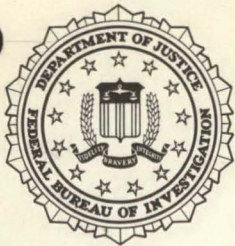
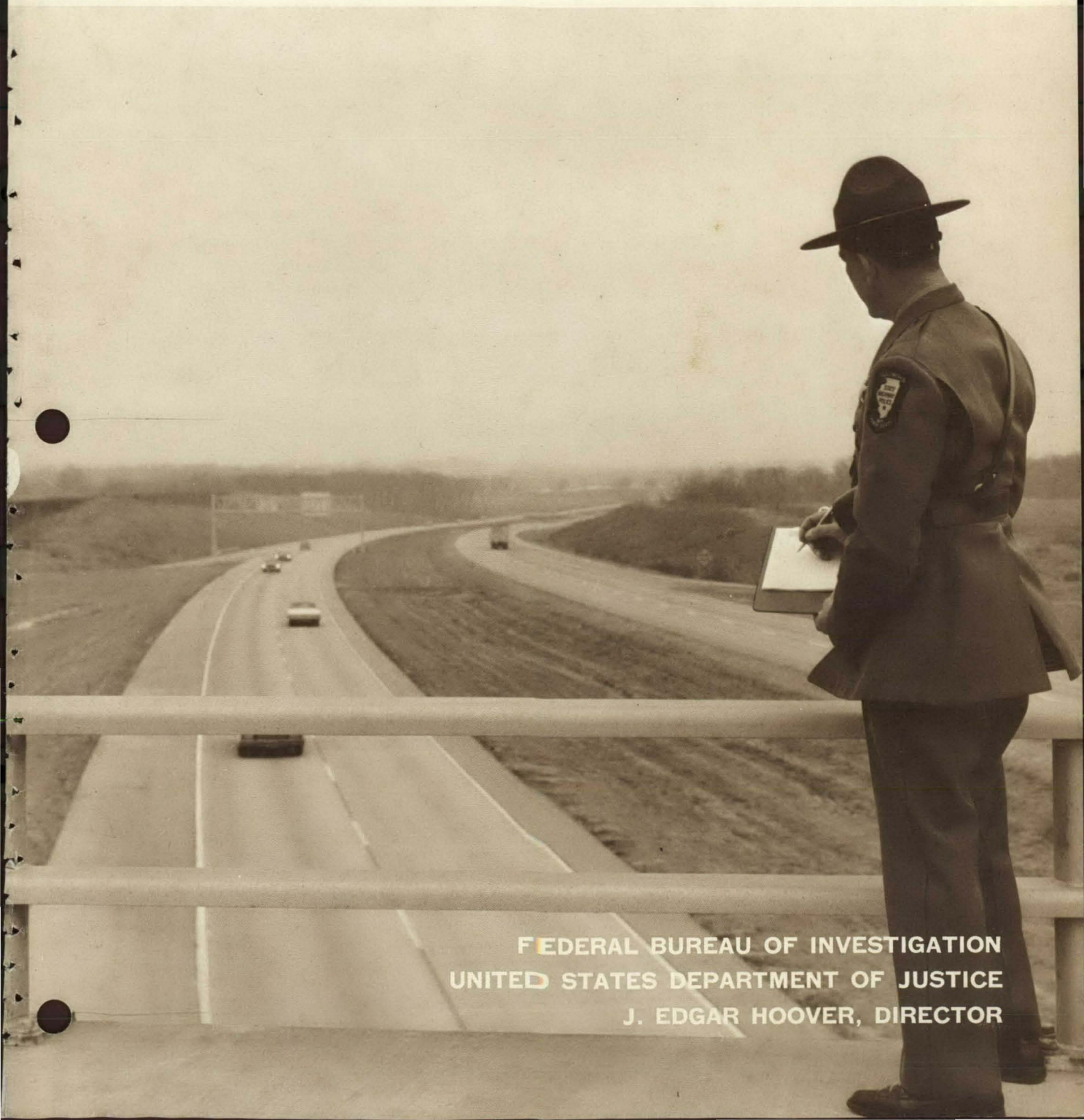


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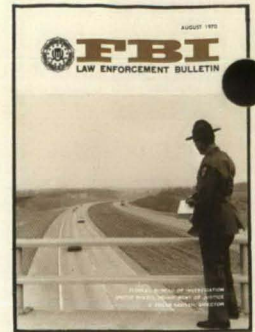
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

AUGUST 1970

VOL. 39, NO. 8



THE COVER — *Illinois State Police provide immediate assistance to motorists on interstate highways. See article beginning on page 2.*

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

PEOPLE DO NOT always say what they mean, sometimes intentionally. For instance, there appears to be a deliberate attempt to place a disparaging label on a proven principle of our society. I have in mind the current practice of some who purposely complain of "repression" when they are talking about the supremacy of the law. Apparently to them, any law enforcement function is repressive.

I want to state emphatically and unequivocally that vigorous, effective law enforcement is not repression; rather, it is an integral part of a free society, and it is necessary to our survival. This becomes clearer with every violent demonstration. There can be no freedom and there can be no liberty without supremacy of the law. And we cannot have supremacy of the law unless the law is enforced.

Much of the talk about repression comes from those involved in or in sympathy with revolutionary violence on our campuses and in our streets. With blind enthusiasm for their diverse causes, they defy all authority, burn, loot, and destroy property, and assault police with bricks, bottles, stones, and sometimes firearms—all in the name of dissent.

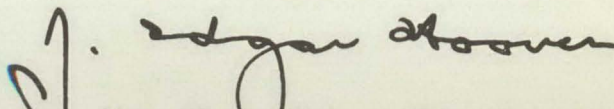
The first amendment is explicit as to "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." This is a popular and cherished freedom, and rightly so. *Peaceably* is a key word of the above quote; however, it is conveniently ignored by many persons who equate dissent with destruction.

A defiant militant, with a brick in one hand

and a firebomb in the other, standing shoulder to shoulder with hundreds of similarly armed protesters, blocking a main thoroughfare and silhouetted against a flaming public building, shouting that his right to dissent is being repressed is a picture of paradox. He may be making news, but he is perverting freedom.

There is nothing in the first amendment which guarantees people the right to riot and plunder as means of dissent. Invariably, when incidents and altercations occur during public dissent, the trouble is started by *unpeaceful* participants who knowingly and willingly break the law. Then, when the constitutional functions of enforcing the law and restoring order are brought into play, the participants and their sympathizers scream "repression," a typical anarchic response. No one claims that members of law enforcement have never overreacted to physical and verbal assaults by rioters—one excess against another as it were. But, let us get one thing straight. Prompt, effective law enforcement to stop rioting mobs and wanton destruction is not repression. It is a vital cog in our democratic process.

Some people imply that our choice today may be between anarchy and repression. Indeed, it is not. Our choice today is the same as that of our Founding Fathers some 200 years ago—liberty and freedom under the rule of law. If we enforce the law when it is violated, we will perpetuate this choice, and we will have nothing to fear from either anarchy or repression. Thus, let us make certain that the distinction is clear—the law and its enforcement are pillars of freedom, not repression.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director

“Put the Troopers Where the Action Is”

By
JAMES T. McGUIRE
Superintendent,
Illinois State Police,
Springfield, Ill.



FOREWORD

After extensive study and training in the field of traffic, Sgt. William J. Ryan of the Illinois State Police developed a concept of controlled placement of men and equipment on an interstate highway to provide maximum law enforcement service and to meet the needs of the motoring public.

