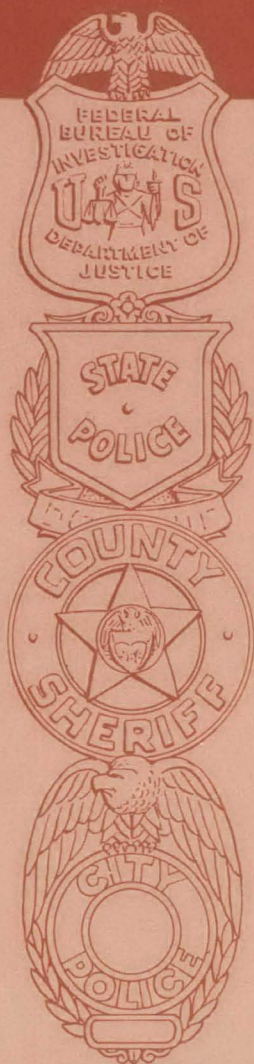




# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 4

April 1964

*Documented  
Copy*

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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

APRIL 1964

Vol. 33, No. 4

*Published by the*

FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION,  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. 20535

## Contents

### 1 Message from Director J. Edgar Hoover

#### Feature Article:

### 3 The Prowler—A Community Menace

#### Communications and Records:

### 7 Automatic Data Processing Aids Police Service, by Francis J. Schafer, Former Asst. Supt. of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa., Bureau of Police

#### Facilities:

### 12 Modern Police Facilities for Rome, N.Y., by James C. Dunn, Chief of Police, Rome, N.Y.

#### Investigators' Aids:

### 16 Concealed Movie Camera Shows Thief at Work 16 Four Bandits Foiled by Novel Safety Device

#### Identification:

### 17 To Find the Missing Interesting Pattern (back cover)

#### Other Topics:

### 24 Wanted by the FBI





## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

---

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, the awesome fight against crime and lawlessness could possibly be described as inverted progress—moving forward but losing ground.

Despite the gigantic strides made in recent years in the professionalization of law enforcement, crime continues to be one of the mushrooming problems threatening the safety and welfare of our country. An additional danger lies in the growing concept that widespread lawlessness is an unavoidable adjunct to our way of life. Certainly, there is no valid reason why it has to be.

Crime causations are not always easy to define, but one of the perennial headaches to law enforcement is the veritable pool of hardened criminals available through the loopholes and abuses of our systems of parole, probation, and other forms of clemency. Criminal rehabilitation has long been recognized as a vital phase of the administration of justice. With its assorted complexities, it has many interpretations. However, criminal rehabilitation should always be directed toward one basic objective, the protection of the public. Frequently, this objective is lost in the storm of tearful lamentations from social reformers. It is swept aside by the sympathetic practices of some courts and administrators. Misguided leniency results.

Some jurists state it is vastly unfair for the press and news media to identify parolees as such when they are arrested and charged with violations. Such reasoning is an extension of the distorted philosophy which looks only to the interest of the criminal with complete disregard for the society which he offends. The public has a right to know when a person who has been favored by leniency violates the terms of this trust and resorts to further criminal activity.

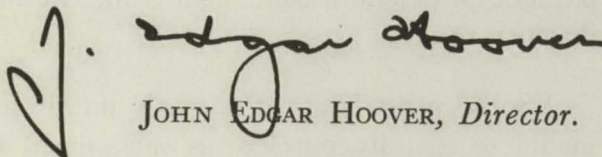
## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

---

The argument is also made that parole and probation have nothing to do with leniency or clemency. Rather, it is claimed, these practices are reformative instruments on a par with imprisonment itself. The fallacy in this contention is evident, for criminals certainly do not consider parole and probation to be equal to imprisonment. To them and to the public, parole and probation are forms of clemency and mercy, and the fact that most convicted persons seek their application belies any attempt to label them otherwise.

In 1924, a New York City judge stated, "The demand of the hour in America is for jurors with conscience, judges with courage, and prisons which are neither country clubs or health resorts. It is not the criminals, actual or potential, that need a neuropathic hospital," the judge added, "it is the people who slobber over them in an effort to find excuses for their crime."

This may prove to be an ageless quotation. Forty years later, crime flourishes in America. The demand is unchanged—only the hour is shorter.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

APRIL 1, 1964





A lurking prowler.

## *The Prowler— A Community Menace*

*The detection and apprehension of prowlers, more often than not, prevent the commission of more serious crimes. This article covers some of the salient points in dealing with the problem.*

ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS and persistent criminals law enforcement must contend with each day is the prowler, an individual whose criminal intentions cannot be clearly defined because of the uncertainty of the makeup of each one. Calls complaining of prowlers are received night and day in police departments all over the country. Each of these has to be investigated and the prowlers routed.

The terrifying moment when awareness of the presence of an intruder or a prowler comes to defenseless men or women leaves them with but one thought—to call the police, the only source to which they can turn with assurance of protection. Effective investigation of these calls is one of the most important and reassuring services the police

officer can render to his fellow man and to his community.

The danger of the lurking prowler is the element of uncertainty—the unknown. Whatever he may encounter usually determines the direction of his actions. He may be only a “Peeping Tom,” but this may lead to murder; or he may be a thief and end up a child molester. Those inner tensions he seeks to ease by taking a walk may lead to burglary, theft, or sex offenses. Circumstances determine his actions. One never knows what sudden opportunities may present themselves nor how he will react to them.

The psychopathic prowler is one who has inner tensions building up inside and from which he must find release by movement. They may have



their origin in frustration—or restlessness—who is to say? They do not necessarily result from unhappy situations of home life. As they build up, he seeks release. So he prowls the neighborhood, attempting to walk them off.

The thief is also frequently satisfying inner compulsions to take anything he can find. He prowls the streets to pick up things, such as Christmas tree lights, porch furniture, garden equipment, bicycles, toys, anything that may be within reach. The articles may be of little value to the thief, but the mere act of taking them satisfies an inner compulsion, a need, a hunger. In his wanderings, the thief, too, may meet a set of circumstances or may be given an opportunity which leads him to burglarize or commit a far more serious offense.

### Burglar, Expert and Novice

The burglar is still another type of prowler and can be classified in two categories, the expert and the novice.

The expert has full equipment, usually has the house he intends to burglarize staked out, is familiar with exits and entrances, works according to a carefully laid plan, and will do anything to avoid encounter with the owner of the house. On the other hand, the novice is just searching for a

house to burglarize. He has no plans to follow, has crude equipment, frequently arouses the residents, and may kill or injure in his fear of arrest. For this reason alone, he is to be considered extremely dangerous.

The robber, too, is usually a brutal character because he intends to take by force anything he sets out to take, and usually at the point of a gun or a knife. If it serves his purpose, he will even use a club or a noose. He intends to come face to face with his victim and is therefore more to be feared than either the burglar or the thief.

### Types of Robbers

The holdup man, with a weapon in his hand, surprises his victim, makes demands for money or valuables, and is usually satisfied with what he gets, having no further motive than loot for his actions. He leaves his victims with instructions to lie down, keep walking, or takes time himself to tie them up.

The mugger, on the other hand, gives his victims no opportunity to act. He gives no warning of his approach. He makes immediate contact either by striking his victim down from behind with a club, choking him with his forearm, or using a noose. The mugger intends to injure his victim without giving him a chance to defend himself, then takes whatever money or valuables he may have in his possession.

The sadist, or flagellant, merely uses the holdup as a means for satisfying sadistic tendencies. He derives great satisfaction in viciously beating a helpless, terrified victim. Money and valuables are only secondary considerations in his scheme of action. He is an extremely dangerous type of prowler and greatly to be feared.

### The Sex Offender

Equally to be feared as a dangerous type or prowler is the sex offender. This type of prowler manifests his peculiarities in many different ways. The exhibitionist seeks secluded places, hides behind shrubs, lurks in alleys, or operates from parked cars. He derives sex satisfaction in partial or complete disrobement and is constantly looking for women or small children.

