlement of Port Phillip (Victoria), a district of New South Wales until 1851, had a population of about 200 people.

To maintain law and order three men with some Sydney police experience were appointed as the nucleus of a police force. In September of 1837 three constables and a police magistrate were sworn in at Sydney, and subsequently a police station was established at Geelong, which is today an important seaport city of about 43,000 people,



Chief Commissioner Maj. Gen. S. H. Porter.

on Corio Bay, 45 miles southwest of Melbourne.

At the time Melbourne had seven constables who were on foot patrol. They were reinforced by several mounted constables transferred from Sydney. In October, a corps of native troops, under a regular superintendent, was formed, with headquarters near Dandeong (20 miles southeast of Melbourne). The corps was disbanded a year later.

A water police unit was established at Williamstown, a Melbourne bayside suburb; and a body of mounted police, comprising 7 sergeants, 21 troopers and 7 dismounted troopers, was set up. A census showed the population of Port Phillip as 11,728.

Port Phillip District became a self-governing colony on April 30, 1851, taking the name Victoria in honor of Queen Victoria, who was on the British throne at that time. At the time of separation from New South Wales, Victoria had seven distinct bodies of police, each acting independently and without communication. They were city police, Geelong police, Goldfields police, water police, rural bench constabulary, mounted police, and the escort.

The finding of gold in Victoria in July 1851 resulted in a huge population rise. In little more than 8 years gold to the value of 87,045,276 pounds was mined, and in 6 years the population increased from 77,345 to 410,766, of which 65 percent comprised migrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland. In 1852 Melbourne was given the status of a city. Legislation provided that 800 additional constables be employed, that the State be divided into police districts, and that a police depot for receiving recruits and horses be established at Richmond (Melbourne inner suburb).

On January 8, 1853, the legislative council passed an act for the regulation of the police force. The force was organized on its present basis. Chief constables were dispensed with, and police magistrates ceased to have any control over the police. The city of Melbourne was mapped out into sections and beats, and patrols were established. In May of that year, an inspector, 3 sergeants and 50 constables of the London Police arrived as volunteers under a 10-year engagement. Nearly 300 cadets were appointed in the period up to 1856 and these cadets were sent upon completion of training to provincial and country centres. This nucleus expanded into a properly constituted and uniformed force of the true British civilian type.

Words spoken in 1829 by Sir Richard Mayne, in relation to the London Metropolitan Force, have since the Sixties been a guiding light for the members of the Victoria Police. Sir Richard said, "The primary object of an efficient police force is the prevention of crime; the next, that of detection and punishment of offenders if crime is committed. To these ends all the efforts of the police must be directed. The protection of life and property, the preservation of public tranquillity, and the absence of crime, will alone prove whether these efforts have been successful, and whether the objects for which the police were appointed have been attained."

In 1856 the first police code was compiled for the guidance of the members of the force. Ranks were: superintendent, inspector, subinspector, sergeant (first and second class), and constable.

The detective force, incepted in 1848, was reorganized in 1858. In the next 3 years 40 new police stations were opened throughout Victoria. A rapidly increasing population from overseas provided an ample supply of candidates for police service.

Melbourne's first police station was a squat, single-story bluestone building in the heart of the city. In 1859 a new police station and barracks



Russell Street police headquarters at Melbourne.

were built at the top of Russell Street hill, overlooking the sprawling young town. By 1890, Victoria's population had passed the 1,000,000 mark.

In 1917, two Englishwomen were appointed in Victoria as "police agents." They laid the foundations for the present work of Victoria's 34 policewomen, one of whom is a full-fledged member of the criminal investigation branch, in the field of social welfare.

In 1919 the strength of the force was approximately 1,800. In the early 1920's the motorized strength of the force consisted of a Palm car. Then a Hotchkiss was bought secondhand from the fire brigade. Following some experiments, an effort was made to use radio-telephony broadcasts from a commercial radio station to the Hotchkiss car. The experiment was unsuccessful and the project was shelved until May 1923, when two 8-cylinder, 28-horsepower Lancias were used to patrol Melbourne at night, fitted with 7-valve receiving sets. The cars were manned by men of the plainclothes branch and the policemen wireless operators maintained communication with police headquarters. Messages were first telephoned from headquarters to the commercial broadcasting station and then transmitted directly to the patrol cars.

Communications

In 1926 a further step toward present-day efficiency was taken when the two Lancia patrol cars, supplemented shortly after with a fleet of Daimlers, were fitted with transmitting sets and the force's own transmitter was built at Russell Street Police Headquarters. The transmitter was housed in the yard at headquarters, in the bluestone building which had served as Melbourne's first police station. It had been dismantled and re-erected there.

Messages for transmission to the patrol cars were first taken over the telephone by subofficers, who delivered them to the wireless operators. The subofficers had the use of a small room in the main headquarters building. It was room 24 in passage D. When the present two-story headquarters was occupied in 1943, the control centre of the force's communications system, now widely known as "D. 24," shifted there as a complete unit.

The control room is very similar to any radio station. It has a master control board at which experienced constables are on duty in day and

night shifts. The operators are surrounded by huge, detailed maps of Melbourne and country districts. On each side of the microphones are dozens of telephone levers connected with police stations, as well as essential utilities such as the gas corporation, electricity supply, tramways, railways, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. There are also direct lines to the ambulance and fire brigades, the Premier, the Navy Department, and rescue organizations. D. 24 is in communication with all country districts to assist the local police in bush fire, flood and other types of emergencies.

As opposed to D. 24, the mobile units are attached to several sections of the force, and consist of, mainly, three separate sections and a suburban divisional patrol. The wireless patrol is a service of fast motor cars equipped with two-way radio and manned by plainclothes police. The patrol is on duty 24 hours every day and deals generally with matters of crime.

Mobile traffic section crews perform uniformed patrol in two-way radio cars. They attend to accidents, traffic problems, and offenses and matters obviously the duty of uniformed police.

The divisional patrol includes a utility truck equipped with radio and manned by uniformed constables, and maintains suburban patrols.

Other units also are on patrol day and night in Melbourne, and consist of cars staffed by C. I. B. members and policewomen who listen to D. 24 calls and attend and assist if needed. The motorcycle section of mobile traffic is not yet equipped with radio and confines its activities mainly to traffic.

In 1936, following the resignation of Commissioner Sir Thomas Blamey, the Victorian Government invited Mr. A. M. Duncan, a chief inspector of the London Metropolitan Police, to investigate the Victorian police organization. His report set out his recommendations on the reforms which appeared to be necessary. The recommendations were accepted by the Government. On February 7, 1937, Mr. Duncan was appointed chief commissioner to carry out the changes. He continued in office until January 1955, when he was succeeded by the present chief commissioner, Maj. Gen. S. H. Porter.

Reorganization

During Mr. Duncan's term the force was reorganized and today is constitutionally divided into the following ranks and grades: chief commissioner,

inspecting superintendent, superintendents, chief inspectors, inspectors, sergeants, senior constables, first constables, and constables. The State is divided into 16 police districts, each having its own headquarters as shown in the chart accompanying this article.

A new type of police uniform has also been adopted. It is now an open-necked tunic of navy-blue twill, blue shirt, blue tie, blue twill trousers and black boots. Caps of navy-blue cloth with stiff black leather peaks are worn. The summer uniform consists of white helmet, blue shirt, black belt, blue tie, navy-blue twill trousers and black boots. At present further modifications of the summer uniform are being considered. Mobile traffic and mounted police wear a modified uniform that is distinctive but easily identified as of the Victoria Police Force. Tunic buttons are of white metal with crown and words "Police Force Victoria" stamped thereon. The badge is in the

shape of a 5-pointed star, surmounted by a crown. Upon the badge is stamped "Police Force Victoria" and the motto "Tenez le Droit" (freely translated, "maintain the right").

Victorian police do not generally go armed but rely on the judicious use of the baton in situations which call for the use of weapons. Even then the baton is used as a last resort. When necessary, arms are supplied to members. A firearm may be used only: (a) when a member is attacked by some person in possession of a dangerous weapon; (b) when the member's life is in danger; (c) when a felon is escaping—and then only when the lives of innocent persons are not endangered. Browning .32 calibre automatic pistols are in general use.

It is felt that the way to give maximum protection to a sprawling and spreading city such as Melbourne is to use a combination of the British beat system for densely packed areas and strong mobile patrols for other districts.



Police districts with individual headquarters.

Major General Porter recently summed up the overall position when he said:

It was always intended that the unit in the organization would be the police district. The district was planned on the understanding that it would be a force within the major organization, capable of dealing with every type of police duty. In consequence, members of the criminal investigation branch and women police are allotted to districts. Unfortunately, districts have lost a little of their power through a combination of various factors. Meanwhile the community has gained in mobility; there has been a growth of industry and a change in the tempo and mode of life.

During the war and since, the strength of the districts has fallen behind the requirements for police services. The wireless patrol in the metropolitan area has taken over normal police duties; and even part of the mobile traffic section has engaged in general work. There has been a growth of administrative work within the districts, so that gradually the uniform man has found himself confined to process serving, motor registration branch administration and some of the less active police work.

Our task is to rebuild the district with the manpower and equipment it needs to handle fully all branches of police work. This can be accomplished by making inroads on the amount of routine paper work that is tending to clog initiative, while at the same time providing personnel with the means of covering the district in a territorial sense, for the purpose of controlling it and preventing trouble.

Special Branches

The Victoria Police Force has several special branches which will be briefly described.