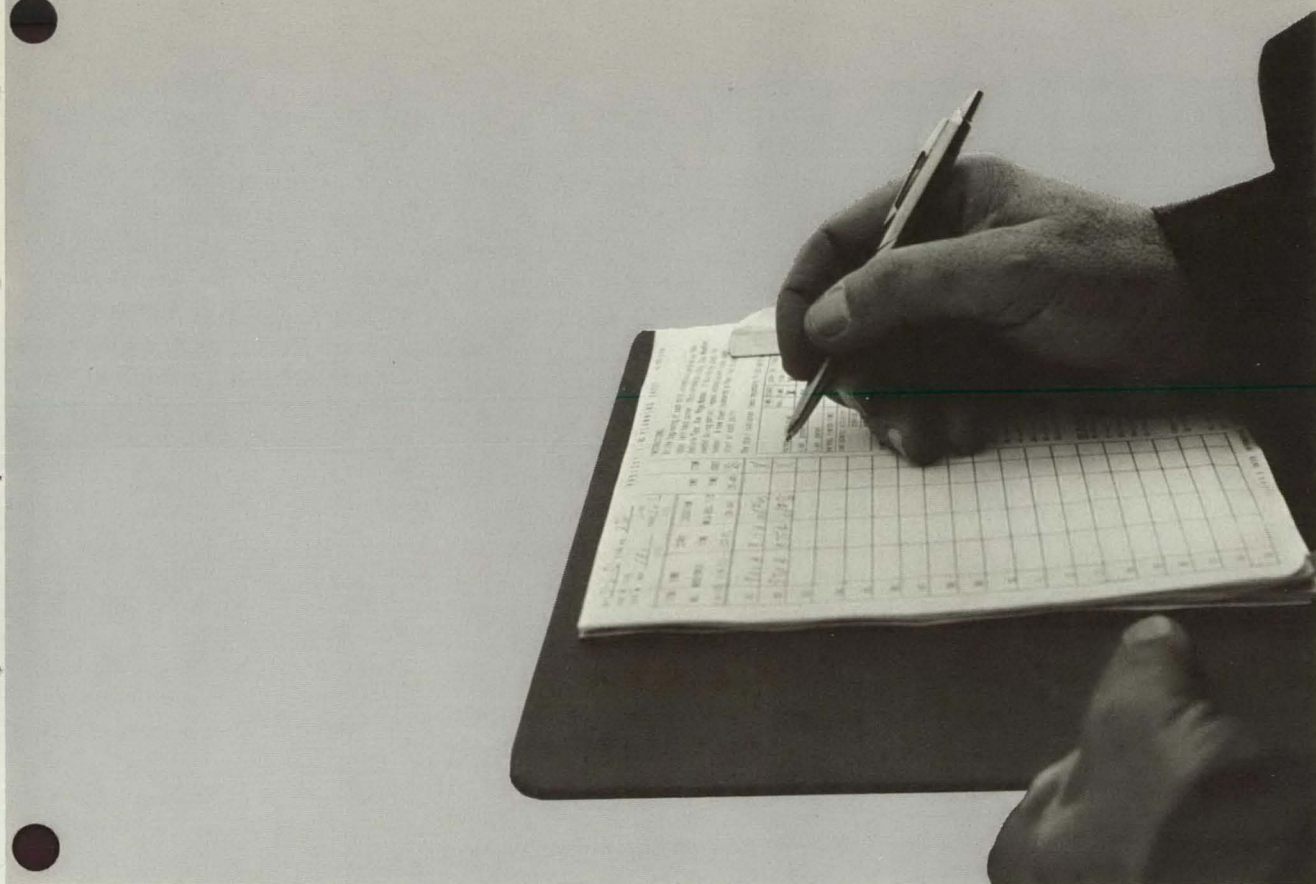
Sgt. Ryan's proposal met with enthusiastic response within the State Police administration and the National Highway Safety Bureau. The project, now funded and implemented, is another step in the advancement of modern police technology.

Major functions of the Illinois State Police are to protect and to assist the public. The acts of protection, such as traffic accident investigations and arrests, are documented through reports. Public assists are seldom documented.

Generally, most State budgets and records do not afford a complete analysis of the data concerning police assistance given to the public; as a result, some of this valuable information is lost for planning purposes. Consequently, the advantages of deploying officers where they can optimally assist the public as well as prevent crime and investigate violations are lost. This is particularly true for statewide agencies such as highway patrols.

The Illinois State Police, with Federal assistance, contracted a private systems development firm to cooperate in the analysis and study of our work on Interstate Highway 80. Our objective was to establish a cause and effect relationship between trooper actions and public needs. We wanted to come up with a system for deployment in which every possible action by the Illinois State Police would result in improved service to the public.

Each Illinois Trooper assigned to the 150-mile length of I-80 reported on all actions taken while on duty.



Pertinent information relating to traffic volume and flow was collected for use in establishing the computer formula.

during a 1-year test period. The time needed to perform the actions was also recorded. A computer program was developed to reduce the data into an operational formula. Another program was developed to forecast I-80 traffic, since traffic turned out to be one of the major variables in assessing the requirement for public assistance.

Immediate Assistance

After 6 months of data collection, it was apparent that some changes in deployment of troopers would result in faster assistance to motorists. We drew up and executed a better plan which reduced by 50 percent the average time a motorist had to wait for police help. The study revealed that

a large number of motorist assists occurred at high-traffic density locations during peak traffic hours. By increasing the patrol during these peak periods, we reduced the wait time for all motorists needing assistance. The analysis provided where, when, and how many motorist assists were likely to occur; the police command, once informed, took the required action.

Motorist assists, although important, amount to only about 4 percent of a trooper's time on duty. The rest of his time is spent patrolling, issuing warnings, and making arrests. To equitably describe all of these demands on a trooper's time, and also to provide a standard on which to measure cause and effect, we worked with the systems development firm to create a "model" of Highway I-80.

The model is called the Load Simulator.

The Load Simulator is basically a computer formula. It is used to determine relationships between the inherent work on the highway and the work time available for patrol cars after cruising policies have been satisfied.

A Basic Formula

These relationships are given the following names: the patrolman's time needed for both driving and motorist contact is called Work Load; the inherent work on the highway is called Highway Load; the fraction of the Highway Load that can be captured after the patrol car has driven the required beat is called Yield.

The Simulator is designed to schedule any chosen number of patrol cars to the highway by defining the limits of their segments of the highway in terms of intersections. It also allows choice of patterns by which the work tour can be made. In each job processed, the Yield is held constant. Therefore, all assignments are based on servicing equal proportions of the Highway Load. The Simulator assigns patrol cars by adding adjoining highway segments worth of Highway Load until it approximates each patrol car's portion of the overall Work Load. When Highway Load and patrol car Work Load match, the Simulator designates, by intersection route numbers, the outer limits of each car's portion of the highway, identifies the specific patrol car assigned to each area, and lists on a percentage basis the following events that are likely to occur on each highway segment during the tour of duty specified:

Motorist Assists
Accidents
Speeding Warnings
Speeding Citations
Other Violation Warnings
Other Violation Citations
Criminal and Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

The program also lists the total amount of traffic which can be expected for each designated segment of the highway, the percentage of Work Load, and the percentage of Yield.

Each trooper scheduled by the computer can be assured that the volume of work on his beat will be equal, insofar as is possible, to the work on other beats.

Using the Load Simulator, the Illinois State Police is assured that it is servicing the entire highway equitably; each segment of the highway receives service in proportion to the highway work available and in

accordance with existing policies. By comparing predicted motorist contacts with the number of actual contacts, we are able to measure, to some degree, the effectiveness of our enforcement policies.

The Load Simulator formula is up-dated on a weekly basis by shift. It also can accommodate one overlapping shift. It has the option to report by day of the week; however, the longer the time period requested, the more reliable are the statistics.

Whenever the requester does not specify the values for the variables in the formula, the program selects its own values based on the information gathered during the test period. As a result, the Load Simulator can be used as a standard for comparing the effect of current policy with the results of a specific test period. It can be used to predict future patrol car requirements for various proportions of Highway Load for any period of time up to 1 year. Basically, however, the Load Simulator is designed to make evaluations of overall deployment and indicate where changes are needed. Using this information, we assign troopers where the action is.

Future Projections

The Load Simulator depends upon traffic counts to project into the future since a significant portion of the Work Load, particularly speeding, is directly related to traffic. The traffic counts on I-80 are used as an index and are compared with weekly predictions. If the predictions were to go more than 7 percent astray, the projections would be rerun with more current information. So far, in almost a year of operation, the predictions have not gone astray.

Tables are used for most of the parameters of the Simulator; as a result, it is adaptable to any highway system. The Load Simulator computer program is on disc, uses about

An Illinois State Trooper assists a motorist who failed to watch his gas gauge closely enough.





An Illinois State policeman assigned to the Planning and Research Section queries the computer for information on patrol activities.



An aerial view of I-80, I-280, and I-74 shows a portion of the interstate highway system in Illinois.

During his tour of duty on I-80, a State Trooper changes a flat tire for a motorist.



Supervisory personnel use the Load Simulator for the scheduling of patrol cars.



(Continued on page 26)

BALANCE THE SCALES OF JUSTICE



Sen. John L. McClellan.

“Our country is in trouble from within. The preservation of this Republic and the perpetuation of our free society under the rule of law are today challenged and endangered. Our system of criminal justice and constituted authority is under persistent assault.”

This assessment of the problems facing our country today highlighted an address by Hon. John L. McClellan, U.S. Senator from Arkansas, to the graduates of the 85th Session, the 35th Anniversary class, of the FBI National Academy on May 27, 1970, in Washington, D.C.

“... the ‘search and reverse’ policy which has been pursued—I think excessively—should be, and I hope it will now be, measurably tempered and modified so as to better balance the protection of society with the rights of the criminal.”

Commenting on the job of the law enforcement officer, Senator McClellan said the officer is on the firing line of resistance to the law violator, the subversives, and the revolutionaries. He “must take the risk and bear the brunt of the verbal and physical attacks of those who seek to destroy our system.”

“Dissent,” the Senator explained, “is a precious right, but peaceful civil disobedience is an illusion. Flouting society’s rules—disobeying laws that one doesn’t like—brings on inevitably confrontation with authority and frequently escalates into violence. While some who may do this may be sincere, I would remind them that the technique is a characteristic tool of those seeking to overthrow our Republic.”

