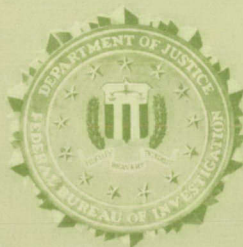


FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1956
OCTOBER
Vol. 25 No. 10

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

OCTOBER 1956

Vol. 25 No. 10

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



FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 25

October 1956

No. 10

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 September 19, 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 OOO
"Sam", "Sambo". L 22 U OOI 11
N; born 7-18-09; 5'11"; 139-160 lbs;
sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; brn
comp; occ - farmer, lab. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2725
FBI#-641114
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



rt middle

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 Gelinas, Jacob
Geres, Bill O'Brian, Jack O'Brien.
W; born 9-14-28; 5'9"; 200 lbs; muscular
bld; blond hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
lifeguard, truck driver, wrestler.
Wanted by FBI for INTERSTATE TRANSPOR-
TATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY and as a
DESERTER.
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2658
FBI#-357 172 B
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt middle

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



rt ring

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



rt ring

DAVID DANIEL KEEGAN, with aliases: 5 O 5 Ut 6 Ref: 21
David Danial 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 OOO 17
"Jo Jo", "Joe Bags". S 17 U OOO 16
W; born 5-7-16 (?); 5'10"; 180 lbs;
med hvy bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk
comp; occ - lab, welder. Wanted by
FBI for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
PROSECUTION (Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER #-2590
FBI#-971355
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE



lt ring

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



lt ring

EUGENE FRANCIS NEWMAN, with aliases: 11 S 1 U-t 2 Ref: I
Elvin James Hall, Daniel Joseph S 1 Tt 2 I
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

ROBERT ALFRED ALLEN, with aliases: Arden Owen Allen, Norman Allen, Sol Butcher, Lt. John C. Davis, Lt. J. C. Steiner. #M-18569 PD, Las Vegas, Nev; W; born 12-20-17; 6'0"; 160 lbs; med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - mach, mech, pin setter, salesman, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery, Kidnapping). CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-4006387 - OCT 1956



lt thumb

HARRY ARDUINI, with alias: Harry Arduinis. #D-85101 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; born 6-2-24; 5'8"; 165 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; fair comp. Wanted for ARMED ROB. (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich) FBI#-2460742 - OCT 1956



rt index

CYRUS GROVER ATHEARN, with aliases: "Shorty" Athearn, Grover Ericks. #M-2017 USMarshal, Detroit, Mich; W; born 3-23-31; 5'7"; 140 lbs; med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - clerk. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-940 795 A - OCT 1956



lt index

EARL LEE AVERY, with aliases: Earl Avery, Earl L. Avery, David Goldie. #71377 (R15556) SO, El Centro, Calif; N; born 11-2-20 (?); 5'7"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ASSAULT TO MUR. (Notify: SO, Florence, Ariz) FBI#-2885273 - OCT 1956



lt thumb

CARL HUBERT BAKER, with aliases: Charles Akers, Carl H. Baker, Carl Herbert Baker, Earl H. Baker, Jack Hubbard Kelly. #19354 USPen, Lewisburg, Pa; W; born 8-30-14 (?); 5'8"; 170 lbs; stky bld; blond hair, part bald; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - cook, sail maker, salesman, seaman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-1197713 - OCT 1956



rt ring

HAROLD DEAN BANKS, with aliases: Harold Den Banks, Robert Banks, Harold McKenna, Harold Banks McKenna. #52217 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born 7-19-27; 5'9 1/2"; 170 lbs; med stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - lab. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio) FBI#-4227220 - OCT 1956



rt index

JOHN ROBERT BASS, with aliases: John R. Bass, Albert Inman, Walter Lee. #56553 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born 8-9-19 or 8-9-22; 5'7"; 160 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp; occ - electrician, truck driver. Wanted for HSEBRK. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio) FBI#-4347019 - OCT 1956



lt index

JOSEPH WALTER BATES, with aliases: Joseph W. Bates, Walter Bates. #51187 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born 8-19-24; 5'11"; 145 lbs; med sidr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med comp; occ - farmer. Wanted for BURG. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio) FBI#-2264928 - OCT 1956



lt index

RUFIE BATES, JR., with alias: Fufe Bates, Jr. #21799 SO, Dallas, Tex; W; born 6-12-25; 5'11"; 175 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Wanted for ARSON. (Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex) FBI#-4149903 - OCT 1956



rt thumb

DAVID LEE BELTON, with aliases: David Lee Bolton, Ray Moore, Eddie Williams. #49658 SO, Birmingham, Ala; N; born 7-25-28 (?); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - lab, mech, truck driver. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: SO, Birmingham, Ala) FBI#-66 152 A - OCT 1956



rt ring

RONALD CLAYTON BEVERLY, with aliases: Ronald Clayton Beberly, Ronald C. Beverly. #72867 PD, Milwaukee, Wis; W; born 8-8-35 (?); 5'8"; 155 lbs; med stky bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - assembler. Wanted for AUTO LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Wauwatosa, Wis) FBI#-423 453 B - OCT 1956



rt thumb

MONROE BINAM, with aliases: Elbert Alford, Elbit Alford, Alford Elbert. #18473 SO, Redwood City, Calif; W; born 11-1-08 or 11-1-09; 5'11"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; haz eyes; fair comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary). (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-730 834 B - OCT 1956



lt index

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

CANCELLATIONS

RALPH ANDRE, with aliases. (W)
 19 O 10 R--r 16
 L 25 U
 #01040 PD, North Bergen, NJ. Cancelled. Wanted notice
 pub in August 1956. FBI#-822 112 B.

DAVID ASSMEN. (N)
 11 S 1 U OOO 1
 S 1 U IOI 5
 #16133 St Highway Patrol, Columbia, SC. Cancelled.
 Wanted notice pub in August 1942. (Now FBI#-830 588 B).

JAMES AUTRY, with alias. (W)
 *18 L 26 W OOO 18
 M 12 W OOI
 #27442 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in January 1941; also pub in August 1944, same name.
 FBI#-350119.

LEROY BARNETT. (N)
 2 1 T
 21 aT2t 4
 #28538 PD, Toledo, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
 in July 1955. FBI#-1368323.

JOSEPH WILFRED BILOCHE, with aliases. (N) W/W
 O 31 W MOO
 I 32 W IIM 15
 #12638 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in October 1950. FBI#-1797732.

WELDON M. BROGDEN, with aliases. (W)
 12 S 1 U OOI 7
 L 1 R OOI 8
 #--StBu Of Inv, Topeka, Kans. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in January 1956. FBI#-56 324 C.

PHILLIP GRIFFITH BULLION, with aliases. (W) LMM/LMM
 18 L 1 U OOO 17
 M 1 U OOI 12
 #12109 PD, Bangor, Maine. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in August 1954. FBI#-303 635 B.

ROY EUGENE BUTLER, with alias. (W)
 20 M 12 R OOO Ref: 12
 S 22 R OII 24
 #770 SO, Wooster, Ohio. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in August 1956. FBI#-4707150.

PEDRO CARDENAS, with aliases. (W)
 18 9 R O Ref: 9
 30 U OO 10 32
 #589 Fed Pr Cp #10, Tucson, Ariz. Cancelled. Wanted
 notice pub in March 1935. (Now FBI#-834334).

WILLIAM LLOYD CARLSON, with aliases. (W)
 20 L 9 R IOO 17
 M 1 U IOI 11
 #42004 PD, Denver, Colo. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in April 1956. FBI#-962 347 A.

WILLIAM CLAYTON CARR, with aliases. (W)
 12 I 30 W IOM
 I 24 W IOI
 #6554-T USMarshal, Tampa, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
 pub in February 1956. FBI#-846 509 B.

FREDERICK CARL CARSON, with aliases. (W)
 8 1 Ta 8
 17 aRa 4
 #X-15154 PD, Denver, Colo. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in March 1955. FBI#-98992.

ROSS CEASER, with alias. (N)
 14 O 32 W MOO 14
 I 20 W MII
 #A 630 SO, Tallulah, La. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
 in May 1950. (Now FBI#-830 572 B).

EARL CHARLES CLARK, with aliases. (W)
 20 O 25 W IMM
 L 30 U OOI 18
 #263965/(R-128299) PD, Los Angeles, Calif. Cancelled.
 Wanted notice pub in August 1956. FBI#-2742672.

CLARENCE HENRY CLEMENTS, with aliases. (W)
 15 M 25 W MOO 11 Ref: 29
 L 17 R IIO 17 17
 #H-2779 Anne Arundel Co PD, Ferndale, Md. Cancelled.
 Wanted notice pub in August 1956. FBI#-1967594.

DELBERT CROSSWHITE, with aliases. (W)
 13 M 1 T IO 10
 S 1 U OOO 13
 #49717 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. In custody. Wanted
 notice pub in September 1952. FBI#-701366.

HOWARD CRUMPLER, with aliases. (W)
 11 O 16 U OOO
 I 22 R OIO
 #58244 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 September 1956. FBI#-1088992.

FRANCIS FRANKLIN CUNDAY, with aliases. (W)
 16 O 5 R OMO 16 Ref: 21
 I 25 R OOO 11 25
 #7706 SO, Kalispell, Mont. Located. Wanted notice pub
 in October 1955. FBI#-2599160.

SOLOMON DANCIL, with alias. (N)
 15 I 30 W IMO Ref: 29
 O 32 W OOI 32
 #19254 PD, Savannah, Ga. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
 notice pub in May 1954. FBI#-5110678.

EDWARD EDGAR DAVENPORT, with aliases. (W)
 20 M 27 W IIO 15
 L 12 W OOM 16
 #60494 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub
 in July 1956. FBI#-610 012 B.

HARRY DAVIS. (N)
 17 O 13 U OIO 17
 I 17 R OOO 16
 #2412 PD, Bastrop, La. Located. Wanted notice pub in
 April 1956. FBI#-129 759 B.

JAMES ROBERT DEVIER, with aliases. (W) MM/LML
 22 M 1 T OO 11 Ref: R
 L 1 U OOO 15 U
 #57179 PD, Atlanta, Ga. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub
 in March 1955. FBI#-4516283.

OSBORNE MAZE BOYCE, with aliases:
 Osburn Boyce, Bill Jones, William
 Jones, Osborne Maze Knight. 12 O 1 U OIO 17
 #36185 PD, Greensboro, NC; W; born
 8-1-14; 5'10 1/2"; 190 lbs; hvy bld;
 brn hair; gr eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 handyman, mech. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-649 439 B - OCT 1956



rt middle

WALLACE L. COLLINS, with alias:
 Wallace Collins. 22 L 1 U 3 Ref: U
 S 1 Tr 3 U
 #41710 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 6-25-23; 5'10"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; brn
 hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
 lab. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-3253608 - OCT 1956



rt index

RICHARD MARCEY BRENTS, with 16 M 1 U IIO 10 Ref: T 9
 aliases: Richard Marcey Brants, M I T OI 10 T 1
 Richard Brent, Cotton Brents,
 Richard Martey Brents, Richard Brentz.
 #30724 PD, New Orleans, La; W; born
 8-25-24 (?); 5'11"; 160 lbs; med bld;
 lt brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 lumberjack, railroad section hand,
 seaman, truck driver. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE
 TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
 MAY BE ARMED AND CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-3640306 - OCT 1956



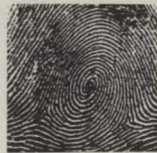
rt index

ALEX CONNELL. W
 dW
 #51079 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born O 31 W IIO
 1-21-32 (?); 5'11"; 160 lbs; med bld; I 32 W OII 19
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - truck driver. Rec'd StPr,
 Raiford, Fla, 4-4-53 to serve 12 yrs
 for BRK and ENT and ESCAPE. ESCAPED
 7-17-56.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-189 745 B - OCT 1956



lt thumb

THOMAS EDWARD BROADUS, with 11 M 28 W IOI 11
 aliases: Thonas Braadus, Big Tom S 20 W MII
 Broadus, Tom Broadus, Thomas
 Williams.
 #34555 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N;
 born 2-2-14 (?); 6'1"; 187 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ASSAULT
 TO KILL.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-1363059 - OCT 1956



lt ring

JACK COPPEDGE, with aliases: 8 S 25 W IIO 6 Ref: 25
 Jack Thomas Coppedge, Eddie S 2 U IOI 15 1
 Bobs, Jack Copperage, Herbert Marlowe.
 #A-17219 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; W;
 born 5-8-13; 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr
 bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 auto mech, printer, steam fitter.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 CONFINEMENT (Burglary). ARMED AND
 DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;
 also pub in August 1955, same name)
 FBI#-661169 - OCT 1956



lt middle

GEORGE BRUCE CHAPMAN, with aliases: 22 L 11 Ur
 George S. Chapman, George Sawyer M 6 U 12
 Chapman.
 #9371 US Marshal, Atlanta, Ga; W; born
 6-28-96; 5'8"; 200 lbs; hvy bld; gr
 hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 landscaping, tree surgery. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTER.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-2460618 - OCT 1956



rt middle

THOMAS ELVARES CULVER, with 13 M 29 W OOO 15 Ref: 21
 aliases: Red Culver, Thomas I 19 W OOO 13 20
 Elvaras Culver, Dean Fraser,
 Dean C. Frazer, Robert Keller.
 #34234 PD, Portland, Oreg; W; born
 2-13-27 (?); 6'0"; 185 lbs; med hvy
 bld; red hair; bl eyes; rdy comp;
 occ - lab, mill worker, truck driver.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4318746 - OCT 1956



lt middle

JAMES COLE. 14 1 U 20
 2 aTa 19
 #44719 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W;
 born 11-22-12; 5'6 1/2"; 145 lbs;
 med stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes;
 med dk comp; occ - carpenter, mach.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-3570914 - OCT 1956



rt index

CHARLES RAYMOND DAGUE, with alias: 16 O 9 U OMO 17
 Charles R. Dague. L 27 W IOO 14
 #B-390196 SO, Los Angeles, Calif;
 W; born 12-9-30 (?); 6'0"; 175
 lbs; brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp;
 occ - lab. Wanted for GRAND
 LARCENY.
 (Notify: SO, Holbrook, Ariz)
 FBI#-926 624 A - OCT 1956



lt thumb

EDWARD CLAYTON COLLINS, with 10 O 15 U OOO
 aliases: Austin Collins, Ed I 22 U IMO 12
 Collins, Eddie Collins.
 #55730 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 5-17-20; 5'11"; 160 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab.
 Wanted for HSEBRK.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-2306115 - OCT 1956



lt index

PAUL DOUGLAS DeLAHUNTA, with alias: 25 L 9 U IIO 13
 Paul D. DeLahunta. L 1 U OOO 13
 #-BFD, Washington, DC; W; born 5-22-01;
 6'1 1/2"; 235 lbs; hvy bld; gr brn hair;
 gr bl eyes; fair comp; left side of
 face slightly paralyzed. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 viol FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-123 396 C - OCT 1956



rt ring

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

CARL DELMER DONNELL, with aliases. (W)
20 O 32 W IOM
I 24 W OIO
#A-12745 PD, Dearborn, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in September 1955. FBI#-4435011.

MARSHALL ECHOE, with aliases. (N)
6 S 1 A2a 4 AMP
S 1 A2a 4
#119444 PD, Knoxville, Tenn. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1956. FBI#-1435823.

JAMES ELLISON, with aliases. (N) SM/SM
6 1 aA II 13 Ref: T
1 aA II 8 A
#119444 PD, San Diego, Calif. Located. Wanted notice
pub in February 1956. FBI#-792 700 A.

JOHN FARLEY, with aliases. (W)
3 O 1 R IIO 15
M 17 T II 13
#67971 SO, Hackensack, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in April 1956. FBI#-165 639 C.

GEORGE FOLEY, with aliases. (W)
21 M 10 U OOO
L 5 U OOO
#1170 SO, Weiser, Idaho. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in May 1948. FBI#-78632.

JOHN HENRY FORD, with alias. (N)
9 1 rU III 5
1 aR III 4
#39316 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice
pub in March 1947. FBI#-4355140.

JOHN FOSCO, with aliases. (W)
23 29 W IO 17
12 W O 17
#99233 PD, Philadelphia, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in October 1936. (now FBI#-260328).

L. D. FOSTER, with alias. (N)
16 O 27 W IOO
L 24 W IOI 19
#38993 SO, Decatur, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in April 1952. FBI#-4519305.

PAUL FREY, with aliases. (W) LM/LL
23 L 9 U OOO 17
L 2 U OOI 14
#97471 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-4302065.

EUGENE SALVATOR FUSCO, with aliases. (W)
16 S 10 U OIO
L 8 W III
#53 029 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-461 496 B.

DAVID STANLEY GALLOVICH, with aliases. (W) MSS/SSM
16 M 1 U III 9
M 1 U IIO 4
#C-9614 St Hwy Patrol, Kirkwood, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-793 962 A.

LEONARD GARLAND, with alias. (W) LMM/MMM
22 L 1 U OOO 15
M 1 U IOO 17
#X-16648 PD, Denver, Colo. Dead. Wanted notice pub in
January 1956. FBI#-477 491 B.

JOE GUZWESC, with aliases. (W)
17 O 9 R OOM 19
M 20 W IOI 14
#8761 StPen, Lincoln, Nebr. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in December 1953. FBI#-1998.

JACK HALL. (N) Wd/dWwd
M 31 W IIO 20
I 28 W OOI 21
#13958 StPen, Parchman, Miss. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in May 1951. FBI#-5060216.

JAMES H. HAMMOND, with aliases. (W)
13 M 1 A IO 11 Ref: T
S 1 U IIO 8 U
#59246-47 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in October 1955. FBI#-4232670.

VOYNE EDWIN HANSEN, with aliases. (W)
17 L 9 Ra 11
M 1 R 14
#1865 PD, Jerome, Idaho. Located. Wanted notice pub in
September 1956. FBI#-454 557 B.

LUCIOUS HARRIS, with alias. (N)
18 O 31 W IOM 17
I 20 W III 15
#A 74859 Essex Co Bu of Ident, Newark, NJ. Cancelled.
Wanted notice pub in February 1949. FBI#-5041110.

ODELL HARRIS. (N)
16 I 29 W MOM 18
M 17 U OOO 17
#62184 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in May 1955.
FBI#-24 443 A.

WILBUR KENNETH HAWKINS, with aliases. (W)
14 M 1 R IOO 16
M 3 W OOO 18
#42-126 PD, Jacksonville, Fla. Located. Wanted notice
pub in July 1956. FBI#-990 013 A.

ROBERT HILL. (N)
14 M 1 Aa I 10
S 1 Aa I 7
#E-4942 PD, New York, NY. Deceased. Wanted notice pub
in April 1956. FBI#-275903.

