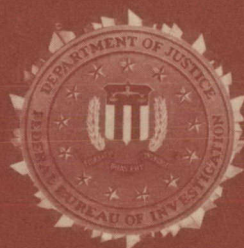


FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



1955

SEPTEMBER

Vol. 24 No. 9

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

SEPTEMBER 1955

Vol. 24 No. 9



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



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

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INSERT

FUGITIVES WANTED -- MISSING PERSON NOTICES
CANCELLATIONS

Vol. 24

September, 1955

No. 9

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

TO: FBI, Washington, D. C.

Date _____

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FORM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK
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16-63416-1	Applicant Fingerprint Cards		
16-12547	Personal Identification Fingerprint Cards		
	Envelopes		
R-88	Death Sheet Forms		
R-84	Disposition Sheets Forms		
1-12	Wanted Notice Forms		
1-1	Record of Additional Arrest Forms		

Agency _____

Street or P. O. No. _____

City & State _____

(Use when ordering supplies from the FBI)

WILLIAM PETER ADAMS, with aliases: Bill Adams, Roe Kendal Adams, Rou Kendal Adams. #19306 PD, Columbus, Ga; W; 29 yrs (1955); 5'8"; 140 lbs; med bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; med rdy comp; occ - carnival worker. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for viol WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-3750077 - SEPT 1955

13 0 30 W IOI Ref: 30
I 29 U 000 25



rt ring

MAYO BARBER, with aliases: Harry Barbe, Harry Barber, James Wilson. #A-26150 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga; N; 24 yrs (1951); 5'4"; 135 lbs; med stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - brick mason, caddy, plasterer. Rec'd StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga, 6-5-51 to serve a sent for ROB and ASSAULT TO MUR. ESCAPED 6-8-55. (Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga) FBI#-3147266 - SEPT 1955

15 M 1 U III 9 Ref: T
S 1 Ta I 8 Ta



rt ring

RAYMOND LEROY BARBER, with aliases: Ray Barber, Raymond Barber, Red Barber, R. L. Connor, Jack Farrell, Jack Raye. #24987 PD, Tulsa, Okla; W; 35 yrs (1947); 5'6"; 138 lbs; med bld; red hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - lab, coin machine mech, sign painter, radio repairman. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-314541 - SEPT 1955

19 M 1 R IOO 17
L 1 U OIO 14



rt middle

EDDIE BELL. #64888 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala; N; 26 yrs (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 150 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab, truck driver. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 4-23-54 to serve 6 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-15-55. (Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala) FBI#-255 489 A - SEPT 1955

13 I 29 W 000 16 Ref: 13
O 19 W OIO 18 19



lt middle

EDWARD BOLDEN, with aliases: Edward Lewis Bolden, Louis Bolden, Terry Bolden, Edwin Neal Boldin, Edward Neal Bolton, Edwin Potts. #56010 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 26 yrs (1953); 5'11"; 175 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn comp; occ - barber, lab. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 5-16-53 to serve 30 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED 6-11-55. (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC) FBI#-3872019 - SEPT 1955

17 M 31 W IOO 20
I 19 W OIO 16



lt index

ROBERT DAVID BROCKINGTON, with aliases: Robert Brockingham, Robert Brockington, Robert D. Brockington. #39755 PD, Tampa, Fla; N; 24 yrs (1955); 5'11 1/2"; 175 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - clerk, truck driver. Wanted for ARMED ROB. (Notify: PD, Tampa, Fla) FBI#-500 612 A - SEPT 1955

5 17 aW III 14
1 aU III 15



rt index

THOMAS ROBERT BURCH, with aliases: Bob Birch, Thomas Burch, Joe Burch, Robert W. Burch, Thomas Gilbert Burch, Paul Silas Hughes, Robert Everett Jones. #54897 SO, Riverside, Calif; W; 30 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - construction worker, hvy equipment operator, mech, miner. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for IMPERSONATION. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-4121452 - SEPT 1955

18 L 9 R OIO 9
M 12 W III 11



rt middle

DOMENICO CARCuro, with aliases: Dominick Carcuro, Dominick Carmen Carcuro, Richard Marro. #D-19615 PD, Oakland, Calif; W; 31 yrs (1954); 5'5 1/2"; 170 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk comp; occ - hotel manager, mason, seaman, truck driver. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY. (Notify: PD, Oakland, Calif) FBI#-5116654 - SEPT 1955

5 0 9 U IIO 14
L 25 U 000 15



rt ring

JOHN LEE CARROLL, with aliases: John L. Carroll, John Parlier. #39003 StRefor, Pendleton, Ind; W; 28 yrs (1955); 6'0"; 160 lbs; med sldr bld; lt brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - lather, plasterer. Rec'd StRefor, Pendleton, Ind, 2-24-55 to serve 1-10 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-20-55. (Notify: St Refor, Pendleton, Ind) FBI#-539 822 A - SEPT 1955

22 L 9 U IIO 13 Ref: 1
M 1 U III 11 1



rt middle

CLARENCE CHERRY, with aliases: Clarence Pewee Cherry, Clarence Cherry, "Cherry", "Pee Wee". #13414 SO, Yakima, Wash; N; 49 yrs (1950); 5'8 1/2"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ - porter. Wanted for ARMED ROB. (Notify: SO, Yakima, Wash) FBI#-45734 - SEPT 1955

LMM
MMH
9 S 1 U 000 16
S 1 U IOO 13



rt middle

STANCIL COLE, with alias: Stencil Cole, Jr. #59141 StPr, Raleigh, NC; W; 22 yrs (1955); 5'5"; 125 lbs; med sm bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - cook. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 1-17-55 to serve 5-8 yrs for BRK, EMT and LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-24-55. (Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC) FBI#-807 748 A - SEPT 1955

16 M 26 W MOI Ref: 26
M 14 U OOI 13



rt ring

TROY A. CORNETT, with alias: Troy Atkins Cornett, Jr. #139466 SO, San Diego, Calif; W; 18 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. (Notify nearest Bureau Field Division) FBI#-900 107 B - SEPT 1955

19 M 1 Tt 7 Ref: At
L 1 T-t 5 Tt



lt thumb

CANCELLATIONS

THOMAS J. AUFLICK, with aliases. (W)

13 O 1 U OOI 8
M 17 U III 12

#11906 PD, St. Petersburg, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-1411673.

PHILIP BALDUCCI, with aliases. (W)

3 17 aW 5
1 rRa 2

#5901 PD, Camden, NJ. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-1209093.

SENIE BEDDINGFIELD, with aliases. (N)

14 M 1 U OOI 3
M 1 Ur III 5

#60120 PD, Macon, Ga. In custody. Wanted notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-754 225 A.

FLOYD KENNETH BENSON, with aliases. (W)

8 O 13 R IOO 11
I 19 W OOO 16

#67029 StPen, Jefferson City, Mo. Located by PD, Houston, Tex. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-252 455 A.

WILLIE BINES, with aliases. (N)

MSS/MSS
8 S 1 U III 6
S 1 U III 6

#A-24095 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. In custody. Wanted notice pub in May 1952. FBI#-4631879.

THOMAS ESTER BROWN, JR., with aliases. (N)

10 27 W IIO 9
4 aW OII 10

#245730 Fulton Co Bu of Crim Inv, Atlanta, Ga. Apprehended. Wanted notice pub in July 1955. FBI#-82 111 A.

MARVIN BRUKIN, with aliases. (W)

19 O 15 U OOO 17 Ref: 15
I 28 W MII 16 27

#43220 PD, Detroit, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice pub in July 1955. FBI#-593940.

FLOYD BURLEY, with aliases. (N)

LMN/LMN
18 L 1 U OOI 2 Ref: AMP
M 1 U OOI 2

#45191 SO, Dallas, Tex. In custody. Wanted notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-1682749.

BRASEL DAIL CARMICHAEL, with aliases. (W)

11 O 7 T OO 14
I 17 R IOO 10

#E-6596 PD, Dallas, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in April 1954; notice pub in July 1953, as Brasel Dail Carmichael, still active. FBI#-324 322 B.

WALTER CASTLEBERRY, with aliases. (N)

2 1 T II 8 Ref: U
1 aU III 8 U

#28852 PD, Buffalo, NY. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-4543811.

JOHN McDONALD CHAMBERS, with aliases. (W)

10 S 1 T IO 6 Ref: U
S 1 T IO 5 U

#72932 PD, Houston, Texas. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in August 1955. FBI#-4769014.

GLENDON CHARLES, with alias. (W)

20 L 25 W OOO 12
M 10 U OOI 12

#36811 StPr, Raiford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in August 1944. FBI#-2818581.

VERN EUGENE CLAWSON, with aliases. (W)

10 O 1 R OIO 16
S 17 U IIO 15

#68175 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-3525749.

SAMUEL COOK, with aliases. (N)

5 1 aU 6
1 aUr 7

#59218 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in December 1953. FBI#-1029615.

LEROY CROCKETT. (N)

22 I 22 W IMO Ref: 30
O 29 U OOO 29

#51429 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-4391539.

RUSSELL ERNEST DANIELS, with aliases. (N)

10 I 13 T IO 12
I 17 T IO 16

#2954 PD, Elyria, Ohio. Located. Wanted notice pub in December 1954. FBI#-988795.

JAMES EDWARD DAUGHERTY, with aliases. (W)

19 M 1 T2t 6 Ref: Uta
L 1 U-2t U-t

#-BFD, Washington, DC. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in July 1955. FBI#-925 254 B.

ROBERT DAVIS, with alias. (W)

13 I 30 W IMO
I 32 W IOI

#51770 StPr, Raleigh, NC. In custody. Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-420 369 A.

FRANK DIXON. (N)

11 S 1 R OII 12
S 1 U IOI 12

#A-21981 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. In custody. Wanted notice pub in February 1953. FBI#-3821165.

WALTER THOMAS DUNCAN, with aliases. (W)

20 L 31 W IIO 17
I 10 R OOI 17

#28032 PD, Des Moines, Iowa. Located. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-4001318.

LEONARD FERRIS, with aliases. (W)

LLL/LLM
19 I 5 R OOO 16
I 17 R OOO 15

#116040 PD, Detroit, Mich. In custody. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-889 440 B.

JOHN FREDRICK FINLEY, with aliases. (W)

21 L 5 T OO 3
I 3 W MOI 9

#61374 PD, New Orleans, La. In custody. Wanted notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-3756763.

DONALD EVERETT CROSBY, with aliases:
Donald Crosby, Donald E. Crosby,
Donald Everet Crosby.
#51 318 StRefor, Mansfield, Ohio; W; 19 yrs (1952); 5'7 1/2"; 160 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med fair comp; occ - butcher. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, Saint Paul, Minn)
FBI#-240 848 B - SEPT 1955

16 M 28 W MIM
M 32 W III



lt middle

WILLIAM MARTIN FINNEGAN, with aliases: William Finnegan, William M. Finnegan.
#246277 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W; 36 yrs (1954); 5'6 1/2"; 150 lbs; med stky bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - baker. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY and AUTO THEFT.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-660 977 B - SEPT 1955

LMM
MMM
17 L 1 U 000 8
S 1 U 001 11



rt index

WILLIE C. CROW, with aliases: Willie Charles Crow, Charles Cross, Willia C. Crow.
#66196 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala; W; 18 yrs (1955); 6'2"; 169 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala, 1-7-55 to serve 5 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-27-55.
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-150 171 B - SEPT 1955

12 M 13 U IIO 11
I 2 U III 12



rt ring

JOHN CORNELIOUS GAITOR, with aliases: John Cornelius Gaitor, Conelices Gaitor, Cornelius Gaitor, Cornelius Gator.
#53070 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; 23 yrs (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 170 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 5-28-54 to serve 10 yrs for ROB. ESCAPED 6-21-55.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-4827329 - SEPT 1955

9 0 5 U IOI 14
I 17 U 001 13



rt thumb

JAMES DEES, with aliases: Emmett Dees, James Emmett Dees, Jimmy Dees.
#51698 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; 27 yrs (1954); 6'1"; 170 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; gr eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 8-21-53 to serve life for RAPE. ESCAPED 6-1-55.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-4672468 - SEPT 1955

9 S 1 T OI 10
M 1 R IOO 11



rt index

WILLIAM KENNETH GILL, with alias: William K. Gill.
#40140 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; W; 21 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 148 lbs; med bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WVa, 5-6-55 to serve 1-10 yrs for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-15-55.
(Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WVa)
FBI#-931 585 B - SEPT 1955

M
MM
20 M 25 W IOO 15
L 3 W 000 15



lt index

CHARLES DeJOHN, with aliases: Charley DeJohn, Jr., Charlie DeJohn, Jr.
#45033 PD, Houston, Tex; W; 27 yrs (1953); 5'8 1/2"; 160 lbs; med stky bld; lt brn hair; gr bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - lab. Wanted for ROB BY ASSAULT.
(Notify: SO, Wharton, Tex)
FBI#-205 216 A - SEPT 1955

17 L 6 U OOI 14
I 1 R IOI



rt ring

JOHN ROBERT GILLUM, with aliases: Robert Gillen, Roy Gillham, James Robert Gillum, Robert Gillum.
#10486 SO, Caruthersville, Mo; W; 41 yrs (1955); 5'8 1/2"; 175 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med fair comp; tip rt middle fgr amp; occ - construction worker, hosp nurse, painter, paper hanger. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-323747 - SEPT 1955

25 L 1 U IIO 6 AMP Ref: Tt-t
L 1 R III 18 Tt



lt ring

CARL DELMER DONNELL, with aliases: Donald Richard Carson, Carl D. Darnell, Carl D. Donnell, Harold Carl Donnell, Donald Lacy O'Conner, Daniel H. Thompson.
#A-12745 PD, Dearborn, Mich; W; 32 yrs (1954); 6'0"; 164 lbs; med sldr bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - boiler operator. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4435011 - SEPT 1955

20 O 32 W IOM
I 24 W OIO



rt index

HENRY GONZALES, with alias: Henry Gonzalez.
#61959 PD, Newark, NJ; W; 19 yrs (1954); 5'8"; 140 lbs; med bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp. Wanted for ROB.
(Notify: PD, Newark, NJ)
FBI#-590 092 B - SEPT 1955

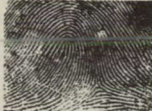
LL
MLL
26 L 17 W IOO 13
L 1 U 000 17



lt middle

LOUIS P. FINLEY, with aliases: Louis Preston Finley, Robert W. Asher, Louis Finley, Preston Louis Finley, Lewis P. Preston.
#3649 SO, Orlando, Fla; W; 45 yrs (1955); 5'7"; 175 lbs; med hvy bld; gr brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp; rt little and ring fgrs crooked; occ - auto mech, lab, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1592216 - SEPT 1955

24 L 1 R 000 21 Ref: R
L 1 T 00 21 R



rt index

HORACE JOSEPH GUFFEY, with alias: Horace Guffey.
#FP#72-068 PD, Jacksonville, Fla; W; 27 yrs (1955); 5'9 1/2"; 146 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - gas station attendant, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-561 735 A - SEPT 1955

16 S 1 A IO 15
L 1 Aa 0 16



lt thumb

LAWRENCE LEE FISCHER, with aliases. (W)
17 L 25 W IOM 18
M 4 W MOI 17
#B-132786 SO, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in April 1952. FBI#-3923588.

ROBERT FRAZIER. (N)
13 O 17 W OOO 9
L 19 W IOO 12
#31795 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in December 1951. FBI#-3123579.

MICHAEL F. FREEMAN, with alias. (W)
12 M 1 Ta 3 Ref: Aat
S 1 R2a 6 T2a
#1102 Abington Township PD, Abington, Pa. Deceased.
Wanted notice pub in July 1955. FBI#-4847145.

CHARLES GALES, with alias. (W)
18 M 17 W IIO 24
L 1 U OOO 20
#58247 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub
in August 1955. FBI#-758 582 A.

ALFRED GROOMS, with aliases. (N)
12 M 16 U OMO
I 30 U OOI
#63213 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-
396 270 A.

VICTOR GUZMAN, with aliases. (Filipino)
24 L 28 W IMM
L 16 W MMI
#31217 M 11 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in June 1955. FBI#-845023.

COLUMBUS HARE, with aliases. (W)
18 29 W OO 17 Ref: 29
28 W O 20
#47964 StPen, Huntsville, Tex. Deceased. Wanted notice
pub in December 1936. (now FBI#-236554).

CHARLES E. HARRINGTON, with aliases. (W)
15 I 11 R OMO 15
M 28 W MOI 13
#7085 PD, Gulfport, Miss. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in April 1951. FBI#-2190756.

WILLIE JAMES HATCHER, with aliases. (N) Dwd/Dwd
M 31 W IIO 20
M 28 W OII 18
#66228 StDept of Corr and Inst, Montgomery, Ala.
Recaptured. Wanted notice pub in August 1955. FBI#-
677 835 B.

