



FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI

Law Enforcement

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Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

THE RIGHTS OF SOCIETY in many legal jurisdictions today are being trampled in the administration of justice involving habitual criminals. Suspended sentences, paroles, and probations are meted out to murderers, rapists, and depraved thugs as though they were badges of merit. This "criminal feedback"—the maladministration of rehabilitation procedures—is definitely a contributing factor in the alarming rise of criminality.

Incorrigibles and known repeaters, who have been favored by some form of leniency, flout the laws of the land and make a mockery of our judicial processes in some areas. Many are barely beyond the confines of prison walls before returning to their bizarre activities. They prey again on the unsuspecting public, and again, law enforcement must ferret them out. Thus, the vicious cycle continues.

There is no intent here to question or criticize the valid principles of rehabilitation systems. They are an integral and necessary part of our form of government. Certainly, the dedicated and conscientious parole and probation officers, faced with increasing case-loads and outmoded clemency regulations in many localities, cannot be blamed. The grave fault lies with those who permit such conditions to exist.

It is difficult to follow the reasoning of some authorities who seem bent on changing our whole judicial structure to mollify the criminal element. Disinterested prosecutors and overly protective courts tilt the scales of justice in favor of the lawless, and experimentations by some parole officials in prematurely releasing habitual offenders defy comprehension.

Since the inception of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program in March 1950, 167 criminals have been on the list. Of this number, 140 received some form of leniency. More than 21,000 parole and probation violators are listed in the "fugitive stop notices" maintained by the FBI for local police.

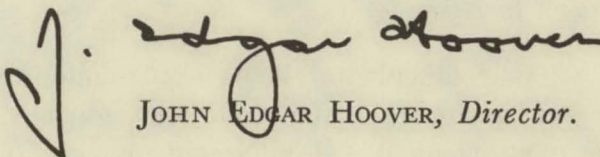
Criminal reaction to lenient practices is axiomatic. Such treatment is considered an invitation by the gloating hoodlum to renew

his life of crime. As if this were not enough, scores of other persons who witness this "soft justice" swing confidently into illegal operations.

A distinguished Federal judge with almost 40 years' experience on the bench has advised me it is his belief that countless potential offenders are drawn into crime with the hope that they will not have to face strictly the consequences of their unlawful acts. He feels these individuals gamble on the sporting chance that, because others have been lightly dealt with, they will have the same chance of escape. It is indeed unfortunate that more jurists and administrators do not share his insight.

The administration of justice goes hand in hand with the fight against criminality. We shall see no abatement in the scourge of lawlessness as long as "soft justice" is the vogue. Our legal machinery in some areas has long since departed from its primary purpose—the protection of society. It remains to be seen how long the people of the Nation will tolerate this injustice.

APRIL 1, 1962.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

The Courage of Free Men

by **DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER**

Remarks Made Upon Receiving the George Washington Award of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., February 22, 1962

I am honored to accept the George Washington Award as a manifestation of your confidence in the men and women of the FBI. My associates join me in expressing heartfelt thanks for this recognition.

This hallowed ground upon which we stand today is the most meaningful spot in all America. It is most fittingly the home of the Freedoms Foundation and its vitally important mission. You are stimulating deeper appreciation of our Nation's noble past. Due, in no small measure, to your efforts, thousands of young people in our schools and colleges are developing a better understanding and taking greater pride in the priceless gift of freedom won for us by our early patriots—men of God-given strength and determination who laid the cornerstones for this great Nation.

Modern-Day Patriots Needed

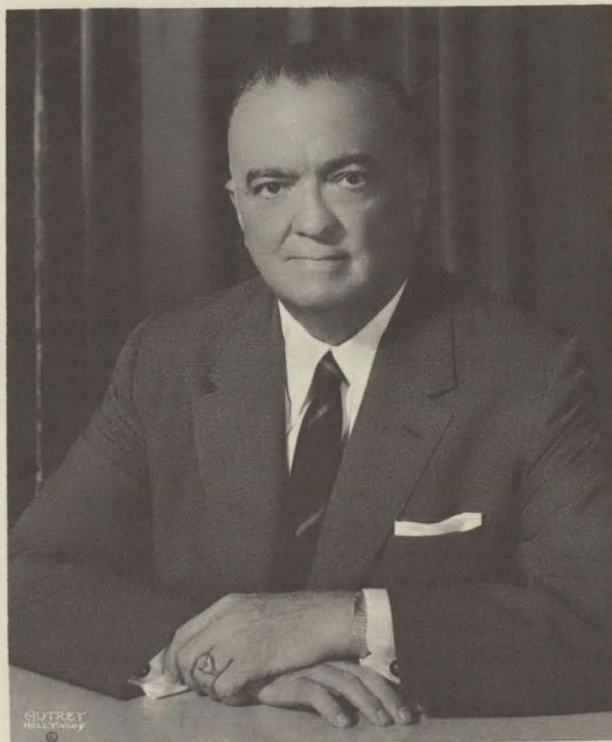
Today, as never before, America has need for men and women who possess the moral strength and courage of our forefathers—modern-day patriots, with pride in our country and faith in freedom, unafraid to declare to anyone in the world, "I believe in liberty. I believe in justice. I will fight, if need be, to defend the dignity of man."

Too often in recent years, patriotic symbols have been shunted aside. Our national heroes have been maligned, our history distorted. Has it become a disgrace to pledge allegiance to our flag—or to sign a loyalty oath, or pay tribute to our national anthem? Is it shameful to encourage our children to memorize the stirring words of the men of '76? Is it becoming opprobrious to state

"In God we trust" when proclaiming our love of country?

What we *desperately* need today is patriotism founded on a real understanding of the American ideal—a dedicated belief in our principles of freedom and a determination to perpetuate America's heritage.

The ringing words spoken in 1850 by that great patriot Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are as meaningful today as then:



Director Hoover.

I was born an American; I will live an American; I shall die an American; and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career.

These words epitomize the strength of our Republic—the determination of American patriots from Bunker Hill to the Wall of Berlin to uphold and to defend the cause of freedom.

A New Nation Born

This historic and hallowed site of Valley Forge is a monument to the true spirit of America. On this ground 184 years ago, a battered but unbowed group of patriots, dedicated to an ideal, wrote indelibly with their life's blood a new chapter in the history of freedom. Here was born a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

There must be in America a rebirth of the spirit of Valley Forge. The true strength of our Founding Fathers did not spring from materialistic ambitions—but from the deeper wellsprings of the spirit. For them, no sacrifice was too great in upholding the cause of freedom.

In our Nation today, the proper balance between the rights of the individual and those of society is being undermined by two major elements—communism and organized crime—two powerful and dangerous foes. We will underrate either of these enemies only at extreme peril to all we have and are.

Our Nation's crime problem is growing in both size and intensity. During the past decade, crime has nearly doubled across the United States. It is outpacing our population growth by more than 4 to 1.

Today, in this great land of ours, a vicious crime of violence—a murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill—is committed every 3 minutes. There is a robbery every 6 minutes; a burglary every 39 seconds; and 37 cars are stolen every hour.

Youth in Crime

By far the most shocking aspect of this mounting crime problem is the role played by youth. Among youth, there are some of the most brutal, incorrigible criminals in the Nation.

Nowhere is the tragic failure of American parents more dramatically demonstrated than in police records which show that nearly one-half of the arrests for burglaries and larcenies, and almost

two-thirds of the auto theft arrests each year involve persons less than 18 years old.

We are losing the battle when thousands upon thousands of our youth remain morally unfortified against the temptations of a life of crime. And we are hastening national disaster when we tolerate weaknesses in the administration of justice—weaknesses which enable repeated undeserved leniencies to be showered upon vicious young thugs, robbers, rapists, and murderers.

Teenagers who consistently defy the law must be held accountable for their crimes against society. They, like their adult counterparts, must learn that there is no "privileged class" in America.

The America we live in today must awaken to the danger. A tidal wave of lawless tyranny is now surging forth from the criminal and subversive underworlds. It breaks with abrasive effect against the foundations of our Republic. Our national conscience, our heritage of freedom, the entire cause of decency, are being severely tested by these deadly enemies.

Crime has a partner in forming the common denominator of a breakdown in moral behavior; it is the influence of godless communism. The forces of communism pervert our Bill of Rights. They hide behind a protective cloak of constitutional privilege while acting to destroy our freedoms.

Communist Enslavement

In the eyes of their Soviet comrades, the Communists in this country have a vital role in the march toward world enslavement. They are, by Nikita Khrushchev's own description, a "valuable" arm of the international conspiracy against God and freedom.

This deadly international conspiracy now rules more than a fourth of the earth's surface and a third of her peoples. Its tentacles reach to the very shores of America where, less than 100 miles from our coastline, the Communist dagger, clenched in the tight fist of a bearded international bandit, strikes at the heart of a desperate people and endangers the peace of this hemisphere.

In Europe, in Asia, and in our own Western Hemisphere, a steady stream of freedom-loving peoples continues to flee the Communist world of enslavement. Nowhere are we more conscious of voices clamoring to be heard than in Cuba, Hungary, East Germany, and other Communist-con-

(Continued on page 19)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Mountainous Area Search and Rescue Can Be Hazardous

by SHERIFF C. A. McDOUGALL, *Lander, Fremont County, Wyo.*

The majestic wonderland of western Wyoming is very beautiful with its rugged mountain peaks where the Rockies interlock with the Tetons, concealing within their confines placid high-country lakes, swift-moving trout streams, and boxoffice smashes such as the immortal "Shane"; but it can spell disaster for the unfortunate sportsman or flier who becomes lost in its jagged wilderness.