BENNY HUDSON, with aliases. (N)
3 S 32 W IMM
I 16 W OMI
#54198 StPen, McAlester, Okla. Located. Wanted notice
pub in August 1956. FBI#-693981.

ROY HUNKINS, with alias. (W)
16 O 31 W MOO 16
I 24 W OII 16
#25988 StPr, Jackson, Mich. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in July 1956. FBI#-250393.

JAMES A. DeMEGLIO, with aliases; 5 O 17 W-t Ref: 18
 James A. DeMaglio, James M 21 U2a 13 21
 DeMaglio, James Anthony DiMeglio,
 "Chief".
 #3672 PD, Wilmington, Del; W; born
 1-17-15; 5'4"; 145 lbs; sht stky bld;
 blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
 lab, mech. Wanted by Federal Bureau
 of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT
 TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).
 ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-893993 - OCT 1956



rt index

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, with 3 M 9 U IOO 20
 aliases: William Henry Harris, M 17 U IOO 19
 Bumboy Harrison, William H.
 Harrison, Leroy Pittman, "Bumb Boy".
 #61450 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; born
 10-24-24; 5'6"; 130 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair, part bald; brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - lab, presser. Rec'd StPr,
 Raleigh, NC, 3-12-56 to serve 10 yrs
 for ROB. ESCAPED 7-3-56.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol
 Records, Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-4656194 - OCT 1956



rt thumb

SOLLIE DERRICK, with 15 I 7 R OIO 13 Ref: 15 AMP
 alias: Sallie Derrick. O 18 R OOI 13 18
 #65314 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N;
 born 5-17-24; 5'6"; 153 lbs; stky
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn
 comp; tip rt ring fgr amp; occ -
 mech. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-781 680 B - OCT 1956



lt middle

CURTIS EUGENE HAYES, with 20 L 29 W MOO 12 Ref: AMP
 alias: Curtis E. Hayes. I 3 W IOO 16
 #8309 PD, Elkhart, Ind; W; born
 7-3-29 (?); 5'8 1/2"; 122 lbs; sldr
 bld; lt brn hair; brn eyes; fair
 comp; tip lt middle fgr amp; occ -
 truck driver. Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Elkhart, Ind)
 FBI#-348 560 A - OCT 1956



rt middle

WALTER LEE DIXON, with aliases: 3 M 1 R III 11
 Walter Lee Dickson, Floyd Haskell S 17 U III 7
 Dixon, Henry Alan Evans, Henry
 Allen Evans, Charles Travis.
 #37797 StPen, Nashville, Tenn; W; born
 5-23-24; 5'6 1/2"; 150 lbs; med stky
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 lab, truck driver. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
 FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Murder).
 ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;
 also pub in July 1955, as Walter Dixon)
 FBI#-4977475 - OCT 1956



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HOSEA HAYNES, with aliases: 3 I 13 R IOM 14
 Hosea Hayes, Hoseo Haynes, Hosia O 17 U OOO 15
 Haynes, Jose Haynes, Hosea Sistrump.
 #48321 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born
 5-11-22; 5'5"; 155 lbs; stky bld; blk
 hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp;
 occ - cook, lab. Rec'd StPr, Raiford,
 Fla, 5-18-51 to serve life for MUR.
 ESCAPED 7-9-56.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-3447682 - OCT 1956



rt index

JOSEPH FRANCIS DONLIN, with alias: 14 O 30 W MOO
 Joseph F. Donlin. I 24 W MOI
 #4031 USMarshall, Denver, Colo; W; born
 4-7-35; 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; brn
 hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
 roofer. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-670 261 B - OCT 1956



lt thumb

MILTON ERNEST HAWKINS, with aliases: 19 M 3 R OOO 14
 Hawkie Talkie Gypsie, Milton L I T OO 14
 Hawkins, Milton E. Hawkins, Milton
 Earnest Hawkins.
 #246223 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 born 9-18-99; 5'6"; 145 lbs; med
 stky bld; blk gr hair; brn eyes; dk
 rdy comp; lt little fgr crooked;
 occ - cleaner and dyer, merchant
 seaman, plumber, waiter. Wanted for
 GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-145607 - OCT 1956



rt index

VINCENT HUGH FINN, with aliases: 17 O 30 W OOM
 Vicent Hugh Finn, Jr., Vincent H. I 32 W IOI
 Finn, Kenneth J. Martin, "Mickey".
 #144222 Metropolitan PD, Washington,
 DC; W; born 3-8-24; 5'9"; 150 lbs;
 med bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy
 comp; occ - cook, lab. Wanted for
 GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: Metropolitan PD,
 Washington, DC)
 FBI#-2153493 - OCT 1956



lt index

MYBO HICKS, with alias: D LMM
 Willie Patton. D LMM
 #32327 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; 13 O 5 U OOO 13
 born 1-28-96 (?); 5'5 1/2"; 165 I 17 U OOO 15
 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn
 eyes; lt brn comp; occ - lab.
 Wanted for ASSAULT TO KILL.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-1165405 - OCT 1956



rt thumb

ESTER HALL, with alias: 12 l rU III 9 Ref: U
 Ester Hill. l rT II 11 R
 #51249 StPr, Raiford, Fla; N; born
 6-23-31 (?); 5'7"; 142 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; gr brn eyes; med
 brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr,
 Raiford, Fla, 5-15-53 to serve 30
 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 7-9-56.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-4670942 - OCT 1956



rt index

CHARLES HARRY HOGAN, with aliases: 18 26 W IOM Ref: 26
 Charles H. Hogan, Steve Massey. 32 aW OOI 30
 #B-389363 SO, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
 born 3-15-28; 5'6"; 165 lbs; med hvy
 bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med dk
 comp; occ - dry cleaner, mach.
 Wanted for BURG.
 (Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
 FBI#-609 382 A - OCT 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.

GEORGE JACK HUTCHINSON, with aliases. (W)
20 L 31 W IMO 20 Ref: 31
I 12 W III 17 16
#6528 USMarshal, Lexington, Ky. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in February 1956. FBI#-1017486.

ANTHONY TONY INTINI, with aliases. (W)
17 L 1 U--r 13 Ref: 1
M 1 U 12 2
#4881 W 27 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-4641618.

RICHARD EDWARD JAMES, with aliases. (N) D/W
O 31 W IOM 14 Ref: 32
O 28 W OMO 15 28
#56274 PD, Newark, NJ. Located. Wanted notice pub in
December 1955. FBI#-210307.

AUBREY JOHNSON, with aliases. (N)
11 S 11 U OOO 13 Ref: 3
S 1 U OIO 10 1
#44326 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub
in December 1950. FBI#-4849453.

ELMY JEWELL JERRY ADAMS JOHNSON, with aliases. (N)
3 l aU III 10 Ref: T
1 U III 9 U
#17378 PD, Dyersburg, Tenn. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in May 1956. FBI#-170 483 C.

CLENTON JONES, with aliases. (W)
3 I 13 R IOO 13 Ref: 5
I 17 R IOO 14 17
#116848 PD, San Diego, Calif. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in April 1956. FBI#-987 240 B.

WILLIAM WRIGHT KAHN, with aliases. (W)
22 L 9 R OIO 11
M 4 W OOI 12
#127803 SO, Miami, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1956. FBI#-4477297.

JOHN KARANICKIS, with aliases. (W) MMM/SLM
6 O 5 R IOO 15
I 17 R IOO 14
#D-36316 PD, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice pub
in November 1954. FBI#-4036912.

ALBERT JOSEPH LeMAE, with aliases. (W)
18 L 1 R-t 3 Ref: R
S 1 R 4 R-t
#9155 USMarshal, Kansas City, Mo. Prosecution dismissed.
Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-3511526.

J. C. LEMON, with alias. (N)
16 I 29 W IOO 17
O 28 W OOI 19
#55817 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in April 1952.
FBI#-109 053 A.

CHARLES ARTHUR LEONARD, with aliases. (N)
13 M 32 W OOO 16 Ref: 32
I 4 W MII 3
#7710 SO, Houston, Tex. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in July 1955. FBI#-2074553.

ALFRED JOSEPH LEPRI, with aliases. (W)
15 I 29 W IOM 14
I 19 W MOO 13
#80-785 PD, Baltimore, Md. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in May 1956. FBI#-4285448.

DONALD CHARLES LINDVALL, with aliases. (W)
17 S 17 W OOO 17
L 4 W OOI 18
#6413 SO, Minneapolis, Minn. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in February 1956. FBI#-190 456 A.

DOUGLAS LACHLAN MacLEON, with aliases. (W)
23 O 27 W III
L 30 U OOI 18
#3176 USMarshal, Denver, Colo. Located. Wanted notice
pub in June 1956. FBI#-2855162.

JOHN JOSEPH MANGO, with aliases. (W) MMM/MMM
21 L 1 U OOI 13
M 1 U IOO 14
#21546 USPen, McNeil Island, Wash. Located. Wanted
notice pub in April 1954. FBI#-3465130.

JAMES THOMAS MANTON. (W) MMM/SSS
16 M 1 R III 8
M 1 R III 7
#17072 PD, Lawton, Okla. Case dismissed. Wanted notice
pub in February 1956. FBI#-87 153 C.

CLAIRE MARLES, with aliases. (W)
17 O 1 U OOO 21 Ref: 5
L 19 W IOO 19 23
#A-13992 StPol, Hammonton, NJ. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in July 1956. FBI#-909 462 B.

PAUL MARTIN, with aliases. (W)
17 l rAa 2 Ref: rTa-t
1 rA2a 2 rAa2t
#49100 SO, Tampa, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
February 1954. FBI#-4747737.

CHARLES MELTON, with alias. (N)
6 25 aWa 5 Ref: 1
1 U-a 7 1
#54112-16 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in December 1952. FBI#-4096840.

WILLIAM EDWARD MONTGOMERY, with aliases. (W)
5 1 aAa I 5
1 aAa I 3
#42 USMarshal, Joplin, Mo. Located. Wanted notice pub
in May 1955. FBI#-923800.

JOSEPH JAMES MORAN, with aliases. (W) LL/LL
20 M 9 U OOO
L 6 U OOI 15
#102129 PD, Detroit, Mich. Located. Wanted notice pub
in October 1955. FBI#-806 491 A.

JESSE MOTT, with alias. (N)
4 1 A IO 14
1 aAa I 12
#46540 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. Recaptured. Wanted notice
pub in February 1947. FBI#-4666602.

CARL B. HOLLEN, with aliases: 16 O 5 R OOO 16
 Carl B. Holland, Carl Hollen, I 17 T OO 14
 "C. B."
 #44002 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born 8-28-26; 5'11"; 190 lbs; hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - lab, mech. Wanted for ASSAULT TO KILL. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4387316 - OCT 1956



lt middle

ALBERT BENJAMIN HOUSE, with aliases: 9 9 U OOI 11 Ref: 9
 Albert B. Hause, A. B. House, 1 aU OII 9 2
 Albert Benjamin House, Albert C. House, Benjamin Albert House, "A. B."
 #41830 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born 1-13-10 (?); 6'3 1/2"; 150 lbs; very sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - baker, chauffeur, dairy hand, farmer. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-2198490 - OCT 1956



rt ring

JAMES HUNT, with alias: 9 O 21 W III 8
 "Brother" Hunt. I 19 Wr III 10
 #55155 PD, Macon, Ga; N; born 11-3-28; 5'9 1/2"; 148 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp. Wanted for MUR. (Notify: SO, Macon, Ga)
 FBI#-4491536 - OCT 1956



rt thumb

L. T. JOHNSON. MMS
 SMM
 #16050 SO, Orlando, Fla; N; born 8-3-35 (?); 5'7"; 139 lbs; med bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - construction lab, farmer. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and AUTO THEFT. (Notify: PD, Orlando, Fla)
 FBI#-865 239 B - OCT 1956



lt index

WILLIAM JONES, JR., with aliases: LL
 Skeets Jones, William A. Jones, Jr. MLM
 #14140 PD, Wilmington, Del; N; 17 L 9 U OOO 21
 born 11-4-34; 5'9"; 168 lbs; med M 1 U OOO 18
 stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted for BURG and LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Wilmington, Del)
 FBI#-112 560 B - OCT 1956



rt ring

CHARLES DOUGLAS LATHAM, with aliases: 20 L 25 W IOM Ref: 26
 Charles Latham, M 16 W MOI 14 16
 Charles Lathan.
 #7698 PD, Elkhart, Ind; N; born 5-17-24 (?); 6'0"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ARMED ROB. (Notify: PD, Elkhart, Ind)
 FBI#-4756877 - OCT 1956



rt middle

ROOSEVELT MAPP, with aliases: 13 M 25 W OOM 10 Ref: 27
 Bernard Dudley, "Brother". M 9 U OOO 11 10
 #46048 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born 1-20-26 (?); 5'6 1/2"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; lt thumb enlarged; occ - lab, porter. Wanted for RAPE. (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4656582 - OCT 1956



rt index

JACK MASON. 10 O 1 U OIO 14
 M 17 U OOI 13
 #66795 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala; N; born 10-23-32; 6'2"; 160 lbs; sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala, 4-13-55 to serve 11 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 7-28-56. (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
 FBI#-612 037 A - OCT 1956



rt thumb

ROBERT L. MATLOCK, with aliases: 22 M 1 R OII 13
 Robert Lewis Matlock, Robert L 3 W MII 16
 Matlock.
 #81632 PD, New Orleans, La; W; born 8-25-29; 5'11 1/2"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - lab, salesman. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and AUTO THEFT. (Notify: St Pol, West Lafayette, Ind)
 FBI#-634 670 B - OCT 1956



lt thumb

EUGENE RUSSELL McCracken, with aliases: 1 O 13 T IO 19
 Eugene McCracken, James I 17 R IOO 16
 McCracken, Russell Eugene McCracken.
 #34770 Brushy Mtn Pen, Petros, Tenn; W; born 3-24-14; 6'0"; 185 lbs; med hvy bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - lab. Wanted for Federal Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT (Murder). CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1063595 - OCT 1956



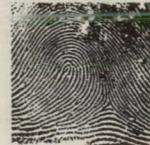
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JESSE McDOWELL, with aliases: MSM
 James Coggins, James Congon, SSM
 Jessie McDowell, James 16 M 1 U OIO 11 Ref: U 1
 McDowell. S 1 U III 11 T 17
 #41901 StCD, Montgomery, Ala; N; born 5-17-19 (?); 5'10"; 160 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab, truck driver. Rec'd StCD, Montgomery, Ala, 6-28-39 to serve 35 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 6-18-56. (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
 FBI#-938096 - OCT 1956



rt index

MANUEL MIJARES-CASILLAS, with aliases: 11 S 10 U OOI Ref: 10
 Manuel Castillias-Mejares, L 6 U IOI 22
 Manuel Mijares-Casillaz, Juan Reza-Revilla, Rafael Sanchez-Sabala, Rafael Sanchez-Zavala.
 #12532-TA FedPr Cp, Tucson, Ariz; Mex; born 7-28-24 (?); 5'8"; 135 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; olive comp; occ - lab, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-717 121 A - OCT 1956



lt middle

HAYWOOD MUCK, with aliases. (N)

7 1 A 6
2 aAa 4

#A-7750-2314 StPr, Reidsville, Ga. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in December 1952. FBI#-2029088.

JOSE LUNA MUNOZ, with aliases. (Mex)

23 L 10 U OOO 14
L 2 U OOM

#31747 Fed Corr Inst, La Tuna, Texas. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-4177450.

LAWRENCE NEUMANN, with aliases. (W)

23 L 9 R OIO 17
L 1 R OOO 15

#30577 StPr, Joliet, Ill. Located. Wanted notice pub in August 1956. FBI#-4715845.

JOE ORNLAES, with aliases. (W)

16 O 28 W OOO
L 22 U OII

#A-1168 SO, Everett, Wash. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in March 1956; notice pub in July 1952, as Joe Ornales, still active. FBI#-3162801.

RAYMOND EARL PATTON, with aliases. (W)

14 M 14 U OOO 17
I 17 U OOI

#72651 PD, New Orleans, La. Located. Wanted notice pub in September 1955. FBI#-4784585.

CHARLES EDWARD PETTENGILL, with aliases. (W)

21 L 1 U-2r 5
M 1 U-2r 6

#A-26322 PD, Hollywood, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-170 361 C.

ROBERT W. POIRIER, with alias. (W)

16 O 1 U OOO 20
S 19 W OOO 14

#9523 StPr, Thomaston, Maine. Located. Wanted notice pub in May 1956. FBI#-454 524 A.

BUSTER SCOTT, with aliases. (N)

MMM/MMM
21 L 1 U IIO 12
S 1 U IIO 9

#52127 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-84 446 A.

JOSEPH SEMIK, with aliases. (W)

18 O 28 W III
L 32 W MII

#47733 PD, Cleveland, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-1424258.

LUTHER SEPPEY. (W)

20 M 5 R OIO 16
I 17 R IOO 12

#USM 787 USMarshal, South Bend, Ind. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in September 1947. FBI#-4646286.

FRED SHERMAN. (N)

23 L 25 W MMO
L 16 W IOI 15

#54253 SO, Tampa, Fla. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in August 1956. FBI#-188 760 A.

CARL H. SMITH, with aliases. (W)

19 O 9 R OMO
M 31 W OOO 21

#22603 PD, Danville, Va. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-3676357.

JAMES LAMAR SMITH, with aliases. (W)

12 M 21 W IOO 10
I 17 U OOI 10

#55210 StPr, Raiford, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in March 1956. FBI#-302 555 A.

EDWARD HOWARD STOOPS, with alias. (W)

12 O 25 W IOI 8
M 20 W MOI 12

#20560 StRefor, Bordentown, NJ. In custody. Wanted notice pub in July 1956. FBI#-744 637 A.

ALFORD BURTON SUTTON, with aliases. (W)

MMM/MMM
21 L 1 U OOI 10
M 1 U OOO 9

#863 SO, Phenix City, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in April 1956. FBI#-448703.

ROBERT EDWARD TAYLOR, with aliases. (W)

28 L 9 R IOO 20
L 1 R IOI 17

#20299-SW FedRefor, El Reno, Okla. Located. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-327 702 B.

THEODORE BARNETT TURNER, with aliases. (N)

18 L 21 W 15
I 1 Rr 14

#31129 PD, Columbus, Ohio. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in December 1955. FBI#-687 640 A.

JOHN VALDIVIEZ, with aliases. (W)

8 I 25 W MIM 12
L 17 U IOO 12

#Ex-6881 Kansas City, Mo. In custody. Wanted notice pub in June 1944. FBI#-1295829.

HARRY VANN, with aliases. (W)

14 I 14 U OOI AMP
I 22 U OOI

#40680 PD, Reno, Nev. Located. Wanted notice pub in August 1956. FBI#-806146.

