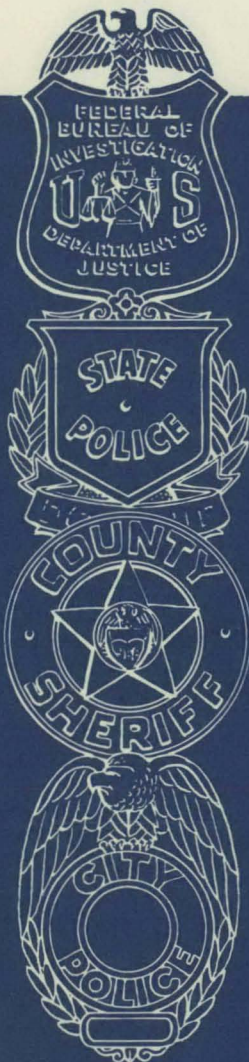




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Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

AUGUST 1961

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

August 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Nothing discourages and disheartens law enforcement officers more than the knowledge that their efforts in apprehending criminals are too often no more than useless expenditures of time and money--useless because unwarranted leniency in the form of suspended sentences, parole, or probation so frequently makes a mockery of good police work.

Assuredly, we must continually strive to rehabilitate those persons who have strayed from lawful ways. On the other hand, consideration must be given to protecting society by isolating depraved individuals who have no respect for law and order or the rights of others. The scales of justice must be balanced.

Certainly, the principles of parole, probation, and other rehabilitative measures are good, but maladministration can nullify their worthwhile aspects. Conscientious, hard-working parole and probation officers, frequently underpaid and seldom able to discharge the heavy burdens placed upon them by the archaic clemency systems still existing in some areas, are just not equipped to cope with ever-expanding caseloads. Adding to their dilemma are some misinformed and misguided jurists and an apathetic citizenry who cause and condone the release of hardened criminals who gloatingly accept society's softness and repay it in the coin of treachery.

The realm of vice, which is the breeding ground for crimes of greater violence, is winked at in far too many instances. A recent preliminary survey on courts in a large city revealed, for example, that of almost 30,000 individuals arrested for lottery, numbers rackets, gambling, bookmaking, prostitution, and operating a disorderly house, 73 percent were discharged by magistrates! Out of well over 800 gamblers who pleaded guilty, only 12 percent ever went to jail! Fifty-eight percent were ordered to pay fines or costs--which have been correctly described as nothing more than license fees for gamblers. Two hundred and fifty others were given suspended sentences or placed on probation.

When vice, the very fountainhead of crime, is treated lightly, it is not difficult to understand why criminals do not fear the "wrath" of some

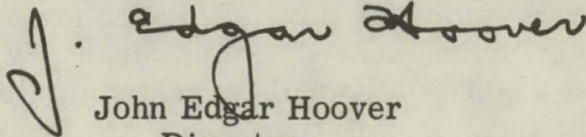
of this Nation's courts. Inveterate criminals who prey on honest men and still escape punishment are encouraged in their disdain for law and go on to commit depredations of even more heinous proportions.

America is not a vengeful land, it is not a cruel land; but certainly something must be done to make it an internally peaceful land. Crime in 1960 rose 12 percent over the previous year, and in the first quarter of 1961 our country appears headed for a new all-time high annual record. The first part of this year shows an increase of 10 percent in crime in American cities, with a 9 percent jump in murders, a 2 percent rise in forcible rapes, and a 3 percent increase in aggravated assaults.

Between March 1950 and June 1961, there have been 154 individuals on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Of this number, 130 previously received either suspended sentences, parole, or probation. The leniency granted these vicious criminals resulted in untold suffering by their innocent victims.

For a peaceful and wholesome society, it is imperative that the rights of law-abiding citizens be given at least the same respect and consideration as the rights of lawbreakers. We can never hope to see crime abate until the perpetrators of evil deeds are taught the full meaning of the old adage, "Crime doesn't pay." Such a lesson cannot be taught by words alone; only stern action in our courts, involving a philosophy of making the punishment fit the crime, and realistic administration of rehabilitative measures can force back the criminal plague.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Western-Type Posse Proved Popular Aid in Yankee Country

by MELVIN W. MOORE, *Sheriff of Windsor
County, Woodstock, Vt.*

On a beautiful day last summer in the typically eastern village of Norwich, Vt., a troop of mounted men entered the fairgrounds arena. Their cowboy costumes, stock saddles, sidearms, lariats, and the horses they rode—even their sun-tanned faces—seemed to leave little doubt of their western origin. Old Glory headed the column, of course. But what were the other three flags which followed? The one on the left was obviously the flag of the State of Vermont, and to be sure, the one directly opposite was the New Hampshire State flag, but the one in the middle? That one read, “The Sullivan (N.H.)-Windsor (Vt.) Counties Mounted Sheriffs’ Posse!”

In the meantime, as the column moved in, the master of ceremonies announced in an accent indigenous to Yankee Land that the next feature was to be a drill by the posse. “This is the Sullivan County, N.H.-Windsor County, Vt., Sheriffs’ Mounted Posse,” he went on in a definitely eastern voice. “The sheriffs’ mounted posse is a voluntary organization of public-spirited men with an interest in horses and riding who are willing to give of their time and services to the communities of Sullivan and Windsor Counties under the direction of Sheriffs James McCusker of Sullivan County, N.H., and Melvin W. Moore of Windsor County, Vt.

“This is a new group to this area and not yet 2 years old. The group is limited to 50 men, 25 men from each county. They have only part of their group here today. Each man is a special deputy under orders of the sheriffs of each of the two counties and serves without pay. Each member is pledged to be subject to call at any time, whenever humanly possible, for such assignments from the sheriffs as may be deemed necessary to perform in the public interest. Each man has his own uniform, horse, and equipment. They are pledged to assist in the preservation of law and order in our area.

“They have a short demonstration which we have asked them to do for you at this time.”

The posse idea, borrowed from the West and brought east, is proving to be a valuable aid to both Sheriff McCusker of Sullivan County and me. This article is written with the hope that others in law enforcement work will find it interesting and an incentive in considering the possibility of organizing a mounted posse to aid them in their work.

How the Posse Came About

On August 8, 1958, a group of horsemen, who were to become the nucleus of the sheriffs’ mounted posse, met with Sheriff McCusker and me to discuss the proposition of volunteering their services and equipment as an auxiliary staff of deputy sheriffs. The word “posse” is Latin and means “to be able.” Certainly, this was a group of unusually able citizens. Among them were a judge, a doctor, a veterinarian, a banker, several dairymen, horse breeders, a blacksmith, and others in various kinds of businesses and professions.

Windsor County, Vt., is rural with a population of 42,000. Its area is 965 square miles, 80 percent of which is wooded. Sullivan County, N.H., is also rural and has a population of 29,000 and an area of 537 square miles, 78 percent of which is wooded.



Sheriff Melvin W. Moore.

You can imagine how seriously we considered the opportunity of acquiring such an efficient addition to our staffs which were naturally limited by minimum budgets. The forest-covered mountains of both Windsor and Sullivan Counties offer many recreational attractions to campers, hikers, hunters, fishermen, picnickers, and riders who come from all over the United States. People do get lost in these woods. Sometimes serious accidents happen. Inexperience can lead to hardship or even tragedy in widely wooded areas. Sheriff McCusker and I readily decided to accept the fine offer of help from this civic-minded group of able horsemen.

Horses, as everyone knows, are especially adapted to our rugged, heavily wooded terrain. They can keep going where other means of transportation are stymied. A man on horseback has

a better view of the immediate surroundings, doesn't tire as easily as does a man on foot, and can move faster if need be.

Almost immediately, we set about organizing the posse. A constitution and bylaws were adopted which established the official name of the organization to be "The Sullivan (N.H.)-Windsor (Vt.) Counties Mounted Sheriffs' Posse." One article states that the object and purpose are: *"To seek for persons who may have become lost anywhere within the confines of said counties at any time deemed necessary by the sheriffs of said counties."*

Another section of this article reads: *"To act without pay and to assume all liabilities for himself and his property."* The membership article states that each member shall be the owner of a mount and transportation or have at his disposal at all times and use at any time both mount and



Posse members in front of State Capitol in Montpelier, Vt.

transportation facilities. Of course, each member is pledged to be subject to call at any time. United States citizenship is mandatory, and members must be residents of Sullivan or Windsor County.

Article 4 states that there shall be a chief deputy from each county, one secretary-treasurer, and a board of directors.

Article 6 states that the meetings of the mounted posse shall be held on the first Monday of each month in alternate counties when possible.

From a modest beginning, paced by a high degree of enthusiasm and a willingness to learn, the posse has expanded in size, experience, and equipment to become a really working organization, ready for a call to duty at any hour, day or night, summer or winter, rain or shine, sleet or snow. The entire posse is quickly alerted by a unique method of team calls on the telephone directed by the sheriff, a chief deputy, or a member of the board of directors.

Posse Is Well Equipped

While the posse was originally composed of men with horses, many other means of transportation and equipment have been added to increase its efficiency. Depending on the nature of the project to be accomplished, the posse now has available a Sno-cat with a prop pusher, a twin-engine Apache airplane (ski and pontoon equipped), a Cessna single-engine airplane with floats, a dog team and sled, 16 jeeps, a 9-horse van, a 20-horse van, individual horse trailers, bloodhounds, 3 ambulances, walkie-talkies, and a mobile transmitter. A 60-passenger deluxe motor coach is ready for emergency transportation.

Hunters know, for instance, that a night in the woods can be endured by keeping a fire going, but if it snows and drifts during the night, even daylight doesn't help much. Then the sheriffs' posse, equipped with skis and snowshoes, jeeps, Sno-cat, and airplane, cooperates with the sheriff and State and local police to help with the problem of rescue.