“Threats are today commonly advocated and practiced to compel compliance with ludicrous and outrageous demands,” Senator McClellan stated. “Currently, small bands of self-proclaimed revolutionaries are more and

more resorting to arson, sabotage, bombings, and threats of personal violence as they prepare for guerrilla warfare in the metropolitan centers of our Nation.”

“Instead of helping to stem the tide of permissiveness, civil disobedience, and lawlessness,” the congressional leader said, “our Supreme Court seemingly has chosen this era of turmoil and turbulence to reinterpret and to give new construction and meaning to many parts of our Constitution. Bear in mind,” he added, “that the words of that great document—the Federal Constitution—have not changed. Their meaning and application are simply being changed by strained construction, inverse logic, and unsound reasoning employed by the Court in many instances to overrule precedents and to change the law of the land.”

Regarding the Court, the Senator said we are now having changes and he hoped these changes are for the better and that the “search and

verse" policy which has been pursued the past will be measurably tempered and modified to better balance the protection of society with the rights of the criminal.

The legislator also discussed new laws and appropriations by Congress to strengthen the criminal justice system and to deal more realistically and effectively with lawlessness and crime.

In expressing appreciation to Mr. Hoover, Senator McClellan asserted, "No man in America has contributed more to the internal security of our Nation and to law and order than has Director J. Edgar Hoover. The National Academy itself is only one of many, many marks of Mr. Hoover's pioneering foresight in law enforcement."



Detective Shedrick Martin, Jr., Savannah, Ga., Police Department, receives his diploma from Assistant Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus.

Shown following the graduation exercises of the 85th Session of the FBI National Academy, from left to right, are: Dr. George R. Davis, The National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C.; Hon. William D. Ruckelshaus, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice; Hon. John L. McClellan, U.S. Senator from Arkansas; Mr. Hoover; Hon. George W. Romney, The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and Capt. George Iranon, Hawaii Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii, president of the class.





Capt. George Iranon.

In concluding, the Senator said there are millions and millions of Americans who still care, and the

forces of right and decency and law and order are beginning to unite. "I believe they will fully support you in this war on crime," he predicted.

Among distinguished guests introduced by Mr. Hoover was the Honorable George W. Romney, The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who told the assembly, "I don't believe any man in our generation has had more of an impact in areas that relate to fundamental human decency and human well-being than J. Edgar Hoover, and we're fortunate that he has dedicated and devoted his life to building not only a Federal corps, but increasingly a State and local corps, and increasingly an international corps, of individuals who know how to sustain

those things that are absolutely fundamental to human well-being; so I want to express appreciation to him and to congratulate the graduates on this occasion."

Spokesman for the graduates was their class president, Capt. George Iranon, Hawaii Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii. On behalf of his fellow officers, he expressed appreciation to Mr. Hoover and commended the professional attitude of the Academy staff and the high quality of instruction and administration.

The 99 members of the 85th Session represented the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Brazil, Korea, New Zealand, Turkey, the Republic of

(Continued on page 27)



Mr. Tommy G. Callendar, Assistant Chief of Police, Odessa, Tex., receives the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion, from Mr. Hoover as Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper looks on.

Chemical Development of Latent Impressions*

Iodine fuming cabinet in use.

Introduction

Chemical treatment to develop latent finger impressions on paper, cardboard, unpainted wood, or other absorbent surfaces involves more complicated techniques than the use of fingerprint powder, but the results justify the additional effort.

It is strongly recommended that powders not be applied to articles of the above type for several reasons: Powders cannot be removed from paper and possibly may interfere with some types of document examination. In this connection, they are likely to prevent restoration of the specimen to its original, or a legible, appearance. Powders will not develop as many latent impressions on paper or cardboard as chemicals and in some

*This is an up-to-date revision of an article on the same subject published in the March, 1949, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.



cases will obscure latent impressions subsequently developed chemically.

Neither scientific training nor complete knowledge of the chemical processes involved is necessary for one to become proficient in the use of chemical developers, three of which will be discussed fully. These three, iodine, ninhydrin, and silver nitrate, are the most commonly used, readily procurable, effective, and easy to apply.

Each of the chemicals reacts with a different substance which may be present in the latent print. Any one or all three of the methods of chemical processing for latent impressions may be used on most articles. When all three chemical processes are used, which is desirable in many cases, they must be used in this sequence: (1) iodine, (2) ninhydrin, (3) silver nitrate.

All specimens which are treated should be handled with tweezers or gloves.

Iodine Method

When iodine crystals are subjected to a slight amount of heat, they vaporize rapidly, producing violet fumes. The fumes are absorbed by fatty or oily matter with which they come in contact. Consequently, if the specimen treated bears latent impressions which contain oil or fat, the print is developed or made visible by the absorption of iodine vapor and the ridges of the print appear yellowish-brown against the background.

Iodine prints are not permanent and begin to fade once the fuming is stopped. It is necessary, therefore, for the operator to have a camera ready to photograph the prints immediately.

For practical reasons the iodine process is used only on relatively small specimens.

Control of the fumes is achieved by using the crystals in an iodine gun or fuming cabinet. The iodine gun, one type of which is shown, may be

assembled by the individual examiner, by a druggist, or it may be purchased through many fingerprint supply houses. The gun itself consists essentially of two parts. One tube (the end of the gun through which the breath is blown) contains a drying agent such as calcium chloride to remove moisture from the breath. Without this, the moisture in the breath and saliva would condense at the end of the gun, drip onto the specimen, and cause stains which might prove indelible. The second tube contains a small amount of iodine crystals which are vaporized by the heat of the breath, augmented by the warmth of the hand cupped around the tube containing the iodine. This vapor is blown onto the specimen. Glass wool serves to hold the calcium chloride and iodine in place.

Where a large number of specimens are to be treated, a box-shaped fuming cabinet is used. This has glass sides and top permitting the operator to control the amount of vapor in the cabinet and to observe the development of the latent impressions. The fumes are generated by placing a small alcohol burner under an evaporating dish containing the iodine crystals. The dish is set in a hole cut in the bottom of the cabinet. As soon as the fumes begin to appear in sufficient amounts, the burner is removed. The specimens may be hung in the cabinet by wooden clothespins fastened to a removable supporting strip. The top of the cabinet is hinged to permit access. Diagrams for the construction of the iodine gun or fuming cabinet will be furnished on request.

The iodine stains can be removed by placing the specimen in a current of air from a fan or vent. No ill effects have been noted from contact with small amounts of iodine vapor, but prolonged or excessive contact will produce irritation of the skin and respiratory passages. To prevent

gradual loss of the chemical through evaporation and the corrosion of surrounding metal surfaces, iodine crystals should be kept in an airtight container when not being used.

Ninhydrin Method

The development of latent prints with ninhydrin is dependent on traces of amino acids which are present in perspiration.

Solutions of ninhydrin (triketo-hydrindene hydrate) in aerosol cans, or ninhydrin, in white powder form, may be obtained from fingerprint or chemical supply houses. A solution may be made by mixing the ninhydrin powder with a suitable solvent such as acetone or ethyl alcohol. Other solvents may serve special purposes.

A 0.6 percent solution appears to be most effective. A 0.6 percent solution is made by dissolving 6 grams of ninhydrin in a liter of solvent. The solution is best stored in darkness. Due to possible deterioration, the supply mixed should not exceed amount that would normally be used in a month's period.

The solution may be applied to the surface of the specimen by spraying, dipping, or brushing. Spraying with a fine mist to cover the surface appears to be the preferred method of application.

After treatment of the specimen with ninhydrin, latent prints will begin to appear spontaneously at room temperature within an hour or two. Most such latents will develop within a period of 24 hours. However, latent prints have been known to appear after a much longer time.

Development is expedited by the application of heat. This may be accomplished by the use of an oven heated to approximately 100° C., with an electric steam iron, or by blowing heated air onto the specimen. Extreme caution should be exercised to see that the material being exam-

Ninhydrin solution being applied under an exhaust hood.



ed is not scorched. The development of a latent print with an iron is almost instantaneous, while development in an oven may take several minutes.

Latent prints many months or even years old, as well as fresh prints, can be developed by the ninhydrin method. Although latent prints developed by ninhydrin will remain visible for a lengthy period, they will eventually lose contrast. Therefore, as a precautionary measure, the prints should be photographed when developed.

Before treatment, consideration should be given to possible damage to inked writing and plastic materials by the solvents used in the solutions. Most ninhydrin stains can be removed by immersion in a dilute solution of ammonium hydroxide, after which the specimen should be washed in running water.

The solvents used in the ninhydrin solution will irritate the respiratory

passages and are extremely flammable. Therefore, a well ventilated area free of fire hazards should be used for mixing and applying the ninhydrin solution.

Silver Nitrate Method

The development of latent impressions with silver nitrate is caused by the reaction of the sodium chloride (the same substance as common table salt) present in the perspiration which forms the ridges in most latent impressions with silver nitrate solution to form silver chloride. Silver chloride is white but is unstable on exposure to light and breaks down rapidly into its components, silver and chlorine. The ridges of the fingerprints developed in this manner appear reddish-brown against the background. Immersion in the silver nitrate solution will wash away any traces of fat, oil, and amino acids from the paper; consequently, it is

necessary to fume with iodine and process with ninhydrin prior to treatment with silver nitrate.