The voyeur, or "Peeping Tom," usually looked upon as rather harmless, may have dangerous potential. His passions and his gratifications depend on what he sees. Lovers' lanes and secluded places frequented by couples are among his usu-



Prowler disguised as deliveryman.



haunts. Sometimes, at such places, he resorts to assault and rape. The offenses often are not reported to police because of the reluctance of the victims to admit their presence in such places.

The child-molester-type prowler is well known. He is constantly on the alert for victims, day and night. His favorite haunts are places frequented by children, and there is no age limit to this type of criminal. He may be between the ages of 10 and 70, usually makes a presentable appearance, and may operate from an automobile or even from his apartment or home. The fear of discovery frequently leads him to murder.

The rapist's intentions are clear—sex by force—and this is frequently accompanied by beating, stabbing, choking, or even murder. To help solve this type of case, police should keep a definite pattern chart on each violation coming to their attention. Women are often reluctant to report these offenses. A record of the pattern of each offense often aids in the solution of several cases and in the apprehension of the offenders.

### **The Lust Murderer**

The lust murderer secures his sex satisfaction by the killing of a person accompanied by physical violence. The victim of this type of sex fiend may be brutally beaten by punching, clubbing, whipping, strapping, or slashed to death by cutting, piercing, or stabbing. Because there is no understandable evidence of a sex offense in this type of killing, police sometimes conclude that sex was not the motive.

### **The Arsonist**

In many instances, the arsonist is in reality a pyromaniac who prowls for the purpose of setting fires. Again, these people must be considered dangerous because they are not concerned whether or not there are persons in the buildings they burn. Sex pyromaniacs have been known to turn to voyeurism and child molestation, too.

### **The Prowler's MO**

The prowler uses many subterfuges to carry on his odious pursuits and yet avoid arrest. With arrest imminent, he may pretend he is intoxicated and does not know what he is doing. Attempts to produce identification may mean reaching for a gun. All necessary precautions must be taken in approaching a prowler of any kind. He will do

anything to protect himself—even kill if necessary.

Walking a dog has been the subterfuge of others, using the pretext that their dog ran away or pulled them into the property of another. In instances of this kind, the trespasser's name should be made a matter of record in police files in order to see how many times this excuse is given by any one individual.

On one occasion a man had a knife strapped to the dog's body, and on another occasion a deringer was hidden in the dog's blanket. The man in each instance pretended he was trying to quiet the dog but reached for the weapon.

Many prowlers will pretend they have lost their way or are looking for a friend or an address. Others will dress as women because they attract less attention, and no one becomes alarmed by their presence. In this case, if suspicious, the officer can conduct his questioning under the pretext of offering assistance.

### **Guises Assumed**

Under the guise of door-to-door salesmen, prowlers have been responsible for rapes, child molestations, robberies, and assaults. Others have gained entrance into homes posing as painters or delivery men. Others walk around carrying a tool or something similar in their hand as though they were working in the neighborhood. This is also a common pretense for those prowling around deserted houses.

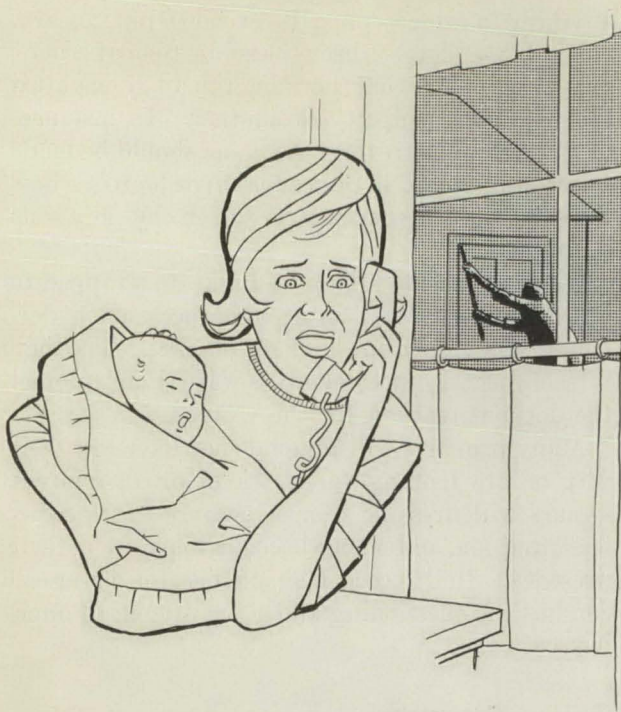
One notorious sex criminal stated that he always wore a painter's cap and coveralls because this gave him an apparently legitimate reason to frequent empty houses, and at the same time it made it difficult for his young victims to recognize him. Usually, the person sees the uniform and seldom the face.

In looking for the dangerous stranger, the obvious sometimes may be overlooked by victims. Even persons known to the police, when found under suspicious circumstances, should have their names entered into police files. Too often, the sex offender is either a friend or an acquaintance of the victim.

### **Situations Analyzed**

One of the fallacies of human relations, and this applies to the police business, is that "you look but you do not see." This is in reference to those who are already satisfied in their minds as to the mean-





Babysitters are often victims of prowlers.

ing of what they see. However, a brief analysis of what they see may indicate there is a definite danger. Things are not always as they appear on the surface.

A car jacked up, a hub cap on the ground with a tire iron beside it indicate a flat tire. But, is the tire flat? This ruse has frequently been used as an excuse for the prowler having his car in the area and accounts for his presence. Police should take the license number and give consideration to remaining near the car until the owner returns, or they should check to see if the tire is really flat.

A car with the hood up indicates motor trouble. The officer should again, if circumstances warrant it, make certain it is not a ruse employed by a prowler or other violator. Other subterfuges resorted to by prowlers of the night include: a man carrying a gas can in hand, man sitting in passenger seat apparently waiting for driver to return, couple in car apparently engrossed in each other could be used as lookouts and "accidently" sound the horn as warning to others who may be burglarizing a home nearby. Even the young man running in sweat clothes has turned out to be a prowler using this trick to deceive.

Clothes worn by a prowler or intruder may sometimes indicate the intentions of the wearer. They may be designed for concealment, possible entry,

or may be alien to the area in which the prowler is found. A careful analysis of his clothing may give a clue as to his intentions.

## Prowler Techniques

The man bent on prowling may use one of several means to gain his objective. In traveling on foot, he can work better without running the risk of being identified by his car, but he must flee, if detected, in the same manner unless he can steal a car, change his clothes to avoid identification, or conceal himself until the excitement dies down. On numerous occasions prowlers have been known to wear coveralls over other clothes and discard these in making their getaway. If spotted, their clothes are so at variance with the description given by the complainant that identification is difficult, if not impossible, to make.

Cars have long been the favorite method of prowler transportation. He can watch from a car until the time he wants to move and can return to it as a hiding place for himself or his loot. But he runs the danger of identification from his license number.

He operates from various areas, from his home in the immediate neighborhood, from an apartment rented in the area, or from a fixed post such as a store, a deserted building, a park, or some other convenient hiding place.

## The Law and the Prowler

Local statutes under which police usually proceed against prowlers may vary to some degree, but generally they are much alike. For example, Section 418 of the Pennsylvania Criminal law provides that "whoever at nighttime maliciously loiters or maliciously prowls around a dwelling place or any other place used wholly or in part for living or dwelling purposes, belonging to or occupied by another, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or both."

This section is intended not only to punish persons who are apprehended as "Peeping Toms" but also those who are found at or near dwellings without lawful reason and whose presence can only be explained as some preparation for or attempt at illegality or crime.

The statute definitely states "maliciously" and

(Continued on page 21)



# *Automatic Data Processing Aids Police Service*

**FRANCIS J. SCHAFER\***

*Former Asst. Supt. of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa., Bureau of Police*

*A police administrator discusses the merits of automatic data processing equipment in improving police services.*

IN TODAY'S FAST-MOVING SOCIETY, there is an ever-growing public demand for a wide range of increasingly complex police services. As a natural outgrowth of this increased service, police have found there is a substantial rise in the number and type of reports required for proper administrative and operational procedures, fiscal and budget needs, and as a corollary, informative releases to keep the citizenry informed of police problems and total police activity. The old-fashioned methods of hand tabulating reports, often providing the answers "too little and too late" for effective usage, are rapidly becoming outmoded, particularly in the larger departments, and are proving to be economically unwise. Recognizing that records, statistics, and similar data are indispensable to the efficient administration and operation of a modern police department, the Bureau of Police of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

included in its 1959 budget a request for funds for the rental of automatic tabulating equipment.