When tragedy strikes a note of "lost hunter" or "downed flier," the panoramic beauty of the majestic mountains is washed away, and the peaks stand foreboding against the western sky, defying man to pry the unfortunate from their grasps. The harsh wind whips down from snowcapped heights, screaming its challenge at any who would attempt to invade its lonely sanctuary.

This is the challenge answered by the men of the Fremont County Rescue Squad who have, time after time, faced the cruel wilderness, probed into it, and returned with the lost. But, like all competent rescue squads, their story is not one of unending drama and romance, but rather of the proven results that can be won only through intense devotion to detail and constant drive for self-improvement.

And their story is not one which adapts itself only to the rugged mountains of the West, but, rather, one which shows the path along which rescue units in any area must walk in order to reach a point of true competency and usefulness in their area.

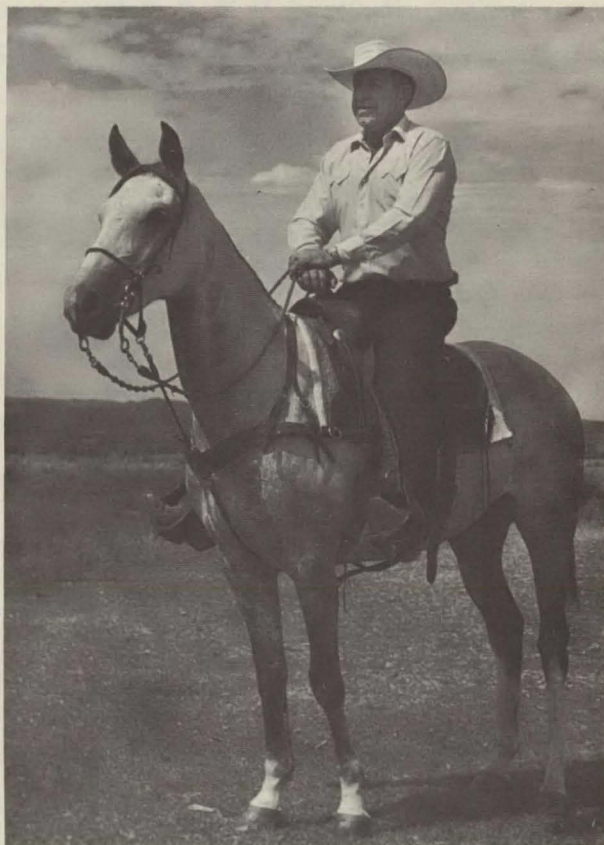
Rescue Unit Requirements

Like any organization, the backbone of a rescue unit is the men who fill its ranks. The first requirement for a capable rescue unit is to have men who are proficient in the field in which their services may be required to save a human life. Headlining this field are skindivers, skiers, swimmers, pilots, good horsemen, etc. Most men are eager to help when someone is in trouble, but unless they are trained and capable of carrying out a difficult

assignment, they are of little use regardless of their good intentions.

In organizing a rescue unit, only those men should be taken who have the physical stamina to withstand the rigors of what may turn out to be a difficult search and who are either fully qualified in the various rescue fields or who are willing to undergo training to become fully qualified. I would suggest, very emphatically, that one or more doctors be included in the organization and, if possible, backed up by men with medical aid training.

The organization should not be overloaded and a friendship club made of it. The ranks should in-



Sheriff C. A. McDougall.



Rescue team brings in body through deep snow and wooded terrain.

clude only as many men as can be utilized to the best advantage, because the mind should always rest on the eventual goal of being able to meet an emergency rapidly and with the optimum possible results. Too many men can be hard to handle and may create too much difficulty during an emergency.

Once the squad is selected, whether it consists of 10 or 100 men, it should be broken down into groups so that each man may learn new abilities from the others. It must then be operated on a semimilitary basis, with prime authority being handed down from a leader and then being further delegated to the men through selected leaders. The leaders should be selected on their own abilities and skills, especially their leadership abilities, and not by a popularity poll.

Equipping the Squad

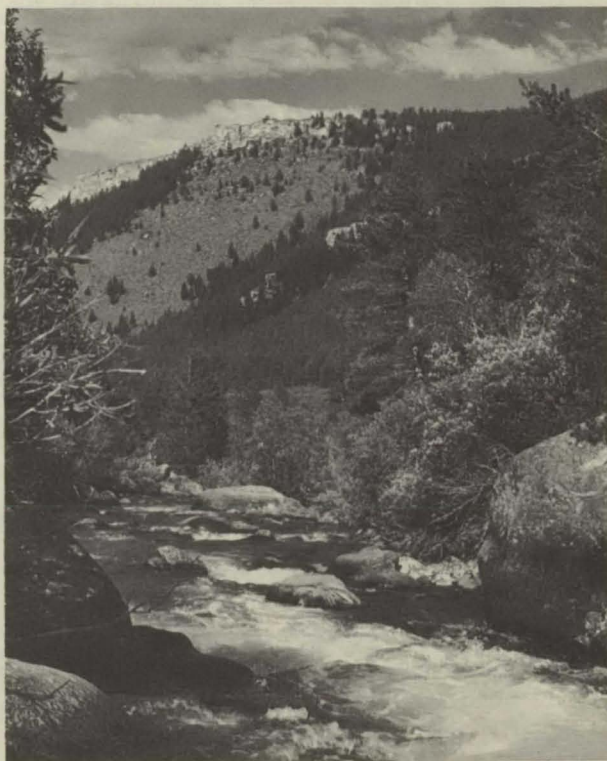
When the rescue squad is formed, the next step is to equip it. The problem of the lack of funds may have to be faced which, although discouraging, can be overcome by close cooperation with governmental agencies, industry, residents of the area, and the men of the squad. The problems that may arise can be discussed with industrial and governmental leaders, as well as determining from them what equipment—and men to operate that equipment—they may have available in times of emergency to supplement the rescue unit. They will be glad to pitch in and help, and many problems caused by inadequate finances will be overcome.

Mobility, you will find, is the key to an entire operation. In order to function properly, there should be men and equipment on the availability

list who can tackle any kind of country in any kind of weather. It is necessary to have pilots and planes, either in the rescue unit itself or through mutual cooperation with your Civil Air Patrol squadron. There are times when you find yourself tackling the water, so you must have boats that can probe across lakes and down fast-moving rivers. Here again, if you and your men do not have them, boat clubs or individual owners are usually more than willing to offer their services.

Rough Terrain Equipment

In our country, snow is the biggest single hazard we must face. We have answered this by having in our ranks several topflight skiers, but we have also gone a step further and have received a standing offer of cooperation from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department for use of a snowcat. Another problem we face is that of getting into the terrain where hunters may be lost or fliers downed. In many cases, vehicles are unable to penetrate this terrain, and walking on to the lost or injured would be too slow. We have overcome this by including in our ranks several top horsemen—men who can handle themselves and their animals in the wilderness.



Ruggedly beautiful, the mountainous slopes can be hazardous to hunter, fisherman, or downed airman.

The four-wheel-drive vehicle is considered a necessity in rescue work. This is the vehicle that can take you in where nothing else on wheels can go and get you there faster than horses. We have several standard four-wheelers in our organization, in addition to special rigs for hauling horses. When the four-wheelers can go no farther, and there may be several hundred yards or even several miles to go to reach our goal, the reason for needing trained men with the physical stamina to undertake the trek can readily be seen.

Special Equipment Needed

Certain types of special equipment, which can be built by the men in the rescue unit, will also be needed. We have constructed such items as special pack saddles for use in bringing out injured victims. Skindivers' equipment comes under a classification of professional manufactured equipment, but in many cases where the men of the unit may not have such equipment of their own, or only limited equipment, they can turn to their area fire departments for help. The volunteer fire departments in Riverton, Shoshoni, and our county seat of Lander have pitched in, time after time, with men and equipment to aid us in body-recovery efforts following a drowning.

Rescues bring about one of the major psychological factors we must prepare ourselves and our men to meet. One's efforts are not always going to be successful as far as saving someone's life is concerned. There is no greater reward than the grateful smile of a lost hunter after you have rescued him from the grips of sure death, but one must also be prepared to face the grim looks of agony that will come from relatives when you bring back a lifeless body. At the time, they will be so stricken with grief they will offer no thanks, but, deep inside, you know the warmth of the realization that later on they will be thankful for your efforts.

Other Helpful Aids

Man's best friend can really turn out to be the lost hunter's best friend in a time of emergency. All possible steps should be taken to secure the services of proven bloodhounds. The sheriff's office at Lander owns a bloodhound which is kept and trained at a State prison farm, and, when the dog is used in an emergency, a trusty who trains the dog is taken along as its handler. If a unit



Vast wilderness marks the landscape of western Wyoming.

has no such animals, one may usually be obtained through law enforcement agencies which provide such services for the cost of transportation of the dog and its handler. Bloodhounds, of course, are not 100 percent effective, but when dealing with someone's life, any effort you can exert toward saving it increases his chances of coming out alive.

Should the organization be operating in a mountainous area, the aid of skilled mountain climbers should be enlisted. Here again, all the good intentions of the nonclimbers in an organization will not help them up the face of a steep mountainside. Skill, coupled with courage, will make the rescue unit an effective force for saving lives, or, if all else fails, for returning a man for proper burial instead of having his body remain in the wilderness.