WILLIE VARNADO, with alias. (N)

24 L 9 U IOO 10
L 1 U OOO 12

#L55850 PD, New Orleans, La. Located. Wanted notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-119 338 C.

JAMES WILLIAM WALTON, with alias. (N)

7 17 aWa 4
3 aWa 7

#C-58567 PD, Toledo, Ohio. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in November 1955. FBI#-27 751 C.

MAX GORDON WENDELL, with aliases. (W)

13 O 5 R OOO 17
I 17 U IIO 13

#M-995 USMarshal, Detroit, Mich. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1954. FBI#-2017913.

PEDRO MORENO-QUIROZ, with 20 L 1 U III Ref: 1
 aliases: Jose Rodriguez- S 5 U III 14 21
 Dordero, Jesus Rodriguez-Maria,
 Jesus Rodriguez-Marta.
 #12408-TA FedPr Cp, Tucson, Ariz; Mex;
 born 6-29-29 (?); 5'6"; 140 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp;
 occ - farmer, lab. Wanted by Federal
 Bureau of Investigation as ESCAPED
 FEDERAL PRISONER.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-236 701 B - OCT 1956



rt middle

COY PITTS, with aliases: 3 0 5 U 6
 Coy James Pitts, C. James Pitts, I 17 Tt 6
 Coy J. (Corry) Pitts.
 #50168 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; born
 6-24-19; 5'8"; 168 lbs; stky bld; blond
 hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - painter.
 Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 8-22-52 to
 serve life for MUR. ESCAPED 7-30-56.
 (Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
 FBI#-4549013 - OCT 1956



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JOHN ALFRED MORRIS, with 18 I 15 R OIO 20 Ref: 15
 aliases: Johs Alvin Morris, O 26 R OII 20 10
 J. P. Morris, John A. Myers, Carl
 James Peterson, Lawrence P. Smith,
 "Red".
 #6109 PD, Salina, Kans; W; born 6-26-06
 (?); 6'1"; 175 lbs; med bld; red hair;
 brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - barber, cook,
 telephone exchange worker. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
 MOTOR VEHICLE. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-322513 - OCT 1956



rt thumb

JOHN PORTER, with alias: 23 O 25 W IOO 15
 "Sonny". L 28 W IOI 18
 #A-33458MU StBd of Corr, Atlanta,
 Ga; N; born 12-3-32 (?); 5'6"; 150
 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
 light brn comp. Rec'd StBd of Corr,
 Atlanta, Ga, 2-26-55 to serve 10-15
 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 7-21-56.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-440 957 B - OCT 1956



rt index

JAMES OLIVER, with alias: 14 O 15 U OIO 16 Ref: 31
 James Riveira. O 20 W IOO 15 20
 #6388 PD, Burlington, NC; N; born
 5-15-20 or 10-15-20; 5'10 1/2" 160
 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
 brn comp; occ - lab, textile worker.
 Wanted for BRK and ENT and AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: PD, Burlington, NC)
 FBI#-1207096 - OCT 1956



lt index

LAWRENCE J. PURCEY, JR., with alias: MLM
 Lawrence John Purcey. MMM
 #82788-J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; 18 M 1 R OOO 18
 born 3-6-30; 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky L 1 R OOO 8
 bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp;
 occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Jackson, Mich,
 3-20-53 to serve a sent for ARMED ROB
 and AGGRAVATED ASSAULT. ESCAPED
 7-16-56.
 (Notify: St Pr, Jackson, Mich)
 FBI#-993 139 A - OCT 1956



rt ring

AUGUSTINE PERMUI, with aliases: 29 L 28 W IOM Ref: 27
 Joseph Cubita, Silo Martinez, L 6 R OIO 6
 Carlos Martinez-Selio, J. Cuvita
 Ontario, Cloy Sills, "Chico".
 #3034-A USMarshal, Newark, NJ; W; born
 2-19-05; 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky bld;
 dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ -
 bartender, clothes presser, electrician,
 waiter. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
 Investigation as BAIL JUMPER.
 CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-113845 - OCT 1956



rt middle

MARVIN REED, with aliases: 9 S 1 U-r III 8 Ref: 9
 Marvin L. Reed, Marvin Lee Reed. S 1 U IOI 7 1
 #40907 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N;
 born 7-7-19; 5'10 1/2"; 147 lbs;
 med sldr bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes;
 med lt brn comp. Wanted for RAPE.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4762215 - OCT 1956



rt index

KARL PETERSON, with aliases: 4 M 1 T 5
 Karl Heinz Peterson, Karl Harding, M 17 Tt 10
 Karl H. Peterson, Carl Peterson.
 #94937 PD, Boston, Mass; W; born
 6-1-09 (?); 5'9"; 165 lbs; med
 stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; fair
 comp; occ - carpenter, mach,
 painter. Wanted for BRK and ENT
 and LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Watertown, Mass)
 FBI#-708691 - OCT 1956



rt middle

COLEMAN REESE, with alias: 19 L 17 W III 11
 "Candy Man" Reese. M 1 Rr OIO 9
 #A-25917 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga;
 N; born 9-25-28 (?); 6'5 1/2"; 202
 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
 med lt brn comp; occ - truck driver.
 Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga,
 1-24-51 to serve 8-10 yrs for
 ASSAULT TO MUR. ESCAPED 4-2-56.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
 FBI#-574 366 A - OCT 1956



lt thumb

EDDIE PHILLIPS. 6 M 1 U IOI 5
 M 17 U III 8
 #65067 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
 N; born 3-11-27; 5'9 3/4"; 179 lbs;
 stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn
 comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StBd of Corr,
 Montgomery, Ala, 5-27-54 to serve 10
 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 7-30-56.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala)
 FBI#-309 105 C - OCT 1956



lt ring

WILLIAM CLARK REYNOLDS, with 25 L 1 U OOI 13
 aliases: Wm. Reynolds, William L 1 R III 13
 C. Reynolds, "Bill".
 #10076 PD, Saint Joseph, Mo; W; born
 11-9-15; 6'0"; 195 lbs; hvy bld; dk
 brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ -
 cab driver, mach. Wanted by
 Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
 (Robbery). DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-805852 - OCT 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.

LEON HOWARD WESLEY, with aliases. (Amer Ind)
1 M 9 U 15
L 17 Ut 14
#P-6245 PD, Odessa, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in
January 1956. FBI#-4503373.

LEONARD LEE WILMOTH, with alias. (W)
16 M 1 Tt 6
S 1 U 6
#40669 PD, Akron, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in
June 1956. FBI#-430 071 B.

HENRY WILSON, with alias. (N) LMM/LL
20 M 1 U 000 10
L 2 U 001 11
#A-12444 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Recaptured. Wanted
notice pub in June 1956. FBI#-1192448.

VICTOR JOSEPH ZUBIELIK, with aliases. (W)
9 O 1 U-r 4 Ref: 3
L 17 R 4 17
#83442 PD, Cleveland, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub
in May 1956. FBI#-4625956.

F E M A L E S

DELORES HOLMES, with alias. (N)
13 M 5 U OIO 15
M 17 U 000 16
#111857 PD, Detroit, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in March 1956. FBI#-136 377 C.

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

RICHARD BLAKESLEE #FBI MP-19060 LEO BOYD GOODHART #FBI MP-18835
Published in August 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled. Published in June 1954 Bulletin. Deceased.

IRMA ALENE CHANDLER #FBI MP-19184 RALPH WOODROW HALL #FBI MP-13249
Published in September 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled. Published in December 1949 Bulletin. Located.

DENYSE ANN DESMOND #FBI MP-21357 MILDRED VERNETTE HORTON (MRS.) #FBI MP-10285
Published in June 1956 Bulletin. Whereabouts known. Published in December 1947 Bulletin. Located.

GUILLERMO SIGALL Y BRISENO DEL VALLE #FBI MP-19213
Published in September 1954 Bulletin. Cancelled.

EARL E. RHODES, with aliases:

Earl Ellis Rhodes, John Earl
Lund, Earl Edward Rhodes.
#5634 SO, Montezano, Wash; W;
born 9-18-14 (?); 5'11"; 160 lbs;
med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; dk
comp; occ - cook, lab, logger,
mill worker. Wanted for BURG and
GRAND LARCENY and ESCAPE 5-20-56.
(Notify: SO, Stevenson, Wash)
FBI#-681271 - OCT 1956

3 M 5 At 3
O 17 Aa 3



lt thumb

JAMES SMITH.

14 O 26 W IOM 16
L 20 W MOI

#27967 StPr, Michigan City, Ind; W;
born 2-27-21; 5'9"; 172 lbs; stky bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
truck driver. Rec'd StPr, Michigan City,
Ind, 1-21-55 to serve 1-10 yrs for
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT. ESCAPED 7-20-56.
(Notify: St Pr, Michigan City, Ind)
FBI#-318 991 C - OCT 1956



rt index

RUDOLPH ROBERTSON, with aliases:

Rudolph Emanuel Robertson, "Curley"
Robertson, "Rudy" Robertson.
#B 266939 PD, New York, NY; N; born
9-23-31; 6'1"; 160 lbs; med sldr
bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn
comp; occ - carpenter, lab.
Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-86 226 A - OCT 1956

6 9 A IO 8
18 rA II 11



rt index

JOHN HENRY STANFORD, with aliases:

J. H. Stanford, John H. Stanford.
#15569 SO, Panama City, Fla; N; born
5-29-29 (?); 6'0"; 163 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab. Wanted for ASSAULT TO MUR.
(Notify: SO, Panama City, Fla)
FBI#-428 532 B - OCT 1956

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6 1 A II 5
1 aA II 5



lt ring

VINCENT RUSSO, with aliases:

Vincent James Russo, Rocco LaRosa,
Jim Russell, Vincent Russo,
"Fish", "Rocky", "Vince".
#B 97437 PD, New York, NY; W; born
8-6-05 (?); 5'7"; 145 lbs; med stky
bld; gr brn hair; brn eyes; med dk
comp; occ - clerk, lab, painter's
helper, salesman. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Burglary).
CONSIDERED DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-497988 - OCT 1956

18 O 27 W IMO 15
L 28 W OII 16



lt index

FRANCIS RAYMOND SUMNER, with aliases:

Frank Ray, Frank Sumner, Frank
Summers, Harry Frank Sumner, Harry
Franklin Sumners.
#25573 USMarshall, Tucson, Ariz; W; born
5-12-19; 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; gr brn
hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
bartender, chef, truck driver, waiter.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIP-
MENT. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1849660 - OCT 1956

14 I 11 R OMO 9
L 28 W OII 11



rt thumb

JOSEPH QUINN SANDERS, with

aliases: J. P. Morgan, Clay
Brent Saunders, Joseph Sanders,
John Robert Wilson.
#13330 PD, Tallahassee, Fla; W; born
12-28-14 (?); 5'8"; 195 lbs; hvly bld;
dk brn hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ -
cook, mech, carnival stand operator,
salesman, truck driver. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-856022 - OCT 1956

17 O 27 W IOM Ref: 27
L 32 W OOM 19 28



rt index

NATHAN TAYLOR, with aliases:

Nathan Tayler, Bobbie Taylor,
Bobby Taylor, Nathaniel Taylor.
#18544 SO, Dallas, Tex; N; born 3-31-26;
5'10 1/2"; 165 lbs; med bld; blk hair;
mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - carpenter,
chauffeur, porter. Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: SO, Dallas, Tex)
FBI#-2376375 - OCT 1956

5 I 21 W OIO 8
O 17 U III 7



rt index

ROBERT HOWARD SCHIEMAN, with

aliases: Robert Howard Horwick,
Robert H. Schieman.
#84320 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
born 10-12-25 (?); 5'8"; 150 lbs;
med stky bld; dk brn hair; brn
eyes; fair comp. Wanted for GRAND
LARCENY.
(Notify PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-4476480 - OCT 1956

15 M 29 W IIM
I 32 W OOI 16



rt index

THOMAS GORDON TINKLEY, with

aliases: Harold Miller, Thomas
G. Tingle, Thomas G. Tinkle, Jr.,
Thomas Gordon Tinkle, Jr.
#42064 PD, Memphis, Tenn; W; born
4-10-22; 5'10 1/2"; 160 lbs; med
bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy
comp. Wanted for SAFE BURG.
(Notify: SO, Covington, Tenn)
FBI#-4908036 - OCT 1956

13 O 1 U OOO 12
M 17 R IOI 8



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SAMUEL SEGOVIA, with aliases:

Juan Garcia, Juan Garcia Segovia,
S. Segovia, Samuel Rivera Segovia.
#126398 SO, San Diego, Calif; Mex;
born 4-14-16 or 4-14-18; 5'5"; 145
lbs; stky bld; dk brn hair; haz eyes;
fair comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau
of Investigation for BOND DEFAULT.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-67 620 B - OCT 1956

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O 32 W IOM 20
I 32 W OII



rt index

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ VILLAREAL, with
aliases: Rodolfo Hernandez, Rodolfo
Villarreal Hernandez, Rodolfo
Villarreal Hernandez, Rodolfo
Villarreal.

#26560 SO, El Paso, Tex; W; born
7-26-23 (?); 6'2"; 170 lbs; med sldr
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - truck driver. Wanted for MUR.
(Notify: PD, El Paso, Tex)
FBI#-339 822 B - OCT 1956

5 O 29 W IIO 17
I 18 U OOI 18



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.

LUTHER HOWARD WARD, with aliases:
 Glenn Brown, Luther Custer, Jack
 Terrel Field, Luther H. Horne, J.
 J. Reed, Luther Ward, "Blackie".
 #60137 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo; W;
 4-7-15 (?); 6'0"; 165 lbs; med sldr
 bld; dk brn hair, part bald; dk brn
 eyes; med rdy comp; occ - barber,
 cook, hospital orderly. Rec'd StPen,
 Jefferson City, Mo, 3-10-47 to serve
 25 yrs for AUTO THEFT. ESCAPED 7-5-56.
 (Notify: St Pen, Jefferson City, Mo)
 FBI#-502800 - OCT 1956

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 4 1 aA II 4 Ref: A
 1 aA II 3 T



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ROBERT LEWIS WHITAKER, with aliases: 20 O 11 Rr 12
 Robert Whitaker, Robert Louis
 Whitaker, Robert Lewis Whiteaker,
 Robert Louis Whiteaker.
 #52475 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 4-25-29 (?); 5'9 1/2"; 155 lbs; med
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp;
 occ - auto mech, lab. Wanted for
 AUTO THEFT.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-189 218 A - OCT 1956



lt middle

JAMES J. WARJAC, with aliases: 19 L 1 T II 5
 Dale Cline, Dale Harold Cline,
 Dale Norman Cline, William Burl
 Troy, James Warjac.
 #18874 SO, Corpus Christi, Tex; W; born
 10-4-26; 5'11 1/2"; 165 lbs; med sldr
 bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy
 comp; occ - salesman. Wanted for BURG
 and ESCAPE 5-21-55. PROBABLY ARMED
 AND CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.
 (Notify: SO, Corpus Christi, Tex)
 FBI#-3007207 - OCT 1956



rt ring

HENRY MANSFIELD WILLIAMS, with 2 1 A II 2 Ref: A
 alias: Henry M. Williams. 1 aT II 3 A
 #99465 PD, Detroit, Mich; N; born
 9-19-24; 5'10"; 175 lbs; med hvly bld;
 blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
 lab, seaman, jukebox service man.
 Wanted for ASSAULT TO MUR.
 (Notify: PD, Detroit, Mich)
 FBI#-4994350 - OCT 1956



rt middle

LEWIS WARREN, with aliases: ML
 Louis H. Warren, Duck Warren. MMM
 #58330 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; born 21 M 9 U OOO 4
 6-22-32 (?); 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;
 occ - lab, painter. Rec'd StPr,
 Raleigh, NC, 8-12-54 to serve 10 yrs
 for LARCENY. ESCAPED 7-9-56.
 (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol
 Records, Raleigh, NC)
 FBI#-648 570 B - OCT 1956



rt ring

JAMES WILLIAMS, with aliases: 20 L 1 U-r OOI 7
 Slick James Williams, James M 1 U IOI 8
 S. Williams.
 #A-4586 PD, Fort Lauderdale, Fla; N;
 born 2-22-33; 5'10"; 168 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - busboy, farm lab.
 Wanted for ARMED ROB.
 (Notify: SO, Fort Lauderdale, Fla;
 PD, Fort Lauderdale, Fla)
 FBI#-741 096 B - OCT 1956



lt index

EDWARD F. WATHERSTON, with aliases: 10 S 1 T II 5 Ref: R
 Edward Fredrick Watherston, Johnie S 1 Ut II 7 U
 Ayers, Frederick Douglas, Fredrick
 Walker, Roy Williams.
 #41424 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 10-18-06 (?); 5'8"; 160 lbs; med stky
 bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med dk comp.
 Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
 gation for MAIL FRAUD, CONSPIRACY.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-1678270 - OCT 1956



lt middle

BRADLEY WILLIAMSON, with alias: 11 S 10 U IIO 7 Ref: 2
 Bradley Williams. M 2 U III 1
 #62233 StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala;
 N; born 3-25-32 (?); 5'8 1/4"; 149
 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn
 eyes; dk brn comp; occ - farmer, lab.
 Rec'd StBd of Corr, Montgomery, Ala,
 11-1-52 to serve life for MUR.
 ESCAPED 7-9-56.
 (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Montgomery,
 Ala)
 FBI#-595 762 A - OCT 1956



lt index

THURMAN WEST, with aliases: 16 M 9 U IIM 18
 Tom Hinson, Frank Smith, James M 2 R III 14
 Howard Temple, Sam West.
 #166565 PD, Atlanta, Ga; W; born
 9-11-23(?); 6'0"; 180 lbs; med bld;
 brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ -
 cafe owner, lab, truck driver. Wanted
 by Federal Bureau of Investigation for
 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
 (Burglary); UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID
 PROSECUTION (Robbery). POSSIBLY
 ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
 (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
 FBI#-4676785 - OCT 1956



rt index

WALTER YOUNG, JR. 15 I 13 R OOO 13 Ref: 13
 I 19 W MOO 15 3
 #50398 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; N; born
 12-4-27; 5'7"; 140 lbs; med bld; blk
 hair; dk brn eyes; med dk brn comp;
 occ - dancer, lab, showman. Wanted
 for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-4664122 - OCT 1956



lt thumb

F E M A L E S

JANE BURNEITA HORNE, with aliases: 8 S 26 W IOO
 Jane B. Horne, Jane Burnita M 6 U OOI
 Horne, Jane H. Horne.
 #51581 PD, Cincinnati, Ohio; W; born
 3-8-27; 5'5"; 106 lbs; sldr bld; med
 brn hair; gr eyes; med comp. Wanted
 for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Cincinnati, Ohio)
 FBI#-151 523 B - OCT 1956



rt index

LETHA MAE MACKEY, with aliases: 2 M 13 U IIO 8
 Letha Mae Ahause, Cynthia O 18 U III 9
 Cameron, Letha Mackey, Letha
 Mae Ross.
 #156803 PD, Long Beach, Calif; N;
 born 9-26-25; 5'2"; 122 lbs; med
 bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn
 comp; occ - housewife, waitress.
 Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
 (Notify: PD, Oakland, Calif)
 FBI#-4720384 - OCT 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.