WILLIE J. HAWKINS, with aliases. (N)
16 M 29 W IOO 19
I 3 W MOO 21
#6855 USMarshal, Mobile, Ala. Located. Wanted notice
pub in May 1955. FBI#-3704039.

SHERBURNE A. HAYES, with aliases. (W) MMH/MMH
22 M 1 U OOO 12
L 1 U IOO 12
#3821 PD, Manchester, ME. Located. Wanted notice pub in
February 1952. FBI#-1127230.

HARRY RICHARD JACKSON, with aliases. (N)
15 M 1 U III 9
S 2 U IOI 3
#91617 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. In custody.
Wanted notice pub in December 1952. FBI#-1783557.

EDWARD STEVE JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)
4 O 1 T 7
M 17 Tr
#68751 SO, Birmingham, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in July 1955. FBI#-500 212 A.

ORVILLE SLYVESTER JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)
15 I 21 W IOO 14
I 17 U IOO 9
#10582 PD, Mason City, Iowa. Apprehended. Wanted notice
pub in March 1955. FBI#-3458007.

WILLARD JOSEPH JOHNSON, with aliases. (W)
13 M 9 R OOO 17 Ref: 9
M 1 R OOO 12 2
#1966 SO, Kenosha, Wis. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
July 1955. FBI#-353 533 A.

WILLIAM BRANCH JUSTUS, with aliases. (W)
28 L 5 U OOI 16
I 3 W OOO 19
#9057 PD, Tyler, Tex. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in October 1954. FBI#-1133702.

DONALD KERFMAN, with aliases. (W)
17 O 6 U OOO 13 Ref: 2
I 17 U OOO 17
#A 35467 StPol, Greensburg, Pa. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-358 650 B.

WALTER SCOTT LACEY, with aliases. (W)
18 M 1 T II 6
L 1 T II 5
#60929 PD, El Paso, Tex. Located. Wanted notice pub in
July 1955. FBI#-47 114 A.

EDDIE JACK LANE, with aliases. (W) MSS/MSM
11 S 1 U III 13
M 1 U OII 16
#51977 PD, Biloxi, Miss. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in September 1954. FBI#-96307.

CHARLES SYLVESTER LAWRENCE, with aliases. (W)
18 L 1 R III 7
M 1 U OII 14
#3107M PD, Tucson, Ariz. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in July 1955. FBI#-1633550.

JOHN LEMPERIS, with aliases. (W)
5 1 aU III 1 Ref: U
1 T II 5 A
#-BFD, Washington, DC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
October 1952. FBI#-31 352 B.

GERALD MALONE, with aliases. (W)
9 9 aT IO 14
2 aT II 14
#1783 PD, East Saint Louis, Ill. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in July 1951. FBI#-1005304.

WILLIE HAMPTON, with aliases:
James Hampton, Will Hampton.
#58281 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
gomery, Ala; N; 40 yrs (1950); 6'0";
170 lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn
eyes; dk brn comp; occ - sawmill
worker. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala, 5-15-50 to serve a
sent for ROB. ESCAPED 6-19-55.
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-917649 - SEPT 1955

14 M 10 U IIO Ref: 9
S 6 U III 6



rt little

HENRY CHESTER JEFFRIES, with
aliases: Henry Jeffries,
Henry C. Jeffries.
#5714 SO, Schenectady, NY; W; 32 yrs
(1955); 5'5"; 130 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; brn eyes; fair comp; lt thumb
and index fgr amp; occ - lab. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation
for VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTER.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-858 457 B - SEPT 1955

17 M 31 W IOO 15 AMP
M 20 W IOI 15



rt thumb

HUGO LAWRENCE HANSEN, JR., with aliases:
Hugh L. Hansen, Hugo L. Hansen,
Laurence Hansen, Pappy Hansen,
Loren D. James, Loren P. Price.
#R-36624 PD, Milwaukee, Wis; W; 39 yrs
(1955); 5'10"; 145 lbs; med sldr bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; med comp. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN
PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2632677 - SEPT 1955

SSM
MMM
18 L 1 U IIO 9
M 1 R IIO 10



rt index

JOHN GOMEZ JONES, with aliases:
Johns Bores, John Gomes, John
Jones Heather, Johnnie G. Jones, 21 L 1 U OOO 13 Ref: U
"New York", "Stony".
#8697 PD, New Haven, Conn; N; 29 yrs
(1949); 5'9"; 160 lbs; med stky bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
bellhop, delivery boy, lab. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
BANK ROBBERY. CONSIDERED ARMED AND
DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1502415 - SEPT 1955

MML
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M 1 T OO 13 A



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SAM HILL.

Wwc
C
0 31 W OOO 14 Ref: 31
M 28 W OOI 16 32

#197717 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; N;
25 yrs (1954); 5'8"; 151 lbs; med
stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes; dk
brn comp; occ - body and fender
work. Wanted for RAPE.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-109 483 B - SEPT 1955



lt index

RAY CLOWNEY LILLY, with aliases: 15 M 1 R OOI 9
Karl Barker, Karl Raymond Barker,
Clowney R. Lilly, Clowney Ray
Lilly, Ray Lilly.
#2959 StMed Security Pr, Huttonsville,
WVa; W; 39 yrs (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 140
lbs; med sldr bld; lt brn hair, part
bald; bl eyes; rdy comp; occ - miner.
Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WVa, 2-18-47
to serve 5-18 yrs for MUR. ESCAPED
6-28-55.
(Notify: St Med Security Pr,
Huttonsville, WVa)
FBI#-1639821 - SEPT 1955



lt ring

SAM HOPE, with aliases:

13 O 30 W MOI Ref: 32
M 22 U OOI 22

Jack Hope, Samuel A. Hope,
Jr., Samuel Acey Hope, Jr.
#24763 SO, Riverside, Calif; W; 44
yrs (1955); 5'6"; 135 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp;
occ - painter. Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: PD, Banning, Calif)
FBI#-723148 - SEPT 1955



lt little

DELBERT LEE MAINS, with aliases: 5 S 1 U III 7 Ref: U
Delbert Briggs, "Bud", "Del",
"Lucky".
#33143 PD, Omaha, Nebr; W; 23 yrs
(1952); 5'8"; 165 lbs; stky bld; lt
brn hair; bl eyes; fair rdy comp; occ -
lab, truck driver. Wanted for
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: SO, Santa Rosa, Calif)
FBI#-3621664 - SEPT 1955



rt index

JAMES IRA IKNER.

23 L 1 Ur 16 Ref: Ut
M 1 R 15 T

#56641 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
gomery, Ala; W; 21 yrs (1949);
5'11 1/2"; 161 lbs; med bld; lt brn
hair; gr brn eyes; med comp; occ -
farmer. Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala, 6-1-49 to serve 35 yrs
for ROB. ESCAPED 6-12-55.
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-955 269 B - SEPT 1955



rt index

HENRY CLETUS MCCOLLEY, with aliases: 18 L 9 U IIO 15
Bob McColley, Henry C. McColley,
Henry Cletatus McColley.
#33416 PD, Akron, Ohio; W; 24 yrs
(1951); 5'6"; 135 lbs; med bld; brn
hair; bl eyes; med comp; occ - truck
driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of
Investigation for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO
AVOID PROSECUTION (Robbery).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;
also pub in May 1955, as Henry Cletatus
McColley)
FBI#-4324844 - SEPT 1955



rt ring

RAYMOND JACKSON, with aliases:

Wwvd
dW
I 31 W IIM
I 32 W OOI 21

Arthur Clemons, Robert Grier,
Robert Griffin, Sam Moore,
Raymond Williams, Raymond Wilson.
#A-14728 Laurens Highway Camp, Cadwell,
Ga; W; 40 yrs (1955); 5'11 1/2"; 160
lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes;
dk brn comp; occ - cook, lab. Rec'd
Laurens Highway Camp, Cadwell, Ga,
10-7-43 to serve 30-40 yrs for BURG.
ESCAPED 6-6-55.
(Notify: St Bd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga)
FBI#-1213258 - SEPT 1955



lt middle

JOSEPH MCRAE, with aliases: 11 O 1 U OII 11
Joe McCray, Joseph McCray.
#41153 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 29 yrs
(1953); 5'9"; 143 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC,
10-17-42 to serve 20-25 yrs for MUR.
ESCAPED 6-25-55.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records,
Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-3053201 - SEPT 1955



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JOE ALFRED MARTINEZ, with aliases. (Mex)
8 S 1 T 8 Ref: R
S 1 R3t Tr
#204489 (R-13608) PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody.
Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-511425.

LUCIO FLORES MARTINEZ, with aliases. (Mex)
12 S 1 A 3 Ref: T
L 1 Tt-t Aa-t
#122419 PD, Indianapolis, Ind. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in June 1955. FBI#-441 879 B.

RAY L. MAYO, with aliases. (W)
17 M 11 R OMO 14
L 26 R OMI 13
#50136 SO, Tampa, Fla. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
November 1954. FBI#-830 774 A.

GEORGE McCRAINE, with aliases. (W)
3 O 13 R IOI 19
I 17 U OOO 20
#12971 StPen, Parchman, Miss. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in December 1941. FBI#-1694169.

WARREN C. McDANIEL, with aliases. (W)
21 O 13 R OOM 18
I 28 W OOM 17
#55797 PD, Montgomery, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in May 1955. FBI#-4718136.

BLUFORD ELIPHUS McDONALD, with aliases. (W)
17 O 9 R OMM 13 Ref: 25
L 26 R OOI 14 26
#43259 StPr, Ralford, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in August 1952. FBI#-5098042.

FLOYD WILLARD MICHAEL, with aliases. (W)
13 I 5 U OIO 15
I 19 W IOO 18
#19056 PD, Fort Wayne, Ind. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in May 1952. FBI#-112 085 A.

OSCAR EDWARD MILLER, with aliases. (W) LSM/MMM
16 M 1 U OII 14
M 1 U OOO 13
#14651 PD, Huntington, WVa. Located. Wanted notice pub
in March 1955. FBI#-17 902 B.

IRA RAY MILLIMAN, with aliases. (W)
23 L 1 U OOO 13
L 1 R IOI 14
#45519 PD, Toledo, Ohio. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in July 1953. FBI#-212416.

JESSE EARL MONTGOMERY, with aliases. (W)
16 M 17 W OII 4 AMP
M 4 W OII 8
#36934 SO, Dallas, Tex. Case dismissed. Wanted notice
pub in July 1951. FBI#-5015152.

JIMMIE ULISE MOSES, with alias. (W)
11 S 9 T IM 7
S 1 T II 8
#3229 PD, Hobbs, NMex. Located. Wanted notice pub in
May 1955. FBI#-858 905 B.

ALVA MUDGE. (W)
17 21 W I 9
1 R OO 9
#17790 StPen, Jackson, Mich. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in March 1935. (now FBI#-926967).

ROGER WAYNE PARIS, with aliases. (W) MMM/MMM
6 S 1 U OII 9
S 1 U III 9
#25623 PD, Grand Rapids, Mich. Apprehended. Wanted
notice pub in March 1955. FBI#-54 676 B.

ROBERT PARK, with aliases. (N) M/MM
13 I 29 W IOO 16
I 19 W OOO 13
#44304 StPr, Raleigh, NC. Recaptured. Wanted notice pub
in January 1955. FBI#-4426150.

JAMES ROGER PIPPIN, with aliases. (W)
2 O 13 U IOO 17 AMP Ref: 9
I 17 U IOO 19 17
#A-24268 StBd of Corr, Atlanta, Ga. Cancelled. Wanted
notice pub in July 1951. FBI#-4682972.

DANTE PONZI, with aliases. (W)
3 I 5 R III 18
I 19 W OOI 18
#4814 SO, Clayton, Mo. In custody. Wanted notice pub in
July 1955. FBI#-1796462.

JAMES LEE PROCTOR, with alias. (W) LM/LL
18 L 9 U OOO 14
M 2 U OOI 14
#61631 SO, Miami, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub in
July 1950. FBI#-1043355.

LEWIS WALTER PULLEY, with aliases. (N)
17 I 15 R OOO 17 Ref: AMP
I 18 R OMI 17
#43411-2 StPr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC. In
custody. Wanted notice pub in November 1954. FBI#-
835232.

EUGENE RICHARDSON, with aliases. (N)
18 M 29 W IMO 17 Ref: 29
I 28 W OOI 15 27
#94429 SO, Mobile, Ala. Located. Wanted notice pub in
January 1954. FBI#-988 159 A.

ARTHUR RUBIN. (W)
19 L 9 U IIO 5 Ref: 9
M 2 U III 4 18
#3696 PD, Freeport, Tex. In custody. Wanted notice pub
in May 1955. FBI#-847 842 B.

ANDERSON CULLEN SALTER. (N)
10 S 9 U IIM 9
S 2 R OII 11
#29807 StCD, Montgomery, Ala. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in July 1945. FBI#-732834.

JAMES SANDERS, with aliases. (N)
4 S 1 U IIO 9
S 1 T II 8
#68-229 H of Corr, Jessups, Md. Located. Wanted notice
pub in October 1953. FBI#-649581.

FRANK MISTRETTA, with aliases:
Frank Mistratta, Frank
Mistrella, "Cheese Cake".
#B-138051 PD, New York, NY; W; 26
yrs (1942); 5'4"; 145 lbs; sht stky
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - lab, longshoreman, window
cleaner. Wanted for ASSAULT and ROB.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-614564 - SEPT 1955

17 L 5 Rt 15 Ref: 5
I 3 W 15 19



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EDWARD GEORGE PORCELIUS, with
aliases: Edward G. Parcefulis,
Edward Porcelius, Edward
George Porcelius.
#197283 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
28 yrs (1953); 5'10"; 155 lbs; med
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy
comp. Wanted for GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, Ogden, Utah)
FBI#-4833714 - SEPT 1955

22 M 1 A IO 4 Ref: T
L 1 U IOO 7 U



lt index

E. T. MITCHELL, with aliases:
Edmond Thomas Mitchell,
Edmond T. Mitchell.
#65902 StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
gomery, Ala; M; 20 yrs (1954); 5'8";
165 lbs; stky bld; blk hair; brn eyes;
med dk brn comp; occ - truck driver.
Rec'd StDept of Corr and Inst, Mont-
gomery, Ala, 11-17-54 to serve 6 yrs
for GRAND LARCENY. ESCAPED 6-14-55.
(Notify: St Dept of Corr and Inst,
Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-722 097 B - SEPT 1955

5 1 aU III 7
1 U OII 10



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WILLIAM JAMES POSEY, with aliases:
William R. Henderson, Jimmie Hitt,
Bell Posey, W. J. Posey, S. C.
Southern.
#5263 W 14 PD, Los Angeles, Calif; W;
55 yrs (1954); 5'10"; 195 lbs; hvy
bld; gr red hair; bl eyes; fair rdy
comp; occ - painter, switchman.
Wanted for MUR.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-958761 - SEPT 1955

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MSS

3 0 1 R III 7
L 17 U III 13



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PRESTON MURPHY, with alias:
Preston Murphey.
#71259 (R-91640) PD, Los Angeles,
Calif; W; 54 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 190
lbs; hvy bld; gr blk hair; brn eyes;
med dk brn comp; occ - janitor, lab,
pin setter. Wanted for MUR.
(Notify: PD, Los Angeles, Calif)
FBI#-2332623 - SEPT 1955

16 M 17 W IOO 12
M 3 W OIO 13



lt index

HENRY MATHEW PROVAN, with aliases:
Henry Mathew Provan, Henry Provean.
#45051 PD, Tampa, Fla; W; 25 yrs
(1954); 6'1"; 157 lbs; sldr bld; blk
hair; brn eyes; med comp. Wanted by
Federal Bureau of Investigation for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
(Burglary).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-772 076 B - SEPT 1955

13 M 32 Wt
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ROBERT FRANCIS O'CONNOR, with
aliases: Robert Francis Harris,
Robert F. Kincaid, Robert A.
O'Conner, Bob Wilson.
#33425 SO, Elko, Nev; W; 36 yrs
(1954); 5'8"; 150 lbs; med stky bld;
brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp.
Wanted for BURG.
(Notify: PD, Tucson, Ariz)
FBI#-239 235 A - SEPT 1955

15 M 1 R-r III 5
S 1 R III 5



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JOHN ALBERT ROBERTS, with aliases:
John H. Roberts, Johnie Albert
Robinson, "Little Johnny".
#13279 USMarhal, Greensboro, NC; M;
27 yrs (1950); 5'6"; 210 lbs; hvy bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; lt brn comp; occ -
lab, longshoreman. Wanted by Federal
Bureau of Investigation for UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION (Murder).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division;
also pub in April 1952, same name)
FBI#-3799233 - SEPT 1955

11 S 25 W MOM 9
S 1 U IOI 10



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RAYMOND EARL PATTON, with aliases: 14 M 14 U OOO 17
Ray Patton, Ray Edward Patton,
Raymond Patton, Raymond E. Patton.
#72651 PD, New Orleans, La; W; 24 yrs
(1954); 5'10 1/2"; 155 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; haz eyes; fair rdy comp;
occ - carpenter, cook, salesman, welder.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-4784585 - SEPT 1955



lt middle

BENNIE ROBINSON, with aliases: 1 1 U III 14 Ref: tT2t
Charlie Hawkins, Ed Hawkins, 1 aaa I 15 aaa
"Shorty".
#6504 SO, Montgomery, Ala; M; 57 yrs
(1955); 5'4"; 150 lbs; sht stky bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; dk brn comp;
occ - farmer, lab. Wanted for
ASSAULT TO MUR.
(Notify: SO, Montgomery, Ala)
FBI#-650087 - SEPT 1955



lt ring

SIDNEY W. PITTMAN, with 10 I 1 U OOO 17 Ref: 17
aliases: S. W. Pitman, Jr., M 18 U III 14 18
Sid Pitman, Sidney Pitman,
Sidney Wallace Pitman, S. W. Sid
Pitman.
#12527 SO, Fort Worth, Tex; W; 32 yrs
(1954); 5'10"; 132 lbs; sldr bld; brn
hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
farmer, painter, service station
worker, waiter. Wanted for GRAND
LARCENY and ESCAPE 1-30-55.
(Notify: SO, Fort Worth, Tex)
FBI#-2948556 - SEPT 1955



rt index

CHARLES WILLIAM ROBINSON, with aliases: 9 0 13 U IOO 15
Bill Robinson, C. W. Robinson, I 17 U IIO 16
Billy Williams.
#USM-2749-D USMarhal, Del Rio, Tex;
W; 23 yrs (1955); 5'11 1/2"; 145 lbs;
med sldr bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy
comp; occ - lab, store clerk. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION
(Armed Robbery).
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-190 268 A - SEPT 1955



lt middle

EDWARD SIMMONS, with aliases. (N)
14 0 17 W IOO 16 Ref: 21 25 29
M 19 W IOO 16 19 19 19
#B-77048 PD, New York, NY. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in November 1938. FBI#-637038.