No Expense to Taxpayers

The sheriffs' mounted posse with its comprehensive equipment cooperates with all law enforcement agencies at no expense to the two counties it is sworn to serve. The posse has assisted in the search for airplanes down in the wilderness, cooperated in the apprehension of wanted criminals, helped to bring in vandals hiding out in the woods, assisted in locating lost persons, and supplied boats



Posse members receiving instruction on proper loading and unloading of horses from van.

and men in the search for victims drowned in the Connecticut River. Five outboard motorboats are available for lake and river projects. As an auxiliary, the posse has six fully trained skin-divers to help in locating bodies and objects under water.

This great variety of equipment is made available to the posse as a community service. Some of the equipment is contributed by posse members, the rest by civic-minded citizens who gladly cooperate with their friends and associates who are posse members. Just as the posse volunteers its support to the law enforcement agencies, so do public-spirited citizens cooperate with the sheriffs' mounted posse. The morale of communities cooperating in this manner naturally is high.



Posse color guard in winter uniform.

Of course all this organization and equipment didn't just happen. It took many meetings of the board of directors and the entire membership to "work things out." The regular monthly meetings of the posse include discussions and talks by experts in the field of law enforcement, transportation, woodcraft, firearms, horsemanship, and related subjects. Between meetings, there are overnight campouts, mock searches, trail rides, drill practices, and on-the-scene lectures in van loading, signaling, maneuvers, and tactics. It takes real enthusiasm to execute a worthwhile training program such as this.

How effective is the posse's response to calls for help? Let's take, for example, an actual incident. One morning last summer a call came in to the Vermont State Police from Ascutney State Park. A more-than-worried father was reporting two young persons missing all night on Mount Ascutney. Ascutney is a heavily wooded mountain with many treacherous rock ledges. The terrain is so rugged that movement at night is extremely dangerous. What if one of these young people fell off a ledge in the darkness? No wonder the father was nearly hysterical from anxiety.

The State police decided that this was a job that could use the cooperation of the sheriff's office, and the call was relayed to me. The entire sheriffs' mounted posse was alerted immediately, and in a short time 16 men had trucked their mounts to the designated rendezvous. Six men driving

jeeps also responded. Men on horses, men in jeeps, and men on foot were given certain terrain to explore as directed by the chief deputy and the Vermont State Police. The search ended 2 hours later. The lost were found unhurt, and the incident was happily closed.

While the sheriffs' mounted posse is primarily a working outfit, it does enjoy cooperating with communities holding fairs, Old Home Week, and organizational and patriotic celebrations. A charge is made for the participation of the posse in parades. The income from this type of activity adds to the treasury to cover the cost of mailing charges, telephone service, printing, and other expenses incurred by administrative routine. Uniform saddle pads and halter shanks are provided from these funds to dress up for parades and drills.

Another advantage to the posse in participating in public celebrations is the favorable public relations these appearances build. Often the parade is followed by a mounted drill that provides a popular and entertaining feature of the particular occasion. These public contacts also develop a source of additional personnel.

So you see, the posse has come east and is most useful, respected, and appreciated not only by Sheriff McCusker and me, but by the communities we serve. Both of us are grateful that these public-spirited horsemen came to us that day and so generously and patriotically offered their services.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL ENJOYS INTERNATIONAL SPREE

In November 1959, a youth of 20, 6 feet 4 inches, blond and blue-eyed, working as an insurance salesman in Memphis, Tenn., appropriated all the identification papers and some 40 blank checks from a roommate. The identification papers included, among others, a birth certificate, a driver's license, a Selective Service card—and two credit cards.

Fortified with these, this young opportunist left his sleeping roommate in the early morning hours of November 9 to begin a fantastic month-long, check-cashing, money-spending spree. Using his roommate's name, identification, checks, and credit cards, he traveled by rented cars and by airlines throughout the Southwest, buying expensive clothes and staying at the finest hotels, never lingering long in any one spot. Leaving the West for greener fields, he flew to New York, then to

Bermuda, to Jamaica in the West Indies, and finally to San Juan, P.R., financed entirely by the stolen checks and an additional \$700 worth of traveler's checks he appropriated from a guest at an Arizona dude ranch. He had stayed at the ranch about a week and skipped out without paying his bill.

During the first 3 days he was in San Juan, he cashed checks worth approximately \$3,000. On the third day, he cashed a \$500 check and obtained a credit slip for \$500 more from the cashier of a gambling casino. He was about to try his luck at one of the gambling tables when he was arrested by FBI Agents. His luck had run out.

Charged with transporting stolen goods in interstate commerce, the youthful, would-be playboy was sentenced February 26, 1960, to 7 years in the custody of the Attorney General.

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Subj. David Wayne Rice, FBI # 132 333 D. **FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY



The 67th Session of the FBI National Academy was graduated on Wednesday, June 7, 1961, at exercises held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D.C. The 70 law enforcement officers in the class represented 37 States, the Philippines, and the District of Columbia. Among the officers in this class were six from State police agencies, two sheriffs, seven chiefs of police, and one representative each of the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Army. This class brings the total number of FBI National Academy graduates to 4,013. Special Agent Cecilio Santiago Soliman, one of the two representatives from the National Bureau of Investigation, Republic of the Philippines, was the 4,000th law officer to graduate from the Academy. Diplomas were presented by Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White.



Honorable William R. Burke.

National Academy Graduates 70 Men in the 67th Session

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States, and Honorable William R. Burke, National Commander of The American Legion, delivered the principal addresses. Distinguished guests, introduced by Director John Edgar Hoover, included Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut and Congressmen Omar Burleson, Texas; Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma; A. Paul Kitchin, North Carolina; H. Allen Smith, California; William T. Cahill, New Jersey; and Samuel L. Devine, Ohio; all former Special Agents of the FBI. Dr. O. Ammon Bartley of the Colesville Methodist Church, Silver Spring, Md., gave the invocation and benediction for the exercises. The U.S. Marine Band, conducted by Capt. Dale Harp- ham, provided a musical program.

Mr. Don R. Dering, chief of the Winnetka, Ill., Police Department and president of the graduating class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers. He expressed the members' appreciation for the opportunity they had been given to advance themselves in the pursuit of professional law enforcement knowledge and training. He commented that, "Unlike the astronauts, we cannot expect to have spectacular breakthroughs in law enforcement in reaching our goals, . . . nevertheless, the breakthroughs against the forces which would destroy our country if unchecked are of the first magnitude and are the building blocks upon which our goals are founded." A list of the class members will be found at the end of this article.

The address of Mr. Burke follows:

It is indeed with a great sense of gratitude and pleasure that I bring to you the greetings of the national organization of The American Legion upon the occasion of your graduation from the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I think it is particularly appropriate that this graduation should be on the same day as the graduations from our great defense establishments at West Point, Annapolis, and Colorado Springs. In a very real sense, having been trained here under the direction of Mr. Hoover and the staff of this Academy, you, too, like these men, are taking your place in an area which is of vital importance to the security, internal and external, of the United States

and of the country to which we have pledged our support, our honor, and our lives.

I was interested in the address made by the president of your graduating class, in which he pointed out the difficulty of explaining to wives and children the necessity for being absent from home and fireside. While serving in the U.S. Navy in time of war, my wife lived on the east coast and, as I went to sea, she used to pack my sea bag. Out in the middle of the Atlantic, I often recall opening a handkerchief or a pair of socks and finding enclosed therein some little note of endearment or affection which made me feel very close to home. I recall one night (and those of you who were in the Navy will know that we used to wear something of a fatigue uniform aboard ship, but when ashore we dressed in something more elaborate) in Casablanca around midnight, reaching into the pocket of my blouse, finding a piece of paper which I did not remember placing there, taking it out, once again finding a note from Jean which said, "Why are you wearing your blues?"

This is a question which, 42 years after the first war and over 15 years after the second, many Americans find themselves asking: Why is it necessary for them to continue to wear the blues of service, either in an organization or accepting responsibilities, as have the Members of Congress here, of serving their fellow citizens to maintain a free society and free institutions.

Aboard ship we used to discuss what we were going to do when the war was over, and one officer would always say that he was going to enter politics. We would say, "Why?" and he replied, "I come from a small town in Vermont where only recently a vacancy occurred in the State legislature, and it was necessary for the leading citizens of our town to come together in a town meeting to select someone whom they would support and elect to the legislature." He added, "They went down the list of the town's leading citizens, one at a time. They thought of Harry James, but Harry James had a widowed mother, and if they sent Harry there would be no one to care for his mother. They thought of Bill Smith, but Bill Smith was the grocer, and if they sent Bill there would be no one to sell them groceries. They thought of Bill Harrison, but Harrison was a farmer, and if they sent him there would be no one to till his crops. So they went down the list of the town's leading citizens, one at a time. They eliminated each for a good and proper reason until there was no one left but the one unemployed person in town, and they elected him to the legislature. You see, his lack of employment did not indicate a lack of sagacity. He discovered that he received his salary whether he was in session or not. He also found that at that time bricklayers were making \$9 a day, so he took a job laying bricks. At the end of his first term of office, he had acquired a sizable nest egg. He resigned from the legislature, returned to his village, bought a farm, is now one of the town's leading citizens, and the community has no one to send to the legislature."

I tell you this story because too often, I believe, we in America are willing to let others assume the hard burdens of citizenship so long as we ourselves are not disturbed in our business, our family responsibility, or pleasures. This is dangerous at a time and in a decade which the President has described as a decade of peril and a decade

of decision. It's dangerous because unless we, as free citizens, assume our responsibilities, we have no one to blame but ourselves if the job is not done well.