The criminal investigation bureau is located at headquarters at Russell Street. The metropolitan area is divided into five districts, each in charge of a district detective inspector (D. D. I.). At certain police stations in each of these districts there is a detective subofficer who controls a staff of detectives and is responsible to the D. D. I. for the suppression of crime in his locality. Members of the C. I. B. are also stationed at certain important country centers. Detectives are recruited from the uniform branches and are especially trained at the Detective Training College. To insure greater efficiency in the suppression of crime, special patrols are established at various stations in the city and suburbs of Melbourne. Young, active, zealous constables are selected for this duty. They wear plain clothes, work in pairs, and perform uniform duty if so directed.

The Information Bureau is situated at police headquarters and is directly under the control of the chief commissioner. The bureau maintains a

central record of information regarding matters of police interest supplied by individual members of the force. By coordination of this material and use of the special facilities available within its various sections the Bureau provides expert assistance in the prevention and detection of crime and the protection of life and property by publishing, circulating or supplying information as required by members of the force.

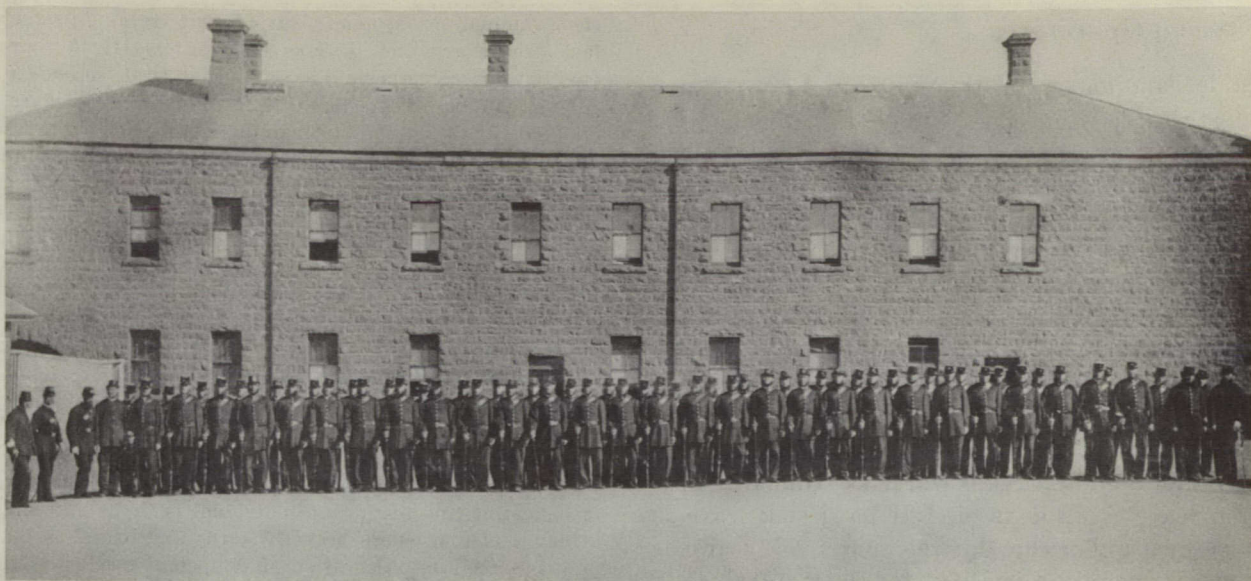
The mounted branch has requirements that applicants for service are restricted to a weight of 11 stone 7 pounds (161 pounds), and are required to pass a riding test. The present strength is about 90 men and 120 troop horses. The police department breeds, breaks in, and trains its troop horses.

The licensing, gaming, and vice squads operate independently and members work in plain clothes. The establishment of these special squads does not relieve other members of the force from the responsibility of enforcing these laws.

The motor registration branch has its administrative offices at Carlton (an inner suburb) and these offices are under the direct control of the officer in charge. The chief commissioner is responsible for the licensing of drivers and the registration of motor vehicles in Victoria.

Transport branch handles police transport which consists of area cars used by the wireless patrol, section cars used by the mobile traffic section, divisional cars, transport cars, motorcycles and side cars, solo motorcycles, prison vans, motor buses, motor trucks, and bicycles. Last year total mileage for all vehicles was 4,249,970. A new feature of police road patrol activity was the formation of safety and courtesy squads. Every member of the safety squad is taught to tell at a glance if vehicles passed by their cruising utilities are roadworthy. The squad's trucks are fitted with special testing equipment, and roadside checks of suspect vehicles are made. The courtesy squad men also patrol in utilities. These vehicles are fitted with loudspeakers, and the men comment loudly on driving faults observed, give advice, and generally concern themselves with trying to inculcate a sense of sane and courteous road behavior in drivers.

The wharf patrol branch is a very active unit. A few years ago big-scale pillaging rackets were part and parcel of the bustling activity of the port of Melbourne—the port of the fifth city of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and com-



Members of the Victorian police of 1852.

prising an area of about 20 square miles with 12 miles of modern berthage. In 1948 the problem of the port's pillage losses was so acute that police patrolling the docks were reorganized and supplemented. Today the port has the reputation of being one of the world's best protected. The patrol has a core of senior police with long

experience of crime and criminals. It has the aid of two wireless patrol cars and a high-powered launch. Through liaison with Scotland Yard and Port of London Authority police, the Victoria Police Force is provided a tab on the activities and criminal plans of international gangs of cargo thieves.



Present day group of graduating police recruits.

Present Operations

Male candidates for the Victoria Police Force must be between ages 19 and 30 years, with ex-servicemen allowed up to 35 years. Police-women candidates must be unmarried or widows with no young children and between 25 and 35 years of age. Applicants are required to be of excellent character, physically fit and must conform to prescribed physical measurements.

In recent times pay and conditions of service have been made attractive, with candidates being offered a career that compares very favorably with anything that can be found anywhere else. A 40-hour, 5-day week is worked. Annual recreation leave is 32 days on full pay; sick leave is generous and accumulative. After 20 years of service, members qualify for 6 months' long service leave.

If injured on duty, members are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act; medical attention and service are provided at the force's own modern hospital. The pension scheme is generous; officers and sergeants retire at 60 and other ranks at 55. Additional allowances and special rates are paid on completion of recruit training, when all members become eligible for transfer to special branches.

Recruit training has this year been extended beyond the 16-week course consisting of elementary law and police procedure, typewriting, unarmed combat, care and use of firearms, drill, swimming, first aid, rowing, and educational subjects. The revised system provides for a further 9 months' training at stations, divisions and specialist branches, concluding with another short course at the training depot.

On May 2, 1955, 27 young men, aged between 16 and 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ years, assembled at the training depot as the first group of junior police trainees. It was the beginning of a scheme to help raise police strength and ensure a steady flow of recruits. Since then a second squad has begun this junior training course. The trainees wear no uniform, have no police powers, live at home, and are in no way bound to service in the force.

In concert with this program for recruits, there was inception of a new system of training for members generally. In announcing the new program, Major General Porter said:

Before the program was planned, a thorough examination was made of our present training system, and also

the examinations system. Our present training system lacks secondary and tertiary training; we train thoroughly our recruits and we have several secondary courses, notably in detective training and court procedure, but little has been done in training members for general advancement. Our efforts have touched but a few of the aspirants for promotion. The examination system has also received attention.

(Promotion is at present governed by seniority together with requisite examinational qualification. Examinations are held once every year. Instructional classes are held and correspondence courses provided for members unable to attend classes.)

It is difficult to see how we can do without examinations. As well as being a test, an examination does set a goal for which a member may strive, and it also provides a method of assessing the temperament and other characteristics of an individual. But the most satisfactory way of educating and testing an individual is by having him attend a course where he both learns and exercises his ability under the observation of competent teachers and leaders; and where he may be classified accordingly.

The new training scheme is intended as an addition to the present system. Members will have complete self-determination in whether they complete the examination system as at present or whether they undertake candidature at courses, and thus avoid the necessity of sitting for examinations. There is no intention of substituting a new system of promotion. The impetus is entirely one of providing for the individual more facilities for advancement than have been in the past and providing for the force a means of increasing efficiency. After examining other training systems throughout the world, I am sure that our new training scheme will lack nothing by comparison.

Other recent developments in the life of Victoria's police were the forming of an amateur sports and welfare committee which will concern itself with the statewide promotion of organized sporting and cultural activities and the publishing of its own official newspaper, *Police Life*. This endeavor will not interfere with individual clubs' management of other activities of the force, such as a pipe and a brass band, boxing and wrestling clubs, football, cricket, golf, bowling, tennis, debating, billiards and other clubs.

Although police are not permitted to join a trade union, there is a recognized organization known as the Police Association, to which officers and men may belong. Its executive is formed from police elected by general vote and its general function is that of a union.

This then is an outline of the evolution of the Victoria Police Force from its insignificant beginning in 1836. Today the force is an organization of about 3,200 men and women, all of whom are prepared to acquit themselves with credit during the challenge of the 1956 Olympic games.

CRIME PREVENTION

Combatting the Shoplifter in a Suburban Area

by CHIEF BROWN HAIRGROVE, *Overland, Mo., Police Department*

The city of Overland, Mo., is a suburb of metropolitan St. Louis, Mo., located in St. Louis County. Like most suburban cities in the large metropolitan centers, Overland has many of the problems of a large city and all of the problems existing in a small and principally residential community.

The city of Overland was incorporated in 1939 with a population of approximately 3,600 persons. During World War II and the postwar period, it grew very rapidly, as did all suburban areas, until at the present time the approximate population is 20,000. Overland has two major shopping areas which cater to residents of this city and many of the surrounding villages and cities which are largely residential in nature.

With the growth of the city and especially of the shopping areas, people of all types were attracted to it to fill their normal purchases and their day-to-day needs. About 3 years ago, the merchants began to complain of losses of merchandise which they attributed to both professional and nonprofessional thievery because of the types of merchandise missing.