It has been determined through long practice that a 3-percent solution of silver nitrate is adequate for the purpose, although concentrations up to 10 percent are sometimes used. A solution of approximately 3 percent may be prepared by dissolving 4 ounces of silver nitrate in 1 gallon of distilled water. For a 10-percent solution use $13\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of crystals per gallon.

An alcoholic solution may be preferred. This may be prepared by mixing 4 ounces of silver nitrate crystals, 4 ounces of distilled water, and 1 gallon of grain alcohol, 190 proof. The alcoholic solution dries faster and, when treating paper bearing writing in ink, it is less likely to cause the ink to run. On the other hand, the alcoholic solution is much more expensive and there is some loss by evaporation.

The solutions may be used several

times before losing their strength and when not in use should be kept in brown bottles in cupboards to retard deterioration. If the strength of the solution is doubtful, the operator should attempt to develop test latent impressions before proceeding on evidence.

Silver nitrate crystals and distilled water in small amounts are obtainable from druggists or in large amounts from chemical supply houses. Dealers in distilled water are located in many communities.

Tap water should not be used in the preparation of the solution because it generally contains chemicals which will partially neutralize the silver nitrate.

The silver nitrate solution may be conveniently used in a glass or enamelware tray approximately 18 inches by 12 inches by 5 inches for use. Treatment with this solution is called "silvering." The specimen is immersed in the solution so that the surfaces are completely moistened, then taken out, placed between blot-

ters to remove the excess solution, and dried. The drying is readily accomplished with an electric hair dryer.

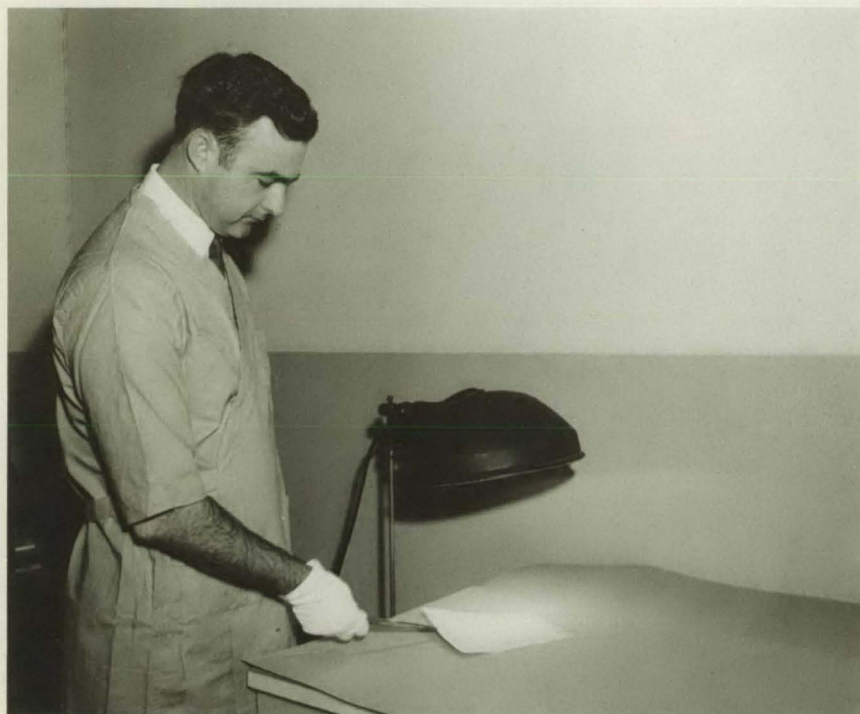
Blotters may be dried and used several times before discarding. It is not necessary to work in a darkroom. Work in an illuminated room, but not in direct sunlight. Soaking the specimen in the solution does not aid development and is actually undesirable as it requires a longer drying time. The specimen should be reasonably dry before exposing to the light source; otherwise, the latent prints may be developed while the paper is still wet, thus necessitating drying in subdued light to prevent darkening.

Development of latent impressions by silver nitrate is dependent on exposure to light. Rapid development occurs when the treated item is exposed to sunlight, but if several specimens are exposed at once, it is difficult for one operator to control the development. Carbon arc lights are also excellent for this purpose. A 1,000-w. bulb (photographer's lamp), iodine cobalt light, or other lights with similar intensity are satisfactory.

(Continued on page 28)



Developing latent fingerprint impressions with an iodine fuming gun.



Developing silver nitrate prints by exposure to 1,000-w. bulb.

The FBI and Its Future

By

PREVOST A. COULTER

Editorial Associate,
Pensacola News-Journal,
Pensacola, Fla.



THE FBI has been busily proving its worth since 1924 and needs no rhetorical accolades to embellish the reputation it has earned.

Neither will this be a saccharic deification of its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, whose administrative and inspirational accomplishments during these 46 years readily stand on their own.

Rather, it will be a warning to alert sober-minded Americans to the danger from a loose and convenient coalition of ideological liberals, pragmatic

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Coulter's article appeared in the Pensacola News-Journal on June 20, 1970. It is reprinted by special permission from Mr. Braden Ball, Publisher of the Pensacola News-Journal. We believe Mr. Coulter's observations concerning some of the possible future problems of the FBI and law enforcement in general will be of interest to our readers.

Liberal, radical and hoodlum vultures who would pick the bones of the FBI first had better be certain it is dead, because this bastion of law enforcement for 46 years has been infused by the blood of public sentiment, the nonpareil of tonics.

radicals, organized criminals, and subversive elements which may be aiming to emasculate the FBI and to recast it into a politically sensitive agency of diluted character.

There really is nothing particularly new in such an assault on the FBI.

It has been the long-time target of criminals, leftists, subversives and politicians who would prostitute it for the spoils they could get.

Yet it has been able to successfully resist and to strengthen itself because of the very political aloofness politicians hated, but Hoover insisted on maintaining.

That, together with remarkable success in dampening interstate crime and eliminating organized criminals, created an overwhelming public confidence in the Bureau and Director Hoover which brought about acceptance of its organizational and philosophic status by every Attorney General since Harlan Fisk Stone revitalized the Bureau in 1924.

Stone, later to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed Hoover, then a young lawyer in the Justice Department.

He gave Hoover a free hand and charged him with creating a bureau in which appointments came from merit, and political meddling either with personnel or procedures would not be tolerated.

Hoover succeeded so well that Attorneys General such as the inexperienced, late Robert F. Kennedy, who is reported to have resented Hoover and the non-political attitude prevailing within the Bureau, dared not remove him or even deny his reappointment, although Hoover's tenure technically rested with him.

Behind Hoover and the FBI was a much more powerful force than even the President—the public, which trusted the FBI and Hoover and was grateful to them for protection they afforded without apparent prejudice.

But now the situation changes—as reported by Pensacola News-Journal columnists Evans and Novak who often chronicle and telegraph the intentions of political and social liberals.

Hoover is 75 years old this year, and although he hopes to remain as FBI chief until he dies or is disabled, enemies of the Bureau scent an op-

portunity to reshape it in the post-Hoover years.

★

According to Evans and Novak this is their intent:

A director sensitive to the national political climate.

A policy shift to restore the confidence of youth and the liberal segment of the community.

A director outside the ranks of the FBI.

A specific term without right of succession.

A division of Bureau functions into two parts: (1) criminal investigations and (2) counter espionage. Each would have a director, thereby splitting the Bureau effectively.

The objective of this nonsense (and Evans and Novak have let the cat out of the bag) is a bureau that should be unobjectionable to dissenters of the Left, which then would be a bureau about as dangerous to enemies of the country and society as a eunuch to ladies of the harem.

And one needs not have an active imagination to vision the destruction that would be wrought if the Bureau were made politically sensitive.

All manner of unpleasant things could happen with politically powerful persons dictating Special Agent appointments, control of investigations to the point of quashing some and instituting others for personal reasons.

Imagine, for example, the jubilation in the "family" conferences of the Mafia if the nonpartisan, dedicated objectivity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation can be breached by politicians.

The Mafia has suffered grievously because of the FBI. It stands to suffer more since relaxation of bans on use of electronic devices in investigating crime and criminals.

One legal cloak behind which this



Mr. Braden Ball, Publisher, Pensacola News-Journal, Pensacola, Fla.

infamous syndicate has been concealing itself while preying on the public at last has been removed.

The Mafia faces extermination.

Now, the Mafia is not helpless. It infiltrates into positions of power through purchase and intimidation of politicians, as has been exposed in New Jersey, for instance.

It has almost unlimited resources and no conscience. It is backed into a corner.

"Under American law there can be no persecutions, and prosecutions are on decision of the Attorney General and his staff and various aides. Every defendant must be provided with legal counsel."

What greater weapon could it get than a political entree into the councils of its nemesis—the FBI?

And if any doubts the demoralizing effect on law enforcement of political interference, let him recall the unhappy experience of Chicagoans from time to time as corruption and criminal involvement literally has destroyed the police force as a significant agent for law and order.