The Fremont County Team

The original plan to organize the unit—which now includes within its ranks 65 fully trained men—came as a result of necessity, the mother of invention. The sheriff's office was continually flooded with calls for help for lost hunters, fishermen who had drowned, lost mountain climbers, downed fliers, etc. Rather than continually try to round up people capable of giving assistance, the organization was formed, and a long and extensive training program was begun.

Perhaps the most famous case the Fremont County Squad was called in on was the case of Terry Turner. Terry Turner, a prominent feature writer, and a Wyoming flier were killed when their plane went down in a rugged mountain area in 1960. The search for Turner and his flying companion stretched from Rock Springs on the



Special vehicles and equipment are used by Fremont County Rescue Team in search-and-rescue work.

State's southern border, up through Fremont County, and still farther north to the Montana State line.

Although the eventual outcome of the search spelled tragedy for the Turner family and the family of his pilot friend, it provided excellent proof of the work that can be carried on through a well-coordinated rescue program. Rescue units from throughout the State, working in cooperation with Civil Air Patrol units, finally spotted the downed craft.

The men of the Fremont County Team were given the task of bringing out the bodies. All of the planning and training came into focus on this one search, and with the use of a game and fish department snowcat, they were able to probe the foreboding interior of the snow-laden mountains and recover the bodies.

That is the story of rescue work. Forget the drama and romance of the movies, and figure on plenty of hard, discouraging work. Pick your men carefully, so that you have a cooperative, well-trained group of men who are willing and able to pit themselves against the elements. Then start your training program. Couple it with help from other agencies which have the equipment you will need—and keep right on training. It will pay off when you see that grateful smile on the lips of a man who feared the world had given him up for dead.

Sideline of SCUBA Divers Stopped by Harbor Police

For months, the Chicago Harbor Police were at a loss to solve the mysterious disappearance of costly items from seagoing yachts at anchor on the Chicago River.

Police gunboats patrolled these waters in the vicinity of the yachts in complete darkness, but in some unknown manner, these modern pirates of the sea would board, steal, and, with the loot, slip silently into the mysterious nowhere from whence they came without being observed.

Forty times the deep-sea pirates struck—in calm weather and stormy—always successfully making good their disappearance.

Aroused and frustrated in their attempt to solve the crimes, harbor police kept continued close watch on the waters from their gunboats, and one night they detected air bubbles rising from a spot on the lake. They followed these bubbles to a craft, watched them disappear and then reappear. At last they had a clue. Following the path of bubbles for about a mile, they observed what they believed to be the object of their search—the surfacing of a SCUBA diver. The diver held a waterproof plastic bag which contained the loot taken from his last foray of the harbor craft.

Upon being questioned by police, this transient tenant of the sea admitted that he and his gang had committed the other 39 burglaries, all in the same manner, by rising from beneath the waters, blending into the nautical background as they boarded the craft, and slipping silently into the waters again after their forays.

Bufile 62-31122 + 63-4296-9
★ *dated 8/2/61*

TOXICOLOGY

Toxicological examinations are usually performed on the vital organs of a suspected poison victim. These organs are submitted by coroners and medical examiners when their findings lead them to believe that poison may have been the responsible agent or when the cause of death cannot be determined.

Consisting of a series of chemical tests designed to isolate, identify, and fix the quantity of any potentially poisonous material, toxicology is an invaluable aid in arriving at the determination of the cause of death under such circumstances.

"Law & Order" Sept. 1960

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations Important Issue at Recruit School

by CHIEF ELMER T. HART, *Bloomington, Minn.,
Police Department*

Gaining the confidence and support of the people in a community is one of the main objectives of a police department. A recruit school including a well-planned public relations program for new officers is believed to be a great help in obtaining this objective—as well as assisting in handling the problems attendant to rapidly growing suburban areas.

During 1960, the Hennepin County Chiefs of Police Association of Minnesota began a study of the feasibility of conducting a recruit school for the 28 suburban police departments in the Greater Minneapolis metropolitan area.

A committee was appointed to study the matter and develop a curriculum tailored for a suburban department, with emphasis on courses in which training was needed. The goal would be twofold: (1) Get across the basic subject matter so that the recruits would understand it; and (2) develop their skills to insure that the training received would be beneficial throughout their careers.

Program Instituted

After a detailed study of the problems, needs, and frequency of occurrence of specific complaints and requests for police service, a curriculum was submitted to the sponsoring organization and approved. To implement the plan, a program of joint cooperation was instituted whereby qualified instructors would be drawn from police agencies in the Metropolitan Minneapolis area—including State and Federal agencies. In addition, two officers from participating departments were assigned as codirectors of training at the Suburban Police Recruit School.

Prior to the actual formulation of lesson plans, the Chiefs of Police Association issued a statement on the importance of instructing the new officer concerning the many aspects of public relations.

Its statement differed little from the many statements and articles written and expressed by concerned police officials across the Nation. It did,

however, call attention to the fact that the police department in a rapidly growing suburban community often encounters greater problems of citizen support than does a strictly urban community not faced with an explosive economic and population growth.

Need For Public Support

One of the greatest problems requiring public support in the suburban departments of our area is the need for increased traffic law enforcement. For example, the city of Bloomington had an area of 42 square miles and a population of less



Chief Elmer T. Hart.

than 10,000 in 1950. The official school census of 1961 indicates a population of approximately 54,000 in the same area. Naturally, the responsibilities of law enforcement have increased. The department must increase its attention to traffic regulation in order to curtail the rising motor vehicle accident death and injury rate in an area where previously there was little need for special emphasis on traffic control.

The vast majority of people, at first and until they become informed, are likely to resent increased traffic law enforcement. To overcome public resentment, a department must: Make the public aware of the purposes for traffic law enforcement; carry out the enforcement fairly, impartially, uniformly, with the goal of accident prevention in mind; and always keep the individual officer aware that to make any police program effective, the department must have citizen support—gained primarily through good public relations between the citizen and each and every officer.

The Chiefs Association also stated that each recruit should receive sufficient training to promote an understanding and appreciation of the need for and the complexity of maintaining good public relations, as well as the manner in which public relations affects the police function in general.

To effectively accomplish the goals as stated, the directors of training formulated a plan whereby a double approach would be used.

Direct Approach

The subject of public relations was introduced to the students directly; that is, by explaining the direct relationship between public support and good law enforcement. The first presentation covered the general areas of the importance of public relations, how public support is achieved, public relations and the news media, and public relations in everyday police work. One additional subject was added—functioning of local government. This was used to accomplish a basic goal of public relations through better informed officers.

Indirectly, public relations was woven into the various subjects of general law enforcement as the training progressed; that is, when a specific subject was discussed, the summary by the instructor contained an explanation of the public relations aspects and the implications thereof. In this way the recruit is told not only about public relations but is also shown how his actions in

each instance affect the position of the entire department.

For example, during the traffic law enforcement courses, "role playing" was used to give the student experience under simulated conditions. During and after these practice sessions, the instructor evaluated the recruit's handling of the situation both in terms of sound police methods and the resultant effect on the citizens' acceptance and attitude toward police in general. It was felt that this approach graphically emphasized the close relationship between efficient handling of a situation and the public's acceptance of or resentment toward police regulation and service.

Results of Program

It was natural to expect that the results of such a program would be somewhat intangible. However, the indications in the classroom were that the individual officer had a much greater appreciation of the importance of public relations after associating the basic principles to actual situations. This also created an awareness of public relations in all the police work he performs.

The specific results of the training have been evaluated in terms of the performance of the six officers from my department who attended this school.

It is my firm conviction that the results of this approach to public relations training are evidenced by the individual and collective performance of these recruits. Their conduct and handling of police problems in general have been outstanding in terms of citizen support and the absence of criticism from citizens concerning actions of officers in processing complaints and rendering service. In fact, no criticisms of the work of any of these men have been made to me. On the other hand, there has been a large number of commendations for courteous, effective, and efficient handling of situations requiring police attention.

The following editorial from our local paper reflects the tone of the commendations we are receiving as a result of the increased awareness of our officers concerning their part in the public relations program of the entire department:

The word "police" is almost a dirty word in a lot of people's throats, and this is a shame. What is the first telephone number you shout for when an emergency arises? Police, certainly. I mention this only because I was stopped by one of the best salesmen for Bloomington I have met in almost a decade of Bloomington abode.

I was driving home the other night around 10 when my rearview mirror revealed that Adam's-apple-swallowing red light behind me. I wasn't aware of any driving violation committed but, somehow or other, you always have a guilty feeling when you see a police car. Anyway, I stopped, jumped out, and approached the police car, full of rage and righteousness.

But a young uniformed man stepped out of his black car with a smile and said, "Please don't be disturbed, Sir. This is a courtesy stop. Your left rear taillight is out." Now I didn't know that light was out and this young man did me a favor by stopping me. Perhaps I am putting him on the spot because if he'd gone by the book he should have issued me a ticket. However, he accomplished the desired result, for I had the faulty light fixed at once.

This officer, believe it or not, said "Thank you," as we climbed into our respective cars. These comments may seem insignificant to many of you but I feel this public servant was doing his pleasant best to be a *Public Servant*. Chief Hart, I'm sorry I don't know your man's name, but I'm sure the rest of your crew has the same positive attitude.

It is perhaps too early to say with absolute certainty that the approach used in our recruit school is the best; however, the gains to date indicate the value of emphasizing public relations during the recruits' initial training period.