As an example, one supermarket complained that its drug counter which should normally gross 25 percent of sales, was actually grossing only about 9 percent. The items offered on this counter were principally small pre-packaged drugs and sundries. Stores handling school and similar supplies complained that the grade and high school children were "helping themselves" to these supplies on almost a daily basis. Rumors reaching the police department indicated that some groups might be doing this out of a sense of "bravado" and others were doing it as a "challenge." Department stores and small shops handling wearing apparel were complaining about losing merchandise. There was a strong suspicion that professional shoplifters were at work. From previous experiences in another city, one merchant recognized a professional "shoplifting team" in his store and ordered them out.

In view of the challenge the shoplifter presented to law enforcement in Overland, the matter was

taken up with the police commission of the city, with the suggestion that measures be taken to combat this offender. After consideration of all factors involved, it was decided that police-women working in street attire and properly trained would be more adaptable in coping with this type of violator than uniformed or plain-clothes policemen who were well known to most all the citizens of the community.

With the approval of the police commission and the board of aldermen, policewomen were hired on an hourly basis to be used for combatting shoplifting, molestation, and other cases, as well as in handling female prisoners. These policewomen were to work week ends, holidays, during rush periods of any type, and were to be subject to call when needed.

To properly prepare these women for their police duties, we trained them in the fundamentals of police work. This training comprised attendance at police schools sponsored by St. Louis County police departments and instruction was arranged through the FBI office in St. Louis. Specifically, these women were given lessons in arrest



Chief Brown Hairgrove.

and apprehension of violators, defensive tactics, use of firearms and in the laws of search and seizure of the State of Missouri, as they specifically applied to their particular duties. Mrs. Lucille Reffner, who had been connected with and interested in law enforcement work through members of her family for years, was one of the women hired and trained for this work. The efforts which she put into her job and the fine results obtained are best illustrated by the information outlined later in this article.

The first step had been taken in the fight against shoplifting. The next step was to obtain the cooperation of the merchants who were somewhat reluctant in some cases to press charges for fear of affecting their businesses and of possible lawsuits. A program was instituted to educate the merchants in what steps were being taken to assist them in reducing their losses, and what cooperation would be needed from them to insure the success of this operation.

The merchants were assured that the police-women would make arrests outside of their premises, while the violators were still in possession of the stolen merchandise, and these arrests would be made only in those cases where the officers actually had seen the theft. Thus, the officer would be the complaining witness in all charges filed, and the merchants would be subpoenaed only to identify their merchandise. As the program developed, the merchants saw the results and became enthusiastic supporters. To further reduce the working time merchants would lose, arrangements were made to call them to trial only as they were needed and transportation was provided by the police department.

Impressed by the fine results obtained in Overland, the Community Chamber of Commerce, covering nine incorporated areas surrounding Overland, sponsored a clinic on shoplifting and invited merchants and law enforcement officers of these communities. The Overland Police Department was asked to demonstrate techniques, methods, and "modus operandi" of shoplifters active in our area. One hundred sixty-five persons attended this first clinic given at the Overland Senior High School, and since that time five other similar demonstrations have been put on for chambers of commerce in surrounding areas and for specific large department stores. Other demonstrations of a similar nature are scheduled for the immediate future. Comments from merchants attending these clinics have indicated that they were amazed

at the various techniques used by shoplifters and that they are now convinced of the actual problem which does exist.

Arrest and Apprehension

Mrs. Reffner, who has had excellent success in apprehending shoplifters, follows a specific procedure to insure a proper arrest, protect the evidence, and assure custody of the violator.

After seeing the actual theft of an item from a store, she carefully watches the person to make sure the item is not paid for and then follows this individual to the street. There she identifies herself, places the person under arrest, and obtains the specific evidence which she has seen taken. In the case of a serious theft or of a professional shoplifter, a call is immediately placed to the police station, and a car is dispatched to transport the policewoman, the prisoner, and evidence to the police station where the prisoner is interrogated and held until charges are filed and bond made.

In the case of juveniles and many "first offenders," they are interrogated on the scene, the evidence seized, and a determination made as to the advisability of placing them under arrest or releasing them after demanding payment for the article and issuing a warning. The way each of these minor or first offenses is handled depends entirely upon the attitude of the violator, the discretion of the policewoman, and the previous arrest record of the offender.

In each instance, including that of an individual released without prosecution, a careful record is maintained for future use. It is the policy of the city government and the police department of Overland to use discretion in juvenile and minor violations in an attempt to correct such habits and give the violators an opportunity to become decent citizens. This policy is definitely agreeable to the merchants of the community. As an indication that this policy is paying "dividends," only one juvenile has become a second offender. In all juvenile cases, the parents are notified even when no prosecution is intended. In this era when "juvenile delinquency" is a much-discussed and publicized issue, these results are extremely gratifying to me and to all the officers of our department. The relationship among the police department, the citizens, and the parents has been improved considerably by this attitude.

The results of this program in the past 2½ years are best exemplified by facts and figures

from the merchants. The supermarket which previously suffered heavy drug counter losses now realizes 23 percent on gross sales, which is in line with the trade. Clothing stores have found a noticeable reduction in "shrinkage" in inventory. School supply and variety stores report very little loss of this type at the present time. Our department takes pride in the fact that professional shoplifters, according to information reaching us, are now avoiding Overland and have advised their compatriots that it is "too hot" to work here.

Types of Thieves

Mrs. Lucille Reffner has made an extensive study of the methods used by shoplifters and has brought out some interesting techniques and experiences which I believe will be of interest to all law enforcement officers having similar problems in their communities. We will describe some of the types of persons found active in this type of violation, some of the more prevalent methods in use, and illustrative photographs of some of the techniques and "props" used.

Broadly speaking, shoplifters can be classified into professionals and amateurs. The professional is usually a person who resorts to shoplifting as a livelihood. Frequently he is a narcotic addict who is forced to steal in order to provide the funds necessary to keep supplied with narcotics. The professionals often work in teams of two or more and will "invade" shopping areas in all the surrounding communities. Our experience has shown that many professionals work for a specific "fence" or narcotics "pusher" who will drive a group of shoplifters to a shopping center where they will "ply their trade." The driver will pick them up again and return them to their home communities. Sometimes, professionals of this type will make two or three trips back to an automobile to store loot and return for more.

On most of these occasions the "fence" or "pusher" buys the stolen merchandise from the shoplifters at a reduced value and also supplies the narcotic addict with the drugs desired. In many instances groups of this type work on specific orders for types of merchandise desired by the "fence." As an example, they are usually instructed to obtain merchandise easily resaleable and in the popular sizes, colors, and styles.

The amateurs cannot be classified quite so simply. They are composed of housewives on a restricted budget who feel the desire for an item

they see on display so keenly that they cannot resist the temptation and will steal to obtain it when they cannot afford it. Several instances have been recorded where mothers in restricted financial circumstances have stolen toys, clothing, and similar items for their children. In many of these cases, the mothers will make use of the baby strollers with carrying facilities, the baby's own clothing and blankets, as well as purses, shopping bags, boxes, and clothing pockets. It is to be noted that women accompanied by children are not suspected of thievery under normal circumstances and this has been an effective camouflage for shoplifting activities usually employed by amateurs.

Among the amateur-type violators is the habitual shoplifter, who steals items not because of need or lack of ability to pay, but only because of the desire and thrill obtained from this type of activity. Experience has shown that this latter type is definitely in the minority.

A sizeable proportion of the amateur thieves are juveniles who upon interrogation usually advise that their reason for shoplifting is to impress their companions and demonstrate their "nerve and boldness." This is often done on a "dare" from an associate. Also it has been found that some youngsters sent to the store by their parents will steal the items and keep for their own use the money given them for these purchases.

Professional Methods

The most interesting of all types, and the one responsible for the largest losses to the merchant, is the professional shoplifter. Some of his methods will be described and illustrated.

The professional depends upon deftness of hand and his particular clothing to permit him to "lift" the items, conceal them, and leave the premises without detection. Often the professional will make small purchases of items to afford a "cover" to his activities and permit him to shop unsuspected.

The most prevalent method used by males and females is to place merchandise under their belts. Clothing displayed on hangers is often suspended from their belts or from shirt or blouse buttons and then covered by loose-fitting outer coats. Good professionals can steal almost any kind of wearing apparel by this means.

A variation of this method is adopted by many female violators who roll up a garment, put it under their skirt between their legs, and leave the store undetected.



Figure 1.

A third method requiring more advanced preparation is the use of special clothing made to facilitate the rapid theft and concealment of articles, such as the use of full bloomers under full skirts with an elastic waistband in both. Figure 1 shows such a skirt and bloomers being exhibited by Mrs. Reffner. With this attire, items are easily slipped down past the waistband and permitted to fall into a leg of the bloomers which also contain tight elastic or string about the knee. In this way a large quantity of items can be stolen on one trip and the shoplifter remains undetected.

While most of the time the items taken are drugs and smaller sundries, the "blומר" technique is equally adaptable to larger clothing items. This



Figure 2.

method does not necessitate the use of any outer coat, can be used equally as well in warm and cold weather, and is considered as being one of the most difficult to detect. It is one of the most expensive techniques to the merchant because of the quantity which can be taken at one time.

"Props" are used very successfully by many professionals. Usually they consist of different sized boxes which have string wrapped around them in such a manner as to appear to be well-wrapped and tied packages. However, these boxes are so arranged as to be easily opened in one manner or another by the professional. As an example, one such box, although apparently well tied, permits access through one end such as is illustrated in the posed scene in figure 2. Mrs. Reffner is placing an item in the box while screened behind a clothing rack. Another such box has one slit in the center of the edges of the top part of the box, permitting one side of the top to be raised as if on a hinge. With both of these boxes the shoplifter carefully carries the box so the end or slit edges are under the arm or in the hand where they are not visible to the merchant. Figure 3 shows both types of boxes with merchandise in them.

