

*Documented Copy*

APRIL 1970



# **FBI**

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**

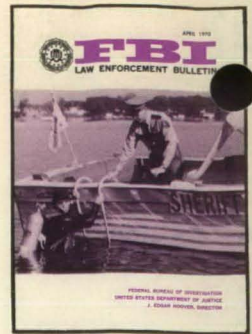


**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR**



APRIL 1970

VOL. 39, NO. 4



THE COVER:—Patrol-  
ling lakes and rivers is a  
full-time job. See page 2.

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

## CONTENTS

<i>Message From Director J. Edgar Hoover . . .</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>"Awareness" Is the Key to Successful Water Patrol, by Capt. Vernon A. Anderson, Water Patrol Division, Hennepin County Sheriff's Department, Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Emergency Operations Center, by Capt. John J. Magruder, Sr., Special Operations Commander, Prince Georges County Police Department, Seat Pleasant, Md. . . . .</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>New Green Bay Police Facility, by Elmer A. Madson, Chief of Police, Green Bay, Wis. .</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Crime and Cryptology . . . . .</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Investigators' Aids . . . . .</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>The Law Enforcement Officer Speaks Out . . .</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>The SDS and the High Schools, by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation . . . . .</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Handwriting Samples by Court Order . . .</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Wanted by the FBI . . . . .</i>	<i>32</i>

Published by the  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Washington, D.C. 20535



# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

CITIZENSHIP, ACCORDING TO THE DICTIONARY, means the "duties, rights, and privileges of being a citizen." I think it is significant to note that in the definition duties come first. Unfortunately, in practice many of our citizens not only place duties last but some ignore them altogether.

Theodore Roosevelt once stated, "The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight." A noted author once wrote, "Neither democracy nor effective representation is possible until each participant in the group—and this is true equally of a household or a nation—devotes a measurable part of his life to furthering its existence."

Much of the crime and violence in our society today occurs, I am sure, because not enough Americans pull their weight and not enough Americans devote measurable parts of their lives to further the existence of their homes and their Nation. They need to break away from the "what's in it for me" syndrome and help protect and preserve the freedoms which they take for granted. The full duty of a man as a free citizen extends beyond his own self-interests. Where

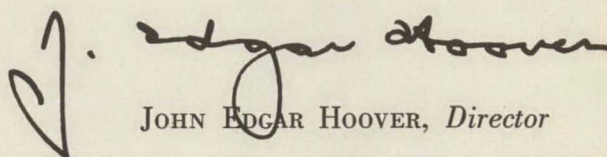
selfishness prevails, benevolence and good will die.

Good citizenship is much more than a classroom subject; it is a vital, daily chore for all free people if they hope to remain free. It is a debt to the past and an obligation to the future. Good citizenship, like other worthy goals, is the fruit of personal commitment and involvement. It is a solemn contract between the individual and his government.

In the United States, a citizen is a part of his government, a system founded on the rule of law, not men. Its powers are derived from the consent of the governed. It is established on the principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity. These represent the rights and privileges of citizenship. But rights and privileges are inseparable from duties. Some basic duties of a citizen are to love his country, respect and obey its laws, participate in its affairs and operations, and defend it against all enemies.

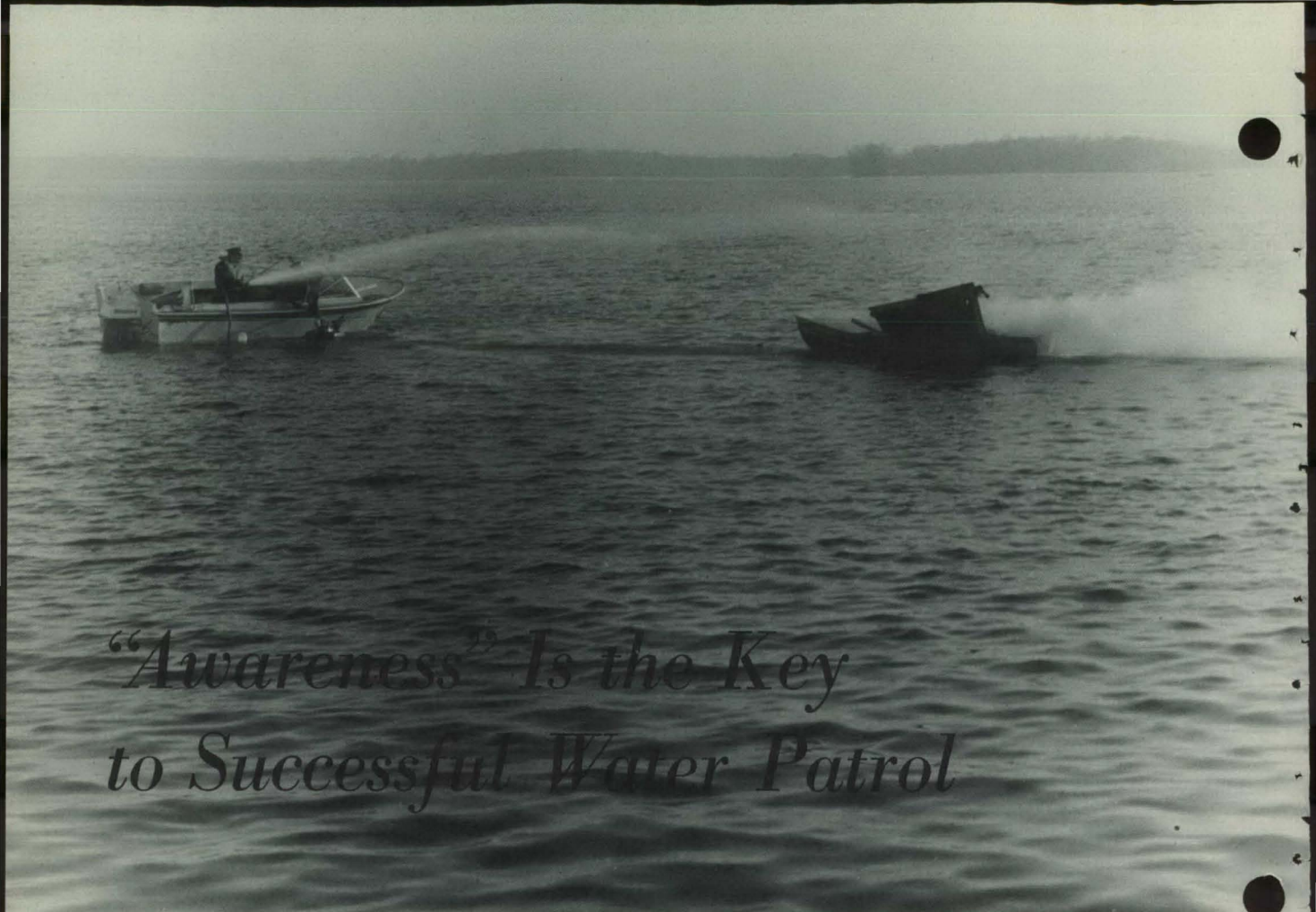
In America, the rewards of citizenship are priceless, but the demands are high. If we do not meet the demands, there will be no rewards. To my mind, a real need in our country today is for all people to do their duty as citizens.

APRIL 1, 1970



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*





## *"Awareness" Is the Key to Successful Water Patrol*

By  
**CAPT. VERNON A. ANDERSON**  
Water Patrol Division,  
Hennepin County Sheriff's  
Department,  
Minneapolis, Minn.



**I**n Minnesota, as in most other States, the seasons may change but recreation on lakes and rivers continues. Thus, water safety patrols in many areas of the State are a year-round responsibility.

The boating season ends in the Twin Cities area in October. There is only a brief lull before the start of snowmobiling, ice skating, and ice fishing. On September 30, 1969, the Greater Lake Minnetonka Council took advantage of the short respite between sports to honor the Hennepin County Sheriff's Water Patrol with a banquet at which it was awarded a "Public Service Citation" from the State Conservation Department.

The outstanding record of the patrol for water safety and policing in 1969 was accomplished with four deputies and six part-time members of the sheriff's department and 36 volunteers from the community. Operating on scheduled shifts, this contingent uses seven patrol boats and two motor vehicles equipped to tow outboard boats. The outboards are used on smaller lakes and rivers. The sheriff's department's helicopter helps to spot accidents or congestion and aids in search and rescue operations.

Patrolling Hennepin County's 41 lakes and rivers requires nearly 15,000 man-hours annually. That our





A-frames and winch trucks are used to recover vehicles that have broken through the ice.

The sheriff's helicopter is used for search and rescue operations and to spot accidents.



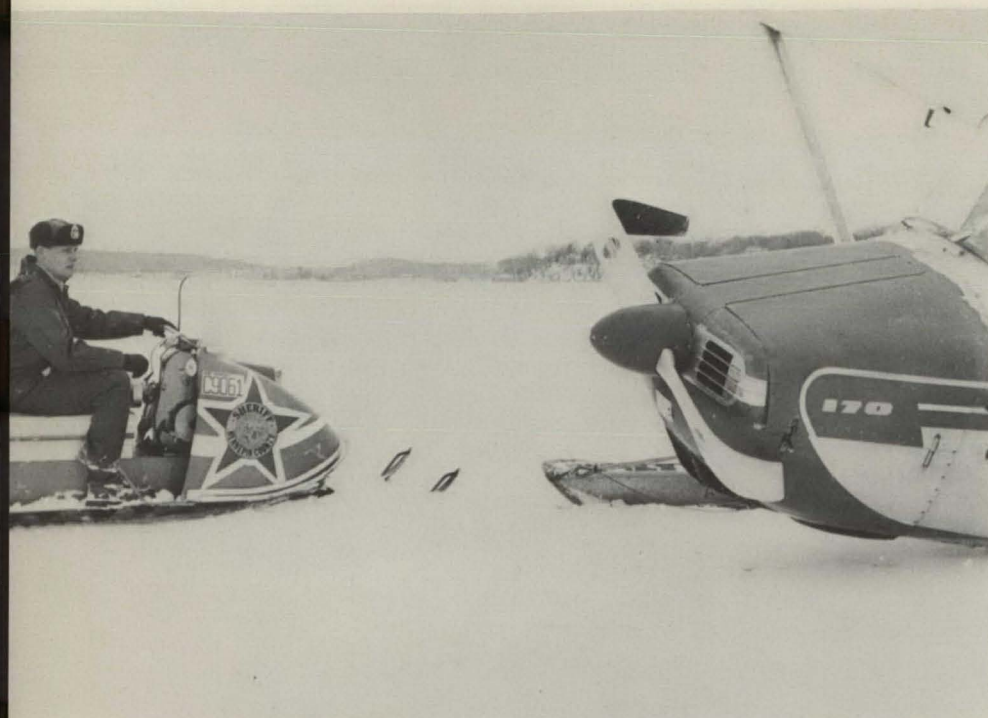
patrol is able to do this and do it effectively is attributable to the civic spirit of our citizens.

The basis of our success is the unselfish pride of an organization that started in the early 1950's with an informal group of volunteer "safety patrol men." They were sponsored by 14 municipalities surrounding Lake Minnetonka, our largest lake, situated in a heavily populated area near Minneapolis.

By 1956, awareness of the increasing hazards of boating on the attractive lakes caused the sheriff of Hennepin County to deputize the volunteers and create the Hennepin County Water Patrol.

An important landmark in this field is the 1959 Boat and Water Safety Act passed by the Minnesota Legislature, which gave each county's sheriff the responsibility for boat and water safety. In this county, the responsibility was delegated to the re-named "Hennepin County Sheriff's Water Patrol." Sheriff Omodt as-





Snowmobiles play an important part in the winter patrols.



Water Patrol volunteer candidates must complete 40 hours of classroom and field training before they are deputized.

signed a captain and three full-time deputies to administer the organization, officially making it a division of the sheriff's department.

### *Training Course*

The first step was proper selection and training of volunteers. These men had widely varied occupations and most were young, the majority in their twenties. Their service with the water patrol started with a 40-hour training course. This training is now given to all new members.

Basic subjects covered are public relations, seamanship, first aid, radio procedure and operation, applicable ordinances and statutes, and the duties and responsibilities of sheriff's deputies. Report writing, dealing with the public, and the history and traditions of the water patrol are also taught and fostered.

Upon satisfactory completion of the training, the men are deputized, issued uniforms, and assigned to patrol crews to work under the direction of a crew chief on a scheduled basis.

At the end of the boating season, the patrol starts preparing for winter activities which begin in November. Boats are replaced by two-man patrol snowmobiles. These vehicles are equipped with two-way radios, and pull a sled carrying emergency rescue equipment. They are capable of speeds up to 50 miles per hour.

### *Protecting Fishhouses*

Up to 2,500 ice fishing houses appear each season. They are one of the biggest objects of water patrol attention. Deterring and apprehending thieves and vandals is a 24-hour job. The damage to fishhouses by vandals and the theft of equipment locked in them are staggering in terms of dollars and cents. Most houses are

*(Continued on page 27)*





By  
**CAPT. JOHN J. MAGRUDER, SR.**  
 Special Operations Commander,  
 Prince Georges County Police  
 Department,  
 Seat Pleasant, Md.

# Emergency Operations Center

---



Mr. Vincent S. Free, Chief of Police,  
 Prince Georges County, Seat Pleasant,  
 Md.

In our modern society, communities are so structured that near total dependence is placed on government and community resources when an event takes place which causes apprehension or emotional tension among the citizenry. While procedures and techniques for the proper solutions may differ with each type of incident, the basic responsibility for effective performance by all concerned lies with the elected head of local government. Coordination and cooperation must be effected with all participating units by and through him.