★

POLICE OUTWIT DESPERATE SHOPLIFTER

A shoplifter, in his pursuit of "free" merchandise, carried a shopping bag lined with half-inch plywood and topped with a wooden lid on which false packages were glued to give it the appearance of being full. Two men's suits were found stuffed inside this shopping bag at the time of the shoplifter's arrest.

Picked up by local police, he was taken to the station house; but the prisoner, feeling the fetters of justice closing about him, made one big grandstand play for freedom. Watching his opportunity, he escaped from the police station by jumping 25 feet from a second-story window into a paved alley below, picked himself up, and hailed a passing cab.

A police officer ran out of the station house in time to see the fugitive getting into the cab and sprinted after him. As the cab stopped for a red light, the officer leaped into the right rear window and, with his legs still outside the now moving vehicle, grappled with his prisoner. He was soon joined by fellow officers, and the fugitive was returned to custody.

J. Edgar Hoover Trophy Won by Anchorage Division

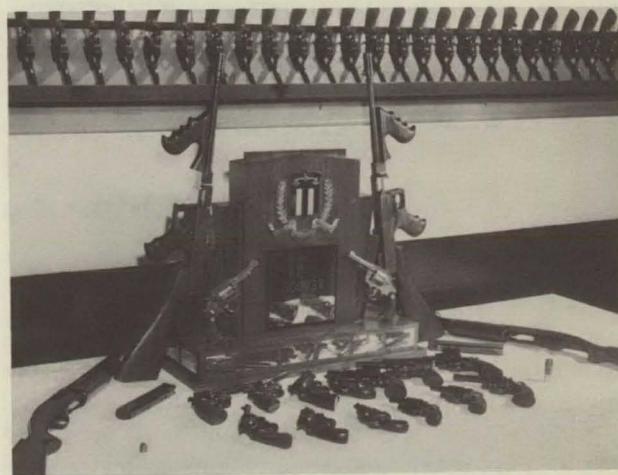
The Anchorage, Alaska, Field Division repeated as winner of the J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy in the second annual FBI Interoffice Firearms Competition with a 1961 average score of 97.37 percent on the Practical Pistol Course. The Jacksonville, Fla., Office was second with an average of 94.07 percent.

Over 5,500 Special Agents in 55 field offices and at the seat of government participated in the competition, averaging 90.66 percent, which is more than a full percentage point higher than the 1960 average of 89.09 percent.

It was determined that 24.3 percent of the Agents participating wore corrective glasses while firing and, collectively, averaged 89.68 percent as compared to a 90.91 percent average for the remainder of the Agents who did not wear corrective lenses.

Each FBI Agent is issued a .38 caliber revolver having a 4-inch barrel and fixed sights, but under certain conditions may receive permission to carry a personally owned sidearm, provided the weapon meets certain rigid qualifications.

During the competition, a check was made to determine the number of Agents using personally owned weapons, and it was found that only 145 Agents, or 2.6 percent of the total participants, used personally owned sidearms. This tends to point out the confidence that Agents have acquired in their "issue revolvers" through continuous and progressive firearms training over the years.



The J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy won by Anchorage Division in second annual competition.

Newsletter note from Chester, Pa., PD.
APRIL 1962

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Cottonpicking Shoplifter Loses "Cotton" to Police

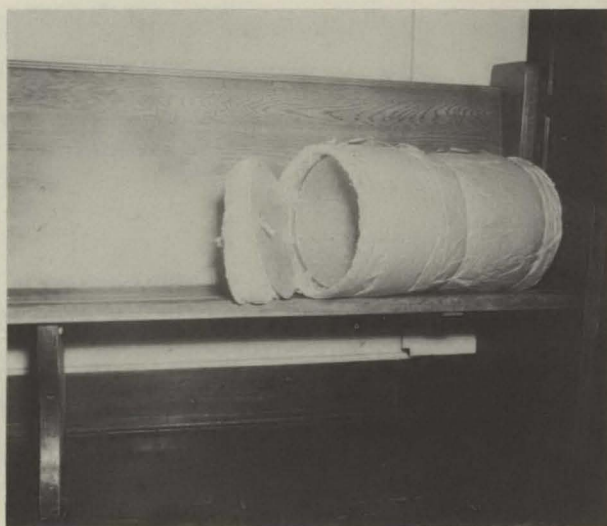
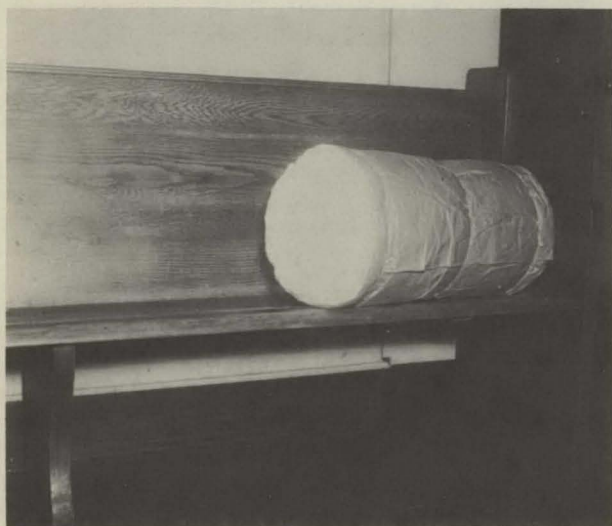
It is not uncommon to see men walking about in the cotton-growing sections of the South with rolls of cotton samples tucked under their arms. The roll of cotton carried by one of these men, however, was not exactly what it appeared to be.

Coming from a nearby State, this man—with propensities for making the most of an opportunity—devised a plan by which he could take advantage of this custom of his cotton-growing neighbors. Constructing a bundle of sample cotton wrapped in paper to resemble those he had

seen, he attached a string to the roll which, with a slight pull, would flip open the end of the roll to reveal a container large enough to accommodate almost anything he chose to lift at the stores.

Employees of one of the department stores became suspicious of this cotton-toting customer and reported him to the police.

Following the arrest, the bundle of "cotton" was found to contain four men's suits (plus the hangers). The total value of the merchandise recovered was \$268.45.



Roll of "cotton" carried by shoplifter.

Open view shows real purpose of roll.

Memphis memo 10-3-61 Atten: Nationwide Criminal Activities

Gambler Takes a Gamble

In an investigation conducted in a gambling case, a pair of trousers with an unusual alteration of one of the pockets was found in a late-model car, along with many sets of bogus and improperly marked dice. The car was connected with the gamblers who were suspected of preying on others in dice games held at fairs and conventions.

The trousers had a round hole cut in the upper portion of the right-hand trouser pocket. Sewed

to the hole from the inside of the trouser leg was a section of a woman's nylon hose which dangled alongside the man's leg. Thus, the wearer if caught with loaded dice simply dropped them into the altered pocket where they nestled safely out of sight in the toe of the hose.

A routine search or examination of the wearer of the altered trousers would not reveal the hiding place of the loaded dice.

Transportation Provided for K-9 Corps Members

The Cincinnati Police Department has four new, white station wagons which are believed to be the first of their kind for police use in the country.

The police station wagons, purchased to carry the K-9 Corps dogs, are separated into three compartments. The dog is sealed in an aluminum mesh cage in the rear, prisoners can be placed in another aluminum mesh cage in the center, and the policeman driver controls all doors from the front seat. There are no door handles in the prisoners' section.

When the occasion arises necessitating the use of his dog, the driver trips a control in the front seat which opens the rear door, the dog's cage springs open automatically, and the dog leaps out ready for action.

These combination cruisers, paddy wagons, and dog haulers are the first to be equipped with transistor radios. When away from the vehicle and working with the dog, the driver also carries a transistor receiver.

Bufile 63-4296-10 dated 8/8/61

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TRAP SET FOR VIOLIN THIEF NETS THREE SUSPECTS

After coolly dickering with a thief over the payment of \$75 for the return of two violins actually worth \$5,000, two violinists helped police set up a trap to catch the thief. When the trap closed, detectives had both violins—one of them 224 years old, the other 124—and three suspects.

The rare and costly violins, owned by two young, lady violinists in a Cleveland, Ohio, orchestra, and a television set purchased by a fellow violinist were removed from the back seat of their locked car during a 15-minute absence.

For the next few days, the young ladies ran daily newspaper ads in the lost-and-found column offering a reward for return of the violins, with no questions asked. About 10 days after the theft, they received a telephone call during which a man offered to return the violins for \$75. In order not to give away the real value of the violins, the girls offered only \$25 which was refused. After some discussion, they finally agreed to pay the \$75, and a meeting place was designated for

APRIL 1962

Alert Bank Guard Responds to Girl's Plight

A 19-year-old teller at a bank in the heart of New York City is well known to her fellow bank employees and customers for her ever-present smile and always friendly manner.

Shortly after opening hours one morning, the young lady greeted her first customer with her usual warm smile as he approached her cage. The bank guard, glancing her way, immediately noticed a sudden change in the girl's facial expression, sufficiently marked to alert him to possible trouble. An expression of stark fear had replaced the girl's customary friendly smile. The guard approached the "customer" and found he had not been mistaken in his suspicion of trouble.

The customer had handed a holdup note, written on an E-bond application form, to the young teller demanding \$5,000. She read the note, reacted with the fear pictured in her face, and returned the note to the man telling him he had not filled it out properly. At this point, the man was arrested.

Bufile 63-4296-34 1/23/62

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the exchange. The girls immediately notified the police of the planned meeting.