MISSING PERSONS

MARGARET CLAIR ATKINS



White; 14 yrs, born August 30, 1942, at Baltimore, Maryland; 5'5"; 140 lbs; light brown hair, worn in pony tail; hazel eyes; dark complexion. Relatives: Mrs. Margaret Turnbaugh (mother), Crowthers Trailer Court, Timonium, Maryland.

MISSING: Since August 22, 1956, from home.

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

#FBI MP-21698 - OCT 1956

LOUIS FRANKLIN BRILEY, also known
as "Sonny"



White; 15 yrs, born June 22, 1941, at Saint Louis, Missouri; 5'5"; 103 lbs; medium build; medium brown eyes, left eye plastic; olive complexion. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Briley (parents), 771 North Montgomery Street, Kahoka, Missouri.

MISSING: Since June 20, 1956, from home. May have gone to Saint Louis, Missouri.

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

#FBI MP-21681 - OCT 1956

JANET MARIE GREEN



White; 15 yrs, born July 9, 1941, at Saucier, Mississippi; 5'3"; 120 lbs; medium build; dark blonde hair, cut in Italian style; blue eyes; fair complexion; occupation - cashier in drug store. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Green (parents), Long Beach, Mississippi; Mrs. Percy J. LeBlanc (aunt), 1661 Milton Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

MISSING: Since July 14, 1956, from New Orleans, Louisiana.

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

#FBI MP-21709 - OCT 1956

SANDRA KAY HOLBACK, also known as
Stephanie Cox, "Stevie"



White; 13 yrs, born October 25, 1942, at Omaha, Nebraska; 115-120 lbs; medium build; dark blonde hair; blue eyes; medium complexion; has pierced ears; three small moles behind left ear; occupation - may seek employment as waitress. Relatives: Mrs. Patricia G. Spilker (mother), 637 Penelope Drive, Chula Vista, California.

MISSING: Since June 15, 1956, from Omaha, Nebraska.
NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

#FBI MP-21721 - OCT 1956

WILMA JEAN PEARCE, also known as
Wilma Jean Pierce

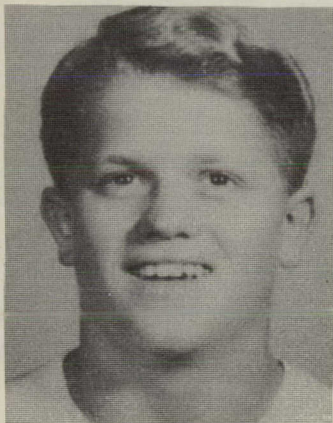


White; 17 yrs (1956); 5'6"; 125 lbs; blonde hair; blue eyes; fair complexion, few scattered freckles across nose and cheeks; occupation - may be working as waitress. Relatives: Mr. W. W. Pierce (father), Route 1, Huntsville, Alabama.

MISSING: Since June 9, 1956, from home. Last known to have been in Arab, Alabama area. May be in Florida.
NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

#FBI MP-21556 - OCT 1956

TERRY LEE WILLIAMSON



White; 15 yrs (1956); 5'8"; 160-170 lbs; blonde hair; brown eyes; Social Security #282-34-0287. Relatives: Mr. Dewey Williamson (father), 621 Vine Street, Brookville, Ohio.

MISSING: Since June 22, 1956, from home.
NOTIFY: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

#FBI MP-21662 - OCT 1956



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

October 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Only through years of unstinting toil and sacrifice by countless dedicated men has law enforcement been able to cast off the bondage of venal politics. No greater calamity could befall this respected profession than a return to the dark days when it was enslaved by corruption. Such a threat, however, does exist. There will always be unscrupulous individuals who seek to subvert police activities for greedy, personal ends.

Shameful evidence of this fact is found in the unauthorized use of FBI identification records. Election campaigns, especially, tempt the unprincipled advocates of this vicious practice.

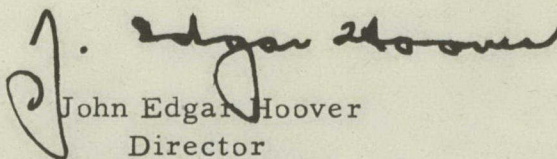
Such debasement of a most vital and effective tool of the trade is indeed disgusting to the honest law enforcement officer. Fingerprints can truly be called the lifeblood of police work. In the past ten years alone, well over 100,000 fugitives have been identified through prints submitted to the FBI's Identification Division. Each year, no less than 1,000 unknown dead are also identified through the fingerprint program. Deprived of this modern technique, even the most efficient police department would soon find itself paralyzed.

The person who improperly discloses an identification record for any reason, no matter how worthy it may appear on the surface, places himself in an indefensible position. No good intention can justify the folly of allowing this data to become the potential tool of selfish ambition. Such unwarranted action violates the mutual trust on which the entire cooperative endeavor of the fingerprint identification system is based. This identification record data, compiled strictly for official purposes, is maintained intact in the FBI's vast reservoir of vital data established by Congress for the benefit of "duly authorized officials of governmental agencies, of States, cities,

and penal institutions. " An agency which countenances the misuse of police records is unworthy of the confidence and cooperation of other police organizations.

We must be ever vigilant to guarantee the integrity of our profession. Unethical practices must not be allowed to besmirch the hard-earned reputation of law enforcement. The unauthorized use of FBI confidential data is absolutely repugnant to propriety and to good police work.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "J".

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Hitchhiker Crimes Create Serious Police Problem

by SHERIFF FRANK L. PORTER, Mohave County,
Ariz.

The soliciting of free rides, or hitchhiking, has become a nationwide problem. The romantic traveler of the highways and the homeward bound serviceman and college boy of the past have given way to a hitchhiker who, experience shows, may be a robber, sex deviate, or hardened criminal. The sign of the outstretched thumb, which has become a too familiar sight in all four corners of the Nation, can well be a sign of impending disaster.

We of the local law enforcement agencies of Kingman, Ariz., have had considerable experience in handling and investigating crimes committed by hitchhikers and transients.

Kingman is situated in the center of Mohave County, which is one of the largest counties in the United States, having an area of 13,260 square miles, or nearly 8½ million acres. Kingman, with a population of 6,000 persons, is on the eastern edge of the great Mohave Desert, and is the intersecting point of two transcontinental highways, U. S. 66, the "Main Street of America," and U. S. 93. To reach the nearest town in any direction, it is necessary to drive at least 50 miles through sparsely settled regions. Approximately 100,000 out-of-State vehicles pass through here each summer month, with many of them picking up or dropping off cross-country hitchhikers.

During the last year, over 85 percent of our felony apprehensions have been transients, with the majority of the violators having previous criminal records covering crimes of every type. Also in the past several years, there have been several cold-blooded, brutal, "hitchhiker" murders. Some methods we have used in the detection of the wanted persons are illustrated in the following case.

At 7 p. m., one April evening, a car swerved into a local auto court and service station. A man jumped from the car, a shot was fired and the car sped away. The victim was left dying in the driveway of the station. The murderer was then involved in a traffic accident a very short distance from the scene, where he left the vehicle and took

off to the hills on foot. Local officers immediately set up roadblocks on all outgoing roads and initiated an investigation. Our investigation was handicapped by the fact that darkness had set in and the descriptions witnesses gave of the murderer were widely conflicting. The area where he had fled was a barren, rocky hillside, sloping down to the main line tracks of a railroad. Due to this rugged terrain and darkness, a close search of this area was postponed until daylight; however, all trains were checked and during the night more than 35 hitchhikers were scrutinized and questioned.

When day came, an inch-by-inch search was made of the escape route. This diligence paid off, as one solitary footprint was found. (See illustration.) Near this footprint, a .38 caliber revolver was found buried. Photographs were taken and a plaster cast impression of the foot-



Sheriff Frank L. Porter.

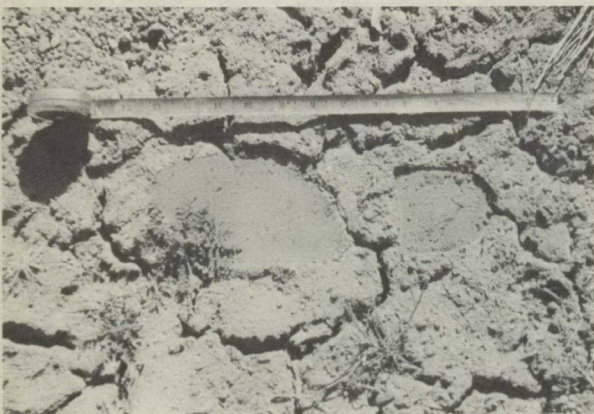
print was made. The search for the murderer was continued with renewed vigor.

It was brought out that there had been several discrepancies in a story told by one of the hitchhikers interviewed the night before. A witness had stated definitely that this was not the wanted man, but in light of this new-found evidence, orders were given to pick up this suspect. As he was wandering around with no visible means of support, he was arrested and charged with vagrancy. He pleaded guilty to this charge and was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. The suspect's shoes, together with the photographs, plaster cast, revolver, and bullets removed from the victim, were sent to the FBI laboratory for scientific examination. The report received from the FBI showed that the plaster cast was identical with an impression of the suspect's left shoe, and that the .38 caliber revolver, which had been found buried, was the murder weapon.

The suspect was interrogated, and after being confronted with the evidence, broke down and confessed. He stated that he had been a hitchhiker in the victim's car and that he had attempted to steal the car. When the driver resisted, the hitchhiker shot him.

Fortunately for the solution of the previously described crime, law enforcement was immediately aware of its occurrence. This is not always true, as the vast amount of unpopulated land, averaging only one person per 1,000 acres, often results in a great lapse of time between the commission of the crime and the actual discovery of the victim's body.

In such instances, identification of the victim is frequently most difficult and cases of this type require detailed investigation, application of available police scientific methods, and perseverance.



Footprint evidence.

Occasionally there comes a switch, and a hitchhiker reports that he has been robbed by a person who had given him a ride. Our experience has shown that such complaints are often "grudge" complaints or otherwise groundless, as most hitchhikers carry little money or other valuables.

Filing System

In an attempt to lessen the crimes committed by transients, our local agencies have made up a file card system. Every hitchhiker is approached and the following information obtained and listed on the card: name; address; complete description, including clothing worn; the starting point and destination; the approximate amount of money carried. Plans have been made to include one of the subject's fingerprints on this card, and ink pads are carried in the patrol cars for this purpose. These cards are placed on file for future reference.

Though the obtaining of information for these cards is a burden on already overworked officers, the value of this work has been well proven. The fact that data concerning him is on file with the police department seems to act as a deterrent to a potential criminal, as there is a possibility that there may be a witness to any offense he may attempt and he will be identified through information recorded on the card. These descriptions are also checked against all wanted flyers and several good arrests have resulted. An attempt is also made to prevent all hitchhikers from loitering and wandering during the hours of darkness by offering them, when possible, free overnight lodging in the jail as "sleepers." This is not always possible, however, due to overcrowded jail conditions. We have endeavored to instruct local merchants to be extremely careful in the cashing of checks for strangers and to require positive identification at all times.

Since this system has been placed into use, there has been a reduction in the incident rate of hitchhiker crimes, and burglaries and robberies in this area have dropped remarkably. As of late, most transient apprehensions which have been made have been for other agencies.

Roadblock System

When stopping vehicles on highways to check for fugitives from other sections, we use, whenever

(Continued on page 27)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Alcoholic Clinic Presents Answer to Social Need

by SHERIFF H. P. GLEASON, Alameda County,
Calif., Sheriff's Office

Ranking first in population in northern California and second in the State, Alameda County experienced an increase of more than 100,000 residents in the 5-year period from 1950 to 1955. Reliable estimates reflect that 850,000 people currently reside within its 704 square miles. These statistics clearly indicate the growth trend during and since World War II and also suggest the numerous problems accompanying this expansion.

One of the most pressing of these problems was an unproductive, expensive, and increasingly crowded county jail. This problem was solved when we took over and improved some World War II naval facilities and acquired additional farm lands leading to the establishment in 1947 of the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center consisting of 49 acres located near Pleasanton in the Livermore Valley about 25 miles southeast of Oakland.

Santa Rita not only provided healthful work on the farm but also opportunities for the inmates to work at a wide variety of jobs, establish good work habits, learn new trades or reestablish themselves in trades they had neglected. In addition, the inmates were able to enjoy such privileges as a library, weekly church services, and a diversified recreational program. It is significant that the Federal Board on Prisons and Jails has consistently listed Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center among the top three county penal facilities of the Nation.

The Need

The general rehabilitation program was an established and successful reality when it finally became painfully apparent that still another major need existed and that steps had to be taken in an attempt to remedy the situation. Accordingly, in 1950 the alcoholic clinic was founded and blended into the general program of the center as a whole.

Admittedly, the treatment of alcoholics is generally considered a public health function and not primarily a matter for law enforcement agencies. Nevertheless, it was decided to challenge this old

concept inasmuch as current thinking demands that penal institutions accept not only the responsibility of punishing offenders but also that of attempting to reform and rehabilitate them. It is only logical that this thinking should be applied to those sentenced for drunkenness or for crimes in which alcohol was a prime factor.

Undeniably, drunkenness is a major law enforcement problem and arrest and sentence are not cures. It follows that if a substantial number of these offenders can be rehabilitated, the law enforcement problem would be proportionately alleviated and the public and the individual would benefit. In this light, extremely revealing statistics are contained in the 1955 annual Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. These statistics reflect that 41.6 percent of arrests in 1,477 cities over



Sheriff H. P. Gleason.

2,500 population were for drunkenness; 5.2 percent for driving while intoxicated; and 2 percent for miscellaneous liquor laws. To this total of 48.8 percent must be added those arrests for other crimes in which alcohol played a major part, indicating that over half of all arrests deal directly or indirectly with alcohol.

Santa Rita Alcoholic Clinic was created to meet the real situation of reaching the "sickest" of the county's alcoholics with the most effect for the least cost. As a pioneer in the field, the alcoholic clinic could not draw upon the experiences of like institutions, the only guidance available being the generalized experiences of individuals and dissimilar institutions and agencies. Overnight Santa Rita Alcoholic Clinic became perhaps the largest in-patient treatment center in the nation and in its 6 years of operation the clinic has treated approximately 7,500 alcoholics and has reached 90 percent of all alcoholics seen by public agencies in Alameda County. In 1952 Yale University's School for Alcoholic Study chose Santa Rita as 1 of 4 participating centers. Significantly, the other three were in Europe.

Source of Patients

The alcoholic clinic receives its patients from two major sources. A uniform sentence of 180 days with 2 years' probation was agreed upon by the municipal courts for prisoners whose problem was predominantly alcoholic. Individuals who refused treatment would serve out their full time and thus be kept off the streets. Alcoholics who

applied at the clinic for treatment could have their sentences modified at the discretion of the medical officer. The 2 years' probation meant that the adult probation office actively entered into the treatment program, supplying comprehensive social histories on each patient under its jurisdiction, as well as offering out-patient guidance to those who accepted probation. This work is, of course, most effective and valuable.

The second source of patients for the clinic was through civil commitment by the superior court. Such commitments can be obtained either at the request of the patient himself or upon the petition of his family. Under the California law, the civil commitment by the superior court is for an indeterminate time. The treatment is free to the patient and the patient is discharged when, in the opinion of the clinic doctor, he has received the maximum benefit of institutionalization. Generally such course of treatment is 6 weeks, and less than 1 percent of the patients so treated have left before their treatment was finished.

Through May 1956, there have been 6,300 alcoholics sentenced by the municipal courts and 976 by the civil courts. Since alcoholism and crime are frequently associated, a good many alcoholic patients have been drawn from that portion of the inmate populace which has been sentenced for reasons other than alcoholism. From this it can be seen that the clinic's experiences offer the nation an example of how a major public health and law enforcement problem can be attacked on a county level and in the type of institution where the majority of alcoholics must sooner or later appear.

Treatment

The dilemma of the alcoholic seems to be that he will be introduced to and receive most of his treatment in custody, whether he likes it or not. Most general hospitals will not take him, even in the acute stages of his illness; private sanitariums are beyond the financial reach of all but a small segment of the population; state hospitals have neither the space nor the treatment time to give to alcoholics, and out-patient clinics can treat only those few who are far enough along the road to recovery to remain sober when out of custody. These latter will always be few in number—less than 5 percent of all alcoholics seen by public agencies. In a recent survey it was also shown that about two-thirds of the private practice



Clinic offices.

psychiatrists would not accept really sick alcoholics as patients and that those who would accept them limited the number to one or two.

It is commonly recognized that few alcoholics ever recover as a result of one specific treatment by one doctor or organization; they accumulate their treatment experiences from a diversity of sources. But the initial treatment experiences may determine the ultimate recovery. Getting a man to take his first positive, if faltering, step is what counts.

Always and ever, alcoholics will want to recover on their own terms and under conditions that exist neither in heaven nor upon earth. Part of their treatment must consist of showing them that they cannot have recovery on their own terms (which usually include normal social drinking) and that they must be realistic about the best treatment that exists for alcoholism. In the end they will learn that the treatment is precisely the same in the most expensive sanitariums as in clinics such as the one at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center. The amount of money spent on research on the treatment of alcoholism is probably 1 percent of that spent on polio. For this reason, every reputable alcoholic clinic is a self-sustaining research center and will have available all of the latest aids to treatment.

The treatment at Santa Rita falls into two general classes—mental and physical. Psychotherapy, or counseling by trained personnel, is the most standard of all treatment procedures used at the clinic. This consists of letting the patient talk about his problems and, as he reveals his conflicts and tensions, helping him to find a more realistic means of coping with them than through alcohol. Deep and prolonged psychotherapy cannot be used in the clinic but short-term therapy—from 5 to 20 sessions with the therapist—may help the patient develop more insight into his problems. The initial aim of such psychotherapy is to make the patient realize the seriousness of his disease and to bring about a desire for recovery. He may then use continued psychotherapy or some of the other aids to sobriety. From the day the clinic was founded, this has been the basic therapy. An average of 37 males and 10 females receive some psychotherapy each day.