In October 1959 the Mechanical Tabulating Section located in the Central Record Room of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police began operations with three machines: A key punch machine, a card sorter with a multiple column selector, and an accounting machine. These three machines are rented on a yearly basis at a cost of \$6,600, which is equivalent to the salary of a police sergeant. Two police officers and five civilians are now employed in this section, and additional personnel will be added as the workload increases and more machines are required.

## **Coding Information**

Primarily, the function of tabulating machines is the coding of information received from various police stations and divisions, punching the coded information on tabulating cards, and, from the cards, preparing statistical and other type reports reflecting the work being done by the Bureau of Police. The completed statistical or informative reports can cover all phases of police activity, can

\*Former Supt. Schafer was recently elected to the position of Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and has terminated his position of Assistant Superintendent to assume his new responsibilities.



be prepared with a minimum amount of delay, and can be distributed on a daily, weekly, monthly, or other basis as needed to provide direction and assistance to supervisory personnel. The knowledge gathered, including when and where various types of crimes are being committed, accident-prone locations, juvenile-problem areas, etc., permits intelligent assignment of patrols, traffic enforcement efforts, and preventive steps to minimize or control other problems which are presented.

From the strictly administrative standpoint, automatic data processing permits the programming and production of many routine matters such as payroll sheets, personnel rosters, seniority rosters, etc., which normally were compiled by personnel in the district stations or divisions in the field. By assuming these tasks, we feel that we are saving over 5,000 man-hours of work per year in the field. Inasmuch as a doubling of our personnel would be required to accomplish the same amount of work by hand-tabulation as that now handled by the Mechanical Tabulating Section, we are saving approximately \$30,000 a year in salaries.

### Work of Machines

The functions of the three machines required to initiate a program of mechanical tabulation are as follows:

The key-punch machine, as its name implies, is used to punch onto tabulating cards pertinent material which has been prepared in a predetermined code. This machine operates much like a typewriter, with a hole being punched rather than just a figure or letter being imprinted. This machine also prints along the top margin on the cards with alphabetical or numerical characters, as the case warrants, so they can be visually interpreted. These cards are important for, it must be remembered, in all mechanical tabulating operations the machines will deliver only information which has been put into them in the first place.

The card sorter is a very versatile and time-saving machine and will bring a given deck of punched cards into any order or sequence desired, providing, of course, the information is punched onto the cards. An example of the value of this machine is illustrated by the problem of reviewing one month's reports for the number of moving violations issued by Patrolman John Smith. Assuming that 3,500 such violations occurred during



Former Asst. Supt. Francis J. Schafer.

one month in a police department, the identification and compiling of these violations would be a large order if done by hand-tabulation. Using Patrolman Smith's badge number as a key, all of the moving violation cards issued during a given month by all traffic patrolmen are fed into the card sorter at the rate of 650 cards a minute, and, within a matter of minutes, we would have the number of violations issued by Patrolman Smith as compared to all others in the department.

The third machine is an accounting machine which prints reports with either numerical or alphabetical information, or both. This machine will add and subtract, but it will not think and therefore must be "told" what to do. The punched card working in conjunction with a wired panel "instructs" the machine as to what is to be done. One or more projects may be wired into a single panel, depending on the size of the individual job.

### Automatic Processing

The versatility of automatic processing permits the production of many types of data which would not be feasible without such equipment. For example, during 1962, personnel of the Identification Division of the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police be



gan processing information concerning "known criminals," which information will be placed on punched cards. These so-called General Appearance Cards contain the physical description and a color transparency of the "known criminal" and will be utilized to determine the identity of a wanted criminal when the physical description furnished by a victim is related to coded information on a punched card. Information concerning persons who have committed serious crimes and all sex offenders will be processed and included in this General Appearance Card file.

If the subject has not been previously arrested and processed by the Identification Section, the criminal, of course, cannot be revealed by the sorting of cards on file. But, if the criminal has been arrested and processed and the physical description given by the victim is fairly accurate, the sorting of cards on a given description will reduce the file to a group of cards corresponding to the descriptive information received. These cards can be flashed on a screen for viewing by the victim. This eliminates the tedious tasks of checking through literally thousands of mug shots and affords the victim a better likeness of the criminal.

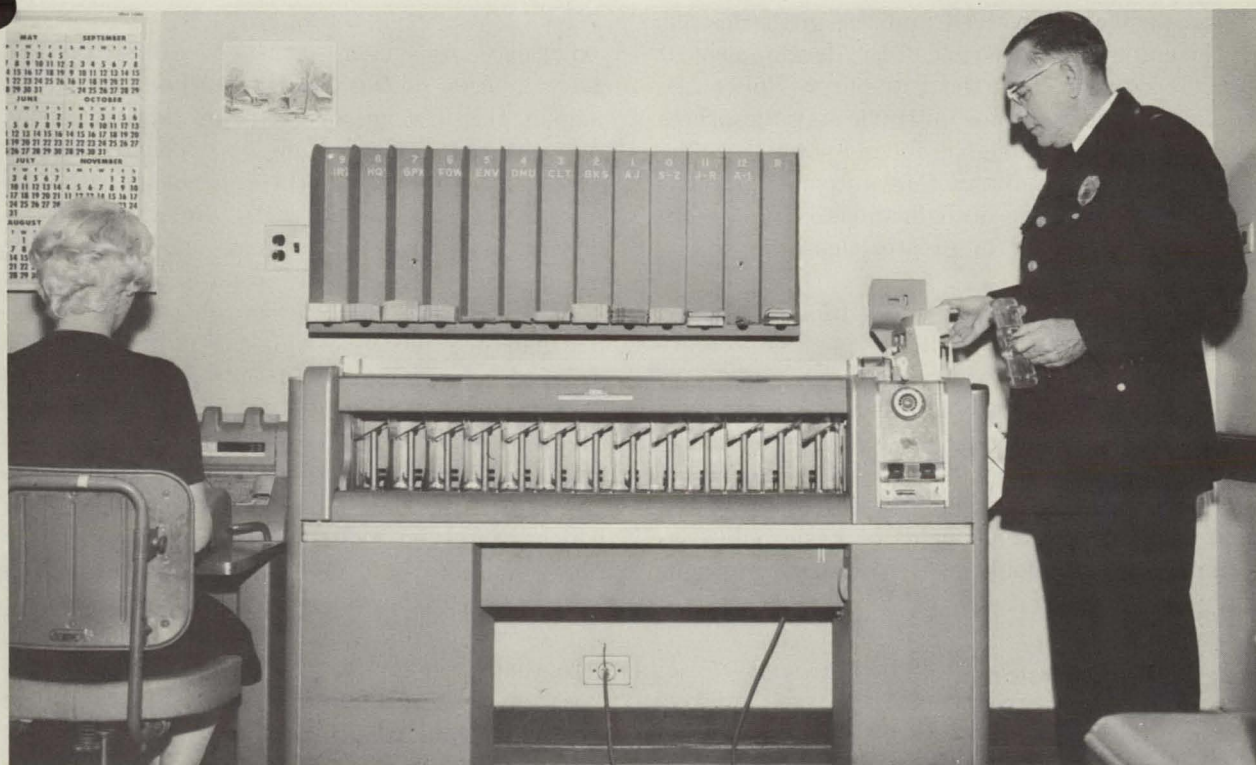
The heart of this process is a dual identification

camera using 90-mm. rollfilm for contact printing and split 35-mm. color film for color transparencies. It may be the only dual camera outfit used in police work in the United States.

### Use of the Dual Camera

The operation of this equipment is simple and practically foolproof. The black and white photograph and the color photograph are taken simultaneously, and the correct perspective of the prisoner photographed is achieved by locking the posing chair and cameras permanently to the floor. The loading and other steps usually required of a camera are eliminated by this method. The operator positions the prisoner in the chair, presses a button for the front view and another button for the side view. Time for this process will require 2 minutes or less, depending on the co-operation of the prisoner.