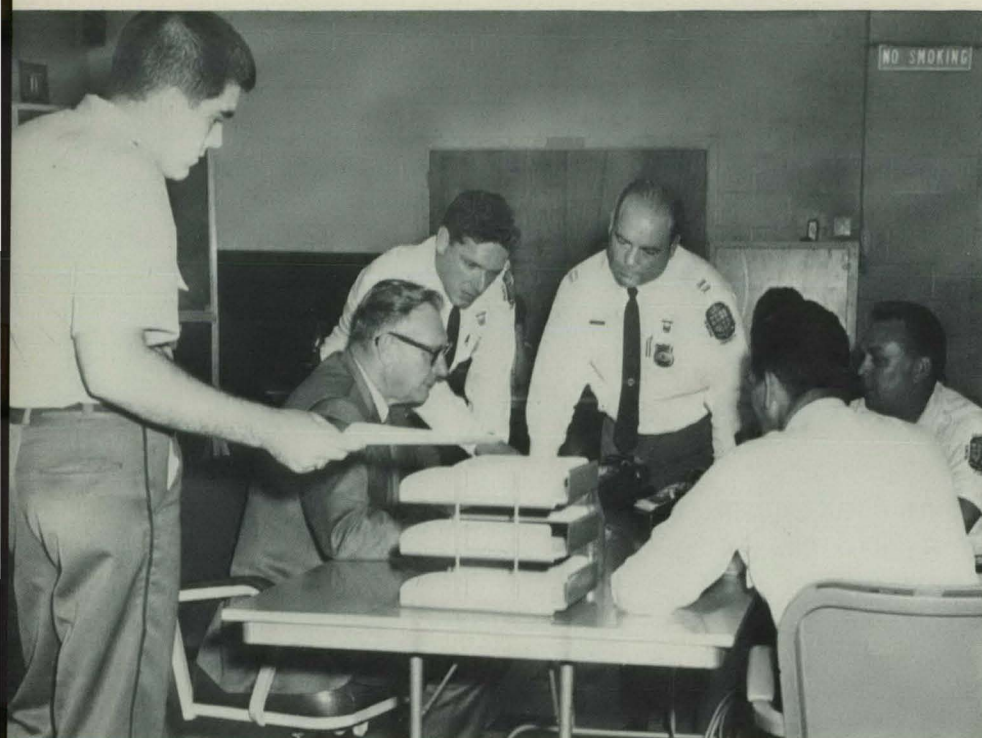
If a program is being considered that will affect each and every person within a given locale, citizen involvement is a necessity. To be successful, government programs must have the support and cooperation of a major-

ity of the people. In some instances, total community effort and involvement could be as important as the project or program being considered.

If the goal of total effort and cooperation is to be accomplished, we must first organize the entire government structure to facilitate continuity of thought and action within our organizations.

In Prince Georges County, we are represented by five elected commissioners who have total responsibility and accountability for all government activity. The county itself is purported to be one of the fastest growing communities in the Nation. Over 600 people move into the county each week. Prince Georges County has an area of 494 square miles and over 650,000 population. Geographically,





Chief Free at the "Problem Table" discusses an emergency situation with members of his staff.

it is located east of Washington, D.C., and north of Virginia. There is dense urbanization for at least 10 miles from the Nation's Capital; then the area begins to include larger estate-type homes, while the southern portion is still mostly rural tobacco growing farmlands. The inhabitants are extremely mobile. Many are employed in the District of Columbia, Virginia, or other sections of Maryland.

### **Emergency "Call-Out"**

During the past several years, we have experienced times when consolidation of effort was required to accomplish specific purposes. On these occasions, conventional methods of communications have been overloaded and at times inadequate.

Recognizing the communications problem, our county commissioners arranged a meeting of all department heads and their assistants. The purpose of the meeting was to establish plans to streamline methods, pro-

cedures, and facilities of all departments so that the entire county operational resources could be quickly mobilized in the event of a natural disaster—fire, flood, epidemic—internal disorder or any other type of local or national emergency. The chief of police, who is more involved in daily contacts of the citizen than most county officials, was designated to develop an operational plan to achieve the desired results. Each executive was aware that cooperation was essential to the success of any plan developed and that his department's support was needed.

Capt. John Rhoads, Commanding Officer of the Planning and Research Unit, and I, at the time head of the Training Unit, and our staffs, were given the assignment to coordinate the logistical problems. As always, the first problem was "money." However, Chief of Police Vincent S. Free was given assurance of adequate financing by the commissioners.

Each executive was required to

provide complete lists of all manpower, vehicles, and other equipment and supplies available through that particular organization.

Each department was asked to develop an emergency "call-out" procedure and furnish plans for the procedure, as well as the names of four other officials in the agency who would be authorized to act with complete authority for the department under emergency conditions. Response and cooperation from all departments were beyond all expectations. The excellent cooperation demonstrated that each official visualized the potential of this effort. No doubt, each departmental head could recall occasions in the past when such procedures would have been of immense help.

The concept of this operation revolves around the principal of having the agencies involved in an operational problem in one area assist each other by consolidating management, communications, and equipment.

### **Base of Operations**

In order to consolidate management and communications, we decided to set up an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) similar to a military "situation room" with modifications which would make the basic idea workable for civilian operation. Because of its location, the auditorium of the Police Academy was selected to be the base of operations. It is located near the Capital Beltway (Rt. 495) which encircles Washington, D.C., and, therefore, is easily accessible to all participants. Response time to and from this location is minimal to all parts of the county. The academy has no security problem to speak of and does not affect the needs of the general public when operating as an emergency center as there is little civilian activity.



within the building. The auditorium affords the necessary space for the command center and other offices and classrooms can be used without disrupting any vital installation or normal operation of the police department.

Within the county, many radio frequencies are allotted to various public service agencies, such as, building inspections, electrical inspections, plumbing inspections, board of education, park and planning commission, suburban sanitary commission (water department), fire department, civil defense, sheriff's department, four State police frequencies, as well as our four police operational frequencies. Transmitter-receivers on all these frequencies were installed in a small room adjacent to the auditorium to provide complete control of equipment from agencies involved in emergency operations. Remote desk sets were placed on desks normally assigned to officers of the Planning and Research Unit.

The Maryland State Police furnished a base station on the frequency allotted to our patrol area. Also, a classroom was reserved for their use as a staff command post where the barrack commander would establish a headquarters command for any emergency operation in the county. A radio on the headquarters frequency was installed in this room, permitting radio communication between the barrack commander and his headquarters in Pikesville, Md.

### Communications

We bought monitors for the radio frequencies used in the adjoining precincts of our neighboring police jurisdiction, the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D.C. (All of this is in addition to the normal intercommunications within the Washington suburban area. There has been a metroradio facility among nine police



Academy personnel serve as telephone operators during an emergency.

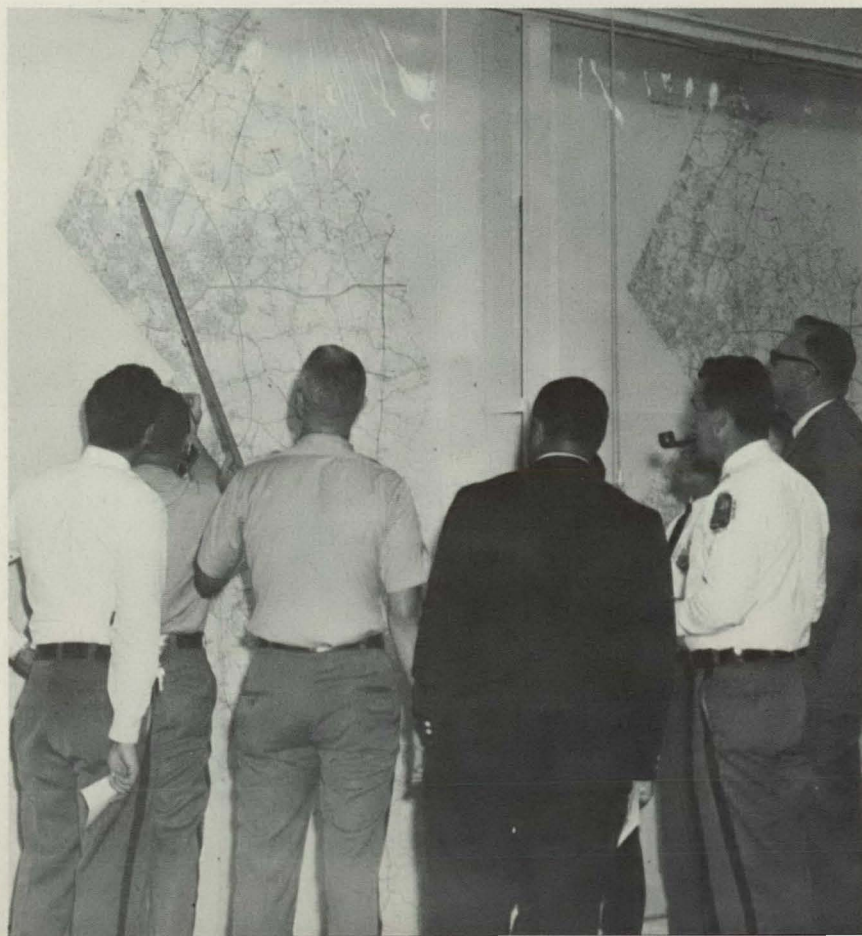
agencies of the area for a number of years; but, the capability exists within the central communications complex at our headquarters in Seat Pleasant, about 7 miles away. Tie-in is available, however, by using a direct telephone line from the Academy to headquarters.)

The telephone company installed a

bank of call directors capable of using all of the 25 existing telephone lines within the Academy. Switches were placed in the lines so that the normal telephone operation can be cut off and diverted to the EOC.

Our County Public Works Department built map cases on two walls of the auditorium for 10 4' x 9' county

Officials are being briefed at the police map.





maps. Telephone communication is available from the map areas to the communication hub, but at police and fire maps, two-way radios are installed. This enables personnel assigned to the maps to communicate with the communications area, headquarters, or field personnel by telephone or radio. All telephones from the map and the communication areas of the Academy to the central communications complex at headquarters are on a direct "hot line" status.

The facility for the fire department is similar, except its connection is with the Fire Control Center in Hyattsville, Md.

The police and fire departments are assigned two maps each, one for status guide and the other for existing problem operation. The remaining maps are allocated to other agencies on a need and priority basis. During normal auditorium use the map areas are encased with painted plywood enclosures.

All emergency telephones are stored in locked cabinets, and installation is accomplished by a normal "telephone jack" on each phone which

has previously been numbered for a particular location.

An extra telephone (red) is located on the stage with the number known only to the Governor's office and the superintendent of the Maryland State Police. By law, should our commissioners need assistance from the National Guard, it is necessary to request this aid either through the superintendent of the State Police or directly from the Governor.

### **"Problem Table"**

A large conference table is on the stage for the five commissioners and their administrative assistants enabling them to set up operation at the EOC and to conduct any business necessary.

Other large conference tables are placed in a line down the center of the auditorium with space provided for representatives of the FBI, the Maryland State Police, the Prince Georges County Police, the Board of Education, Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the Public Works Department, the Sheriff's De-

partment, the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the National Guard. These agencies and units can provide information, personnel, equipment, supplies, and/or facilities needed in an emergency. Together, they make up what is known as the "Problem Table" representatives. The chief of police has been designated as chairman of the Problem Table. Under existing instructions, the chief of police takes command of any emergency arising within the county.

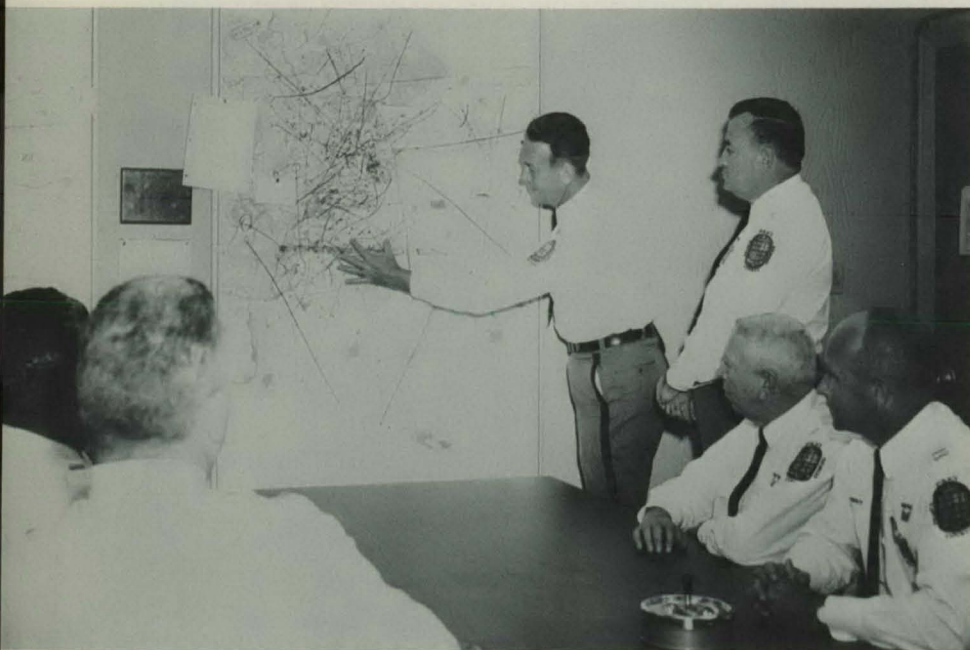
Other smaller tables are located around the room for organizations which are considered to be important supporting elements. These include civil defense, disaster analysis (composed of the offices of the building inspector and the fire marshal), press relations, purchasing department, State attorney's office, county attorney, welfare department, health department, and community relations groups.