The simple shopping bag available in all stores is frequently used, as are purses, pockets, and other containers. One male shoplifter was found to have as many as six cartons of cigarettes in the waistband of his trousers, with all being covered by a loose fitting topcoat.

In all of the methods outlined above, concealment while stealing the merchandise is extremely important to the violator. Most of them try to conceal the articles while screened behind a counter, clothing display rack, in dressing rooms, or even in commercial photograph booths located on the store premises.

Experience reflects that most professional shoplifters will usually place themselves behind a clothing rack or counter which hides the lower part of their bodies and will continually glance in all directions to insure that no clerk or customer is nearby or noticing them. To the experienced policewoman this activity on the part of shoplifters is so noticeable that she can detect shoplifters as they come into stores by their facial expressions and, acting as a normal shopper, can place herself in an inconspicuous spot to observe their activities. This has resulted in many arrests of this type of professional violator. Figure 4 is an illustration of an individual not only partially con-



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

cealed but also glancing around in the manner described above.

Many professionals are found to be "confidence operators" who will engage clerks in lengthy conversations to allay suspicion and pave the way for subsequent thefts. Others will work in pairs in the same stores. One of the team will detain the clerk on some pretense while the other commits the theft.

Mrs. Reffner in 21½ years, working approximately 11 hours each week during the regular seasons and nightly during the Christmas holiday seasons, has made a total of 201 arrests of shoplifters of all types. We feel that this is quite an enviable record, demonstrating the effective measures which can be taken to successfully combat a serious problem of this type. Complaints have

fallen to a minimum and merchants are extremely pleased with the results obtained, especially with the reduced merchandise losses. The manner in which the program has been handled has retained good business relations for the merchants and good police relations with the citizens and parents for the Overland Department.

Careful planning by the city government and police officials, good cooperation between the police department and merchants of the community, careful selection and training of personnel, and hard work and application have brought about these excellent results which we feel can be accomplished by any community with a similar problem. We are proud of our program and are pleased to be of assistance to other communities with such problems.

Pink and White

The alertness of store employees was an important factor in the investigation handled by the Pottstown, Pa., Police Department which resulted in the arrest and sentencing of two women shoplifters.

The police department received complaints from several local stores. The victims described the suspects, with one victim mentioning specifically that one of the suspects was wearing an unusually sheer white blouse through which a pink undergarment clearly showed.

In addition, an employee of one of the victimized stores followed the two suspects, who were carrying large shopping bags. The women apparently realized that they were being followed, as they carried the bags into a women's rest room at a transportation terminal and later emerged empty-handed. They then boarded a bus to leave town.

A matron, who had observed the women entering and leaving the rest room, went into the room and found the shopping bags. They were filled with various pieces of merchandise bearing labels of the stores from which complaints had come.

The suspects were later arrested on the bus they had boarded. They subsequently pleaded guilty and received jail sentences.

An interesting aspect of this case is the fact that a color photograph taken of one of the arrested women clearly showed the pink and white color combination which one of the victims had noted. Sgt. Daniel Linton, the department's identification officer and a strong advocate of color photography in police work, in addition to using black and white photography, makes a practice of taking color pictures. He then makes a transparency to be projected on a screen, showing suspects in life size. He feels that this case illustrates the fact that this practice is very helpful as it shows the true color of clothing and skin.



POLICE TRAINING

The Rochester Fire and Police Academy, the training and proving grounds for the personnel of the Rochester Fire and Police Bureaus, is located on Scottsville Road on the west bank of the beautiful Genesee River. At the present time, the academy covers approximately 6 acres of land with room for expansion along the bank of the river. The academy was opened in March 1954.

After entering the two-story Administration Building through its glass doors, we find the first floor occupied by a large workshop and locker rooms. The administrative offices, classrooms, library, kitchen and lounge rooms are on the second floor. The police training administrative office is occupied by the police training staff, consisting of three sergeants and the director of train-



Chief William A. Winfield.

Fire and Police Academy Serves Rochester, N. Y.

by INSPECTOR PAUL HUTCHINSON, *Director of Training, Rochester, N. Y., Police Department*

ing. The staff room is equipped with a law library, filing system and an intercommunication network to all classrooms. It is in this office that the staff plans the academy curriculum which is constantly changing to include new developments in police work as well as any revisions of the New York penal code.

The academy functions with the thought in mind that a policeman must be trained as an individual and also to think as an individual. He must depend on his knowledge and quick thinking in almost every emergency case. The curriculum at the Rochester Police Academy has been designed to offer the police officer this type of training.

The training given today at the Rochester Police Academy can be contrasted with that of the "old days" when a policeman was sent out on his beat with little or no preparation. He was merely given a pair of handcuffs, a night stick and a revolver. In most cases he was respected only because of his uniform. Our early policemen, however, did not have to cope with the automobile and the series of accidents which followed in its wake, nor did they need to have the scientific knowledge or technique to evaluate these accidents.

Training

In contrast to this, a police officer today must be well trained, not only in the art of detecting criminals, but also in matters of courtesy and diplomacy and must have the mental wherewithal to cope with diversified problems.

We of the Rochester Police Academy start with the proposition that the American people are freedom-loving individuals and have always resented any undue show of authority. Consequently, when a policeman has cause to contact a citizen for some minor infraction, he must be trained to do it in such a way that he does not needlessly offend the citizen. Rather, he must, if possible, implant in the offender's mind a desire to avoid any similar circumstance in the future.

During the instruction of recruits at the Academy, automobile accidents are simulated. Thus, actual experience is gained by the trainee police officer and he is instructed at this time as to the proper manner of filling out reports, including his views regarding the accident and the knowledge he has gained through the accident experience. This simulation is carried further by the trainees taking their cases into a moot court with a magistrate of the city court, city of Rochester, presiding. A member of the district attorney's staff participates in this mock trial. Each trainee is given an opportunity to appear as a witness and in this way the new officer learns what he must do in making arrests and obtaining evidence in order to be a creditable witness in those cases which he may be called upon to investigate in the future.

The classrooms at the Rochester Police Academy are also available for Civil Defense training and for instructing school crossing guards. The school crossing guards receive actual experience under supervision before they take their places in safeguarding the children and older citizens of Rochester. During the summer months our school crossing guards are used as safety officers at the public beaches and swimming pools maintained by the city. They have earned for themselves their rightful place in our city government.

The members of the Rochester Police Department must attend classroom sessions for a period of 5 days each year. Here they receive instructions in all phases of police work, including new methods, new laws, amendments to old laws, investigative methods and traffic control.

Special Classes

Special classes are set up for the commanding officers, who are called in first to receive instructions on their own work and to get the details of what their men are to be taught. All the commanding officers are active members of the police training staff and are required to follow up the instructions given at the academy by instructing the men under their command. They must see that their men do just as they have been instructed and we feel that without this backing much of the value of training would be lost.

In the classrooms, many aids to education are used, such as maps, charts, blackboard drawings, motion pictures, view light, picture slides and recordings. During the periods of instruction,

question sheets are used and open discussion periods are held. Speakers from all branches of law enforcement are invited and during these classes each member is required to make notes regarding the subject under consideration. These rough notes are then rewritten and placed in loose-leaf folders which are called in for inspection approximately once a year.

A weekly bulletin is issued by the academy to every member of the Rochester Police Department to keep him up to date on all changes in the law and to furnish other information which may be of value to him.

Recruit training consists of 13 weeks. In addition to classroom instruction, the recruit is taken to the many divisions of the police department and to other public offices with which he is expected to be familiar. After graduation, the recruit is sent into the field for additional training under the supervision of his commanding officer where he is expected to gain experience in practical police work and the use of good judgment and common sense. He is then brought back into the academy for a 2-week refresher course before he receives his regular assignment.



Inspector Paul Hutchinson.



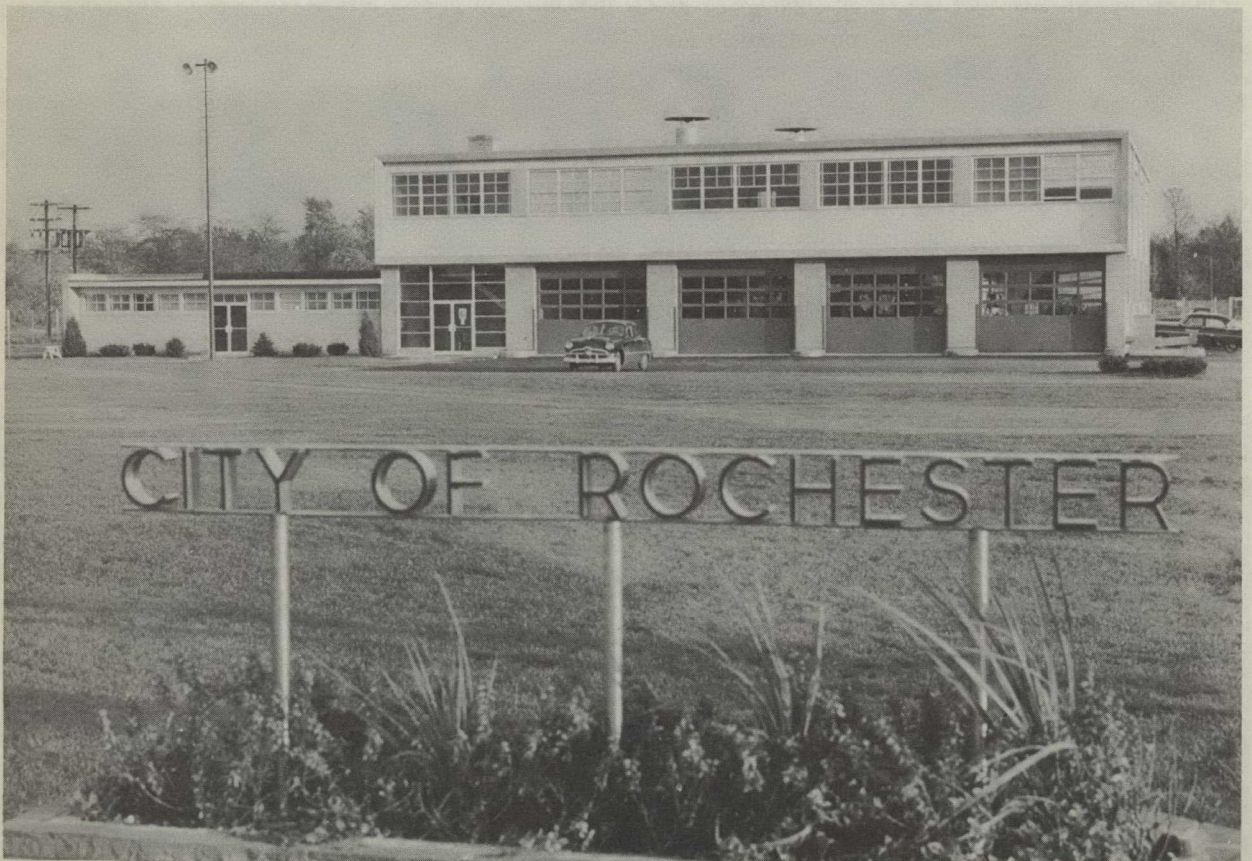
Practice on the indoor range.

