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Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI

Law Enforcement

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Identification:

Interesting Pattern (*back cover*).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

THE GREED FOR SUDDEN WEALTH or "easy money" is a common human frailty. It is a weakness closely allied with moral decadence. When left uncurbed, it can become a serious obsession.

Today, the lust for quick money is a motivating factor in the alarming rise of one of the Nation's most violent crimes—bank robbery. Last year, 1,250 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute were reported to the FBI. This represents more than a 30-percent increase over the number reported in 1961.

In seeking a solution, it is necessary to look beyond the problem to its causes. A recent survey of bank robbery matters shows that more and more violations are being perpetrated by rank amateurs, individuals with no previous criminal records. Obviously, these persons, for various reasons, are obsessed with the desire for large sums of money quickly. Their irrational deeds are virtually doomed to failure. Those who manage to escape from the scene seldom remain at large long enough to enjoy the fruits of their crimes. Yet, few "beginners" are fully aware of this. Herein lies one of the major causes.

Experience has clearly demonstrated that the time-proven deterrents to crime are sure detection, swift apprehension and proper punishment. As a deterrent, the latter is by far the most important. Unfortunately, its news value to most media is practically nil. Accordingly, potential bank robbers hear and see a great deal about individuals fleeing with huge sums of money, but many never learn of the punishment invoked. Recently, two bank robbers were convicted in Federal court and received sentences of 20 years each. The sentencing went almost unnoticed. Meanwhile, in the same locality two other bank robberies occurred. They received widespread, sensational publicity. To some, this imbalance could be very deceptive.

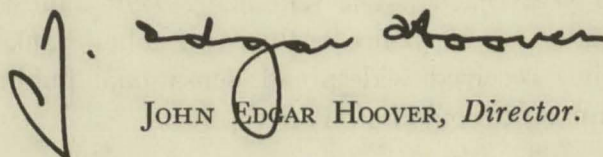
There are, of course, other contributing factors. The rapid growth of suburban areas has greatly increased the number of branch banks. These facilities are considerably more vulnerable

to robbery. Usually, they have fewer security features and less police protection. Escape routes are easily accessible and better concealed. Some banks are not as security conscious as others, notwithstanding the fact that such precautions are extremely valuable aids in the solution of bank robberies. These conditions lead to more robberies and more serious injuries or deaths to innocent victims.

A large share of the responsibility to reverse this bank robbery trend rests with law enforcement. But it must have help. Banking institutions should implement and follow effective safeguards to reduce their vulnerability. All courts must deal realistically with those who are guilty of this vicious crime. And finally, news media, as a worthy public service, should strive to give an equal amount of attention to the punishment meted out by the courts as is given to the violation itself.

During the coming months, the FBI will sponsor a nationwide series of law enforcement conferences on bank robbery. Banking officials, law enforcement authorities, civic leaders and others having an abiding interest in the problem will be asked to participate. A mutual exchange of ideas, experiences and techniques will be encouraged. Every resource of every community should be enlisted in this cause.

Let us expose the false impression of quick profits to be gained by preying on banking institutions. Let all bank robbers and would-be violators come to know there can be only one conclusion to this shocking crime—detection, arrest, and certain punishment.

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

APRIL 1, 1963.

☆
**Special
 Conferences
 Scheduled**
 ☆

Cooperation is Key To Bank Robbery Problems

Armed assaults upon banking institutions are among the most vicious and demoralizing crimes facing our Nation today. In many instances, they are accompanied by felonious attacks against innocent bank employees, customers and citizens, and frequently result in kidnappings and/or murders.

During the 1962 calendar year, 1,250 banking establishments across the United States were the victims of armed robbers, stealthy burglars, and larcenous thieves. This total, a record high, exceeded the 1961 total by over 30 percent. During the last year, there were 678 robberies, 352 burglaries, and 220 larcenies reported to the FBI as violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. There were 471 convictions, and recoveries amounted to \$1,120,702.

Desperate and Dangerous

Recently, an attempted robbery was made on a branch bank in the suburbs of an east coast city.



Violence, injury, kidnapping, and death are frequently byproducts of bank robberies.

It ended in a rash of gunfire which left one man dead and two others critically wounded. Upon receiving the alarm, law enforcement officers rushed to the scene. As one of the officers dashed into the bank, seven bullets from the bandit's gun ripped into his body. The injured officer was able, however, to return the fire. One of his shots caught the robber in the chest, mortally wounding him. A bank guard was also seriously wounded as he attempted to disarm the gunman while the bandit was shooting at the police officer.

While violence may not occur in all robberies, there is always the threat of physical harm or death.

Threats Accompany Demand

A few months ago, a lone man entered a bank in Dallas, Tex., and placed a hand-penciled, printed note and a lunch-type manila grocery bag on a teller's window. The note instructed her to fill the bag with \$15,000 and stated there was a gun aimed at her head.

After reading the note, the teller advised the bandit she did not have that much money and he instructed her to give him what she had. The teller filled the bag with currency, later determined to be \$9,337. Before leaving the teller's cage, the bandit demanded and received his note back.

As the bandit fled, the teller screamed to other bank employees that she had been robbed. Several employees followed the subject as he fled from the bank, and one employee secured a description of the getaway car as well as the license number.

Within a few minutes after the robbery, an FBI Agent and a local police officer apprehended the bandit at the home of his fiancée's parents, having traced him there through the getaway car which belonged to his fiancée's father. The bank robbery loot was recovered from under the front seat of the getaway car. The note was also found in the car.



Exchange of information, ideas, and techniques helps combat bank robberies.

A gunman entered a bank in Los Angeles, Calif., at approximately 2 p.m., February 20, 1962, proceeded immediately to a teller's cage and placed a note written on the back of a blank check on the counter, asking the female teller if she could read. The note stated: "This is a stickup, keep quiet, and no one gets hurt, put 5's—10's—20's and 50's in bag—give me 3 minutes to leave building and no one gets hurt." Meanwhile, the "customer" opened his jacket and raised his shirt a little exhibiting what appeared to be a gun wrapped in a white handkerchief. He then handed the teller a brown paper bag, and the teller immediately began filling the bag with currency.

Two other bank employees suspected something was wrong with the victim teller and both proceeded to sound the silent alarm. When the bandit left the bank, the two employees followed him and observed him hide on the ground under a car in the parking lot adjacent to the bank. The bank employees then summoned two parking lot attendants, who were later determined to be off-duty policemen, and they effected the apprehension of the bandit. The bank loot was recovered intact, and the bandit was subsequently sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Bandit Surrenders to FBI

Early last year, an unmasked male approached the loan teller's counter at a bank in Cleveland, Ohio. He exhibited a brown paper bag on which

was printed "This is a stickup, press alarm and die." The teller immediately dropped to the floor and pressed the police alarm.

The bandit vaulted over the counter, threatened the teller with a gun and grabbed some money from the cash drawer. He then vaulted back over the counter and ran out a side door. The teller grabbed a gun and attempted to pursue the bandit.

The gunman ran approximately two blocks and then was observed by a 17-year-old high school student to enter a car. The student obtained the license number of the getaway car which he furnished to the pursuing bank teller.

The car was immediately traced, and the owner advised he had loaned the car to a friend 3 days previously.

Two days after the robbery, the bandit's father advised the Cleveland office of the FBI that his son had promised to surrender. At approximately 1:40 p.m., the bandit appeared at the FBI office and gave himself up. At that time, he had only \$15 of the \$754 taken in the robbery.

Bank Robbery Statute

The above cases are graphic illustrations of the trend witnessed in the current rise of bank robberies. More and more violations are being committed by lone first offenders or individuals with minor criminal records. The most popular modus operandi is the "demand note" to a bank teller under a threat of physical violence.

Under the Federal Bank Robbery Statute, the FBI has jurisdiction to investigate robberies, burglaries, and larcenies committed against the following banking-type institutions: (1) Member banks of the Federal Reserve System; (2) Banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; (3) Banks organized or operated under the laws of the United States; (4) Federal Savings and Loan Associations; (5) Institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and (6) Federal Credit Unions.

The Federal Bank Robbery Statute was approved by the President on May 18, 1934. In its original form, it applied only to robberies or attempted robberies of National Banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System. In August 1935, the Federal Bank Robbery Act was amended to include robberies or attempted robberies of banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as well as Government-chartered banks.

In August 1937, the act again was amended to cover burglaries and larcenies committed against national banks, member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as well as Government-chartered banks.

In September 1948, the Bank Robbery Statute was revised to include robberies, burglaries, and larcenies involving Federal Savings and Loan Associations. In August 1950, an amendment was passed to include State-chartered savings and loan associations whose accounts are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. In April 1952, the statute was extended to include all institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

In September 1959, the FBI's jurisdiction was further extended to include robberies, burglaries, and larcenies against Federal Credit Unions.

Suburban Bank Vulnerability

A recent review of 205 cases involving bank robbery matters which occurred during the latter part of 1962 reflects a total of \$816,632.03 was stolen. This amounted to an average of \$3,984 for each robbery, burglary, or larceny in the cases reviewed. Broken down further, there was a total of \$785,234.48 taken in robberies, \$26,501.66 in burglaries, and \$4,895.89 in larcenies. Of the 122 bank robberies reviewed, there were 19 in which no money was obtained. Of the 57 bank burglaries reviewed, there were 32 instances where no money was obtained, and of the 30 bank larcenies reviewed, there were 15 instances where no money was obtained.

The above statistics and information indicate that depredations upon banks and banking institutions are reaching an alarming proportion. In recent years there have been great growth and development in suburban areas. Accordingly, there has also been a tremendous increase in the number of branch banking institutions in these areas. By the very nature of their locality, such facilities are considerably more vulnerable to bank robbery than regular banking establishments. Generally, suburban or shopping area buildings have fewer security features and are easier to rob and burglarize. Such locations usually have less police protection. These branch offices are also choice sites for the bank robber, inasmuch as they can be cased and carefully scouted prior to the actual violation with a minimum of exposure and attention.