### **EOC in Effect**

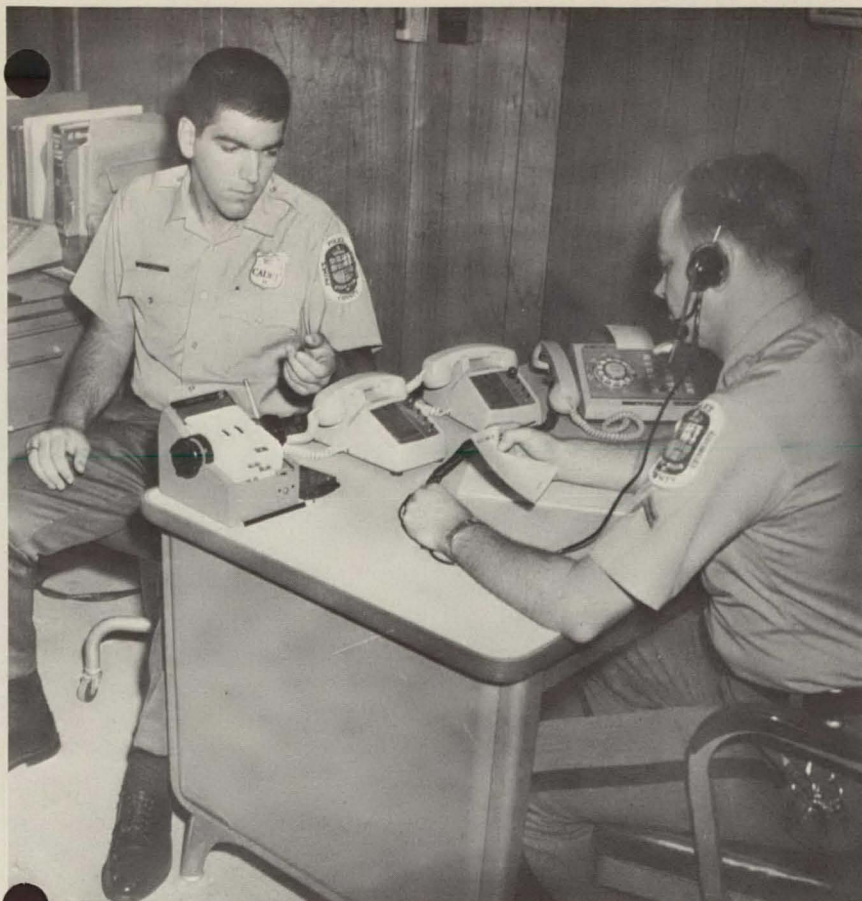
The physical facility was completed, with radios installed and telephone service, 5 days after the project commenced. The telephone company worked two shifts on a 24-hour basis for 4 days to complete their portion. The radio supplier excelled in speedy delivery and installation of the radio units. Public Works completed and painted the map cases, and the Park and Planning Commission provided the special-sized maps necessary. To those of us involved in the planning, it was like a dream unfolding—everyone putting forth maximum effort, harmoniously and cheerfully cooperating to complete his portion of the plan ahead of schedule. In less than a week after the project started, our EOC was operational.

The entire program is designed to assist the man doing the job on the street. I am sure many officers have

A group of Field Commanders being briefed by a command-level officer.







A communication from the field is relayed to the "Problem Table" by a cadet.

had the experience of trying to call the power company during a storm to report hot wires down, or the highway department to request sand on icy roadways, and found it virtually impossible to make contact through the usual means.

What we have done is to bring, during emergencies, representatives of vital county units together in one room. Thus, emergency calls from workers and officers on the streets are received at a central headquarters. Response and supervision are immediately available through restricted telephone numbers and two-way radios.

When operating, the EOC is staffed by dividing each department into two shifts to provide 24-hour coverage. Each department is responsible for its own manpower. All police cadets

are assigned to EOC as runners or telephone operators. Central communications personnel serve as radio operators. Female clerks and secretaries, normally assigned to units within the Academy, work as EOC telephone operators.

A complete list of information data, and services available from each participating organization, filed earlier with EOC, is ready for the use of each group's representative when he reports for duty during an emergency. Each organization has one head representative who may have a staff of not more than two assistants. Accurate records must be maintained during an emergency to show exactly what has been allocated for use, to give current availability of manpower and equipment, and to reflect the number of personnel and equipment ready

for reassignment after completing their projects.

The representatives at the Problem Table play a most important role. When a problem is presented, they must know if the requested resource is available or obtainable, and, if so, its present location and time of availability.

With the cooperation of all concerned, EOC was ready for a "shake-down run" at the end of one week. One of our first problems encountered was the need for distinguishable, visible identification for those persons authorized to enter the EOC room. Blue identification cards were issued to all persons permitted to enter the building and the EOC room without challenge by the security guard. Red identification cards were issued to persons who had free access to all areas, including the communications section where access was very limited. All participants were required to use the front entrance, and all other entrances were secured. An intercom was installed for the security guard between the front entrance and the communications section so that names of people requesting entry could be checked.

### *News Media*

Accommodations were also made for newsmen. Since they were not permitted in the EOC, a classroom was set aside as a pressroom and telephones installed for their use. Under actual emergency conditions, the community-press relations officer will prepare press releases, have them approved by the chief of police or the county commissioners, and then make the release in the pressroom. He will have a schedule for appearances at the pressroom, and will try to keep reporters informed of all activities.

Theoretical problems were forwarded to the EOC during the shake-down experiment, and all were re-

*(Continued on page 29)*





The new, million-dollar Green Bay Police Department building was completed in September 1969.

## New Green Bay Police Facility



By

**ELMER A. MADSON**

**Chief of Police,  
Green Bay, Wis.**

September 12, 1969, was a red-letter day for the 136-man police department of the city of Green Bay, Wis. On that date, the department officially moved from its former headquarters, which consisted of a converted garage, into a new, million-dollar police facility.

In 1954, the city of Green Bay demolished its old city hall where the police department had occupied space. The year 1969 brought the completion of the new building and the move from the "temporary" headquarters occupied by the police department since 1954. During those 15 years, the size of the Green Bay force had



doubled, with a corresponding increase in clerical, records and maintenance personnel, and in other facilities needed.

In moving, the department left an area of approximately 7,500 square feet for space totaling some 43,000 square feet in the new building, exclusive of parking and garage areas.

### *Special Building Committee*

The new police station was the project of a special building committee named by the city government to review plans, needs, and overall layout for proper police activity. The members of the police department, working closely with the architect selected by the city, helped design the completely modern facilities with ample room for all police operations. The garage is equipped to handle all maintenance of police vehicles, with the exception of major body repairs, and to allow adequate storage facilities for vehicles.

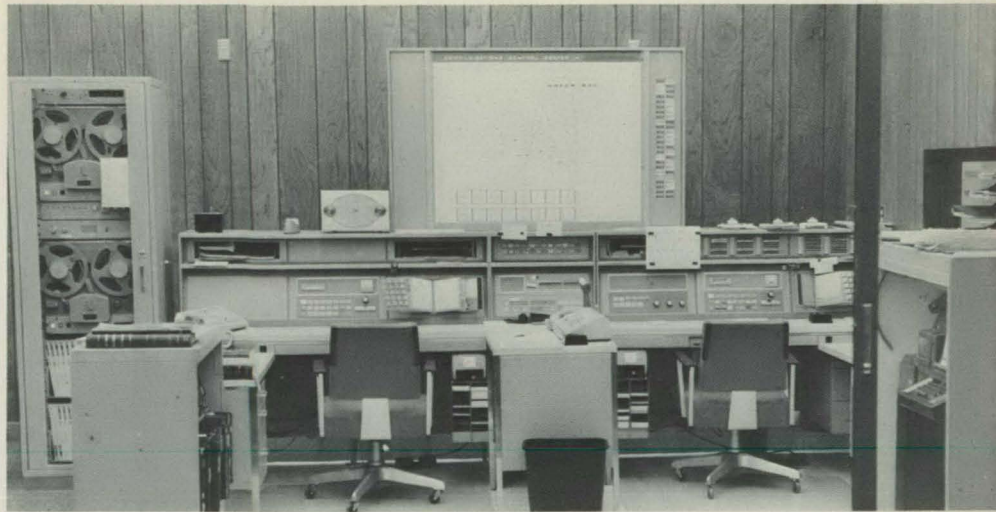
The new police station has a classroom that will seat 200 officers. It is completely equipped with a public address system, blackboard, built-in film screen and other modern teaching devices, including conduit for closed-circuit television programs.

The building has its main divisions of traffic and patrol, criminal investigation, and administration separated into complexes of their own, but with easy access to each other and to the central records bureau of the department.

### *Consolidation of Systems*

Complete renovation of the radio console system and the telephone system was necessary. Under the new arrangement, the department now has an emergency police number and an administrative police number.

Separate areas are provided for the identification and photography sections. There are two dark rooms for

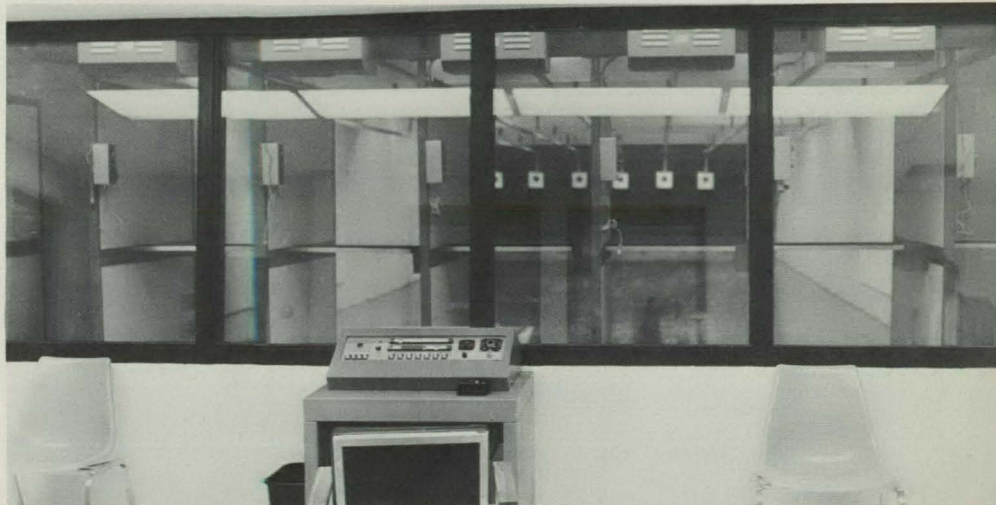


The communications control center is the hub of activity in the police department.



Sufficient space is provided for growth and expansion of the police library.

A view of the new indoor firearms range as seen from the master control area.





handling and processing colored and black and white photographs and movie films.

In the new building each officer is furnished an individual locker in a spacious locker room that will accommodate 196 men. These facilities have added immeasurably to the morale of the officers. They provide a lounge room, a shower, and an exercise room equipped for all possible types of police physical activities. Several exercise machines installed are similar to those used by the Green Bay Packers. The building also provides a steamroom for the officers to use.

A separate storage room for evidence with specifically designed lockers was included in the plans. Additional storage space for dead records was also provided.

The building has an indoor firearms range of the most modern design available. There are seven separate firing positions with a maximum range of 25 yards. Each firing position can be electrically controlled by the officer shooting or by a master

console handled by the firearms instructor. In addition, the range master can exercise group control over all the shooting booths. The range targets are adaptable to "situation" shooting and to other types of firearms programs. Built-in barricades for training purposes have been provided for the shooters, and controlled lighting allows the range to be adapted for practice in nighttime shooting.

The new building contains a separate kitchen for female clerical personnel, a modern rollcall room which can double as a classroom facility, a library for use and study by the officers, and a conference room.

There are no cells in the new building since an agreement has been worked out with officials of Brown County to use their jail. However, there are five interrogation rooms connected to the detective division and to the juvenile division.