Particularly we call attention to regimes of Mayors Anton Cermak and Big Bill Thompson when the criminal syndicate (the Capone mob) actually used the police for its own purposes and acted with an unbelievable immunity.

Or look to Minneapolis, Minn., where the Syndicate exerted control over police and politicians and did not hesitate to intimidate and force even one police chief to flee for safety.

This chief had been hired from Duluth, Minn., by a reform group. He was an honest man and a good policeman, but he could not cope with threats and a police department controlled by hoodlums, and he fled ignominiously back to his home town where he found sanctuary anonymously in a hospital after suffering a nervous breakdown.

But a reaction set in that brought a young crusader, Hubert Humphrey, to the mayoralty who organized the citizenry and drove organized crime to cover, at least temporarily, and launched for Humphrey a career that was to lead to the vice presidency of the United States.

And if this is not convincing enough, go to the capital of Minnesota, St. Paul, in the twenties and thirties.

★

Here was an unbelievable haven for criminals—a sanctuary where they could rest in safety so long as they did not commit crimes in St. Paul—or so the infamous agreement was described.

Big name criminals flitted in and out. There was Pretty Boy Floyd, Roger (The Terrible) Touhy, the Ma Barker gang, Bonnie and Clyde and scores of lesser lights.

The FBI was largely responsible for cleaning up this mess. It recognized no bargains with criminals or dishonest officials. It moved in and arrested interstate criminals and those over whom it had jurisdiction.

The people were duly grateful and instituted a cleanup, generated in part by the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

In those days the FBI by necessity acted essentially alone. Police forces were so linked to crime that it was risky for the FBI to take them into its confidence.

But the FBI needed the police and sheriffs and under Hoover it instituted a training program under what became known as the National Police Academy for local policemen.

It founded an international fingerprint bureau and developed an anti-forensic laboratory unmatched anywhere in the world and available to all police departments.

Steadily it helped in upgrading the image and quality of local police enforcement agencies without ever dictating to them. The program created an atmosphere of trust and cooperation and the fruits in crime control have been rich, indeed.

The early trials of Hoover and his FBI were acute, chiefly because the Bureau (it was not named the Federal Bureau of Investigation until 1935) had no public image.

These were the days of the mad dog kidnapers, the Capone-type mobsters and the loners such as John Dillinger and Baby Face Nelson who played Tommygun symphonies with reckless abandon.

★
Hoover plunged his fledgling bureau into this mess. He tracked Dillinger from the shootout at the Little

Bohemia lodge in central Wisconsin to Chicago where the "Woman in Red" lured him from a suburban theater to die in a blazing duel with FBI Agents.

It was such courageous acts that built the foundation for public confidence in a seemingly endless war against crime, which increases in spite of all and will run completely out of hand if the FBI is politically diluted and handcuffed.

But important as has been the FBI function in crime investigation, it has played a singularly vital role for the national security.

and then apprehended by the FBI with which he later cooperated. The FBI efficiency and speed amazed him. Nothing as effective, he said, existed in Russia.

This is the function foes of the FBI would blunt by stripping it from control of the director.

The FBI counter-espionage service is not a "spook" show as some other intelligence agencies of government have been described. It is a deadly serious endeavor to apprehend spies before they can begin effective operation.

The more exotic and glamorous ex-

The FBI counter-espionage activity is not a "spook" show but a deadly serious endeavor to apprehend spies before they ever begin operation.

This is an undramatic and little publicized operation in counter-espionage, a matching of wits against the best the Communist world can produce.

As early as 1942 the FBI struck hard against enemies of the country. It thwarted well-laid German plans to land saboteurs by submarines, arresting three separate groups and wrecking the Nazi espionage program.

In 1948 the FBI moved in on Communist subversives. Twelve Red leaders were arrested (11 of them were later convicted under the Smith Act).

Scores of Communist agents have been intercepted by the FBI and many of these have been persuaded to become double agents for the United States in exchange for immunity and a sanctuary. Some are in prison. Others have been deported.

In the memoirs of one such Russian agent, whose identity is concealed, he recounts his interception in Canada. He was followed into the United States

ercises are left to the CIA, NSA, the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the intelligence sections of the military, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

For the FBI, intelligence is merely an extension of its highly developed techniques of investigation, an invaluable contribution to the national security. And there should be no tampering with it to satisfy the urgings of the Left.

Liberals who would sap the virility of the FBI often have fanned the fears of the public on the false premise that a national secret police apparatus was forming in the character of the dread Russian OGPU or the Nazi Gestapo.

The charge is ridiculous.

The FBI jurisdiction is rigidly controlled by law and extends to more than 180 categories.

American law (the Constitution, in fact) and decisions of the Supreme Court completely guarantee the rights

(Continued on page 26)



Mr. Taylor (right) congratulates a recent graduate of the Police Training Institute upon his achievement in executive development.

As a task, law enforcement has always been difficult; however, in recent years the magnitude of the total police task has been brought into sharp contrast with the traditionally popular conceptions of the police duties of crime prevention, protection, apprehension, and prosecution in accordance with prescribed rules of law. These differences have been caused by the increasingly wide range of functions, complex in nature and often involving difficult social, behavioral, and political ramifications and problems, which the police are expected to perform.

While public support of police and widespread understanding of their complex and difficult total task are necessary, police must respond to this task with intelligently planned and im-

plemented policies and practices commensurate with changing conditions.

"The Task Force Report: The Police," published in 1967 by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, noted that the absence of carefully developed policies to guide officers in handling the wide variety of situations confronting them is in sharp contrast with the efforts taken to provide detailed guidance for other aspects of police operations. This same report also noted an attitude among some police administrators that criminal justice policy decisions are not their concern although such responsibility is shared with the legislature, the courts, the prosecutor, and other agencies.

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Progressive police administration is to meet its task in a complex society, not only to be and prepared to do his duty but must be equally trained. Consequently, law enforcement must cooperate with educational institutions to establish executive development. The Bulletin is pleased to present a program concerning such program. New York.

Executive for

By

CHARLES R. TAYLOR

Director,
Police Training Institute,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Ill.

A police executive development effort involving the FBI, law enforcement agencies, and an educational institution is a vital need. Administrative development stimulated by new concepts of budgeting and by the theory of modern management.

tors know that if law en-
g responsibilities in our
very officer be fully trained
also each police executive
prepared to lead. Conse-
ials in many areas have
stitutions and training in-
velopment programs. The
two articles in this issue
operating in Illinois and

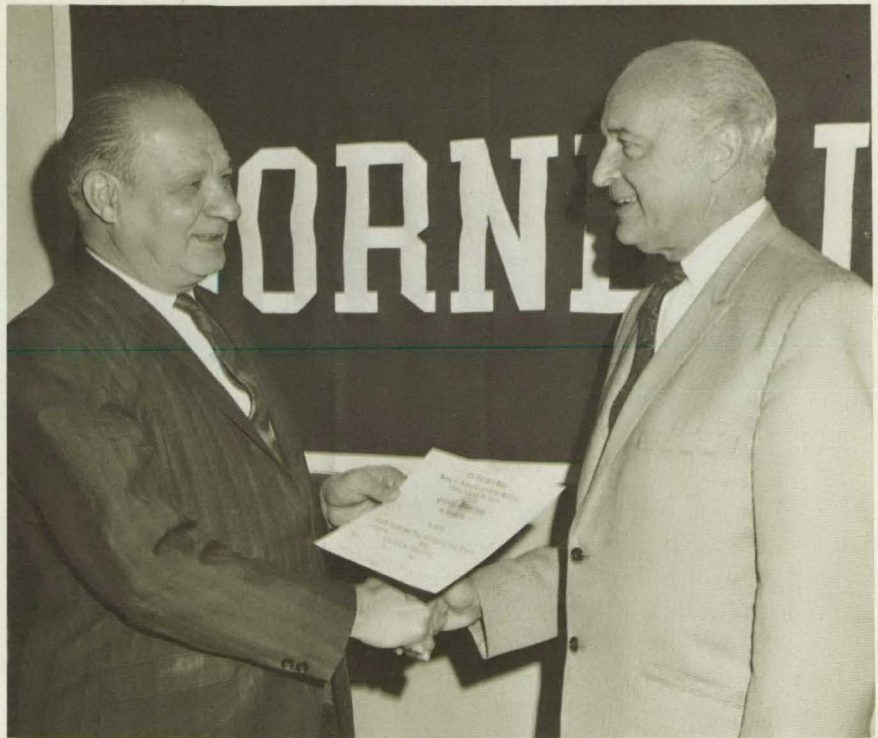
Development Police

By

ORRELL A. YORK

Executive Director,
Municipal Police Training Council,
State of New York,
Albany, N.Y.

ent program—a coopera-
state and local law enforce-
tional institution—fills a
needs are challenged and
planning, programing, and
techniques, and methods



Mr. York (right), presents a certificate of completion to Mr. John M. Perhach, Sheriff of Broome County, Binghamton, N.Y. Sheriff Perhach is also a member of the Municipal Police Training Council.