These photographs can then be impressed on the coded punchcard for the particular prisoner in a 1¼- by 1¼-inch slot and can be projected on a screen for viewing by witnesses. This is extremely valuable in situations where the victim is confined to a hospital or at home and cannot



Lt. Walter Mears, in charge of Central Record Room, and Carol Marini, Key Punch operator.



visit the Bureau of Police. The photographs and projector can be taken to the victim and viewed on a screen, ceiling, or wall.

### Value of Method

It is realized that it is going to take time to build this file into an effective weapon, and for the present the old method will prevail, but with the passage of time this new file will be of the utmost value. The success of this program will rest largely with the personnel of the Identification Section, in that it will be their responsibility to furnish and code the basic information needed on the punchcards. As will be noted, the basis of the entire section of tabulating machines is the punched card. The secret of the punched card is the reduction of the information to be stored to representative numerical factors, thus making it possible to store a vast amount of information on any given card.

The efficient operation of the automatic equipment and the practical application of the information stored or recorded on each punchcard require that a decision be made as to which category of information is to be recorded. The first step in changing over to a program of automatic tabulation of records is an overall survey and evaluation of the problems involved and the goals desired. As the emphasis at the time of the development of this procedure within the Pittsburgh Police Department appeared to be on traffic statistics, these were reduced to tabulated form for quick reference. It has been found that automatic tabulation of these figures has enabled us to collect more traffic statistics and in greater detail than was ever possible before.

After the tabulating of traffic information was placed on a routine basis, it was possible to move to a second category; namely, arrest records. We are now proceeding into the *modus operandi* and other fields of basic police information, including the general appearance file, which is readily recorded on the punchcard. The development and expansion of additional fields of basic police information will be continued, step by step, as time and personnel permit.

### Steps to Conversion

As one might assume, there are a number of problems which must be solved in establishing an automatic data processing system. As noted above,



Supt. James W. Slusser.

experience has shown that the overall survey and an evaluation of the problems to be expected are among the first major steps in the conversion process. It is far easier and less expensive to fully explore the nature of these problems with all persons concerned in the early stages of programming so that omissions, necessary corrections, etc., can be made before the program is finalized.

As an example, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police had one job involving the punching of 31 items of information on a tabulating card. These 31 items used 66 of the 80 available columns on the card, and the question was presented as to how the remaining 14 columns could be employed to insert a "location" (street number and name) which would be readable when printed. Only four columns would be required for street numbers, since Pittsburgh street addresses never contain over four digits, and it was assumed, therefore, that these four columns would suffice for the street number field. It was assumed another four columns would be utilized for the street name. The adequacy of these allocations was questioned, and, upon making a test run, we found too much



duplication existed for satisfactory results. The fields were then extended to six columns, and another test run disclosed this extension would provide the answers we desire. Thus, our conclusion was that 13 columns would be necessary to handle the "location" factor. There follow a few examples to show how this works.

#### Example #1

Station area	Street number (six columns)	Street name (six columns)	Street designation (one column)
8-----	000085	ALLEND ale	P lace
8-----	004789	ALLEND ale	S treet
8-----	002216	ALLEND er	A venue

#### Example #2

7-----	005977	BALDWI n	R oad
8-----	002965	BALDWI ck	R oad

#### Example #3

2-----	BEDFOR d	WYLIE	A venue
--------	----------	-------	---------

In *Example #1*, you will note that while the "locations" are within the confines of one of the nine police station areas (Number 8 Station Area), there are still two checks that can be made to determine the "street" in question; i.e.:

1. The "Street designation"; i.e., P lace, S treet, or A venue.
2. The "Street numbers"; in this instance the numbers do not conflict.

In *Example #2*, you will note that here again there are two checks that can be made to determine the "Street" in question; i.e.:

1. The "Station area"; i.e., BALDWI n R oad, is located in Station Number 7's area.
2. The "Street numbers"; here again the numbers do not conflict.

*Example #3* merely shows the entries if the incident occurs at an intersection rather than at a definite street number.

## Census Tract Index

Another problem which confronted our tabulating section at the time of conversion from manual to mechanical operation involved the increasing volume of requests being received from governmental departments and civic and community groups for crime statistics on particular areas. Frequently, these are small segments of a given police station area. Again the problem was thoroughly analyzed, and, after several suggestions were considered and rejected, it was decided census tracts were the most logical means of segregation since they cover every foot of each city ward and would provide uniformity on a continuing basis.

In exploring the feasibility of the "Census Tract Street Index," it was learned that other branches of our city government were also considering the

use of this method. Once the decision to use census tracts was made, further inquiries disclosed the latest Census Tract Street Index available and in use was dated 1951. This discovery led to new problems since numerous new streets had been added in previously undeveloped tracts, while other streets had been eliminated because of the extensive redevelopment activity in several other areas of the city. By using two men continuously for 3 months on this project, a new index was prepared by the Bureau of Police. The time, effort, and expense involved have been fully justified by reason of the current accuracy of the index, and the finished product has proved the worth of the project. Not only has the revised edition solved our problems, but the demand for copies from others has far exceeded our estimate. The purpose in citing this as a problem is to demonstrate how far afield the programmers in our tabulating section can and will go to achieve the best results from this installation.

## Cost Justified

From actual experience, there can be no doubt as to the value of mechanically tabulated and recorded information. The cost of the mechanized operation is more than justified by the vast number of police man-hours saved, permitting more manpower to engage in patrol and other important phases of law enforcement.

While an increasing number of police departments are turning to automatic data processing equipment of varying levels of capacity and sophistication, we hope that this article might at least be helpful in convincing other departments to look into machine record keeping.

## YOURS, MISTER?

Males are selected as the victims of one team of purse snatchers in an eastern city. They will follow a likely subject down the street and, at an opportune time, will call out to him that he has just dropped a \$10 bill—which the purse snatcher has in his hand. The unsuspecting victim invariably reaches into his pocket and takes out his wallet to check its contents. The purse snatcher, waiting for just such a move, grabs the wallet and disappears.

WFO Crimdel, dated 10/30/62  
Bafi #63-4296-53



# *Modern Police Facilities for Rome, N.Y.*

**JAMES C. DUNN**

*Chief of Police, Rome, N.Y.*

IN 1894 THE 10-MAN POLICE FORCE of Rome, N.Y., moved into quarters assigned to them on the ground floor of the four-story redstone city hall. Time passed. The town grew from a small manufacturing community of 13,000 inhabitants into a city of widely diversified activities with a population of over 52,000 in the late 1950's. At this time the department was staffed with 57 police officers and 6 civilian employees. The department still operated from the portion of city hall that was assigned to the original force in 1894.

Over the years the department had progressed, generally, with the trend in law enforcement, and divisions had been set up within the department that had not existed in the past. Traffic, detective, identification, and records divisions operated under tremendous handicaps. Interrogation area was limited; laboratory and records division facilities were crowded; and the dimly lit and crowded conditions—aged and musty—were not conducive to high morale or efficiency.

## **New Facility Approved**

On assuming the responsibilities as chief of police in 1946, I was well aware of the need for new facilities. With the help of Assistant Chief Patrick J. Smith, I reviewed the plight of the department, made an extensive study of the problem, and took the findings to city authorities. With

strong support from the Commissioner of Public Safety, the proposal was brought before the city council. The council gave careful consideration to the matter and approved a \$385,000 expenditure for the new facilities. In June 1961 ground was broken and the new building begun.

## **Justice Building**

In June 1962 the 57-man force emerged from the Victorian surroundings in city hall and entered their new quarters, so aptly named "Justice Building."

The new building is an impressive, simply designed, two-story structure of oatmeal brick. The grounds are beautifully landscaped, with ample lawn, and with redwood planters and benches placed on a wide concrete approach to the main entrance.

Just inside the entrance is a large foyer of plate glass and aluminum, impressive in design and sturdy in construction, which leads to the complaint desk.

The complaint desk is elevated. It is surfaced with light-birch formica. The police communications and radio system is built into the desk unit, which also houses the Civil Defense warning control system. There is an arsenal built into the wall behind the desk area which contains weapons, tear gas, and lighting equipment.