The academy is equipped with two of the most modern and complete indoor pistol ranges. Ample room has been provided for ten men to fire simultaneously with adequate space for their instructors. The outdoor rifle range is located at Rush, N. Y., a short distance from Rochester, and it is here that

the men obtain experience in outside practice with heavy weapons such as riot guns, rifles, gas guns and pistols. Here a practical pistol course is set up which will accommodate four men at one time. This course is patterned after the practical pistol course of the FBI.

At the present time, a large auditorium with seating capacity of 600 is under construction at the east end of the police academy.

During the past year an eleven-member police training advisory committee has been formed. This includes the district attorney of Monroe County, N. Y.; Chief of Police William A. Winfield; and other members through the several ranks of our department. They are requested to furnish their ideas as to training needs based upon their association with the members of the Rochester Police Department. The members of this committee will be changed from time to time in order to draw fresh knowledge from each field of law enforcement. In this way we hope that our training methods will be as up to date as our new modern police academy.



Academy building.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

In many cases the limitations of the use of black and white photography make it impossible for victims and witnesses to identify possible suspects. This is due, to a great extent, to the fact that color of hair, eyes, and especially the complexion, leaves everything to guess work or a word-of-mouth description by someone familiar with the particular individual. This point was illustrated to me on many occasions during the several years when I was in command of the detective division of the Omaha Police Department.

Unfortunately, we also learned by experience that many victims or witnesses were either most reluctant to make an identification of a suspect, no matter how completely we endeavored to describe the party in question, or else they were too ready to accept whatever description might be given them by the officers displaying the photographs. In the same manner, improper questioning by the investigating officers could lead to almost any type of description from a victim or witness.

It was also noted that in a tremendous number of instances our files contained photographs of many unrelated individuals whose characteristics, as reflected in black and white photography, were very similar. This, of course, added greatly to the difficulties of identification. In some cases, this similarity of photographs caused victims or witnesses who were a bit reluctant from the start to absolutely refuse to make even a partial identification for fear of unjustly accusing the wrong individual.

It was also discovered that the members of the Omaha Police Department were having difficulty identifying various known criminals when their only basis for the identity was black and white photography. This was becoming more and more of a problem due to the fact that with a shortage of available space our regular live "show-ups" were becoming more and more difficult to present and, as a result, were becoming less frequent for the entire personnel of the department.

As a result of these observations and with the assistance and cooperation of the then Chief of

Making Color Photography a Police Aid

by HARRY M. GREEN, Chief of Police,
Omaha, Nebr., Police Department

Police Henry Boesen, who is now the commissioner of police and public safety, I inaugurated the use of color photography by the Omaha Police Department during the latter half of 1953. This was done after some experimentation in the use of color film and its development by our Bureau of Identification personnel. This program was an effort to increase the possibilities of identification by eliminating gullibility to suggestions of others and reluctance on the part of victims and witnesses.

All criminal color photographs are taken in full length. This practice was, to our knowledge, a "first" among law enforcement agencies in this section of the country. These photographs are taken in addition to, and not as a replacement for, black and white photographs which are still taken of all criminals processed by our Bureau of Identification. A master card index file is maintained whereby it may be established at a moment's notice where the color slide of any individual may be filed, whether it may be in the burglary, robbery, larceny, or sex categories. The subject's color slide is retained in the slide tray pertaining to his modus operandi file and is cross-indexed in the card files where his activities indicate participa-



Chief Harry M. Green.

tion in more than one particular field. As a result, it is possible for the personnel in our Bureau of Identification to project, on a moment's notice, full length color photographs of known offenders in any particular criminal category. Separate classifications maintained by the Omaha Police Department include the following: Burglars, stickup men, sex offenders, shoplifters, car prowlers, check forgers, prostitutes, larcenists, confidence men, narcotics addicts, and others. An index file is maintained indicating the identity of each individual in the respective offense classifications, in addition to the card index file mentioned above.

As in the use of black and white photography, new color photographs are taken of those subjects who repeatedly come to our attention. With the passage of time, physical changes are apparent, and this procedure makes it possible for us to be in a position at all times to project a full length color slide of the particular subject as he recently appeared, not how he appeared several years ago.

Show-ups

Actually, the purpose of the use of color photography, to this degree, was basically for identification purposes from the viewpoint of the witness or victim. Shortly after the institution of color photography, we suffered the "growing pains" found in most metropolitan cities, and were forced to expand our Bureau of Identification facilities at the expense of completely removing our only live "show-up" room. As a result of this, we procured a wall-type theater screen and affixed it to one wall in our assembly room. In lieu of former "live" show-ups, we now have, prior to each roll call, regular show-ups of known criminals and those persons suspected of recent offenses in the area. They are shown in full life-size photographs on the screen and a full résumé of the subject's physical description, associates, criminal background, modus operandi, and any other facts which might be of value to the police officer are furnished to the personnel of the police department at the time of the showing.

We have found this procedure even more effective than our former "live" show-ups. The officers become more thoroughly familiar with the individuals at the time they are being sought, not after they have been apprehended. The familiarity of the entire personnel of the police department with the identity of these known criminals has been of

untold value in effecting apprehensions and in reducing the criminal activities of these known offenders.

Public Relations

Another field in which we have found our color photography to be of much value, although not given consideration at the time of its inauguration, has been in greatly improved public relations. This beneficial result was due to two separate steps. The first was the reception given by various business houses in the city of Omaha and in many smaller communities within a radius of 100 miles. These business houses requested a special showing of pictures of known active shoplifters for their employees.

Many of our larger department stores, supermarkets, and other firms accepted our offer to conduct special showings for them. As a result, we have often been informed of the presence of these thieves in various business houses. The knowledge of the identity of these thieves and the resultant close observation of their movements by employees in business houses aid greatly in eliminating thefts and taking specific stores off the shoplifters' "sucker list." Many shoplifters have also been apprehended through this practice of alerting store personnel to the identity and modus operandi of such known thieves.

The second "public relations" factor—definitely not anticipated—was the great number of requests from various civic groups, parent-teacher associations, church organizations, professional groups, and others for display of our color photography slides. For these purposes, we assembled a tray of some 30 known criminals whose modus operandi or backgrounds were more interesting and educational from the layman's point of view, as well as some views of crime scenes, check-forging equipment, and other unusual cases. We obviously refrain from showing to such groups photographs of any persons not confined and who are not considered to be confirmed criminals. The narration at the time of the projection of this "general show-up" group of color slides is directed along the lines of pointing out the types of crimes which are most prevalent, the steps the individual might take to protect his or her property, and the advances made by the modern police department to combat the activities of criminals. There have been well over a hundred requests for the showing of these color slides to groups of this

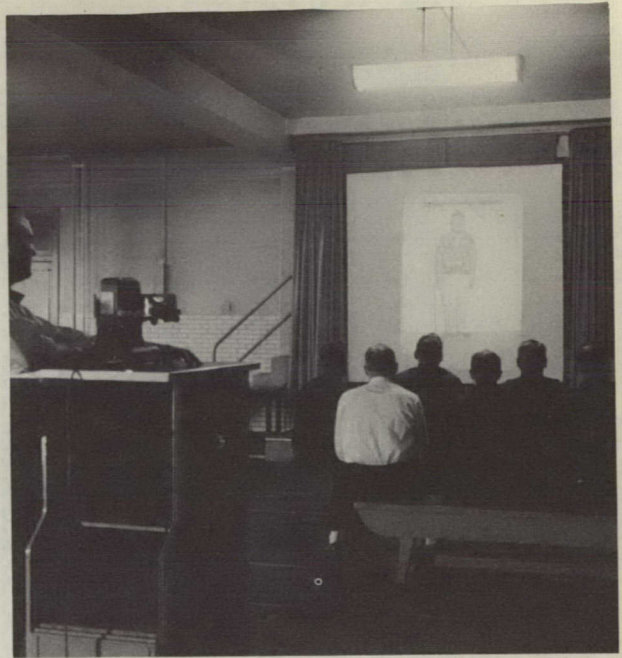
type and, surprisingly, many requests are received for "repeat" showings.

On at least one occasion the availability of these color slides has resulted in the positive identification and subsequent apprehension of a professional shoplifter who was suspected of operating in a midwestern city some 300 miles from Omaha. When furnished with our color slides of this individual and other suspects, the local department borrowed a projector and displayed the slides. In this manner, the shoplifter was positively identified.