A detective posing as the husband of one of the girls went with her to the rendezvous. Upon arrival at the designated location, no one was in sight; however, a man came out of a nearby drug-store, looked them over, nodded, and walked back into the store. The detective and the young lady followed him inside. The man told them to proceed to another location where another individual was awaiting them in a parked automobile.

At the second meeting, one violin was exchanged for the \$75, and both individuals participating in the scheme were arrested. They gave the name of a third individual who led police to a private home where the second violin was recovered.

Bufile 63-4296-11 11/7/60

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IDLE TALK

A police officer at the scene of a crime must be alert for conversation and idle talk which may be spontaneous enough to provide information of value in solving the case.

*Excerpt from "The Peace Officer" 13
10/60.*

OTHER TOPICS

Extradition Matter to and from Canada Explained by RCMP

by SGT. G. W. REED, LLB, RCMP Headquarters,
C.I.B. Legal Section, Ottawa.

(Reprinted by special permission from Royal Canadian Mounted Police "Gazette." This is the first of a two-part article relating to extraditions to and from Canada.)

Extradition has been a matter of little concern to most policemen in the past, as criminals habitually remained in their own countries. With the advent of the space age, transportation facilities now make it possible for persons to travel to any place on the globe in a matter of hours. Criminals are among those who have taken advantage of modern rapid transportation with the result that crimes

of an international nature are becoming commonplace. This results in an increasing number of requests for extradition directed to Canadian police forces from their counterparts in other countries for the apprehension of fugitives from justice.

What Extradition Means

To most policemen the mention of extradition immediately brings to mind a complicated and perhaps confused or mysterious procedure. Upon further study, however, it will be found that the processes required are not as complicated as they at first appear to be, and in this article an attempt will be made to deal with the matter of extradition from a police standpoint.

Before continuing, it must be realized that under public international law a country exercises sovereignty and complete dominion over all persons within its borders. This sovereignty includes those persons who are criminal fugitives from other countries with the result that lawbreakers frequently flee from their own country in an attempt to obtain asylum from the law of the country in which their crime was committed. This right to grant asylum has been recognized by all countries as a basic fundamental of public international law. It does not, however, mean that a country cannot surrender a fugitive from another nation who is found within its borders. To facilitate the return of fugitives, countries enter into arrangements, conventions, and treaties with each other in which the conditions and procedures for surrendering fugitives are formulated. These agreements are called extradition treaties. If no extradition treaty is in effect between two countries, neither will normally surrender a fugitive to the other.

Countries which have entered into extradition treaties may enact legislation under which arrangements provided for in the treaty can be implemented. In Canada, this is contained in the Extradition Act R.S.C. 1952, c. 322, a Federal



Sgt. G. W. Reed.

statute. This statute is in two parts, the first of which deals with extradition under treaty and the second with extradition irrespective of treaty.

Proceedings Involved

Processes necessary to extradite fugitives involve both legal and diplomatic proceedings; that is, part of the proceedings are before the courts in accordance with the domestic law of the country involved, and part are through diplomatic representation.

In some cases extradition proceedings may not be necessary, as the nationality of the fugitive may permit his deportation from the country from which he has sought asylum to the country that is seeking his return. In other cases, extradition may not be possible as the parties to the treaty may have reserved the right to refuse to surrender their own nationals. In other treaties, such as Canada's treaty with the United States, such right is not reserved. For these reasons, the fugitive's nationality should be determined wherever possible.

Is Crime Extraditable?

Before extradition can be considered, it is necessary in all cases to ascertain whether Canada has an extradition treaty with the other country. The 39 countries with which Canada has extradition treaties are:

As of March 15, 1958

Albania	Greece	Panama
Argentina	Guatemala	Paraguay
Belgium	Haiti	Peru
Bolivia	Hungary	Portugal
Chile	Iceland	Rumania
Colombia	Italy	San Marino
Cuba	Liberia	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Denmark	Mexico	Switzerland
Ecuador	Monaco	Thailand (Siam)
El Salvador	Netherlands	United States
Finland	Nicaragua	Uruguay
France	Norway	Yugoslavia

Most of these treaties were undertaken by the United Kingdom on Canada's behalf. In a few instances, some doubt exists as to the present legality of the treaty. This arises as a result of wars, civil changes, and revolts within these other countries. It must be appreciated that the treaties result from diplomatic representations by the executive branch of government and, as a result, their effect can vary.

It is also necessary in all cases to determine whether the crime is extraditable. An extradition crime must be a crime in both countries, be included in the treaty, and be committed within the jurisdiction of the demanding country. Generally, it can be said that the more serious types of crimes are those for which a fugitive may be extradited.

The Extradition Act provides a good general guide as to the nature of extraditable crimes.

List of Extradition Crimes

1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder;
2. Manslaughter;
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, and uttering counterfeit or altered money;
4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered;
5. Larceny or theft;
6. Embezzlement;
7. Obtaining money or goods, or valuable securities, by false pretenses;
8. Crimes against bankruptcy or insolvency law;
9. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or by a director or member or officer of any company, which fraud is made criminal by any Act for the time being in force;
10. Rape;
11. Abduction;
12. Child stealing;
13. Kidnaping;
14. False imprisonment;
15. Burglary, housebreaking, or shopbreaking;
16. Arson;
17. Robbery;
18. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort;
19. Perjury or subornation of perjury;
20. Piracy by municipal law or law of nations, committed on board of or against a vessel of a foreign state;
21. Criminal scuttling or destroying a vessel of a foreign state at sea, whether on the high seas or on the Great Lakes of North America, or attempting or conspiring to do so;
22. Assault on board a vessel of a foreign state at sea, whether on the high seas or on the Great Lakes of North America, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm;
23. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a vessel of a foreign state at sea, whether on the high seas or on the Great

Lakes of North America, against the authority of the master.

An important addition to this list is "Crimes and Offenses Against the Laws for the Suppression of the Traffic in Narcotics" included in our treaty with the United States. This is the only treaty to which Canada is a party which at the present time includes narcotic offenses. This would also include conspiracy to commit an offense "... against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics." While conspiracy to commit any other offense is not extraditable, it can be considered as a law for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics.

If there is doubt as to the existence of an extradition treaty, or its effectiveness, or whether a particular crime is extraditable, inquiries may be made by any police force through the R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, or through the Department of Justice, Ottawa.

The return of fugitives from British Commonwealth countries to Canada and from Canada to Commonwealth countries is not dependent upon extradition treaties, but is provided for by reciprocal statutes of the Commonwealth countries.

Extradition From Canada

A request for the apprehension and extradition of a fugitive wanted in a foreign country may come to a police force from one of several sources: from a diplomatic representative of the foreign country in Canada; from a police, judicial, or diplomatic source in the foreign country; from a Provincial Attorney General's department; or the Department of Justice to whom representation has been made by a foreign authority. We need only concern ourselves with the direct request from a foreign source. It is realized that in the majority of such instances, time will permit the police to make a request for instructions to either their headquarters or their Attorney General's department; however, there are occasions when time is of the essence and a knowledge by the police of their authority to act and the procedure necessary could be decisive.

Before any action can be taken to apprehend a fugitive on a request from a foreign source, the following information should be on hand:

- (1) The alleged crime and place committed;
- (2) That a warrant exists in the foreign country for the apprehension of the fugitive for this crime;

- (3) Description of the fugitive;

- (4) That extradition will be formally demanded.

On the basis of this information, which may be supplied by telephone, telegraph, or letter, an Information may be laid under section 10 of the Extradition Act before an extradition judge by a police officer or any other person. By section 9 of the Extradition Act, a judge, for the purpose of extradition proceedings, is any judge of a superior or county court or a commissioner appointed to act judicially in extradition matters by the Governor General in Council.

This Information is laid in the same form as an information with respect to a criminal offense committed in Canada, with the additional allegation that the offense is an extraditable offense in accordance with the applicable extradition treaty.

Warrant To Apprehend

The judge may then, at his discretion, issue a warrant referred to as a provisional warrant, for the arrest of a fugitive if he considers that the case is one in which the warrant would have been issued were the offense committed in Canada.

A Provisional Warrant to Apprehend may also be issued by a superior court or county court judge on the strength of a properly certified copy of the foreign warrant to apprehend. This, of course, is applicable only if time permits the obtaining of such copy or if one is forwarded with the original requests. A Provisional Warrant to Apprehend a fugitive may be executed anywhere in Canada without further procedure being necessary. The warrant should be obtained, however, from a county or superior court judge having jurisdiction in the Province in which the fugitive is expected to be located.

Whether the Provisional Warrant to Apprehend is obtained on the strength of an Information or the foreign warrant to apprehend, the requesting foreign source should be immediately asked to forward by the quickest means, a copy of the foreign warrant and foreign information, together with a photograph and the fingerprints of the accused, if possible. It is also desirable to have as much evidence as possible forwarded at an early stage, for the judge may, before remanding a fugitive arrested on a provisional warrant, desire further information. This is particularly so where the provisional warrant was issued on the strength

(Continued on page 22)

Sailor in Trouble

Given Clean Record

by Alert Detective

Alertness and probing investigation on the part of a detective in a western city recently identified a prime armed-robbery suspect, established his innocence, and provided the springboard which led to the identification of the real perpetrators of the crime.

This all came about because the unidentified suspect didn't have enough change to complete a long-distance phone call.

A lone attendant on duty at a gas station, late one night, reported an armed robbery through the attendant of another station across the street. Telephone wires had been ripped out at the victimized station, and the robber had been seen leaving the station by other witnesses.