I've had an opportunity in recent weeks to visit the major military installations of the United States in this country, in Europe, in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, in Latin America, and in the Far East. I also have visited the men who represent us on the diplomatic level in these areas. I've talked to American citizens and to the citizens of the countries in which I have visited. I wish to report to you at this time that you have been trained by men who are held in high respect in countries abroad where they serve as legal representatives or the legal officers of the Embassies of the United States. As one political officer said to me, many of us get concerned with fads in the area of security. He said at a time when we were concerned with the question and the threat posed by nazism and fascism, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was also so concerned; but they, too, were concerned with the threat to our country, internally and externally, of the communist conspiracy. He said now that we are concerned primarily with the threat from the communist conspiracy, the members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation continue to keep a wary eye upon those who tread the other side of the ideological street.

I had the opportunity in discussing these matters to come to a realization that the American people face many problems of a diplomatic, foreign policy, and national defense nature. The chief security officer, I find, of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a retired member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, while we may have heard many stories of the shortcomings of this alliance—how France is preoccupied with its problems in Algeria, how the other 14 nations have not made the contribution which matches the contribution made by the United States—nevertheless, let us remember that this is the greatest alliance of a defensive nature ever put together by nations in time of peace. This alliance has achieved a degree of stability in the area encompassed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a stability which exists on none of the other fronts of the cold war, in the Middle East, the Far East, the Mediterranean, and the Caribbean, particularly when we consider what's happened in Guatemala and in Cuba. This alliance would not be possible without the participation of the United States, as these countries, out of their long tradition and history, will permit the United States to do on their behalf what they will not permit each other to do.

The President and the people of the United States have made clear that we have the determination, the understanding, and the will to continue our contribution and our support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I visited Berlin, both the eastern and western sectors, and the contrast is great. The western sector is a western city in every sense of the word. There are automobiles on the street, a great deal of construction is in progress, and the streets are crowded with people. It's a city of lights, with the theaters open and restaurants available.

If you go to the rooftop of any Berlin hotel and look beyond the Brandenburg Gate, you find a well of darkness and, if you go over as we did on a Sunday afternoon, you see a city which still has the rubble of war in its

streets, where there is but one street which has been restored and even here the apartments are losing the tile from their facing. You see a city which still bears the marks of war and a people who, when they desire to gain surcease from the rubble of their streets, the dinginess of their apartments, and the drudgery of their lives, can repair to only one open area of the city, the Soviet military cemetery. This cemetery is well maintained with beautiful walks, well-cropped lawns, and statuary of heroic proportions. But this is where a family in East Berlin goes on a Sunday when they wish to have open air and sunshine.

I had the opportunity to be in the city of Caracas on the day our new Ambassador, Mr. Moscoso, arrived. I had breakfast with the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy and in order to make certain that the threats of the communist minority in that country to burn the automobile and to destroy the Ambassador of the United States were not carried out, President Betancourt brought into the Caracas area troops that numbered into the thousands. As we drove from Caracas down the 20-mile freeway to the sea where the airport is located, the entire route, every hundred yards, was lined by soldiers who were well armed, and soldiers were in the hills along the route. They manned the airport at which the plane bearing our Ambassador was to arrive. He arrived without incident, but the peril which the United States faces on its own doorstep can be appreciated when you realize that it requires thousands of troops to take a U.S. Ambassador into a friendly country of the Western Hemisphere unharmed. We may also learn a lesson that the President of Venezuela gives to us, that the only way in which the rioting in the streets can be controlled is by a firm and proper enforcement of legal authority and a thorough and proper law enforcement in order to make certain that rioting does not take place in the streets of Caracas, or of Tokyo, or of San Francisco.

I visited the Far East, into Korea 2 days after the junta took over, and while at the present time no one is prepared to say what are our relations with the present military administration of Korea; nevertheless, the problems which face us in diplomacy are made amply clear once again in what took place in Korea. In Korea we had a government which has been supported almost to the extent of three billion dollars in military and other aid, a government elected by the people of Korea, a government which was instituting reforms and attempting to carry out a democratic-type administration. We, likewise, have there an army under the command of an American as a United Nations commander, an army for which we supply the arms, uniforms, gasoline, and salaries. And yet this army, which is subject to the operational control of an American commander, overthrew a representative government, and at the present time, I find no one who can tell me with what we will have to deal in Korea. I found in the Far East, likewise, other problems of a diplomatic nature. I discovered that our attitude in terms of neutralism in Laos was not understood. I did, likewise, find that the President of the United States, by sending to the Far East the Vice President, has restored a great degree of confidence. But that confidence was restored by giving to the people in the Far East, in Taiwan, and in Manila the clear im-

pression that the Government of the United States is prepared in conjunction with the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization allies, or alone if need be, to use the sort of force which will be necessary in order to defend security and freedom in Southeast Asia and in Asia.

These are some of the problems which face the United States in this decade of peril. These are all problems which may be related in a sense to diplomacy. These are all problems which can be resolved by determination and will. As I mentioned, I would like to have told you that all is well in our world. But you, I am sure, recall the tale which is told of the first fully automatic flight of a jet aircraft between New York and London. The passengers boarded their ship, the hatches were closed, the plane taxied down the runway, took off, and when far out over the Atlantic, over the loud-speaking system came a voice which said, "Ladies and gentlemen, you are participating in the first fully automatic flight of a jet aircraft between New York and London. There is no crew aboard this ship. The message which you hear is a tape recording. Both takeoff, in flight, and landing are being controlled completely from the ground. As you will recognize, this represents a considerable advance in the art of aerial navigation, but it likewise represents an advance in the safety of flight. There is, therefore, nothing for you to do at the present time but to lean back and relax and permit me to assure you that absolutely nothing can go wrong, can go wrong, can go wrong, can go wrong. . . ."

Now I do not suggest that the American people are in the position of being in an unmanned aircraft flying the skies of adversity, but I do suggest that we have the obligation to look into the cockpit to determine if the course is properly set, because the question of our national security, our national survival, and our foreign policy is no longer a matter which can be left exclusively to experts. Foreign policy has become the total impact of a total people upon history. And what we do today here in Washington will be reported tomorrow on the streets of Bangkok and Tokyo and Berlin to the credit or the detriment of the United States in its efforts to reassure our friends, to deter our enemies, and to secure the support of the uncommitted.

These are the problems. If the resolution of those charged with our military defense were the test, none of us need have any concern. As I say, I've seen our major military installations. I've seen the Marines at Pendleton, I've seen the Navy on station on both oceans, I've seen our missiles, the Atlases on their pads and the Titans at Vandenberg. I've seen the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command where within a matter of minutes we know of the intrusion of any unidentified aircraft into a zone of identification that extends far into the Arctic wastes of the North. I've been underground at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command where the duty officer of the day can pick up the telephone and be in immediate contact with every Strategic Air Command base about the globe.

These are the Strategic Air Command bases from which fly the B-52 bombers which are maintained in the air on an alert status around the clock, 24 hours day and night. I've also seen the power which is delivered by one P-52 bomber or one Polaris submarine—a power which is

greater than all the bombardments of history, including all of the bombs dropped on both sides during the second war. The United States has the military hardware necessary to fulfill its commitments to freedom at home and abroad. We are improving our ability to fight limited and sublimated wars, but the question which is in the minds of people at home and abroad is, "Do the American people have the determination to match the hardware which they possess?"

As I say, the men who represent us overseas have such a determination. When we were in Berlin, I saw there the two battle groups of the Sixth Infantry who train day in and day out under the surveillance and the guns of the enemy. When you go out to their training area where they fire small arms and mortars, you see that the barbed wire which marks the delineation between the firing area is also the barbed wire which marks the delineation between the eastern and the western sectors of the city. And every day these men train under the binoculars and the surveillance of the East German army and the Soviet divisions stationed in East Berlin.

When we crossed the border into a Soviet military cemetery on a Sunday and walked up and down, the young lieutenant of the U.S. Army who accompanied us was approached by a Soviet soldier who offered to sell to him the red star uniform or the red star insignia of his uniform cap. The lieutenant looked him in the eye and said, "Why should I buy it? In 2 years we can have all that we want for nothing." This represented an arrogance on his part, but it was a premeditated arrogance. It is an arrogance which says that in the face of a determined enemy, the United States, while there may be danger in both courses, can better appear to be arrogant than weak. These are the men who, when the President of the United States sought to bring home dependents, asked for an exemption, because they felt that if one dependent, let alone one soldier, left Berlin it would be an indication to the enemy that the United States lacked the will to resist and was beginning to weaken in its determination to maintain a free Berlin and to defend that city by our troops if necessary. These are the men who ask of us nothing more than that we give them the opportunity to fulfill their mission. And what is their mission? Their mission is to be able to react in a matter of minutes if trouble comes and to hold that city for a matter of days in order to demonstrate to the American people and to the world that an actual act of aggression has taken place in Berlin.

Aboard the carriers of the Sixth Fleet, I watched the way in which these men maintain a wartime readiness, once again, 24 hours around the clock. While engaged in loft bombing exercises, an A-3D bomber, the heaviest jet aircraft carried aboard an aircraft carrier, failed to recover from a loft bombing run, crashed into the Mediterranean with a crew of three, the top loft bombing crew of the Atlantic fleet last year, and by the time the helicopter which is always in the air during exercises reached the spot, there was nothing on the surface of the Mediterranean but an oil slick to indicate that three Americans had given their lives in the pursuit of our security and in the pursuit of their duty.

We visited Guantanamo, where on the salt flats, the desert land, and in the jungles the Marine battalions look

across barbed wire and chain-linked fence into enemy territory. In this enemy territory lies an unmarked grave of the commander of Havana Post Number 1 of The American Legion, executed by a Castro firing squad on the first day of the invasion by patriotic Cubans at Cochinos Bay. At the 38th parallel, our men, two divisions, look across once again barbed wire and a demilitarized zone into the face of the enemy. These men do not lack the determination to fulfill their mission and their obligation to our security.