Chief James C. Dunn.

Booking procedures, which were handled at the complaint desk in the old quarters, are now carried out in an adjacent room and separate from the complaint area, thus eliminating exposure of the prisoners to the general public entering the area on business. The booking room is accessible through a rear door.

The cell blocks are favorably located in close proximity to the desk area. There are nine cells for males and three for females. They have sliding doors and are all equipped with the newest approved sanitary facilities. The walls are of solid tile and can be washed down with a hose, the water running into drains built into the concrete floor. A shower at the end of the cell block is controlled from the outside of the stall.

The women's cell block is identical in structure to the men's, and across the corridor is a room adequately furnished and equipped for the police matron.

An alarm button installed in both cell blocks registers in various areas of the building and can be rung by an officer requiring assistance.

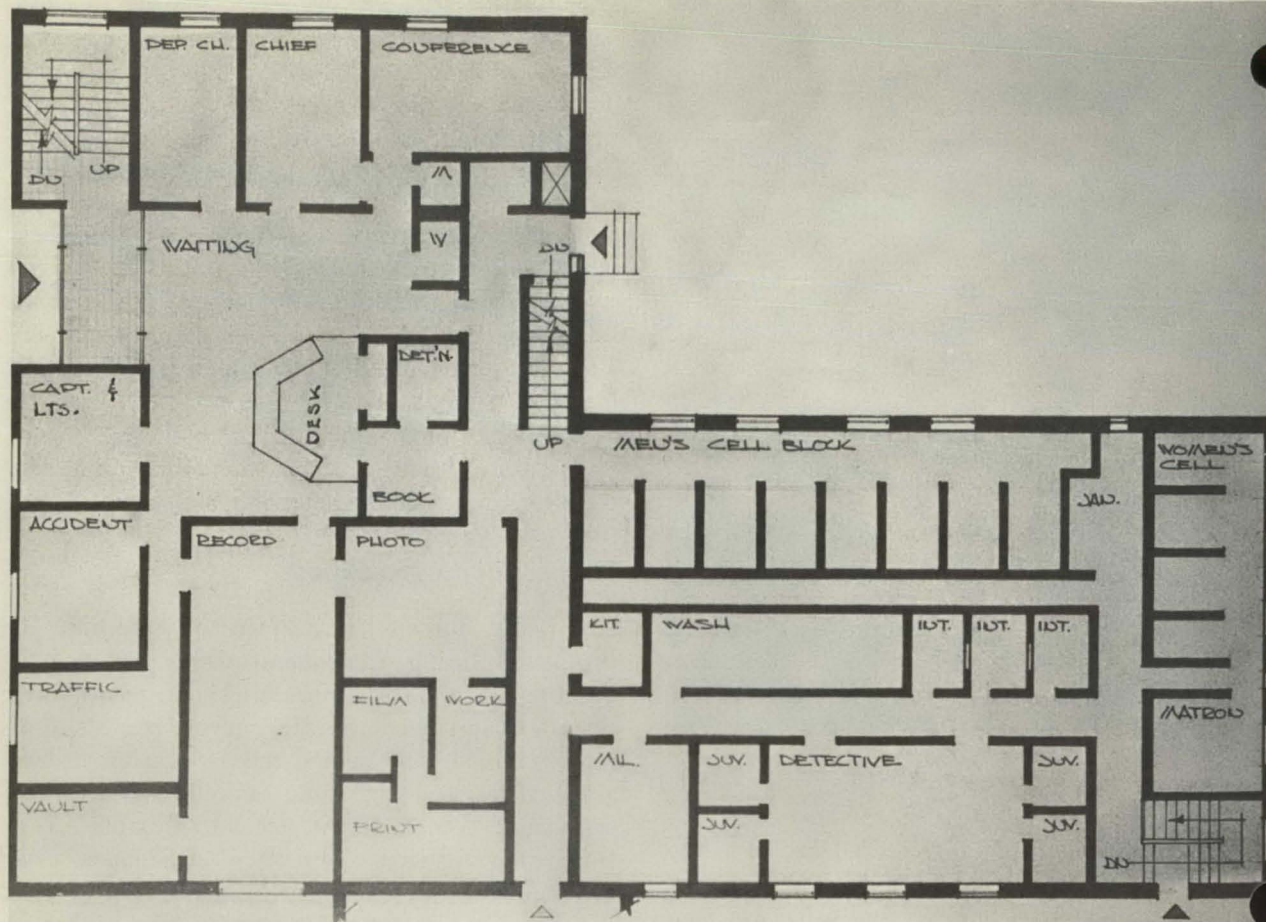
### Traffic Bureau Facilities

The traffic bureau has its own separate area in the new building. Its operations are supervised by a police captain. Here all traffic records are recorded and filed; traffic survey records and motor vehicle suspension and revocation orders are received and filed; and taxi licenses are processed and recorded. Adjacent to this office is a traffic investigation room where accident reports are made and an accident experience spot map is displayed. The size of the room also makes it ideal for use as a conference room. All rooms throughout the building are painted in soft colors and furnished with durable, molded plastic furniture.



Rome, N.Y., Justice Building.





Main floor plan of the Justice Building, Rome, N.Y.

The identification division is made up of a large office and a laboratory area. All fingerprinting and photographing are done here, and files of criminal photographs and fingerprints are maintained. There are sufficient storage space and work area for various testing procedures. Also included is a complete photographic laboratory, adequately lighted and ventilated. The work area and tubs are stainless steel, and all water used is thermostatically controlled. All the newest equipment available is installed.

### Detective Division

This new office is a far cry from the 10- by 10-foot room assigned to the detectives in the old quarters, which was poorly lighted, had no ventilation, and contained but one desk. Now, each detective has his own desk and ample file space. At either end of the office are two interrogation rooms having one-way glass in the doors and in

the partitions of the rooms. The office is equipped with a radio receiver, transmitter, and recording equipment. Across the corridor are three other larger interrogation rooms also equipped with one-way glass. These are also used as juvenile detention rooms.

### Records Division

Adequate record space is a serious consideration in any department. The new record office, 30 feet in length, has one wall completely furnished with filing facilities. There is a fireproof, walk-in vault for the storage of valuable records and property. Located in the division are the teletype writer and the viewer for microfilm reading.

### Patrol Quarters

Although patrol quarters are partially below ground level, the area is entirely adequate. T



assist in keeping the area neat and orderly, the 75 metal lockers available for patrolmen have hip-type tops to prevent any items from being placed on them. Command officers have locker space assigned to them in a separate room.

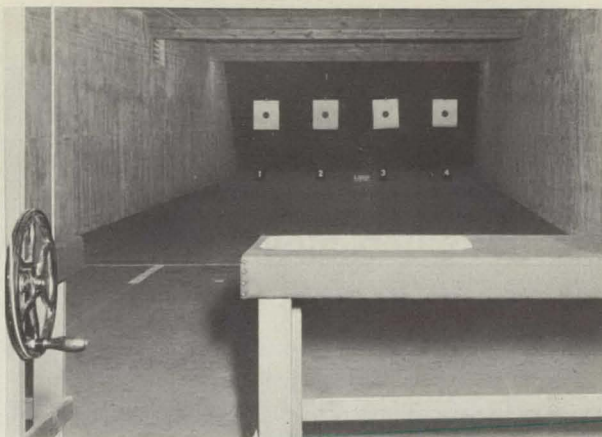
### Inspections

Inspections are conducted in a large, light, and airy assembly room adjoining the locker room. A larger room, capable of seating about 200 persons, also located on this level, is used for meetings, training, and general assemblies.

Other features of the new facilities are a four-stall maintenance and repair garage, storage space for equipment and supplies, evidence and property room, a fully equipped kitchenette, showers, and public and personnel restrooms.