During the 6 years of the clinic's operation, various new vitamin compounds and one nonaddictive sedative have been tried and discarded. One drug, however, was found to be of value. This chemical so sensitizes the alcoholic to alcohol that

he becomes ill if he takes one drink while the drug is in him. The catch to this treatment is that the alcoholic has to take this medicine daily. If he does, he has the security of knowing that he is forced to stay sober for at least 36 hours, or until the drug wears off. This drug has been used continually with patients who requested it and the average term of this therapy has been 6 months. This is a sufficient period to establish a pattern of sobriety in some patients. Others, of course, return to drink.

Anxiety of an intensive nature is common among alcoholics. Carbon dioxide therapy, the inhalation of sufficient quantities of carbon dioxide to produce momentary unconsciousness, has been found effective in treating this condition. From 50 to 60 carbon dioxide treatments may be given and in many cases there is a prolonged relief from anxiety and tension. Such patients think more clearly and accept psychotherapy much more easily and readily. An average of 55 patients are on this therapy at all times and the recovery rate among them is fairly high.

A complete medical examination is, of course, standard procedure and necessary in order to administer the treatment to alcoholics. This has been extremely valuable in the detection and treatment of venereal disease and tuberculosis cases. In effect, the medical director of the clinic is the public health officer for the community that Santa Rita comprises. The clinic has given medical treatments or services to a total of 9,119 patients since 1949 and over a third of these have been nonalcoholic.

The clinic physician is not only a trained psychiatrist but he must also function as an all-around physician as well. He is assisted by three mental health therapists, a registered male nurse and two full-time probation officers. Public health nurses visit at regular intervals, as does a medical consultant who calls on the tuberculosis patients. There are, of course, the necessary clerical help and the general custodial employees who operate the Rehabilitation Center.

Results Achieved

In regard to results achieved by the clinic, a survey covering actually treated patients with close family ties in the county reflected that 24 percent were found to be recovered, 19 percent improved, 15 percent unimproved, 40 percent could not be located and 2 percent had died. In contrast to

this, a general survey which included that group which had resisted treatment indicated that only 4 percent recovered and 6 percent improved. In a recent survey taken in Los Angeles, private practice psychiatrists said that they only expected a 10 percent recovery rate even though their patients sought treatment and expended considerable money on it.

The Alcoholic Clinic at Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center is many things to many people. It is not a cloistered hospital with long corridors filled with tip-toeing nurses, antiseptic odors and men in white. Nor is it an asylum where attendants herd people into crowded day rooms to wait out the endless days. Nor is Santa Rita a penal institution in the traditional sense; there are no guards with guns, no walls except the laws against escape. Certainly the alcoholic may say that he had been thrown in with criminals but that is a situation he brought upon himself when his use of alcohol exceeded legal limits.

To aged men who possibly drank in an attempt to quench the loneliness of life in a furnished room, Santa Rita is a temporary haven where meals come regularly and where there is companionship. To those who enter the clinic acutely ill, it is a hospital, a convalescent home and a physical rehabilitation unit. The man who was near death 1 month may be working productively on the farm or in the shop the next month. To the chronic alcoholic, it is a new turn of the wheel—a new chance at life—for even if he resists treatment for alcoholism, he will be vigilant about using the clinic's facilities for rebuilding his health. For the alcoholic who accepts treatment, Santa Rita may mean a home saved, a job recovered, and a return to a healthier life. For the criminal who may have begun to worry about the tendencies that put him at odds with society, the clinic has an open ear if he wishes to talk and counsel if he asks for it.

To every inmate Santa Rita means an introduction or return to regular hours and regular habits, as well as the security to think things through by himself or with the help of therapists. Only to those who look upon a temporary period of normal living as being "cruel and unusual punishment" is Santa Rita an unbearable interlude.

To recognized organizations doing research in the field of alcoholism and addiction, Santa Rita is a rich source of statistical material. As new treatment methods and agents are devised and given Federal approval, the Santa Rita Alcoholic

Clinic can put them to practical use under controlled conditions and test their worth. Law enforcement agencies may in Santa Rita find a positive answer to one of the nation's greatest unsolved problems—that of salvaging alcoholics.

Finally, to the county as a whole, the clinic is numerous things. To the wives and parents of alcoholics it may mean the preservation of a life that is very precious to them. For the employer who has spent great sums training a skilled worker only to lose him to alcohol, it may mean a bad investment that is salvaged. Even the citizen who never gives the clinic a thought may have noticed that there are fewer panhandlers and that "drunks" stretched out on sidewalks and in doorways are rare. The so-called "cold-blooded taxpayer" will find that he has made an investment in his own safety and peace and, consequently, contributed to the well-being of his fellow humans.

MODUS OPERANDI—AUTO THEFT

A group of auto thieves, subsequently convicted for their crimes, relied heavily on the information furnished by one member of the group who was employed at the large car lot they victimized. Although this person did not actively participate in the actual stealing, he furnished to another member of the group information concerning the make, model, motor number, key number, color, and exact locations of four cars on the lot.

It was a relatively simple matter for members of the gang, armed with this information, to fill out fictitious bills of sale and obtain license plates for the cars. They then appeared at the crowded car lot "in broad daylight" and, utilizing the keys the employee had furnished, drove three of the cars away.

This venture, however, proved to be profitless, as the cars were abandoned after efforts to sell them in two neighboring States failed.

The arrest records for the members of this gang indicated arrests for larceny, pilfering, abandonment, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and assault and battery.

TYPEWRITER IDENTIFICATION

The FBI Laboratory has an extensive collection of type used on typewriters of both foreign and domestic manufacture. It is kept up to date and is believed to be the most complete collection in the world.



Visual Aids Provide Child Safety Program

by LT. REYNIEAR STAATS, *Commanding Officer,
Traffic Safety Bureau, Detroit, Mich., Police
Department*

School-age children in Detroit think of the traffic safety officers as their own personal friends. This attitude has prevailed since 1931, when these specially trained officers began one of the first schoolchild safety programs in the Nation. The various visual aids used by the officers in securing and maintaining the attention of the children have played a prominent role in the promotion of this excellent child-police relationship. Over the years, trained dogs, magic, cartooning, felt-boards, flip-charts, and quiz programs have proved to be real attention getters; yet the major purpose of teaching traffic safety has never been overshadowed.

The selection of the officers themselves, however, is fundamental to the success of any effective child safety program. Any man chosen for this unique but important police service must first be an excellent all-around officer. His record must show an ability to serve citizens without friction. He must be self-disciplined, neat, enterprising, and gregarious, and must have a desire to help others. Talents which can be adapted to the use of visual devices are desirable, but the above-mentioned qualities are more important.

Following selection, the new traffic safety officer must be given in-service training in traffic safety fundamentals and must become familiar with the rules and regulations covering the school crossing patrol. The supervision of these boys and girls is one of the many complex responsibilities he must assume. In addition, he must hold conferences with school authorities regarding pedestrian safeguards in and about the school and safe routes for children from their home to school. Other activities include speaking at fraternal and civic meetings, or wherever he can reach adults who may have responsibilities involving children. His product is "child safety," and he must work full time in its promotion.

The visual aid to be used is chosen by the officer. His talents may be best expressed through the use

of 35-mm. colored slides. Our experience in Detroit schools has shown that a series of 50 slides made into a sequence story, based on the previous year's child-accident experience, can be very effective. With a little practice any officer can soon narrate the sequence as he operates the projector.

Felt and flock-backed cardboard cutouts are splendid for young children. Shapes of children, bicycles, intersections, schools, crosswalks, and policemen are cut from felt. The cardboard, cut into the same forms as the felt, is brightly painted and backed with flock-tite. It is placed, in the same manner as the felt characters, on a felt board about 3 x 4 feet, depicting safety situations clearly described by the police officer.

Cartoons

Illustrating a safety talk by drawing quick cartoons is easy for the officer possessing a reasonable



Commissioner Edward S. Piggins, left, and author Lt. Reyniear Staats review progress reports.



Patrolman William Cook uses felt board as visual aid.

degree of art talent. The talk is planned in the same manner as for other visual aids and then cartoon characters are devised which best tell the story. Then, as the officer talks, he starts, adds, and finally completes the illustrations before the eyes of the assembly. The easiest drawings to use are the circle and bent-line characters. Conversion cartoons are also effective. Animals and words are made into people, and objects such as badge, gun, and handcuffs become a police officer. Cartooning has no limitations, and from our experience it is easily understood by the children.

Ventriloquism has been used in our program, but special talent is required, and there is some doubt as to whether small children understand that the dummy is not a real boy. It is, however, a real attention getter. Much animation can be obtained from a dummy. Questions can be asked, answered, and elaborated upon. Care must be taken that the entertainment does not overshadow the safety message.

Magic has long been used to demonstrate safety lectures in the Detroit schools. The theme of properly crossing streets is pictured on silks which are pulled out of "empty" containers, to the amazement of the children. Magic signal lights and patients who disappear from a hospital and reappear well and strong tell the story of safety through magic.

Magnetic safety boards are used with success in the high schools. The board, made of thin sheet metal, is painted with several types of intersections and curves commonly found in all cities. Metal or plastic vehicles, pedestrians, or bike riders are placed on the boards in situations which best



Trained dog for safety lesson.

illustrate the problem or law in question which is being explained.

Safety Quiz

Easily staged, and highly effective, is an audience participation program, the "safety quiz." The only equipment needed is three canisters colored red, yellow, and green, to correspond with questions on strips of paper comprising the categories of bicycling, small toy and pedestrian safety. Representative children numbering no more than eight form a "V," opening toward the audience. Questions are drawn from the canisters in full view of the assembly and are read by the safety officer. Contestants raise their hands if they know the answer. Should no contestant know the answer, a volunteer from the audience is chosen. This program provides considerable coverage in child street safety. The children cheer for their favorite contestant, and suitable awards can be offered to the winners. An added advantage is the carry-over to the home by both contestant and observer of enthusiasm for safety, which is bound to stimulate better understanding by child and parent in street safety responsibility.

Trained Dogs

Perhaps the most dramatic and effective of all visual aids has been the use of trained dogs in conveying the safety message. Since 1945, a Doberman named "Safety Girl" has become almost an institution to the school children of Detroit. Patiently trained by her safety officer master, she

follows certain key words during the safety talk and ably demonstrates safe pedestrian practices, following the prescribed routes to and from school by means of retrieving an object over a maze of seven chairs. She balances on a Lion's Club white cane while holding high the American flag, thus giving the officer an opportunity to talk with the children on the subject of respect for the blind. "Safety Girl" grins, limps, plays dead, and holds her nose to the delight of her young audience. In all, she has appeared before some 600,000 people and carries a gold police badge naming her Detroit's "Number 1" dog. Throughout her entire career she has never growled or snapped at any of her young admirers.

Effective as visual devices may be, it is obvious that no child safety program can attain success without the continuous cooperation of all those concerned. In Detroit, Police Commissioner Edward S. Piggins, long an ardent exponent of better police-youth relations, has increased the Traffic Safety Bureau staff to 16 officers and more are to be added next year. In addition to the police safety program, safety education is taught in both public and parochial schools. The Traffic Safety Association has consistently included child safety in its educational drives, and the press, radio, and television have constantly stressed child accident dangers. Most important of all is the steadily increasing respect we are gaining from parents and children alike. The greater understanding of the role of the police officer in the daily lives of the citizens of a great metropolis is paying dividends.

Birmingham's Unique Safety Reminder

*by CAPT. HARRY V. EARLY, Traffic Engineer, City
of Birmingham, Ala.*

A familiar figure to all the residents of Birmingham, Ala., is Vulcan, one of the world's most remarkable statues. For almost 20 years this "mighty man of iron" has looked down upon Birmingham from an altitude of almost 600 feet above the city's surface. The statue itself is 55 feet high, its base is 124 feet, and it stands atop Red Mountain, the elevation of which is 390 feet. It is, to our knowledge, the largest cast-iron statue in the world.

To the Romans, Vulcan was the god of metal. To the people of Birmingham, his statue symbolizes the great industrial progress of our city. In addition, Vulcan, for the past 10 years, has had a more tangible meaning to the residents of Birmingham. In his upstretched arm he holds a light which burns day and night. Usually this light is a cheerful green; at other times it is an ominous red.

This torch was added to Vulcan's statue in 1946. In that year, the Traffic Safety Committee of the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce headed a drive to cut down Birmingham's traffic fatalities. Guided by the fact that after 2,000 years, church bells still ring to remind the faithful to attend church, the committee decided that the pedestrians and motorists of Birmingham also needed to be reminded of their safety responsibilities. A constantly burning light was thought to be the best answer, with a green light representing days when no traffic fatality had occurred and a red light representing days when such a death had occurred.

Inquiries revealed that to install such a light on the city's highest building would be out of the question from a financial standpoint. Attention then turned to Vulcan. At the time, his up-



Capt. Harry V. Early.

stretched arm held a spear. Why not replace the spear with a light? It was learned that the job could be completed for approximately \$1,500. The Park and Recreation Board of the city of Birmingham granted permission for the installation to be made and the city of Birmingham agreed to pay for the operation and maintenance cost of the light.

Public-spirited citizens, anxious to cooperate in traffic safety endeavors, readily contributed the \$1,500 required to install the light. After battling high winds and dispossessing thousands of wasps who had made their home in Vulcan's head and arm, the workmen completed their job. At 7 p. m., October 23, 1946, the light, burning green, was dedicated.



Vulcan—traffic beacon.

Since that time, the light has stood as a silent but effective reminder to all the residents of Birmingham of their responsibilities as motorists and pedestrians. Scanning the skyline, residents immediately note the color of Vulcan's light. They know that the torch accurately depicts the story of traffic fatalities, as any change in the light is made only by direct order of the police department. In case a traffic fatality has occurred, the police department notifies the Vulcan Park caretaker, who switches the light to red. It remains red for 24 hours and, providing no additional fatality occurs during that period, is switched back to green.

Chief Jamie Moore and the members of the Birmingham Police Department and others interested in traffic safety feel that this unusual reminder serves a definite purpose in our safety efforts. In addition to being before the public eye constantly, Vulcan is referred to by the local newspapers, radio, and television stations. We feel that nonresidents visiting or passing through Birmingham also give some thought to the message of this torch. We firmly believe that this constant reminder has done much to cut down all types of traffic accidents in our city.

(Photo of Vulcan statue through courtesy of Birmingham News, Roy Carter, Chief Photographer.)

FORTY-THREE-YEAR RECORD

In late 1955, the Newark, N. J., police department sent to the FBI Identification Division the fingerprints of an unidentified man who had been found unconscious and who had died without regaining consciousness.

Identification Division employees instituted a search immediately, and this man was identified on the basis of two sets of fingerprints on file at the FBI, one of which was taken in 1912 and the other in 1922. It is interesting to note that each of these records predated the inauguration of the Identification Division of the FBI in 1924. The 1912 prints came from the Leavenworth Penitentiary, and the 1922 prints came from the Bureau of Navigation, Department of the Navy.

PERSONAL IDENT FILES

Personal identification fingerprint files of the FBI have established the identity of countless victims of amnesia, accidents, and disfiguring death.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



Use of Infrared Spectrophotometer in Examinations

Among the many ways a police force serves its community, two are basic and to some extent mutually inclusive. First, by its very existence a police force makes an essential contribution to the preservation of law and order. Secondly, when a crime occurs a police force performs work necessary for the proper administration of justice. In both these aspects, the value of a law enforcement department can be measured by its ability to cope with every situation which arises. Naturally, the law enforcement agency with a good record in solving crimes is doing a great service to the community in administering justice. At the same time, it is also performing another important function. By making crime an unprofitable enterprise, this police force deters many individuals from committing crimes. Just as the suspension of all law enforcement would be followed by an increase in the crime rate, the increased efficiency of a police force definitely contributes to a decrease in crime.

Efficiency, then, is an important commodity in law enforcement. One of the many ways of increasing efficiency is to add new techniques to investigations. In this respect, the FBI Laboratory is intensely interested in new equipment and methods developed in the scientific field. The applications of these items to investigations are of prime interest to the Laboratory. Anything which will increase the scope of an investigation and improve the ability to examine evidence can influence the entire field of law enforcement. Each new scientific development is carefully discussed, considered, and, if possible, tested. When it is decided that a particular method or piece of equipment makes a definite contribution to law enforcement, this method or equipment is then put to use in the FBI Laboratory. Typical of such an addition to the Laboratory is an instrument known as the infrared spectrophotometer.

The instrument itself and its application to examinations conducted in the Laboratory will be discussed here. The instrument consists essen-

tially of a source of infrared light or energy, a series of mirrors and prisms, a sample holder, and, finally, a recording unit. After a small quantity of evidence is suitably prepared and placed in the sample holder, infrared energy is made to pass through the evidence. Mirrors and prisms are used to change the kind or wavelength of infrared energy passing through the sample, somewhat in the same manner as a turn of the radio dial brings in a new wavelength of radio energy. As these different infrared rays pass through the material under examination, varying amounts of each are absorbed by the questioned sample.

The amount of each wavelength of infrared energy passing through the sample is measured and the quantity of each transmitted is finally recorded on a sheet of graph paper. This graph paper is the key to identifying the material being examined since the amount of infrared energy which is absorbed is determined by the material in the sample holder. If two materials are the same, the charts obtained from their examination will be similar; and, if the two are different, their charts will differ accordingly. In a sense, this chart represents a fingerprint of the type of molecule present in the unknown substance.