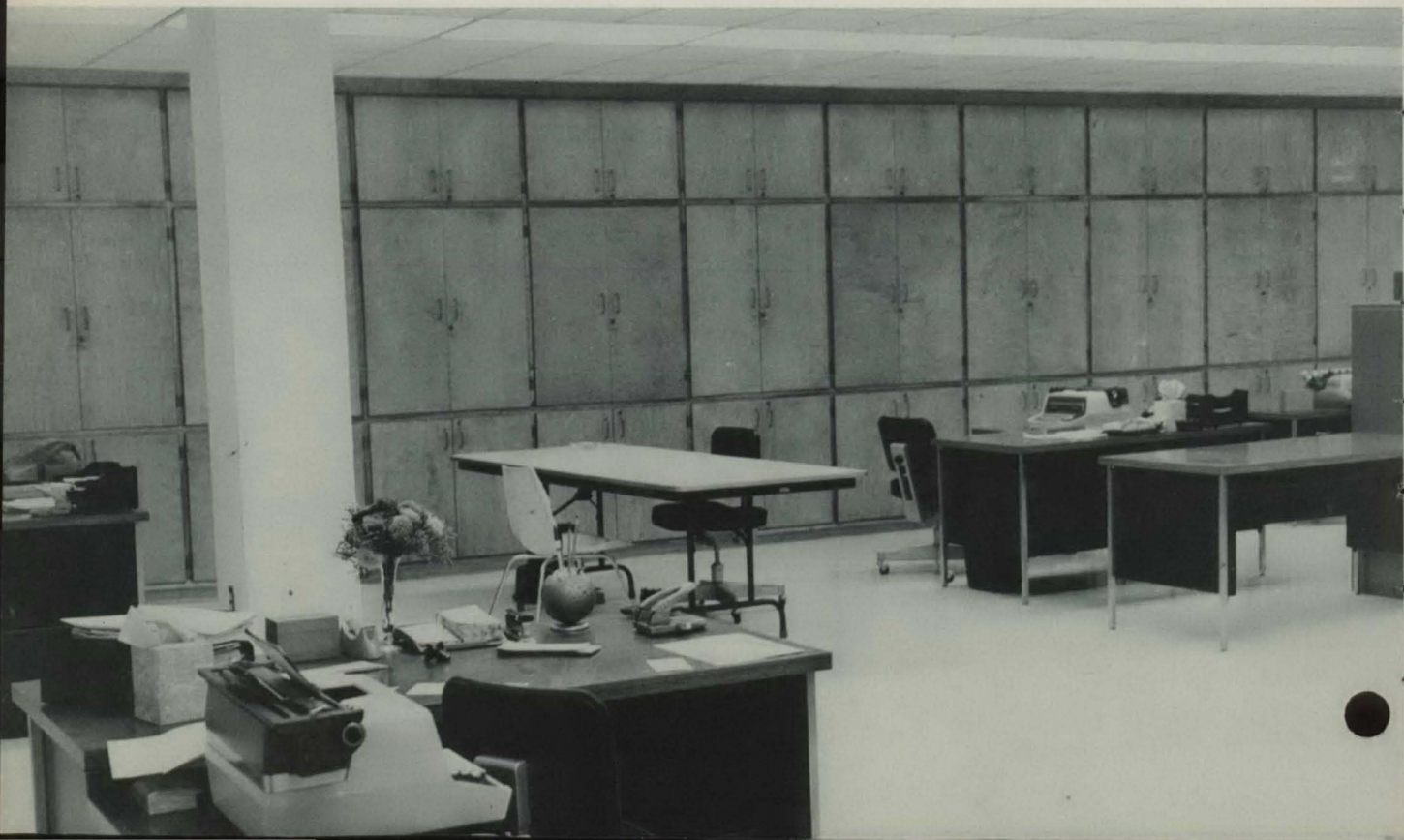
In selecting materials and furnishings for the new building, the committee provided carpeting for all offices, and completely equipped it

with new furniture. Although small finishing touches remain to be completed, the new facility has proved to be a definite morale booster for the entire department. The physical layout of the building, as designed, is convenient for both the public and for police personnel.

Veteran law enforcement officials, on visiting Green Bay's new facility, have described it as one of the finest in the country. Particular praise has been given to the layout of the building which provides convenient, direct relations among the various divisions.

In addition to the amount of space provided at the present time, the building is designed so that additional space can be added without changing its basic architecture. When the landscaping is completed, it will tie in with a colored fountain at the front of the building. The building not only presents an outstanding improvement for police operations but also adds immeasurably to the civic beauty of Green Bay.

The Records Division has ample space for all police records.





# CRIME AND CRYPTOLOGY

*A criminal enciphers messages for the same reason anyone else does. He has information he wants to send, but does not want it to become known to the wrong people.*

Fictional literature of crime and adventure contains numerous instances where illicit communications, enciphered and unintelligible, play major roles in the stories. In "The Gold Bug" by Edgar Allan Poe, William Legrand was successful in finding buried pirate treasures by breaking an enciphered illicit communication. In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Adventure of the Dancing Men," the ultimate fictional detective, Sherlock Holmes, was aided in solving the problem of the American Abe Slaney by making a cryptogram readable. These are but two of the most famous of such tales.

As we all know, usually there is little similarity between literary criminal activity and the real thing. However, from time to time there are instances when secret messages of one sort or another are involved in actual crime-oriented operations.

The criminal who enciphers a message does so for the same reason

anyone else does. He has some information he wants to transmit, but does not want it to become known to the "wrong" people. For a criminal, the right information in the wrong hands could be his undoing.

Common examples of enciphering are the techniques used by bookies who often attempt to cover their bookkeeping by enciphering everything from the names of racetracks to the identities of betters. On occasion, communications somewhat similar to the fictional ones mentioned above turn up.

For example, recently a murder suspect in jail was heard calling a series of numbers to another suspect in the same case. On one occasion he called out:

19	8	5	2	17	5	16	26	12
19	9	9	17	17	10	16	7	10
23	2	17	2	13	26	16	17	13
5	20	9	22	19	9	26	2	13
19	16	13	10	11	26	2	13	26

16.

Later he called again:

12	9	26	10	17	26	17	10	1
1	26	17.						

To this his associate answered:

1	5	20	10	6	26	16	1	14
6	5	2	13	26	6	23	5	2
16	1	8	19	6	9.			

It was noted that the numbers ranged only through 26, making it likely that they stood for the 26 letters of the alphabet. Subsequently, this proved to be the case. By the numbers, the first prisoner told the second, "I got some pills Sam wants them should I let him have them." Later, the first said, "Please say yes." The second replied, "You are my brother not my girl." Here, the use of enciphered messages apparently reflected a discretionary action on the part of the prisoners rather than one of hiding pertinent intelligence about the case.

In another case, a man suspected of smuggling was found to have a



note secreted in his effects which read as follows:

Q C D M N X X X A R J  
K N M D Z X N Y T Z D  
G P U F M Y E Y O T A  
R U U J V K T Z M.

After examination, it was determined that the message said, "Smith XXX caught in Phoenix fly to Kobe call urgent." In this instance, the information was pertinent to investigative and prosecutive aspects of the case.

Sometimes, prompt decryption of enciphered messages can help prevent violations of the law. In one such occurrence, two prisoners were caught attempting to escape from confinement and were placed in special detention units. Later, they were seen passing a note which read as follows:

76	27	0	8	22	45	76	5	7
5	5	22	8	45	5	31	13	0
16	5	0	7	22	27	45	76	22
45	76	5	13	45	16	12	5	8
31	16	12	0	7	7	45	76	

The prisoner passing the note tried to dismiss it as being of no conse-

quence, but examination showed the text to be, "What do we need to escape and how do we cop lets plan now."

Normally, cracking encrypted messages of this type is not difficult for the professional cryptanalyst; however, if the cryptogram is short and possibly contains unusual words, the analytical effort required to break it can be substantial. The basic technique for solution involves use of letter frequencies, associations, patterns, probable words, and context. As in most other professions, experience is a big factor. A depth of experience in solving a variety of such messages considerably increases the capacity and efficiency of the cryptanalyst.

It should also be kept in mind that apparent cryptograms can actually represent many other things. Telephone and license numbers are frequently mistaken for cryptograms, especially if they are rearranged or regrouped with respect to their normal pattern appearance. A standard means of referencing notches on keys for vending machine locks may appear to

be a cryptogram unless the procedure's true significance is suspected and understood. Chess moves, al- viated college class schedules, knitting formulas, religious emblems, and handwritten copies of eye charts are a few of the unrecognized items often suspected of being code or cipher messages.

The FBI Laboratory examines this type of material and evidence developed in FBI investigations. Its technical facilities are also available for State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies in connection with their official investigations of criminal matters. In the latter case, such examinations are subject to the same conditions applicable to all FBI Laboratory examinations; i.e., that the material has not been and will not be subjected to the same type of examination by other organizations or individuals.

On numerous occasions in the past, the FBI Laboratory has been able to assist local law enforcement agencies in matters where specialized knowledge, ability, and experience in the cryptanalytic field were needed.

## QUOTABLE QUOTES

**"Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows."**

*the new Dictionary of Thoughts, P. 136*

**—Franklin D. Roosevelt**

**"Only free people can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end, and prefer the interest of mankind to any narrow interest of their own."**

*the new Dictionary of Thoughts, P. 243*

**—Woodrow Wilson**

**"The very idea of the power and right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."**

*the new Dictionary of Thoughts, P. 244*

**—Washington**



tion to crime are common  
ent years, more and more  
the prevention of crime,  
enforcement. In spite of  
provement in law enforce-  
crime continues to spiral  
though crime causations  
ated social structure, law  
erable amount of criticism  
tandable since law enforce-  
enforce the laws that are

no more thin-skinned than  
be with just criticism. They  
flow the reasoning of some  
ingle out law enforcement  
the other hand, they are  
ens and groups volunteer  
d ways which enable law  
responsibilities.

s observations and sugges-  
tinent to the troublesome  
ct, many of the techniques  
w open into the accepted  
nd crime prevention grew  
s from experienced officers.  
e officer has little oppor-  
tters which might be con-  
re"—the vital role of law  
ces.

d its Special Agents have  
nt officers throughout the  
e matters and in training  
disputable fact which keeps  
ships is that there is a lot  
age of ideas, observations,

letin thought it would be  
tional to publish an article  
aw enforcement officers on  
law enforcement today. A  
prepared for this purpose.  
igned as an analysis or an  
their backgrounds, or their  
o record their views on a  
blems and print the results  
hat officers included in the

survey would have no inhibitions in responding to the questions, their participation was completely voluntary, and they were asked not to identify their replies in any manner. The survey was made in an FBI training school comprised of approximately 100 officers from all areas of the country.

While the tabulated results may not unveil answers to any monumental problems, we think the officers' unselfish stand on some key points and their factual appraisal of others will be interesting and encouraging to our readers.

Not all officers participating answered all of the questions. Thus, in questions where percentages are used the figures are based on the number of responses given to the question. Quotes are used where it is believed they are pertinent and help to explain the position taken by the officer.

Experience in law enforcement is a valuable asset, just as it is in other professions. The average length of service for officers answering the questionnaire was 14½ years. The longest tenure was 24 years, and the shortest was 6. Altogether, the officers represent agencies having a total complement of almost 123,000 police officers.

---

## THE SURVEY

---

### Manpower

The Bulletin staff thought that the subject of manpower would be an appropriate way to open the survey. There has been some public concern about the shortage of officers in law enforcement agencies throughout the country. The results of the survey show that the public concern, at least in some areas, is justified.

Fifty percent of the officers indicated that their departments were undermanned. Most of the vacancies numbered less than 30 men each, including several of the largest agencies represented; however, two departments of above-average size were estimated to have shortages of 500 each, and one of 300. On the other hand, another department in the 6,000- to 7,000-man category had no manpower

worries at all. This department has an estimated waiting list of approximately 400 applicants.

While our purpose here is not to provide a detailed study of manpower needs, the officers' replies indicate that in some departments the shortage of officers is critical, while in other localities recruitment of applicants is no special problem.

### Careers

In view of the fact that most of the officers questioned in the survey had considerable experience in police work and all expected to pursue law enforcement as a career, they were asked, "Would you choose the law enforcement profession as a career today?"

One officer who replied, "Yes, defi-



nitely," added, "Freedom and justice and an orderly society are possible only through law and order." Another remarked, "I enjoy my work. I believe I am making a worthwhile contribution to my country, my community, and my fellow man."

"Law enforcement is challenging and rewarding," a third officer noted. Another officer summed it up by stating, "Why not? There is nothing wrong with law enforcement, even though some elements would have the public believe otherwise. I am proud to be a part of such a worthy public service."

Altogether, 74 percent of the participants indicated they would again select law enforcement as a career if the choice were made today. Among the remainder who had some reservations were several who preferred a law enforcement career but only if conditions were different. Most noticeable among the complaints mentioned were public apathy, lack of public respect and support, excessive demands made upon officers, and unreasonable court decisions which benefit the criminal at the public's expense and which restrict the enforcement of the laws.

One officer explained, "It is becoming far too difficult and complicated to enforce the laws. I cannot understand judicial reasoning which lets a guilty man go free because of minor technical mistakes made by an arresting officer or the prosecution."

Surprisingly, while many officers indicated they would again choose a law enforcement career even though remuneration was not what it should be, only four mentioned low salaries as a reason they might select some other field.

### **Agency Needs**

Responsible law enforcement officers who plan to make a career of the profession generally think in terms of

improvement and progress. This is borne out by the responses to a question asking those involved in this survey to name the greatest need of their agencies.

More training was the item most frequently listed. Next, the officers wanted more manpower to meet their responsibilities; better equipment and better salaries tied for third. It is a tribute to the unselfish nature of professional policemen to note that they place the need of three vital elements of effective law enforcement on par with, or even greater than, their personal desire for more money.

Other areas where they believe improvements are warranted are budget matters, higher standards, better-qualified personnel, public relations, more public support, and modern facilities.

### **Public Programs**

"More action and positive results and less 'window dressing,'" was the way one officer put it when asked to name programs the public and civic groups should undertake to help law enforcement. While other officers were not quite as blunt, many of them voiced the same sentiment by asking

---

***"It is becoming far too difficult . . . to enforce the laws. I cannot understand judicial reasoning which lets a guilty man go free because of minor technical mistakes. . . ."***

---

for programs which would reduce public apathy and gain more support for police.

By far, more officers suggested action to get the public concerned with police problems—primarily crime—and to engender greater respect for law and law enforcement officers than any other topics. Some officers felt the public should give more attention to youth programs, narcotics, and improvement of police facilities and equipment.