### Pistol Range

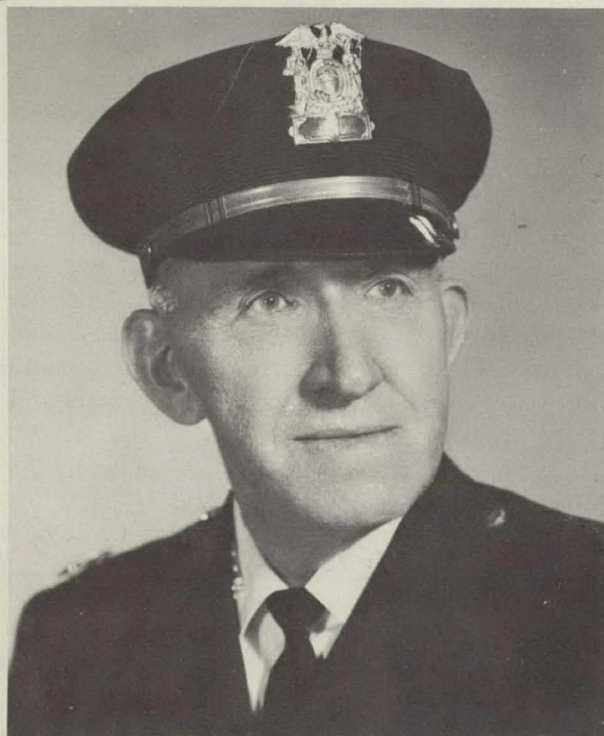
One of the main highlights is the 75-foot four-stall pistol range. There has been a noticeable increase in the shooting proficiency of all officers with the new range in operation. It is now possible to present a full firearms course of instruction under ideal conditions.



Pistol range of Rome Police Department.

The courtroom and related offices are located on the second floor of the building and are easily accessible to the police department.

There has been a definite improvement in the morale and efficiency of the department since the move to our new quarters. The bright, business-like atmosphere of the building is reflected in the individual sharpness of our officers and in the manner in which they conduct the affairs of the department.



Asst. Chief Patrick J. Smith.

April 1964

### CUT BURGLARIES BY WARNING BEREAVED FAMILY

Burglars who prey on the helplessness of bereaved widows and relatives of a deceased are among the most despicable of criminals. Nevertheless, these underworld scum exist. In some areas, it is the sad duty of law officers to alert the decedent's family to the danger involved when all are attending services or burial for their loved one.

Although taking advantage of the situation for housebreaking is not new, a recent rash of burglaries committed while the family attended their departed member's funeral has convinced veteran lawmen of the necessity of suggesting to the family that someone should remain at the home during the services.

Unscrupulous bandits studying the newspaper obituaries to determine what hours the entire family will be away will be thwarted if a helpful friend or neighbor can be enlisted to occupy the home during that time.

*Sgt. SAC Las Vegas re Suggestion of  
SA Joing J. McDee on "Home  
Burglaries During Funerals" 5/14/62*



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## Concealed Movie Camera Shows Thief at Work

THE OWNER of a self-service laundromat in a mid-western town assisted police in solving his burglary problem. The coin changer in his place of business had been burglarized twice. Fearing the activity would continue—and advising local police of his intentions—he placed an 8-mm. movie camera in a ventilator opening facing the coin changer and wired it to operate when anyone attempted to break into the machine. The camera was loaded with regular color film and used only the light from the lighting fixtures overhead. The machine could be used in normal operation without tripping the camera.

Some time later, the businessman found his coin machine had been looted again. He took the camera from its hiding place, had the film developed, and found he had several feet of film of the burglar. It showed the burglar getting up on a chair to pry open the coin machine, getting down and checking outside to see if anyone might be coming, then resuming the theft of money. The film was shown to the police who identified and apprehended the burglar. He admitted the two earlier burglaries when confronted with the evidence.

*Omaha Criminel, Bufile #63-4296-36*  
*Dated 3/8/63*

## WOMEN PRISONERS ON "DUPLICATING" BINGE

Food poisoning was suspected when six women inmates at a State farm in an eastern State were hospitalized, one of them in serious condition. As the correction department was preparing to conduct an investigation of its food supply and kitchen facilities, it was ascertained that the hospitalized inmates were among 19 others who admitted drinking fluid which is used in the prison's duplicating machines. The liquid contains a type of alcohol which can be harmful when taken in large quantities.

*New York Criminel dated 8/21/62,*  
*16 Bufile #63-4296-34*

## Four Bandits Foiled by Novel Safety Device

IN AN ATTEMPT to reduce the number of holdups and the amount of money lost in bank robberies, the French police and the Bankers Association of France have considered a number of security measures.

One such measure is a device which makes it possible, when the robbers enter the bank, for an employee to press a pedal which causes the tops of the cashiers' counters to open, allowing the money thereon to drop below into a safe metal container underneath the counters. This makes it impossible for the robbers to reach any of the money.

Depression of the pedal causes a siren to sound inside and outside the bank and activates an alarm at the nearest police precinct.

On October 4, 1963, a robbery was attempted at a bank in Paris which was equipped with this novel alarm system. Four masked bandits entered the bank about 9:40 a.m. carrying machine-guns and pistols. There were no customers in the bank at the time, only the bank personnel.

One bandit guarded the door; another stationed himself in front of the assistant director's office at the rear of the room. The two other bandits were poised ready to jump over the counters to scoop up all the available money, but at that moment an employee pushed the pedal. The money disappeared from the counters and the sirens started to blow. The startled robbers scooped up some 15 francs (about \$3) left on one of the counters and quickly disappeared.

The four robbers were later apprehended by the police.

*Paris Sept Criminel,*  
*Bufile #63-4296-231 dated 10/23/63*

## EVIDENCE

Do not overlook combination lock spindle when submitting parts of burglarized safe for FBI Laboratory examination.





Each pin on this map of the world indicates the foreign locality from which at least one missing person's letter has been received by the FBI.

## TO FIND THE MISSING

THE FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION receives many requests to help locate missing relatives and frequently is able to be of assistance to the person seeking help by checking its vast collection of fingerprint records. Since this service was begun in 1933, approximately 31,000 such requests have been recorded in Identification Division files, with about 110 Missing Person Notices currently being posted each month. Approximately 5,100 notices are active at the present time. The happy reuniting of many long-separated members of families has been accomplished through this service. Of course, the FBI does not have authority to conduct investigations to locate missing persons in

the absence of a violation of a Federal law within its jurisdiction.

Mrs. Robert Banks\* wrote the FBI in July 1962, asking for help in locating her brother, John Francis Meyers,\* whom she had not seen since 1930. The illness of their sister prompted her to write. At one time all three had been in an orphanage in Iowa.

A check was made of the fingerprint files of the FBI which disclosed that a John Francis Meyers, possibly the missing person, had been fingerprinted in 1946, by the Reno, Nev., Police Department in connection with his application for

\*Fictitious.



a liquor license. This information was promptly forwarded to Mrs. Banks.

### Brother and Sister Reunited

On September 13, 1962, she wrote the following letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI:

"I want to put in words how much I appreciated your help in finding my brother, John F. Meyers. When you sent me his address in Reno, Nev., I wrote to him, but the letter was returned. I was so depressed that my nephew wrote to the police and asked about it. He heard from them saying they had forwarded his letter to a Mr. Meyers in Oregon, but we still didn't hear from him, so I wrote to them and sent a self-addressed envelope and a picture of my sister and me. I got results that way and the other night he called me, so we're all sure it's he now. So I want to thank you so very much in helping me find my brother whom we hadn't seen since 1930. Thanks again."

### Foster Father Located

In a February 1962 letter addressed to the "Bureau of Missing Persons, Washington, D.C.," which was referred to the FBI, a woman in Philadelphia, Pa., asked assistance in locating her foster father. The daughter had not seen her father for 38 years. When last heard of, he had been a porter for a railroad company and left Columbia, S.C., in 1928 to reside in Trenton or Newark, N.J. He was, in 1962, between 75 and 80 years of age.

When a check was made through the FBI fingerprint files, it was learned that the father had been fingerprinted on January 30, 1957, in connection with his employment at Newark. He gave a Newark address.

This information was immediately furnished to the daughter in Philadelphia. By letter dated April 7, 1962, she expressed her deep appreciation for the assistance she had received in locating her foster father and informed the FBI that they had been reunited.