The corporate world has long recognized the need for executive training. Most large corporations offer some in-house training for their executives, and numerous colleges and universities offer courses or programs in executive development. In addition, professional associations such as the American Management Association provide training for numerous executives each year.

A similar need to train police executives exists in law enforcement. The growth in size, complexity, and critical importance of local law enforcement agencies has made it imperative that the administrative officers of these agencies be adequately prepared in the concepts of planning, programing, and budgeting and in the theories, techniques, and

methods of modern management. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice noted that "the operation and management of a large police department is as complex as administering a business of comparable resources and requires similar skills."¹ Law enforcement has recently begun to take steps to meet this need.²

The Municipal Police Training Council (M.P.T.C.) has for some time

1. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *Task Force Report: The Police* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 127.
2. Since April 1967, the FBI has been sending out specially trained instructor teams to conduct command-level training schools for local and State agencies. For instance, in calendar year 1969, some 4,249 police officials and executives were trained in 105 police management schools held throughout the country.

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ILLINOIS

(Continued from page 16)

One may reasonably presume that the police administrator, confident in his executive ability as manifested in intelligent, effective, and successful internal-management operations, would be amenable to more involvement in policy decisions affecting general public interest. He may desire to broaden the scope of his department's participation in the affairs of the community.

To better equip police administrators to meet this challenge, the Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, conducted a pilot training program, "Executive Development for Police," in two sessions during the spring and fall of 1967. This program was sponsored by the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police, which provided full scholarship funds for a select class of 25 administrative and management personnel from municipal police departments throughout the State. The challenge was brought about, of course, by new developments, expanded research, improved methods and techniques, and legislated changes in the law that have necessitated periodic refresher courses for executives who administer the law enforcement agencies.

Prior to initiation of this program, the Police Training Institute had conducted, on a semiannual basis, 2-week, 80-hour police management and police supervision courses, with instruction directed almost entirely to organization and internal operations. These latter courses are continued in the Institute's overall inservice training program.

Currently, there is an increased emphasis on training of police officers generally. In the past, much attention has been devoted to instructing the police "recruit," to the exclusion of the more experienced officer who has not had the benefit of formal class-



Officers taking the course participate in group projects and discussions on management problems.

room and practical training. This is not to say, however, that the police "recruit" should be neglected in any training endeavor. It is no longer possible for any individual to undertake the complex duties and responsibilities of the law enforcement officer without the benefit of formal training, proper supervision, and challenging leadership.

This premise is equally true for the police executive. Experience has shown that often the police administrator is not properly prepared for the challenging demands of management. Police administration has many similarities to administration in other occupations and professions. Police planning, fiscal administration, public speaking, executive decisionmaking, and electrical data processing might well be areas in which a new police chief or sheriff is not fully conversant.

Provided with specialized management instruction by an experienced and qualified faculty, the police executive will not only be exposed to new concepts and developments in administrative procedures and principles but also to the rapid transitions within the day-to-day activities associated

with law enforcement. The course transcends management and police techniques and incorporates both into a curriculum that will be advantageous to the new executive, the potential executive, or the chief who has had the burdens of management for some time.

Curriculum

The curriculum for the "Executive Development for Police" course was prepared with the counsel, guidance, and assistance of the curriculum committee of the Institute and the training committee of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. The subjects were selected to provide a foundation not only in the effective management of internal police operations but also in the significant external aspects of police responsibilities. Comprehensive study and discussion in three specific areas were designed to lead to:

1. A better understanding of the functional areas of police administration.
2. Understanding and appreciation of the external environment in

(Continued on page 20)

NEW YORK

(Continued from page 17)

been committed to the ultimate development of a program designed to provide specialized training for top administrative personnel in law enforcement. Consequently, an experimental 2-week Executive Development Course was sponsored by the M.P.T.C. at Cornell University last October.

Twenty-five chief administrators from the State's larger law enforcement agencies participated in the program and were lodged in a motel near the Cornell campus. Because they stayed together during the entire course, after hours they freely exchanged ideas and reinforced concepts learned in the classroom. Food, lodging, and tuition costs were paid by the M.P.T.C., and the only expenses paid by the municipalities were salaries and transportation.

Classes were held for 6 hours each day for 2 weeks, a total of 60 hours.

Cornell University faculty member was assigned to attend the course and act as conference coordinator. Instructors were drawn from Cornell University, the Federal Bureau of In-

vestigation, and other law enforcement agencies. Topics included in the curriculum were: Organization Theory, Concepts of Communication, The Behavioral Sciences and Management, Motivation and Leadership, Decision-making (In-Basket Exercise), The Computer in Law Enforcement, Budget Preparation and Presentation, Sociology, Personnel Administration, Conference Leadership, and the Administrative Aspects of Organized Crime.

Each of the administrators attending the course was provided with a comprehensive questionnaire to be completed as the course progressed and to be turned in on the last day. The responses indicated a high level of group unity, morale, and purpose. Our conclusions, based on these responses, are as follows:

There is a real need for this type of training.

Police administrators will respond positively to a well-formulated program of management training.

The ideal arrangement is the live-in type.

Ideally, course content should be a blend of the theoretical and the practical.

Instructional talent should be drawn from both the academic and law enforcement fields.

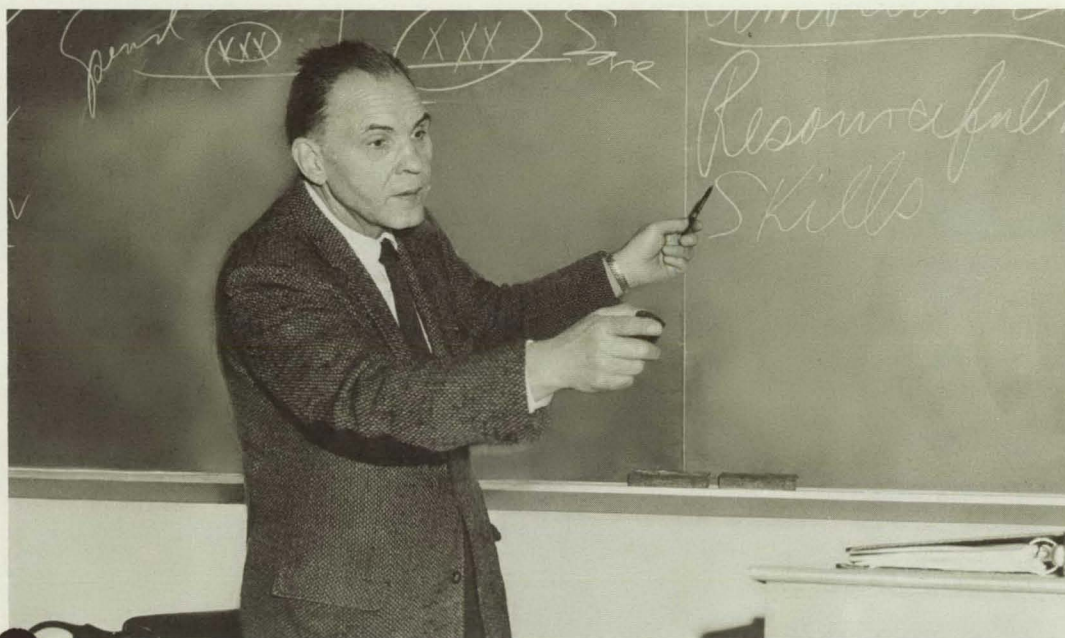
Free discussion should be encouraged in seminar-type sessions in contrast to straight lecture-type presentations.

Helpful handout materials should be freely provided for later study and review.

Informal social events should be included as a part of the overall program.

We feel that this course challenged and stimulated the thinking of these police administrators and introduced them to new horizons. It broadened their understanding of the leadership process and afforded them an opportunity for self-renewal. They came away from the course with different outlooks and a greater awareness of themselves and their impact on others. It is our intention to make this training available to all police administrators in the State as soon as the necessary funds become available.

FBI



Professor Emeritus Emil A. Mesics of the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, lectures to the members of the Executive Development Course.

ILLINOIS

(Continued from page 18)

which law enforcement operates.

3. A more comprehensive appreciation of the goals, purposes, and social responsibilities of a police department in our present society.

Courses of study include police administration, fiscal matters, planning, new legislation and recent court decisions, municipal problems, electrical data processing, executive decision-making, press and community relations, social systems and institutions, case preparation and presentation, and others.

In addition to members of Police Training Institute, the faculty is made up of recognized authorities in various fields and professions. We have representatives from the University of Illinois, the FBI, the news media, municipal governments, and police agencies.

After the completion of the fall session on November 17, 1967, the program was evaluated, and the decision

was made to place the course in the regular schedule of training offered by the Institute. Experience has shown that it is best to schedule this course in two separate sessions of 5 days each. This plan provides the executive with a total of 80 hours of instruction and still permits him to work this classroom time into a busy schedule at his home department.