Advantages

The evidence sent in to the FBI Laboratory is often limited and not suitable for chemical examination. With the instruments used in the Laboratory previous to the acquisition of the infrared spectrophotometer we were able to conduct many examinations on metal, dyes, and crystalline materials. However, the examination of plastics, rubber, and drying oils, for example, presented a problem. With the increased use of these materials and the many new varieties of them on the market, a better way to analyze them was desirable. The infrared spectrophotometer did the job. Slight differences in composition and molecular arrangements can be detected by in-

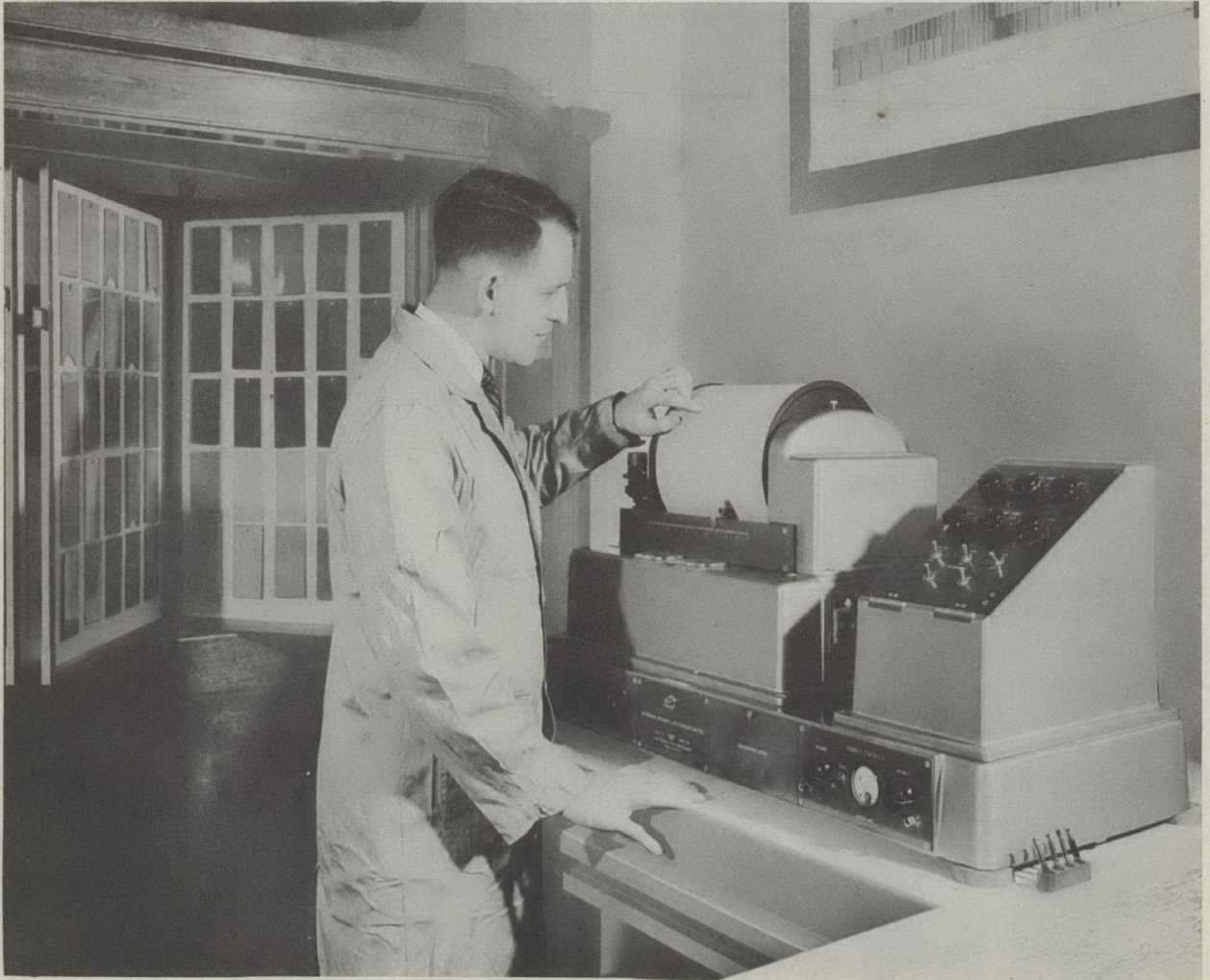
frared analyses. The value of having such a sensitive instrument is especially great when one takes into consideration the fact that many different kinds of rubber vary only slightly from one another. Plastics can also appear similar in physical properties yet be of different composition. As mentioned before, materials often are submitted for examination in limited quantity, offering a real challenge to the analyst. In situations of this nature, the infrared can still pick up the trail of identification, be it a minute amount of drug, a drop of oil suspected of being used by an arsonist, or a bit of poison detected in some body tissue.

During the time this instrument has been in operation in the Laboratory, hundreds of examinations have been conducted with it. The efficient manner in which infrared analysis can be introduced into the analytical picture is illustrated in the three case descriptions below.

Illustrative Cases

Law enforcement officers instituted an investigation when a young child in their community died mysteriously. Two other children in this same family had died previously under mysterious circumstances. An autopsy was performed on the third child and major body organs were submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

After a steam distillation of the child's organs, the Laboratory examiners were able to isolate a small drop of oily liquid. Subsequent examination using the infrared spectrophotometer established that the material in question was methyl salicylate. Methyl salicylate, also known as oil of wintergreen, is a derivative of the material used in aspirin tablets. However, the slight difference in structure is important in this case, since methyl salicylate, unlike its cousin the aspirin tablet, is



Technician checks results of spectrophotometer examination.

highly toxic in small amounts. The infrared spectrophotometer had little trouble detecting this essential difference.

Important evidence received from Montana was found to be perfectly suited to infrared analysis. A hidden sack of heavy wrecking tools was located by the police who dusted their find with fluorescent powder. Investigations of subsequent safecracking cases indicated that points of entry in the safes were contaminated with a fluorescent powder. Four suspects were apprehended. Clothing, money, and automobiles in their possession were contaminated with a fluorescent powder. Material from the scene of the crime, the suspects' clothing, and tools found in their possession were submitted to the FBI Laboratory. A known sample of the fluorescent powder used by the police to mark the sack of hidden tools was also submitted. The question was asked: "Is the fluorescent powder in all these specimens the same?" By running infrared absorption charts on all of the material, the composition of all the powder was determined to be the same. Within a matter of hours, the question had been answered and the information was on its way to Montana. The four suspects subsequently pleaded guilty and received sentences with a maximum of 14 years.

An armed robbery occurring in Kentucky also resulted in an infrared spectrophotometer examination of important evidence. The robber made his escape by automobile and, after being sighted by the police, abandoned his vehicle and fled on foot. A short time later a man attempting to buy a used car was arrested on suspicion of being the robber. A homemade gun found in the abandoned car had a coat of varnish on the handle. In searching the suspect's home, investigators found a quantity of varnish. The gun and the recovered varnish were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. Results of the infrared examination showed the two samples of varnish to be alike. Testimony to this fact made an important contribution to the chain of evidence presented during a trial in which the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The above illustrations are typical of the many examinations and the variety of analyses possible with the infrared instrument. It is felt that the infrared spectrophotometer has added effectively to the investigative scope of the police officer. It is a new weapon in the fight against crime—a better tool for the machinery of law enforcement against crime.

Speedphoto Transceiver

The speedphoto transceiver, as the name indicates, is a machine used for the transmittal of photographs. It is a commercial product manufactured by the International News Photos and is typical of machines utilized by many newspapers. Law enforcement uses this machine, which transmits and receives visual copies up to 8 by 10 inches in size, chiefly for the transmittal of fingerprint information.

In 1950, a speedphoto transceiver was installed in the FBI's Identification Division. From that time until the end of 1955, this machine was used in 1,401 instances for the speedy transmittal of fingerprint information.

Attesting to the fast, around-the-clock service facilitated by the machine are numerous cases in which less than an hour was required for the interested police departments to submit the fingerprints to the FBI and receive the available identification data.

Case example

In January 1956, the Toledo Police Department arrested a man for violation of several traffic laws, including running a combination of 10 stop lights and stop streets and proceeding the wrong way on a one-way street.

These charges proved to be only minor ones when compared with other crimes with which the subject was later charged. When a police officer sent the traffic violator's fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division by speedphoto transceiver, word came back immediately, giving the reckless driver's true name and stating that he was wanted by the New York City Police Department for a murder committed in that city in 1954.

The subject admitted that the car he was driving had been stolen in Pittsburgh, Pa. He stated that he had ridden in the car with the owner and on one occasion, unknown to the owner, had had a duplicate set of keys made for the purpose of stealing the car at a later date.

Speedphoto transceivers are presently operated by law enforcement agencies in 15 States and in the District of Columbia. Although all police agencies do not have access to speedphoto transceivers, this machine is serving a definite need in expediting the identification of unknown individuals in areas where its facilities are available.



FIREARMS TRAINING

Proper firearms training is one phase of law enforcement which cannot be ignored. No part of the training of a police officer is more important or more valuable. The officer's life and oftentimes the lives of his fellow officers depend directly upon his skill with the weapon he is carrying.

Proficiency with the handgun is not attained exclusively by the volume of ammunition expended and the number of hours spent on the firing line. Supervised practice and the use of training aids and techniques which are available at minimum or no cost to law enforcement agencies help make the shooter. Many departments own or have access to acceptable ranges where new officers are trained and where older personnel participate in scheduled firearms sessions. The qualified range instructor is aware that coordination of thought, vision and motion must be achieved before the officer gains confidence in his ability with the sidearm. As this ability is attained, the individual necessarily becomes a better officer and his value to the department is enhanced.

Five Steps to Good Shooting

The five fundamental steps to be stressed in handgun shooting are the grip, stance, breathing, sight alignment and trigger squeeze. In gripping the revolver, the gun should be held firmly in the hand with equal pressure being applied at the front and back of the stock but not on either side. The grip must remain constant during the trigger squeeze. If not, both recoil and bullet impact are affected. Many aids have been constructed to improve muscle tone and proper grip. A 2-pound weight is often utilized, and muscles can be strengthened by holding the weight at arm's length for a few moments at odd intervals during the day. This training weight, which approximates the weight of a handgun, can be kept in an office desk or some other convenient place. When firing the handgun, the officer unknowingly uses many muscles which he does not otherwise use. The aforementioned weight is an excellent way of training and de-

Techniques and Training Aids With Handgun

veloping these muscles. A small hard rubber ball, clenched and unclenched in the fist for a brief period each day, will develop hand and wrist muscles. Care should be taken in the use of this exercise so as not to develop a habit of clenching and unclenching the stock of the handgun when actually firing. This is commonly known as "milking the stock" and is often the cause of a poor score.

Stance Is Important

Stance is largely a matter of personal preference. The shooter who assumes the offhand stance facing directly toward the target has attained good windage but is sacrificing elevation control. A normal tendency in this position is to sway toward or away from the target, although body balance reduces to a minimum the sway across the target. Conversely, the shooter who "blades" the target (placing his body in a sideways position so that a line passing through his shoulders would be perpendicular to the target) sacrifices windage for elevation control. In "blading" the target, the tendency of the body is to sway right or left across the target while the movement of the gun up and down on the target is negligible. A compromise off-hand stance, that of facing the target at a 45 degree angle, will reduce the tendency of the body to sway up and down as well as sideways (see illustration). Physical makeup often dictates which of the aforementioned three stances will best suit the individual shooter.

In the sitting and prone positions, many shooters experience difficulty in maintaining proper neck and head control in relation to the sight picture. This defect in the stance is due to the exertion of unusual pressures on the neck muscles and is a frequent cause of "blacking out." To correct this, it is suggested that the shooter properly exercise those little-used muscles by bending the neck back and forth for a few moments each day. Similarly, unused muscles affect the stance if the shooter is kneeling or firing from a crouched posi-

tion. Physical conditioning is the best remedy for almost any stance defect.

Breathing Control

The third fundamental in handgun shooting is breathing control. While holding the weapon on the target and squeezing the trigger, the shooter should hold his breath. To take a deep breath and half expell it just before the shot is to be fired will result in proper breathing control. If the shooter can learn to squeeze off the shot after expelling half of the breath while holding sufficient air in his lungs to keep the chest area semirigid, he will find himself relaxed both physically and mentally. Rise and fall of the upper trunk of the body due to breathing while shooting will noticeably affect scores. Every shooter should practice proper breathing control when dry firing with the handgun or even while strengthening the arm muscles by use of the training weight. Once co-ordination of breathing control and trigger squeeze is obtained, it soon becomes a habit, and the shooter will unconsciously exercise proper breathing while on the firing line.

Sight Alinement

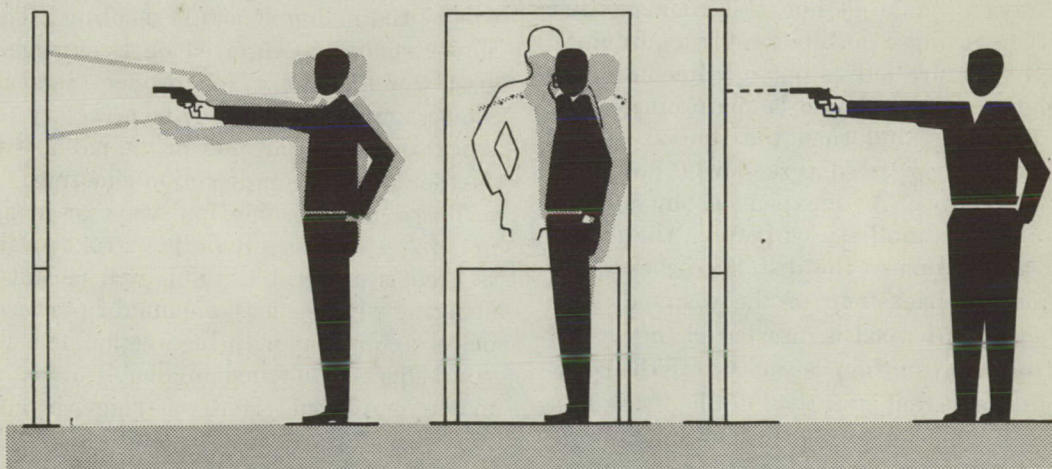
Correct sight alinements results when the front and back sights are level at the top and the front sight is in the middle of the back sight, having an equal amount of light on either side. The eyes should be focused on the front sight. If the shooter sights with both eyes open, he achieves a

greater field of vision and reduces eye strain. One eye does the actual sighting even when shooting with both eyes open. The muscles of the eye can and should be exercised, much the same as other shooting muscles. A simple exercise is to rotate the eyeballs in a 360° circle, focusing them on the horizontal and vertical extremities. This exercise should be done while maintaining the head in a fixed or rigid position so that only the eyeballs move.

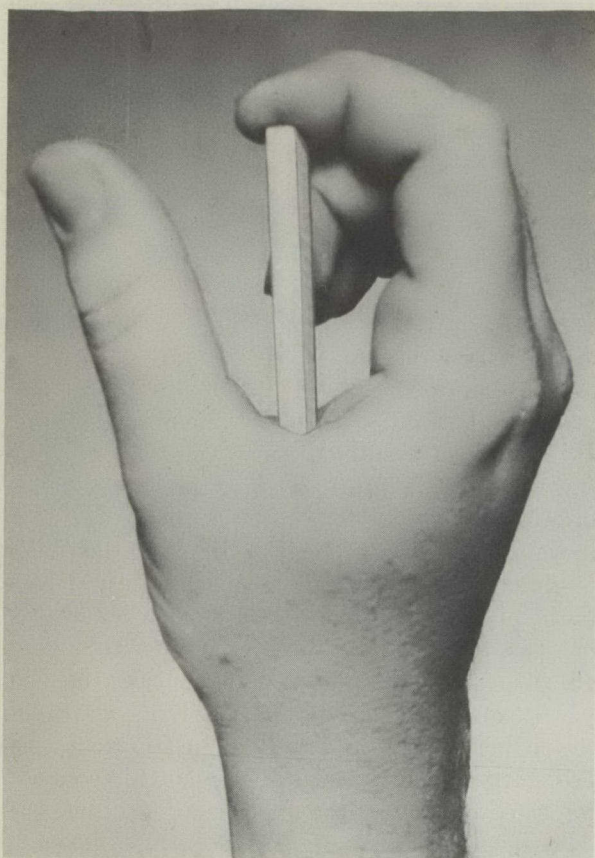
A second aid in proper sight alinement is the use of triangulation. The handgun is mounted on a tripod or other firm support and the shooter lines up his sights on a white paper background. In lining up the sight picture, the shooter should stand at arm's length from the gun without touching the weapon. A fellow officer holding a 1-inch movable bull's-eye with a small hole in the center is directed by the shooter to move this bull's-eye to the proper position until the shooter believes he has the correct sight picture. When this sight alinement is achieved, the second officer, using a pencil, marks the center of the bull's-eye upon the paper background. This procedure is repeated three times. Lines are then drawn connecting the three dots on the paper, making a triangle. The smaller the triangle, the better the sight alinement and the sight picture.

Proper Trigger Squeeze

Trigger squeeze is the next fundamental of handgun shooting. In single-action shooting, the officer should hook the trigger finger so that no



Stances, left to right: facing target directly; "blading" target; compromise position at 45 degree angle to target.



Trigger squeeze practical aid.

part of it will touch the frame of the weapon. The middle of the first joint of the trigger finger should be placed flush on the trigger and the pressure should be applied straight back. No other part of the finger, hand, or body should be allowed to move while the squeeze is applied. It is impossible, of course, to hold the weapon absolutely steady on the target, but all movement other than the trigger finger must be kept to a minimum. If the sight picture moves out of alignment, the same trigger pressure should be maintained until realigned properly, and then the squeeze should be continued. Trigger squeeze can be taught in a matter of minutes. An inexpensive but valuable training aid is a small stick of wood, the length of which approximates the distance between the trigger and the backstrap of the weapon. One end of the stick of wood is inserted in the web of the shooting hand in the position where the backstrap would be seated, and the middle of the first joint of the trigger finger is placed on the far end. The shooter then exerts a steady backward pressure on the far end of the stick with his trigger finger. If the stick moves straight back, the

movement will be reflected in the web of the shooter's hand. If the stick moves toward or away from the thumb, the shooter is not exerting the proper trigger squeeze. In addition to preventing incorrect trigger squeeze, this device can be used to develop individual muscles in the trigger finger.

Although the shooter may master the proper grip, stance, breathing, trigger squeeze and sight alignment, he may be unconsciously flinching from the recoil of the weapon in anticipation of the shot. Flinching usually causes shots to go high, thus having the same effect as seeing too much front sight. "Slapping the muzzle" is a technique which allows the shooter to determine if he is flinching and offers him a method to correct it. A fellow officer is again required in the use of this technique. Standing before the shooter (who is aiming an empty weapon at a target), he moves an open hand rapidly toward the muzzle of the weapon, either hitting or missing the muzzle of the weapon. If the muzzle is hit, it approximates the recoil resulting from a live round being fired. If the shooter is flinching, sight alignment will be disturbed even though the barrel of his weapon is not slapped. Again it must be cautioned that this technique must be used only after the weapon has been double checked to insure that it is empty.

Double-Action Shooting

Many law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, have emphasized double-action shooting in their training programs. In double-action shooting the weapon is cocked and fired in one smooth continuous motion of the trigger finger on the trigger. A tight grip with the thumb locked down is essential in double-action shooting. The trigger finger should be inserted on the trigger into or past the first joint for proper trigger control. To accomplish this it may be necessary to roll the stock of the gun around in the palm of the hand farther than in single-action shooting.

There are two principal ways of firing double action. A long steady pull or stroke until the shot is fired is preferable. This will permit accurate shooting with the least amount of practice. If the officer is familiar with the weapon he is using, the "pull-squeeze" method of double-action shooting may be employed. Here the trigger is pulled until the cylinder turns and locks into place. With the accompanying "click" the trigger is squeezed as in single-action shooting. This latter method of double-action shooting requires much practice to

Loading and Reloading the Revolver

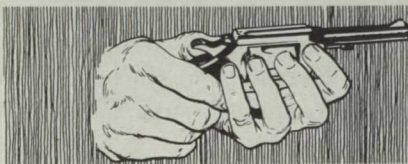


Off-Hand or Deliberate Position

SINCE IN THE "OFF-HAND" POSITION, THE LEFT FOOT IS NORMALLY TO THE REAR OF THE RIGHT (FOR RIGHT-HANDED SHOOTERS), THE SHOOTER SHOULD PIVOT ON HIS RIGHT FOOT, BRINGING HIS LEFT FOOT FORWARD. REVOLVER MUZZLE WILL THEN BE POINTED "DOWN RANGE" IN ALL SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS.