DONALD LEE SMITH, with alias. (N)
10 M 15 U OMO 15
M 28 W III 13
#78405 PD, Kansas City, Mo. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in February 1955. FBI#-485 515 B.

JACK SPENCER, with aliases. (W)
21 L 23 W IOO 19
I 1 R OOO 16
#33554 StPen, Moundsville, WVa. Returned from escape.
Wanted notice pub in February 1948. FBI#-4265834.

ELMORE STALLWORTH. (N)
9 M 5 R IOO 17 Ref: 5
I 17 U IOO 14 21
#31297 PD, Pensacola, Fla. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in January 1953. FBI#-907 166 A.

WILLIAM ALBERT STANISLAW, with aliases. (W)
11 S 1 T 17
L 1 Rt 15
#3146 SO, Tampa, Fla. Located. Wanted notice pub in
December 1949. FBI#-3661076.

EDWARD V. STAUBER, with aliases. (W)
17 S 25 W IOO 18
L 10 R OOI 12
#16314 USMarshal, Chicago, Ill. Located. Wanted notice
pub in December 1951. FBI#-180 517 A.

HARRY CARL WRIGHT, with aliases. (W)
12 0 14 U OIO Ref: 13
I 24 W IIO 21
#701 PD, Liberal, Kans. Prosecution dismissed. Wanted
notice pub in March 1951. FBI#-1819186.

F E M A L E S

JOAN JACKSON, with aliases. (W)
20 0 13 R OOO 16 Ref: 13
I 18 R OOI 16 26
#—PD, Hartsville, SC. Located. Wanted notice pub in
March 1955. FBI#-725 031 B.

LOREN STEPHENS, with aliases. (W)
19 M 11 U OOO 13 Ref: 9
L 1 U OIO 14 1
#91094 StPen, Columbus, Ohio. In custody. Wanted notice
pub in July 1953. FBI#-1149621.

JOHNEY THOMAS, with aliases. (N)
20 L 25 W OOO 15 Ref: 25
M 4 W IOI 12 12
#39272 StPen, Gould, Ark. Cancelled. Wanted notice pub
in March 1942. FBI#-2292341.

FRANK VALENZUELA, with aliases. (W)
11 M 29 W IOM 9
M 25 U OOI 5
#175530 PD, Los Angeles, Calif. In custody. Wanted
notice pub in April 1955. FBI#-688 994 B.

LaRUE WILLIAMS. (N)
14 0 5 U 17
I 18 Ut 16
#46047 SO, Birmingham, Ala. Cancelled. Wanted notice
pub in July 1955. FBI#-9 823 A.

CLARENCE EUGENE WILSON, with alias. (W)
20 L 17 W IOO 17
M 9 U OOO 18
#E.I. 5556 USMarshal, East Saint Louis, Ill. Located.
Wanted notice pub in May 1955. FBI#-508 983 A.

DONALD SIDNEY WORMSLEY, with aliases. (N)
8 1 aU III 6
1 U III 11
#99263 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC. In custody.
Wanted notice pub in January 1955. FBI#-4213693.

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

STEPHANIE RANDOLPH BRYAN
Published in July 1955 Bulletin. Deceased.

SUEGALE BUTLER
Published in July 1953 Bulletin. Located.

PETER JULIUS ROHR, with aliases: Peter Junse Robr, Peter J. Rohr, Jr., Peter Julian Rohr, Jr., Peter Juluse Rohr, Jr.
#E-35371 StPol, Harrisburg, Pa; W; 31 yrs (1955); 5'8 1/2"; 165 lbs; stky bld; brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - trucker's helper. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2549240 - SEPT 1955



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WILLIAM EUGENE RUPP, with aliases: William Rupp, William E. Rupp, Wm. E. Rutt.
#E-7070 PD, Chicago, Ill; W; 39 yrs (1955); 6'2"; 195 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; med rdy comp; occ - cook, pilot, steam fitter, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1393499 - SEPT 1955

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M 31 W IIO 20
I 28 W OMI 23



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WILLIAM LAWRENCE RUSSELL.
#—BFD, Washington, DC; W; 33 yrs (1955); 5'11"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp; occ - construction worker. Wanted for KIDNAPPING.
(Notify: Dist Atty, Denver, Colo)
FBI#-596 185 B - SEPT 1955

3 S 1 At I 5 Ref: Tt
S 1 Tt I 3 A—t



rt middle

JOSEPH EDWARD SCHILL, with aliases: Al Berger, Edward Chill, Edward Chille, Jerry Corry, Jerry Curry, Joseph Shiels, Joel E. Schill.
#118334 Metropolitan PD, Washington, DC; W; 36 yrs (1955); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; red hair; haz eyes; rdy comp; occ - bus driver, clerk, lab, mech, radio repair work. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1739041 - SEPT 1955

21 L 14 U 000 13
I 2 U OII



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CARL SCOTT.
#13097 USMarshal, Greensboro, NC; W; 25 yrs (1955); 5'7"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ - textile worker, truck driver. Wanted for AUTO THEFT.
(Notify: Co Pol, Camden, SC)
FBI#-270 826 A - SEPT 1955

16 M 9 U OOM 17
S 2 T OI 17



lt middle

HOWARD THOMAS SMITH, with alias: Howard T. Smith.
#113515 USMarshal, Macon, Ga; W; 31 yrs (1953); 5'7 1/2"; 170 lbs; med hvy bld; brn hair; bl eyes; rdy comp. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation as PROBATION VIOLATOR.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-434 476 B - SEPT 1955

20 L 1 Tt 7
S 1 Tt 4



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WILLIE SMITH, with aliases: William Walker, Willie Walker.
#46771 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 35 yrs (1947); 5'9"; 150 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; very dk brn comp; occ - lab. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 8-13-47 to serve 30-60 yrs for BURG. ESCAPED 6-2-55.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-517161 - SEPT 1955



rt index

ESTER L. STANLEY, with alias: Ester Lee Stanley.
#55628 StPr, Raleigh, NC; N; 27 yrs (1953); 5'11"; 150 lbs; med sldr bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp; occ - hosp orderly. Rec'd StPr, Raleigh, NC, 3-7-53 to serve 7-10 yrs for ARMED ROB. ESCAPED 6-15-55.
(Notify: St Pr Dept, Consol Records, Raleigh, NC)
FBI#-913 115 A - SEPT 1955

11 M 13 U OIO 21
I 17 U IIO 18



lt middle

OSCAR STARKS.

5 S 1 T II 18 Ref: At, Ut
S 1 Aa 0 19 Aa At

#E-13323 PD, Chicago, Ill; N; 50 yrs (1955); 6'0"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; blk hair; mar eyes; med brn comp. Wanted for ARMED ROB.
(Notify: St Atty Pol, Chicago, Ill)
FBI#-893 575 B - SEPT 1955



lt thumb

ANDREW JACKSON STEWART, with aliases: Andrew Steuart, Andrew J. Stewart, Jack Stewart, Andrew J. Stewart, "Andy", "Whitey".
#AC-10335 StPol, Clarksburg, WVa; W; 33 yrs (1951); 5'9"; 155 lbs; med bld; blde hair; bl eyes; fair comp; occ - meat cutter, truck driver. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-1482927 - SEPT 1955

20 O 29 W IOM
I 22 U OOI 20



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ROLAND TESSON, with aliases: Ronnie Dale, Roland Hamlin, Roland Calvin Hamlin, Jack Parks, Richard Neil Tesson.
#4689 SO, Rock Island, Ill; W; 27 yrs (1951); 5'8 1/2"; 145 lbs; med bld; blk hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ - clerk typist, entertainer, lab. Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investigation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2655475 - SEPT 1955

14 M 9 U IOM Ref: 9
S 6 T OI 16 2



rt middle

JOE TOLER, with aliases: Joseph Thomas Bennett, Joseph Bowden, Joe Buck, Joe Loague, Thomas Jefferson Shiels, Joe William Toler, John Toler.
#53368 StPr, Raiford, Fla; W; 34 yrs (1954); 5'8 1/2"; 138 lbs; med sldr bld; brn hair; haz eyes; med rdy comp; occ - body fender work, painter, tailor. Rec'd StPr, Raiford, Fla, 7-27-54 to serve 10 yrs for BRK and ENT. ESCAPED 7-2-55.
(Notify: Pr Comm, Tallahassee, Fla)
FBI#-1153914 - SEPT 1955

18 O 32 W 000 Ref: 32
I 22 R OII 24



rt little

JOHN PLEASANT TROUT, with 18 L 17 W IOO 14 AMP Ref: 25
alias: John P. Trout. M 2 R OII 14 2
#30589 SO, Modesto, Calif; W; 47
yrs (1955); 5'11"; 142 lbs; sldr
bld; dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;
tip lt little fgr amp; occ - fruit
and vegetable packer, welder. Wanted
for BURG and ESCAPE.
(Notify: SO, Modesto, Calif)
FBI#-4728782 - SEPT 1955



rt index

ERNEST EDWARD WELCH, with 16 I 9 R OII 8 Ref: 1
aliases: Earnest Edward M 17 U III 11 17
Welch, Ernest Welch, Ernest E.
Welch, Ernest Edwards Welch,
"Slim".
#6376 PD, Austin, Tex; W; 42 yrs
(1955); 6'2"; 165 lbs; sldr bld; dk
brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
mech. Wanted for SODOMY and ESCAPE.
(Notify: SO, Austin, Tex)
FBI#-672777 - SEPT 1955



lt index

CARNEY LEE LEROY TUBERVILLE, with 9 9 U III 13 Ref: 9
aliases: Carney L. Tuberville, 18 au IOI 14 6
Carney Leroy Tuberville.
#37949 SO, Baton Rouge, La; W; 26 yrs
(1955); 5'11"; 155 lbs; med sldr bld;
lt brn hair; bl gr eyes; rdy comp.
Wanted by Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation for INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-741 111 B - SEPT 1955



lt middle

LYLE DANIEL WHITCOMB, with aliases: 24 L 3 Rr 15
Daniel Lyle Whitcomb, Danny L 1 R 13
Whitcomb, Lyle D. Whitcomb, Jr.
#69177-J StPr, Jackson, Mich; W; 28
yrs (1954); 5'9 1/2"; 175 lbs; med
hvy bld; brn hair, part bald; bl eyes;
med comp; occ - lab, plumber, truck
driver. Rec'd StPr, Jackson, Mich,
10-5-48 to serve 9-15 yrs for
MANSLAUGHTER. ESCAPED 4-29-55.
(Notify: Detroit H of Corr,
Plymouth, Mich)
FBI#-3528099 - SEPT 1955



rt middle

OLIN L. TURNER, with alias: Wwvc
Olin Lee Turner. W
#40200 StPen, Columbia, SC; W; 27 yrs 0 31 W IIM
(1949); 5'11"; 180 lbs; med hvy bld; I 32 W OMI 13
blk hair; brn eyes; rdy comp; occ -
truck driver. Rec'd StPen, Columbia,
SC, 6-6-49 to serve life for MUR.
ESCAPED 7-1-55.
(Notify: St Pen, Columbia, SC)
FBI#-244 523 A - SEPT 1955



lt index

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, with aliases: 19 L 1 T IO 8 Ref: Rt
Henry Williams, Henry Ward S 1 T II 8 T-t
Williams, "The Hermit".
#2286 PD, Bay City, Mich; W; 25 yrs
(1948); 5'10"; 150 lbs; med bld; dk
brn hair; haz eyes; med fair comp;
occ - farmer, farm lab, lab. Wanted
by Federal Bureau of Investigation
for UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSE-
CUTION (Armed Robbery). SUBJECT
ARMED AND DANGEROUS.
(Notify nearest Bureau Field Division)
FBI#-2217811 - SEPT 1955



rt middle

LEONARD WADMAN, with alias: 18 0 25 W OOO 19 Ref: 25
Leonard Francis Wadman. L 19 W IOO 21 20
#25264 StPr, Charlestown, Mass; W;
27 yrs (1953); 5'11"; 145 lbs; med
slldr bld; dk brn hair; bl eyes; med
rdy comp; occ - truck driver. Rec'd
StPr, Charlestown, Mass, 10-26-53 to
serve 4-6 yrs for SODOMY. ESCAPED
7-10-55.
(Notify: St Refor, West Concord, Mass)
FBI#-159 609 A - SEPT 1955



lt index

WILLIE WITHERSPOON, with aliases: 6 0 13 U IMO 13
Willie T. Witherspoon, Willie I 25 T OO 14
Tom Witherspoon, "Weatherspoon".
#5576 PD, Galesburg, Ill; N; 20 yrs
(1951); 5'10"; 170 lbs; med bld; blk
hair; mar eyes; dk brn comp; occ -
lab. Wanted for HOMICIDE.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-453 337 A - SEPT 1955



lt index

DON LEROY WARD, with aliases: 14 M 9 R OIM 14 Ref: 9
Don Ward, Don L. Ward, M 17 U IOO 15 19
Donald Leroy Ward.
#26410 SO, Amarillo, Tex; W; 26 yrs
(1955); 5'10 1/2"; 170 lbs; med bld;
dk brn hair; brn eyes; rdy comp;
occ - electrician. Wanted for RAPE
and ROB.
(Notify: SO, Monroe, La)
FBI#-245 172 A - SEPT 1955



lt middle

CHARLES CHESTER WOOD. 9 S 12 U OOM 12
M 4 W OIO
#40172 StPen, Moundsville, WVa; W;
29 yrs (1955); 6'1"; 160 lbs; med
slldr bld; lt brn hair; bl eyes; fair
comp. Rec'd StPen, Moundsville, WVa,
5-23-55 to serve 1-10 yrs for GRAND
LARCENY. ESCAPED 7-15-55.
(Notify: St Pen, Moundsville, WVa)
FBI#-952 299 B - SEPT 1955



lt thumb

F E M A L E S

NELMA FREDERICK, with aliases: 13 0 17 W IOI 14
Nelma Enloe, Nelma Lorraine L 17 T IO 14
Frederick, Nelma Lorene Fredrick,
Nelma Prestwood, Nelma Sears,
Nelma Warren.
#2395 SO, Houston, Tex; W; 24 yrs
(1951); 5'4 1/2"; 136 lbs; stky bld;
red hair; brn eyes; fair comp; occ -
typist. Wanted for ROB BY ASSAULT.
(Notify: SO, Wharton, Tex)
FBI#-873 042 A - SEPT 1955



rt middle

LILLIAN STRICKLAND, with aliases: 4 S 9 U OOO
Lillian Octavia Ezell, Lillian S 6 U OII 12
Ezell, Lillian Octava Jones,
Ezelle Lillian Strickland, Lillian
Ezell Strickland.
#B-335294 PD, New York, NY; N; 31 yrs
(1954); 5'6 1/2"; 130 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; brn eyes; med brn comp;
occ - domestic worker. Wanted for
GRAND LARCENY.
(Notify: PD, New York, NY)
FBI#-375 530 B - SEPT 1955



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.