Court Appearances

We have had the color slides accepted in court on several occasions. The most notable case was in 1954 when a well-known criminal was being tried for a filling station robbery. At the time of the robbery this suspect's hair was dyed a bright red, a color which showed up very prominently in the color photograph taken upon his apprehension. At the time of the district court trial, however, his hair had been dyed a different color. One of the main points of the defense arose from the controversy as to the color of his hair at the time of the robbery and at the time of the trial. Over heated objections of the defense counsel, the presiding judge admitted the color slide in evidence. When it was projected on our portable screen before the jury, the question of hair color of the suspect at the time of his arrest, a matter of but a very few hours after the commission of the crime, was definitely established. An appeal of the jury finding of "guilty" was filed by the defense counsel, based upon the admission of the color slide. Subsequently, a ruling from the Nebraska Supreme Court upheld the admission of the slide by the district court judge and, as a result, the subject was confined in the Nebraska State Penitentiary in Lincoln, Nebr.

Many cities in this section of the country have now instituted the use of color photography, as has the Nebraska Safety Patrol. We feel the benefits to the personnel of the Omaha Police Department, and to the residents of the cities involved, are invaluable. In addition to facilitating ready identification, the use of color photography has curtailed much shoplifting activity, as mentioned above, and has aided greatly in the obvious additional knowledge and recognition of these persons on the part of all police personnel.



Color photography "show-up."

Another feature of life-size color photography in police work is the mobility of the file. Full length views of suspects can be furnished to any interested law enforcement agency upon request. These slides can be viewed by victims or witnesses who may be located many miles from the suspect's home. These color photographs also depict in detail the type and coloring of the clothing worn by the suspect. It is possible that an identification may be made by a witness in a case where the suspect frequently wears distinctive clothing.

It has been said that one photograph is worth a thousand words. This is especially true of color photographs taken of crime scenes immediately following a major crime.

The Omaha Police Department has personnel fully qualified to take and develop color photographs. This dual ability of these individuals effects a savings in time and money and preserves the chain of evidence if the photographs are used in court.

It has been the policy of the Omaha Police Department to take color photographs of all persons apprehended in connection with felony complaints, and all sex offenders with their automobiles if a car is used, as well as crime scenes and any other persons coming to our attention where it is felt advisable to take such photographs.

(Continued on inside back cover)

OTHER TOPICS

In order to accomplish its aims, a police department must be supported by adequate budget appropriations. This enables the agency to obtain the personnel, equipment, and facilities necessary for proper functioning.

The wise police administrator makes his budgeting a year-around endeavor and is ever watchful for the opportunity to make a suggestion and plant the seed for future projects, activities, departmental needs, and budget items.

In the interest of cultivating a good relationship with the city management, he makes it a point to drop in and chat with the manager, mayor or controller at a time convenient for this official. The trend of conversation will soon turn to the police department activities, projects or relative items which have been brought to the manager's



Chief Strevell G. Taylor.

Budgeting Forms a Vital Part of Police Operation

by CHIEF STREVELL G. TAYLOR, *Ventura, Calif.,
Police Department*

attention. In many cases future budgeting items will be proposed by the manager. His effectiveness as a manager is manifested by the effectiveness of the various units of city government and he is usually aware of departmental problems. The manager expects the police administrator to be able to back up his statements with factual data. If the administrator lives up to the manager's expectations, the manager will accept and rely upon his judgments, his acts, his words. He will welcome the support and views of the police administrator and will make helpful suggestions.

The budget is a means of presenting the needs and requirements of the department to the city governing body—a body usually embracing a group of successful businessmen. Although competent in their own individual endeavors, these men are unfamiliar with the needs and general functions in the operation of a police department. Without factual data their decisions cannot be uniformly sound and appropriations may be based on sentiment or personal feelings. Good sales talk in explanation of these requested appropriations is not sufficient. The budget request must be fully and clearly itemized, the needs and intended use fully explained and corroborated by facts.

The budget is a controlling device intended to assure that expenditures follow along the plan of operation and are made in accordance with the purpose for which the appropriations were allocated. Therefore we cannot stress too fully the importance of sound budget preparation.

Presenting the Budget

First we must present a full and complete background of the department's past activities. Graphs, charts, and maps are recommended as they speak more plainly than words, giving a visual picture of achievements. This report should be full and complete in all phases, covering the services rendered, and stressing accom-

plishments and their relationship in value to the department, city government and public in general. Shortcomings also should be admitted and discussed as this will provide material for future planning and budgeting.

Secondly, a well-rounded departmental plan of operations and activities for the coming fiscal year must be presented, with the operations, activities, and the intended or expected results explained in detail. Budgets must never be padded as a padded budget is easily detected, casts doubt upon the veracity of the police administrator, and provides an opening for budget slicing. This may affect pertinent items throughout the entire budget. Even though a properly justified item on the budget may be vetoed, the ground work has been laid when the need for this item becomes more apparent at a later date.

Joint Function

Budget preparation is not the duty of management alone but should also be a joint function of the operating personnel. Working personnel should have some conception of budgeting and understand the relationship of planning police operation to meet necessary conditions, together with justifying the present and proposed use of departmental resources. Such a joint function also places the greater emphasis on a definite progressive program of work and objectives, rather than a perpetuation of traditional services.

There are many types of forms used for budget presentation, which in themselves are quite unimportant. The important point is to qualify each item thereon. The prior year's budget appropriations usually justify a recurring amount. Our problem is to justify the requested increase. The amount appropriated will depend on how thoroughly the accompanying explanation justifying the request is presented. On these recurring expenditures such as telephone, gasoline, oil, repairs, and office supplies, it is well to give careful study to new territorial additions to the city which may result in added patrol miles, extra man-hours, added wear and tear on equipment, additional paper work, additional personnel, and added use of office materials. Such additions should result in a comparable percentage increase throughout nearly all items of the budget.

Many departments operate vehicles four, five or more years before replacement. This is false economy, as a vehicle becomes a steady drain on

city funds after the first 35,000 miles. These repair expenses are potential and cannot be anticipated to a point of budget control. We do know, however, that as the vehicle ages, the potential breakdown is more pronounced. This, of course, places the officers in personal jeopardy and hampers their law enforcement work in attempting to cope with the modern up-to-the-minute vehicles used by criminals and traffic violators.

We were able to prove to the city management that through an arrangement with a local motor company we could trade for new, city-owned police vehicles annually on contractual basis at a set trade-in amount with maintenance at one cent per mile. At the end of a 4-year period the cost outlay by the city has leveled off to that of original purchase and fourth year trade-in amount. During those four years the officers have been operating modern, safe, up-to-date vehicles. This has contributed to the morale and the efficiency of the department and has increased the pride and respect which our citizenry has for the police department.

Let's expound a little further on the contractual basis. Using new cars contributes to greater driving safety, greater public safety and less liability to the city, as there are fewer accidents and fewer injured, crippled, or dead officers and citizens. There is practically no up-keep cost; gasoline and oil cost is lower; tire service is better; less garage time is required; more patrol hours are possible; and the officers are more comfortable. As a result, better efficiency of police operation is obtained at lower cost.

A day-by-day individual vehicle record should be kept, showing gasoline and oil consumption, mileage, tires, repairs, hours of service and operators. Such records indicated to us that various drivers were contributing to the deficiency of the vehicles and that they needed driving instructions.



Ventura police headquarters.

Salaries

I feel that it is wise to have the protective forces—police and fire—covered in a separate salary ordinance. Too many times the pay raise is not as high as it might be due to the fact that protective forces' personnel are in a bracket classification along with other city personnel who, because of the nature of their particular work, are not eligible for a raise equal to that deserved by the protective forces. The type of work and hours necessary in police operations are in no manner, way, shape or form similar to those of other city departments, yet in many cities such classification comparison is a measuring stick.

One of the major concerns is that of adequate and standardized wages. The general practice in determining adequate, standardized salaries is to take the average salaries of policemen in cities of comparable size in an immediate area. I feel that the averaging should be carried further to include the standard of the city and the standard and efficiency of its police department. If your department is outstanding, the police salaries should be on a par with those of like standard and should not be based on size alone.

It is difficult to understand why any one officer is valued at \$300 per month in one city and \$440 in another city, if the standard of the police agencies in the two cities is the same. He is the same man; his work is the same; he is expected to live up to the same standards and is subject to the same restrictions; his equipment costs the same; and he is required to attend the same schools of training. The cost per capita taxation is relatively the same as in larger populations with larger tax intake. Greater population, larger area, different contributing causes require added personnel, but the same high caliber personnel required for smaller cities. In most cases more is expected of the officer in a small department than in a large department, yet the small cities with low salaries are continuing to act as training schools for the departments of larger cities. The cost to train an officer is such that no city can afford to lose the officer over a salary increase of a few dollars. This is relatively poor management and the citizens footing the bill are not getting the full value for their tax dollar.

Fringe benefits—such as reduced pension age; family pension benefits; additional sick leave, holidays, etc., equal to that of the city hall or any other police department; recognized Federal legal

holidays; longevity vacation and longevity pay—provide an incentive for the police officer to contribute his very best efforts to the work. It is wise, however, to attempt to gain these benefits at some time other than at or near budget time. These items tend to shadow other issues and, if granted, may be gained at the expense of salary adjustment and reduction in other departmental requests.

In connection with family benefits, I feel that an officer's pension should continue to be paid to his widow after his death and that an officer's family and personal assets should be covered by false arrest insurance, the cost of which should be carried by the city.

Budget requests for additional personnel will usually be approved if the police administrator can show that it has been necessary to transfer patrolling officers to other branches of the department. When these transfers can be justified, the need to hire personnel to fill the patrol vacancies is seldom questioned.