### **One- or Two-Man Patrols**

As might have been predicted, response to the long-time controversial question of which is preferable, one-man or two-man patrols, resulted in a standoff. Thirty-five percent of the officers answering this question expressed a preference for two-man patrol units, while 33.4 percent of the lawmen desired one-patrol cars. The remaining 31.6 percent advised they would like to see both one- and two-man units used.

As to current breakdown in patrols, 53.1 percent of the officers represent departments which employ both one- and two-man patrol units. Only 7.5 percent of the agencies use two-man patrol units exclusively. The remaining 39.4 percent use one-man patrols, but the majority of these indicated either the area covered by their departments lent itself to one-man patrols or the lack of manpower made one-man units necessary.

### **Restraint**

In spite of what some police critics may claim or think, responsible law enforcement officers are opposed to police moving arbitrarily into an ex-

plosive situation without any show of judgment or restraint.

First of all, people who are knowledgeable in law enforcement matters agree that practically all police duties require restraint by the enforcing officers. Thus, the overwhelming majority of the officers participating in this survey feel that there are times during riots or civil disorders when "discretion is the better part of valor." Most of the officers seem to believe that existing condi-





tions, thrust upon an officer without warning, may often dictate what action the officer should take.

As one officer explained, "Each case has to be decided on its own merit. There can be no set answer."

Another officer pointed out that "too much restraint" can cause much the same results as too little. Some unruly groups, on the brink of violence and rioting, test the police to see what kind of reaction they receive. If sufficient, reasonable force is not applied early to control the group, it accelerates its lawlessness, the officer said.

Another officer noted that manpower and time are very important elements in dealing with large disorders. He says where necessary, force should be met with force, and mob leaders arrested and removed from the area as quickly as possible. "To cordon off an area and let a riot exist with the hope that the rioters will grow tired and quit," the officer explained, "does not appear to hold much merit as an enforcement tactic."

### **Budgets**

Sizable increases in police budgets are the exception rather than the

rule. As a matter of supposition, this question was put to the officers: "If you are, or were, the head of your agency and your annual budget were increased 25 percent, how would you use it?"

Slightly over 58 percent of the participants stated the increase would be totally or partially used for training purposes. New equipment to be purchased from a portion of the increased funds was the goal of 42 percent of the respondents. Additional manpower was earmarked for part of the increase by 39 percent of the men. And as reflected in the question relating to urgent needs, only 38 percent of the participants would use part of the increase in budget for higher salaries. (Since most of the men proportioned the "increase" among several items, the percentages as used exceed 100 percent.)

### **Police Libraries**

As we know, police departments in the United States are witnessing a number of changes. One of the major changes involves the construction of modern quarters with complete library facilities. Law enforcement officials know that good libraries are a

must to effective police departments. Up-to-date sources of references can be used in training new officers and in keeping all officers informed.

In the questionnaire, the officers were asked to indicate if their departments have police libraries, and, if so, whether the library is adequate for the needs of the department.

According to the replies, 78 percent of the officers were from departments having libraries. Of these, only 37 percent felt that the libraries were adequate, the same percentage number, 37, did not believe their libraries were adequate, and the remaining officers were uncertain.

### **Uniform of the Day**

The old adage that "clothes make the man," like many other truisms, has its exceptions. For the most part, when applied to police agencies, it is only true if the clothes are the officer's uniform. At least, this is the opinion of all but a handful of the men who answered the Bulletin's questionnaire. They replied, in effect, that "the uniform is synonymous with enforcing the law, let's keep it that way."

The questionnaire pointed out that some departments were experimenting with civilian-type clothing for officers, such as blazers with contrasting slacks. The officers were asked for their comments. Sixty-five percent of the officers with opinions on the subject gave an emphatic "no" to the thought of discarding the uniforms for nonidentifying ensembles. Eighteen percent of the lawmen felt civilian attire for policemen might be suitable in some instances, or for certain types of enforcement work, or perhaps for a particular level of command. The remainder were of the opinion that the proposal had merit and would provide a better public image of the officer.

Of course, the main disadvantage of replacing the uniform with street clothes—and this was pointed out by





practically all of the officers—is the loss of ready identification as a police officer. Many of the men opposed to the idea mentioned that the uniform is also a deterrent to crime. A number of the officers also raised another pertinent point, that is, that the number of assaults on policemen would certainly increase and that successful prosecution of such charges would be almost impossible since the assailants would claim they could not recognize the officer as a law man.

### **Firearms Preference**

If there is one thing that a law enforcement officer has a definite opinion about, it is the firearm he carries to enforce the law, and, of course, to protect his life. The men were asked to name their preference of handgun as to size or caliber, notwithstanding the fact that departmental regulations

might require them to carry a different weapon.

If the responses of the officers participating are indicative of the thinking of all enforcement officers, 68.5 percent of them prefer a .38 caliber revolver to any other type of handgun; 29.4 percent would choose a .357 magnum; and the remainder prefer some other size.

According to the survey, an overwhelming majority of the police agencies in this country have specific stipulations as to both the minimum and maximum caliber of handguns officers may carry. Only a few had regulations governing one and not the other. A small number, 7 percent, reported their departments had no rules governing either the maximum or minimum sizes of hand weapons; however, most indicated they were issued .38 caliber revolvers.

### **Go Unarmed?**

In recent years, some members of the liberal, anti-law-enforcement elements of our society have suggested that police officers should perform their duties unarmed. In part, their reasoning is that criminals, knowing that the police are unarmed, will have less cause to carry weapons themselves, thus reducing the amount of gunplay between law enforcement and violators. There is about as much logic in this concept, of course, as there would be in the argument that the best method of reducing crime is to repeal all of our criminal statutes. We slipped this topic into the survey questionnaire, and then took cover.

To say that the response was predictable is an understatement. Suffice it to say that if any serious consideration were ever given to disarming police, the manpower shortage in law enforcement would be astronomical. In essence, the reactions and the comments made it clear that enforcement officers, men who go out each day

to deal with crime and criminals firsthand, sincerely believe but for the armed law enforcement officer, our society would succumb to the criminal. Only one officer ventured to say the idea should be considered.

### **Ride or Walk**

Crime prevention and public protection in high-crime-incidence areas are daily headaches for most urban police agencies. The officers were asked to state which method of police patrol was more effective in such areas, foot or motorized? By a margin of almost 2 to 1, they named foot patrol. About 25 percent of them, however, would not make a choice between the two, stating that high crime areas should have both types of patrols. Some of the officers, because of the nature of the area policed by their departments, had had no experience with foot patrols and did not feel they should make a comparison.

### **K-9**

Within the past 10 or 15 years, many police agencies have established canine corps to aid officers in certain types of police duties. If the results of the Bulletin survey can be taken as representative—officers from all regions of the country participating—approximately 37 percent of the country's enforcement agencies have police dogs.

---

***"More laws are not needed. We cannot get adequate sentences on convictions we obtain under the current laws."***

---

The officers' opinions as to the value of dogs in police work ranged from great enthusiasm to "they should not be used." According to the officers



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## COOPERATIVE WITNESS BECOMES DEFENDANT

During the summer of 1969, a hit-and-run accident occurred in an eastern city. The driver of the victim car could not identify the suspect vehicle; however, his wife, who was a passenger, recalled the first three numbers of the license plate. The police officer investigating the accident found a piece of decorative chrome at the scene which apparently was ripped from the suspect vehicle when the cars crashed.

A cooperative witness, who appeared at the scene shortly after the accident, advised that he saw a young boy in a specifically described car hit the victim car. The alert police officer later determined that the cooperative witness owned a vehicle with a license tag containing the numbers as recalled by the victim's wife.

An FBI Laboratory expert identified the decorative chrome found at

the scene with the decorative chrome from the car of this witness. Apparently, the suspect drove his car a few blocks past the accident, parked, returned to the scene, and offered his assistance as a witness.

After the FBI expert testified to his findings at a preliminary hearing, the cooperative witness became the defendant. He pleaded guilty to reckless driving and was sentenced to 4 days in jail and fined \$500.

*I.I.L. #837 95-152898, 12/4/69*

## TRANSLATION BUREAU FOR TRAFFIC COURT

A translation bureau has been set up in traffic court in Chicago, Ill., to help persons who speak Albanian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Ukrainian, and other foreign languages.

The translation bureau, made up of 19 employees, helps to make court appearances as easy as possible for persons of different nationalities. Court officials felt that legal procedures are difficult to understand and follow even for those who speak fluent English.

*SAC, Chicago 12/19/69*

## CRIME-FREE DAY

The Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, in cooperation with local realtors, recently staged a program to have one "crime-free day" in the city.

The program was named "Light, Lock, and Look," and citizens were

urged to LIGHT up all areas possible, LOCK their homes, and be on the LOOKout for any indication of crime. They were asked to call the police immediately if they witnessed violations of any type. Pamphlets and other literature were passed out to publicize the program.

While the city did not achieve its goal of a "crime-free day," it did record a 20-percent reduction in crime as compared with the same day the year before.

*SAC, Memphis, "Hot Sheet" 10-27-69*

## RESULTS OF AUTO CRASH TESTS

An independent highway safety research organization recently conducted tests to determine repair costs for four standard-size automobiles, of different makes, in two-car crashes at very low speeds.

The four standard vehicles were crashed front-into-rear and front-into-

side, at 10 m.p.h., into cars of identical make and model.

The average estimated damage was \$510.15 for both vehicles in the front-into-rear crashes, and \$673.66 for both vehicles in the front-into-side crashes. (Results of similar tests of low-speed crashes into barriers were published in the January 1970, Bulletin, p. 22.) *Insurance Institute for Highway Safety Press Release 1-27-70*

## THEFT MADE EASY

A police department in the South advised that a known burglar admitted the method he used to burglarize residences. During early morning hours, he would watch a residence where both the husband and wife left for work. When they left, if they apparently hid a key somewhere for the children to use after they came home from school, the burglar would take the key and have a duplicate made. Then later, when no one was home, he would burglarize the house.

*SAC, Tampa, 1-14-70*



# The Law Enforcement Officer Speaks Out



## INTRODUCTION

Crime and the public's items in the daily news. attention has been devoted particularly as it relates steady progress and marked improvement procedures and standards upward. Consequently, spring from our whole enforcement receives a color or blame. Perhaps this is the enforcement's primary function increasingly ignored.

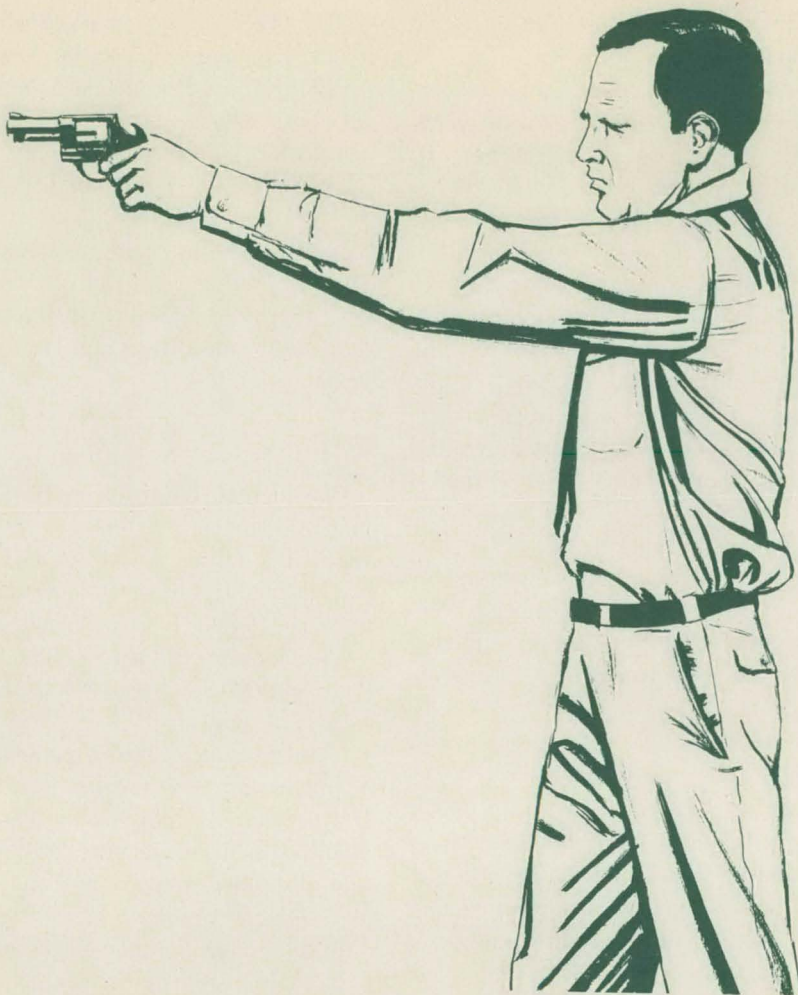
Law enforcement officers the average person. They do, however, find it difficult individuals and groups who as the universal scapegoat grateful when concerned their help and seek means enforcement to better meet

The typical police officers which he believes and issues he faces every day, and developments which procedures of investigation out of proposals and suggestions. However, as a general rule, opportunity to voice his views considered part of the "Big enforcement in the society

Over the years, the FBI cooperated with law enforcement country in mutual investigations schools. The one primary concern surfacing during these years to be learned through the and experiences.