With the many changes which occur in law enforcement and the community, attention to police policies will not and should not cease. It is the obligation of progressive law enforcement leadership to meet the challenge and to make available, in quantity and quality, the best police service possible. Along with the right of the citizen to expect efficient police service is, however, the commensurate responsibility to obey the law and support law enforcement.

The high-level training of officers, supervisors, and police management officials is one of the best means of preparing law enforcement to fulfill its growing responsibilities in our complex society.

STRANGE HIDING PLACES

Bank robbers have been known to hide their bank loot in unusual places. Such was the case in a recent bank robbery investigation in Alaska.

Authorities, after arresting the suspects, failed to locate \$16,000 taken in the bank robbery. However, one of the subjects decided to cooperate with the officers and told them where the money was hidden.

The robbers had dug up a young spruce tree, hid part of the money beneath the roots, and replanted the tree. The remainder of the loot was hidden within a wall of an apartment building, where it was suspended by a string from the grating on a hot air outlet.

The officers agreed that even a most diligent search might have failed to locate the money.

*SAC, Anchorage 4-28-71
"Hot Sheet"*

A recent class completing the Executive Development Course was made up of 21 administrative and management officers from municipal police departments in Illinois.



the forty thieve



FOREWORD, PART II

This is the conclusion of the two-part article, "The Forty Thieves," a story on embezzlement. Last month, the report covered the salient points of who embezzles, how they steal, why they steal, the damage to businesses, and what can be done. It also gave some of the case histories of the 40 thieves, interesting and thought-provoking cases, but also tragic cases. We continue with the stories of the 40 thieves; however, because of space limitation, we cannot print them all. A representative number, covering as many embezzlement areas and techniques as possible, have been included.



Kickbacks and Tools Added to Take Home Pay

For almost 10 years Calvin K. and Jerry D. had worked together in a lumberyard owned by a farm cooperative. Calvin, 41, was yard manager and Jerry, 27, was his assistant. Both men were married and each had several children.

Over a period of years the yard's profit margin had been consistently lower than that of a similar lumberyard owned by the cooperative in a nearby locale. A surprise spot-check of inventory by the employer revealed serious shortages. Further investigation, including the use of polygraph tests, led to confessions on the part of the two men that they had indeed been engaged in a variety of larcenous practices.

Calvin and Jerry took kickbacks from certain contractors as compensation for allowing excessive discounts on materials purchased from the lumberyard. To cover the taking

of cash, they would falsify sales tickets. In addition, they falsified records to show the return of merchandise which was not actually returned. They also admitted stealing tools, gasoline, and other items which they took for their personal use.

After confessing the thefts from the cooperative, Calvin complained about sometimes working as much as 80 hours a week without getting any additional pay. He said he took the money and tools in lieu of overtime pay.

Jerry, it was learned, was always in debt, lived beyond his means and often played poker for big stakes.

Amount of loss, \$15,000—Amount of bond, \$100,000.

Trusted Accountant Steals From Friendly Business Associates

A small group of business and professional men, who had other interests, organized a corporation to operate several "supermarket" type drugstores. They brought Gerald D. into the corporation and made him chief executive responsible for the management of the business.

For a number of years Gerald D. had been with a large firm of accountants, later establishing his own accounting practice. Thus, when he joined the drugstore organization, he was given responsibility for accounting and bookkeeping as well as management. Gerald D. was well regarded. He was married and lived in a large, beautifully-furnished home in a substantial neighborhood. He soon enjoyed the implicit trust and the friendship of his new associates in the drug business. This made it much easier for him to steal, which he promptly started to do.

At one meeting of the board of directors, it was agreed that it might be wise to buy a fidelity bond covering employees of the growing drug concern. Gerald D., present at the

meeting as secretary, completed the application, and the \$10,000 bond was issued. This was in May. In late July, while Gerald D. was on vacation, one of the office staff became concerned that one of the company's bank account balances seemed unexplainably low. She thought it was probably an error, but when she could not locate the error after several days, she told the company president.

Shortly after Gerald D. returned from vacation, at another directors' meeting, it was decided to call in outside accountants in an attempt to reconcile the books. Once this decision had been made, Gerald D. confessed having stolen a substantial sum over a period of 2 years. He said he did not know how much he had taken, but he had spent it all. He was authorized to write company checks, and he regularly wrote them to himself to supplement his salary of some \$12,000 a year. After he had deposited the checks, he would destroy them when they came back from the bank, canceled.

During the 3-month period that the fidelity bond was in force before his confession, Gerald D. wrote nine checks to himself for a total of \$5,000. This loss, covered under the bond, was paid. But the payment was far short of the total loss. Gerald D. had stolen more than \$40,000 before he recorded the decision of the board that day in May to buy a fidelity bond. This was never recovered.

Amount of loss, \$45,000—Amount of bond, \$10,000.

Liquor Store Employees Drink Up Profits

George C. was a 53-year-old employee of a wholesale liquor distributing firm located in a midwest metropolis. As route clerk, it was his job to direct the firm's delivery trucks.

Recurrent inventory shortages led the employer to undertake an inves-

tigation, and polygraph tests were given to George C. and several other employees. Eventually George admitted that he had been stealing liquor, wine and beer, a bottle or two at a time, over a 10-year period. He consumed most of it himself, although he sold some to relatives and friends. On occasion he would give a fifth or a pint of liquor to one of the truck drivers under his direction. Four other employees were also found to be involved in the thefts which extended over a long period of time and resulted in losses to two insurance companies.

Amount of loss, \$9,500—Amount of bond, \$25,000.

Father Sacrifices Savings Because Son Steals

For a number of years David R. had been bookkeeper for a major men's clothing store. And for at least a half dozen years he had been stealing from his employer by keeping \$5 to \$10 a day from cash receipts and establishing fictitious accounts receivable records to cover. If he expected to go out on the weekend, he later said, he would take larger amounts of cash.

A 40-year-old widower with no children, David R. liked high living, lavish vacations, and gambling on the horses. He also acquired stock and a savings account. In just 1 year of his unauthorized borrowings, he made off with nearly \$9,500.

David R.'s thefts were discovered when a thorough audit was started on the clothing store's records. Faced with the fact that he had been found out, David R. signed a confession that he had embezzled \$16,000 and said he would pay it back from his savings account and stock holdings. The audit continued, and David R. amended the amount of his theft saying it was \$28,000. When the audit was finally complete, it showed a loss

\$47,900—and David R. agreed this had been entirely due to his thefts.

David R. liquidated his stock and other assets and turned the proceeds over to his employer. But this was far short of the total loss. At this point David R.'s father came forward. A proud and earnest man of 65, he had immigrated to the United States some 40 years earlier. He wanted to right his son's wrong and to protect his family's name. He used his life's savings of more than \$20,000 to pay back the entire balance of the theft by David R.

Amount of loss, none—Amount of bond, \$10,000.

Manager Made Money Manipulating Movie Admissions

Because of some indications that there were ticket irregularities, Carl L., manager of a movie theater, and Hazel D., a ticket seller, were asked to take polygraph examinations and lie-detector tests. Both voluntarily agreed to do so.

Among the questions put to Carl L. during the examination were four key inquiries: Did you falsify records to hide thefts at the theater? Did you steal money from the theater? Did you manipulate tickets to steal money from the theater? Did you falsify box office reports to steal money from the theater? To each of these questions Carl L. answered "no." The examiner, however, noted significant emotional disturbances as the questions were asked and reached the conclusion that Carl L. was not telling the truth. The examination of Hazel D. led the examiner to the conclusion that she was probably telling the truth when she said "no" to similar questions.

Confronted with the results of his examination, Carl L. continued to deny any theft from the theater. By the next day, however, he had changed his mind and had signed a confession saying he had stolen about \$200 by

manipulating tickets over a 2-month period. Presumably he thought this admission would explain why the previous day's test indicated he was not telling the truth. Carl L. was given another examination and again he showed notable emotional upset when questions were asked as to the amount of the theft.

When the results of the second examination were shown to him, Carl L. again changed his story, finally admitting that he had stolen \$3,000 over a 2-year period, mostly by collecting admission fees and then letting people into the theater without issuing tickets to them.

Amount of loss, \$3,000—Amount of bond, \$5,000.

Paroled Moonshiner Swindles Service Station

Alfred G., a 33-year-old with a wife and two sons, enjoyed the finer things

"One of the chief reasons an employee will steal is that he has been living beyond his income, a fairly common practice in these days of high taxes, installment buying, and large families with higher living and education costs."

of life, like a boat, a new car, and a trailer. There was nothing wrong with this, of course, except that the cost of these luxuries exceeded his income.

Alfred had been hired as a service station attendant in one of the southeastern States. Within a few months he was made manager of a station and it was then that he started to steal from the cigarette and candy money and also from the fund that was kept on hand to cash checks.

He managed to hide these shortages temporarily by understating amounts collected. But after 8 months the

auditors finally caught up with him. Confronted with the discrepancies on the books, he confessed the thefts. Further investigation revealed that he and several other employees of the oil company had long police records. At the time of his employment Alfred G. was, in fact, on parole from a "moonshining" charge.

Amount of loss, \$5,396.64—Amount of bond, \$5,000.