Escape routes are usually better, and the surrounding parking areas afford excellent spots for abandoning stolen cars and switching to other automobiles.

Adequate Protection Vital

Some banking institutions are not as security conscious as others; however, security and protection procedures actually are extremely important in combating this crime and also in the solution of violations.

Only the person responsible for each individual institution is in a position to judge whether or not all feasible protective measures against often-encountered hazards have been instituted and fully implemented. Set forth below are some measures which might be considered in this connection:

The physical premises should be made as secure as it is possible to make them.

Bulletproof glass should separate the tellers from the customers' lobby.

Visible deterrents, such as armed, uniformed guards (trained in firearms use) and steel bars over windows and skylights should be in use.

Employees should be security conscious. They should be trained to be alert to loiterers and suspicious-looking individuals who seek change or attempt to open small savings accounts. They should also be trained to be thorough in checking out the identification of workmen or others who request access to bank space.

Each employee should have immediate access to a list of printed instructions to be followed in the event of a robbery.



Teamwork is a vital phase of swift detection and apprehension of offenders.



All citizens should support law enforcement to reduce bank robberies and related crimes.

Cash should be kept at a minimum in each teller's cage. Each employee should be trained never to leave cash or securities unattended. He should be taught to avoid predictable patterns and routines of arrival and departure.

Identifiable money (serial numbers and series year recorded) should be maintained in each teller's cage.

Adequate alarm devices should be maintained and regularly tested to insure that they are in the best possible operating condition.

Microphones, set to detect unauthorized night entry, might be connected with the police department or protective service.

Tear gas mechanisms might be installed in various areas of the building.

Movie cameras, loaded and maintained in readiness, might be installed in proper positions.

Employees should be familiar with the phone number of the local police department, sheriff's office, and the office of the FBI. Such information, along with addresses, should be posted plainly in appropriate locations throughout the building.

The bank, in cooperation with local police authorities, might devise special systems to signal possible trouble in the bank.

The bank might stage mock robberies as a training device to teach each employee what to do in the event a robbery occurs.

Thorough background investigation of each employee and member of the guard force should be conducted.

Checks should be made each night to insure that the vault is properly closed and that all means of entrance to and egress from the bank are closed and locked.

Suggestions should be sought from bank employees as to security measures which will suit the specific needs of the institution.

While some of the security measures named may not be suitable or usable in all institutions, they may prove to be of value in others. New security devices are constantly being developed; however, all the security measures in the world are ineffective if trust is misplaced. The rising rate of violations indicates that increasing numbers of banking institutions are being victimized by a few employees within the institutions themselves. While the vast majority of banking personnel are unquestionably honest, those who fail their trust make it necessary to take all possible precaution. Here are some points for consideration:

Does the financial institution in question have a system of dual control, or does one individual handle transactions from the receipt of funds to the entry of the liability on the books?

Are outside auditors employed to make audits and test checks at irregular intervals? What audit controls are maintained within the bank? Are procedures such that each employee's work is subject to review? Are the institution's executives subject to procedures which will not absolve their work from review?

Is any check made of outside business interests or of evidence that an employee is living beyond his means?

Are there reciprocal agreements between banking institutions which encourage employees of one institution to open accounts in the other, thus reducing the temptation to manipulate funds which exists when employees are permitted to open accounts in the institution which employs them?

Does a designated official exercise close control over dormant accounts?

Are employees having contact with customers prohibited from preparing deposit tickets or other records for the customer?

Are frequent changes made in the positions of employees within a particular job strata? In other words, are jobs rotated? Are such job changes unannounced?

Are periodic vacations a requirement?

Has consideration been given to a policy forbidding payments against uncollected funds in order to preclude check kiting?

Bank Robberies Filmed

A fairly recent innovation which has been used with considerable success is the movie camera which photographs bank robberies in progress.

On April 12, 1957, shortly after noon, a masked bandit, accompanied by a woman clad in a black coat and a kerchief on her head, entered a banking institution in Cleveland, Ohio. The masked man brandished a small revolver and warned bank employees not to move that this was a holdup. Stationing himself in front of a teller's window, the bandit waited while his accomplice—apparently only a teenager—calmly proceed to empty the money from the teller's drawer into a brown paper bag. Both were unaware that they were playing the star roles in one of the first films of an actual bank robbery. A hidden movie camera in the bank was photographing the entire proceeding.

One of the bank tellers had observed the bandit wearing the mask enter the bank and had immediately tripped the silent alarm which also set the movie camera into motion. The final installation and loading of the camera with film had been completed only the day before the robbery.

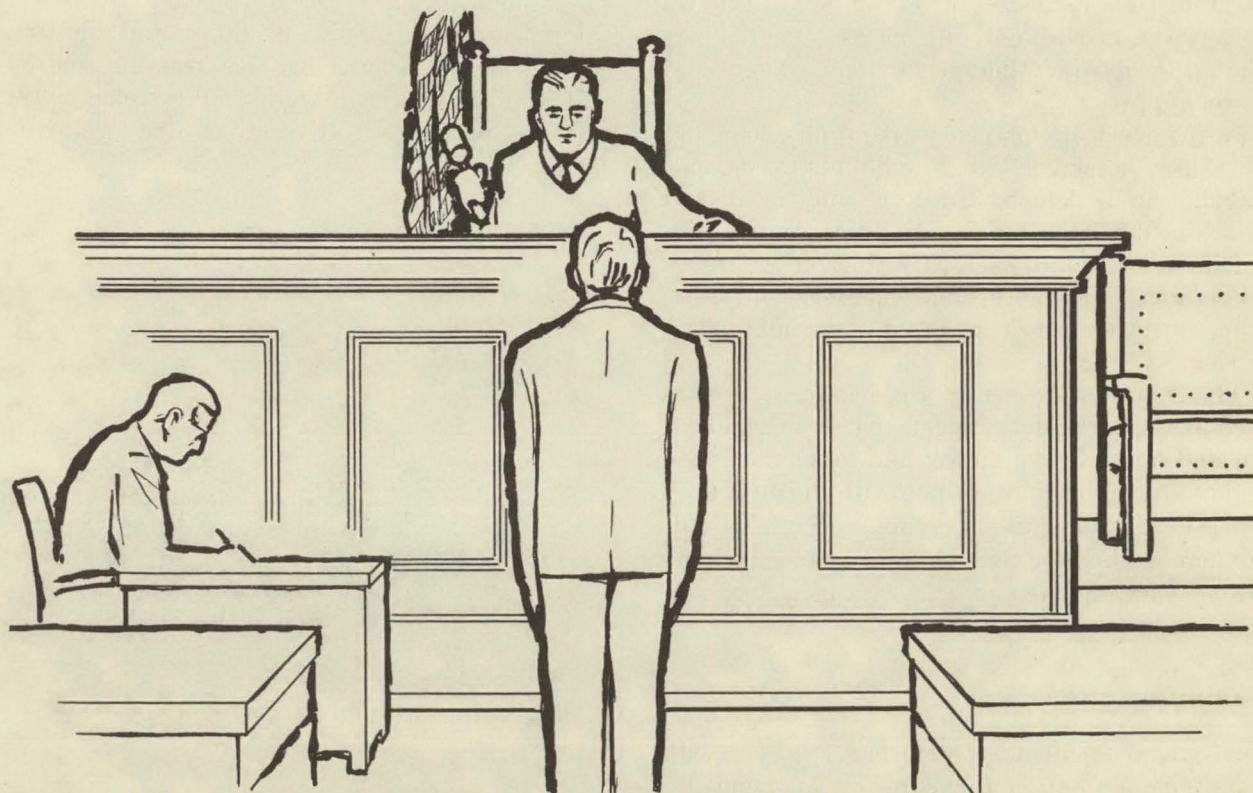
The robbers fled with almost \$2,500 in loot and were observed to enter a black and white car which was already moving, thus indicating that a third person was involved in the plot. Two minutes after the bandits had fled, detectives from

the Cleveland Police Department arrived at the bank and rushed the film for immediate processing. FBI Agents were dispatched to the bank and commenced immediate investigation.

By approximately 4:30 that same afternoon, the film had been processed. Numerous identifiable features of the bandits could be noted. Still prints of the film were distributed to police officers, FBI Agents, surrounding police departments, and to the newspapers. The film was rushed to TV stations and exhibited on all broadcasts. The national network immediately picked up the broadcasts, giving the film nationwide coverage.

Police detectives were assigned to check a report that the female bandit closely resembled one of two teenage girls seen earlier that morning in a restaurant located about three blocks from the bank. The girls were said to be driving a two-tone black and white car. Following this lead, the detectives subsequently learned that one of the girls was missing from her home. A photograph of the girl—furnished to the detectives by her mother—was identified by a bank employee as that of the female bandit. A photograph of the

(Continued on page 20)



There should be only one conclusion for this violent crime—certain punishment.



FACILITIES

Emergency Center Special Feature of New Facility

by CHIEF JAMES N. JORDAN, *Livonia, Mich.,
Police Department*

Twelve years after incorporation, with a progressive spirit of maximum service to its citizens, Livonia today boasts the Nation's first known combination police headquarters and emergency operating center.

The total building area is 24,000 square feet. The unique 12,000 square-foot Emergency Center, located on the lower level of the police headquarters, is being used for additional municipal space at present, but in the event of a disaster affecting customary public facilities it would function as quarters for an emergency city government.

Emergency Facilities

A veritable self-sustaining miniature community that is estimated to withstand the initial shock of an atomic blast, the Center is complete with two dormitories providing living quarters for 100 persons with its own emergency food, water, and power supply.

In the event of emergency operations, there are offices for the mayor, general administration, city council, civil defense director, and legal and health-medical personnel. Facilities are also provided for communications, transportation, rescue operations, radiological and emergency information, and the attack warning and intelligence section.