### The Missing Person Notice

A Missing Person Notice is posted in Identification Division files when a request is made by an authorized law enforcement agency or by an immediate relative of the individual to be located. A



The supervisor of the Missing Persons Unit of the FBI examines correspondence and fingerprints.

person must be missing less than 7 years, except in cases of domestic difficulty involving support of minor children. If the individual has been missing more than 7 years, but information within that period is found in file, a notice can be posted. If no fingerprints are available, a notice is posted in the name files only by name and description. Upon receipt of pertinent information, the interested party is advised immediately.

When requesting aid in locating a missing person, the full name, date and place of birth, complete description, and photograph of the missing person should be forwarded, along with fingerprints if available.

Included in the Missing Persons Program is the monthly Insert of Missing Person Notices in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The notices to be published are selected from requests for publication by fingerprint contributors and other worthy cases received by the FBI. These notices contain descriptive data, a clear photograph, and, if possible, a copy of one of the missing person's fingerprints and his fingerprint classification. The person to be notified in each instance is the Director, FBI, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

The following interesting cases are exemplary of the value of the service offered by the FBI Missing Persons Program.



On October 26, 1962, a young man, writing from Canada, asked for help in locating his father, Albert James Green.\* He had the date and place of his father's birth and pointed out that his father and mother had been divorced about 7 or 8 years after their marriage in 1941. He had not seen his father since that time.

A search through the FBI Identification Division files disclosed that Albert James Green,\* who might be the missing person, entered the Army on June 28, 1945, at Philadelphia, Pa. Therefore, a letter was sent to the young man giving him the above information and suggesting that he might wish to write to the Department of the Army for further information about this person.

The following reply was subsequently received by the FBI:

"This is just a short letter to thank you for all you did in helping me locate my father. . . . He had evidently been looking for me too and had no

*\*Fictitious.*

success because of not knowing my mother's new married name.

"So then, thank you ever so much for your help in locating him. It all happened a lot faster than I had expected. . . ."

### Father Missing 30 Years

In December 1962, a police officer on the west coast wrote to the FBI for assistance in locating his father from whom he had not heard since 1932.

The officer's parents had separated when he was about 4 years old, but the officer had been able to secure his father's description as of 1932. He had learned that his father was born in England, had entered the United States about 1926 or 1927, and had lived in various places in the United States, particularly New York, Indiana, Ohio, and California.

On the basis of the data supplied by the officer, it was determined through a search in the FBI



Entrance (at far right) of the Identification Division of the FBI where the Missing Persons Unit is located.



Identification Division files that his missing father might be identical with an individual who had been fingerprinted the last time in Florida in October 1959.

It was, therefore, suggested to the officer that he communicate with appropriate officials in the Florida city for information concerning this individual who might be his missing father.

On December 31, 1962, he wrote the FBI as follows:

"On December 15, 1962, I wrote to you asking for help in locating my father who had not been heard from since 1932. On December 21st, you sent a letter to me advising me of a 1959 address in Florida for this man.

"By contacting this address, I was able to secure his present address and make contact with him. It has turned out that this man is indeed my father and everything is fine now.

Without your assistance this search would have been long and tedious. Locating him was accomplished with one letter to you and two phone calls.  
"Thank you very much for your kind help."

---

## BANK ROBBERY PREVENTION

A Midwestern police department has instituted a program of having its officers and detectives make their hourly calls to headquarters, during banking hours, from local banks and savings and loan associations whenever possible. It is hoped that through this "saturation" program any potential bank robbers casing a bank or other financial institution—and seeing uniformed police and squad cars so frequently—will immediately eliminate that firm as a good prospect for robbery.

*Cincinnati Criminel, Bafi # 63-428*  
*Dated 9/20/63*



Mr. Paul Woot de Trixhe, Director of the Belgian Security Service, is shown shaking hands with Director J. Edgar Hoover on a recent visit to FBI Headquarters. Mr. Woot de Trixhe is also Assistant Administrator of the Sûreté Publique (Public Security), which includes the Security of the State and the Foreigners Police. He has been connected with intelligence work in Belgium since 1931, broken only during the war years, 1940-44, when he was in the Food Ministry.



## THE PROWLER

(Continued from page 6)

that means acting with malice—that state of mind or purpose which characterizes the doing of a wrongful act intentionally without lawful cause. This is usually most difficult to prove.

It is necessary then that there be reasonable ground for suspicion to justify the arrest.

### Police Responsibility

In order to provide effective protective coverage, it is most urgent that a police department be thoroughly trained in every phase of dealing with prowlers. The officer must be trained to recognize the danger, the numerous subterfuges, and the modus operandi of the prowler as well as the action he himself is to take in answer to the alarms. New officers in the department must be made fully aware of the policies of their department in this phase of work. It cannot be a hit-and-miss operation, because the prowler is a real enemy, causing unrest and fear in a community—and terror if he commits a serious crime.

There should be definite plans of action, each man knowing what his duties are to be when answering a prowler call. He should know whether he is to be on foot or in a car, whether he is the first man at the scene or the last man, or what procedure to follow if he must act alone.

Not only must the head of the police department understand the ramifications and danger of the prowler, but also the governing civic body, mayor and council, or the board of commissioners, must be thoroughly indoctrinated with the seriousness of the situation. Every police officer must be constantly on the alert—both on and off duty—for any action which indicates a prowler, and he should make every provision for taking such a person into custody. The public, too, should be taught to be alert for these public menaces and to immediately notify the police when such suspicious individuals are observed.

### Police Action on Alarm

The basic principle of prowler investigation is to contain him in the area. To flush him out by alerting him of your arrival on the scene is only to defeat your purpose. The call of a prowler in the premises is a warning also to take every

precaution in making your approach to catch the offender and not to warn him of your presence. The procedure used, however, may be altered depending on the circumstances. Prearranged plans of approach should be made and followed. They could be one of the following:

1. Approach cautiously and quietly and under no circumstances use either the siren or revolving red light.
2. Go in fast without a siren hoping to accomplish an arrest.
3. Go in fast with the siren to clear the way, hoping to catch the prowler in the area before he can get away.

In new developments and in many suburban areas where it may be difficult to find the house of the complainant, the officer receiving the prowler call should try to get as much information as he can to properly identify the house. A detailed map of the territory the department covers in its jurisdiction should be placed in each squad car.

### Approaching the Prowler

In approaching the area, if secrecy is desired, all noises should be kept to a minimum, such as the slamming of doors, the sound of tires, brakes, and motor noises. If possible, avoid driving on the street where the house is located until the last block. Watch for fleeing suspects while en route.

Some departments employ a procedure of having two cars answer the call, one marked car going into the area, and an unmarked car parked with police occupants watching for movement. If only one car is sent in, a partner may be dropped off some distance away to watch for anyone making a getaway.

Before shooting at a fleeing prowler, an officer should be absolutely certain of the circumstances and departmental policies about using a firearm.

### Deployment of Police

Determine before arriving at the scene of the call:

1. Who is to be dropped off a block away.
2. Who will go to the house, who will remain at the car radio.
3. Who will go to the front door, who to the rear.
4. Whether both will go together.
5. Be methodical. Stop and think before rushing in, and be sure the prowler is not walking away from you as you walk toward the house.



Learn from the victim in a quick and concise manner the details of the offense or attempted offense. Broadcast this information immediately to other units and advise your headquarters. Do not stay out of communication.

It is vitally important to obtain, if possible, some definite pertinent descriptive information which will enable you and your fellow officers to make an identification if a suspect is located. Learn, too, if the prowler is believed to be concealed in the house and if there is no indication that he is, consider an investigation to make certain.

### Conducting the Search

In conducting an outside search, use your flashlight as little as possible until the actual search begins or not at all as the circumstances and your judgment so dictate. Proceed cautiously, knowing at every moment the movements of your fellow officers so that they will not be mistaken for the prowler.

If a search is to be made of a house or building, there must be a systematic pattern. Be particularly careful in entering rooms in order to make certain that the prowler is not concealed behind a door. Examine closets top and bottom. Look behind clothes hanging in the closets and leave the light turned on after completing the search of each room. Attics and basements, too, should be searched.



Officer shown closing in on prowler.