MISSING PERSONS

VIRGINIA SCHUMACHER BOGIA, also known as
Virginia Bogia



White; 16 yrs, born July 24, 1939, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 5'4"; 150 lbs; heavy build; dark brown hair; brown eyes, wears contact lenses; fair complexion; $\frac{1}{4}$ " dark brown mole between shoulder blades. Relatives: Mrs. Elizabeth Bogia (mother), 2311 Kenilworth Road, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

MISSING: Since June 21, 1955, from home, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

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

#FBI MP-20306 - SEPT 1955

MONTROSE LEE DRAPER, also known as
"Monty"



White; 16 yrs, born January 6, 1939, at Lindsey, California; 6'0"; 170 lbs; sandy blond hair, crew cut; blue eyes; fair complexion; 1" scar base of skull in rear; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " burn scar on upper left arm; cross shaped scar on left chest; 9" x 1" scar left buttock; left little toe hammered; poor vision in left eye. Relatives: Mrs. Lolita L. M. Draper (mother), 14 East Windsor Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia.

MISSING: Since May 16, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-20304 - SEPT 1955

GRACE EDITH GOLDEN, also known as
Grace Golden



White; 14 yrs, born December 30, 1940, at Denver, Colorado; 5'0"; 106 lbs; brunette hair; hazel eyes; olive complexion. Relatives: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Golden (parents), 3400 Quay Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

MISSING: Since June 4, 1955, from home.

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

#FBI MP-20260 - SEPT 1955

JOAN PUNKARI



White; 17 yrs, born September 12, 1937; 5'8"; 135 lbs; blonde hair; blue eyes; chip out of front tooth; birthmark on right upper arm; has been under care of medical doctor and psychologist; likes horseback riding and swimming; occupation - has had experience as a typist and in sales work; Social Security #295-30-2969. Relatives: Mr. H. J. Punkari (father), 6777 Siebern Avenue, Silverton, Ohio.

MISSING: Since April 2, 1955, from home. May have gone to Miami, Florida, or Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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

#FBI MP-20388 - SEPT 1955

HARRY R. WOOD, JR.



White; 23 yrs (1955); 6'2"; 180 lbs; medium build; brown hair; gray eyes; small pock mark near tip of nose; was taking graduate work at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Relatives; Mr. Harry R. Wood (father), 3406 Ballman Avenue, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

MISSING: Since February 1, 1955, from his room at 306 Arkansas Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Possibly driving to Dallas, Texas.

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

#FBI MP-20274 - SEPT 1955



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

September 1, 1955

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The simple pattern of the fingerprint--man's personal trademark--stands as the symbol of scientific law enforcement. Twenty fingerprint cards will arrive in the Identification Division of the FBI from police departments, sheriffs' offices, state police and related groups in the brief two minutes' reading time of this message. The coordinated functioning of law enforcement in fingerprint identification is one of the most effective and unifying techniques in modern police work.

In the light of past statistics, more than 4,000 fugitives will be identified from the cards submitted to the FBI during the few remaining months of this year. Whether or not these wanted individuals will be brought to judgment for their crimes will depend in large measure upon the rapid and efficient handling of the fingerprints by trained personnel all over the country. The use of appropriate forms and proper methods will further guarantee success.

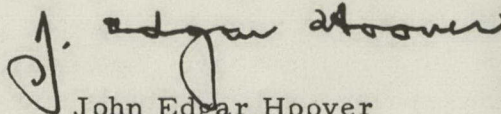
Several months ago, the fingerprinting of a man on a charge of drunkenness brought to a climax a fugitive search begun in 1937. Within hours after receiving the prints, the FBI notified the arresting department that the prisoner was an assailant wanted for over 17 years in a different state.

In another case, a wanted notice for an escaped killer posed as a sentinel in the FBI Identification Division files for more than a decade. Then, fingerprints received from a police department in an eastern state last year matched those of the felon, resulting in his return to prison. Significantly, the criminal's unlawful freedom had come perilously close to an end on eighteen occasions when he was arrested, without being fingerprinted, by the eastern police agency. The department's recent decision to rigidly enforce the practical policy of fingerprinting all arrested persons had finally trapped the fugitive.

Incidents illustrating the value of fingerprint identification are countless. Time after time, fingerprints have proven the nemesis of the fugitive living on borrowed time. These tell-tale patterns testify for the innocent, as well as against the guilty. They have produced many humanitarian rewards--uniting the missing person with loved ones, saving the unknown dead from the grave in potter's field, and dispelling the confusion of the amnesia victim.

The use of the 135 million sets of fingerprints maintained by the FBI is a common bond joining law enforcement bodies in their day-to-day work. The FBI is privileged to act as custodian of this central collection; each contributor is a partner; and every police agency has an opportunity to share in the advantages. Wholehearted cooperation in this progressive law enforcement program will render the maximum benefits to the nation's police organizations and the citizens they serve.

Very truly yours,

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

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



Fifty-fifth National Academy Graduation

Graduation exercises were held on Friday, June 10, 1955, in the Departmental Auditorium in Washington, D. C., for the 55th session of the FBI National Academy. The conclusion of this session marked the close of the first 20 years of the National Academy, which was founded on July 29, 1935. The 80 graduates of the 55th session brought the total number of graduates of the Academy to 2,984.

After a program of music by the United States Marine Band Orchestra and the addresses, Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and Director Hoover presented diplomas to the graduates, who represented police departments, sheriffs' offices, State law enforcement agencies, and other law enforcement groups located in 33 States and Puerto Rico.

Addresses

Speaking in the name of the graduating class, Sgt. Columbus J. Hyde of the Louisville, Ky., Police Department, class president, stated that the various members of the class were bound together by the common desire to increase their knowledge of the science of law enforcement and were fully aware of the necessity of good training in order to stay abreast of the times and to be capable of combating the criminal forces directed against the laws of our country from within.

The principal addresses were delivered by the Honorable Seaborn P. Collins, National Commander of the American Legion, and the Honorable Harold E. Talbott, then Secretary of the Air Force. Right Reverend Monsignor Maurice S. Sheehy, of the Catholic University of America, gave the invocation and the benediction.

As a special honor to Commander Collins, the members of the FBI American Legion Post No. 56 attended the exercises in a body. In presenting the members of Post No. 56, Director Hoover remarked, "We of the FBI are very proud of the fact that approximately 60 percent of our male personnel are veterans of military service."

Commander Collins spoke on the responsibilities of law enforcement officers and emphasized the manner in which the American Legion is carrying out its responsibilities as a partner of a nationwide law enforcement system. The full text of his address follows:

I am very proud and grateful to have a part in these graduation exercises marking the end of another chapter in the history of the FBI Academy.

The privilege of addressing you graduates of the Academy is a great personal honor, which I deeply appreciate. Fundamentally, however, it is a tribute to the American Legion, and to the active interest which our organization has traditionally demonstrated in law enforcement.

When he invited me to speak to you this morning, the distinguished Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was, in fact, inviting the American Legion to this program. His generosity and courtesy reciprocate the pride and the interest of every American Legionnaire in the FBI.

I want to extend to each of you graduates the sincere congratulations of the American Legion. The fact that you were selected to attend the Academy is in itself recognition of the fine service you have already rendered your communities. More important, perhaps, it indicates the confidence and esteem in which you are held by your superiors and by the people whom you serve.

Now you have completed a difficult training course—and you are even better qualified to do your jobs back home. You and your families have every reason to be proud of this latest achievement—for the instruction you have received here and the use you make of it will benefit not so much you as individuals or the FBI but every citizen of the United States who looks to you and your colleagues for protection under the law.

Yours is an honored profession. There was a time, you know, when many Americans foolishly regarded police work as a necessary evil. Today, most of us have a clearer and more sensible appreciation of your work. We see it as a necessary good—a public service which requires and deserves the support of *all* the people. Most of us also recognize that the lion's share of credit for this change of attitude goes to you and to the FBI who have developed improved techniques of crime detection and a thoroughly responsible approach to its problems.

Here in America we have government of laws. But they are laws created by men and women dedicated to protecting the dignity of the individual and his God-given inalienable rights which form the cornerstone of our freedoms.

You in turn are dedicating your lives to enforcing and upholding these laws. The importance of your mission

is clearly expressed in these words of Mr. Hoover's introduction to *The Story of the FBI National Academy*.

"The badge of a law enforcement officer is a sacred trust which must be guarded with his whole mind and his whole body, for it is his to hold only while he lives a life beyond all reproach and censure.

"The law enforcement officer is the guardian of civil rights, the protector of the weak, and the defender of the innocent."

He is the living symbol of the FBI's motto: Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity.

Few of us in the American Legion have had the opportunity to share your firsthand knowledge of the FBI: its organization, operations, duties and activities. Nor do we know from personal experience how your own police organizations operate. Yet, we feel that we are your partners and the partners of the FBI. Not just silent partners, but an active, interested, cooperating force in your efforts to make law enforcement in America ever more effective and efficient.

This morning, I would like to report to you on the manner in which the American Legion is carrying out its responsibilities as a partner of a nationwide law enforcement system. I'd like you to know what Legionnaires are doing and will try to do to help you, the FBI and all of the men and women who, together, make up the country's law enforcement system.

The security of our Nation is threatened today by subversion from within as well as by aggression from without. This threat is not new. Communism has been a cancer in the bloodstream of America since the end of World War I.

From our very beginning as an organization of citizen-soldiers pledged to the service of God and Country, the American Legion has recognized the insidious evil that is Communism. Long before our fellow citizens awoke to the danger, the American Legion learned that this conspiracy would stop at nothing—not even murder—to achieve its purposes.

On November 11, 1919, in Centralia, Wash., the American Legion was participating in an Armistice Day parade when a group of radicals fired from ambush into the ranks of marching Legionnaires. Four men were killed. This unprovoked, cowardly attack unquestionably was prompted by the knowledge that the Legion stood for those things which the radicals detested—patriotism and loyalty to country.

This was our baptism of fire in the fight against Communism. This was the first challenge to the American Legion's fidelity, bravery, and integrity—to those qualities which compelled us to pledge in the Preamble of our Constitution "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America" and "to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism."

The Communist challenge has become bolder and more constant since that time. So has the American Legion's defiant, dedicated opposition to Communism and to everything for which it stands.

Our position has not always been a popular one. Even today, apparently, in some other free countries, it is not considered politically expedient to speak out against Communism.

We have endeavored to function as a helpful ally of the FBI in this fight against subversion. Mr. Hoover has

been gracious enough to publicly acknowledge the voluntary assistance which his agency has received from thousands of American Legion posts.

This service took a very practical form prior to and during World War II when enemy agents operated a sizable fifth column dealing in espionage and other disloyal acts.

Legion posts, particularly during the early war years, served as listening posts relaying information which helped the FBI round up and isolate subversives—in every case, before damage was done. Since World War II our people have continued to work closely with the FBI.

We do this because we believe it is our duty as citizens to report to proper authorities information which might facilitate their assigned work of guarding the internal security of the country. We do it not because we imagine ourselves to be vigilantes or self-appointed security officers but because we believe subversion is everybody's concern.

The first responsibility for combating un-American activities rests, of course, with the courts and the Congress—with the FBI and State and local law enforcement officers. The Communist agents in this country are professional traitors, trained in the science of infiltration and propaganda. On our side, professionals trained to cope with them must bear the heavy burden.

What too many people still do not realize, however, is that the Red firing line is everywhere—that the real danger comes not entirely from the "hard core" of 20 or 30 thousand party members but, as Director Hoover recently pointed out, from the 200 to 300 thousand Americans ready to do the party's work.

These individuals and their influence are active in our schools and churches, our places of business and entertainment—through literature and other media, even in our homes. The prize they are after is not a system called capitalism, but your freedom and mine—and if we want to keep our liberty, then we must take a personal interest and a personal responsibility for its defense.

We of the American Legion pass judgment on no man except as his record invites judgment. We submit that when an individual joins a string of organizations which the Attorney General of the United States has declared to be subversive, when he contributes his money to Communist programs and permits his name to be used in Communist propaganda, then the facts should be made public and the people can arrive at their own conclusions as to where and how he stands in American society.

That's why we support the right of congressional committees to investigate subversive activities. That's why we support the FBI's magnificent work in this field. God forbid that a majority of the American people ever should become so confused or indifferent as to seriously hamper the investigative work of either the Congress or the FBI.

There is another American Legion program which I think bears directly on your difficult task. This is our "Back to God" program.

Respect for law, for the rights of others and for the God-given, sublime dignity of man cannot exist where there is no respect for and love of God. We must first recognize our dependence upon God and our obligation to obey His laws before we will subordinate our lives to the good of our fellow citizens and to the laws of man.

The American Legion's "Back to God" program recognizes this. It reflects, too, our realization that the power and providence of Almighty God are inseparably related to the prosperity and security of America. As a nation and as individuals we must acknowledge our dependence upon God and realize that such acknowledgment is essential to the preservation of our liberties and our civilization.

Our program is intended to keep America close to God—to insure that we shall always have the wisdom and the fortitude and the ability to keep America a nation *under* God.

Recently I had the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Hoover some of the big, current problems involved in law enforcement. He emphasized on that occasion his personal concern with the still-growing problem of crime among the youngsters of the nation and the great importance of countering this trend in every possible way.

The American Legion also has a sharp awareness of the situation. That's why we devote so much of our time and energy to positive youth opportunity programs that encourage boys and girls to develop a sense of fairness and justice and individual responsibility to their society. Through programs like American Legion junior baseball, oratorical contests, boys state and school achievement awards, our Legion posts seek to give youngsters an appreciation of citizenship and a chance to spend their free time in wholesome and healthful activities. More than a million and one-half teen-agers are participating in these programs during 1955. We only regret that we have not yet been able to expand them to the point where *every* boy and girl can take part.

You and I know that in many cases the trouble starts long before a youngster reaches teen-age. There is no substitute for good home training which teaches children to respect authority and submit to discipline. For that reason, we are placing more and more stress in our child welfare activities, on the responsibility of parents and the community's obligation to provide guidance and help for children whose home life is not adequate.

During the past 12 weeks you have covered a great many subjects. During the past 12 minutes or more, I've covered quite a few. I'm not trying to establish any record, but there is one more important subject which I would like to touch on this morning.

Security

The security of your community is your job. It's also the concern of the American Legion. America will never be really secure—no matter how well you do your job—no matter how effective the FBI—until our armed forces and our foreign policy are strong enough and dynamic enough to meet the Communist threat on these fronts.

In a matter of weeks, our strength will be tested at "the summit." The American Legion has no illusions as to the outcome of the big-four conference. We agree that no honorable opportunity to resolve the critical problems of the cold war at the conference table should be overlooked. At the same time, however, we feel that the forthcoming conference can serve our interests only if President Eisenhower is permitted to deal from a position of maximum strength. At worst, it could blueprint for the Kremlin the weaknesses and lack of resolve among the leaders of the free world.

I'm sure that no group of citizens is more interested in this conference and its outcome than are you. No group knows better than you that at this game, the stakes are going to be high—and no one is going to be able to stay in the game by bluffing.

President Eisenhower has some pretty good cards already lined up, I am sure, but he needs more. It's up to Congress to give him the cards he needs—particularly in the area of national defense. I believe that unless Congress approves the National Security Training-military reserve program, which only this week was strongly urged by the President himself, President Eisenhower is going to carry into the game at the summit a deck of cards that is short on aces.

Make no mistake, the leaders of the Kremlin will know exactly the cards in every hand. They will respect strength—not words. I hope the Congress will recognize this fact and act promptly to give us an effective peacetime military reserve.

I have enjoyed more than I can say the privilege of addressing these graduation ceremonies. Now may I extend to each of you the American Legion's heartiest congratulations on the completion of a very exacting but a very wonderful course. Good luck to you as you go back to your organizations. I know that you will fulfill the highest expectations of those who chose you to come here, of those who trained you, and of those who will benefit from your knowledge and experience as graduates of the FBI National Academy.

IACP CONFERENCE

The 62d Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., October 2-6, 1955. According to Mr. Leroy E. Wike, executive secretary of the IACP, a comprehensive program of interest to law enforcement agencies will be presented at this meeting which will mark the initial annual conference of this organization in the City of Philadelphia.

Chief of Police I. B. Bruce, Colorado Springs, Colo., Police Department, the current president of the IACP, has announced that conference headquarters will be in The Benjamin Franklin Hotel.

A schedule of entertainment for both officers and their families has been arranged by Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons of the Philadelphia Police Department, who is host to the conference.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Development and Use of Police Dogs in London

by SIR JOHN NOTT-BOWER, K. C. V. O., *Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, England*

The Metropolitan Police District, extending over an area of some 735 square miles, varies in character from open country on the outskirts to the crowded and closely built streets of central London. In a rough circle of about 30 miles diameter it includes open country districts, private housing estates, residential and commercial areas, public gardens and parks. The use of dogs as an aid to police has been progressively developed to cater for the many different problems which arise over this diversified terrain.