The southeast corner of the basement level is used by the police department. Classrooms, workout and target areas, shower and locker facilities, and restrooms are in use along with the building's central communications system. Switchboards are manned by both police and fire personnel who are in constant contact with all personnel and equipment.

Communications

The central telephone system has 150 lines with a capacity for 400. The emergency reporting system is the finest combined police and fire dis-

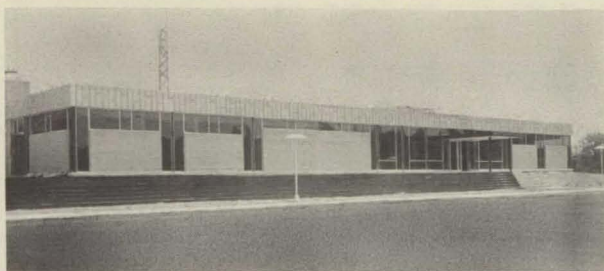
patch of its type in Michigan. Thirty-two emergency reporting boxes are strategically located throughout the city for use by the public in reporting any emergency. This communications center would play a vital role in the direction of civic activity in case of natural disaster or enemy attack.

Living quarters in the emergency center are complete with kitchen and storage area for food, clothing, and other essential provisions. Cool and freshened air is filtered by the latest type of equipment to remove contaminants such as gas and radioactivity. The conditioned air is circulated throughout the center and exhausted mechanically.

The entire emergency lower level is walled with 16 inches of reinforced concrete and block, with ceilings and floors 3 feet thick. Special spring-shock mountings are used to suspend all electrical equipment, pipes, ducts, conduits, and lighting equipment. It is intended that this installation will have the quality to withstand extreme vibration and remain operative even after an atomic attack.



Chief James N. Jordan.



New Police Headquarters Building, Livonia, Mich.

Contrary to what might be expected in a lower-level construction of this type, the appointments are schemed to suggest a fresh, open appearance. Recessed lighting in the removable acoustical tile ceilings plays over the multicolored walls and matching floors.

Cost of Facilities

The U.S. Office of Civilian Defense Mobilization for Research and Design provided a major financial assist for this unique architectural accomplishment, the Nation's first such Emergency Operating Center. Total cost of the police building was \$512,354.32. Total cost of the site work including parking and utilities was \$63,898.67. The cost of the lower level or emergency operating level was \$289,504. Federal aid for the lower level

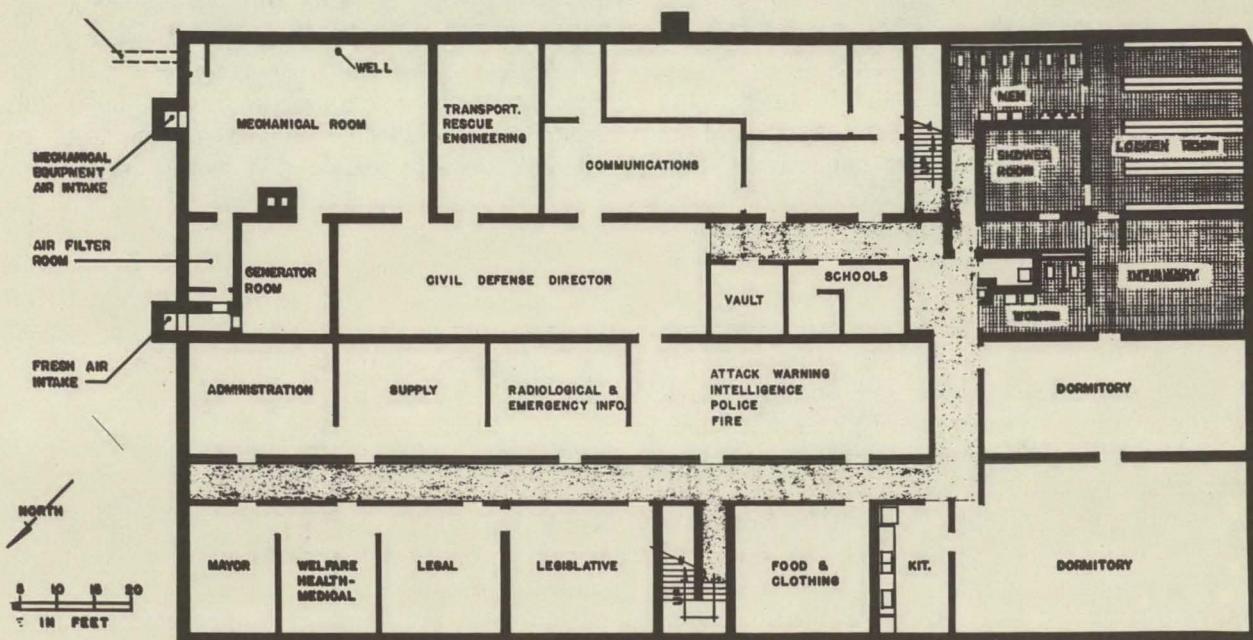
and site was \$176,645 or 50 percent of the emergency operating center level and 50 percent of the site worth.

This Federal participation helped make Livonia's Civic Center become a reality. The above building is the first structure to rise on the 40-acre site. A man-made lake will be included later. Eventually, this Civic Center will serve 180,000 people with buildings to be erected in the future to house a new city hall, court building, main fire headquarters, cultural center, and civic auditorium.

Police Quarters

The upper level of the headquarters building is devoted solely to police business, incorporating equipment now used in the latest scientific methods of crime detection, traffic control, and crime prevention.

The exterior of the building is of glazed brick and smoked plate glass windows encased in aluminum sash. The law-abiding citizen enters the building through the pre-cast concrete facade which rises some 7 feet above a spacious paved parking area. Two public lobbies are entered via a two-doored vestibule—one leading to the Command Desk and the other to the Driver's Licensing Section of the Traffic Bureau. The overall design



SHELTER FLOOR PLAN

Chart of lower level—emergency operating center.

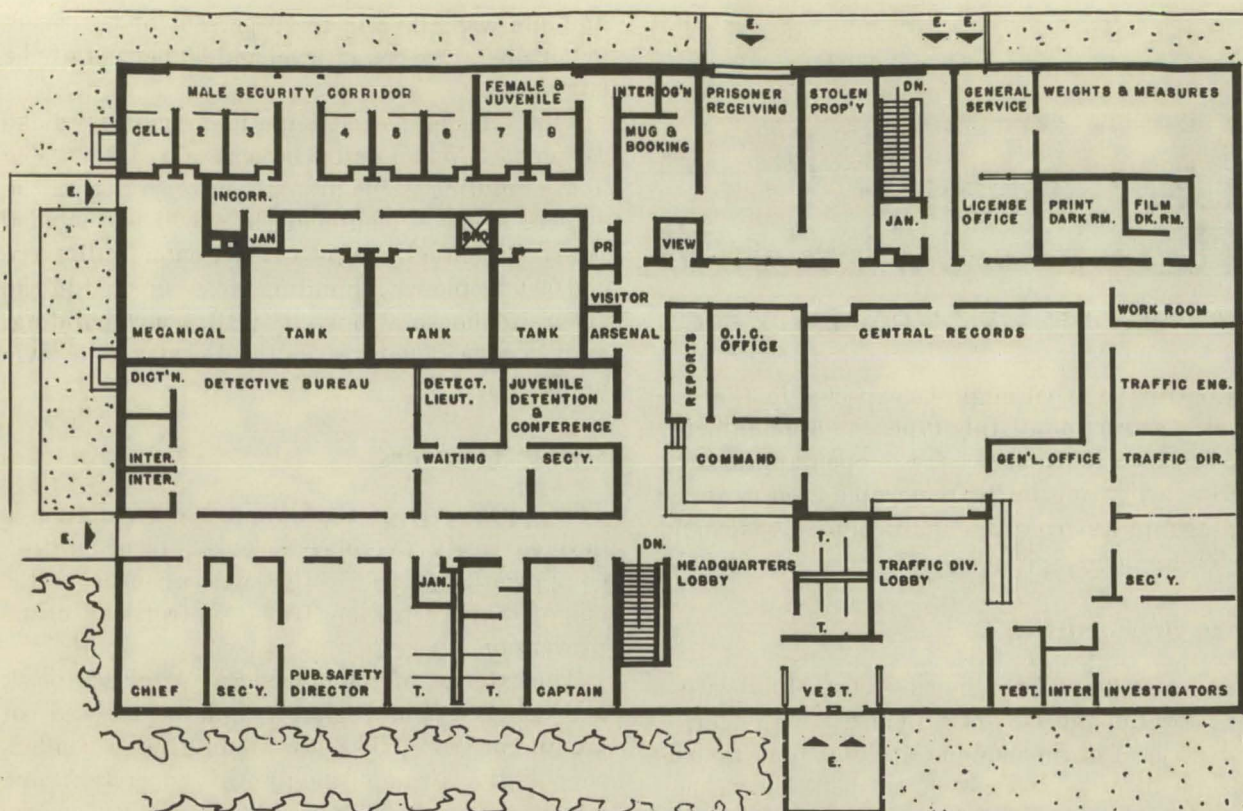


Chart of main level—police headquarters.

has insured that the general public need never stand beside the common criminal.

Admitting a Prisoner

A separate driveway leads to the paved and lighted parking area at the rear of the building. This entire area is devoted to official activity. The prisoner drive-in door at the receiving garage is electrically operated on radio request by the push of a button at the Command Desk. A one-way-vision window wall permits the command officer to watch the entry, lowering the door when the scout car is safely inside. No one leaves the police car until this huge door closes. The prisoner is led into the search room through a one-way latched door. An adjoining room shielded by one-way-vision glass permits surveillance of the prisoner during mugging, fingerprinting, and booking. As personal property is taken from the prisoner, the content is described on a duplicate typed file card, and his signature is received for verification. The same cards are signed upon the prisoner's release to insure that there can be no question as to articles held for and returned to the individual.