I submit to you that we are living in no time of cold war or no time of peace. It is no peace when we ask soldiers of the United States to assume a mission deep behind enemy lines, a mission which is suicidal in nature. It is no time of peace when we maintain in the air an airborne alert aircraft which exceeds any alert ever undertaken in time of war. It is no time of peace when the aircraft of the United States are shot down over open waters, their crews killed or imprisoned. It is no time of peace when American citizens are executed by the firing squads of a communist dictatorship within 90 miles of the coastline of the United States.

But once again, I say that even in these times of peril I have the fundamental conviction that the American people are willing to match in determination and sacrifice our ability in the military field. I say this out of my own experience. We have three million members of The American Legion and a million members of The American Legion Auxiliary who, having helped protect our safety in three conflicts in one generation, continue to serve in time of peace. I have visited every State in the United States, and I believe that the American people are prepared to support the Administration of this country in all steps which it deems necessary in order to secure freedom. I believe that they are willing to support not only sanctions and embargoes against the administration in Cuba, but, likewise, are willing, as the President has stated, to act in concert with the free nations of this hemisphere, or alone if need be, to make certain that Cuba is not abandoned to communist aggression. I believe that they are prepared to take whatever steps necessary in the case of the Dominican Republic to make certain that this country does not become another bastion of Soviet power in the Western Hemisphere.

Our people are willing to act once again in concert with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to make certain that the arms of the Soviet Union are not imported into the Dominican Republic or that the regime in Cuba does not set up a Castro-type government there. I am convinced that the fact that men such as you are willing to undertake the responsibilities and sacrifices necessary to fulfill your civic obligation is a clear indication that Americans are willing to undertake the charge which the President has given us when he stated:

Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Following is the text of Attorney General Kennedy's address:

I wish to pay my respects to you gentlemen upon completion of your work here in the last 4 months. I think that the sacrifices that you have made to attend this school, the sacrifices that your communities have made and that your families have made will be looked back upon years ahead as a great source of pride to you. I am indeed honored to be in your midst today.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy is one of the most significant of the many contributions which Mr. Hoover has made to strengthening law enforcement in our country. Many well-deserved tributes have been paid to Mr. Hoover throughout the years. I think two things stand out as I look at his record and the record of the FBI. One, of course, is the Bureau's matchless efficiency in getting the job done, and the second is that Mr. Hoover through the years has been extremely careful to see that the Bureau remained exactly what it was intended to be—a highly-trained investigative force, capable of meeting many of the Federal Government's responsibilities in law enforcement. Mr. Hoover himself has exercised restraint and sound judgment in the use of the power that goes with his office. I salute him for this and for the unchallenged record which he and the FBI have made.

I was a great admirer of Mr. Hoover before I came with the Department of Justice. I might say to you,



Honorable Robert F. Kennedy.

gentlemen, and to you members of the families of the men who are about to graduate that the time that I have spent with the Department of Justice has made me even a greater admirer of Mr. Hoover, and I think that the country is very fortunate in having him and the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the most efficient and dedicated group working in this country.

I would also like to pay my respects to Special Agent Cecilio Santiago Soliman of the National Bureau of Investigation of the Republic of the Philippines, who is the 4,000th law enforcement officer to graduate in the 26-year history of the National Academy. We have been very pleased to have Special Agent Soliman and his fellow officer, Senior Agent Jose Delos Reyes, attend the school, and we wish them good fortune upon their return to our sister republic.

Over the last 10 years in the work that I have undertaken, I have been in contact almost continuously with law enforcement officers, and I have come to have great respect for the thousands of honest law enforcement officers—for their skill, for their devotion to duty, and for their willingness to undertake a job that is difficult at best, often dangerous and often unpleasant. Since coming to the Department of Justice, I have been quite aware of the fact that the job of law enforcement in this country is not getting any easier. It is, in fact, becoming far, far more difficult.

We, in the Department of Justice, have become increasingly concerned about organized crime. It has become so rich and so powerful and so well-entrenched that it has often become beyond the reach of law. We submitted eight bills to the Congress early in April which we believe are extremely important if the Federal Government is to meet its responsibility in combating racketeering and organized crime.

Very frequently, the newspapers and magazines carry a boxscore of the "important" bills before Congress to show what progress they are making. I have yet to see a boxscore which shows the status of our crime bills. Some of them are very far-reaching and have been endorsed at least in general terms by most of the leading newspapers in the country.

However, we need now more than talk; more than general references. We need action.

We, in the Department of Justice, think these bills are extremely important. As I testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday, the kingpins of organized crime are able to operate beyond the reach of local authorities in many areas. They are able to reap millions of dollars in profits and use these profits to cheat honest Americans, to corrupt officials, and to undermine our national strength.

These bills seek to strike blows against organized crime activity which has been brought to public attention effectively by committees of Congress, by several of my predecessors, by Mr. Hoover, and by many State and local law enforcement officials for more than 10 years. So, frankly, I think it's about time that action is taken. In fact, the tools which were adequate in the days of Al Capone are just not adequate any more.

In general, the purpose of these bills is to deny to organized crime the use of interstate commerce and communications and to give the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation more tools to aid their fellow law enforcement officers. I am going to seek your help in this effort. I think the choice is between taking action soon or seeing the racketeers and the hoodlums tighten their hold on illegal enterprises and move more and more into legitimate labor and into businesses. I ask you to join Mr. Hoover and me in strengthening law enforcement in this country, in preserving its vigor and its vitality. I ask that you look closely at these bills and, if you think they are worthwhile, that you give them your active support.

It is not our purpose or our desire to interfere in any way in the traditional responsibilities of local law enforcement. But we wish to meet our responsibilities. We know that Federal and local law enforcement officers working side by side have been most effective against narcotics, auto theft, prostitution, bank robbery, kidnapping, and other crimes. These bills have been drafted so that this same kind of effective cooperation can be car-

ried out against organized crime which operates on this interstate basis.

Of course, these bills are not enough in of themselves. They are only as good as the men who enforce them. This Nation became great because it was led by tough-minded men. They risked their security and their future for freedom and for an ideal. This is a time that demands a new toughness—new only in the sense that we have not been toughminded enough in recent years. If we—you and I—are not going to be relentless and unyielding in dealing with hoodlums, racketeers, and vice lords, then these people will continue to dishonor and weaken our country and these laws will not be effective.

For our part here in the Department of Justice, we have taken certain steps to coordinate all Federal investigations into organized crime and racketeering. We are pooling all available information about known hoodlums and racketeers. We are not making any big prom-



Shown at the auditorium following the ceremonies, from left to right, are: Honorable A. Paul Kitchin, U.S. House of Representatives (North Carolina); Honorable William R. Burke, National Commander, The American Legion, Los Angeles, Calif.; Honorable William T. Cahill, U.S. House of Representatives (New Jersey); Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Attorney General; J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Honorable Thomas J. Dodd, U.S. Senate (Connecticut); Honorable Samuel L. Devine, U.S. House of Representatives (Ohio); and Honorable Omar Burleson, U.S. House of Representatives (Texas). Senator Dodd and the Congressmen are all former Special Agents of the FBI.

ises. In fact, we haven't said much about what we are doing. We will let the record speak for us, and we will meet our responsibilities, and we will try to get the job done.

I can report to you that there is a new awareness in law enforcement throughout the country; the need for cooperation by the Federal and local authorities in combating the underworld. We will give information to local police whom we know to be trustworthy. And, of course, this exchange of information works both ways.

I think everyone in this country and certainly you gentlemen are aware that for the past 3 weeks our immediate concern about local law enforcement has not been in the field of organized crime, however. Very reluctantly, we had to deputize some 600 Federal officers as U.S. marshals and send them into the State of Alabama to guarantee the safety of interstate travel and to restore law and order. I hope that out of the tragic events in Alabama there will not again arise in this country of ours a time when local law enforcement officers will not do their duty to preserve law and order no matter how unpleasant the job.

You and I and all fellow law enforcement officers have sworn to uphold the law, and we have a duty to enforce the law and to protect the rights guaranteed by our Constitution. It is not our job to make or interpret the law. It is our job to enforce the law, and there is only one way that we can do it and remain true to our oath and that is to enforce the law vigorously, without regional bias or political slant.

The ramifications of the violence in Alabama are far-reaching. The reputation of Alabama—Birmingham and Montgomery—has been needlessly harmed. The record shows that in situations like this, recovery is neither quick nor complete.

The United States has been harmed in the eyes of people around the world, and while this is no reason in of itself to do or not do something, it is a fact of which we must be very much aware in these times.

We cannot expect that our problems and difficulty in connection with civil rights in the South will be solved without discord and disagreement. But we do have a right to expect that local law enforcement officers will do their jobs at all times, that they will preserve law and order.

This is true whether it is in Birmingham or Montgomery, Ala.; or in cities in other areas of our country where gangsters and corrupt officials gained control—in Beaumont, Tex., as an example; or where there has been a corrupt district attorney, as in Lake County, Ind.; or where organized crime has an inordinate amount of power as it appears to have in some of our northern cities in the United States. Various areas of our country have different problems. Only where everyone exercises his duties and obligations as citizens, where law enforcement officials meet their responsibilities, can we make progress. No one area can point to another and say, "There the fault lies." Where local law enforcement breaks down, whether because of civil rights agitation or gangster control, this is a reflection on all of us as American citizens. I hope that the lessons of Alabama will be learned and learned well. If so, we will have passed through a period of national trouble, and we will have

made progress for the attainment of equal rights and protection for all of our citizens.

During the American Constitutional Convention, there was behind the desk of General Washington a picture of a sun low in the horizon and many of the delegates wondered whether it was a rising or a setting sun. At the conclusion, Benjamin Franklin stood up and said:

Because of what we have done here today, we know it is not a setting sun, but it is a rising sun and the beginning of a great new day.