The first experiments with dogs in the Metropolitan Police District were made many years ago. In these early attempts untrained animals were provided for the use of volunteers, largely for companionship, during patrols in the rural areas.



Sir John Nott-Bower.

It was not until 1946, when six trained Labradors were taken into service, that the first real attempt was made to use the many obvious qualities of a dog to provide expert aid for the policeman. It was still not appreciated, however, that police dog work could usefully be applied to any type of locality. Clinging to the idea that dogs should be used only in those areas where open country predominated, these Labradors were employed in a selected division on the outskirts of London.

Some indication of the potentially wider use of police dogs was given when two of these Labradors were sent each night into Hyde Park (in central London) in an attempt to improve the conditions there and, in particular, to deal with the consistently heavy theft of women's handbags. The success of the experiment was immediate and almost startling, as in a very short time this form of crime was practically eliminated. The dogs brought about a number of arrests and at the same time acted as a powerful deterrent to criminal activities.

Early in 1948, it was decided to introduce German shepherd dogs (Alsations) into the police team, and two of these dogs working in Hyde Park achieved a spectacular success when one evening a dozen young men were creating trouble in the park by destroying notice boards and deck chairs and annoying the public. On the approach of police the young men scattered in the darkness, but all were eventually rounded up by the two dogs and brought in for arrest by the handlers.

Good work of this kind, together with a number of arrests on divisional patrol by tracking, searching for and pursuing criminals, gave encouragement to the use of dogs on general purpose work throughout the whole of the Metropolitan Police District. The work of the Dog Section began rapidly to grow in importance.

The police dog story in the Metropolitan Police has been one of ever-growing success, and conse-

quently of periodical increases in the numbers of working dogs. By the end of 1954 regular police-dog patrols were being introduced into the police divisions in central London and the previous number of 158 working dogs had been increased to 272.

Types of Dogs

Most of our dogs are Alsations but there are other breeds in use, such as the Doberman Pinscher, Labrador, and the German short-haired pointer. Provided the dog has the right qualities, which are described in the following paragraphs, the actual breed does not matter. The important thing is that the necessary number of potentially good police dogs should be available, and it has been found that this is particularly the case with Alsations, many of which are given to the force by the public.

It has often been said that in police work against the criminal the latter can generally take the initi-

ative and has surprise and darkness on his side. Often, too, the police officer is numerically at a disadvantage, and has to rely on his training and courage to win through. Although much is done in these days by the use of scientific and mechanical aids to put the police officer in a position of superiority against the criminal, it would be foolish to ignore the special qualities of a dog which can provide such powerful and skilled aid to man. A discussion of these qualities will help us to decide how police dogs can be used to the best advantage and also the types of dogs to select for our purpose.

Sense of Smell

The nose is perhaps the dog's most important weapon. A dog's sense of smell is much more highly developed than that of a human being. It can be used for tracking by the direct scent of the human body; by ground scent made from



Training for agility and obedience.

human sweat deposited on the ground from feet or through footwear; and by scent caused through pressure on the ground of the human foot or of any heavy article, which is more persistent. Consequently, a police dog brought to the scene of a crime can pick up and follow a ground scent, or can be trained to search quickly a wide area, and will certainly discover persons hiding in the vicinity by picking them up by direct scent, even if they are concealed in dense vegetation, or up in trees. Equally good results can be obtained in the search of large premises or factory areas. Darkness is really no handicap for this type of dog work.

This quality is also of the greatest value on patrol. The dog is trained to give warning to his handler of persons whose presence in the vicinity would not otherwise be revealed. With the assistance of his dog, a handler is in a position to investigate and make arrests, when a large number of policemen alone might well fail.

The ability of trained dogs to use their acute sense of smell has been illustrated over and over again in vastly different types of terrain. On one occasion, one of our dogs was called during the night to the scene of a car crash which had occurred on one of the main approach roads to South East London. A stolen car was involved in the crash. Four men had been seen to run away from the vehicle. The dog was given a scent from the driving seat and the animal then tracked

along the grass verge of the main road for approximately three-fourths of a mile. It then turned into some bushes at the side of the road where two men, who were hiding there, were arrested. The dog continued to track for a further distance of one-half mile and then entered some fields which adjoined another main road. As a result of the indication given by the dog, police search was directed to the second main road and the other two men were discovered and arrested there.

The powers of two police dogs being used together were strikingly illustrated one night after two suburban railway stations had been attacked by thieves. The first dog and handler were taken to one of the railway stations where the attempt to enter had been unsuccessful. This dog picked up a scent and tracked through thick undergrowth for about one-fourth of a mile. There he met another police dog which had been called to the other railway station where a breaking had been committed and the safe forced by explosives. Both dogs continued on their respective tracks to some cultivated ground where one dog found a drawer from the safe containing railway property and the other dog found a second drawer containing a sum of money. From these points both dogs again tracked to a sports ground, where one of the dogs found a man hiding under a tree. Further search of the ground in the vicinity revealed a quantity of stolen property.

The usefulness of dogs in searching extensive premises was illustrated when an alarm of thieves was received from a large steel manufacturing firm, where three suspects had been disturbed whilst breaking into an office. The premises covered a very large area on the bank of the River Thames and it was known to be comparatively easy to gain access to adjoining premises. All exits to the premises were closed by police, and a police dog and handler were put to work. The Alsatian dog concerned soon indicated to its handler the presence of one of the criminals hiding on the top of a crane, and continued search revealed the other two men hiding on the roof of adjoining premises. The nature of the premises, with adjoining yards, would have made search by police on foot a long and perhaps fruitless business, whereas the employment of the police dog, with its acute sense of smell by direct air scent, resulted in a prompt and most satisfactory conclusion to the search.

Successes of this nature have not been limited to circumstances where the dog and handler have



Tracking a gunman.

been called to specific scenes of crime. On the contrary, the uncanny ability of our dogs has been amply shown when engaged on ordinary patrol duty. We have the case where one of our handlers on patrol at night with his Doberman Pinscher dog received an indication from his dog of the presence of human beings in a small copse adjoining a railway station. The handler kept observation and some 40 minutes later saw three men crossing a sports field toward him. One climbed the surrounding wall and was immediately arrested. The others decamped. The dog continued to indicate the direction taken by the fugitives and the route was followed by the handler and his prisoner. Assistance was sought at the nearest convenient telephone, and the prisoner was handed over to other police officers. The dog continued to follow a course, indicating that he was still on an air scent. On being released from its lead it went immediately to a nearby block of flats where the other two men were discovered hiding and were arrested. Subsequent inspection of the clubroom in the sports ground showed that it had been entered by thieves and the dog took another scent on the ground. It then tracked for about 200 yards to a point near the spot where the first man had been arrested. A search of bushes in the vicinity revealed a bottle of wine which had been abandoned by the thieves and a claw hammer which had been used for the purpose of breaking into the clubroom.

Sense of Hearing

Dogs also have an acute sense of hearing, their ears being attuned to higher and fainter noises than the human ear is capable of hearing. This can be proved by the use of the supersonic whistle, which is of value in controlling the dog without revealing oneself by speaking. In the case of a dog, these senses of smell and hearing are complementary, though that of smell remains the most potent weapon.

Psychological Effect

A large dog trained to go in hard when in pursuit of a criminal will almost invariably make a successful arrest, and this in spite of the fact that we train our dogs to hold but never to "savage." The dogs are trained to go for a sleeve whenever possible, and our trainers do not have heavily



A dog learns to hold a prisoner.

padded or protected arms when assuming the role of criminals. All the dogs are trained to attack against gunfire, and the quality of courage is a necessity. Any animal showing a deficiency in that quality is discarded.

The psychological effect of our police dogs is illustrated by the case where a flying squad team was about to encounter a large gang of "toughs" who were expected to show fight. Conditions were such that it was not possible to provide sufficient policemen to be reasonably sure of success. To offset this anticipated numerical shortage, the squad crew took a police dog and its handler to the rendezvous. As anticipated, a bitter struggle ensued in which the police were heavily outnumbered. At an appropriate moment the presence of the police dog was disclosed and this had amazing results. Suitably encouraged by its handler, the dog quickly offset the disadvantage suffered by police and was able to give effective and most useful assistance. This resulted in the arrest of all the gang who, although reputed "toughs," were no match for a well-trained police dog.

As another example, one of our dog handlers on patrol one evening saw five men taking a keen interest in a large unattended motor car. Believing that it might be an opportune moment to steal the vehicle, one of the five approached and was about to start the engine, whilst his four companions lurked in the background ready to join him. Although at such a disadvantage as regards numbers, the handler disclosed his presence with

his dog and arrested the man actually concerned in attempting to steal the car. The others bolted in the darkness and the police dog was sent in pursuit. In a very short time the dog returned "shepherding" the four fugitives, and was in time to give active assistance to its handler who was experiencing difficulty in detaining his prisoner. Thus five would-be car thieves were arrested by one policeman and his dog, and all were subsequently "held" by the dog whilst the handler telephoned for a conveyance to take the prisoners to the police station.

In all police dogwork the dog must clearly be capable of traversing all sorts of country and overcoming every kind of obstacle.

Persistence

Persistence is a most important quality. A dog must not be distracted from the task in hand, nor discouraged by difficulties. Physical distractions do not deter our dogs. There is the case where one of our dogs was pursuing a man who scrambled



The end of a "tracking" lesson.

down a railway embankment and crossed the electric railway lines. During the pursuit, the dog touched a live rail and was thrown into the air. Although hurt and suffering from shock, the dog again took up the chase and eventually secured the criminal.

Another of our dogs was involved in the arrest of a violent gunman. Whilst in custody in the street, a man escaped from two police officers and ran away. The pursuit was taken up by these officers and also by a police dog and handler. The dog was released and as it was overhauling its quarry the latter drew a gun and fired at it from close range. Although momentarily dazed by the shot, which grazed its head, the dog continued the chase and closed with the gunman who fired three more shots before finally being overpowered.

Intelligence

No dog can be successful at police work without a lively intelligence. This will be revealed early in the training, when a good dog should show a keen interest in its work. The qualities enumerated and discussed in the foregoing paragraphs must all be present to a high degree in a good police dog. Therefore, regardless of breed, one should look for a strongly built, big-boned animal, with a good nose and ear, and of a high intelligence.

Other Uses of Dogs

In addition to tracking, searching, and chasing, our dogs have effected a marked saving in police time by recovering stolen property abandoned by thieves. As an example of this, we had a case where a housebreaker, who was arrested in a wooded area, had thrown away a purse he had stolen. This was, of course, a most valuable piece of evidence for the prosecution. Some 48 hours after the arrest, one of our dogs was taken to the scene and found a purse which was later identified as the one which had been stolen.

In common with all large towns, London and its suburbs are faced with the problem of gangs of youths behaving in a disorderly manner in the streets and public places. It has been found that police dogs on normal patrol are capable of very useful work in dealing with them. Many cases have occurred where these gangs, although greatly outnumbering the police officers, have been successfully rounded up by the trained dog. Constant patrol by police with their dogs has removed this menace from many areas of the Metropolis.

The finding of missing persons is another task in which our dogs have proved successful. We have had cases where the dogs have actually found the persons by direct scent, and in many instances the dogs have enabled police to trace the victims of suicide. On one case, a child was reported missing in a closely built-up area and the assistance of a police dog was sought. After being given a scent from some of the child's used clothing, the dog tracked through populated streets to the side of a canal. Dragging operations at a point indicated by the dog resulted in the early recovery of the child's body.

Initial Training

Training for the Metropolitan Police Dog Section is confined to dogs between the ages of 6 and 15 months and is conducted at the Dog Training Establishment situated at West Wickham on the outskirts of the Metropolitan Police District.

In the interests of hygiene, all new entrant dogs are kept in quarantine at the Training Establishment for a period of 3 weeks before training begins. This also enables the animals, many of which come from private homes, to become acclimatized to the conditions under which they will live whilst under training and subsequently when "posted" for duty.

The training schedule, which normally occupies 14 weeks, is based on the principle of training the dog and the handler together. The handlers are introduced to their dogs after the completion of the quarantine period and thereafter all work is performed as a team. Much of the early period of training is devoted to "familiarization" of dog and handler. This phase is regarded as the most important, as building perfect trust and understanding is essential. Moreover, the success of any subsequent training depends entirely on successful "familiarization."

This period is followed by training the dog to "obedience," which we obtain by a combination of firmness and kindness. A form of obedience may be achieved by fear but this would not provide a sound foundation for subsequent training.

The training of dogs for police work is a most painstaking and skilled operation and its success depends almost entirely on the mental approach of the handler under supervision. When proficiency has been attained in "familiarization" and "obedience" training, the more advanced stage of "track-

ing" is introduced. Initially the dogs are trained to follow a very fresh scent on a short track. Time and distance are then progressively increased as the dog learns what is required. "Chasing" is next introduced into the curriculum. As in the case of "tracking," the "chasing" technique is the result of careful development from small beginnings. It is fundamental in our training, and indeed in the use of our dogs after training, that the dogs must go in hard after their man without any "savaging." In short, the previous obedience training proves its worth in this phase of training in that the dogs are trained to go in and hold only. Complete understanding between dog and handler ensures that the dog performs only those duties it is commanded to do, even when its natural instincts may be prompting it to go further.

Seeking

Training to "seek" in open country, wooded areas or various types of buildings forms another important part of the curriculum. One of the most



The end of a "seek."

common calls for the employment of a dog is in circumstances where suspects have been known to be about but for the time being have eluded the efforts of police to find them. Obviously these circumstances often arise in the darkness. It is essential, therefore, that our training should include detailed practice in seeking human beings. In order to gain the utmost benefit of successful seeking, our dogs are encouraged to "give voice" whenever they find their man, thus directing the handler as to the whereabouts of dog and quarry. Some baiting by the trainer when "found" soon develops the idea to "give voice." Every facility for searching buildings and outhouses, etc., is given as the dog masters this "seeking" technique. To do this, the dog is normally using direct scent—the scent from the human being airborne to the dog—although in searching premises, the very sensitive hearing of the dog also assists him.

Tracking

As the end of the training course approaches, "tracking" training is developed to include tracking on roads, and a training in "scent discrimination" is introduced. This latter training forms the basis of training in retrieving property. Once again the ability to discriminate scent starts with the simplest forms of training. The handlers working as a group place articles with distinctive personal scent—usually the dog's lead which has been handled for several weeks at this stage of training—amongst other articles which have no relation to the handler. The dogs are encouraged to seek and retrieve their handler's property. In this way the dogs learn to discriminate when faced with a variety of different scents.

The final stage of training includes police-duty exercises such as mass wood searches and staged incidents. These serve to train both dogs and handlers in the practical application of the basic training.

Having completed the intensive training course at the Dog Training Establishment, the dog and handler are now ready for normal patrol duty. At this stage the dog leaves the training school to live at home with his handler and to accompany him on his ordinary duties, which consist of a daily patrol of 7 hours. One additional hour of duty time is devoted each day to the care and maintenance of the dog and its equipment. The bond between our men and their dogs is manifest during holiday periods when many men prefer to take

their dogs with them rather than avail themselves of the facilities provided for kennelling at the training school.

Refresher Training

It is of the greatest importance that the benefits gained during the initial training course should be consolidated and developed. In order to assure a high standard of continued efficiency, both dog and handler are given 1 day per fortnight for refresher training under supervision. Suitable grounds for refresher training are situated in various parts of the police district to enable this training to be carried out on a district basis under the supervision of selected local officers. A measure of central control is maintained by a close liaison between the Dog Training School staff and the local officers.

Much of the responsibility for maintaining the efficiency of the dog must rest with the handler. The dogs would quickly lose the benefits of their basic training unless the handler constantly applied himself to the consolidation and development of the lessons learned.

Handlers

Much of the success in the training and use of dogs for police purposes depends on the handlers, and therefore the selection of the right type of individual is of paramount importance. A prime consideration is that the man must be a dog lover, as besides using the dog as an aid in his police duties he is also responsible for housing, feeding and grooming the animal. In addition, he is responsible for the physical fitness of his dog, insofar as it is within his power to insure it. He is expected to deal with any minor ailment, although the services of qualified veterinary surgeons are employed for all serious complaints. Handlers must be able to show extreme tolerance toward animals, possess infinite patience and understanding, and be mentally capable of appreciating the known instincts of the dogs. In particular, they must be capable of studying the characteristics of their own dogs and of applying those characteristics to the varied police problems which present themselves. They are also expected to show a high degree of initiative and to be good practical policemen.

Dog training is arduous physical work. Handlers must therefore be physically fit and active,

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SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Forensic Pathology Lends a Hand to Law Enforcement

by HENRY H. SWEETS, JR., M. D., *Coroner,
Boone County, Columbia, Mo.*

Dead men may "tell no tales," but even small pieces of deceased human beings can provide evidence which will often be the very backbone of an investigation or a prosecution. This evidence can be found and interpreted by a pathologist whose education and training have especially qualified him in medico-legal or forensic pathology.