Maximum security doors lead directly from the search room to the station proper and to the cell blocks. By use of the audio system, the arresting officer signals the Command Desk, and the officer in charge permits passage by electronic control. A prisoner's visitor window is immediately inside the cell block, and access is made to the visitor's room by way of the station corridor.

An area-wide intercom system records and amplifies the proceedings on a speaker at the desk of the officer in charge. All open doors on the cells are indicated on a lighted panel at the Control Desk so that movements of prisoners and arresting officer are completely discernible by remote control.

The Cell Block

Three tanks, each equipped to accommodate six persons, are in the first cell block section. A shower is provided in the corridor for use of prisoners. A 4- by 6-foot cell for incorrigibles is at the end of the main corridor. Heavy steel mesh grating covers the barred portion of this cell to prevent self-inflicted injury.

Two maximum security cell blocks, containing three individual cells each, have sliding-type doors which are manually operated from the main corridor through a mechanically mastered device. A third section, similarly secured, has two cells and is devoted exclusively to women and/or juvenile prisoners. To minimize the possibility of destruction, all cells in the new headquarters are equipped with steel combination sinks and water closets, all installed with push-button controls. Each cell is lighted indirectly from outside the compartment. Interlocking steel plate ceilings minimize the danger of the prisoners' being able to inflict personal injury. All windows in the security section corridors are jalousied. The framing is so constructed as to prevent further access or escape to the main corridor. A storage room for stolen property is adjacent to the garage for easy accessibility.

Driver's License Bureau

The Driver's License Bureau has access through its own lobby. A natural stained oak counter extends the full length of this office and is topped with white formica. The licensee is given an eye test on an electrically lighted Keystone Viewer mounted on the counter. The written examination is given in a private section that adjoins the main office and is divided into four isolated testing booths. The Traffic Director's secretary and other clerical personnel work directly behind the Driver's License Bureau with Traffic Division offices adjacent to this area. Aisleways permit access to the main corridor which surrounds the Records Section and Command Desk.



PAYMENT PAST DUE PAID IN FULL MEASURE

Police in a southern city were called in by a company to help process a response received from a customer who had been sent repeated demands for payment of a \$3.97 bill.

The item from the customer consisted of a suspicious-looking box measuring 11 by 7 by 6 inches and weighing 8 pounds. Using necessary precaution, the police found not explosives, but the customer's payment in full—397 pennies in a quart jar of molasses. #63-4296-61

Mobile, 1-23-62
APRIL 1963

Statistical and accident prevention information is compiled in the Traffic Director's Office. A large map of Livonia is pin-pointed to designate the location and type of all accidents which have occurred throughout the year. Safety brochures and posters are displayed on tables around the room for public information and distribution.

The accident investigation area provides additional desk space for the motorized traffic patrolmen responsible for recording further details on all accidents. A wall-sized bulletin board depicts scenes of the city's most serious motor mishaps.

Photographic darkroom and crime laboratory equipment is situated across the corridor in close proximity to the Identification and Record Section.

Weights and Measures is a major part of the General Service Bureau. U.S. Government and Michigan State standards are impressively displayed on the hardwood shelving surrounding the testing laboratory. Regular inspection and testing insure the maintaining of all consumer commodity weights and measures as advertised and serve to protect the merchant as well as the consumer.

Growth Needs Anticipated

Livonia's Police Headquarters and Emergency Operating Center are designed to accommodate the needs of the city's expected growth over the next decade with facilities to sustain a police agency double its present size. Any requirements beyond the present building size have been foreseen in the original planning by the incorporation of mechanical equipment of a capacity to service a reasonable physical expansion.



JUVENILES HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR ACTS OF VANDALISM

A determined mayor in the Midwest has instituted a two-part program in an effort to cope with increasing youthful delinquency in his city.

One part of the program calls for having any vandalism committed by a juvenile personally repaired by him. The second part of the program permits newspapers and radio and television stations to use the names of youthful offenders who have been arrested, even though they are under the age of 18. #63-4296-15

DeTroit, 9-11-61



NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Detection Difficult in Check Fraud

A large ring of individuals, operating in large cities throughout the United States, used an almost foolproof method of raising the value of traveler's checks. They were successful in cashing approximately \$40,000 worth of these altered checks over a 4-month period before their apprehension.

Their method of operation was to purchase several checks for a minimum amount of money each, but to include large figures such as eight and nine. They would then carefully cut out the figures from all the checks and replace them, rearranged, to raise the amount to a substantial sum.

The figures were cut with a sharp cutting tool and replaced with the use of a little moisture around the edges of the inserted numeral and pressed firmly into place with a hot iron. The insertion of the numbers was done so neatly that detection through normal observation was very difficult. It was learned that in most instances the inserted numbers would stay in place even after the checks were processed through IBM machines.

Although none of the members of this ring has divulged their exact procedure of altering the checks, the following items were found in the room of one of the principal members of the ring after his apprehension: several razor blades, a horse-shoe-type nail honed to a very sharp point, a magnifying glass mounted on a stand, and a small hammer. #63-4296-16

*Detroit, 11/13/62 **

GAMBLING DEVICE

Recent innovations in dice control include a small transistor transmitter built into the dice similar to those used in remote controls for opening garage doors. #63-4296-27

Lockers Used by Criminals To Perpetrate Crime

The use of coin-operated lockers to perpetrate crime is becoming commonplace in some areas. In the past, bookmakers have stored their records in lockers available for bowling equipment in tenpin bowling lanes. Known thieves, too, have been utilizing these same lockers to store stolen goods.

Bowling lanes open 24 hours a day and having lockers for rent on a yearly basis are ideally suited to the needs of the criminal element.

Not only have lockers been used to store bookmaker's records and stolen goods, but also to exchange obscene material between dealer and customer. Upon request of the "smut" material from a customer, the dealer makes up the order from his stock, which is usually kept at a location other than his business place, takes it to a subway station, and places it in a vacant luggage locker. He then meets his customer at a prearranged time and location, receives payment for the order, and turns over the key to the locker—giving him the exact location of the locker. Thus does the dealer in "smut" dispose of his product with little chance of being suspected or observed by the police.

#63-4296-34, serial 4588

Nationwide criminal activities 11/4/60

NUMBERS RACKET MO

The following modus operandi has been used by persons connected with numbers activities:

After receiving a bet, the numbers writer calls his home and lets the phone ring a certain number of times which is a prearranged signal for his wife to call him back at a public phone. When this call comes through from his wife, he gives her the betting information which she records at home. By using this procedure, there are no betting slips in his possession to serve as evidence of his activities in the event of arrest. #63-4296-39

Pittsburgh, 6/7/61

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

POLICE TRAINING

A significant milestone in civic responsibility and progress was made on September 30, 1962, with the formal dedication of the new physical education training building which completes the Claude A. Armour Fire and Police Training Center in Memphis. The training building, which houses the classrooms and other training facilities, was dedicated on February 22, 1959. The entire training center represents a total capital investment of \$1,835,279, and was achieved through the inspired leadership of Claude A. Armour, Commissioner of Fire and Police.

The physical education training building includes a firing range and a gymnasium. The new facilities will be the means of increasing the proficiency and efficiency of police officers in physical conditioning and the use of firearms. The 650 officers of the Memphis Police Department and the 788 members of the Memphis Fire Department will have use of these new facilities—which will also be available to other law enforcement officers in the Memphis area. It is felt the effectiveness



Comr. Claude A. Armour.

Training Center for Memphis, Tenn., Firemen and Police

by CHIEF JAMES C. MACDONALD, *Memphis, Tenn.,
Police Department.*

of law enforcement for the citizens of Memphis will be substantially enhanced as a result of the availability of these new facilities and the new and increased training that will result.

Four-fold Purpose

The physical education training building is located on a 17½-acre tract of land as part of the Training Center. The building serves four purposes: (1) Facilities for a physical training program for firemen and police, (2) a 10-position indoor pistol range, meeting requirements for a regular pistol practice course, for basic and advance training in the use of firearms and marksmanship, (3) a control center to support the fire department's training program, and (4) a museum to display relics of the past of the fire and police departments.