In this connection, the interesting and perhaps the on the reactions of a group some of the issues involved random set of questions. The questionnaire was not in-depth study of police officers' motivations; its purpose limited number of practical in an article. To make certain





who have had experience with police dogs, or some knowledge of their use, dogs are most valuable in burglary-type investigations at night. The dogs can quickly search a building or lead investigating officers to a suspect who has fled from the scene on foot and hidden nearby. Some of the men also mentioned that the dogs serve as a crime deterrent in those areas where potential violators know the animals are "on duty."

### ***Armed Felons***

There appears to be an increasing sentiment in our society that sure and adequate punishment is not a deterrent to crime. However, policemen are not buying this subjective idealism—particularly, since they are not sure

that adequate punishment has been or is being applied to those who choose to live a life of crime.

For instance, only 5 percent of the participants were opposed to a law which would make it a separate felony to commit a felony while armed with a firearm or other dangerous weapon, together with a provision that the sentence would be served consecutively to any other sentence imposed.

The reason for their opposition? One of the officers spelled it out quite succinctly. "More laws are not needed," he explained. "We cannot get adequate sentences on convictions we obtain under the current laws. We have laws against carrying concealed weapons, but the courts ignore them."

Even though practically all of the

officers favored such a law, many were dubious that crimes of violence would be reduced, because they felt that existing judicial leniency would override the purpose of the law.

### ***Crime and Youth***

The modern-day law enforcement officer quite possibly may be more involved in community life than most of the citizens he protects. More than half of the officers questioned in this survey represent agencies which have official youth programs designed specifically to work with boys and girls and acquaint them with law enforcement. In addition, a big percentage of those without official groups have officers who voluntarily devote their personal time to youth programs.

Many of the officers feel that this is a vital phase of their department's efforts in crime prevention. One officer, explaining that he believed, where possible, more time should be devoted to such programs, urged, however, that more of the work be aimed to reach the youth during their "attitude-formation period" rather than after they have become involved in trouble.

On the other hand, a few of the officers had some misgivings about law enforcement becoming wrapped up in "social work." They did not question the merit of such programs, but were concerned that police agencies were taking on responsibilities which are being shirked by the home, the school, and the church. Further, one officer pointed out that most agencies need all the manpower they can muster to cope with the crime problem.

### ***Parole and Probation***

It is understandable that law enforcement officers might criticize probation and parole procedures. This is not to say, however, that police are



insensitive to the problems and needs of these systems.

When asked to suggest changes in probation and parole practices which would be beneficial to the public and to law enforcement, most of the officers criticized abuses of both. Even so, a similar number said parole and probation offices should have bigger staffs and workers should be better paid, and, more importantly, their caseloads should be reduced to a point where the workers could give adequate attention to the persons they were supervising.

Some of the officers proposed that probation be granted to only first offenders, and that politics should be removed from parole procedures. Others felt there should be closer liaison between parole and probation officials and law enforcement.

One officer, in stressing rehabilitation, stated, "We both work for the protection of society. Sometimes, we seem to march to different drums. They, like us, need support and funds to accomplish their tasks."

### **Nonpolice Duties**

The charge is made occasionally that police are too involved with non-police matters which take them away from their primary duties of enforcing the law. The officers were asked for their comments.

Only 13 percent of the officers felt that their agencies had no duties at

all which should be transferred to some other agencies.

The most common complaint concerned motor vehicle parking violations. Over half of the officers suggesting changes named this duty as one of which their department should be relieved.

Other chores which the policemen felt should go to agencies other than law enforcement were school crossing guard duty, process serving, certain escort duty, "hospital runs," transporting prisoners, animal control duties, and abandoned vehicle removal.

Two of the officers suggested that all duties relating to traffic and motor vehicle violations be removed from law enforcement completely and that they be performed by a separate agency.

### **Salary**

Police administrators have maintained for years that inadequate pay discourages potential applicants and the caliber of men the profession needs. Officers answering the questionnaire were asked if low entrance salary discourages prospective applicants to their departments. The majority of the officers, 55.8 percent, felt that it did, while 38.2 percent of the group believed their departments' entrance pay was adequate. Six percent had no opinion.

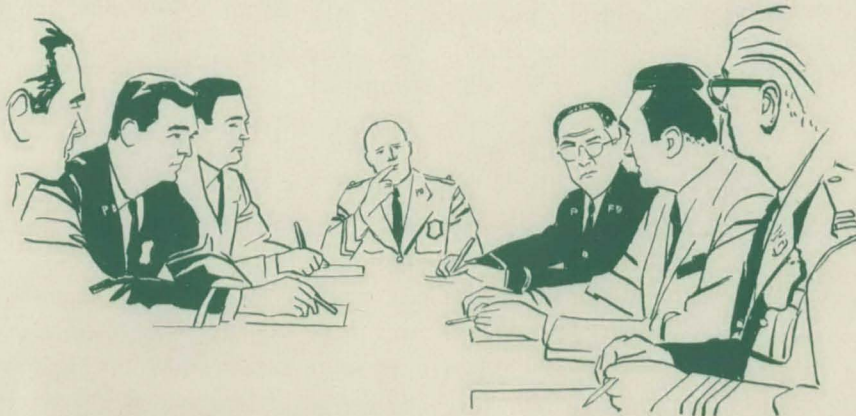
The officers were then asked to estimate what percentage of the officers resigning from their agencies left for jobs with better pay. Their estimates ranged all the way from zero to 100 percent; however, the number who believe that *more than half* of the officers leave for more money was greater, 57.1 percent, than the number, 42.9 percent, who feel that *less than half* of the officers quit for better pay.

### **Facilities**

Considerable improvement has been made in police facilities in recent years. The officers were asked if the present facilities of their departments were adequate. Of those responding to the inquiry, 65.7 percent stated in their opinion their agency's facilities were inadequate.

They were then asked if plans were definitely underway for new facilities. Of the number who believed their facilities to be inadequate, 36.5 percent did not know of any definite plans for new quarters.

In this connection, the officers were requested to estimate the age of their police buildings. One building was thought to be approximately 150 years old; three were placed in the 100-year category. Twenty-one percent of the buildings were 5 years old or less. The largest number, 25 percent, were in the category between 5 and 25 years old.





# The SDS and the High Schools



By  
**J. EDGAR HOOVER**  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Three shocking incidents happened recently in different cities of the United States. The episodes, though separate in themselves, are part of a national pattern.

## *Incident No. 1.*

Jake, a high school student, age 18, knocks on the door of a small house. Another student, David, age 17, answers.

"I've come for the class," Jake says.  
"Yes, come right in," says David.

David escorts Jake into the front room. Some 15 to 20 young people are present. They have started the class. Jake takes a seat.

What is the class?

David, as leader, defines the purpose: to discuss how high school students can disrupt their schools, organize trouble, harass the administrative staff, and even, as David emphasizes, "take over the school" if the opportunity should present itself.

It is a group of student extremists from various local schools learning the techniques of disruption!

## *Incident No. 2.*

Three young men stand on the sidewalk at the entrance of the grounds of a high school. It is morning and pupils are arriving.

Who are these young men?

They are members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), a militant New Left group.

The young men offer the approaching students a leaflet. Some accept; others do not.

What does the SDS leaflet state?

In essence, that the high school is a prison and the students are being exploited.

It asserts that there are a "lack of student power," "rudeness from teachers," "ridiculous dress codes," "no say in course content," "too many irrelevant tests," "unfair grades," "no opportunity to evaluate teachers."

Do students want to do something about "these deplorable conditions"? If so, the leaflet urges them to come to a certain center sponsored by a local college SDS chapter. There they can have discussions, read books, view films, and receive help in mimeographing papers and leaflets.

You, the student, are welcome to attend!

## *Incident No. 3.*

A student walks into his high school library. There on the table he finds an odd-looking paper with a provocative or unusual name such as *The Rat*, *The Radish*, *The Spark*, *The Free Press*.

He has never seen a paper like this before. It is poorly printed. The editing is sloppy. Obscene words and cartoons are frequent. There are articles attacking the high school, the Government, the military.

Schools, he reads in one article, are a "12-year course in how to be slaves." There is an announcement of some student workshops: "Classroom 'Guerrilla Tactics'—how students can effectively teach in the classroom"; "Radical Teachers and Radical Students—how they can work together." Another item talks about student actions: "Others tore up bathrooms and desks and broke windows to tell them how we see the schools." In still another article, he sees the cartoon of a guerrilla fighter and these words:

"In the final analysis, Revolutionary Culture is only a step towards



R-E-V-O-L-U-T-I-O-N!!! It analyzes, seeks, and deals with the enemy. It points to the enemy as not being only an obviously discernible person, but possibly YOUR OWN MOTHER!! AND REVOLUTIONARY CULTURE TEACHES YOU TO DEAL WITH THE ENEMY!!"

What is this publication? It is a high school "free press," or "underground," paper, one of many in the Nation.

How did it get into the school library?

It was smuggled in by a sympathetic student or faculty member and left there purposely.

A class in how to foment disruption in high schools, the leafleting of a high school by a radical group for the purpose of encouraging student discontent, the smuggling into high schools of obscene, filthy papers advocating revolution—a few years ago these episodes would have been almost unthinkable.

But no longer.

High schools are today being specifically targeted for New Left attack, the downward thrust from the college level of student turbulence.

Not that high schools are currently being disrupted like colleges. But every indication points to increased student extremism on the secondary school level in 1970.

What is at stake here could well be nothing less than the integrity of our whole educational process as well as the institutions and values of our society.

For that reason, let us take a closer look at SDS's strategy toward high schools.

What is SDS? Why is it trying to disrupt high schools? What is it trying to inculcate into youthful minds? And most important, what can we, as parents and teachers and responsible citizens, do about the problem?

(Let us remember, when we talk about student extremism, that it exists

in many forms. In addition to SDS extremism, we have black extremism—a growing problem—as well as extremism from Old Left groups. Perhaps never before have our schools on all levels been so subjected to extremist pressures of all types, white and black, left and right.)

### ***SDS and Its Mentality of Extremism***

Just a short time ago SDS was virtually unknown to Americans. Today it is almost a household expression, meaning revolutionary and extremist students bent on destruction and riots both on and off campus.

The key emphasis of SDS is extremism, violence, and revolution.

Founded in 1962 by a small group of students at Port Huron, Mich., what we call SDS moved quickly from a rather mild protest group into a grotesque, destructive genie that last October staged a violent "bust" in Chicago, proudly hailed by its own press as a "war" against the Nation:

"Five hundred of us moved through the richest sections of Chicago, with VC flags in front, smashing luxury apartment windows and store fronts, ripping apart the Loop, and injuring scores of pigs (extremist term for police). It was war—we knew it and the pigs knew it."

Though small in numbers (a claimed membership of some 40,000 in 200 to 250 chapters) and beset by factionalism, SDS has been a key instigator in numerous campus riots. With the group increasingly under Marxist influence, SDS hatred is directed against all facets of our society (called the Establishment). It seeks not reform but blind destruction, with little if any thought of what is to take the place of the system that is to be destroyed.

In carrying out its aims, SDS has developed the activist tactics of the guerrilla fighter. Who are SDS's

heroes? Fidel Castro, Mao Tse-tung, Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh. Why? Because in SDS eyes these men are rebels, guerrilla fighters who have attacked the Establishment in their own countries.

This is what SDS leaders believe they are doing: attacking a society whose democratic principles, morality, and values they not only detest but seek to eradicate. They possess, in their minds, a duty, an impelling destiny or mission to destroy the society in which they live—not tomorrow or next year, but now.

### ***The College SDS and High Schools***

This guerrilla approach of SDS is directed against high schools. In SDS eyes, they are part of the hated Establishment. In SDS's opinion, the entire educational system (college, secondary, and elementary) is a vast factory and prison where students are molded into robots to staff, operate, and perpetuate the Establishment.

"The function of the schools under capitalism," says one SDS document, "is the preparation of an ideological army for imperialism."

Therefore, SDS'ers feel that it is their job as "guerrillas" to subvert the high schools. Here are thousands of young people, impressionable and at a point in life where they are making critical judgments about the values of life and society. ("Activity in the high schools is probably the most significant new tactic on the left today," writes one New Leftist.) These students should be influenced, or, to use a favorite SDS term, "liberated." Still another SDS term is "jailbreak."

"JAILBREAK," says an SDS paper. "We move on the high schools of Chicago. The schools are prisons and the prisoners must be liberated." (In some isolated instances, SDS'ers have physically stormed high schools.)

Now let us examine just how SDS



primarily a college group and small in numbers, is able to reach into high schools.

Experience shows that SDS attacks are largely (though not exclusively) instigated by college SDS members (or chapters), especially if the school is near an institution of higher learning where SDS is active.

Actually only in rare instances has SDS been able to organize a chapter inside a high school. The very nature of high schools, with their scheduling of classes, absence of dormitories, close supervision, makes the establishment of a chapter most difficult. SDS, therefore, operates in high schools primarily by creating a nucleus of a few SDS-motivated students (usually not members but sympathizers) to work inside the school as catalysts for radical action. If a student's older brother or sister is a college SDS member, or a faculty member is sympathetic, the infiltration process is accelerated.

Just how do college SDS'ers reach high school students and attract their interest?