Call the Pathologist First

When a corpse is involved in an investigation, it is time to call for a pathologist who is interested and experienced in medico-legal cases. The cause of death may seem at first glance perfectly obvious and simple to explain; but is it? Some doctor may even say, "I will swear in court that this X-ray picture proves the bullet caused this person's death." A coroner may state, "I will never forget these horrible wounds." Someone may say, "That probably happened after death. Besides, the body is so decomposed, let's bury it at once." Comments such as these are commonplace and frequently are expressed in order to help the surviving family settle these unpleasant matters quickly. Often an investigation is hurriedly concluded in an effort to eliminate unnecessary gossip. Actions such as these are futile and usually result in additional gossip and unkind suggestions. If the evidence in the case, upon being studied in the light of prosecuting an accused person, is found to be without firm background of fact, it will either be dropped or lost in court, or more evidence will have to be obtained. Should the case drag on, weakly supported by meager facts, it is likely that everyone will forget the size, location and nature of the wounds inflicted, as most people forget details of unfamiliar things. Most coroners are not accustomed to examining wounds, and will immediately admit that their election, no matter by what majority, did not increase their knowledge relating to the causes of death.

A sudden death is a shock to any family and

if the body is found decomposed or in bad condition it may be especially shocking; however, just because the examination of such a body may be unpleasant, there is no adequate reason for not examining it. The results of a hasty investigation and rapid disposal of the remains will cause much talk. A considerable amount of speculation is stirred up and the more it is denied that anything was covered up, the more suspicious every talkative person becomes that something serious was concealed. A tremendous amount of time and worry can thus be spent on a matter which really may be simple enough. The peace officers will get their share of the blame and may be considered to have been bought off, intimidated or unduly influenced.



Dr. Henry H. Sweets, Jr.

Have you ever seen a body just lie there and nauseate you? Have you ever been confronted by a piece of what may be human flesh, charred and gummy from a fire? Have you seen a bundled-up dead newborn baby dug up by the dogs? These are unpleasant situations for any peace officer, but you know there is evidence of some kind, and you need it. To the forensic pathologist these matters provide interesting cases to be examined, studied, and interpreted. He realizes they may have future evidentiary value in court.

As you are undoubtedly aware, human corpses are discovered in the most peculiar places, under the most suggestive circumstances, and with the most unusual wounds—or sometimes with unusual lack of wounds or injuries. When the peace officer is called at once, he verifies the presence of the body, or the reasonable probability that it may be a body, and notifies the medical examiner or coroner.

If the body is examined by a medical examiner, the case will be looked into with care from the medical and forensic pathology standpoint; if examined by a coroner, the investigation may or may not receive this particular attention. There are coroners who perform as well as medical examiners, but there are others who are not so qualified. If your case has any reasonable doubt, further investigation is necessary, because if you appear in court with evidence that is doubtful you have wasted your time and the taxpayer will insist that you have also wasted his money.

Only a few States have medical examiner systems; consequently, in most cases a coroner will examine the corpse. The coroner and his jury view the body, conduct the coroner's court and arrive at a verdict. Much of the evidence which can be heard in the coroner's court is not admissible in a criminal court. Certainly, this investigation should be conducted in order to point out the character of this death and whether there is a need for further investigation or prosecution.

Due to the difference in the rules of evidence of this court and the criminal court, it is often found that inadequate evidence bears the burden of the case in the coroner's court. Accordingly, many times the fact of insufficient or inadequate evidence is ignored until the case is in the criminal court.

One thing which aggravates this situation is a rather basic misunderstanding about doctors of medicine. Doctors of medicine and surgeons

study how to preserve life and health, how to treat people who are sick, both in mind and body, and how to prevent death. When patients die, the physician is interested in why, especially the reasons why treatment was ineffective. But death and how to discover the cause from the dead body are seldom taught in the regular medical curriculum.

Pathologists are doctors who have graduated from a medical school and, in addition, have had extensive study in pathology—the science concerning the cause and nature of disease, and the changes in tissue structure and function which are caused by disease as determined by microscopic examination of tissues, fluids or excreta of the body, or by chemical, bacteriological, or serological examinations. Pathologists study tissues removed from the body at operations to determine the exact diagnosis. It is their duty to minutely examine dead bodies by autopsy to determine the cause of death and the results of treatments.

Of common interest to all pathologists are the diagnosis, treatment, and observation of the progress of disease and medical conditions in human subjects. However, in this field there are specialists who limit themselves to certain phases of this work. There are tissue pathologists who study specimens from operations and conduct autopsies. Clinical pathologists conduct laboratory examinations of blood, urine, pus, stomach contents, fecal material and various other related items. In addition, there are other pathologists who are interested in medico-legal or forensic pathology. Forensic pathology is the specialized branch which deals with cases where the cause of death may not be known, as when death has occurred under suspicious circumstances or from wounds or injuries which may have been accidental, self-inflicted, or homicidal.

All medical schools train doctors to be physicians and surgeons and usually offer additional specialized training. There are many medical schools graduating doctors as specialists in pathology, but only a few of these schools train specialists in forensic pathology. Many of the experts in forensic medicine acquire their training from experience. The doctor who has studied medicine for 4 years and then studied as an interne, resident physician, or surgeon has practically no training at all in this line. The comparable handling of an examination of a deceased

human being by a hospital pathologist and a forensic pathologist can now be set out.

Hospital pathologists in general are especially trained to discover, when possible, what disease or diseases the patient had, how and why the patient died, and what additional treatment might have been helpful. If they investigate the body of a person who died from a bullet wound, for instance, they find what structures are injured, from what vessel the hemorrhage occurred and resulting effectiveness of the surgeon's work. To the hospital pathologist the skin and muscles are of little interest and the exact fatal course of the bullet is of very little interest except as to the exact fatal injuries. The bullet may be of some interest but generally it is overlooked as a key to any further clues.

When a forensic pathologist investigates a case of death from a bullet wound, he is interested in showing the exact entrance point, the proximity of the gun muzzle, the exact course of the bullet through the tissues and body cavities, the body structures injured, and the site where the bullet lodged. He is also concerned with the bullet itself, or all of its parts, which are carefully preserved without injury for a ballistic examination. The forensic pathologist is "suspicious" of any and all causes of death.

Take the hypothetical case of a person who has rather indefinite symptoms of abdominal pains, diarrhea, perhaps some vomiting, and then after several hours or a day, suddenly collapses and dies. If the patient's ailment has been provisionally diagnosed as typhoid by the doctors of a hospital, an autopsy, if made, will be done primarily to verify or establish the diagnosis which has been made, or to discover whether some other disease not diagnosed was the true cause of the patient's illness and death.

A forensic pathologist must be "suspicious." He will not rule out the possibility that death may have been caused by some criminal act, such as arsenic poisoning. He will save specimens of organs so as to conduct special analyses. Sometimes his exertions are useless but in many cases his suspicions will be substantiated.

If a person has a deep penetrating wound, develops convulsions after a few days and dies, the hospital pathologist will think particularly of tetanus, or lock jaw. The forensic pathologist will consider this, but will also consider the fact that someone who knows about such things may

have had the opportunity to poison the patient with strychnine, which gives many of the same symptoms. The autopsy findings in both cases are not different to any extent but the careful toxicological examination of a forensic pathologist will prove whether strychnine was the cause of death.

Don't Rely on the Obvious

When a body has been discovered and the cause of death is going to be important for a prosecution because of the possibility that a crime is involved, it is necessary to obtain adequate help in the collection of the evidence. The cause of death may seem obvious at the time, but most frequently when it actually comes down to preparing the evidence for trial if there has not been an adequate examination of the body by someone who is well acquainted with the technique of doing it, there can appear up to 25 or 30 alternative causes of death which the defense will be able to push with great vigor and which will destroy the effectiveness of much good police work. Foresight in an investigation of a death is invaluable. At the time of the original investigation the conclusion about the death can appear inevitable, and yet when the circumstances are deliberately scrutinized later possibilities multiply and reasonable doubt builds up.

You will find that an examination by a medico-legal or forensic pathologist will obtain evidence which many times is unforeseen and unsuspected; moreover, it has been collected by an investigator who is highly trained in collecting this type of evidence and who can testify effectively in court.

Many doctors, and, indeed, even many pathologists do not enjoy court appearances under any circumstances. It is a wise practice to discover in advance whether the doctor whose aid is solicited will testify in court. To many doctors, problems of wound identification are not of major importance—the angle of the wound, what type of weapon produced it, even exactly what the weapon was are all of little interest. They generally regard a bullet as a foreign body which may be contaminated by bacteria and must be removed. To a hospital pathologist who is not interested in the forensic side of the work, the wound is of concern inasmuch as it caused death, but usually neither of these types of doctors will make very useful witnesses or help an investigation.

The doctor with the results of an X-ray examination can be very convincing and, more often

than not, can use the X-ray information and his skill as a surgeon to save a life. But, in a homicide case, unless a good autopsy has been performed, be careful of conclusions drawn from X-ray findings.

Below is set out a possible case where a death occurred from a gunshot wound after the patient was X-rayed but before an operation was made.

The prosecution presents Dr. Witness, a surgeon who has had the X-ray taken. "This bullet caused the death of Joe Jones," he says, pointing to the X-ray. The prosecution rests. The defense attorney says, "Doctor, how did this bullet cause death?" The doctor discourses on the structures perforated, injured, or destroyed, or the terrible hemorrhages or whatever. Defense attorney: "Did you see these perforations, injuries, destruction, and maybe terrible hemorrhages or whatever?" Doctor Witness: "No, but there is a wound in the skin here, and the X-ray shows the bullet there. Consequently, the bullet must have passed through the intervening space to cause these perforations, injuries, destructions and terrible hemorrhages. Anyway, they killed this man." Dr. Witness's testimony has sprung a leak, and the cold patch, "Anyway, they killed this man," will not stick; the main medical evidence will go flat. The defense attorney sees no reason for sympathy or mercy for the prosecution's case, so he asks: "Dr. Witness, what caliber is the bullet?" The Doctor: "I think it is a .32 or .38, or it may be a .45." It can be explained that the X-ray shadow may have altered the apparent size of the bullet, being closer or farther from the plate, and that the size of the bullet can be calculated if a few other factors are known. However, this method cannot easily be explained to a jury. Very often the medical witness has supposed that the evidence of the shooting would forever save anyone the trouble of worrying about the bullet.

There is a sharp and snappy exchange of legal knife thrusts of objections and replies, which leaves the jury with the impression that the prosecutor's case is indefinite and inconclusive.

A bullet in a body, as shown by an X-ray, is just possibly the bullet which caused death. I once removed six bullets from the body of a policeman. These were from three different guns. Five of the bullets which I removed had been lodged in the policeman's body for many years. However, this man died from being shot in the abdomen 6 times with his own service pistol 2 days before his death, at which time he actually had 11 bullets in

his body. When he was operated upon 5 of the 6 recent bullets were removed, but the sixth was not found, and peritonitis caused his death on the second day after the last shooting. When called in on the case, I discovered that it was not any of the five bullets lodged in his body for years which had caused the peritonitis and subsequent death but the recent bullet which had not been removed. By autopsy I removed the six bullets and showed that the tissue structure around five of them proved that they had been in the body for years. The sixth bullet that I removed proved to be the one that caused the peritonitis for the tissue around it was ragged and inflamed. An X-ray alone would have shown six bullets remaining in the body and the one causing death would have never been known without a careful autopsy.

A very excellent rule, to quote Lt. John Williams of the Missouri State Highway Patrol Laboratory, is "never bury bullets."

Never Bury Evidence

Another good rule is "never bury evidence"—the evidence that dead bodies give, such as the evidence of injury, disease, poisoning or violence. Give the body its chance to testify. If the body is buried before it is discovered that more evidence is needed, much of it can still be obtained by exhuming the body. I have examined many exhumed bodies; the longest burial was 17 years, and even in this case, I was able to show the facts needed to the satisfaction of all concerned. The embalming and "plastic surgery" of the embalmer do not help in regard to further evidence, but they will not destroy everything.

A forensic pathologist may help the peace officer in the field of medicine, surgery, or pathology. The forensic pathologist will have to determine for the peace officer whether the death was due to natural causes, accident, suicide, or homicide. This information he will give to the peace officer regardless of whether the body was found fresh, putrified, intact, chopped up, burned, blown up, buried, dried, damaged by animals, in water, or in ice. To further complicate things, a homicide may be "dressed up" to simulate a natural death or an accident, a suicide may be mistaken for something else, or an accident may appear to have been a suicide or a homicide. The examination of the body by one who is acquainted with the multitude of natural diseases, and with the extra experience acquired from studying deaths by violence and poi-

sons is the only sure way to settle the matter. Even with his additional knowledge, the forensic pathologist is baffled by some cases. He should also be alert to have photographs taken of the corpse and to recover physical evidence from the body. These items can be turned over to the investigating police officers and properly examined by laboratory technicians who are qualified in particular fields other than forensic pathology.

The amount of evidence a body will give depends on the nature and cause of death and the state of the remains. Dead bodies always contain some evidence. I have determined deaths to be homicidal in cases where people were thought to have died from natural or accidental causes. In other cases I have found and proved accidental or natural causes, when the prosecution appeared to have an "air-tight" case against some "accused."

A body examined by an experienced forensic pathologist will give considerable evidence. Some of this evidence may be very urgently needed and some may not be, but any part may turn out to be more important than it seems at the time. The evidence will be of four general types:

I. Identification—always important

In an intact body, or even in a putrefied body, the following points will usually be established, although in partial remains some frequently may not be found:

Age—determined from a general inspection of body development, examination of bones, joints, eyes, teeth, jaws, and hair (and if it is dyed).

Sex—easy to identify most of the time, but determined by internal organs in burned or mutilated bodies, or frequently from examination of bare bones.

Height—easily determined if body is intact; from measurement of bones if only parts of body are discovered.

Weight—if only parts of body are present, determined from estimated height and amount of fat left.

Blood type—only with absolute certainty in fresh unembalmed body—this may be very important in identifying stains at the site of the crime or on the assailant.

Race—color of skin, and more information from examination of skull.

Old operations and injuries—old fractures and what they represent in the way of an old disease, reason for the operation, and the probable cause of the injuries or operations.

Birthmarks and malformations—these may not be obvious prior to careful examination.

Tattoos and their age—even if a person has had a tattoo removed, pigment can be found in the lymph nodes or "kernels" near the original site of the tattoo.

Teeth—type, color, number present, whether missing ones were removed after death, before death, or long ago, and the presence of dental work and artificial teeth or dentures.

II. Evidence of death due to natural causes with or without injury to the dead body later, such as heart disease, strokes, etc.

Evidence of presence of a disease which predisposed sudden death—epilepsy, scars in brain tissue, Addison's disease, and others less common.

III. Evidence of death due to unnatural causes or violence

Recent wounds or injuries—what type of weapons produced them, the force of blows and the direction from which the force emanated.

Age of wounds or injuries—whether acquired before or after death, and whether they caused death, whether suicidal, homicidal or accidental.

Foreign matter on body or in wounds—on skin, in wounds, such items as paint, knife blades, ice picks, bullets, auto door handles, etc.

Evidence of poisoning—some poisoning cases can be diagnosed at once. Proper material must be saved for analysis in all cases. A forensic pathologist always considers this possibility.

Evidence of strangulation, throttling (strangulation by hands), suffocation—may or may not leave many external signs, but usually good internal ones.

Evidence of death before or during fire—how the subject died, if injured before the fire, alive or dead before burning.

Evidence of drowning—whether subject drowned while conscious or unconscious, or was placed in water after death. Sometimes the kind of water subject drowned in can even be determined.

Evidence of electrical death—probable electrocution, lightning.

Evidence of illegal operations, abortions—very often the pathologist can determine how this was accomplished.

Evidence of pregnancy, or its recent termination.

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CRIME PREVENTION

Indiana Curfew Law Combats Juvenile Crime

by RALPH F. CRAMER, *Assistant Chief of Police,
Hammond, Ind., Police Department*

Cooperation at every community level and a realistic state law centered in parental responsibility and strict curfew regulations have given the Hammond Police Department the weapons necessary to minimize juvenile delinquency and to encourage a respect for law and order among the young people of Hammond.

Community support of our antidelinquency program launched in November 1954, was achieved through a "selling job" designed to convince the public that control of juveniles was something beyond a job just for police and the courts.

Indiana's 1949 Juvenile Law was invoked principally for the purpose of bringing home to parents the realization that child guidance is not only a moral but a legal obligation, and that failure to assume the obligation is a punishable offense.



Assistant Chief of Police Ralph F. Cramer.

We consider the enforcement of a 10 p. m. curfew for all persons under 18 years of age to be the backbone of our juvenile control program. In addition, school officials, the juvenile court, local newspapers and various civic groups have played important parts in its marked success.