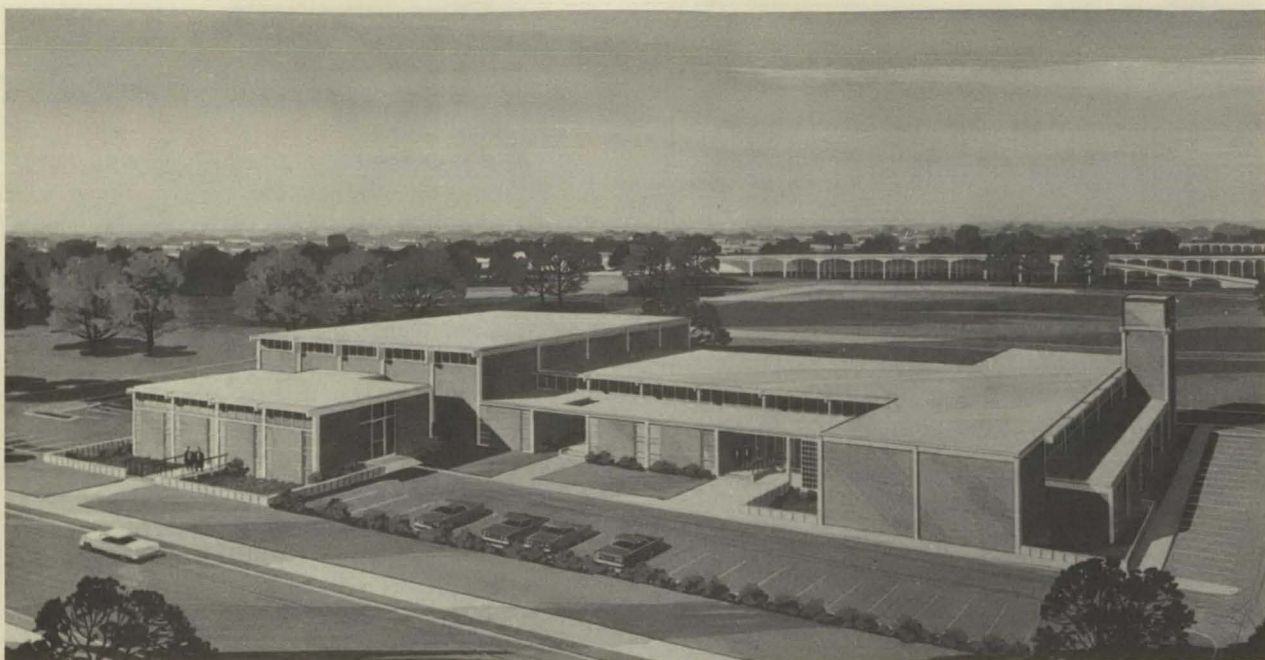
Physical Training

The physical training program will be carried on in the gymnasium, which is 87 by 99 feet in size. The facilities consist of one regulation and two practice basketball courts, portable badminton and volleyball standards and nets—which may be placed on courts laid out for each—two handball courts, and various other physical exercise equipment such as flying rings, climbing ropes, chinning bars, etc. A portable boxing ring is also provided.

Adjacent to the gym is an exercise training room. This room contains a variety of items: Bar bells, incline boards, weights, heavy and speed punching bags, etc., to provide equipment for a well-rounded program in body conditioning.

A room for steam baths and massages is available for the benefit of members who may be unable to take an active part in the other activities in the physical training program.

Additional space includes: (1) Office, (2) dressing room, (3) equipment room, and (4) laundry room, to make this one of the most modern



Architect's drawing of new physical training building.

physical training facilities available to any group of police personnel.

The physical training program is under the direction of a capable staff. The director of the program has a degree in physical education. He is assisted at the present time by two other physical education specialists well versed in the field of self-defense and body conditioning. The facilities are available from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. with regularly scheduled classes as well as competitive sports.

Firing Range Facilities

The range is the most modern and complete indoor range known to exist for police officers in the United States. The following type targets will be utilized in training the police officers: Bull's eyes, three sets of electrically scored multiple targets, two sets of electrically scored dueling targets, an electrically scored "running-man" target, and a full indoor Practical Pistol Course which will accommodate 10 men at a time, firing each lane position simultaneously timed.

The three sets of electrically scored multiple targets consist of five targets to each set, controlled by the range officer from a master panel. This master panel is mounted on a raised platform in the rear of the 60-yard line overlooking the range. Each set of targets is individually controlled and scored. When a shooter fires on a set of targets,

each target hit registers on the master panel, and a yellow light over the target hit lights up. The range officer can control the time—from the master panel—in which the shooter has to fire at the targets.

Two sets of electrically controlled and scored dueling targets also are available to the officers. These targets work in the following manner: Upon command from the range officer, two officers start walking down the range toward the target area. The range officer can, at any time, turn the targets to face the duelists. When the first officer hits his target, the target turns away automatically, a light comes on over the target hit, and a clock is stopped on the master panel showing to within 1/100th of a second how long it took the officer to hit his target. The reset button is pushed, and the officers start walking toward their targets again.

The "Running-Man" Target

The "running-man" target completes the electrically scored targets. This target is mounted on a carriage guided by rails which run the width of the range. When activated by the range officer at the master panel, this target starts from behind a barricade, travels the width of the range, goes behind another barricade, reverses, and comes back to the starting point in 5.41 seconds. Each time the target is hit by the shooter, the hit is registered

on the master panel. The shooter fires at the "running-man" target from a point shoulder position, firing the revolver double-action. This affords the officer training in firing at a moving target.

The range officer, also, can control the lighting condition of the range. Through a rheostat mounted in the control panel, any lighting condition from noonday to complete darkness can be simulated.

A completely furnished reloading room is located in the rear of the range. It contains a machine capable of reloading 2,100 bullets an hour, a cartridge case cleaner, bullet mold, melting pot, and other equipment. The powder is stored in an underground vault 4 feet square.

The range is supervised by a trained staff of firearms experts.

K-9 Corps and Patrol

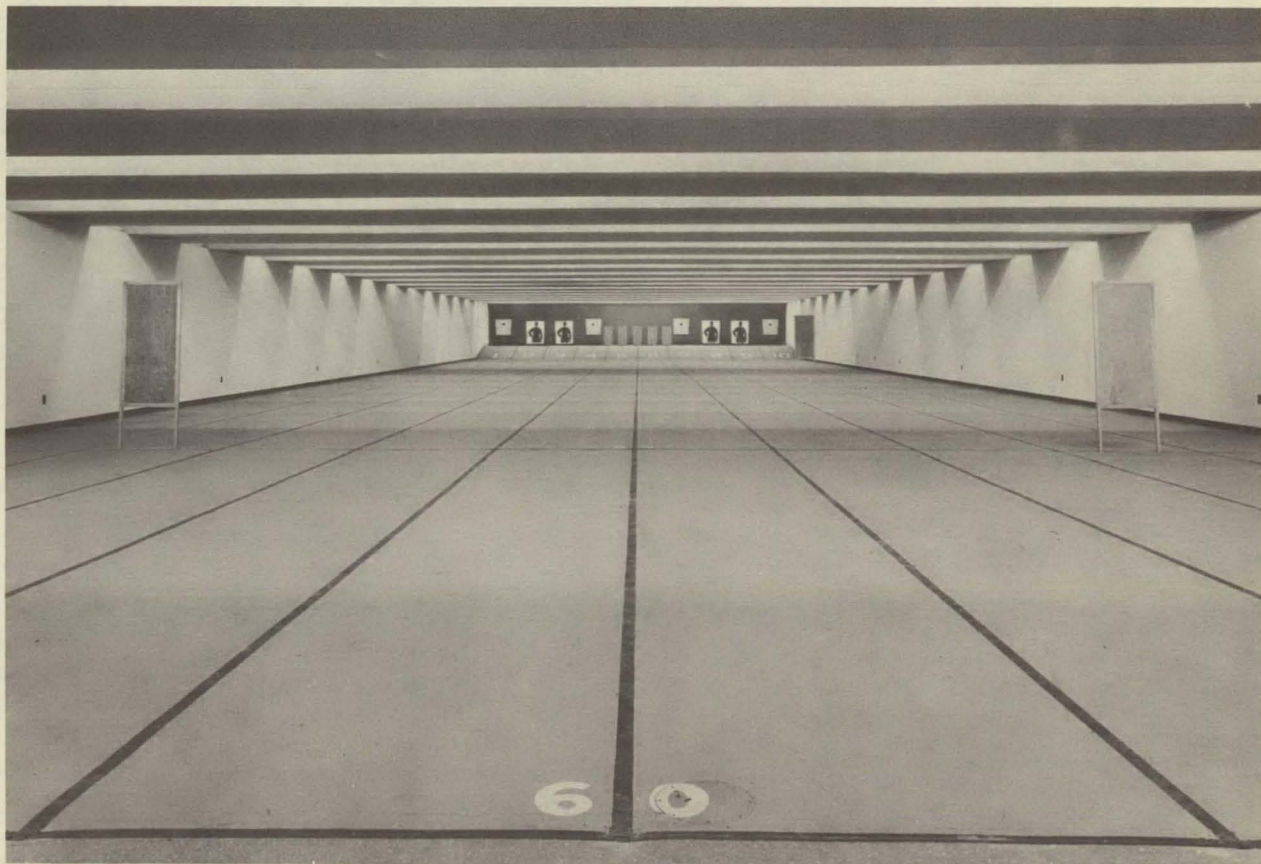
The Claude A. Armour Training Center also includes a police dog training building and kennels. This building, located on the grounds of the Cen-



Police dog kennels and training building.

ter, is of concrete block construction with a concrete floor. It includes an office, a veterinary room, a kitchen, a storage room (for storage of dog food and equipment), a utility room, and 16 dog kennels. The dog kennels are 4 feet by 20 feet, including indoor and outdoor areas. This building has the most modern facilities for housing and training of police dogs and was constructed at a cost of \$30,000.