1. *By leafleting high schools.* This is a fairly common occurrence, with college SDS'ers standing near a high school and handing out literature about the SDS or inviting students to support them in some project.
2. *By holding seminars, conferences, and workshops.* In an eastern State, high school students participated in SDS-sponsored anti-Establishment classes during the summer. In a western city, some 80 high school students attended an SDS conference, where the SDS line on imperialism, capitalism, and the "power structure" was set forth. SDS and Communist literature (writings of Marx, Lenin, and Che Guevara) was available.
3. *By assisting in the publication of an underground paper.* College SDS'ers can aid in the publication of a high school underground paper (which may be in the form of a leaflet or brochure) by furnishing editorial direction, printing equipment, and money. Often these high school papers are so obscene, vitriolic, and intellectually shallow that they soon disappear. If there is no high school

underground paper, the college SDS may invite high school students to write an article for the SDS college underground paper.

4. *By encouraging high school students to observe and/or participate in college SDS-sponsored demonstrations.* The key objective here is not so much the physical presence of these students to support an SDS project (though this can help), but their exposure to the rough-and-tumble tactics of on-the-street confrontations. In one instance, some 50 high school students participated with SDS students in seizing a college building.
5. *By trying to secure speaking invitations in high schools.* In one instance, an SDS'er spoke to a school assembly at the invitation of an international relations club; in another case, under the auspices of the student government. Nothing pleases SDS better than to have official (or unofficial) invitations to address students.
6. *By working through faculty members who previously were either members of or sympathizers with SDS (usually as students in college).*

### ***SDS Agitation Inside the High School***

The college SDS has attracted and developed some student sympathizers in high school. How is agitation carried on in these schools?

SDS's approach here is to stir-up as much dissatisfaction as possible in the student body on *within-the-school* issues. SDS, though a revolutionary Marxist group, realizes that these young people are not yet proper revolutionary material. The vast majority could not care less for slogans about fighting "imperialism" and "warmongers." Many, it is true, are concerned about national issues such as the war in Vietnam and the draft, but in reality it is the immediate, at-hand student issues inside the school that, as one young lady told me, really "turn the kids on"—issues such as dress regulations (how short a skirt a girl is allowed to wear or how long a boy's hair should be), cafeteria service and/or food, disciplinary rules.

These are the issues that SDS seeks to exploit.

If a student is suspended, let us say, for wearing his hair too long or using drugs or abusing a teacher, how is this handled by SDS?

It simply shows, says SDS, that *you*, the student, really mean nothing in this high school. The school is part of a wicked, corrupt Establishment that is trying to turn you into a robot. You have no freedom, no rights, no opportunity for creative expression. These rules are simply designed to make you part of the "system."

"Both student and teacher are tool and product of administrative totalitarianism."

The school administrator (usually the principal) is what might be called, in SDS eyes, *the resident dictator*. That is, he is the on-the-spot symbol of the hated Establishment:

"The administrator, whose real function is nothing greater than the maintenance of the campus (a task which could be easily performed by a simple-minded computer), has become the lord and master of our schools, commanding unbounded fealty."

Before an incident is staged, SDS (in its printed literature) makes clear that careful advance preparation must be made:

1. *Is this the best possible issue on which to harass the administration?* Unless a highly volatile issue is chosen, about which many students are concerned, the incident can backfire.
2. *Gain support by talking about the issue with other students.* "Show the students that we are on their side and have many of the same concerns they do." A good time to talk about these issues, says an SDS pamphlet on high schools, is during physical education classes.
3. *Contact minority groups in the school to solicit their support.*
4. *Consider the possibility of an underground paper.* When the first issue is printed, mail a copy to as many student cliques as possible ("so that the paper is IN"). Why mail it? Mailing is emphasized because any attempt to dis-



tribute such a paper on campus would result in those responsible for it being crushed by the administration."

5. *Try to secure as much nonstudent support as possible; teachers, parents, religious groups, unions.* This includes PTA's. "We should get our parents active in PTA and make a concerted effort to get PTA support. In all our dealings with these groups, our position should be polite but firm. We are asking them for support because we feel that in many areas our interests are mutual, but (we impress on them) that this is a student movement and we have no intention whatsoever of giving up any of our power to adults."

The SDS has no illusions about its ability, even with careful preparation, to carry off permanently effective protests. But it cites what can be done:

At one school, 30 students destroyed their student activity cards and "sat in" for the first 10 minutes of the fifth period in protest against an assembly's being called off for the third time.

At another school there was "a storm of protest over the suspension of a student for wearing his hair too long. . . ."

Actually, SDS says, "even such seemingly destructive actions as starting trash can fires and pulling fire alarms are forms of protest directed at the school as it is now constituted."

### **SDS Goals**

SDS goals in high school agitation are both immediate and long range.

The immediate goal, of course, is to foment student unrest and turbulence for the specific purpose of harassment. The SDS is an activist group, more interested in confrontation and conflict than in study and ideology.

The long-range goals are several:

*To radicalize, as much as possible, selected students who might, upon entering college, be recruited into SDS and extremist*

activism. SDS realizes that only a small minority will either agree or be sympathetic. "The job of radicals is not to lead the youth," says one New Left writer. "It is to find young leaders and help make them radical."

To build, if possible, *a radical consciousness* among the students as a whole; that is, to inculcate in even unsympathetic students a feeling that there is an "evil" Establishment, that their education is "irrelevant," and that society is corrupt; to undermine respect for the law; to try to tear down our national heroes and look for everything bad in our country; to urge students to be cynical about our values; and to discourage genuine cooperation between adults and young people.

To develop *a link with the future working class*. Many high school students will not go to college but will obtain jobs instead. If, while in high school, they can be radicalized to a certain extent, they may be catalysts of future radical action; for instance, in labor unions. "If they can be socialized into a new ideology, the making of a radical industrial working class is both theoretically and practically possible."

The ultimate long-range goal, of course, is "liberation" or "jail-break"—that is, *the complete disruption of the educational process*.

### **What of the Future?**

SDS is badly split, and its organizational future is uncertain. The present factions are *Weatherman* (the most militant group, so called from the words of Bob Dylan, "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows"); *Revolutionary Youth Movement II* (which recently de-

clared itself a separate "anti-imperialist" youth group); and the *Worker-Student Alliance* (controlled by Old Left pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Party).

But regardless of what happens to SDS as an organization, the extremist mentality remains. In America today we have a minority of young people, many of them well trained academically, who have become disaffected from the fundamental values of the Nation. These radicals, regardless of how they may quarrel among themselves, agree in their critical analysis of our society: that it is rotten and should not be reformed but destroyed. Speaking more and more in Marxist terms, this minority works for a revolution.

### **What Can We Do?**

1. Be appreciative of the majority of our current generation of poised and intelligent young people. The extremist minority, though influential, represents only a numerical few of our young people. Let us not condemn a whole generation to the extremist tactics of a few.
2. Recognize that student dissent is not necessarily identified with extremism. Legitimate dissent is part of our tradition. We want young people to think for themselves; this is the very heart of our educational process. On our campuses we have students with a vast variety of viewpoints—sincere idealists, with deep and honest convictions of protest, as well as extremists. We must be careful of our facts. Let us not sweepingly categorize all dissent under the label of extremism.
3. Distinguish between peaceful change through democratic processes on the one hand and destructive violence on the other. Our system is based on the inevitability and desirability of change. But this change must be within the law, not carried out by violence.
4. Remember that any educational or school decision made under the threat or actuality of violence, blackmail, and coercion sets a dangerous precedent.

The growing infatuation with violence is one of our Nation's most pressing problems. Education can function only in an atmosphere of mutual trust, a

(Continued on page 31)



## "AWARENESS"

(Continued from page 4)

equipped with wall-to-wall carpeting, bunks, radios, gas stoves, and, in some cases, a supply of food.

Occasionally a "party house" is discovered. These are large heated houses designed to look like fish-houses but used for beer busts and pot parties by younger people.

One of the greatest dangers results from driving cars or snowmobiles on thin ice. During the 1967-68 winter season, 11 automobiles and several snowmobiles broke through the ice and settled, in some cases to depths of 45 feet. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. In several cases, persons joy-riding in automobiles have crossed several hundred feet of thin ice at high speed before breaking through. This required several days wait for freezing temperatures to produce ice strong enough to support the heavy retrieving equipment to be set up near the hole.

A diver is sent down to determine what action is necessary to recover the vehicle with minimum damage.



Mr. Donald J. Omodt, Sheriff of Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.

In most cases, A-frames and winch trucks are employed. To date, the water patrol has been able to retrieve all vehicles.

With the increasing popularity of snowmobiling the water patrol is entering an entirely new area of enforcement and safety. The State and municipal legislative bodies have recently passed laws and ordinances

regulating the use of snowmobiles on highways, streets, public lands, and waters. Enforcement will be added to the patrol function where applicable.

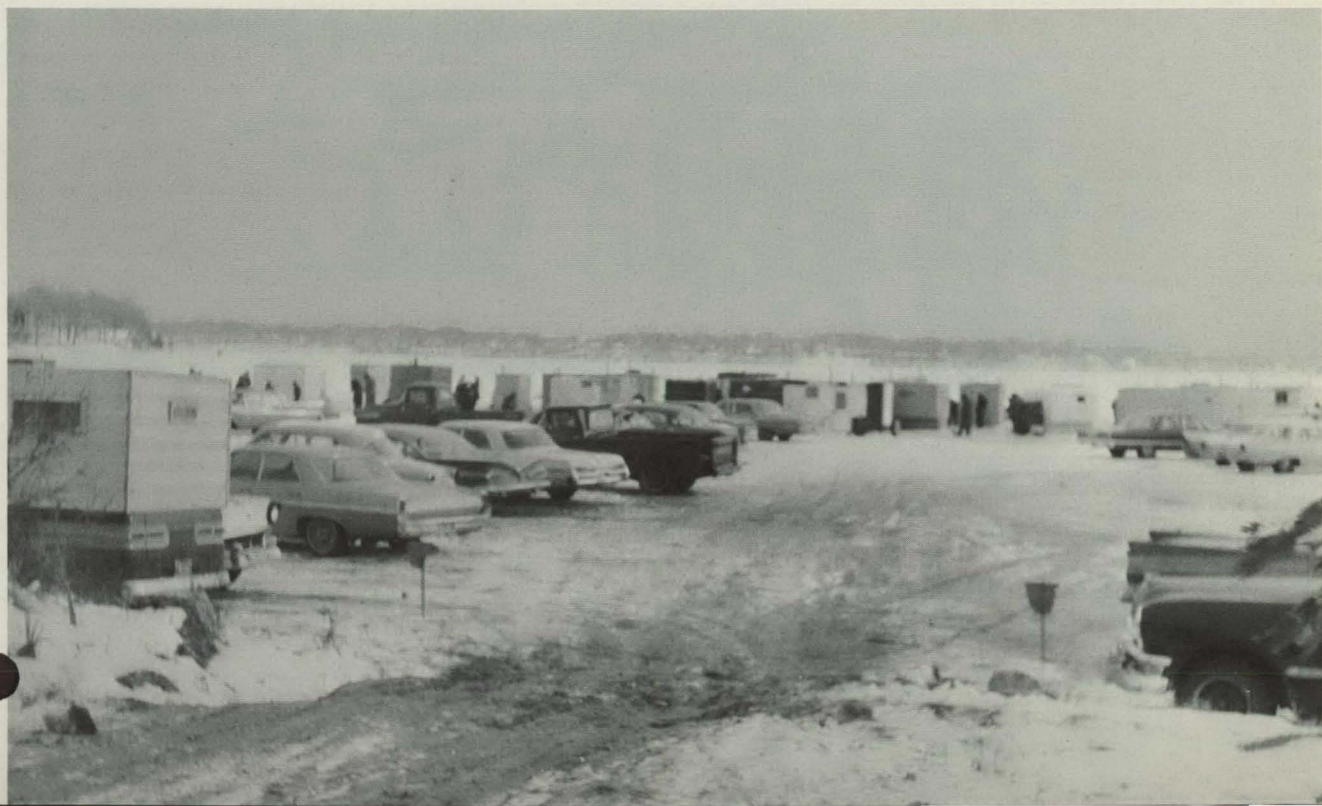
Routine patrol assignments include marking and flagging weak ice, preventing and citing litter violations, and policing fishing contests, snowmobile rallies and races. Deputies also investigate vehicle accidents on the ice, including light aircraft as well as automobiles and snowmobiles.

The Hennepin County Sheriff's Water Patrol is financed in part by State funds from boat registration fees and gasoline taxes distributed on the basis of population and water use. The remainder, about two-thirds of the budget, comes from county funds. The expenses are for equipment and the official members of the patrol; the volunteers are not paid for their services. The unit's budget for 1969 was approximately \$90,000.

The success and future of a basically volunteer organization depend on public awareness of the services it offers, its leadership, and the dedication and caliber of the volunteers themselves.

FBI

Fishhouse colonies on Lake Minnetonka, as below, are closely supervised by the Water Patrol.





# HANDWRITING SAMPLES BY COURT ORDER

Reproduced here in full, excepting only the name of the accused and the signature of the judge and the prosecutor, are two court documents recently used to compel a Federal defendant to appear and give samples of his handwriting. The samples were given as ordered, the FBI Laboratory found the writing to match that on the questioned document, and the defendant was convicted.

Court orders of this type are based on decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and other courts, in which it is held that nontestimonial evidence is not protected against disclosure by the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination. In *Schmerber v. Calif.*, 384 U.S. 757 (1966), the Court said that neither the fifth amendment against self-incrimination nor the sixth amendment right to counsel offers "protection against compulsion to submit to fingerprinting, photographing or measurements, to write or speak for identification, to appear in court, to stand, to assume a stance, to walk, or to make a particular gesture." For additional information see your prosecutor or other legal advisor.