Crouched or Semi-Crouched Position

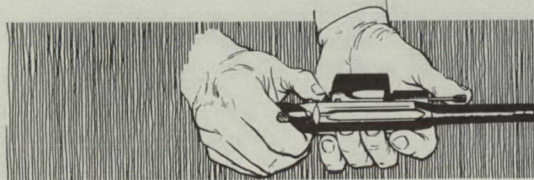
IN RELOADING AFTER FIRING FROM CROUCHED OR SEMI-CROUCHED POSITION, PIVOT IS ELIMINATED, SINCE LEFT FOOT IS ALREADY FORWARD. STANDARD LOADING PROCEDURE CAN THUS BE FOLLOWED WITH NO CHANGE IN POSITION.



To Begin Loading or Reloading Procedure

PLACE RIGHT SIDE OF REVOLVER IN PALM OF LEFT HAND. PLACE RIGHT THUMB ON CYLINDER LATCH.

Then...

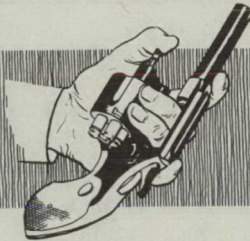


AS RIGHT THUMB PULLS BACK OR PUSHES FORWARD ON CYLINDER LATCH, DEPENDING ON MAKE OF REVOLVER USED, MIDDLE AND RING FINGERS PUSH CYLINDER AND FOLLOW IT THRU THE REVOLVER FRAME. FIRST AND LITTLE FINGERS REMAIN ON FRAME.

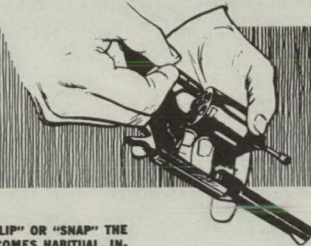
Next...

LEFT THUMB CAN BE USED TO PUSH EJECTOR ROD OR TO TURN CYLINDER IN RELOADING. THUS, THE LEFT HAND HAS COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE REVOLVER, FREEING RIGHT HAND TO REACH INTO POCKET FOR MORE AMMUNITION AT SAME TIME EMPTY CARTRIDGES ARE BEING EJECTED. RAISE MUZZLE WHEN EJECTING.

Remember to...



DROP MUZZLE WHEN RELOADING. IF CYLINDER IS ROTATED COUNTER CLOCKWISE (PULLING WITH THUMB AND PUSHING WITH LEFT MIDDLE FINGER) AND CARTRIDGES ARE INSERTED IN TOP CHAMBER, CYLINDER IS READY TO BE CLOSED ON AN EMPTY CHAMBER. THIS IS IMPORTANT WHEN LOADING 5 ROUNDS ON TIMED COURSES. THE LEFT HAND IS NATURALLY CUPPED BENEATH CYLINDER TO CATCH ANY DROPPED CARTRIDGE. OBTAIN THE CORRECT SINGLE OR DOUBLE ACTION GRIP BEFORE LEFT HAND LEAVES THE FRAME. MOVE INTO SHOOTING POSITION.



After Loading

THE CYLINDER IS CLOSED, USING RIGHT THUMB ON CYLINDER LATCH. DO NOT "FLIP" OR "SNAP" THE CYLINDER INTO PLACE. NOTE: THIS RELOADING METHOD, PRACTICED UNTIL IT BECOMES HABITUAL, INSURES MAXIMUM SAFETY BOTH IN TRAINING AND IN THE FIELD.



Procedures in loading and reloading the revolver.

keep from firing premature shots and, when time is taken to squeeze the trigger, little speed is gained over single-action shooting. One of the common errors in double-action shooting is a tendency to relax the grip when the trigger is released after the shot is fired. This results in "milking" the weapon. Pulling the trigger with a quick motion or "slap" as well as anticipating the shot will also result in poorly directed shots. Sight alinement in double-action shooting remains the same as in single-action shooting.

Life-sized targets have been used successfully by the FBI in the training of new personnel at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. The use of such targets has given new FBI Agents a sharp picture of the vulnerable areas of the body. This type target is used not only for revolver shooting but also for instructions with shoulder weapons. Many persons who are fine shots on the range are unable to hit game in the woods. The hunter has no designated or distinctive aiming point on game as he would if he were shooting at bull's-eye targets on the range. Life-sized targets force the officer to pick his own aiming point, and the correctness of his choice of areas is evidenced in his game bag or by his scores.

Criminals have a healthy respect for law enforcement officers who have the ability to shoot quickly and accurately when necessary. It is not sufficient that only a few officers in each department shoot effectively. Practical firearms training can be accomplished at comparatively little cost with homemade, inexpensive training aids and exercises to teach and give practice in the fundamentals of shooting.

FALSE CITIZENSHIP CLAIMS

If an alien or other person not having been naturalized or otherwise admitted to citizenship willfully and falsely represents himself as being a citizen of the United States, it is a criminal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

NICKNAMES

In view of the fact that many individuals in the underworld are known primarily by their nicknames, the FBI's Identification Division maintains a file of nicknames which appear on fingerprint cards. When requesting a search of this file, officers should furnish all possible descriptive data.

Hale Nani— a Police Shooting Range in Hawaii

by CHIEF ANTHONY R. PAUL, *County of Hawaii
Police Department, Territory of Hawaii*

The city of Hilo, Hawaii, with a population of about 26,000 people, is located around a beautiful crescent bay of the blue Pacific. The bay is spacious enough to accommodate the U. S. Pacific fleet. Hilo, familiarly known as the Orchid City, is the capital of the Big Island, the most southern isle of the Territory. Orchids grow profusely in hot-houses and in most backyards of the residential districts.

The Island of Hawaii, about one and a half times as large as all the other islands combined, is often referred to as God's Country, because it is said that God keeps the fires burning in the volcanoes of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo where Madam Pele, the mythical Goddess of Fire, reigns.

The Hawaii National Park, which takes in all of Pele's domain, is noted as one of the most scenic



Chief Anthony R. Paul.

parks in the United States. When the volcanoes of the Island send a lava flow, the residents flock to see the display instead of running away from it.

There are four separate mountains on the Island of Hawaii; namely, Kohala, Hualalai, Mauna Loa, and Mauna Kea, which is 13,784 feet high and the highest mountain in the Pacific Ocean.

Sugar, coffee, cattle, and macadamia nuts are the leading products of the Big Island. Truck farming is being developed extensively along with other diversified industries which show great potentialities.

In the midst of a forest, yet within a mile of the city limits of Hilo, lies Hale Nani, the most modern and attractive police shooting range in the Territory of Hawaii. Hale Nani, containing an area of 11¼ acres of land, was set aside by executive order of the Governor of the Territory for the establishment of a range intended for the use of the police personnel and also for the general public under police supervision, as part of a public relations program.

The range at Hale Nani is 180 feet wide and 200 feet long. There are 51 targets or firing points for a national match course and also four lanes for a practical pistol course. A great convenience as well as an asset to the range at Hale Nani is the Panel Board to which the 51 targets with albi lights are electrically connected and under control at all times.

Buildings

Under the roof of the firearms building, there are a lunch counter, 12 by 20 feet; two repair shops, 12 by 25 feet; a statistical office, 12 by 50 feet; and lavatories.

In the main building, or the academy building, there is a classroom which measures 46 by 54 feet. This is furnished with 100 desk chairs of Philippine mahogany and fluorescent lighting illuminates the room very comfortably.

Adjacent to the classroom is a patio 47 by 84 feet long, where social entertainments, banquets, and other functions are held. Rustic timber, cut from the nearby forest, is used for pillars, enhancing the appearance and comfort of the patio.

For the welfare and accommodation of visiting competitors in the scheduled shooting matches, the range includes two furnished dormitories, 22 by 47 feet, and each accommodates 20 persons. A

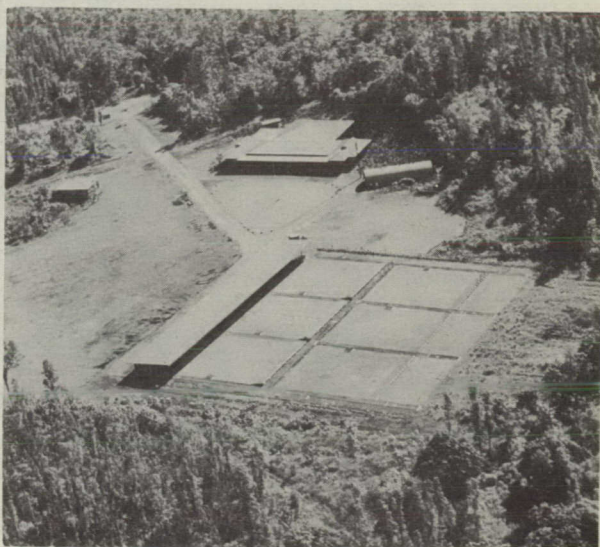


Range dormitory.

spacious kitchen with cooking and serving facilities adds much to the completeness of Hale Nani.

The outstanding feature about Hale Nani is that about 90 percent of the construction was performed by the personnel of the Hawaii Police Department. The personnel devoted spare time and holidays to create Hale Nani. They felt that by contributing their services without pay toward the acquisition of a "home" for the department, they would be compensated in the comfortable enjoyment of Hale Nani and all its facilities.

Today, Hale Nani is aiding in improving the shooting ability of our officers. We are proud of our firearms range facilities and the increased shooting prowess of our men.



Aerial view of Hale Nani.

OTHER TOPICS

The tachograph is a recording speedometer which charts the speed, time of day, distance traveled, and the "motor on" as well as "motor off" time of a vehicle. The East Peoria, Ill., Police Department has found the instrument to be of value to the police administrator interested in efficient operations.

The component parts of the tachograph are:

1. A clock, which is visible to the driver and is mechanically wound to operate for a 36-hour period.

2. A light which flashes a warning signal when a predetermined speed setting is exceeded.

3. A waxed disc-type chart, marked in a. m. and p. m. time for a 24-hour period, upon which is recorded the miles traveled, speed attained by the vehicle during the travel, and the motor "on and off" time.

This instrument replaces the speedometer and is connected to the speedometer cable. By means



Chief Vernie F. Roberson

Speed and Mileage Survey Improves Car Patrolling

by CHIEF OF POLICE VERNIE F. ROBERSON,
East Peoria, Ill., Police Department

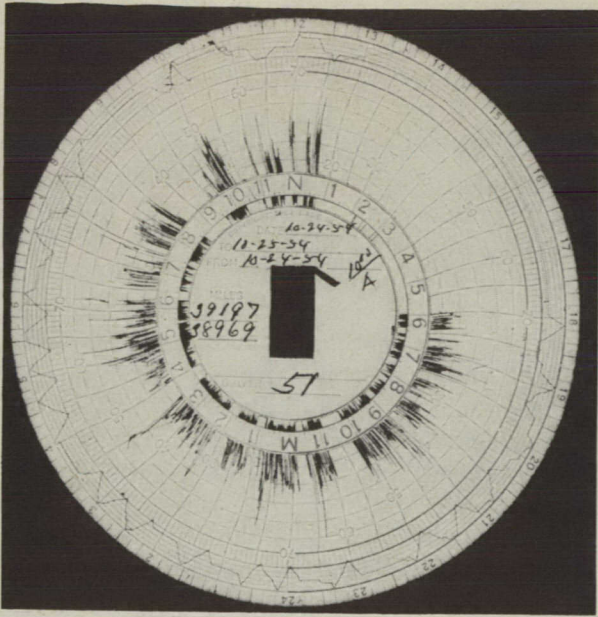
of three needlelike points, data is recorded on a waxed chart. One needle operates when the ignition is turned on and charts movement; the other two needles operate from the speedometer cable and record miles traveled and speed.

In my opinion, the public today is becoming more alert to police functioning and recognizes the work and efforts of police agencies in the interest of increasing efficiency. After we became aware of the effective use of the tachograph by commercial trucking concerns, we decided to determine if the instrument could be used to advantage by the police administrator.

A tachograph was installed in one of our squad cars and the operations of this car were surveyed for a 30-day period. A form outline was established to record the specific operations of the vehicle as well as of the occupants during each 24-hour period of the survey. The headings of the outline form used were: Complaints, accidents, violators, patrolling, gasoline consumption, investigations, motor hours on standing, and motor hours on moving. A comparison of the statistics on time consumed in the activities under these headings definitely established where our weak and vulnerable points were in our operation.

Complaint reports received by desk officers were checked against the tach chart and the study indicated instances wherein excessive time was being spent answering complaints, conducting interviews, and handling complaints. In some instances, depending on the seriousness of the complaint, the time spent was plausible. According to the survey, however, even complaints of a minor nature were very time-consuming. The record obtained from this portion of the survey, however, did provide the basis for favorable action on our request for additional police needed to handle the heavy volume of complaints received.

In a similar manner, the accident reports were checked against the tach chart, with attention being given to the speed of the vehicle answering the call, length of time the car was stopped and



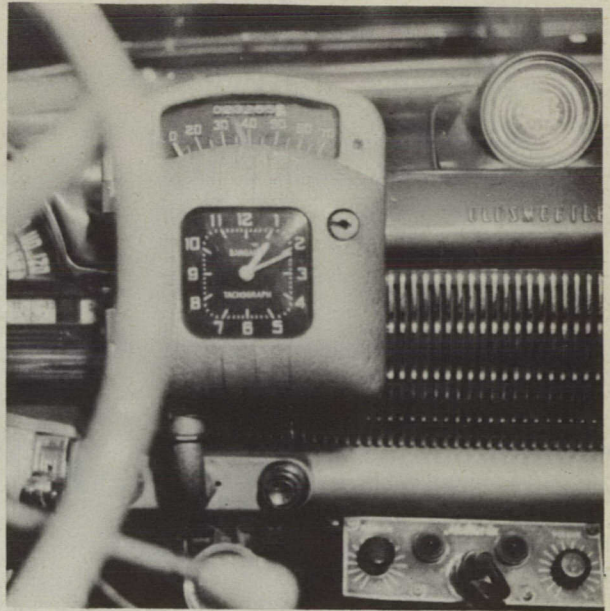
Disk-type chart of operations.

whether the motor was "on" or "off" while the accident was investigated.

In reviewing the reports of "moving violations" against the survey chart, it was possible to determine whether the patrol car officers were pacing speeders the proper distance before stopping them and issuing a citation if warranted. In addition, the chart showed the time of issuance of a citation as well as the speed and distance traveled by the police car prior to the issuance of the citation. In several cases, this information recorded on the tach chart quieted the objections of cited violators who voiced the belief that they were victims of a "speed trap."

The time spent in patrolling by officers can be logged by comparing the chart for an 8-hour tour of duty with the reports submitted which reflect actual time spent handling complaints, "moving violations," accidents, and other investigations. In cases where the chart indicates unusually long stops without evidence of some official business, the officers concerned can be asked to explain such stops. The use of this chart can certainly improve patrolling and public relations by insuring high caliber of personal performance on duty.

All gasoline purchases were logged during each 24-hour period and the gas consumption was checked against the mileage of the vehicles. The study showed some instances where the motor was



Tachograph.

allowed to run unnecessarily. Reorientation in the proper operation of a motor vehicle was then given and the result was a considerable saving of gasoline.

In the tach chart, officers assigned to investigations have a permanent record of the exact time, miles driven, and speed traveled during an investigation. The log of the motor "on and off" times serves as a guide for lubrication, oil changes, and oil filter replacement. The frequency of repairs and replacement in connection with sparkplugs, distributor points, timing, etc., is thus reduced, bringing about better economy in regard to repair bills.

To date the tachograph chart has been admitted as evidence in our traffic court and there have been no appeals from charged violators.

At the beginning of our survey, members of our department were skeptical of the tachograph and there was some feeling that it was a "tattletale" device. The patrol car used in the survey was involved in an accident. Based on a rumor that the vehicle was exceeding the speed limit and not on an emergency run at the time of the mishap, an investigation of the accident was ordered by the city council. At this point, the tach chart was a strong witness for the officers of the patrol car, inasmuch as the chart clearly showed that the vehicle was traveling at a speed of only 20 miles per

(Continued on page 27)

Law Enforcement Exhibit at Fair Fosters Good Will

by MARVIN W. MITCHELL, Sheriff, Itasca County,
Grand Rapids, Minn.

Feeling that the general public is interested in law enforcement work but has little opportunity to learn about it firsthand, our sheriff's office sponsors a law enforcement booth at the annual Itasca County Fair at Grand Rapids, Minn. Since we initiated this project in 1953, thousands of people have viewed these displays, which are exhibited in a 12- by 24-foot booth located under the grandstand. Materials for the display are provided by the Minnesota Safety Council, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men at St. Cloud, Minn., and the Itasca County Sheriff's Department. A representative of the sheriff's office is on hand to answer inquiries regarding the items on exhibition.

Traffic Safety Display

For the traffic safety display, we use enlarged photographs of accidents which have occurred in the area, thus giving a graphic picture of the re-

sults of careless and reckless driving. The Minnesota State Safety Council furnishes pamphlets and other educational material to be distributed at the booth.

We obtain from the Federal Bureau of Investigation enlarged wanted circulars of the fugitives currently on the "ten most wanted" list. Such displays have proved valuable in fugitive investigation and we feel sure that we will learn of the presence of any "Top Ten" subjects who might be in our area, as several thousand interested persons view their pictures at the fair.

The warden of the State Reformatory for Men at St. Cloud, Minn., furnishes enlarged pictures of the reformatory and the inmates at work on various projects. Many of the visitors who have viewed the pictures of the interior of the reformatory have indicated that prior to seeing the exhibit at the fair they had no conception of what the inside of a prison looked like.

The warden also sends a large display of items made at the prison, including articles made by inmates in their hobby shops. Many items such as billfolds, handbags, cribbage boards and table lamps have been sold to persons attending the fair and a sizeable sum has been turned over to the warden to give to the men who made the items.

A typical display furnished by our office consists of a number of guns, brass knuckles, knives, homemade blackjacks, clubs, and assorted weapons



Sheriff Marvin W. Mitchell.