We face a difficult and dangerous time, but if we are toughminded, if we are strong, and if we are dedicated to the ideals which have made this country great, we need not fear for the future.

Great responsibility has been placed on your shoulders. I wish you good luck and Godspeed.

The members of the graduating class of the 67th Session of the FBI National Academy are:

Charles P. Anderson, Portsmouth, Va., Police Department.
James H. Barkley, Alaska State Police, Juneau, Alaska.
Philip G. Barnes, Akron, Ohio, Police Department.
Howard G. Bjorklund, Beloit, Wis., Police Department.
Robert E. Brians, Little Rock, Ark., Police Department.
Norman H. Brown, Tampa, Fla., Police Department.
Thomas Francis Brown, Middletown, N.Y., Police Department.
William Paul Brown, New York City Police Department.
Kermit G. Brumbaugh, Cheyenne County Sheriff's Office, Sidney, Nebr.
Kenneth Richard Burrigh, Corvallis, Oreg., Police Department.
Oran E. Caudell, Miami, Fla., Police Department.
James John Cavoti, Rochester, N.Y., Police Department.
T. J. Chavez, New Mexico State Police, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Lester D. Clark, Wisconsin Dells, Wis., Police Department.
Gordon S. Clarkson, New Bedford, Mass., Police Department.
William Joseph Couperthwaite, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
Edward Joseph Courtney, Connecticut State Police, Hartford, Conn.
Frank Thomas Cribb, Clawson, Mich., Police Department.
Wallace A. Dart, El Cajon, Calif., Police Department.
Maurice F. Dean, Schuyler County Sheriff's Office, Watkins Glen, N.Y.
Thomas H. Denlea, New York State Police, Albany, N.Y.
Don R. Dening, Winnetka, Ill., Police Department.
Ray C. Eason, Florence, S.C., Police Department.
Wayland Earl Fields, Dallas, Tex., Police Department.
Robert L. Gebhard, Fort Wayne, Ind., Police Department.
George William Geyer, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.
Joseph F. Golden, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department.
R. Otis Halligan, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Police Department.
Bennie D. Harrell, Jr., Jackson, Miss., Police Department.
Lynn E. Harris, Modoc County Sheriff's Department, Alturas, Calif.
Ernest W. Hartley, Duval County Sheriff's Department, Jacksonville, Fla.

(Continued on inside back cover)

CRIME PREVENTION

Youthful Energy Given Direction by County Police

by **GEORGE A. STEPHENS**, *Chief, Mecklenburg County Police, Charlotte, N.C.*

The old adage, "If you can't beat them, join them" or "get them to join you," is one which police departments can use to good advantage in many situations. It is an enforcement technique which should not be overlooked. It requires manpower, but not nearly as much as preventive patrol, apprehension, and court testimony take. The effects are surer and longer lasting than a suspended sentence.

Twenty-eight boys, ranging in age from 16 to 21, met with a member of the Mecklenburg County Police Department, Charlotte, N.C., at the home of one of the boys on the night of July 11, 1960. This is not news in itself, but what had happened before and what has happened since represent a story worth repeating. These boys met to form a club under police sponsorship.



Chief George A. Stephens.

Many departments sponsor athletic leagues, junior deputy clubs, or assist the Optimist Clubs in their work with young people. The Mecklenburg County Police Department has on other occasions sponsored or assisted with clubs. The formation meeting of July 11 is unique, however, and bears telling.

Setting for Trouble

The Oakdale community is an urban-rural neighborhood just northwest of the city of Charlotte, N.C. The heart of the community contains a grocery store, school, church, hardware store, and soda shop. The soda shop is a natural attraction, and teenagers gather there in the evenings after school as teenagers do the country over.

The people in this neighborhood are typical American citizens in the middle-income bracket. The teenagers are just as typical and enjoy automobiles, fun, and loud music. Their enthusiasm sometimes results in complaints, which is normal. However, just after the New Year 1960 came in, the department heard rumblings like distant thunder. Trouble was brewing. The boys from the Oakdale community were developing a mania for speed and fast automobiles. They were engaging in highway racing. They were also showing resentment toward authority.

Rumblings Deepen

Only two complaints, one speeding and one traffic accident (racing suspected as the cause), were recorded in January, but they doubled in February. February's complaints were for speeding, one traffic accident, disorderly gathering, and damage to property. The speeding complaint resulted in the arrest of six teenage boys on various charges, such as improper muffler, improper registration of a vehicle, disorderly conduct, and assault. Nearly 20 inches of snow falling on successive Wednesdays provided a respite in March. April was quiet, but the May flowers started

where February left off with the teenagers gathering at the soda shop. The proprietor objected and made known his objections. The boys moved across the street to the schoolyard and showed their resentment, resulting in two disorderly conduct calls and much neighborhood grumbling. With the ending of school in June, the "fun" really started. Rocks and bags of water were thrown, windows were broken, and "dragging off" was the order of the day. Stationing an officer at the scene merely moved the trouble to other locations.

Boys were taken home to their parents. Parents were taken to the scene. One speeding call, three damage to property, and three disorderly gathering complaints were recorded during the month of June. The first 9 days of July saw 10 more complaints recorded, and the kid gloves came off. Eleven of the boys were arrested on misdemeanor charges during this period as a result of the complaints. Lectures, fines, and suspended sentences resulted from the arrests. Then, late on Saturday, July 9, a brick was thrown through the window of the Oakdale Soda Shop. As far as the neighborhood merchants were concerned, this was the straw that broke the camel's back. The soda shop operator swore vengeance. The citizens who did not have boys involved thought active jail sentences were in order; so did the police. Something had to happen. It did.

Police Enter In

In searching for a solution to the problem, Patrolman Donald G. Lutrick had talked to the parents of one of the older boys who appeared to be a ringleader in the troubles. He apparently touched a responsive note. While patrolling the Oakdale neighborhood on the 11th of July, Patrolman Lutrick was approached by the boy and asked if they were to form a hot-rod club would Lutrick help with it. Patrolman Lutrick advised him to start the process, and he would see what he could do. The boy couldn't have picked a better adviser. Mr. Lutrick, a 3-year veteran with the Mecklenburg County Police, is single, 25 years old, and has an avid interest in racing. He is also a devoted officer who has a keen interest in the community, as well as in his job.

Patrolman Lutrick passed this information along to me. A decision had to be made. More was involved than just forgiveness. The "OK"

was given for Lutrick to meet with the boys and assist them, but no promises were made that prosecution would be withheld. The soda shop operator was keeping the telephones hot and had made two personal appearances at police headquarters.

First Steps Taken

Twenty-eight boys met one night, recognizing the fact that a path must be chosen. Amends had to be made. This was the first step and the biggest one. The second meeting was held in Lutrick's home. Officers were elected, and names that were once prominent on the police blotter now had president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer before them. The next order of business was to clear up the window smashing at the soda shop. The president called for the persons responsible to stand if they were present. The boys stood. A committee was appointed to contact the building owner to see if restitution could be made. The soda shop operator was contacted and finally agreed to decline prosecution. Furthermore, he welcomed the boys back to his store to show good faith.

Things were on the move, and the people in the community held their breath and kept their fingers crossed. A building was offered to the club for their use—free of charge—by a citizen of the community.

The third meeting was held on the 19th of July. Rules had been drawn and a purpose proposed. The club was named "Lucky's Cambusters." The rules were designed to encourage members to abide by all State laws; to discourage congregating in the community and causing disturbances; and for the individual to create respect for himself, thereby creating respect in the community for the individual. Written into the rules are provisions for fining, suspending, and expelling members for violations of State laws or club rules. In order to police and enforce the club laws, a specific rule states that any member seeing a violation by another member and failing to report it is subject to the same penalty as the violator. The fines are nominal, but are in addition to any fine imposed by the courts. Two \$3 fines have been levied since the club was organized for violations reported by club members. (These were not as a result of police action.)

Dues to provide funds for operating are \$1 a week during the summer and 50 cents a week



Patrolman Donald G. Lutrick and three members of the hot-rod club in the workshop.

during the school year. The initiation fee was set at \$4.

Purpose of the Club

The club's project was to build a drag racer. For this purpose, a 1938 Chevrolet coupe was purchased for \$50. Officer Lutrick offered the use of his garage and tools, plus a 270 GMC engine. (Lutrick's stepfather was an amateur sprint car racer.) The garage is fully equipped, and the club may use it to work on their own cars or the club car. The only stipulations are that they not tie it up for long periods of time, that they clean the tools and replace them, and that they be responsible for their own skinned knuckles.

In October, the Cambusters placed a booth in the annual car show in the Charlotte Coliseum. The booth featured one of the member's 1941 custom Ford convertible, plus safety posters and photographs of traffic accidents. The booth received honorable mention and a good share of attention from those attending the show.

Success Evaluated

Is the organization successful in helping with the problem in the community? Is it worth the effort? Do we endorse drag racing? How do you organize a club of this type?

The best answer to the first two questions lies in statistics. Since the 11th of July, only four calls, outside the normal routine, have been received by the Mecklenburg County Police from

the Oakdale community. These were two traffic accidents (no club members involved), one complaint regarding an unlicensed driver, and one call on Halloween regarding firecracker shooting. This, however, is just surface value.

Although it is still too early to "crow," it should be noted that the club now numbers 45 members with an average age of 17. Some had started to build criminal records with as many as three or four violations recorded. The boys still like speed and fancy automobiles, but a new attitude has placed them in proper perspective. The need for laws and rules and safety is now apparent when they once seemed just restraints or parental overbearance. Boys have become men because they were given responsibility and authority and a share in their own lawmaking. This is the great American principle of democracy at work. We feel that this is the doing of the boys themselves with a minimum of guidance and direction, plus the encouragement and trust of the people in the community.