The Memphis Police Department presently has seven police dogs in active service with seven officers acting as handlers. Four dogs and four handlers are in training stages. All of the dogs are German Shepherds. Four regular patrol cars



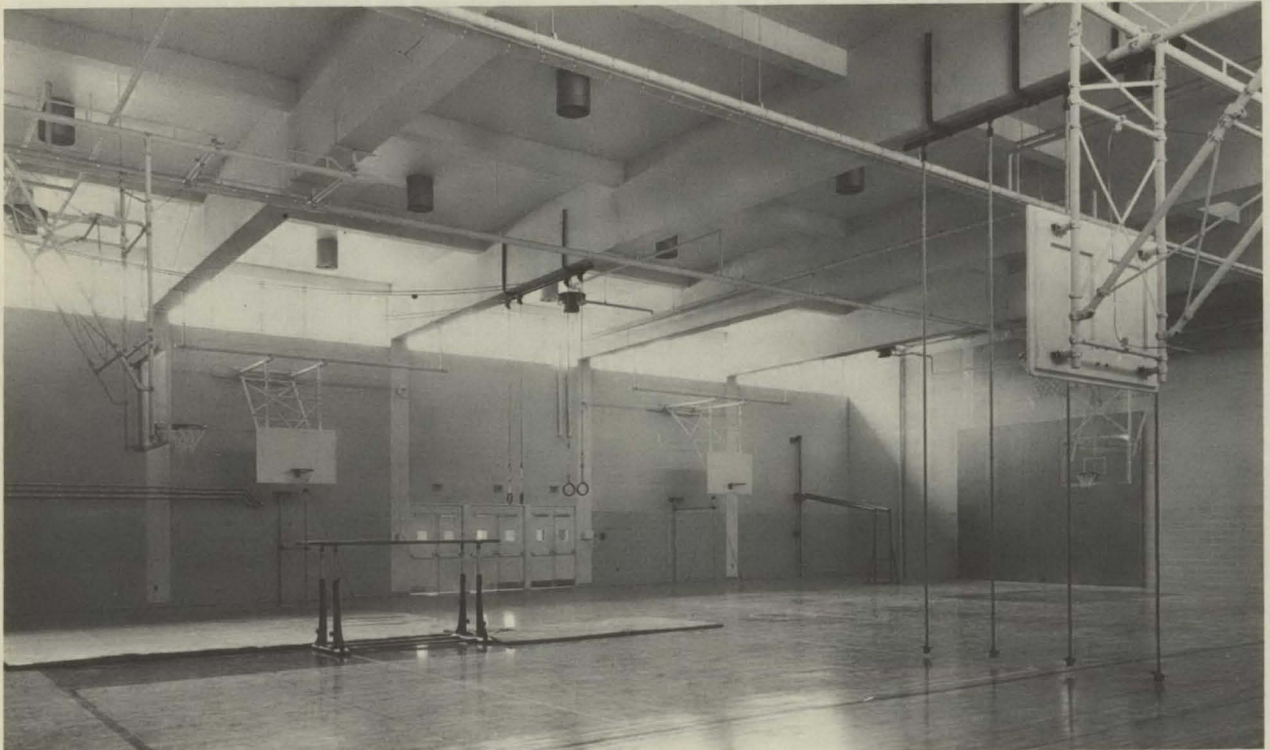
Indoor firearms range.



Training Center.—Classrooms and training facilities (foreground); Physical Education Building (left background); and fire tower used in fire and police training (center background).

with the rear seat removed and replaced with a platform and the rear window replaced with wire are used for K-9 patrol. The four kennel patrol cars are on duty from 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. daily, with one officer and one dog to each car. The period from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. each day is spent by the handler officers in exercising and inservice training of the dogs at the Training Center. One additional dog and his handler are on duty during the day, on immediate call, if their services are needed.

With the completion of the facilities of the Claude A. Armour Training Center, it is felt that the citizens of Memphis will be assured of the finest services of law enforcement, and as a result of the training that will be provided, Memphis may well be proud of the excellence of its police department.



Partial view of the gymnasium.

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QUOTABLE QUOTE

"It is axiomatic that one of the best defenses in criminal matters, if no other exists, is to try the police officers or the witnesses who have turned state's evidence." *Dege v. U.S.*, 308 F. 2d 534 (1962).

★

ANTIRACKETEERING ACT

It is unlawful to affect interstate commerce by acts of robbery or extortion through the use of force, violence, or fear. The FBI has jurisdiction to investigate such violations. All violations should be reported to the nearest FBI Field Office.

Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement.
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
pg. 15



OTHER TOPICS

A long, harrowing search for a fugitive in the rugged and mountainous areas of Puerto Rico came to an end more than a year after it started.

The fugitive, known locally as "Yeyo," on August 13, 1961, was drinking in a local tavern. In furtherance of his pleasure, he fired some shots in the air and in the direction of some houses in the vicinity. Complaints to the police brought a warrant for his arrest. An attempt to serve the warrant at his home brought a refusal from Yeyo who, to emphasize his feelings in the matter, shot the police officer in the shoulder and escaped. So began the manhunt that was to last more than a year.

The area to which Yeyo made his escape was as familiar to him as the palm of his hand. He slept by day and travelled by night. From knowledge of jungle warfare learned in the service during the Korean conflict, he constructed several hideouts and stocked them with ample food and other necessities, deftly concealing them from sight.

Alert Device

One trick he used as an alert to the approach of a searching party was a device made from interwoven dried twigs, placed several yards from the hideouts. When stepped on, the twigs made a loud crackling sound which gave him ample time to flee the immediate neighborhood.

Reports would come in to the police that Yeyo had been seen, and a search party would be sent to that area, but always too late, as Yeyo, through friends, would elude the searchers. Efforts to effect his apprehension were more than once thwarted by aid given to him by many friends, neighbors, and relatives.

On October 11, 1962, a search party was sent to the village where Yeyo's father lived. In the thick underbrush in the area, the party encountered the fugitive, but after an exchange of gunfire, he again managed to escape. However, it was believed that the fugitive might have been hit, as several members of the party reported hav-

Intensive Manhunt in Rugged Country Ends in Violence

ing heard yells after the exchange of gunfire although no traces of blood were found.

A contingent of 130 police officers, many of them auxiliary patrolmen, was pressed into service, in an all-out effort to capture the fugitive who, by this time, had two counts of attempted murder against him, two counts of illegal possession of firearms, and six counts of disturbance of the peace by discharging a firearm. In addition, he was wanted for questioning in the slaying of his brother-in-law. A \$2,000 reward for information leading to his capture was posted by the police.

Surround Home

On the night of October 12, 1962, at about 8 p.m., a search party surrounded the home of the fugitive's father. Yeyo's arrival there was expected momentarily.

Shortly after midnight, another search party was advancing through the underbrush several yards from the father's house in single file when shots rang out and the lead officer fell, mortally wounded. The next two men in line opened fire and were confident they had injured their quarry, but the darkness and the density of the underbrush prevented them from looking for the fugitive.

Trail Ends

At sunrise the next morning, Yeyo's body was found a short distance from where he had met the police and exchanged gunfire. He was wearing a western-type cowboy holster and belt slung low on his hip, with a .32 revolver and several rounds of ammunition.

Searchers later found several of his hideouts equipped with toilet articles, a U.S. Army surplus messkit, blanket and pillow, and food.

It was estimated that in the 14-month period in which this desperado was sought over 200 men had participated in the search at a cost of approximately \$75,000.

FBI Disaster Squad Identifies Crash Victims

A jet Viscount attempting to land at Kansas City, Mo., January 29, 1963, suddenly nosed down at the end of the runway, hit a dike, and burst into flames. The eight persons aboard at the time of the crash were all killed, their bodies severely charred and dismembered.

At the request of the airline company and the Kansas City Chief of Police, the FBI Disaster Squad reported at the scene of the tragedy to render assistance in the identification of the dead. Two of the victims were identified through dental examinations, the rest were identified by means of fingerprints.

One of the victims was a 70-year-old woman whose fingerprint ridge formation was very faint, and it was not possible to get a good clear set of inked fingerprints. Only relatively clear impressions of her thumbs were obtainable. The chances of identifying her with latent impressions were very slight, but one of the FBI fingerprint experts proceeded to this woman's residence in Kansas City and examined various items for latent impressions. An alarm clock yielded a latent which served to identify this victim.

In another case, in which the early release of the victim was desired because of religious reasons, only a tentative identification had been made through available dental information. His fingerprints had been located in the Identification Division in Washington, but could not be delivered until midafternoon the next day. The Squad succeeded in making a good tentative fingerprint identification over the phone that evening. This tentative identification, plus the dental information already received, was sufficient for the coroner to release the remains the next morning. Upon receipt of the fingerprints from Washington, the tentative fingerprint identification was confirmed.

*Memo: to Mr. Trotter from S. J. Latona
2/5/63*

FBI LABORATORY SERVICE

During 1962, the FBI Laboratory conducted approximately 236,000 scientific examinations of evidence at the request of authorities in all 50 States. As in the past, many of these examinations assisted local police in identifying wrongdoers. Others helped to establish the innocence of falsely accused persons.

Purdue University To Hold Annual Arson Seminar

The 19th annual International Arson Investigators' Seminar will be held at Purdue University, April 22-26, 1963. This 5-day specialized training course will consist of lectures, workshops, and case studies by the Nation's outstanding fire investigators.

Prof. Shelby Gallien, the Seminar Director, advises that "guest lecturers internationally recognized as professional leaders and fire investigators will pool their investigative experiences and resources to provide an exchange of ideas that will penetrate the investigative frontiers of the arson, fraud, and fire problem that confronts the Nation today. The program will provide a practical give-and-take discussion of the critical fire and arson problems that are on a nationwide increase."

This specialized training course is for official members of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, industrial protection departments, insurance and underwriting organizations, and local, State, and Federal governmental agency investigators actively engaged in arson control and prevention activities.

For additional information concerning the seminar it is requested that communications be addressed to Prof. Shelby Gallien, Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

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SPANISH SPECULATOR PEDALS INTO TROUBLE

Buying on the installment plan is practically unknown in Spain, but an adroit and enterprising thief set up a business in his own home in a small town near Seville, held himself forth as the director of the organization, and generously offered to let his customers buy his wares on the installment plan. His principal stock in trade consisted of radios, typewriters, watches, silverware, and bicycles, all of which he had stolen at one time or another.

Once, when surprised in the act of stealing a bicycle, he fled but dropped a photograph which eventually led to his identification. He was arrested when he arrived at his home—on a bicycle which he had just successfully stolen—to find criminal investigators waiting within.

A "High" Ball, "Inside" and "Tight"

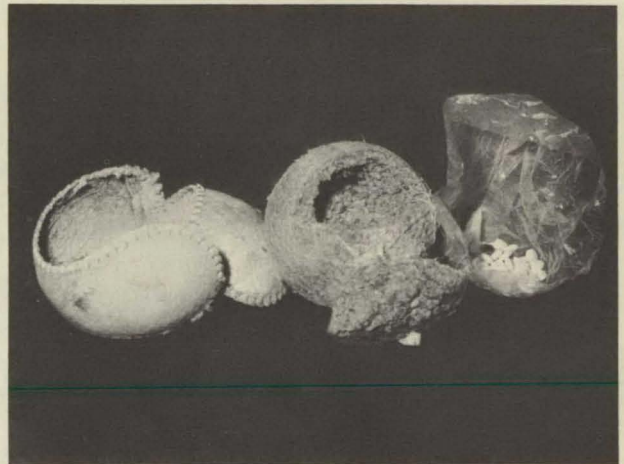
A yard sergeant, making the rounds of the maintenance area in a western penitentiary, found a softball in the north end of the prison compound. It apparently had been tossed over the wall from the outside.