Many prowler calls may be without foundation, but all have to be investigated. Some persons place such calls completely without reason. Hallucinations, overactive imaginations, nervousness, or the thrill of excitement have been the reasons behind many calls made to the police.

### Investigative Techniques

Where there have been a large number of prowler complaints, or a prowler is believed to be operating in a particular area, various means of surveillance can be considered. From fixed posts, such as a cellar, a house, a tree, a car, or other place of concealment, an officer in civilian dress may make his observations, keeping movements to a minimum. Dressed as a civilian or as a woman, an officer can move unobtrusively without fear of detection.

### Car and Dog Patrols

The use of car patrol is a technique of its own. The car moves quickly and can miss important action by a second. The same routes or a fixed schedule should never be maintained; the prowler is sure to note such action quickly. An officer should know the physical structure of his beat; use the "cloverleaf" plan of patrol; retrace routes, zigzag, starting at one corner of the beat and working to the opposite corner, then reverse his route. He should slowly cruise the back streets and residential areas and not stay on main streets all the time.

Many departments are using police dogs in the search of buildings, the search of estates, and for tracking the fleeing prowler. This is rapidly becoming a valuable police technique, but care must be exercised. Only a person who thoroughly understands the dog should be permitted to handle him.

### Use of Decoys

Decoys have been found to be advantageous in some instances, but caution, judgment, and consideration must be duly exercised in their use.

Such decoys as an open window to invite burglary, a policeman dressed as a woman and standing or sitting in a carefully selected spot, or some obvious ruse may have its advantages, but sometimes it backfires, leaving the police embarrassed, and the prowler still at large.



There are numerous technical devices which can be used in the investigation of a prowler to effect conclusive identifications. Cameras are especially useful in that they can be set to go off automatically if a window is raised or a certain wire is stepped on. Cameras with infrared film will take pictures in the same way and without giving a flash. A regular flash bulb, of course, alerts the criminal to the fact that he has been detected.

Aniline dyes, too, may be used. When touched—and the hands washed—they will leave a deep stain and are very difficult to eradicate. Some of the powders are methylene blue, malachite green, and crystal violet. However, these powders may show in the daytime on light surfaces because of their color, and they can be washed away by rain.

### Other Devices

More effective are the fluorescent powders which do not wash away—although their value is lessened—and they are invisible even when on the prowler's hands, shoes, or clothing.

Traps similar to land mines can be placed in specific areas so that anyone stepping on them will automatically turn on a light or create a low buzz so that officers will be alerted to the presence of a prowler in the area. Similarly, trip wires laid one or two inches from the ground when broken by an intruder will either turn on a light or make a sound. Electric circuits have been installed so that anyone passing between two electric posts will also create either a sound or flash a light. Television has been used to spot intruders in areas difficult to watch.

### Public Education

The public should be informed through lectures and pamphlets what to do in the event they suspect a prowler. One of the basic rules to be followed is to immediately call the police without turning on any lights in the house. If the prowler is inside the house, the residents should remain quiet and not attempt to apprehend him. The prowler is usually alert and well equipped and will often injure or kill if necessary.

There is always the possibility of frightening prowlers away by creating an uproar if one attempts to get inside the house, but the householder should take the precaution of being in a safe place before resorting to these tactics.

One of the chief victims of the prowler is the babysitter. Many have been raped, murdered, beaten, or kidnaped. Some have disappeared and have never been found. Special campaigns should be instituted in the community to instruct the babysitter in her dealings with strangers who come to the door under one pretext or another, and she should thoroughly understand what to do in the event she suspects a prowler in the area.

### What To Look For

In conducting an investigation following a prowler call, there are certain general rules to keep in mind. Some may seem tedious and unproductive, but all are important to the successful conclusion of the investigation and to the future welfare of the community. Besides knowing the basic elements for conducting an effective investigation, the police officer should be aware of the following conditions in looking for a prowler:

1. Always consider the juvenile.
2. Don't always look for the dangerous stranger, consider anyone living in the area.
3. Be familiar with the neighborhood and have established informants.
4. Disseminate information regarding prowlers to members of your own department and to surrounding departments.
5. Always check neighborhood thoroughly for parked cars.
6. Prowlers are particularly agile and irresponsible. Don't take chances.
7. Don't be fooled by refinement, position, character, reputation, or profession.
8. Keep record of cars checked and persons questioned during the process of investigating.
9. Keep index files of suspicious persons and cars as a permanent record. If the same name appears more than once in the file, you may have good reason to suspect such an individual of being a prowler.

### To the Police Officer

The danger of the prowling stranger is not to be minimized, but neither should it be overpublicized. Stories of prowlers in the newspapers engender fear and are inevitably followed by numerous calls of prowling which really do not exist—except in the imagination of the fearful. In answering prowler calls, be confident, show confidence, and instill confidence. Only in this way can you allay the fears of those who depend on you to protect them.



## WANTED BY THE FBI

**BILLY GENE AINESWORTH**, also known as: Billie Gene Ainsworth, Bob Ainsworth, Lewis G. Ainsworth, Bill Allen, Bob Andrew, Bob Archer, Bob Bandy, Bob Clinton, Billy Lewis, Blackie Mattix, and others.

### Bank Robbery

**BILLY GENE AINESWORTH**, a 31-year-old fugitive, is currently the object of a nationwide FBI manhunt. A Federal warrant was issued September 10, 1963, at Wichita, Kans., charging him with bank robbery.

### The Crime

Two individuals attempted to hold up the Prairie State Bank in Augusta, Kans., on September 4, 1963. During this attempted robbery the would-be robbers fled from the bank without any loot when they thought an alarm had been sounded. They were apprehended immediately and implicated Ainesworth as having planned the holdup even though he did not go to the bank.

### The Criminal

Ainesworth, an extensively tattooed fugitive, has a criminal record reflecting that he has been convicted of forgery and military desertion, after being AWOL several times. He reportedly has "crazy spells," constantly takes "little yellow pills, possibly narcotics," and becomes extremely dangerous during these periods. One accomplice stated



Billy Gene Ainesworth.

that all the time he was in the company of Ainesworth, he was afraid of him. This fugitive reportedly has suicidal tendencies and is known to have carried firearms in the past.

### Caution

Ainesworth is known to have been armed in the past and should be considered very dangerous.

### Description

Age-----	31, born May 21, 1932, Holdenville, Okla.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight-----	145 to 160 pounds.
Build-----	Slender.
Hair-----	Brown.
Eyes-----	Blue-gray.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Radio and television technician, truckdriver, welder, laborer.
Scars and marks----	Scar, upper left arm; scar, left hand; tattoos: cowgirl, cross, and "Doris," left forearm; shamrock, left hand; "Gene" and cross, right forearm.
FBI No-----	4,868,811.
Fingerprint classification.	17 L 25 W 000 9 Ref: M 3 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, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

### A CHANGE OF WORKING HOURS

A special police squad in a southern city has been so effective against burglars that principal safe or commercial-type burglars have had to change their "working" hours. According to one source, they now go to work around 7 p.m. and try to complete their burglaries and be off the streets by 11 p.m., in order to avoid detection by the special squad which goes on duty at midnight.

*Atlanta Criminal Bk. # 63-429*  
**FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin**



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

### Police Night Patrol "Looks Down" On Crime

Police in a busy western city are experimenting with a technique designed to spot criminals in the act of committing crime at night and to direct and assist mobile units on the streets in making quick apprehensions.

Officers assigned to this work are stationed on rooftops in downtown areas and are equipped with

high-powered night glasses, two-way radios, rifles, and submachineguns.

Just after the program was instituted, one spotter saw three men looking over a vehicle parked on a downtown street, and as they gained access to the vehicle, the spotters had a patrol at the scene. All three were apprehended.

## Helpful Hints

### PROPER DRESS

PUBLIC OPINION OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT IS GREATLY INFLUENCED BY THE PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF ITS OFFICERS.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

---

## INTERESTING PATTERN



This impression contains the minimum requirement for a whorl type pattern. In the center of the pattern area there is one ridge which makes a complete circuit with two deltas. An imaginary line drawn between these two deltas does not touch or cut any recurving ridge within the pattern area, and, therefore, the pattern is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an outer tracing.