Robber Described

The attendant told police the robbery was committed by a man in a sailor's uniform who had been seen earlier in the day in front of the station attempting to hitchhike and had returned later to commit the robbery.

Despite good descriptions of the sailor, the problem of locating and identifying him seemed almost impossible. Sailors are frequently seen in the area which is visited by thousands of them moving in and out of the naval bases nearby. The attendant of the station across the street, however, remembered that the hitchhiking sailor had asked change for a quarter, ostensibly to complete a call in the outside phone booth where he said he had someone waiting on the line.

The detective, following up the call—which had been the only long-distance call made from the booth at that particular time—learned that the phone number belonged to relatives of the sailor in a distant city.

Suspect Arrested

The suspect sailor was identified, located, and arrested aboard ship. Despite the fact that he had no convincing alibi, his story and demeanor led the detective to believe that the man may have been falsely accused.

The station attendant who had reported the robbery backed down from his earlier positive identification when he was confronted by the sailor and the detective. Satisfied with this turn of events, the detective told the alleged victim he would use a lie detector test on the suspect and that he would need the victim's similar cooperation to get enough evidence on the sailor.

Faced with the necessity of taking or refusing the test, in cooperation with the police, the attendant broke down and admitted the robbery was staged with another attendant at the same station and with the help of an outsider.

Sailor Exonerated

Carrying through, the detective sent the sailor back to his ship accompanied by another detective who went aboard with him to contact officers and to make certain that all implications and stigma attached to the false accusation were removed from official records as well as from the minds of all aboard.

The chief of the police department issued an official commendation to the detective who had so thoroughly taken care of the situation. The commendation stated in part: "Such thorough investigation and followup to clear the name of an innocent person make every member of this department proud of his profession."

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NIGHT-SHIFT RECORDS USEFUL IN SOLVING CRIMES

Police officers in a Southwest police department are using a procedure in solving crime which they have found to be highly successful.

Working the night shift in patrol cars from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., officers make a record of all automobiles, by description and license number, which are parked at or adjacent to motels, hotels, and downtown roominghouses. Any additional pertinent information which the officer may obtain is also recorded.

The records are submitted daily to the detective division for review in connection with reported burglaries or other violations. The procedure has resulted in the identification of one group of burglars, the recovery of several stolen automobiles, and has been useful to the department in providing general criminal information.

Bufile 63-4296-35 1/25/62

METER MAIDS ON LOOKOUT FOR "TEN MOST WANTED"

"Meter maids" in a southwestern State have adapted the "Top Ten" program to fit in with their duties of covering the parking meters around the city. Each morning when leaving the station to make their rounds of the business area, they receive a list of the "ten most wanted automobiles," vehicles that, because of the number of violations listed against them, are wanted by the traffic department.

When a "meter maid" locates a listed vehicle, she notifies the station, and the vehicle is towed to the station where the owner must go to claim it—at the same time, settling his account with the traffic department.

Bufile 63-4296-35 Ser# 407

UNEXPECTED NOW ROUTINE IN SEARCH FOR FUGITIVES

FBI Agents, through the years, have become accustomed to the unexpected in the search for fugitives. They have found criminals who have gone to great extremes to avoid apprehension, such as plastic surgery, as in the case of John Dillinger, excessive loss or gain of weight, application of dye to change the color of hair and whiskers, the impersonation of females, and many others.

Agents have pulled fugitives from holes in the ground, caves, secret compartments built into the walls of buildings, and hideouts deep in heavily wooded areas. They have found weapons in every conceivable place concealed by criminals who attempted to be prepared for any eventuality.

from new report "Special Investigative Division" (KNOW YOUR FBI)



Dr. Walter Burkhard, Chief Investigating Magistrate of Basel, Switzerland, is shown being greeted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during his visit to FBI Headquarters on February 16, 1962. Dr. Burkhard was in the United States to testify as a Government witness relating to investigation conducted by him in Switzerland in connection with the pledging and disposing of stolen Canadian bonds.

The Courage of Free Men

(Continued from page 4)

trolled countries where the embers of freedom continue to burn in the hearts of men, women, and children.

At this vital juncture in history, we as Americans face a critical challenge. Khrushchev, Castro, and other leaders of the Communist world have staked their futures on the belief that an army of slaves dragging their chains can overtake the free Americans, some of whom they see dragging their feet. It is not enough to be against communism. We must shed our complacency and aggressively meet this challenge.

Our Fight for Freedom

Do our citizens fully appreciate what they are fighting for? This is the key question. This is the theme which you here at Freedoms Foundation have been so valiantly stressing. We are fighting—not to conquer, not to destroy, but to *preserve and strengthen* the integrity of free government, the dignity of man, the worth of the individual personality. We are fighting for the supremacy of law, for the rights of free speech, free assembly, free press, the right to worship God.

The basic answer to communism is moral. The fight is economic, political, social, psychological, diplomatic, strategic; but, above all, it is spiritual. It is a battle of ideas, of diametrically opposite concepts of man.

When our forefathers came to these shores, they came to develop a new political principle foreign to the lands whence they came. Here men were to be superior to governments. That is why there can be no compromise with the Communists. They are at war with the entire cause of freedom, and the sooner every American faces this fact, the stronger our position will be.

Fair Weather Patriots

America has no place for those timid souls who urge "appeasement at any price" nor those who chant the "better Red than dead" slogan. We need men with a large capacity for moral indignation, men of faith, men of conviction, men with the God-given strength and determination to uphold the cause of democracy.

Our freedoms were not won by defeatists—fair-weather patriots who crawl into hiding at the first sign of danger. Nor does our strength stem from the "pseudo liberals" of the extreme left nor the "pseudo patriots" of the extreme right.

The cause of freedom is not advanced by persons or organizations which make it a fetish to grant our enemies privileges that law-abiding citizens themselves do not enjoy or seek. Nor is the American tradition fostered by those self-professed experts who promote hysteria by distorting the truth and misrepresenting the facts concerning the internal enemies of the United States. We should not minimize the threat and challenge of communism for one moment. But we must guard against the hysterical and irrational approach.

Our strength lies in our firm belief in freedom and a determination to maintain our freedom with sound, informed understanding of American ideals and principles. There still is virtue in the old-fashioned American belief in fighting for ideals, as well as against evils.

In the tradition of the early patriots, we must make our American heritage a living, dynamic, meaningful force. The men of Valley Forge knew why they were fighting. They had faith in an ideal—a faith which warmed their bodies against the bitter cold, which numbed the pain of frostbitten hands and feet, which quelled the gnawing hunger, which buoyed the spirits of an army far outnumbered.

A Vital Responsibility

George Washington and his valiant troops fought not for themselves alone, but for generations yet unborn. This too is our task. From our shoulders the mantle of freedom—worn proudly for all the world to behold—must pass unstained to our children, and to our children's children. *No generation ever faced a more vital responsibility.*

A half century ago, one of our great Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, warned, "If we stand idly by, if we seek merely swollen, slothful ease, and ignoble peace, if we shrink from the hard contests which men must win at hazard of their lives and at the risk of all that they hold dear, then the bolder and stronger peoples will pass us by and will win for themselves the domination of the world."

Our Nation was founded by overcoming adversity. From the time of the early patriots—the

Pioneers, the Civil War, World War I, the Great Depression, World War II—always there has been a challenge for us to meet and conquer. Greatness won through the challenge of adversity can, however, be lost through inaction and lethargy.

Our Challenge Is Clear

Our challenge lies directly before us. The course is indelibly clear. Ours is a just cause. If we have faith in humanity, if we seek God's divine guidance, if we summon the courage of our forefathers, our heritage of freedom *will be* preserved.

History teaches us that we must carefully tend the fires of freedom here at home—for the light of free men will penetrate the darkness of tyranny wherever it exists in the world, bringing hope and trust in our noble cause.

We must dedicate ourselves to the principle that freedom under God is man's destiny. We must not only live our lives according to this principle but also defend it unto death with the courage of free men.

Let us live our lives so that we may proclaim to the whole world:

Individual freedom is our creed—national freedom is our heritage—world freedom is our goal.

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UNDERCOVER OPERATOR EMPLOYS UNUSUAL TECHNIQUE

Police on the west coast have recently identified a "fence" operating in a most unusual manner. Following his maneuvers, police were interested to observe that this individual parked his car on the street near a garage. On top of his car was a small, flat, plastic boat lying upside down. On the passenger side of the car, the boat was fastened to the top with hinges. On the driver's side was a catch which, when released, permitted the boat to be raised on the hinges. When some "client" brought stolen merchandise to him for purchase, he would drive the car into the garage, pay for the merchandise, raise the boat, slip the merchandise under it, lower the boat, and resume his position on the street.

When making deliveries of the stolen merchandise to prospective buyers, the same mode of transportation was employed—with the merchandise hidden under the plastic boat on top of the car.

Bufile 63-4296-50 6/30/61
20

Organized Crime Is Theme of Special Conferences

In keeping with its policy of extending cooperative services to local law enforcement, the FBI held a series of special conferences in the latter part of 1961 devoted to organized crime in relation to new Federal legislation expanding the FBI's jurisdiction and to bank robbery problems.

Some 20,470 persons attended the 215 conferences held in the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. They represented nearly 10,000 agencies and institutions.

The recent broadening of the Fugitive Felon Act was identified as a valuable weapon in combating organized crime. This and other new Federal legislation prohibiting travel or transportation in interstate or foreign commerce in aid of racketeering enterprises were discussed. Additional attention was focused on the new laws relating to aircraft piracy, the transmission of wagering information and the transportation of gambling paraphernalia, except into States where gambling is legally permitted.