Examination of the ball showed that it had been stripped of its cover and the inside neatly cut. Part of the stuffing had been removed and some 50 amphetamine pills, wrapped in a small plastic bag, inserted. The cut had been taped together with a small strip of adhesive tape and the cover sewed on again.

Amphetamine pills are described as "happy pills" as they give the user a "tight" elated feeling.

Prison officials have been unable to identify the "relief" hurler. # 63-4296-4 - 715 & 721

Salt Lake City



Bisected ball and amphetamine pills.

HIGH STANDARDS FOR POLICE APPLICANTS

A tightening of the eligibility standards for police applicants in a west coast city has been announced. A police recruit must—

1. Be able to run 220 yards in 31 seconds. This is 11 seconds slower than the world record for the distance.
2. Be capable of lifting 150-pound sandbag to shoulder and then lowering it.
3. Have a safe-driving record. Three moving traffic violations in one year will disqualify the applicant.
4. In addition to a high school diploma, have either 4 years of college, or 4 years Armed Forces service, or 4 years of steady work, or a combination of all.
5. Now, for the first time, an applicant will be required to take either a psychiatric examination or a lie detector test, if the examiners decide they are warranted in any particular case. # 63-4296-47

San Francisco, 2/23/62

CATTLE RUSTLING

The transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of cattle known to be stolen is a violation investigated by the FBI. "Cooperation - backbone of effective law enforcement" pg. 18

APRIL 1963

NEW PRISON FARM FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

A new \$4½ million prison unit has been constructed in Midway, Tex., for young offenders between the ages of 17 and 21. A \$1½ million reception center is a portion of the unit where the young lawbreakers are screened and processed.

There are no bars on this prison farm—that is, no bars that can be seen—but the center possesses security-type windows which are escapeproof. Each cell block has a dayroom with TV and domino tables, and each cell has a radio. A modern bathing unit has been constructed which has 48 head showers, and there are two dining halls seating 800 at one time.

This prison farm has accommodations for 1,100 inmates with separate cells and will be self-sustaining. It has a chapel, gymnasium, vocational training building, and a 14-chair barber shop. The hospital has twenty-four 1-man rooms, two 3-man wards, and a dental clinic.

There are also facilities for learning welding, truck and car repair, machine and body work, leathercraft, saddle and boot making, carpentry, electrical engineering, barbering, food service, agriculture, etc. For those academically minded, there are six schoolrooms and one extra large classroom designed to hold eight classes at one time.

63-4296-19

Houston, 4/13/62

BANK ROBBERY

(Continued from page 7)

girl's boy friend was identified as that of the male bandit who had taken part in the bank robbery with her.

Additional investigation revealed that the girl bandit's companion in the restaurant that morning had been the driver of the getaway car. This second girl's boy friend, although he had not participated in the robbery, had loaned his car and gun and had accepted \$100 of the stolen money.

TV Too Much for Robber

Local warrants for armed robbery of a financial institution were obtained for the two bank robbers one day after the robbery. The man turned himself in to police headquarters the same day. Now completely unmasked, the young bank robber told police he had gone to Indiana by bus after the bank robbery but, when he realized the robbery film was being shown on TV, he had decided to return to Cleveland and surrender. "Where can you go when you're on TV all the time!" was the remark he made to detectives and FBI Agents. The girl was arrested the following day on a tip from an anonymous telephone caller.

The male bandit and the two girls pleaded guilty to the charge of armed robbery in the Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, Ohio. The man was sentenced to a term of 10 to 25 years at the State penitentiary. The two girls received sentences of 2 years' probation. The owner of the car was found guilty by a jury on a charge of receiving \$100 of the stolen bank money. His conviction was appealed and upheld by a higher court; he received a sentence of 5 years' probation.

Camera Pays Off Again

More than 5 years later, on July 11, 1962, the same banking institution in Cleveland, Ohio, was again struck by bandits and, once again, the hidden movie camera paid off.

At approximately 12:15 p.m., three armed unmasked males entered the bank and at gun point held up five bank employees, escaping with an estimated \$13,000. A fourth person waited in a getaway car parked at the side of the bank. One of the tellers had become suspicious as soon as the



Adequate alarms and communications systems aid bank robbery investigations.

three men entered the bank and had immediately pushed the bank alarm button which also activated the hidden movie camera. The resulting films were of excellent quality and wide dissemination was made by local police to newspapers and TV stations.

On the evening of July 12, 1962, several viewers—after seeing on television the motion pictures taken during the robbery—contacted Cleveland police and reported several suspects in the robbery. The following day, two Missouri State Highway patrolmen arrested these suspects at a roadblock in Waynesville, Mo.

Perhaps the photographs taken from cameras concealed in victimized banks may not always be directly responsible for the identification of the robbers. They may, however, prove valuable as corroborative evidence.

Bandit Trips Alarm

In the early afternoon of June 1, 1962, two unmasked men entered a Chicago, Ill., savings and loan association through the front door and proceeded to force two employees to lie on the floor. While one of the bandits emptied the cash drawers, the other stood guard in the lobby near the front door. Two customers who entered the lobby while the robbery was in progress were forced—at gunpoint—to lie face down on the floor behind the cashier's counter along with the two employees. After emptying the cash drawers and a small safe, one of the bandits forced the employees and customers into the vault, then both left the building, walked to a nearby parking lot, and drove away.

In addition to an alarm, the savings and loan association was protected by a concealed camera, and it was subsequently determined that the camera had operated after the bandits had tripped the alarm in the cash boxes and that the entire 124 feet of film had been exposed, taking pictures of the entire proceeding.

A few days later, an informant advised the FBI that he believed he could identify the robbers. The following day, the informant was shown photographs of the bandits which were made from the moving picture film and positively identified one of the suspects and tentatively identified the second.

Following their arrest on June 10, the suspects stated they had not noticed the movie camera or the signs warning of the camera in the building. The first time that they were aware movies had been made of the robbery was when they read newspaper accounts of the crime. One of the bandits said he stayed away from home for 2 days, and, when he learned no one had been looking for him, he assumed that either movies had not been made or if they had been the pictures were no good.

The two bandits were subsequently sentenced to 15 years each.

Although the motion pictures taken in the robbery of a Gary, Ind., bank on June 20, 1962, played no part whatsoever in the gunmen's capture by Chicago police, it is interesting to note that the robbers were unaware that they had been photographed despite a conspicuously placed notice that "Cameras will film any holdup on these premises."

Bad-Check Artists

Banking institutions are often victims of skillful bad-check artists. Their activities when involving interstate operations usually come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. In addition, the FBI assists other law enforcement agencies in fraudulent check cases through the use of its vast reservoir of reference files in the FBI Laboratory. Many times, known handwritings of checkpassers can be obtained from fingerprint cards on file in the FBI Identification Division.

Generally, the fraudulent check artist is unlike ordinary criminals. He creates a most favorable impression with his pleasant talk, authentic appearance, and suave manners. However, like all other criminals, he dislikes having his photograph

made. Accordingly, some banking institutions have helped to obstruct the bad-check passer by installing equipment to photograph both the writer of a check and the check itself when presented. This often serves a dual purpose. It protects a legitimate business transaction, and, in those instances when a checkpasser does risk being photographed, it provides evidence which is of value to the investigation and apprehension of the offender.

To Insure Success

Time is a most vital element in dealing with bad-check passers. These individuals are fully aware of the time required for a check to be processed and returned. Therefore, prompt reporting of these violations is necessary. Experience has shown that the bad-check artist relies on three factors: A lack of alertness by prospective victims; the failure to require proper identification of the checkpasser; and a dismissal of prosecution when restitution is made.

There are accepted procedures which, when followed meticulously, will help curb the flow of fraudulent checks. Among the more important are: A good knowledge of *modus operandi* used by checkpassers; closer scrutiny of identification items presented; and, when possible, telephonic verification of such identification. Banking institutions are continually confronted with individuals who seek to obtain money through robbery, larceny, burglary, and the use of worthless checks. The degree of success which they have in helping law enforcement to curtail these violations will depend upon the preventive measures they establish and maintain.

Conferences To Be Held

In the coming months, the FBI will sponsor law enforcement conferences on the topic of "Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes." These conferences will be held throughout the country, and special significance will be given to an all-out offensive against the spiraling rise of violations against banking institutions. Law enforcement officers, banking executives, civic authorities, and other citizens having a particular interest in these matters will be invited to participate.

Obviously, every effort must be made to reverse the upward trend in violations against financial institutions. It is a task which demands the closest

possible cooperation among law enforcement agencies, banking institutions, and public-spirited citizens. In this, as in all crime, the most effective deterrents are the immediate identification, arrest, and prosecution of those involved.

In addition, all employees of banking institutions can help the FBI and other law enforcement agencies by suggesting and implementing programs within their own organizations for protection. The answer is wholehearted cooperation—cooperation of banking institutions in employing security measures which reduce the possibilities of violations, and cooperation of banks, law enforcement agencies, and the courts to assure that all persons who prey upon these institutions are quickly identified, apprehended, and brought to justice.



INVESTIGATES ANY ROBBERY, BURGLARY OR LARCENY COMMITTED IN THIS INSTITUTION

FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY AND RELATED CRIMES STATUTE
TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTION 2113

NOTIFY THE FBI IMMEDIATELY OF ANY VIOLATIONS

J. Edgar Hoover
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



CONSCIENTIOUS MAN TRAVELS FAR TO FACE TRIAL

An unemployed dishwasher hitchhiked approximately 1,800 miles, from Arkansas to California, through snow, sleet, and rain to surrender to police and received a \$15 suspended fine—for hitchhiking.