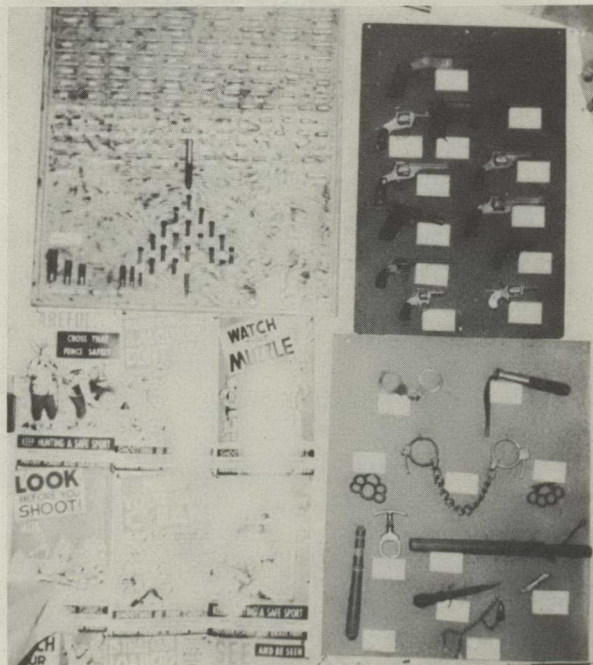


Exhibit stresses firearms safety.

which officers have taken from arrested persons. This display gives the public an insight into some of the hazards the officers face as they perform their duties.

We show several items of equipment used in our work and give the viewer an opportunity to see the different techniques employed in crime detection, such as the taking of plaster and moulage casts of footprints and tire treads.

Firearms Safety Exhibit

In an effort to promote firearms safety, we display firearms which have been involved in accidental shootings. Some of these weapons are unsafe because of faulty mechanisms and others have been rebuilt by juveniles unaware of the potential dangers of the weapons. We also display numerous cartridges and their components. This exhibit is of particular interest to juveniles, and an officer is kept busy, explaining the guns and ammunition and pointing out the hazards concerning them.

A display of all the Minnesota license plates for every year from 1912 to the present stresses the importance of witnesses' obtaining license numbers at the scenes of crimes and accidents.

Our sheriff's department confiscated a "moonshine" still on the opening day of the 1954 fair. We reassembled it in the booth and it turned out to be quite an attraction. We hope that persons viewing such a crude still will be less inclined to hazard the purchase of bootleg liquor in the future.

Two-way radio equipment is installed in the booth at the fairgrounds. Thus officers in attendance keep abreast of the activities of their office, and the spectators, hearing the police and sheriff's calls as they are dispatched, are able to realize the enormity of law enforcement's job.

Since this project was initiated, we have found that cooperation and understanding between the public and law enforcement have greatly improved. We have received valuable information from people who have become acquainted with the "law" at the county fair.



Citizens of all ages find exhibits interesting.

Cooperative Police Work Nets Three Burglars

One night late in December 1953, a safe was stolen from a hardware store in Ohio. The safe, forcibly opened and emptied of the \$695 it had contained, was subsequently found near the scene of a house burglary. Fortunately, a witness had seen an automobile leaving the scene of the house burglary and had taken down the Kentucky license number. The Ohio sheriff's office alerted the Louisville, Ky., Police Department. Inasmuch as it was during the holiday season, it was impossible to check records to determine the man to whom the car was last registered.

Shortly thereafter, a Louisville detective spotted the car parked in a roominghouse district in Louisville. The detective watched the car throughout the night until relieved by another detective the following morning. About noon the driver appeared and entered the automobile.

Hoping the driver would contact accomplices, the detective followed the car, keeping the detective who was supervising the investigation advised of his location by radio. When the suspect attempted to cross into Indiana, the detective who had been tailing him, plus the supervising detective, arrested him.

The arrested man, who had only recently served a 5-year sentence for robbery, denied any connection with the recent burglaries. He expressed surprise when burglary tools were found under the front seat of the car he was driving. He said the car was still registered in the name of its former owner, and said that the tools must have been there when he had obtained possession of the car approximately a month earlier. These tools consisted of a large crowbar with a white powdery substance on each end, and a section of a sledge hammer which had been sawed off with a hacksaw. A very small piece of brass which appeared to be a tumbler from a wafer-type lock was also found. The driver of the car was charged with possession of burglary tools.

Officers from the Ohio county in which the burglaries had occurred and the Louisville detective in charge of the investigation decided that the evidence found in the car, plus a sample of insulation from the hardware store safe and the door from that safe, should be sent to the FBI laboratory in Washington for examination.

Meanwhile, two known safebreakers who recently had been discharged from prison and who had been seen with the arrested man on various occasions, were picked up for questioning as possible accomplices. In their possession was an elaborate set of burglary tools consisting of sledge hammers, crowbars, and various sizes of punches and chisels. All of these tools were new and were similar to tools which had been stolen from the hardware store in Ohio. The two men entered pleas of guilty to a separate break-in charge in Louisville. Each was sentenced to a 3-year prison term and detainers were placed on each from Ohio concerning charges of safebreaking there.

In the meantime, examiners in the FBI Laboratory had concluded their examination. The powdery substance on the crowbar taken from the suspect's car was found to be safe insulation which had come from the stolen safe or from another containing identical insulation. Microscopic, microchemical, and spectrographic comparison examinations showed that deposits of paint found on the handle of the crowbar could have originated from the safe door.

A comparison was made of tool marks on the safe door with test marks made by the crowbar. It was concluded that the submitted crowbar was used to damage the safe door.

The small piece of brass found under the seat of the suspect's car was found to be a wafer disk from a wafer-type lock. This type lock is commonly found on desk drawers, cabinets, locks on inner safe doors, and on some metal strongboxes.

On comparison of the section of hammer handle found in the arrested man's car with hammers found in the possession of the other two burglars, it was found that since the original cut, a second cut had been made to shorten the handles even more, so that it was not possible to make a comparison of the saw markings. However, an examination of grains revealed that the grain of the handle section was identical with the grain of the handle of one of the hammers but different from the other. It was concluded that the section of handle either came originally from the handle of the sledge hammer or both pieces came originally from the same length of woodstock.

A comparison was made of safe insulation found on the face of one of the hammers, and it was found to be identical with the insulation of the questioned safe.

The safe door was found to contain marks from a sledge hammer, and one sledge hammer head was

found to contain blue paint identical with the paint on the door. Subsequent to the receipt of this report, the accused man signed a waiver to return to Ohio to answer the charge of safebreaking.

After testimony and evidence had been presented by all witnesses and investigators involved, plus technicians from the FBI Laboratory, the suspect was found guilty of safebreaking and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 10 to 30 years.

Thus information from a citizen plus hard work, initiative, logical thinking, and cooperation on the part of local officers, followed by thorough scientific examinations of physical evidence by the FBI, successfully closed another case.

This case exemplifies the value of the cooperative functions of the FBI Laboratory.

HITCHHIKER CRIMES

(Continued from page 4)

possible, an automobile roadblock. This consists of three cars placed in prearranged positions. Car number one is parked across one lane of the roadway with the front toward the center line. Car number two is parked across the other lane, with the vehicle front also toward the center line, in a position parallel with car number one and approximately twenty feet away. Continuing the same distance further along the highway, we have car number three parked in a similar position as car number one. The width of the highway determines the angle or position in which the autos should be placed.

In addition to the regular roadblock signs and warnings or flares at night, there is an officer located at both the entrance and exit to direct and control traffic from both directions. This type of block requires all approaching vehicles to reduce to a very slow speed and travel a zigzag path around the blocking vehicles. It enables officers stationed behind the parked cars to scrutinize carefully all occupants of passing vehicles without endangering themselves. In the direction from which the wanted car is expected, an officer is stationed as a "sleeper," at a sufficient distance prior to the block to safeguard against any vehicles doubling back and as a pincer when the fugitive's car is stopped.

We have found this type of roadblock to be extremely effective when properly set up. It can

be put into action quickly and it has been impossible for any felon to crash through the barrier.

The "hitchhiker" menace is indeed a police problem which must be given attention for the welfare of our communities.

SPEED AND MILEAGE

(Continued from page 23)

hour at the time of the accident and had not traveled at any excessive speed for a period of 30 minutes prior to the accident. This incident caused the police personnel to recognize the tachograph as an impartial witness, ready to support the department in its operation of policing as well as to correct errors of procedure for the betterment of the department.

In our operations we have found that we can increase efficiency, reduce cost, and provide better patrolling with the use of the tachograph. We will be glad to furnish any additional details concerning this instrument or its operation to any police agency desiring to communicate with the East Peoria, Ill., Police Department.

PLS RD!

At first glance, "S liq to Ind" might appear to mean "shipping liquids to Indiana." "Sell sec no lic" might be interpreted as a warning to "sell secretaries no licorice" and "N Bky A" might be an abbreviation for an address in Brooklyn. Police officers, however, who are familiar with the standardized abbreviations to be used in connection with submitting fingerprint cards are aware of the true meaning of these abbreviations. Copies of this list may be obtained without charge by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

STOWAWAYS ON VESSELS OR AIRCRAFT

Stowing away on a vessel or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or stowing away on any aircraft owned or operated by the United States or on any commercial scheduled air lines flying interstate is a criminal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

WANTED BY THE FBI

LEMUEL TROTTER, with aliases: Lement Trotter, "Sam," "Son"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On September 19, 1955, three men perpetrated an armed robbery of the patrons of a Cincinnati, Ohio, cafe. During the robbery, a Cincinnati police detective, who was in the cafe at the time, was fatally wounded in a gun battle. Two of the robbers, including one who was wounded by the detective, were apprehended by Cincinnati officers shortly thereafter. The third man, identified as Trotter, was reportedly the trigger man in the robbery and slaying and is still at large.

A complaint was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 21, 1955, charging Trotter with a violation of the Fugitive Felon Act in that he fled from the State of Ohio to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

On December 9, 1955, the fugitive was indicted, together with his accomplices, on a charge of first-degree murder and two charges of armed robbery by the Hamilton County, Ohio, Grand Jury.

Caution

Trotter should be considered armed and extremely dangerous. He is believed to be armed with a .38 caliber revolver, which he reportedly carries on his left side in the waistband of his trousers. He reportedly is right-handed and uses a cross-body draw in reaching for his gun.

Trotter has been convicted of receiving stolen property, assault to murder and unarmed robbery.



Lemuel Trotter.

Description

Lemuel Trotter is described as follows:

Age-----	29, born February 23, 1927, Shubuta, Mississippi.
Height-----	5 feet, 8½ inches to 5 feet, 9 inches.
Weight-----	190 pounds.
Build-----	Stocky.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Dock hand, bus boy, junkman, waiter, laborer.
Scars and marks----	¾-inch scar left side forehead, pit scar over left eye, scar under left eye, ½-inch scar right side of mouth, 1¼-inch scar base of neck on left side, 1½-inch scar on left shoulder, 14-inch operation scar and bullet wound on left side of chest, scar on center of chest, ½-inch and 1-inch and 2-inch scars on right upper arm, 6-inch scar at right elbow, small burn scar on back of right hand, ¾-inch scar right thumb, ½-inch scar on knuckle of middle finger of left hand, scars on both legs.
Remarks-----	Trotter reportedly drinks to excess. He may be wearing a mustache.
FBI Number-----	3,888,999
Fingerprint classification.	10 M 1 U 000 16 M 17 R 001

Notify FBI

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



BRIBERY

It is a violation of Federal law for any person to offer or give a bribe to an officer or agent of the United States in an effort to influence his official action. It is likewise a violation for any Federal officer or agent to solicit or accept a bribe in return for his influence or action on an official matter.

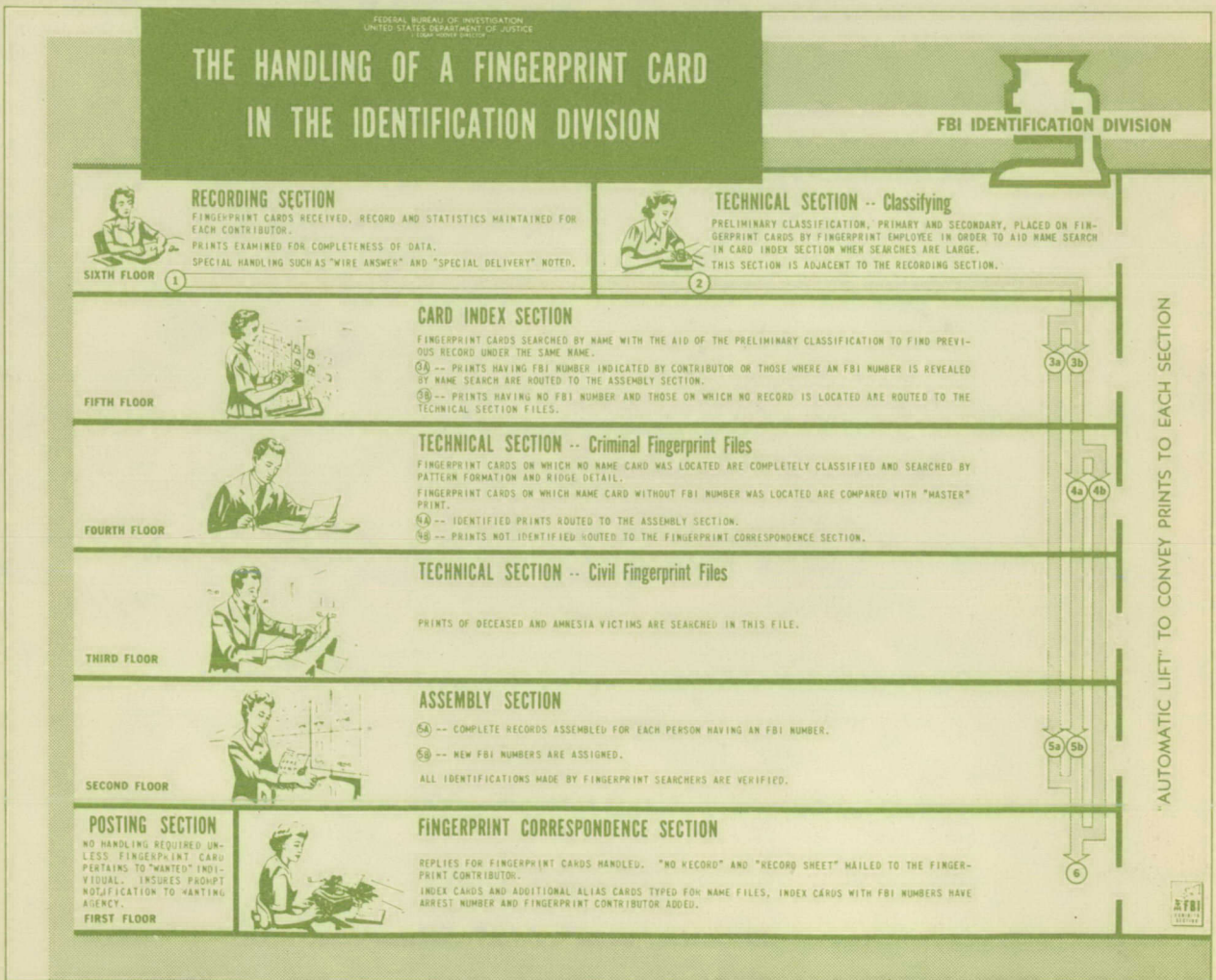
THAT COMMON NAME PROBLEM

The "Smiths" and the "Joneses" have created a special identification problem for police officers and the FBI. These names and many others which may be quite uncommon in a given area are extensively duplicated in the records of the Identification Division. Only the fingerprint patterns serve to distinguish absolutely one person from another.

The problem arises when a police agency requests an identification record on the basis of a name or a name and description only without submitting fingerprints or the fingerprint classification formula. In attempting to answer one such request the Identification Division found approximately 600 cards bearing exactly the same name as that given in the request. Many of these could not be positively eliminated by the personal description sent in with the name, even though many

hours were spent in comparing the descriptive data submitted with that shown on these hundreds of cards. Personal descriptions are often incomplete and seldom scientifically exact, i. e., one observer will give the subject's height as 6 feet and another will report that it is 5 feet, 10 inches.

The best way to obtain an identification record on a person in custody is to immediately submit fingerprints by the *fastest means available*. If the urgency of the situation does not allow time for this procedure, the telegram requesting information should include the full name, all known aliases, a complete and accurate description and, *most important of all, the subject's complete fingerprint classification*. The result will be faster and more accurate service to the police agency and a saving of time, labor and cost in the Identification Division of the FBI.



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

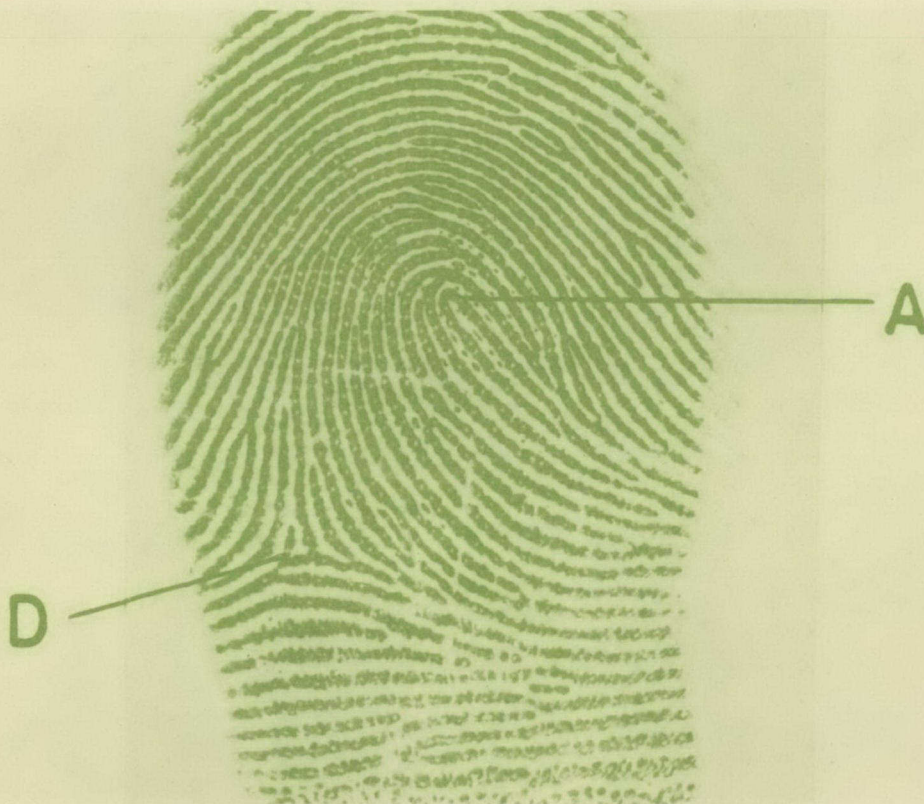
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

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

Interesting Pattern



The pattern this month is a loop with 13 ridge counts and is shown to illustrate the location of the delta (point D). It should be noted that when there is more than one bifurcation which opens toward the core (point A), the bifurcation nearer the core should be used as the delta.