An important money-saving technique which is sometimes overlooked is that of purchasing supplies, when possible, in large quantities. We have found that as much as one third of the cost may be saved by buying quantities sufficient for two or three years rather than for a single year. Thorough inventories are a necessity if this savings is to be effected.

The management wants the most for every dollar invested and we have a responsibility to give a dollar-for-dollar service. We cannot shift the blame to anyone else if our budget requests are not appropriated when we have failed to show the cause, need, and results of the budget requests.

Utilizing the budget system described in this article has been in a large part responsible for many improvements in the 41-man Ventura Police Department.

These improvements include: new police building in 1953; up-to-date police vehicles; 40-hour work week; overtime and court time compensated by time off; increased personnel from 22 to 41 members, with lieutenants in charge of divisions; general increase in salaries; sick time accumulation up to 60 days; pension system adjusted from set amount to 50 percent of the average of each officer's 3 highest years' salary; city-paid "false arrest" insurance; and life insurance partially paid by the city. In addition, we feel that many fringe benefits will be forthcoming in the near future.

Crash Helmets for Police Motorcycle Drivers

According to Chief Goodwyn J. Ruppenthal of the Montgomery, Ala., Police Department, the cracked white helmet displayed by Patrolman Donahue Halford in the accompanying photograph means the difference between life and death for the 25-year-old motorcycle patrolman, who was involved in a recent collision.

Halford was riding his motorcycle along Day Street in Montgomery when a car pulled out from the right lane directly in front of him. The driver later said he intended to turn left on the street. "He didn't give a signal. It was too late for me to do anything . . . we hit," Halford later related.

The patrolman was catapulted from his motorcycle as the vehicles collided and was thrown 44 feet through the air, crashing head first against a curbing. The impact had all the force of Halford's 180 pounds behind it, plus the force of the speed with which he was thrown through the air, but he came out of the collision with only minor injuries, bruises and abrasions about the body.

"Had he been wearing the conventional type of military cap worn in the past by patrolmen on motorcycles, his head would have been smashed," stated Chief Ruppenthal.

The white crash helmet remained intact, except for a crack and a scraped spot about 2 inches in diameter on the left side. Halford said after the accident that he felt like taking the helmet home and "framing it," but Chief Ruppenthal had a better idea. "Let's leave it down here at headquarters—I want all the men to see it," he said.

This helmet, like those worn by Halford's fellow motorcycle officers, is made of plastic laminated fiberglass, is lined with 1/2 inch airfoam rubber, has an airfoam headband 1 1/2 inches wide, is equipped with an official plastic police visor and chin strap, and weighs 16 to 20 ounces. The helmets cost \$30 each.

Chief Ruppenthal was instrumental in getting his department to purchase these crash helmets to replace the cloth caps worn by patrolmen in the past. He indicates that the helmets, which have become required equipment for all motorcycle men, were not well received at first because they are bulky and sometimes uncomfortable compared with the lightweight headgear formerly worn by the motorcycle men. Accidents such as that experienced by Patrolman Halford have done much



Officer Donahue Halford with crash helmet.

to "sell" the crash helmet as a safety measure, especially in light of the fact that two motorcycle policemen died in collisions before the helmets came into standard use.

"They're worth far more than the price we paid," concludes Chief Ruppenthal.

★

Pieces of Puzzle Fit in Crime Solution

Supt. Dewey Beaver of the Grand Rapids, Mich., Police Department cites a good example of modern crime detection, stating, "From the moment that the original report was received in the detective bureau until the convicted burglar was sentenced to prison, all elements of the investigation fell together in proper order and sequence."

The case originated when the police department received a report that a local tavern had been broken into and entered. The case was assigned to lieutenant detectives Morey Butler and Celmyr McConnell of the burglary squad who immediately went to the burglarized tavern. One of the first items of evidence they found was a medicine bottle in the restroom of the tavern. The name of a local resident appeared on the bottle.

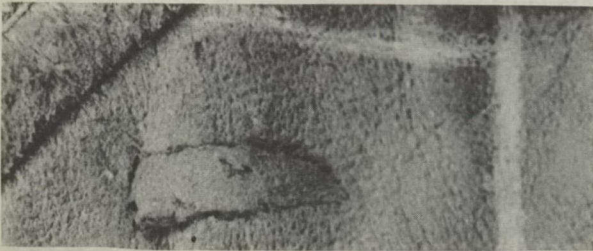
After a preliminary check of the premises, the two investigators called upon the identification division of their department and Officer James F. Hendricks was dispatched to the scene. Reconstructing the burglar's actions from the point of

entry to the place of exit, Hendricks collected various items of physical evidence. On the sill of the window through which the burglar had entered, Hendricks found particles of shattered colored glass and a small piece of brown leather about one-fourth inch long which was pierced by a small piece of colored glass. Examining a liquor cabinet which had been broken into, he found a whiskey bottle which obviously had been moved and on which appeared glove prints. Hendricks catalogued, photographed, and preserved these vital bits of evidence.

In the meantime, detectives Butler and McConnell had located the man whose name appeared on the empty medicine bottle. The suspect freely admitted having left the bottle in the restroom but insisted that he had done so while at the tavern as a patron during regular hours. Examining a brown leather jacket belonging to the suspect, the officers found that it contained a small tear. In the pockets of the jacket they found a pair of leather gloves, plus a fragment of glass.

Officer Hendricks placed the piece of leather found on the window sill in the torn place on the suspect's jacket and found that it fitted perfectly. The fragment of glass found in the jacket pocket was of the same color and grade as that of the broken window at the tavern. When pictures of the fingertips of the gloves were compared with the impression left on the whiskey bottle, identical characteristics were found.

On the strength of this physical evidence, Patrolman Hendricks was able to establish an array of facts which proved strong enough to convince a jury of the suspect's guilt. He was sentenced to a prison term of from 3 to 15 years. The subject had already spent more than 20 years in penal institutions, with some of his previous convictions being on charges of breaking and entering. Efficient, well-coordinated police work, with emphasis on physical evidence and careful case preparation, put this criminal behind bars once again.



Piece of evidence.

ALKALOIDS are plant materials which have been extracted for use in medicine, but which have toxic properties when taken in an overdose. They include many of the so-called narcotic substances and therefore their identification is often necessary both in suspected suicides and homicides and when suspicious materials are found in the possession of persons believed to be "dope" addicts.

WINTER TREND

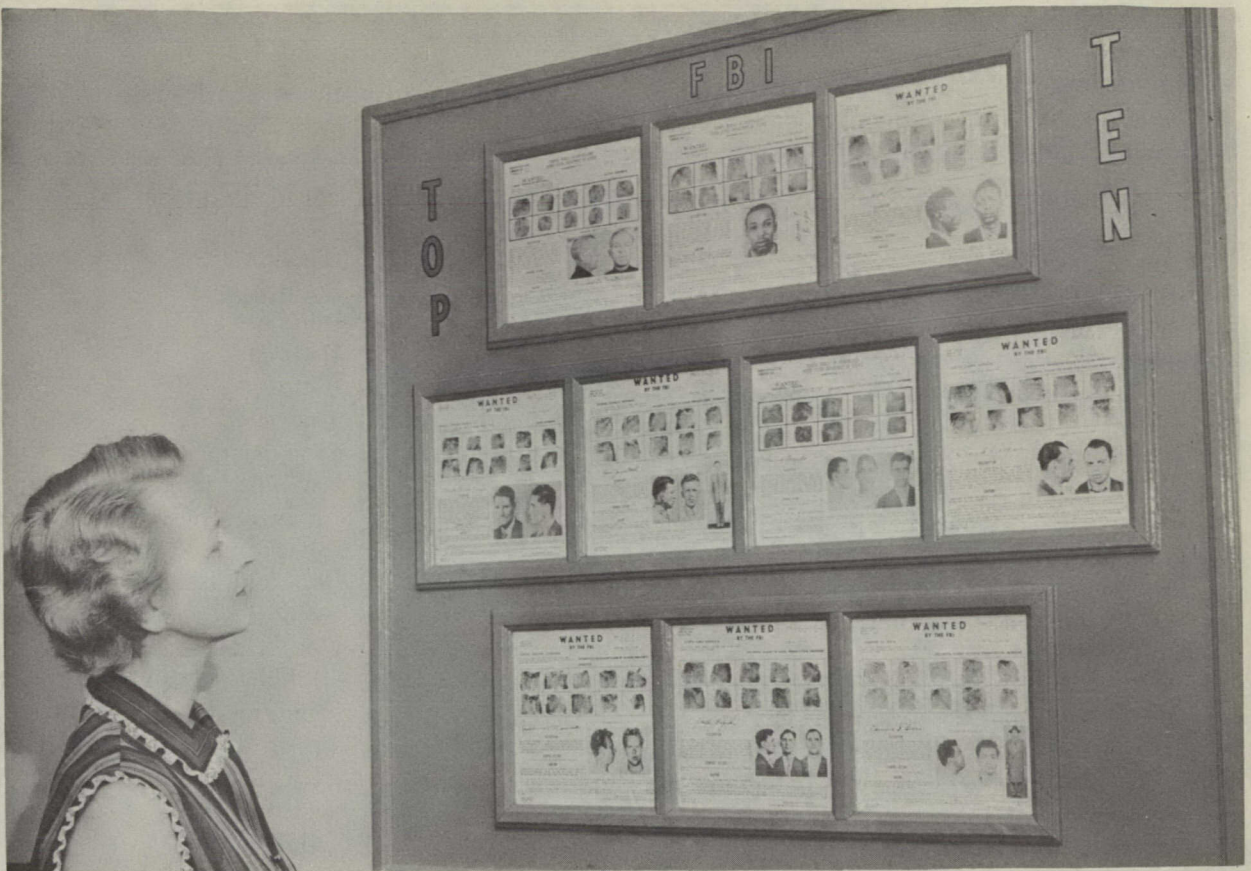
Burglaries and robberies are chief among the crimes more prevalent in the winter months.