United States District Court Southern District of New York  
Order To Show Cause  
67 Cr. 247  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT

Upon the annexed affidavit of \_\_\_\_\_, Assistant United States Attorney in the office of \_\_\_\_\_, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, it is hereby

Ordered that \_\_\_\_\_, the defendant, show cause at a term of this Court to be held Thursday, April 3, 1969, at 10 A.M. in Room 129, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, State and Southern District of New York, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, why he should not appear and give samples of his handwriting in the form requested by the United States Attorney.

Sufficient cause therefor to me appearing, let service of a copy of this order upon respondent be deemed sufficient if made at any time prior to the day on which it is returnable.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York, April 1, 1969

United States District Court Southern District of New York  
Affidavit 67 Cr. 247  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v

\_\_\_\_\_, DEFENDANT

State of New York, County of New York, Southern District of New York (ss.)  
\_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, deposes and says:



1. I am an Assistant United States Attorney in the office of \_\_\_\_\_, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and I am in charge of this matter.
  2. The above case has been referred for trial to the Honorable \_\_\_\_\_, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and Judge \_\_\_\_\_ has set it down to commence April 7, 1969.
  3. In connection with the Government's proof there exists a document containing certain handwriting the authorship of which is highly material.
  4. The Government accordingly desires to obtain samples of the handwriting of the defendant, \_\_\_\_\_ and submit same for examination to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. Said examination will take several days and it is therefore necessary to have these samples in advance of the commencement of the trial.
  5. No prior application has been made for this or similar relief.
- Wherefore, it is respectfully prayed that the within order to show cause be issued.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Assistant United States Attorney.

Sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of April, 1969. (Notary Public)

*Casper to Mohr Memo, dated 12/19/69*

## EOC

(Continued from page 9)

solved promptly and efficiently. A problem relayed from a field commander is taken from the radio section to the Problem Table by a cadet runner. The chairman evaluates the problem and gives it to the proper person or group for solution.

For example: The field commander needs two bulldozers, plywood, a streetsweeper, 100 policemen, and men to board up three business establishments. Public Works, the Park and Planning Commission, and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission could provide the bulldozers. Public Works has the streetsweeper and carpenters to board up the stores. The County Purchasing Department has, by prior planning, listed certain lumber companies which have agreed to maintain an inventory of specific lumber and material; they would tell Public Works where the plywood could be obtained, and give them the purchase order number at the same time. The police agencies would de-

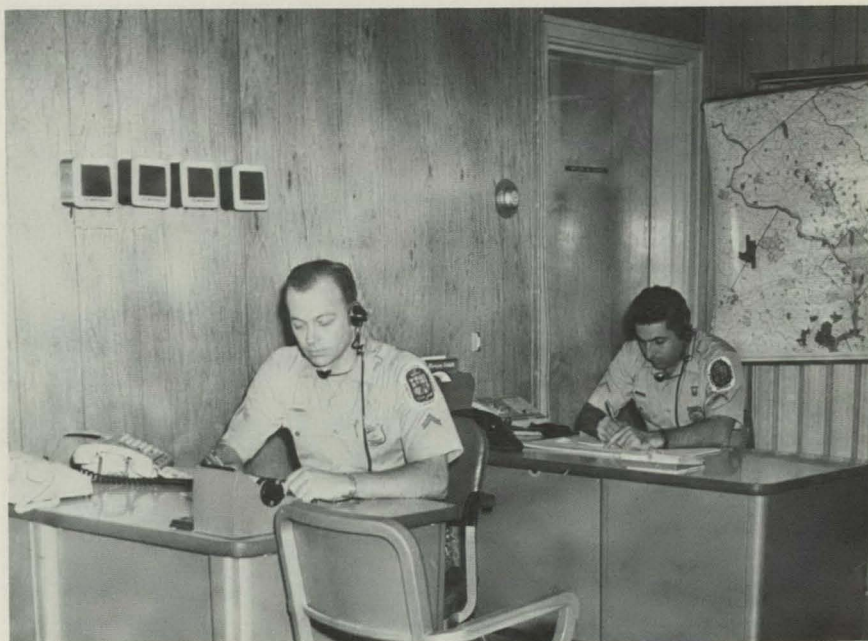
termine where the police manpower could be obtained. Each representative would prepare a written communication order for his portion of the problem and the cadet would relay all orders to the communications section for transmission and further action.

The problem is plotted by each group on its assigned map with the personnel and equipment allocated. Upon completion of the problem, the map is cleared, and the representative at the table notified that his group is ready for another assignment.

During these trial runs, we found many agencies had facilities and equipment that would be available or could be adapted for use in ways we had never considered. Also, we try to plan for any situation, and the problems presented were considered to be within the scope of reality.

As to emergency supplies, our fiscal officer and the Purchasing Department have arranged with various private sources to keep inventories of certain items such as plywood, food, ammunition, tear gas, and other essentials on hand at all times. We can send trucks to these business establishments to pick up the required material. Open purchase numbers have already been established and placed in the emergency category.

During the disorders of April 1968, there came a time when police agen-



Head sets are used in maintaining communication with the field personnel.





Many problems are resolved at one time through cooperation of the representatives working together at the "Problem Table."

cies needed food, rest areas, and shower facilities. The representative from the Board of Education was queried, and a junior high school 1 mile from the EOC was set aside for

our use. Cafeteria facilities were staffed by cafeteria personnel from four high schools that were closed because of the disorders. Food in large quantities was supplied by three large

warehouse distributors, by prior commitment of the Purchasing Department, and transported in Public Works trucks. The junior high school housed 275 riot-trained police officers



Events occurring in the field are plotted on the maps allocated to police and fire departments.



and staff, and hot food was prepared for distribution to the patrol force. The entire EOC had hot meals on a 24-hour basis for 6 days. Over 900 people were fed daily.

Some changes have been found necessary as a result of our experiences. Our radio communications unit has been tied in with the existing public address system so that conversations with the patrol can be broadcast throughout the Center. During the past year, the police department has enlarged its units in the building, and a switchboard is being installed which will improve operations.

An area has been set aside for intelligence evaluation where information is gathered from all available sources and forwarded to the chief for consideration and possible preventive action.

The Sheriff's Department has been designated to transport and incarcerate all prisoners. In addition to the county jail at Upper Marlboro and a lockup facility at Hyattsville, arrangements have been made to use other compounds at strategic locations throughout the jurisdiction. Also, court hearings at the place of confinement have been approved by the Chief Judge of the Peoples Court. For the most part, school buildings will be used with the gymnasiums serving as the compound. These were selected because almost all of the equipment was removable, there were no low windows, and a minimum number of deputies could provide security.

### Better Understanding

Originally, many people were of the opinion that this facility was solely for civil disturbance operations, but it has proved invaluable to our governmental structure on many instances. Snowstorms in the Washington area are notorious for the traffic problems they create. The EOC has helped involved agencies to alleviate

some of the congestion resulting from these storms. Much duplication of effort has been eliminated. Better decisions are being made due to more accurate information and a deeper appreciation of the problem by all involved.

As a result of the interaction between the administrators of the various departments, they are now on a first-name basis and have a better understanding of each other's problems.

In order to gain greater public support, most of the civic clubs and organizations in the county were invited to attend demonstrations of the EOC. For the most part, citizens throughout the county have given full support to the project.

The understanding of the total problem and the need for cooperation have not only made this endeavor successful, but have also improved relations between the agencies on a day-to-day basis. We hope, of course, that the Center will never have to be used in a man-made problem again. (R)

## THE SDS

(Continued from page 26)

desire to search for the truth, and a willingness both to speak and to listen. Schools simply cannot function under the fury of the mob, the shadow of the barricade, or the fist of the disrupter.

5. As adults we need continuous and sincere communication with our young people. All too often adults "tune out" the young. Yet many of them have important messages. Let us talk to them—and maybe they in turn will listen to us. I am sure the most effective school administrators, teachers, and parents are those who communicate with young people, are responsive to their legitimate needs and aspirations, and provide meaningful counsel.
6. Adults, especially teachers and parents, should set good personal examples for young people. Here is one of youth's major complaints—that adults talk in

## A BEAUTIFUL ENDING TO AN "AESTHETIC" CRIME

Recently, on information furnished by the FBI, local authorities in a southwestern State arrested five persons on charges of possessing more than \$3,000 worth of marihuana.

While officers were searching the premises, they saw, and later recovered with another search warrant, 19 paintings valued at \$200,000 which had been stolen from the Will Rogers Memorial Home in West Los Angeles, Calif. SAC, Las Vegas, 12-8-69

## CORRECTION

In the March 1970, issue of the Bulletin, the names of co-authors Capt. David A. Hansen and Sgt. John J. Kolbmann of the article, "Can You Use Television in Your Department?" were inadvertently switched underneath their photographs. The FBI regrets this oversight.

one way and act in another. The power of personal example, reinforced by personal conviction and courage, can be contagious for the good.

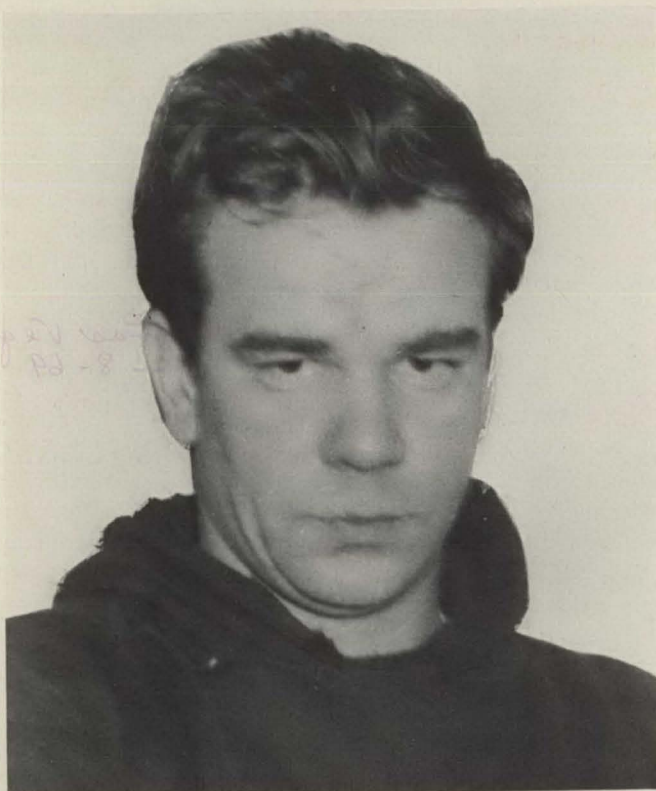
Let us admit that we have weaknesses in our society. Let us also assert that our society is working through legitimate processes of government to correct those weaknesses. We want young people to know what good will, hard work, and commitment to the positive can accomplish in a democratic society.

7. Keep faith with America. This means that in our pluralistic society we may have disagreements and conflicts, separate groups and interests, but that we all work for the best interests of our country. America needs a reaffirmation by its people of the heritage of freedom which gave it birth.

The very presence of an extremist minority of young people—as in SDS, which rejects our democratic values—should give all Americans concern. (R)



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**ROGER MERTON BOND**

## Bank Burglary—Bond Default

Roger Merton Bond is being sought by the FBI for bank burglary and bond default. Bond and two accomplices reportedly broke into the Farmers Bank of Lohman, Lohman, Mo., on December 2, 1966. They allegedly burned their way into the vault, removed approximately \$782 in currency, \$5,900 in unexecuted and undated savings bonds, and a coin collection reportedly valued at \$1,000.

The three burglars were arrested the same day and subsequently released on bond. Two of the men were convicted on June 14, 1967, but Bond failed to appear. An indictment was

returned on December 8, 1966, by the Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Mo., charging Bond with bank burglary. A Federal warrant was issued on March 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Mo., charging him with bond default.

## Description

Age -----	26, born Oct. 11, 1943, East Saint Louis, Ill. (not supported by birth records).
Height -----	5 feet 11 inches.
Weight -----	190 pounds.
Build -----	Medium.
Hair -----	Brown.
Eyes -----	Brown.

Complexion --	Dark.
Race -----	White.
Nationality --	American.
Scars and marks -----	Scar above left eye, scar on left arm, scars on knees; tattoo: "Carol" on right upper arm.
Occupations --	Automobile factory worker, racetrack groom.
FBI No.-----	249,323 E.
Fingerprint classification -----	14 I 13 T O M 16 I 17 R I O O

## Caution

Since Bond has been convicted of aggravated assault, he may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

## 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, telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

## STOLEN CAR CASE SOLVED

Recently, police in a southern city impounded an automobile with an out-of-State license plate for illegal parking. The FBI NCIC revealed that the automobile had been stolen. Shortly, the police received a local call reporting the vehicle had been stolen from a downtown street. Officers informed the caller that he should come to the police station to file his report. Upon his arrival, the caller was placed under arrest and was later charged with interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle. SAC, Savannah, 12-15-69

**FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin**



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

## Visitors to FBI



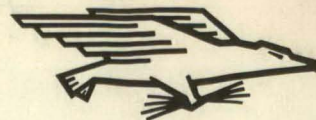
Director General Choe Tu-yol, left, and Superintendent General Kim Bon-kyun, right, of the Korean National Police, Seoul, Korea, were greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover during a recent visit to FBI Headquarters.



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



The number "13" is clearly distinguishable in the pattern presented this month. Although a single-digit number in the core area is not uncommon, it is unusual to discover a pattern in which a two-digit number appears.