Need for Curfew

The assignments to design Hammond's antidelinquency program came from Chief Thomas J. Martinson after an analysis of crime reports showed that most of the city's automobile thefts and burglaries were occurring at night and that the principal offenders were juveniles. To Chief Martinson and myself, the situation called for just one thing—curfew law enforcement.

Realizing that any curbs on the activities of our young people might create the impression that the police department was resorting to harsh methods, we set out to win the cooperation of the teen-agers, their parents, and school authorities. The effort, we are happy to say, has been successful.

Superintendent of Schools L. L. Caldwell and Assistant Superintendent R. B. Miller agreed to support the curfew enforcement program and called a meeting of public and parochial school principals, along with representatives of the Hammond Ministerial Association, civic and service clubs and numerous units of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Public Support

It was before this group of 250 key citizens that we experienced our toughest selling task. Many questions were asked. Many misconceptions of the aims and purposes of a juvenile control program were evident. Some few in this adult group were plainly antagonistic to any police approach to the problem or to any program designed to curtail to any extent the nighttime activities of our young people.

But with the help of Superintendent Caldwell and his assistant, Mr. Miller, we were able to answer the questions, set the public straight on the goal of our program and convince most of the skeptics and antagonists that the police department was not setting out to fill the city's jail with boys and girls whose only offense was failure to be off the streets by 10 o'clock at night.

Our consultation with Judge Anthony Filipiak of the Lake County Juvenile Court proved important to the ultimate success of the juvenile program. Indeed, relations between police and the court improved greatly after Judge Filipiak was made aware of police experience with "repeat offenders" who up to this time had enjoyed the same protection from publicity given youngsters who were first offenders.

Publicity

Next, we consulted the publisher of *The Hammond Times*, James S. DeLaurier, and were assured the complete cooperation of his newspaper. It was agreed that first offenders would be given the protection of anonymity but that repeaters and their parents would be named in news stories. It is our opinion that publicity, or the fear of it, is an important factor in the business of persuading parents to assume their proper share of responsibility for acts of their children.

It was the reaction of the teen-agers themselves which proved most encouraging. We explained the juvenile control program to the student government leaders of Hammond's several high schools. These leaders of tomorrow offered surprising, 100 percent cooperation with our effort to make "juvenile" and "teen-ager" synonymous with "good citizen."

With the students, their parents and teachers, and school authorities now in complete accord with the police program, our city is dropping the word "delinquency" from its civic vocabulary. Moreover, cases of chronic misbehavior among school children are becoming fewer, largely because children are not congregating during the late evening hours to plot mischief or worse.

Curfew in Operation

There is a great amount of cooperation between the police department and the schools in this program. The police department is notified a month in advance of all school events scheduled

for evening hours, including the time the event will be over. The scheduled events are posted in all sections of the police department.

Juveniles are allowed a reasonable amount of time—at least a half hour—to get home from the party, game or other school affair, church function or any other authorized organized affair which may last past curfew time, provided we have been notified.

Actual enforcement of the 10 p. m. curfew has proven relatively simple. Children picked up after curfew, unless involved in serious trouble, are detained until their parents can report to police headquarters. The children are released after their parents have been warned that a recurrence of the curfew violation will result in the parents being charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. In every case to date, this first warning has proven sufficient to make parents realize they must assume the responsibility which police and the juvenile court have had forced on them in the past.

As professional law enforcement officers, it is our duty to try to prevent boys and girls from entering crime as well as to arrest those having committed a crime. Therefore, we in Hammond feel our program is successful from the standpoint that we are saving some juveniles from taking that first fatal step.

Results

The strict enforcement of the curfew law began in the middle of November 1954. The chart below lists the number of offenses reported to the police department for the 7 months' period since the curfew went into effect and for the comparative period for the preceding year. This chart does not have anything to do with arrests for these offenses, and only major offenses are listed.

	November 1, 1953, to May 31, 1954	November 1, 1954, to May 31, 1955
1. Homicide (Criminal)-----	1	0
2. Rape-----	4	0
3. Robbery-----	18	9
4. Aggravated Assault-----	5	12
5. Burglary: Breaking and/or entering-----	253	206
6. Larceny: theft (except auto theft)-----	734	628
7. Auto Theft-----	135	107
Total-----	1,150	962

Needless to say, we in the Hammond Police Department feel that the enforcement of the curfew is responsible for the reduction in crime, especially burglary, breaking and/or entering and auto theft.

State Law Provisions

There are set out below excerpts of the Indiana state law governing juveniles, establishment of juvenile courts and their jurisdiction, release of children taken into custody, contributing to delinquency of a child and the fine for violation of the act, which are pertinent in our program.

(Burns Annotated Indiana Statutes, 1953, Vol. 4)

Juvenile Courts—Establishment

9-3102. *Counties in which circuit court shall possess juvenile jurisdiction.*—In all other counties except as may be provided by law otherwise, the circuit court and the judge thereof shall have and possess all the powers and shall perform the duties by law conferred on the juvenile court and the judge thereof. (Acts 1945, ch. 347, Sect. 2, p. 1647; 1949, ch. 20, Sect. 1, p. 37)

Juvenile Courts—Jurisdiction

9-3203. *Definitions.* . . . The word "child" means a boy under eighteen (18) years of age and a girl under eighteen (18) years of age. The word "adult" means a person eighteen (18) years of age or older. . . .

9-3204. *"Delinquent child" defined.* . . . The words "delinquent child" shall include any boy under the full age of eighteen (18) years and any girl under the full age of eighteen (18) years who:

(1) Violates a law or municipal ordinance or regulation of the state or any subdivision thereof; except in proceedings concerning any child over sixteen (16) years who has violated any of the traffic laws of the state or any traffic ordinance of a subdivision of the state;

(2) Commits an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime not punishable by death or life imprisonment;

(3) Is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the control of his parent, guardian, or other custodian;

(4) Is habitually truant;

(5) Without just cause and without the consent of his parent, guardian, or other custodian, repeatedly deserts his home or place of abode;

(6) Engages in an occupation which is in violation of law;

(7) Associates with immoral or vicious persons;

(8) Frequents a place the existence of which is in violation of the law;

(9) Is found begging, receiving or gathering alms, whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering anything for sale;

(10) Unaccompanied by parent, patronizes or visits any room wherein there is a bar where intoxicating liquors are sold;

(11) Wanders about the streets of any city between the hours of ten (10:00) o'clock p. m. and five (5:00) o'clock a. m. without being on any lawful business or occupation;

(12) Is found in or about railroad yards or tracks; or who jumps on or off trains; or who enters a car or engine without lawful authority;

(13) Uses vile, obscene, vulgar or indecent language;

(14) Uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or who uses opium, cocaine, morphine or other similar drugs without the direction of a competent physician;

(15) Knowingly associates with thieves or other maliciously vicious persons;

(16) Is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct;

(17) Deports himself so as to wilfully injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others;

(18) Deports himself so as to wilfully injure or endanger the person or property of himself or others. (Acts 1945, ch. 356, Sect. 4, p. 1724.)

9-3212. *Release of children taken into custody.* . . . Nothing in this act (§ 9-3201 to § 9-3225) shall be construed as forbidding any peace officer, police officer or probation officer from immediately taking into custody any child who is found violating any law or ordinance, or who is reasonably believed to be a fugitive from his parents or from justice, or whose surroundings are such as to endanger his health, morals or welfare, unless immediate action is taken. In every such case the officer taking the child into custody shall immediately report the fact to the court and the case shall then proceed as provided in this act. (Acts 1945, ch. 356, Sect. 12, p. 1724.)

Children

10-812. *Contributing to delinquency of child.* . . . Or for any person by any continued negligence or wilful act, to encourage, or cause any such boy or girl to become a delinquent child as defined by the laws of this State;

And, any person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed six (6) months. (Acts 1945, ch. 218, Sect. 1, p. 1011.)



UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION AND CONFINEMENT

The interstate flight of a person to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses is a Federal offense within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

A Cooperative Program for Crime Prevention

During the observance of National Crime Prevention Week in February 1955, law-enforcement agencies of Kern County, Calif., in cooperation with the Bakersfield, Calif., Exchange Club, staged a joint program to acquaint the general public with problems and work of police agencies.

The direction of the program was shared jointly by Chief of Police Horace V. Grayson, (NA), Bakersfield Police Department; Sheriff LeRoy F. Galyen, Kern County sheriff's office; District Attorney Joseph Wooldridge; Capt. James Bryant, commander of the Kern County unit of the California Highway Patrol; Capt. Les Arnold, California State Department of Fish and Game Commission; and Charles Pierce, Kern County Director of Civil Defense.

Throughout the week, personnel from the various departments appeared on television and radio programs for interviews and demonstrations in connection with the crime prevention theme.

The week was highlighted by an "open house" held in the modern police headquarters of the Bakersfield Police Department from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on February 16, 1955. Although a heavy

rain fell throughout the day, approximately 3,000 persons viewed the various displays sponsored and explained by members of the cooperating agencies. On exhibit were simulated crime scenes and accident scenes with store mannequins playing the parts of the victims and of persons in jail. Deadly weapons, narcotics, counterfeit money, firearms, restraining devices and other paraphernalia used by law enforcement officers of the past and present era were shown. Rescue equipment and specialized civil-defense equipment were also displayed. In addition, many devices used in scientific crime detection were exhibited and explained. These included fingerprinting and ballistics equipment, ultraviolet and infrared lights, tape recorders, lie detectors, other electronic devices, the latest photographic equipment and microscopes.

Movies were shown on various subjects of interest to law-enforcement officers and private citizens alike, such as traffic safety and narcotics. Crime prevention pamphlets were given to the visitors, and soft drinks and coffee were served through the courtesy of the Bakersfield Exchange Club.

The members of the sponsoring and participating departments feel that this annual cooperative program is very beneficial in arousing public interest and cooperation.



Displays and officers acquaint visitors with law enforcement.



OTHER TOPICS

Operations of a Beach Patrol in New Jersey

by CHIEF CARL R. HOFFMAN,
North Wildwood, N. J., Police Department

North Wildwood, N. J., is one of three beach communities on an island bordering the Atlantic Ocean at the southern tip of New Jersey. Its bathing beach is widely known as one of the best along the Atlantic coast. Easily accessible from the Philadelphia area, the opening of Garden State Parkway from northern New Jersey has brought an additional influx of summer visitors.

In 1949 the responsibility of patrolling the 1¼-mile bathing beach was vested in the chief of police. Immediately, the whole patrol system was reorganized with initial personnel of 22 lifeguards and 1 motorcycle with a sidecar. The patrol now numbers 45 members and 4 jeeps.

Personnel must be expert swimmers and are largely recruited from universities throughout the eastern part of the United States and Canada. The applicant, who must be over 18, fills out an application blank which, if he is under 21 years of age, is also executed by the parents before a notary public, giving their permission. A date is set during the month of June for tests for the new applicants, who execute an additional form known as a liability release to North Wildwood for any accidents before, during or after the tests.

Applicant Tests

The first test covers swimming. A lifeboat or flag buoy is stationed one-quarter of a mile off shore. The applicants are required to swim out and around the boat or buoy, and to return. Boats follow the applicants to pick up those who fail. Candidates are rated on their time. They are then examined by a physician and allowed to rest for 3 hours.

The second test is the "lifesaving or can run." The remaining applicants are shown how to "carry a can buoy on a run." The can buoy, a flat diamond-shaped solid balsa wood float, is very light in weight and has lengths of ¾-inch line looped through holes in the side. The float is attached to 8 feet of similar sized line which ends in a 3½-

foot loop. This loop is carried over the left shoulder and under the right arm, permitting the swimmer to haul the buoy after him without interfering with his swimming stroke. On a "run" the guard is on a lifeguard stand. The can buoy is on a hook on the side of the stand at his fingertips. At the signal, the applicant grabs the loop on the buoy with his right hand and while running to the water tosses the loop over his head, which automatically places the loop under his right arm. In the meantime, the veteran guards are outside the breakers assuming the roles of swimmers in distress. The applicant guard enters the water on the run as far as possible before releasing the can buoy which he then tows behind him while swimming toward the "drowning victim." When nearly within reaching distance of the "victim" the applicant guard pushes the can buoy toward him. The "victim" instinctively grabs one of the loops on the buoy and the applicant guard then tows the "victim" to shore. Sometimes, as is to be expected, the "victim" has had to tow the "guard" to shore. Survivors of this test are graded on their time. After resting, they are given a boat test.

The boat test is secondary in importance because if an applicant qualifies in other respects, operation of the boat can be taught him in a short time. It might be mentioned at this point that in actual practice a lifeguard is never sent out alone in a boat. At least two are in the boat since one always remains if the other enters the water for a victim. In the boat test the two applicant guards must launch the boat from the beach, into and over the breakers and return. Since the boats have a square stern, the square end of the boat is brought into the shore first with the bow headed toward the breakers. Otherwise the breakers would strike the square end and spin the boat around.

The newly appointed guards serve a probationary period. All guards, however, have daily exercises and daily practice "runs" early in the morning with the can buoy or a torpedo-shaped

buoy so that handling these and the victim becomes instinctive. This training together with daily calisthenics and first-aid practice keeps the men in excellent physical condition at all times.

As further training, all guards are given at least 30 hours of first aid instruction because of the number of bathers who suffer heat prostration, sun strokes and severe foot cuts from clam shells. It includes continuous practice in resuscitation and the latest methods of artificial respiration. The men constantly practice breaking various types of holds which a drowning person might use.

Lifeguard Stands

Standard lifeguard stands are placed at the water edge and moved with the rise and fall of the tide. Thus no time is lost entering the water. There are 18 stands placed approximately 100 yards apart depending upon the crowds and conditions. The stands are 6½ feet in height and taper to a 3½-foot square top with a back rest for two guards. This places them over and above the crowd. There are two buoys, either the torpedo or diamond-shaped, hung from each side of the top of the stand at the guards' fingertips. Each stand is also equipped with a set of yellow and a set of



Waved red flag signals a water "run."



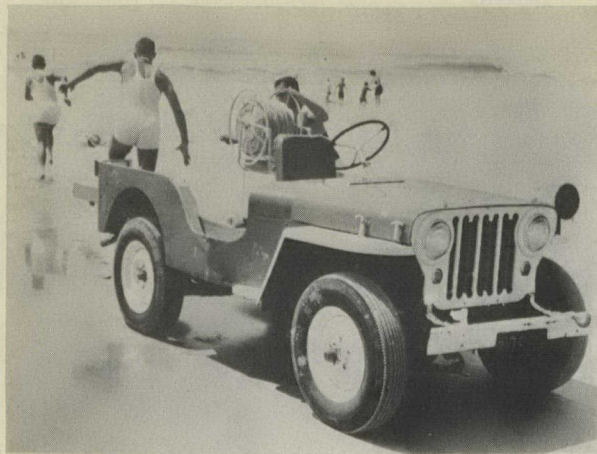
Guards use a balsa wood buoy, left, and a torpedo-shaped buoy.

red flags. Boats are placed strategically above the water line.

The center stand is permanent and is the "key" or headquarters and is placed in the middle of the stretch of beach. At headquarters there is a first-aid station operated by a medical student who gives first aid only and no medical treatment. Communication between the stands is made by means of signal flags. Whistles are not used except to get a bather's attention or the attention of the guards at the next stand.

As mentioned before, each stand is equipped with signal flags—18 inches square and attached to a stick. One flag is yellow, the other red. The yellow is used only for first-aid cases on the beach. The red flag is for distress cases in the water. If held aloft stationary, it means it is not a serious case. If waved aloft, it indicates an emergency. In either instance the signal is picked up by successive guards on the stands toward headquarters or the center where jeeps are stationed. A medical student, a guard driver and a lieutenant accompany the jeep on cases. The jeep starts in the direction from which the signal was received and as it passes each stand the guard on that stand lowers his flag. When the jeep arrives at the stand from which the signal originated, the victim—if a first aid case—is placed on the jeep and taken to beach headquarters. There first aid only is administered and, if necessary, he is taken to a doctor or one is called.

If the signal is a waved red flag, indicating a case in the water, the lieutenant accompanies the



Rescue jeep in operation.

jeep to assist in the water if necessary. In the meantime both guards on the originating stand have entered the water with their buoys, racing toward the victim in the water. Guards from the adjoining stand to the left and right move to the now empty stand to "cover up."

Use of Jeeps

An innovation is the use of four specially equipped 4-wheel-drive jeeps with low pressure tires partially inflated because of the soft sand. Each jeep is equipped with a platform upon which a victim can be placed and worked on while being driven to headquarters. Each jeep has a free-turning reel containing 1,200 feet of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pure manila line to the end of which a torpedo-shaped buoy is attached. A brass snaphook, fastened to this buoy, is used to snap onto the loop of the buoy to which the victim is clinging. These reels were made from garden hose reels and have a 4-inch wood core and a 1-inch brass axle shaft. To avoid backlash, turning too slowly or too fast, the jeep driver is thoroughly trained in the operation of the reel and controls the reel or lifeline. The line itself is replaced each season.