Ten Most Wanted Bulletin Board

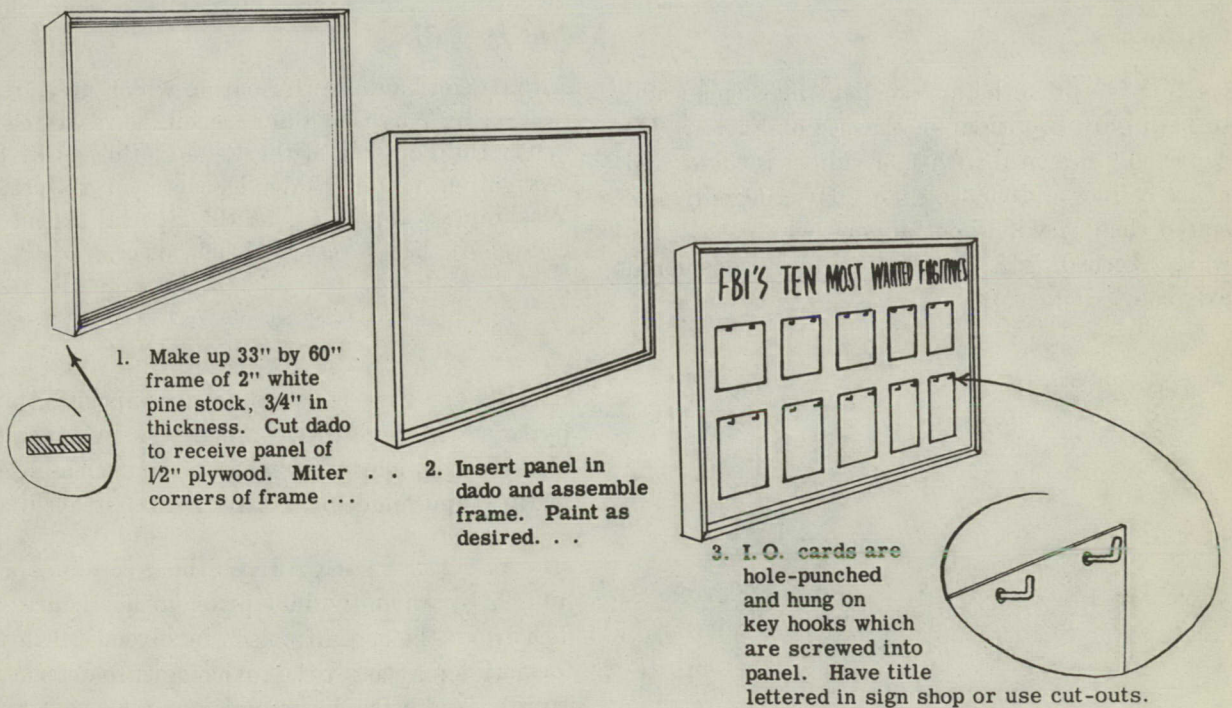
The circulation of FBI Identification Orders has been a successful technique in fugitive investigations and has played a major part in the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program.

One former "most wanted fugitive," John Alfred Hopkins, who was wanted for unlawful flight to avoid confinement for the murder of a policeman, was especially fearful of the wanted notices. After escaping from jail in Arizona on November 30, 1953, he settled in Watsonville, Calif., where he assertedly made daily checks at the post office for his wanted poster and picture. On May 27, 1954, Hopkins saw the wanted poster which was distributed in connection with his placement on the "Top Ten" list on May 18, 1954. Ripping the notice from the post office wall, the fugitive fled to Reno, Nev., but hurriedly departed when he saw his picture in the post office there. When he did not find his photograph exhibited in Elko, Nev., he decided to go into seclusion in this vicinity. However, he was captured on June 7, 1954, by FBI Agents in the mining area near Beowawe, Nev., as a consequence of information received from the publication of his photograph in a newspaper "Top Ten" article.

The Arlington County, Va., Police Department is one of many police organizations which maintain a "Ten Most Wanted" display for the benefit of officers and visitors to the headquarters. Pictured here is the bulletin board prepared under the direction of Lt. Andrew Bayliss, Arlington County Police Department. Also illustrated is a sketch showing instructions for the preparation of one type of bulletin board which can be used in this program.



Clerical Supervisor Elsa Degerholm, Arlington County, Va., Police Department, views fugitive display.



Diagrammatic sketch for bulletin board.

WANTED BY THE FBI

AUGUST JUNIOR GERBITZ, with aliases: August Gerbitz, Jr., Gus Gerbitz, Junior Gerbitz, Ray Allen, Raymond Allen.

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

August Junior Gerbitz allegedly murdered a woman and her male companion in the woman's apartment above a tavern in Evansville, Ind., during the early morning hours of December 16, 1954. Gerbitz reportedly was in love with the woman victim and was incited by jealousy to commit the double murder.

On December 17, 1954, a complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Evansville, Ind., charging Gerbitz with fleeing from the State of Indiana to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

This fugitive reportedly earned the reputation of being a troublemaker at places of employment. It is alleged that he is a "show-off" and is quick to fight or use a knife. He reportedly has engaged in gambling activities.

On July 28, 1956, Gerbitz, using the alias of Ray or Raymond Allen, was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on a morals charge but was released on bail before his true identity was discovered. He jumped bail.

Caution

Gerbitz is said to be an excellent marksman and to be highly proficient in the use of knives. He reportedly is armed with a .38 caliber revolver and a .22 caliber automatic rifle. He allegedly has stated that he will shoot anyone who gets in his way. Accordingly, Gerbitz should be considered extremely dangerous.



August Junior Gerbitz.

Description

August Junior Gerbitz is described as follows:
Age----- 32, born July 20, 1924, Evansville, Ind.
Height----- 5 feet, 10 inches.
Weight----- 225 pounds.
Build----- Heavy.
Hair----- Light brown.
Eyes----- Blue.
Complexion----- Medium.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Electrician's helper, millwright, taxicab and truck driver, illicit liquor dealer, clerk.
Remarks----- Occasionally wears mustache; reportedly drinks to excess, on which occasions he exhibits a bullying attitude and an ungovernable temper; limps slightly on right leg; is avid hunter and fisherman; may be wearing glasses.

FBI number----- 806,198 B
Fingerprint classification----- $\frac{14 \ O \ 9 \ U \ 000 \ 14}{M \ 17 \ U \ 100}$

Notify FBI

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



HAIRS are very resistant to decomposition and putrefaction and often remain as evidence of identification long after other means such as facial features and fingerprints have been destroyed.

IN ACUTE POISONING the symptoms exhibited by an individual prior to death are indicative of the type of poison involved. Such information may assist the toxicologist to determine rapidly and with minimum expense the actual poisonous substance causing death.

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 21)

An approximate cost of equipment required for the installation of color photography for any department, in addition to the installation of a wall-type theatre screen, if none is available in your present facilities, would be:

Contaflex 35-mm. camera.....	\$142.50
T. D. C. vivid projector.....	34.75
Carrying case (for projector).....	10.00
Portable screen 60 by 60.....	30.00
2 by 2 slide trays (each).....	.60
Tripod for 35-mm. camera.....	15.00
Developing tank.....	4.50
35-mm. hand viewer.....	9.95
6 one-quart brown bottles for developing fluid.....	1.20
	<hr/>
	248.50

It is recommended that a minimum of 15 square feet of storage space be considered for the storage of the trays of color slides in their various categories.

It is estimated the cost per print of each color slide is approximately 33 cents, determined from the following costs of film, bulbs, mounts, and developing kit:

Film (for 160 transparencies).....	\$9.00
Bulbs.....	12.00
Mounts.....	9.00
Developing kit.....	2.74
	<hr/>
	32.74

The above "approximate" cost includes isolated instances of spoilage, for one reason or another. We have found that the benefits from our color photography program are excellent dividends for our investment.

Portable Plaster Casting Kit

At one of the recent investigative police training classes conducted by the FBI in New Jersey, the "crime scene" phase of the practical problem was greatly facilitated by the use of a portable plaster casting kit constructed and equipped by Lt. Anthony Fulginiti, identification officer of the Wildwood, N. J., Police Department. Chief A. Linn Forcum of this department considers the kit valuable as an investigative aid and encourages the members of his organization to devise new methods of improving operations.

This kit was made out of two beverage shipping boxes and has one section of four compartments and one section of two compartments. The equipment carried in the Wildwood Department's kit includes:

Plaster of paris.
 Water containers (plastic bottles).
 Mixing pails (child's plastic sand buckets).
 Sifter (flour sifter).
 Spatulas (wood and metal).
 Large spoon.
 Reinforcements: tongue depressors, wood applicators, metal and plastic screening.
 Syringe and rubber hosing (for removal of water from impression).
 Shellac (for impression in dust or sand).
 Hair net spray (for impression in dust or sand).
 Tweezers (for removal of debris from impression).
 Knife.
 Scriber.
 Salt (to accelerate setting).
 Sugar (to retard setting).
 Large and small curtain rod frame bits.
 Ruler.

The design and size of the kit and the contents will naturally differ according to the specific needs and desires of various departments.

Lieutenant Fulginiti included metal or plastic screening as a reinforcing item inasmuch as he found that tongue depressors often cause the cast to separate when dry. In addition, he finds that hair net spray is more desirable than shellac solution for hardening impressions in dust or sand, and that casting frames made from curtain rod frames are easily constructed, adjustable, and very satisfactory.



Portable kit.

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

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Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



This pattern, classified as a loop with 12 ridge counts, is an interesting pattern due to the fact that the converging ridges give it the appearance of a whorl. The delta is located at D and the core at A.