Special attention was given to the increase of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute during the fiscal year 1961, when an alltime high of 895 violations was recorded. Reasons for the increase were attributed to an upsurge of burglary violations, an increase of "demand-note" type of robberies, the increase of suburban banks, and the expansion of FBI jurisdiction concerning Federal credit unions.

Through panel discussions, which were used extensively throughout the conferences, it was emphasized that mutual cooperation and sustained efforts on all levels were imperative, if the fight against bank robberies is to succeed.

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COLD WEATHER CAST

Two policemen, going about their duties during cold, wet weather, made a plaster cast of a tire track which apparently refused to set, so they placed a small amount of charcoal lighter compound in jelly form on the cast, spreading it evenly over the surface. They then set fire to the reverse side of the cast. In no time at all, the cast was dry and set.

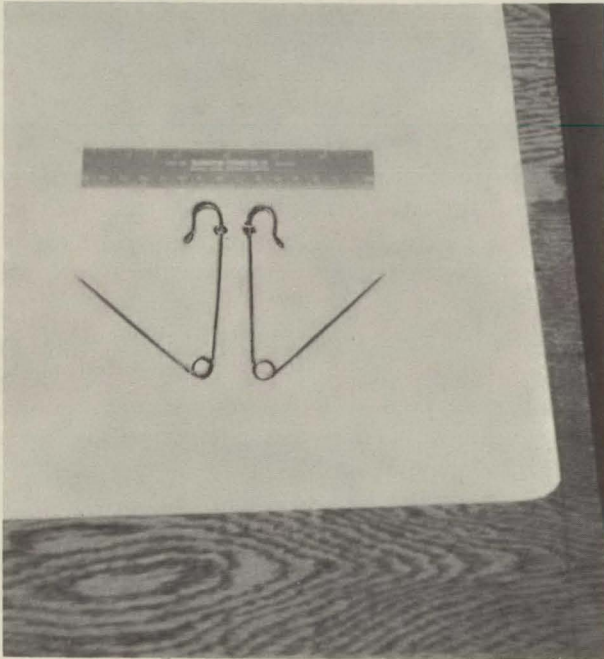
Newsletter note from Jackson, Tenn., P.D.
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Safety Pin Used as Formidable Weapon

A 15-year-old girl, charged with suspicious conduct, was brought into a midwestern police station for questioning. A search of her personal effects brought forth two old-fashioned horse-blanket safety pins. These pins have the general appearance of an ordinary safety pin but are much larger and made of a heavy-gauge material.

When questioned as to the purpose of the pins, the young girl explained they were used as weapons.

When opened and grasped by the shank with the points extending in front of the fist, these out-sized safety pins become a formidable and vicious instrument capable of inflicting serious injury.



Out-sized, horse-blanket safety pins are made of heavy-gauge material.

Bufi. 63-4296-23
★ Ser # 575



Large safety pins used as weapon can inflict serious injury.

12/1/61

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THEY COULD BE LOADED

A cigarette lighter can be converted into a weapon capable of firing either a .22 short or long, depending upon the size of barrel and make of lighter used for this purpose.

Overlooking the possibility of such an innocent-looking article being dangerous when searching a prisoner could well be fatal to the officer conducting the search.

Not only can cigarette lighters be converted into weapons, but so also can toy guns be converted into dangerous firearms capable of discharging a small caliber bullet. Conversion is accomplished by inserting tubing or radio antenna tubes into the barrel.

Excerpt from "Unusual Cigarette Lighter Gun"
APRIL 1962 in Pa. Chiefs of Police Assoc.
Bulletin, Pg. 31.

Toy Guns: Excerpt from Spring 3100,
May 1961, Pa. 38

JUNKYARD SECURITY

A bank in a small town in the Southwest—victim of a rather unusual method of swindling—is presently the owner of about eight automobiles located in various junkyards.

Several persons had gone into the bank with an automobile title, wanting to borrow money and asking the bank to hold the title until the loan was repaid. Small loans averaging from \$40 to \$50 on such titles had been granted. When the first loan became overdue, it was discovered that the titles were for vehicles located in the local junkyards.

It was learned that several other banks had been swindled in the same manner.

Bufi. 63-4296-35
9/15/61

Extradition

(Continued from page 16)

of information received by way of telephone or telegraph.

By section 2 of the Identification of Criminal's Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 144, any person in lawful custody who has been apprehended under the Extradition Act or the Fugitives Offenders Act may be fingerprinted.

Without obtaining a provisional warrant, as outlined above, all that a Canadian police force can legally do upon receiving a request to apprehend a foreign fugitive in Canada is to keep the fugitive under surveillance until such time as a warrant can be obtained. Should an arrest be made without a warrant upon receipt of such a request, then a warrant should be obtained as soon as possible after the arrest. While the original arrest would have been unlawful, the fugitive would be in lawful custody once the warrant is obtained, and habeas corpus proceedings would not be successful; however, as in the case of any other unlawful arrest, the fugitive could take action against the arresting officer for false arrest and imprisonment.

Hearings Must Be Held

Following his arrest in Canada, the fugitive must be brought before an extradition judge and, unless he waives extradition at this juncture, or unless he is liable to deportation, a hearing will be held to determine whether the fugitive should be extradited. It is not necessary for the fugitive to be brought before the judge who issued the warrant. He may be brought before any extradition judge.

(This article will be concluded in the next issue.)

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FILES KEPT ON PAROLEES BY RCMP

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Identification Branch at Ottawa, Ontario, has, among other sections in their files, a parole and ticket-of-leave section. Maintained in this section are records on all persons released from penitentiaries on parole by the national parole board, thus insuring through liaison with other police departments that parolees report as required periodically by the terms of their release.

Excerpt from "The Canadian Police
22 Bulletin" July, 1961, pg. 48

Knife-Wielding Women Subdued by Officer

Off-duty officers frequently are unarmed when occasions arise which require more than a brawny arm or the willingness to give assistance in settling a dispute. Improvisation of equipment when on-the-spot situations develop is compulsory, and the officer's ability to think fast at these times may mean the difference between life and death.

Such was the case of the unarmed officer going past a saloon while he was off duty. A commotion of some kind was going on, and persons recognizing the officer called to him to give them his assistance. He got out of the car and started for the saloon. He was met by a woman who had become involved in an altercation in the saloon, had been ejected, and was in a fighting mood when she emerged, brandishing a dangerous-looking knife in a most threatening—and professional—manner.

Seeing her in an obviously aggressive mood, he advanced upon her slowly and commanded her to drop her weapon—without result. At this time, she was joined by another woman who also drew a substantial looking knife. Both women, making threats, advanced upon the officer. He was forced to retreat. Backed almost the length of the street by the women, he attempted to persuade them to drop their knives. It was impossible for him to disarm the women without risking serious injury or death, and it would have been foolhardy of him to attempt to do so emptyhanded.

Passing a poolroom on his backward walk down the street, he observed spectators emerging to watch the developments of this sidewalk drama. Grabbing a pool cue held by one of the spectators, the officer then ceased his retreat, advanced upon the two women, and with little difficulty, succeeded in disarming them both with his improvised baton without injury to himself.

Bufile 63-4296-1 9/26/61
★

QUOTABLE QUOTE

"... cooperation between Federal and State authorities in criminal law enforcement is to be desired and encouraged, for cooperative federalism in this field can indeed profit the Nation and the States in improving methods for carrying out the endless fight against crime." Mr. Justice Brennan, *Bartkus v. Illinois*, 359 US 121, 166 (1959).

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Obscene Language Riles Police Court Judge

A police court judge, "sick and tired" of the obscene language used by the youths in his city, sentenced one such foulmouthed teenager to 75 days in jail in default of a \$150 fine. He also warned the youth that he would give him a much stiffer penalty if he ever comes before him again on a similar charge.

Numerous incidents have occurred in this western city where teenagers have been shouting profane and obscene language from their automobiles to passers-by on the street. The youth who so

raised the judge's ire had been driving fast through a street where children were playing. Fearing for the lives of the children, an observer of the incident called to the youth to slow down. The boy turned around at the next corner, drove back, and in the presence of the children shouted profane language at the man. The incensed citizen took the license number of the car and swore out a complaint against the youth who repeated the profane language routine when he was picked up by police officers in a bar several hours later.

Bufile 63-4296-7 10/20/61

Radio-equipped Cars Can Become Death Trap

A policeman was killed when a spark from his radio-equipped cruiser ignited escaping fumes from a 5-gallon gasoline can which had been placed in the trunk of the car alongside one of the modern radio transmitters so generally used in police cars today.

All personnel operating radio-equipped cars should be warned against storing flammable liquids in the trunk of their cars. They should also be warned against smoking, using a match, or having any other ignition source present when they open a car trunk or trunk compartment where gasoline or other flammable liquids have been stored and potentially dangerous vapors may have accumulated.

Bufile 63-4296-31 10/24/61
★

THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

The theft or embezzlement of any goods or chattels from a shipment moving in interstate or foreign commerce, or the receipt or possession of any such stolen article with knowledge of its stolen character, violates a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. The breaking of a seal or lock of any railroad car, vessel, aircraft, motor-truck, wagon, or other vehicle containing an interstate shipment with intent to commit larceny therein is a specific violation, as is the entering of any such conveyance with intent to commit larceny therein.