The 24-year-old man was booked for failure to answer a citation for hitchhiking the previous month on a California freeway. Five days before Christmas he had received a letter notifying him that a warrant would be issued against him if he failed to answer the citation.

Surrendering to astounded police, he told them he did not have the \$25 fine money, but his conscience bothered him and he feared that if he did not clear up the matter it might be worse for him if he ever returned to California.

He said it had taken him 5 days to hitchhike from Arkansas, with two frigid nights on the desert sand dunes between Yuma, Ariz., and El Centro, Calif.

A municipal court judge pronounced the \$15 suspended fine. *New York Herald Tribune 11/26/62*

FIELD INTERROGATION FORM UTILIZED IN CAR CHECKS

The field interrogation form illustrated here has been used chiefly by some police departments in reporting car checks of juvenile operators and occupants of motor vehicles during the hours between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Juvenile officers, upon receipt of this interrogation report, contact the parents of juveniles and inform them of the whereabouts, companions, and activities of their children at the time the car check was made.

The reports are filed alphabetically, and in those instances where a juvenile is the subject of numerous car-check reports, indicating neglect or poor supervision on the part of the parents, the parents and juvenile may become the subject of action by juvenile authorities.

FIELD INTERROGATION REPORT BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE

08-26

LAST NAME FIRST MIDDLE

NICKNAMES PHONE

ADDRESS

RACE SEX AGE HGT. WGT. HAIR EYES COMP.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

PARENTS OR GUARDIAN

ADDRESS OF PARENTS OR GUARDIAN

SCARS OR MARKS

DRESS

SCHOOL

AUTO COLOR TAG NO. PERMIT NO.

LOCATION, DATE AND TIME OF INTERROGATION

REASON FOR INTERROGATION

DISPOSITION

COMPANIONS

PARENTS NOTIFIED

OFFICERS

DISTRICT SECTOR POST DIVISION

DETECTIVES' COPY # 63-4246-3, serial #649

Baltimore 7/3/62
Field Interrogation Form.

Identity of Deceased Youth Sought

The Davidson County Sheriff's Office, Nashville, Tenn., is attempting to identify an unknown youth who was reportedly murdered in Nashville on November 11, 1962.

The youth is described as a white male, between 18 and 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, 150 to 160 pounds, with brown eyes and black hair. His fingerprint classification is:

24 L 27 W IOO 17

M 2 U OMI

An examination of material obtained from his living quarters revealed the following names, one of which may be the victim's true name or the names of individuals who might be able to identify him:

Mickey Foster
Micheal Flanagan
Micky Costello
Mickey Gavin
Tony Cavello
Tony Collearro
Michael Steffano

Micheal Steffano
Mickey Steffano
Michael Collino
Ame Collino
Tony Cassini
Mickey Cavello
Tony Collera

Also found among his possessions was a road map of New York State with the mileage marked off from Rochester to New York City. The mileage from Poughkeepsie to New York City was also encircled. Two names printed in capital letters on this map spelled out "ADIRON DACK" and "ONEONTA."

It was determined that the deceased had resided in the Nashville area for approximately 2 years before his death, working as a short order cook and as a mechanic's helper. He attended the Roman Catholic Church and spoke in an accent which indicated he may have come from the northern section of the United States or from Canada.

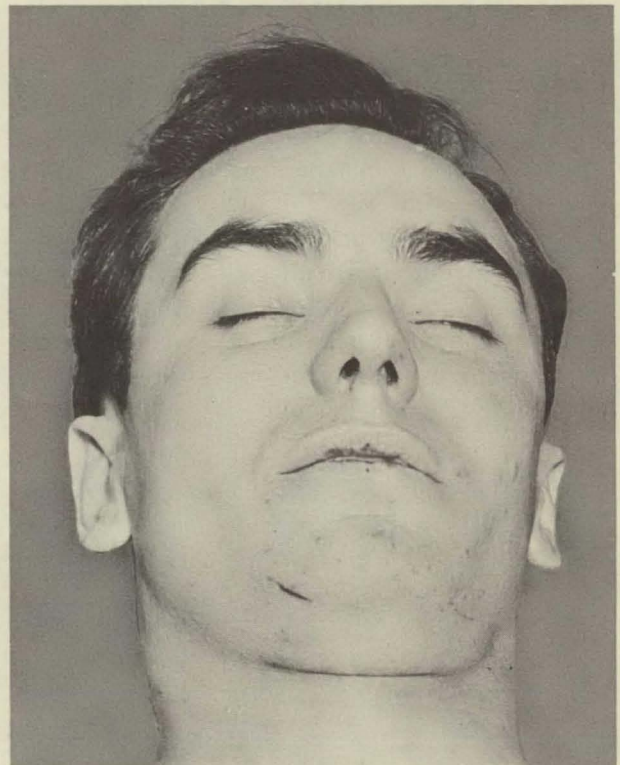
The youth reportedly had once been arrested in New York State at the age of 14 for larceny and had been placed on a 2-year probationary period by juvenile authorities.

Efforts to locate this record and learn the true identity of the youth have been negative.

Any information regarding the identity of this unknown deceased youth should be furnished to James P. Gossett, Identification Officer, Davidson County Sheriff's Office, Nashville, Tenn.



Earlier picture of youth.



Unidentified deceased.

WANTED BY THE FBI

MATTHEW HAIRSTON, JR., also known as "Sonny"

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement (Murder)

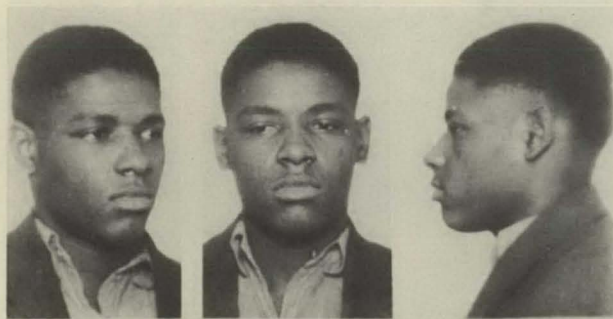
Reputed to be a cocky and willful slayer, Matthew Hairston, Jr., is being sought by the FBI after a Federal warrant was issued on April 12, 1961, at Petersburg, Va., charging him with unlawful flight to avoid confinement for the crime of murder.

The Crime

A taxi driver was shot and killed in Martinsville, Va., on October 18, 1948. Evidence at the crime scene, along with eye-witness accounts, implicated Hairston. A search for him began, and shortly thereafter he was arrested in New York, N.Y., lingering around cab stands in the Times Square area. He was convicted for murder in the State of Virginia and sentenced to life imprisonment. While serving time in the Virginia State Penitentiary, Richmond, Va., on April 6, 1961, Hairston escaped by stealing a prison official's automobile. Five days later the car was recovered in Detroit, Mich.

The Criminal

Boastful and cocky, Hairston has reportedly bragged that he is an expert pistol shooter. When he was arrested in New York City, he admitted to the police that he had shot and robbed a taxi driver in Virginia. He allegedly has stated since his escape that he has "pulled too much time already." This medium-built, 33-year-old fugitive has been employed as a plasterer's helper, ice company employee, and laborer.



Matthew Hairston, Jr.

Hairston has been convicted in court for first degree murder in which he shot to death a taxi driver and should be considered extremely dangerous.

Description

Age	34, born March 15, 1929, Henry County, Va.
Height	5 feet 11 inches.
Weight	180 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American
Occupations	Ice company employee, laborer, plasterer's helper.
Scars and marks	Small scar over right eye.
Remarks	May wear mustache.
FBI number	79, 452 A
Fingerprint classification	15 O 16 U 000 I 24 W 000

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately 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 field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.



EMERGENCY DOCTORS' SQUAD FOR ACCIDENT VICTIMS

An emergency doctors' squad has been formed in an eastern county police bureau to provide prompt service to accident victims. The plan is designed to assure the availability of a surgeon to county police and fire bureaus at all times where accident victims are trapped and cannot be freed quickly by emergency crews.

Thus, when an accident occurs and a victim is trapped, the ambulance crew will notify fire bureau headquarters. A hospital will be alerted, and the county police will dispatch a car to transport a doctor to the scene. The staff of three hospitals in the area will participate in the plan, and the physicians will be equipped with special medical kits supplied by the county fire bureau.

63-4294-3

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O-676694

Baltimore, 8/2/62

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Name)

(Title)

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Modern Construction an Aid to Crime

Petty thieves on the eastern seaboard have been having a field day in looting homes that have sliding glass doors. In a 3-month period, there were 49 nighttime breaking and enterings in homes having glass doors—in one area alone. Petty cash, clothing, and costume jewelry have been taken, with valuable jewelry frequently left untouched.

Most sliding glass doors have a small hasp on the inside which is the only means of securing the door,

and they are so constructed as to give a 1/2-inch "play" to prevent the door from cracking as it expands and contracts with varying weather conditions. This leaves ample room to insert a flat tool, such as a tire iron, and force the hasp open.

With the increasing number of homes across the country constructed with this type of door, thieves may be expected to use this method of entry when possible. # 63-4596-3

Baltimore, 3/13/62

Helpful Hints

KNOW YOUR
CITY



KNOW EVERYTHING POSSIBLE ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY. THIS RESERVOIR OF KNOWLEDGE IS PRICELESS, NOT ONLY IN AIDING THE PUBLIC BUT ALSO FOR QUICK ACTION IN EMERGENCIES.

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

Interesting Pattern



This unusual pattern consists of three separate loop formations with three separate and distinct sets of shoulders. This impression is classified as an accidental whorl with an outer tracing.