Adage Applied

In answer to the third question, it is my personal opinion that all forms of automobile racing should be outlawed. I feel that the thirst for speed leaks out to the highway regardless of rules, regulations, and laws. Three-hundred horsepower is an awful temptation to burn rubber to bolster the ego, but as long as there is a racer in every family's garage and young people stay young, a law in this regard would be as difficult to enforce as prohibition. The best answer is to join them.

Organizing a club of this type (or for a similar purpose) is fairly simple. To be immediately successful, three things are needed: A desire on the part of the boys, a common purpose or objective (project), and the proper leadership. We were fortunate in this respect inasmuch as the idea came from the boys, the project was a natural, and the best-suited leader was approached.

There are several drag strips immediately available in and around Mecklenburg County. Anyone with a level tract of land and the desire may open one. The boys were interested in automobiles—thus forming a common bond. Lutrick's hobby was race cars and, as a policeman, he could furnish the proper guidance in law observance. This is but one illustration. Any common interest can be used to form the foundation on which to build good citizenship.

In forming a club, certain liabilities must be recognized. Due to the nature of the Cambusters, a parental waiver and consent agreement had to be signed. To protect individuals, the club should be incorporated and have a good liability insurance policy.

Seek the help of civic clubs, churches, schools, and parents. Initial interest may be lacking, but, once the advantages are seen, help is usually forthcoming.

Care should be used by the adviser. Suggestions are better than forcing ideas through. Too much restraint defeats your purpose; it must be used at the proper time or control may be lost.

Hearing of violations must be by the rules. Fines or punishment must be just and justified or we are right back where we started. The adviser merely advises and leaves the judging to the group.

To keep the group from losing interest, the programs must be planned and outlined well in

advance and be a varied mixture of work, play, and training.

A police department has three basic duties: The protection of life and property, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of the violator. It can be readily seen that the organization of a club by the police department is a useful enforcement tool. It requires manpower, but not as much as preventive patrol, apprehension, and court testimony. Properly used, this technique performs the first two duties and eliminates the need for the third. It may create good citizens and reduce the alarming upward spiral of youthful offenders' arrests. Respect for the law is a more powerful deterrent than fear of the law. The Cambusters now respect the law as evidenced by the record. This proved to us that the old adage is true, "If you can't beat them, join them." The results are much longer lasting than a suspended sentence.

(Group photo courtesy of Charlotte Observer, Charlotte, N.C.)

Memphis Adopts Child Molester Decal

The steady rise in vicious sex crimes against children in Memphis, Tenn., recently has resulted in more forceful action against the menace of child molestation. A child molester decal is being used in a widespread program of education and action effected by the parents, school officials, civic-minded groups, and law enforcement officers.



Child haven decal used in Memphis.

In an effort to educate the public to the ever-present danger and to warn youngsters against these sex fiends, the Parent-Teacher Association, with the help of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, published the decal shown in the accompanying photograph. Over 5,000 have been printed, and these window decals are for designated homes in every block in the city. The mothers in these homes where the window decals are placed are briefed by the police department regarding the necessity of promptly reporting matters to the police and the importance of obtaining as much detail as possible.

The united effort on the part of the citizens of Memphis in this continuing campaign is already beginning to show signs of progress. During the first quarter of 1961, the Memphis Police Department made 33 arrests involving child molestation and self-exposure and obtained convictions in all cases.

Recently, the Tennessee State Legislature assisted by passing a law providing for a maximum penalty of 10 years for child molestation. Prior to the passage of this law, such offenders could receive only a maximum penalty of 11 months and 29 days and/or a \$1,000 fine.



IDENTIFICATION

Wanted Notice Form Expedites Requests for Fugitive Stops

On March 16, 1946, Burrell Williams escaped from the prison farm of the Moundsville, W. Va., State Penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence of 1 to 5 years for unlawful wounding. The Identification Division of the FBI was immediately advised of Williams' escape, causing his record to be flagged with a wanted notice which 14 years later was to result in the end of his freedom.

On June 17, 1960, the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department fingerprinted one Bill Williams who was an applicant for the position of special officer at a research hospital. When the fingerprints were searched through the fingerprint files of the FBI's Identification Division, they were identified with those of Burrell Williams against whom the wanted notice had been placed in 1946. The State penitentiary was immediately notified of Williams' location, and the Kansas City Police Department was notified of his fugitive status. Williams was immediately apprehended and held for West Virginia authorities.

Wanted Notices Valuable Aid

The apprehension of this fugitive illustrates the value of placing wanted notices in the Identification Division of the FBI. In the interest of cooperative law enforcement, the vast FBI repository of fingerprints serves as a "locator system" in the identification of wanted criminals.

Also indicative of the value of this system is the fact that more than 1,500 fugitives are identified each month through the submission of fingerprints to the FBI Identification Division.

As of May 1961, the FBI Identification Division fingerprint files contained more than 159,000,000 prints. Represented in this aggregate total were 13,799,609 individuals in the criminal section and 62,115,781 persons in the civil section which includes military, alien, and other prints not of a criminal nature. During an average day, the FBI Identification Division receives more than 21,000 fingerprint cards for processing.

Wanted notices are placed in the FBI Identification Division fingerprint files for any law enforcement official or agency, whether city, county, State, or Federal, when positive identification can be established with an identification record.

Data Necessary

In order for the FBI to establish positive identification, it is necessary to have the wanted person's name and (1) FBI number; or (2) criminal registry number, military service serial number, or other identifying number exclusive of Social Security number; or (3) fingerprints. In the absence of these items, a complete physical description, including date and place of birth, will be of material assistance in making an effective search through the name indices of the FBI Identification Division.

If a fingerprint record or records are located which appear to be possibly identical with the wanted individual, the information is furnished to the wanting agency with the statement: *Subject of your inquiry searched in name indices only. Enclosed record(s) possibly identical. If identical, resubmit request and wanted notice will be placed.*

How To Submit Request

Whenever possible, wanted notice requests should be submitted on the FBI Identification Division's Form I-12 which is furnished free of charge and may be obtained by using the order blank in the front of each FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert. The use of Form I-12 simplifies the submission of the wanted notice by the law enforcement official and expedites the request through the FBI Identification Division. The wanted notice will remain active until canceled by the wanting agency or custody of the subject is obtained. Form I-12 should also be used to cancel the notice when an individual's apprehension is no longer desired.

(See sample Form I-12 on next page.)

Wanted-Flash-Cancellation Notice

I-12 (Rev. 6-30-60)

Date _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: Identification Division

Dear Sir:

Instructions on the reverse side of this form have been read. Please place the type of service checked below against the Fingerprint Record of subject named.

☐ WANTED FOR _____ IF WANTED FOR ESCAPE
INDICATE DATE OF ESCAPE _____

☐ FLASH: ☐ FELONY ☐ MISDEMEANOR

MANDATORY RELEASE _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____; PAROLE _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____;
PROBATION _____ 19 ____ EXPIRES _____ 19 ____.

WHEN REQUESTING FLASH NOTICE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Date and Place of Sentence	Actual Sentence Imposed
Charge	Suspended Sentence Imposed
Contributor of Fingerprints	Probation Imposed

☐ CANCEL Because _____

Name		Occupation		Marital Status	
Aliases		Race	Sex	Height	Nationality
		Weight	Eyes	Hair	Complexion
FBI #	Other #	Scars, marks and peculiarities			
Date of birth	Place of birth				
Residence		<input type="checkbox"/> Will extradite		<input type="checkbox"/> Will not extradite	
Fingerprint class		<input type="checkbox"/> Please furnish Identification Record			
Name and Address of Parties to be notified of apprehension:		Name and Address of Contributor			

See over for Instructions

Sample Form I-12 or wanted notice.

★

INTERROGATION

Before the occupants of a suspected stolen car are interrogated, they should be separated to prevent their concocting a uniform alibi. The first statements of a suspect are often of great value in the prosecution. Statements made should be recorded as soon as it is practicable to do so.

"Liaison", Alameda Co. Sheriff's Office
AUGUST 1961 11-23-60

★

SEASONAL CRIME

Statistics reveal that crimes against the person (murder, rape, and aggravated assault) occur more frequently during the warmer or summer months. The elements provide the conditions which influence the occurrence of many of these violent crimes.

WCR-1959-p.6.



OTHER TOPICS

Increasing Problem of Bank Robberies Matter for Study

During the early 1930's, the Nation was made acutely aware of the bank robbery problem. These were the years of the professional, sometimes called the Dillinger era, when crimes against financial institutions were always carefully planned and executed with split-second timing, oftentimes with spectacular results.

There has been a steady increase in the violations affecting banking institutions since the 1930's. During fiscal year 1960, there were 753 violations as compared with 107 in fiscal year 1951. One reason for this increase has been the additional number of institutions covered by the Federal statute. More and more institutions have been brought under the statute so that the possibility for such crimes which fall under Federal jurisdiction has increased greatly.

Review of the Statute

The Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute covers any member bank of the Federal Reserve System, member banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and any bank organized or operated under the laws of the United States. Also included are Federal savings and loan associations and any financial institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Federal credit unions were brought under the statute in September 1959.

The penalty prescribed by the statute for bank robbery is a maximum fine of \$5,000 or a maximum sentence of 20 years, or both. If an assault is committed as a part of the robbery or the life of any person is put in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon or device, the maximum fine becomes \$10,000 and the maximum sentence 25 years. If the bank robber kills or kidnaps any person as a part of the robbery, the minimum sentence becomes 10 years, and the maximum is death if the verdict of the jury so directs. These latter provisions stem from a once-common practice of taking a bank employee or other person as a hostage to guarantee a safe getaway.

The Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute also provides penalties for burglaries and larcenies committed against the financial institutions specified in the Statute. Penalties differ according to whether the property taken is valued at more than \$100 or less than that amount. The special penalties in cases involving assault, killing, or kidnaping victims also apply to burglary and larceny cases.

One section of the statute makes it a Federal crime to receive property from a bank robbery, burglary, or larceny when the receiver has knowledge of the stolen character of the property.

Patterns Change

During recent years, the crimes affecting financial institutions have changed perceptibly in their pattern. In sharp contrast to the 1930's, every banking-type institution is a potential target today. The list of offenders includes the "lone robber" who is oftentimes an amateur with perhaps no criminal record. The crime itself may be a spur-of-the-moment action in which little or no planning is involved.

The most startling development in this type of crime has been the tremendous increase in the "demand note" type of robbery. This is the situation when an individual will wait quietly in line at a teller's window just as any other customer. At the appropriate time, he will usually simulate the presence of a weapon or indicate in the note which he hands to the teller that he possesses one—or he may even display a weapon. The notes invariably demand money upon the threat of physical violence. The offender, his demands acceded to, then simply walks out of the bank and disappears in the crowd. This has been a highly effective method of robbery since the problem of limited witness identification and physical evidence complicates the solution.

A recent survey of the bank robberies committed in a large western city during a 12-month period revealed that over 75 percent of the rob-

beries fell within the above category. This activity by the amateur has contributed considerably to the dangerously rising robbery rate.

Bank Robbery Types

There is no average bank robber—not in age, appearance, degree of danger, or reaction. The simple common denominator for all of them is that they want money. The intrusion of the amateur into the field and the diverse backgrounds of persons apprehended after committing these crimes bear consideration.

For instance, a tall, dignified, elderly man walked into a bank in a western city and quietly set in motion a transaction to cure his financial difficulties. He was distinguished looking in his well-groomed sports clothes, his hair and neatly trimmed mustache as white as snow. He handed the assistant manager of the bank a typewritten note, then sat back and waited with an elderly man's dignity. The note, typewritten on fine quality white paper, read, "To whom it may concern: This letter will serve to introduce an individual who is desperately in need of money and is calling on you for the purpose of robbery, sometimes called holdup. I am armed with a gun and a hand grenade and could do considerable damage to you and to others if necessary." The note continued with step-by-step instructions so that currency only would be turned over to him. Bank officials immediately notified the police who took him into custody.

Compare this situation with the immediate response to a burglar alarm by police officers and FBI Agents in another city on an otherwise quiet Sunday morning. As the officers converged on the scene and surrounded the building, it was noted that the only persons in the area were a 7-year-old girl and her 8-year-old brother, who were standing on the sidewalk just outside the bank and who were apparently fascinated by the exciting scene. The investigators, hoping to get a description of the bank burglar, questioned the youngsters. The officers were startled when the girl told them that she and her brother were the culprits. She stated that they had broken into the building on two occasions and had obtained petty cash from various tellers' cages. On the second occasion, however, the burglar alarm was tripped, thus bringing their "crime spree" to an end.

More recently, a lone, armed bandit entered a bank in a small western city and escaped with

over \$5,000 after locking the employees in a room above the bank. Seventy miles away, a Special Agent of the FBI engaged in another investigation received by radio the information concerning the robbery. Included in this information was a description of the getaway car furnished by witnesses. Almost immediately, the Special Agent observed a car answering this description. He followed the car and, when the driver stopped it and appeared to be changing the license plates, the Special Agent and a deputy sheriff questioned him concerning his activity. After some hesitation, he admitted the robbery.

An inquiry into his background revealed that he had been discharged as an officer from the military service after a phenomenal war record. He had served as a schoolteacher in the public school system in a western State where students had voted him during one of the school years as the "most popular teacher of the year." During his teaching career, he wrote a number of pamphlets concerning good government. One of these pamphlets contained the following passage: "If we knew all the 'why's' and 'what's' that make some citizens cheat, rob, hurt, and even kill other citizens, then we might be able to establish a State, a nation, a world where all citizens are good citizens." Ironical though it may seem, an individual charged with a serious crime against society had previously spelled out in a few words the basic problem in combating the bank robbery trend.

The Professional Type

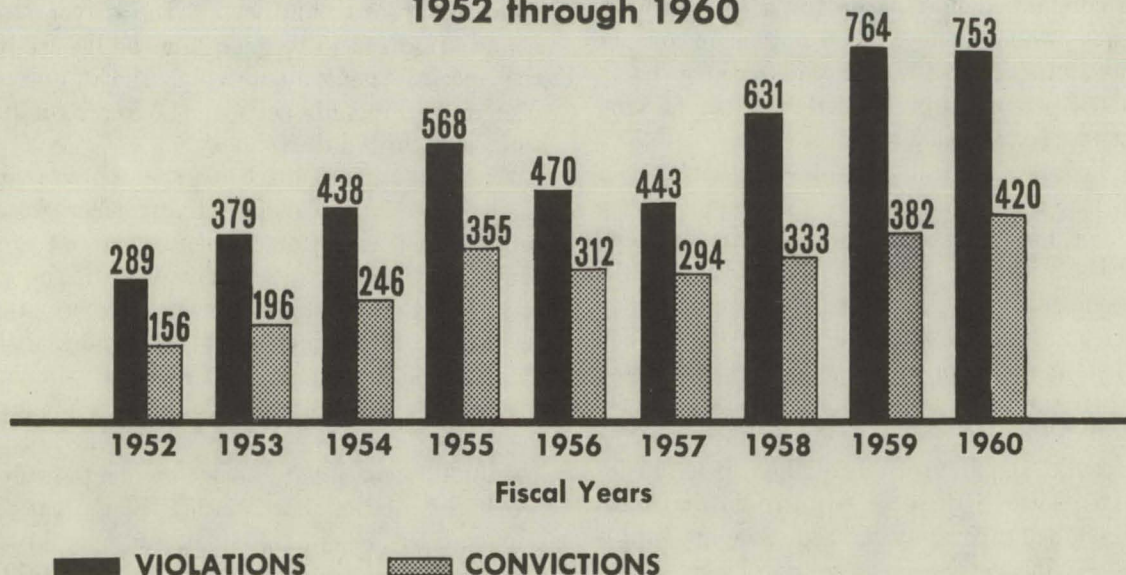
The change in the pattern of bank robberies as documented above has not meant that there has been a decrease in professional activity. These cases involving the calculating, cunning, armed criminal have continued unabated. One of the best examples is the robbery gang which recently operated in a midwestern State and which was involved in 10 stickups of banks—netting over \$100,000. In more than a year of intensive investigation, Special Agents of the FBI rounded up five members of the robbery gang including one woman who usually drove the getaway car. These offenses were carefully planned by this group with the banks being "cased" in each instance.

Another example of a skilled professional is illustrated by the individual who was eventually charged with the robberies of 12 banks and 2 de-

VIOLATIONS and CONVICTIONS

UNDER THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY AND INCIDENTAL CRIMES STATUTE

1952 through 1960



partment stores. He was a well-educated, highly respected member of the community who had served in the Armed Forces with distinction during World War II. In recent years, he had maintained several apartments in Paris and London. He traveled extensively in Europe and appeared to be a person of means.

During a department store holdup in an eastern city, an employee was killed and a customer was wounded during the fight which ensued. The bandit was captured and charged with murder by the State. Because of the similarity in appearance between this individual and the robber of numerous banks on the east coast, an investigation concerning this bandit was immediately instituted by the FBI. It was determined that the robber under arrest for murder was identical with the well-regarded, alleged businessman who spent a great deal of his time abroad. This individual was later confined to a mental institution. One of the interesting facets of this case is that in several instances, while the police officers and FBI Agents were conducting intensive investigation in the vicinity of victimized institutions, the subject was en route to Paris or London by jet airplane.

An important and necessary expedient to combat this ever-increasing problem of bank robbery is to make the financial institutions aware of the necessity for the prompt reporting of all violations affecting them. Immediate investigation can be instituted only if all law enforcement agencies are promptly advised of violations which occur. This can oftentimes mean the difference between success and failure in the solution of such crimes. The importance of this is best illustrated by the following: The eight employees of a savings and loan association in a city in the Midwest were completing their duties during the rush-hour activity. No one was concerned when a young man in sports clothes entered and approached the counter. All present were electrified a moment later by the authoritative comment, "Quiet, don't move, lay your heads on your desks and cover your faces." It took but a furtive glance to see that a revolver covered the group, and the bandit's orders were quickly followed.

After the bandit escaped, the employees immediately notified the authorities. Local police officers and FBI Agents were promptly dispatched to the scene. One of the employees related she

had noticed that the robber was wearing blue suede, slipper-style shoes. As the questioning of the employees continued, other officers scoured the neighborhood in search of someone who may have seen the bandit entering or leaving the loan company. One of the individuals contacted was the owner of a shoe repair shop who remembered a young man with distinctive blue suede shoes who had had some repair work done recently.

The officers, armed with a composite description of the subject, continued their search, contacting hotels, bus and taxi drivers, bars, and other sources. The following morning, still pressing the search, the FBI Agents located a person who knew a man answering the general description of the robber. This individual was subsequently located, and it was determined that he possessed unexplained wealth. After being confronted with the evidence mounting against him, he confessed and was later sentenced to a term of 25 years.

Cooperation Essential

The ultimate deterrent to crime has always been swift apprehension and certain punishment. Swift apprehension, however, most often rests on the continued cooperation among all law enforcement agencies. Because of the tremendous speed of modern transportation, perpetrators of crimes are often in other States or even other countries only hours after a crime has occurred. For this reason, close cooperation is absolutely essential between Federal and local law enforcement agencies.