Embezzlement Can Occur Even in Jail

Johnny was jailed by city police for making false police calls and had been promoted to the position of trusty in his place of incarceration.

A fellow prisoner, perhaps believing in Johnny because of his trusty position, gave him a \$10 bill with the request that he purchase for him some candy, cigarettes, and coffee. Since it is against the rules for any prisoner in the city jail to have more than a dollar on his person, the prisoner instructed Johnny to give the change from the bill to the appropriate desk officer for safekeeping.

Johnny carried out his errand to the letter in every respect but one—when he turned in the money at the police desk, following his dollar purchase for the prisoner, he neglected to mention that the money was not his and allowed the police officer to credit it to his own account; going further, he paid off the remainder of his fine, received \$5 in change, and was released from jail.

The prisoner whose trust had been so flagrantly abused bitterly complained of the loss of his \$9. Johnny was rearrested and given a 30-day sentence in the county jail for embezzling his fellow prisoner's money.

Albuquerque Criminal 5/11/61
★

REPRINTING FAULTY PRINTS

If one or two fingers are not satisfactorily printed, retake only those, separately, and staple to the corresponding block on the fingerprint card.

WANTED BY THE FBI

FLORIAN EDWARD RYBARCZYK, also known as **Florian Fisher**, **Flory Fisher**, **Florya Edward Rybarczyk**, **Florian Rybzarczyk**, "**Sarge**," and "**Shorty**"

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

While stationed in Baltimore, Md., as a sergeant in the U.S. Army in 1947, Florian Edward Rybarczyk was apprehended by the Baltimore, Md., County Police Department on three charges of armed robbery and two charges of attempted robbery, all of which occurred within a period of 1 hour on the same evening. Rybarczyk was arrested as he entered a taxicab. An unloaded gun of Belgian manufacture was found in the back of his belt. He was brought to trial and sentenced to serve 30 years in the Maryland State Penitentiary for robbery with a deadly weapon. His sentence was later reduced to 18 years, and he was paroled from the penitentiary in 1953.

Following his release from the Maryland institution, Rybarczyk lived and worked in Baltimore until 1956. In September of that year, he disappeared from the city after a warrant was issued charging him with molesting young females. Despite a promise to his parole officer that he would surrender at a Baltimore police station, Rybarczyk failed to appear.

The Criminal

The fugitive's criminal record dates back to 1929 when he was committed to a training school for burglary. In 1936, Rybarczyk held up the night attendant at a Chicago garage and obtained 96

cents and an automobile. He was sentenced to serve 1 year for carrying a concealed weapon and 1 year for the larceny of an automobile. A later trial in connection with the same type of offense resulted in a conviction of robbery, and he was sentenced to a term of from 1 to 20 years. He was paroled August 20, 1943, to enlist in the Armed Forces. He later received a discharge under other than honorable circumstances as a result of his conviction in a civil court.

Caution

In view of the fact that Rybarczyk has been convicted of robbery with a deadly weapon and was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Florian Edward Rybarczyk is described as follows:

Age-----	47, born October 1, 1914, Chicago, Ill. (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet 5 inches.
Weight-----	140 to 160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown.
Eyes-----	Hazel.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Clerk, machinist, typewriter and office machine repairman, watch repairman.
Scars and marks-----	Scar on back of head, scar outer corner left lower lip; tattoos, heart and scroll "TRUE LOVE" inner side left forearm.
FBI Number-----	1,206,694.
Fingerprint classification-----	15 O 29 W IOO 16 M 20 W IOI



Florian Edward Rybarczyk.

Notify FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1962 O - 629913

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		
_____	_____	_____
(City)	(Zone)	(State)

Documents as Evidence

When evidence is transmitted through the mail, precautions must be taken to preserve the chain of custody. Documents and records should be transmitted by registered mail or registered air-mail, never by parcel post.

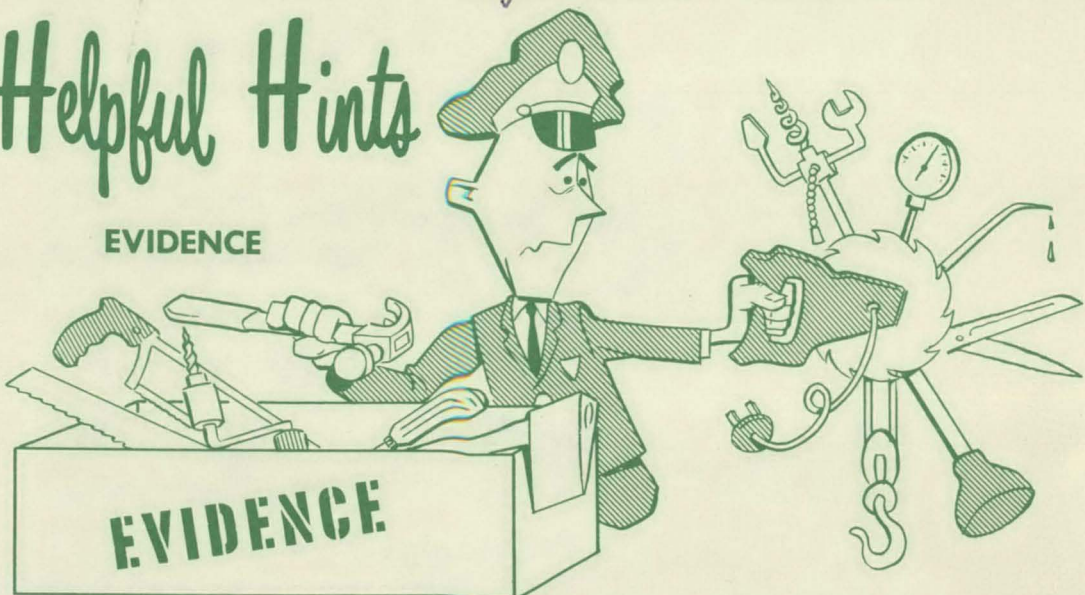
In addition, initial and date each document unless legal aspects and good judgment dictate otherwise. If the documents should not be initialed, (1) place in cellophane envelopes, along

with slips of paper showing investigator's initials, date, and other pertinent data; or (2) place in other suitable individual envelopes, on the outside of which show investigator's initials, date, and other pertinent data. These envelopes should then be sealed and placed into an outer envelope. Upon receipt in the FBI Laboratory, most documents are immediately photographed, thereby making a permanent record of their condition when received.

Excerpt from "Policemen's Assoc. news" 12/60. Article entitled "Using Documents as Evidence" pg. 6.

Helpful Hints

EVIDENCE



SINCE IT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO STATE FROM VISUAL EXAMINATION WHICH TOOLS COULD HAVE MADE QUESTIONED MARKS IN BURGLARIES, SUBMIT ALL OF SUSPECT'S TOOLS TO FBI LABORATORY.

FBI

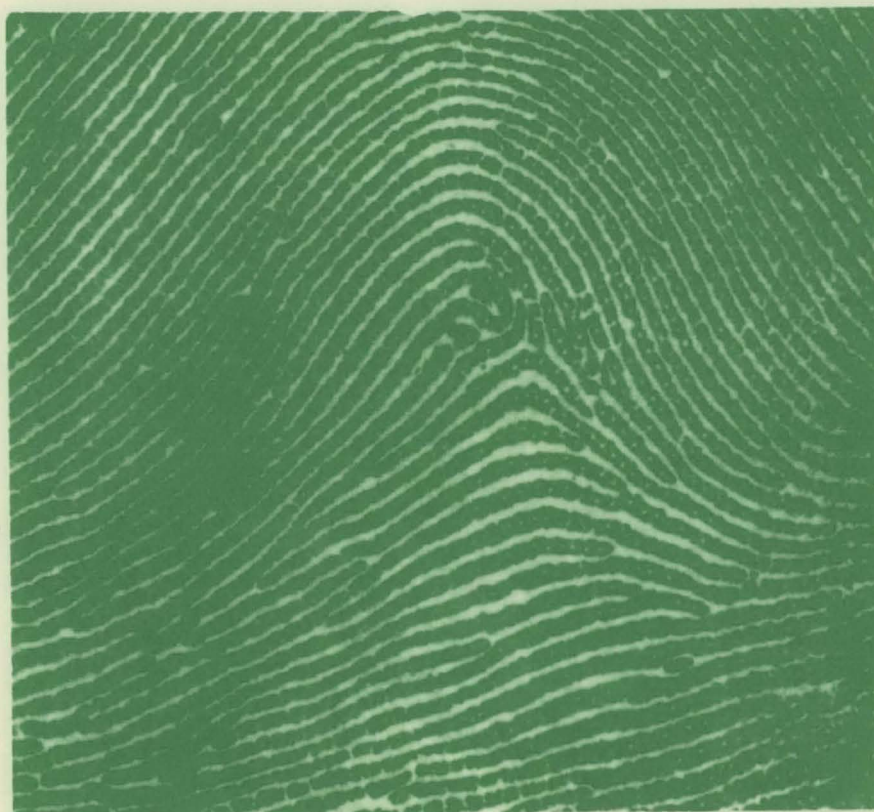
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



This pattern presents a problem as to the location of the core and the resulting ridge count. In this impression, the core is located on the shoulder of the loop farthest from the delta where the ridge begins to curve. An imaginary line drawn between this point and the delta would result in two ridge counts. If the core were placed higher on the recurving ridge where the curving is more abrupt, no ridge count would be obtained across a recurving ridge and, therefore, a reference search would be conducted in the tented arch classification.