The main purpose of the reel and jeep is on serious "runs" in the water where distance from the shore, rough water conditions or the number of distressed bathers make it impossible for the guard who has gone out with his can buoy to handle the job alone. Upon arrival at the scene of the water difficulty, the jeep is backed to the water's edge and the lieutenant takes the "can buoy" which is attached to the line with him into the water with whatever extra assistance he deems necessary. Other guards who have been picked up en route from headquarters fall in behind the

lieutenant at set intervals to assist in playing out the line controlled at the reel by the jeep driver.

The lieutenant, being in charge, must take many factors into account. The undertow, for instance, may pull a victim out to sea. On the other hand, the tide at North Wildwood parallels the beach, flowing either to the right or left—that is, north or south. Upon reaching the victim or victims grasping the can buoy brought out previously by the first lifeguard, the lieutenant snaps his buoy to the other buoy's loop. He then signals the jeep driver who makes his end of the line fast and drives the jeep very slowly up or down the beach in order to take advantage of the direction from which the tide is running. This causes the victim to be swung in toward the shallow water.

If the jeep is driven too fast, it would pull the victim and lifeguards under water. In other words, the guards must take advantage of all that nature offers—tide, winds, etc. In one instance where the jeep and reel paid off, there were five victims in a group who got panicky and could not get to shore. The guards went out and with the use of the jeep and reel brought all in with no loss of life. In my opinion, if the beach is the type where jeeps of this description can be utilized, they will prove themselves invaluable in this type of rescue work because of maneuverability in soft sand, ease in handling and general utility. Since this beach patrol was organized, there have been no fatalities. Each summer season about 1,500 first aid cases are handled and 75 or more people are saved from drowning.

Present Organization

The North Wildwood Beach Patrol is under the direction of the chief of police. Under him there are a captain, 4 lieutenants and 38 guards, 4 of whom are assigned as jeep drivers. The beach is divided into divisions on each side of the headquarters stand with two of the lieutenants in charge of each division. All personnel are sworn in as special officers with powers of arrest on the beach to enforce the law, orders, rules and regulations. From experience it has been found that rigid enforcement by the guards has a salutary effect and not too many arrests are made.

The North Wildwood Beach Patrol has been developed to a very high degree of efficiency for the protection of the visitors in order that they may enjoy the beaches and facilities, confident in the knowledge that their safety is assured.

National Sheriffs' Association Holds Annual Conference

Miami Beach, Fla., was the scene of the 15th Annual Conference of the National Sheriffs' Association which took place June 20-22. A total of 300 delegates, representing 31 States, were in attendance, with Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly, of Dade County, Fla., as host sheriff.

Executive Secretary Charles J. Hahn reported to the convention on the success of several programs which received their impetus from the National Sheriffs' Association. First was the development of junior deputy sheriff leagues throughout the country. These leagues, Mr. Hahn indicated, have increased rapidly and have done

much to decrease juvenile crime and to steer many youngsters free and clear of correctional institutions, of which they might otherwise have become inmates. He urged the delegates to form such leagues if they had not already done so and to further foster and develop them if they were presently in existence in their counties.

Mr. Hahn also reported that the National Sheriffs' Association has conducted a concentrated drive for the elimination of horror and trash publications from the newsstands of the country. One of the fruits of this drive, he said, is the setting up by the industry of its own policing organization. As a result, hundreds of salacious publications have been discontinued.

The encouragement of sheriffs to make inspections of junk yards and junk heaps for abandoned ice boxes has also borne fruit. Mr. Hahn stated that many of these boxes have been rendered harm-



Incoming President Glenn M. Hendrix (right), Sheriff of Greene County, Mo., receives gavel from retiring President Bryan Clemmons, sheriff of E. Baton Rouge Parish, La.

less, and the number of children suffocated in ice boxes has dropped from 29 in 1953 to 11 in 1954.

A major address was delivered by Edward L. Hilton, lawyer, Chicago, Ill. He discussed a professional indemnity insurance policy, written by Lloyds of London, which protects sheriffs and deputies in civil actions. He outlined specific cases handled by his firm since the first policy was written and he reported that the position of sheriffs and deputies in most cases was defensible.

An interesting presentation of the problems confronting law enforcement officers in effecting valid searches and seizures was made by Sheriff H. P. "Jack" Gleason, of Alameda County, Calif. Sheriff Gleason said he noted a tendency on the part of some courts to endeavor to perform legislative functions, particularly in the field of searches and seizures, and urged new legislation to protect law enforcement and to enable it to secure and seize evidence with which the guilty could be convicted.

During the conference, plans were discussed for the compilation and publication of a handbook or manual for sheriffs and deputies. This book would deal with the fundamentals of law enforcement, particularly as applied to newly elected sheriffs. The writing of the book would be a joint effort by the various members of the National Sheriffs' Association. The project will receive further study.

Most important of a number of resolutions adopted by the conference were the following:

1. That the United States Congress and the state legislatures be petitioned to develop workable statutes governing searches and seizures and the issuance of warrants which will protect the rights of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution and the rights of the peace officers, as well.

2. That the governors and legislators be petitioned to modernize their state courts and codes so as to discontinue the archaic practice (still persisting in nine States) of not allowing sheriffs to succeed themselves.

3. That States not having adequate retirement systems pass necessary legislation to permit sheriffs and their deputies to be members of the National Social Security System.

Sheriff Glenn M. Hendrix, of Greene County, Mo., was elected to succeed Sheriff Bryan Clemmons as president of the association. Other officers elected include seven vice presidents: Sheriff H. P. "Jack" Gleason, Alameda County, Calif.; Sheriff Dave Starr, Orange County, Fla.; Sheriff Ralph Paul, Franklin County, Ohio; Sheriff Al-

bert Jacobson, Marquette County, Mich.; Sheriff Lawrence E. Brown, Buncombe County, N. C.; Sheriff Hugh Anderson, Hutchinson County, Tex.; and Sheriff William Parker, Burlington County, N. J. Sheriff G. M. Edwards, Union Parish, La., was reelected sergeant-at-arms, and Robert E. Moore, Detroit, Mich., was reelected treasurer.

The delegates chose Utah as the site of the 1956 meeting after several other proposed localities had been considered. (Photograph courtesy of Kenneth Kipnis, Miami Beach, Fla.)

POLICE DOGS IN LONDON

(Continued from page 12)

especially when called upon to track or chase over difficult terrain. The agility of the dogs used would serve little purpose unless the handlers were able to execute the "coup de grace" made possible by the actions of the dog.

Multi-Handled Dogs

As an exception to the general rule of kennelling dogs at the homes of their handlers, we have established kennels in Hyde Park for eight Labradors. Two of these dogs now work Hyde Park while the remainder are used for protection work in the gardens of Buckingham Palace and other royal residences. An interesting feature of these duties is the handling of each dog by a number of police officers, an arrangement which has proved rather surprisingly successful. However, it is still felt that for the tracking and search work in divisions the understanding which is developed between one man and his one police dog cannot be attained under a multi-handling system.

Professional and Public Interest

The remarkable success achieved by the use of our dogs is manifest daily in the increasing number of calls for their aid which are received from police on other duties. Faced with circumstances which by experience have proved the value of using dogs, policemen are now becoming intelligently dog-minded. The extent of this growth is illustrated by the fact that the number of calls for assistance has doubled in 18 months and continues to rise each month. Certain dogs have truly outstanding records for crime arrests. One

of our dogs, which has been with us for 7 years, has no less than 128 arrests to his credit. A 5-year-old dog has over 80 arrests, and many of the younger dogs have 30 arrests or more.

The many remarkable achievements of police dogs are frequently praised by H. M. judges and magistrates. Detailed accounts of these cases are featured in our newspapers and reflect the public confidence in the efficiency of police dogs and their handlers in combatting crime in its many aspects.

Interest in local dogs has been remarkable and "fan mail" for individual dogs has assumed large proportions. This affectionate interest was amply illustrated recently when many inquiries were made through the medium of a national newspaper as to the progress of one of our dogs which had been injured whilst on duty.

Our progress in this sphere of police work has been watched with greatest interest by many other police forces in this country and in other parts of the world. We have already trained more than 50 dogs and handlers for other forces, and in many cases the training has included "staff and administrative work," in order to equip officers with the necessary knowledge for setting up training establishments within their own territories.

Although much has already been achieved, we are not yet satisfied that we fully have exploited the remarkable potentialities of the dog for police work in Greater London. The work goes on from day to day, stimulated and encouraged by past achievements, and in the certainty that dogs have yet an even greater part to play in the police organization of tomorrow. (Photo of author by Bassano, Ltd., London.)

FORENSIC PATHOLOGY

(Continued from page 17)

Evidence of rape or sex crimes.

Evidence that death was not immediate—that the deceased could have moved or attempted to save his life before death.

Evidence that the deceased was incapacitated at once—unable to save his own life or try to summon help.

Evidence as to how many wounds, which were fatal ones, and possible sequence of the wounds.

Evidence suggesting the nature of the weapon or weapons and whether more than one person used them.

Evidence of intoxication—can be determined unless body is embalmed.

IV. Unexpected Evidence

Very trivial looking wounds may be the only outward signs of a fatal injury; horrible looking ones may be nonfatal. Extremely severe injuries followed by immediate death may leave very few marks on a body because when death occurs the blood pressure drops to nothing and bruises and massive hemorrhages do not occur. The tissues, bones and organs show the change. The severe nature of a wound may be concealed by tissues sliding over each other as in wounds of the abdominal wall where the layers of skin and muscle slide over each other and often make a wound seem very superficial. Cerebral concussion may cause almost instant death with minimal external signs or none.

You can see that if the investigation is properly conducted, the body may be a regular "blabbermouth," instead of performing the "dead men don't tell tales" act.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: *Dr. Sweets is the coroner of Boone County, Mo., and has many years of experience in performing autopsy examinations for his county, other coroners, courts, families and insurance companies. He is a pathologist and a forensic pathologist, a member of specialist pathology societies and a graduate of the University of Louisville (Kentucky) School of Medicine. Dr. Sweets has taught pathology at the University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia, Mo., and the University of Texas School of Medicine, Galveston, Tex. He presently teaches part-time at the University of Missouri.*



Toxicological Examinations

Officers interested in obtaining toxicological examinations from the FBI laboratory in suspected homicide and suicide cases may wish to read the following articles which have previously appeared in the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*:

Toxicological and Related Chemical Examinations, August 1948;

Medicolegal Examinations for Poisons, September 1951; and

Toxicological and Pharmacological Examination Data, September 1952.

Reprints of these articles are available in limited quantities and will be sent without charge to law enforcement officers who request them.

WANTED BY THE FBI

PALMER JULIUS MORSET, with aliases: James Duffy, Palmer John Morset, Palmer Morsett, John Martin Peterson

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

Palmer Julius Morset, whose arrest record covers more than 30 years and includes convictions on charges of horse stealing and armed robbery, is one of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

On March 20, 1950, Morset and an accomplice, according to charges, robbed a finance company in broad daylight at Chicago, Ill. As Morset and his companion fled the scene in a rented car, two local police officers spotted them and a wild automobile chase ensued. The rented car crashed into a light pole and both men were apprehended. In Morset's possession was an automatic of foreign make.

On March 24, 1950, Morset was indicted at Chicago on three charges of robbery and released on bond. He failed to appear for trial in March 1951, and his bond was forfeited. When local authorities learned that Morset had fled the State of Illinois, they requested the assistance of the FBI in locating him. A complaint charging Morset with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for robbery was filed before a U. S. Commissioner at Chicago on June 20, 1951.

Remarks

A conservative dresser, Morset prefers brown clothing. He reportedly frequents taverns where



Palmer Julius Morset.

there is entertainment, particularly "girl shows," and prefers beer and whiskey to cocktails or expensive mixtures. He favors large automobiles and has been known to drive used cars in preference to new ones. He is said to be friendly and quiet when sober but dangerous and very antagonistic when intoxicated. He is described as a very restless, nervous, immature person who acts impulsively.

Caution

Morset should be considered extremely dangerous. Reportedly he is heavily armed at all times, carrying a .38 caliber revolver in a shoulder holster and allegedly carrying three loaded revolvers in any car in which he may be traveling.

Description

Palmer Julius Morset is described as follows:

Age-----	49, born April 25, 1906, Chicago, Ill. (Not verified).																		
Height-----	5 feet 10½ inches.																		
Weight-----	150 pounds.																		
Build-----	Medium slender.																		
Hair-----	Brown, graying.																		
Eyes-----	Blue.																		
Complexion-----	Fair.																		
Race-----	White.																		
Nationality-----	American.																		
Occupations-----	Bricklayer, cement finisher, concrete worker, steel worker, tile setter.																		
Scars and marks--	Moles and pit scars on face, scar over left eye, nose bends to left as a result of having been broken, flesh mole left ear, cut scar inside of left ring finger on outer joint, right arm crooked between wrist and elbow as a result of having been broken, moles on both shoulders, boil scar on back, scar on right knee.																		
FBI Number-----	184,837.																		
Fingerprint classification-----	<table><tbody><tr><td>8</td><td>S</td><td>1</td><td>R</td><td>OIO</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td colspan="6"><hr/></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>S</td><td>1</td><td>U</td><td>IOO</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	8	S	1	R	OIO	16	<hr/>							S	1	U	IOO	
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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 Division of the FBI nearest his city.

Transceiver Hastens Identification

Early this year an attractive young woman was deposited at a Chicago police station by a taxicab driver who had picked her up as a fare and had discovered that she was in a confused state of mind. The young woman was unable to furnish her name or address to police. A search of her handbag brought forth only one noteworthy item—a ticket stub from a theater in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Acting on a hunch, the police placed her before a typewriter. She slowly typed, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country," followed by "Albuquerque, New Mexico," and "Women's Army Corps, U. S. Army." The girl was then taken to a Chicago hospital where the examining physicians reported that she apparently was suffering from amnesia.

The Chicago Police Department, working on the theory that she was either a present or former employee of the Government, sent her fingerprints via speedphoto transceiver to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. In a matter of minutes, the fingerprints were reproduced on photographic paper in Washington by the use of this machine which operates on a principle similar to television. After development, the fingerprints were searched and an identification was effected in the noncriminal files. The young woman had been fingerprinted in late 1954 at an office of the United States Atomic Energy Commission in Albuquerque, N. Mex. This information, together with her name, address, and date and place of birth, was telephoned to the Chicago Police Department that same afternoon. This case illustrates the speed with which law-enforcement agencies can act when modern communications are at their disposal.

TRANSMITTAL OF FINGERPRINTS TO FBI

On occasion, fingerprint envelopes received by the FBI have been broken open in transit. This is caused primarily because the envelope is filled to capacity without reinforcement by tape or string.

It is recommended that if more than 25 fingerprint cards are being transmitted in one envelope, the envelope should be adequately reinforced by tape or string.

Fingerprint Records Identify Missing Persons

Three recent cases in which the fingerprint records maintained by the FBI were instrumental in locating missing persons show that the time factor is no deterrent in effecting these identifications. In October 1954, a resident of Florida requested assistance in locating her brother with whom she had had no contact since prior to World War I. In January 1955, she wrote a letter of thanks, stating that the information furnished had enabled her to locate her brother. Fingerprint cards submitted in 1910 when the missing brother enlisted in the Army and in 1943 in connection with his employment helped bring about this reunion.

In early February 1955, the FBI received a letter of thanks from a woman for assistance in locating her brother, sister, and father. Fingerprint cards submitted years earlier when the various members of the family had applied for positions and when one of them had been arrested on a minor charge resulted in uniting this family which had been separated since 1918.

Not all the cases in which missing persons are located, however, have a happy ending. In late January 1955, a California man asked the FBI's assistance in locating a brother whom the family had not heard from since 1945. In late 1948, a California sheriff had submitted a fingerprint card regarding an unknown man who had been killed by an automobile. These prints were identical with those of a man who had been fingerprinted several times from 1942 to 1948 as an applicant and on minor criminal charges. No relatives were listed on the cards on this individual submitted to the FBI, however, so only the person's name was furnished to the California sheriff. A check of Identification Division files revealed that the missing brother sought by the California resident was undoubtedly identical with this unknown deceased. Now, 7 years later, the FBI suggested that the man requesting the information should contact the sheriff's office for any information it might be able to provide concerning his missing brother.

SKETCHES IN IDENTIFICATION

The use of artists' sketches and drawings based on descriptions of witnesses has proven valuable in the identification of suspects.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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

Questionable Pattern



This pattern has the over-all appearance of a whorl, a loop over a tented arch. It is interpreted, however, as being a tented arch. The ridges A and B which seem to form loops over the tented arch are too pointed to be

considered sufficient recurves. Even if the tented arch formation at point C were not present, the pattern would still be interpreted as a tented arch because of the pointed loop formations at points A and B.