The effectiveness of this close cooperation is demonstrated time and time again and can best be illustrated by the following example: An 18-year-old youth served a short sentence in the jail of an eastern city for a minor traffic violation. He had a previous arrest record for car theft and burglary. During his later term in jail, he became associated with an elderly inmate, and a close friendship developed between the two men. Upon their release, they decided to rob a bank. They purchased a car under an assumed name and hid another car a short distance from a small community in the State. They robbed the only bank in this small community, holding employees and customers at bay with firearms. They made good their escape with over \$7,000 after switching to the car that they had hidden previously. FBI Agents working in close cooperation with local police officers instituted an immediate, intensive investigation. Excellent

descriptions of the robbers were obtained from witnesses, the car used in the getaway was located, and latent fingerprints were obtained from both the bank and the car.

The widespread investigation had continued for several months when another bank in a small community was robbed in exactly the same manner. In this instance, however, an FBI Agent located two woodsmen who had seen the subjects switch cars after the robbery. Based on the reasoning that the robbers might attempt to trade the car for another, all automobile dealers in the area were alerted to the description of the car used in the getaway. Shortly thereafter, a young man attempted to trade a car of similar description, and the license number was reported by the used car dealer. This was traced to the elder of the two robbers, and his photograph, along with that of his associate, was displayed to witnesses in both bank robberies. They were identified as the subjects, and one of them was arrested by FBI Agents in an eastern city.

Shortly thereafter, a police officer of a western city police department questioned a youth who was changing a flat tire on his car and made notations in his notebook concerning the young man and his car. Upon returning to his department a short time later, the police officer checked through the wanted notices and determined that the youth was wanted for the above bank robberies. The nearest FBI office was notified, and an all-points bulletin was immediately issued to law enforcement officers in the area. Within 24 hours, police officers in another city spotted the car described in the bulletin and apprehended the youth.

Because of the increase in violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and the problem that this poses to the country, there must be a continuous, unrelenting, organized fight to check this trend. The public, the victimized institutions, and all law enforcement agencies have a hand in this fight. Only coordinated effort will help conquer the problem, and law enforcement agencies must be sufficiently staffed and adequately equipped so that they may effectively participate in this all-out, cooperative campaign to combat depredations against financial institutions. Only by making the entire populace aware of the problem and convincing those persons who may consider committing the crime that there is no profit therein, can we expect to reverse this dangerous trend.

WANTED BY THE FBI

**ALBERT ELWOOD HOLT, also known as
A. E. Keating, James Moore, "Red"**

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Murder)

Albert Elwood Holt, a criminal graduate of the crime-filled 20's, is currently being sought by the FBI on the basis of a Federal complaint filed before a U.S. commissioner at Columbus, Ohio, on January 18, 1951, charging Holt with unlawful flight from the State of Ohio to avoid confinement after having been convicted of the crime of murder.

The Crime

On September 28, 1949, Holt and an accomplice, both serving life sentences, escaped from the London, Ohio, Prison Farm. Holt's companion was apprehended less than 2 months later, but Holt is still at large.

On October 17, 1924, Holt and an acquaintance, driving a stolen automobile, held up a Cleveland,

Ohio, service station. A short time later, the two, still driving the stolen car, were arrested for a traffic violation. The arresting officer got into the rear seat of the car and instructed Holt and his friend to drive to the police station. En route to the police station, with Holt driving the car, his companion furtively drew a gun, turned in the seat, and mercilessly shot the officer. The two ruthless men threw the dying police officer from the car and made good their escape.

The Fugitive

Holt has been previously convicted of auto theft, in addition to the murder of the police officer. Prison officials consider the fugitive to be extremely dangerous.

Caution

In view of the fact that Holt has been convicted for the crime of first-degree murder and has reportedly stated he will not be taken alive, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Albert Elwood Holt is described as follows:

Age-----	62, born November 20, 1898, Cleveland, Ohio (not verified).
Height-----	5 feet 7½ inches.
Weight-----	160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Light red, may be parted in middle.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Fair.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Painter, auto mechanic, interior decorator.
Scars and marks---	Nose septum deviated left, horizontal scar over right eyebrow, burn scar above left wrist.
FBI Number-----	8, 761.
Fingerprint classification-----	14 M 9 R III 7 M 1 U IIO

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.



Albert Elwood Holt.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

<hr/>		<hr/>
(Name)		(Title)
<hr/>		
(Address)		
<hr/>		
(City)	(Zone)	(State)

NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 13)

Michael Dean Heintzman, Peoria, Ill., Police Department.
James Henry Heinz, New Haven, Conn., Police Department.

George W. Higgins, Jr., U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
Robert Raymond Humphrey, Carson City, Nev., Police Department.

John Stephen Jalszynski, Erie, Pa., Police Department.
James Frederick Johnson, Odessa, Tex., Police Department.

Lawrence M. Kast, Fresno, Calif., Police Department.
Don E. Keyser, Bureau of Police, Wheeling, W. Va.
Walter E. Krasny, Ann Arbor, Mich., Police Department.
Francis J. Lederer, District Attorney's Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leslie J. Loch, Alexandria, Minn., Police Department.
John J. McCarthy, Richmond Heights, Mo., Police Department.

Hugh Chisholm McDonald, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, Calif.

Marvin A. Meier, Winona, Minn., Police Department.
Albion E. Metcalf, Keene, N.H., Police Department.
David L. Miller, Grandview Heights, Ohio, Police Department.

William James Norton, Endicott, N.Y., Police Department.
Ralph J. Palmer, Dyersburg, Tenn., Police Department.
Charles L. Pearson, Statesville, N.C., Police Department.
George A. Phifer, Austin, Tex., Police Department.
Raymond Reese, Mesa County Sheriff's Department, Grand Junction, Colo.

Jose F. Delos Reyes, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

William T. Roberts, Pinellas County Sheriff's Department, Clearwater, Fla.

Louis G. Schweizer, Jr., Louisville, Ky., Police Department.

Leslie T. Sheppard, Sr., Henrico County Police Department, Richmond, Va.

Cecilio Santiago Soliman, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Republic of the Philippines.

Daniel J. Spisso, Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office, New Brunswick, N.J.

Charles E. Strong, Phoenix, Ariz., Police Department.
Albert Harvey Tackett, Greenville, Miss., Police Department.

Adam S. Tencza, Clifton, N.J., Police Department.
Jaime C. Teyechea, Arizona Highway Patrol, Phoenix, Ariz.

Wayne Harry Thurman, North Miami, Fla., Police Department.

Paul J. Tidwell, Wilmington, Del., Police Department.
William A. Troelstrup, Kansas City, Mo., Police Department.

Rollyn C. Tucker, Chehalis, Wash., Police Department.
Giles H. Webb, Georgia State Patrol, Atlanta, Ga.
Walter Wilkins, Corpus Christi, Tex., Police Department.
Jack L. Williams, Jr., Helena, Mont., Police Department.
Carl E. Young, Huntsville, Ala., Police Department.
Class counselors were Special Agents Daniel James Griffin and Roy E. Wood.

★

TRAIN WRECKING STATUTE

It is a violation of the Federal law to willfully derail, disable, or wreck any train or part thereof which is in interstate or foreign commerce. Attempts to commit any of the above acts are also covered by this statute which is within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

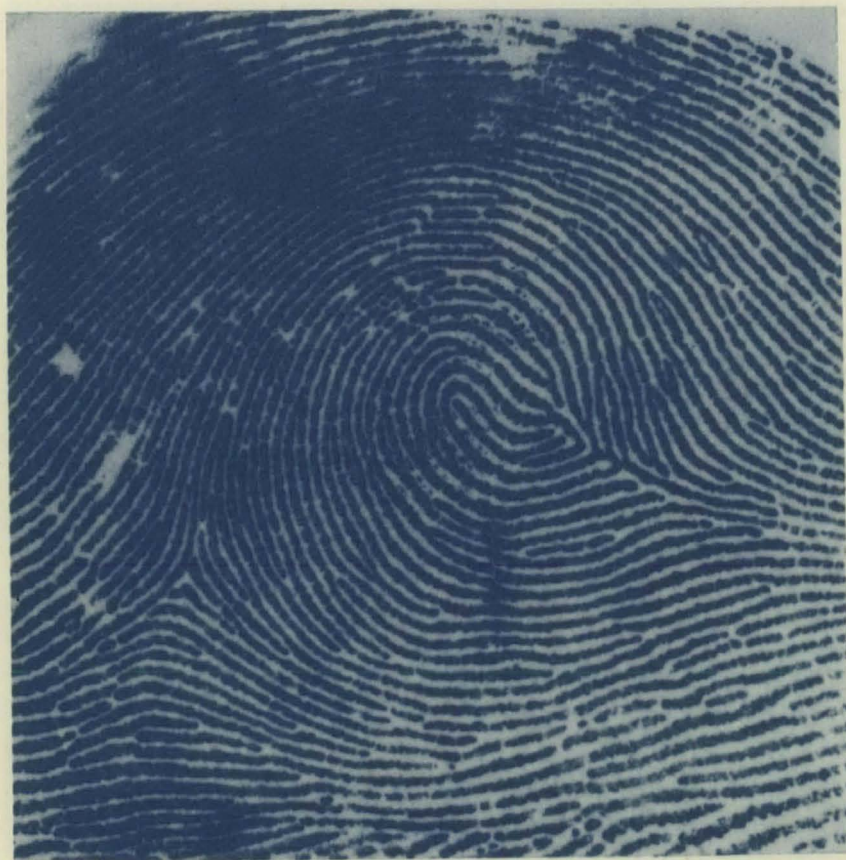
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The questionable pattern shown here is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with outer tracing and is referenced to a loop. The reference is necessary inasmuch as the only recurve in front of the right delta turns very abruptly, and under certain conditions, in previous or subsequent printings may appear to be pointed or angular.