Rent-a-Car Manager Starts Buy-a-Car Operation

Thirty-four-year-old Barton F. was a well-regarded employee of a large car rental concern. Married, with no children, he was paid a good salary and a bonus as manager of a branch office station. But he wanted more money, so he began selling his employer's cars-for-lease in the company's name and then pocketing the proceeds.

During the time that Barton F. was changing his rent-a-car station to an unauthorized buy-a-car operation, he disposed of eight automobiles, all of them medium-priced makes. He was adept at juggling records to cover his thefts, but inevitably he was discovered when the issuance of license plates turned up inconsistencies in the station's records.

The eight stolen automobiles were valued at a total of more than \$20,000, not taking into account the loss of rental revenue the vehicles would have produced had they not been sold. Barton F. admitted his guilt, making partial restitution with the help of a brother who was a prominent public figure.

Amount of loss \$22,491.64—Amount of bond, \$50,000.

Religious Bookstore Clerk Tries Stealing and Suicide

Because their three young children had chronic asthma, Roger D. and his

wife moved the family to a large western city where he found employment in a religious bookstore operated by a major denomination. Roger D., who was 26 years old, had a scant education and was paid a minimal salary. His wife, several years older, also worked to help out. But still the bills mounted up; they owed nearly \$4,000 in medical bills alone.

Needing money desperately, Roger D. began to steal from cash receipts at the bookstore. He told his wife the extra money was for overtime. The manager thought Roger D. was just a slovenly worker when he found several items not posted in the books, but never suspected he was embezzling. The pair had two or three arguments about his work, but the manager always relented and gave him another chance. Then, one day in June, Roger D. failed to show up for work and the manager found out he was being held by police as a vagrant. He had been acting in a peculiar manner for some time. The manager talked with Roger D., and Roger D. quit to "save him the trouble of firing me." He also quit because of an anticipated audit and he knew he would be found out.

Roger D. did not tell his wife that he was out of a job. Instead, he loaded the family in the car and they drove back East on vacation. The checks they used along the way to pay for motels and other things were worthless, although his wife did not know this.

A few days after they had returned from vacation, Roger D.'s wife came home from work to find the house full of gas and the unlighted stove turned on. A scribbled suicide note addressed to her was on the kitchen table, and another was on the door. In the second note, Roger D. said he had stolen about \$3,000 from the bookstore and would shortly be found out and "there's not much else I can do, now." She called the police, but Roger

D. was not to be found. Neighbors said he had driven off in the car in mid-afternoon.

After having decided not to go through with the suicide by gas, Roger D. drove up into the mountains and ran his car off the road at high speed in another suicide attempt. It rolled over several times, but Roger D. was only bruised and slightly dazed. In desperation, Roger D. went to the pastor of his church. They talked at some length, and then the pastor went with him to the police where he wrote out a confession. It ended, "I am very sorry that I let my family and friends down this way. What is now going through my mind are the verses in the sixth chapter of Galatians of reaping that which we sow. I guess I am now going to do my reaping."

Roger D. was able to find another job in an automobile repair shop, but things kept going from bad to worse. His wages were garnisheed by creditors. His wife left him, taking the children and presumably going back East. He wrecked his car. After passing some bad checks, Roger D. simply disappeared.

Amount of loss \$3,449.19—
Amount of bond, \$100,000.

Church Contributions Diverted to Drink

James L. was single, 42 years old, and lived with his elderly mother. He was employed as director of finance by a church in a large eastern city and shortly figured out how to embezzle money from the Sunday collections. He got away with it for more than 2 years—and for more than \$10,000—before a check-up for a sizable contributor, who needed information for tax purposes, brought his thefts to light.

The method used by James L. was simple. The church office procedure was that, on each Monday morning, the financial secretary would empty

the contributors' envelopes of money and prepare the weekly deposit slip for the bank. She then passed the empty envelopes to James L.—and he in turn credited the amount shown on the envelopes to the individual contributors' accounts. To effect his embezzlements, James L. simply began getting to the office earlier on Monday mornings than the financial secretary. He would empty some of the envelopes that he knew contained cash, and pocket the money. Later, he would add the empty envelopes to those he received from the financial secretary. Thus most of the contributions were duly credited. But some of the envelopes he withheld were somehow destroyed—and this probably led to his eventual discovery.

"He would empty some of the envelopes that he knew contained cash, and pocket the money."

Confronted by the minister and members of the church finance committee, he denied any knowledge of the shortages. He was put on leave of absence and his office was locked pending an audit. Shortly, he asked the minister to come to his home, and he confessed the thefts.

"At first I took small amounts," he said, "but this gradually increased to larger amounts. The amount of money snowballed so I was never able to repay it. . . . I did not keep any record of the amounts taken. The money was converted to my own use and was spent on drinking. I did not invest in any securities nor did I purchase any tangible assets other than a bedroom suite. I have no idea how much money I spent over this period. I have no assets at the present time. . . . I have no life insurance on my life. My mother is 78 years of age, and her sole income is Social Security. I have no income of any kind."

For a considerable period after embezzlement became known, James L. was unable to find a job. In time he got a job at a minimal wage, but within 3 years he was dead, of an apparent heart attack.

Amount of loss, \$10,437.29—
Amount of bond, \$10,000.

Hamburger Man Runs With Remorse, Relish and Receipts

Barry D., a slightly built young man in his twenties, had worked for a chain of hamburger stands in the Midwest for 4 years and had advanced to stand manager. He seemed to be doing an excellent job for his employer until, one cold Sunday morning, he walked off with 9 days' cash receipts. The receipts—which were supposed to have been deposited daily—amounted to more than \$5,000. He left a note saying he had gone to Florida to be with his girlfriend and to start a different life, "I had to choose between her or the store and she won," Barry D. wrote.

The event was reported to police and an investigation was immediately begun. Every lead turned out to be false or fruitless. The woman who ran the rooming house where Barry D. had been living said he packed his bag and left without leaving a forwarding address. Most of the information on Barry D.'s job application was false. A supposed sister, named as the beneficiary in his group life insurance policy, could not be found, although the landlady at the address in a nearby town where she was supposed to be said Barry D. had once lived there. No relatives could be found. Later, Barry D. was reportedly seen in a western town, but he dropped from view when an employment agency began checking on his past employment record. He still has not been located.

While the letter Barry D. left behind was obviously a coverup, it was

a curious mixture of deceit and concern. Addressed to his employer, it said:

"I set the schedule up to Tuesday. There have been only two men reply to the ad—they are in top drawer of the desk. Your deposits are made up to and including Saturday. Bun orders must be called in on Monday and Thursday. Meat orders are called for Monday night, Wednesday night, and Friday night. I'm sorry I couldn't work out for you, but must think of my personal life first. Barry."

Amount of loss, \$5,100.67—
Amount of bond, \$5,000.

Fifteen Tons of Aluminum Are Clerk's Haul

A receiving clerk for a heating and air conditioning firm, George W. had a big family. Nine of his 10 children still lived at home, and his wife worked 6 nights a week as a cleaning woman to help make ends meet. When George W. began to steal, however, it was not just to support his family. It was also to support his gambling habit.

Aluminum scrap at the plant was put in a large container and picked up periodically by a metal dealer. George W. would take scrap and put it in cardboard boxes which he hid. After the plant closed at 3:30 p.m., he would return each day and take the boxes home. He would keep the scrap in his garage until Saturday, when he would take the accumulation to the metal dealer and sell it. While it never could be conclusively proved, there was strong evidence that George W. was cutting up new aluminum parts and materials to increase his take-home scrap.

The plant owner noticed that his receipts from the sale of scrap were dwindling substantially. He asked the metal dealer if he knew why and the

dealer told him about the scrap sales by George W.

The next Saturday a trap was set in an attempt to catch George W. with the goods. When he arrived at the metal dealer's yard, driving a rented truck loaded with scrap, the dealer asked George W. to come into the office for a minute or two. Instead, George W. took off and, before the dealer could reach anyone by telephone, he was out of sight.

The police sent out a call for roadblocks, but George W. was not apprehended until later in the day. The truck was empty and George W. would only say he had been "up north" and had dumped the scrap in a river.

For some time George W. would say nothing. Finally, in the face of threatened court action, he admitted stealing nearly 30,000 pounds of scrap. During the investigation it came to light that George W. had a particularly unsavory background, including a dishonorable discharge from military service and conviction in a criminal case involving child molestation.

Amount of loss, \$5,013.18—
Amount of bond, \$10,000.

Soot-Covered Supermarket Employees Seized With Hot Goods

A grocery supermarket in the suburbs of a large city had some 80 employees, including Peter D., a clerk, and Henry J., a porter. The store was open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. weekdays, when Peter D. worked. Then at 10 p.m. Henry J. went to work to clean and straighten up until 7 a.m.

One morning, the manager arrived at 7 but Henry J. was nowhere to be found. The store had not been cleaned, although the cleaning equipment was there. There were other signs of disarray which alarmed the

(Continued on page 29)

"WHERE THE ACTION IS"

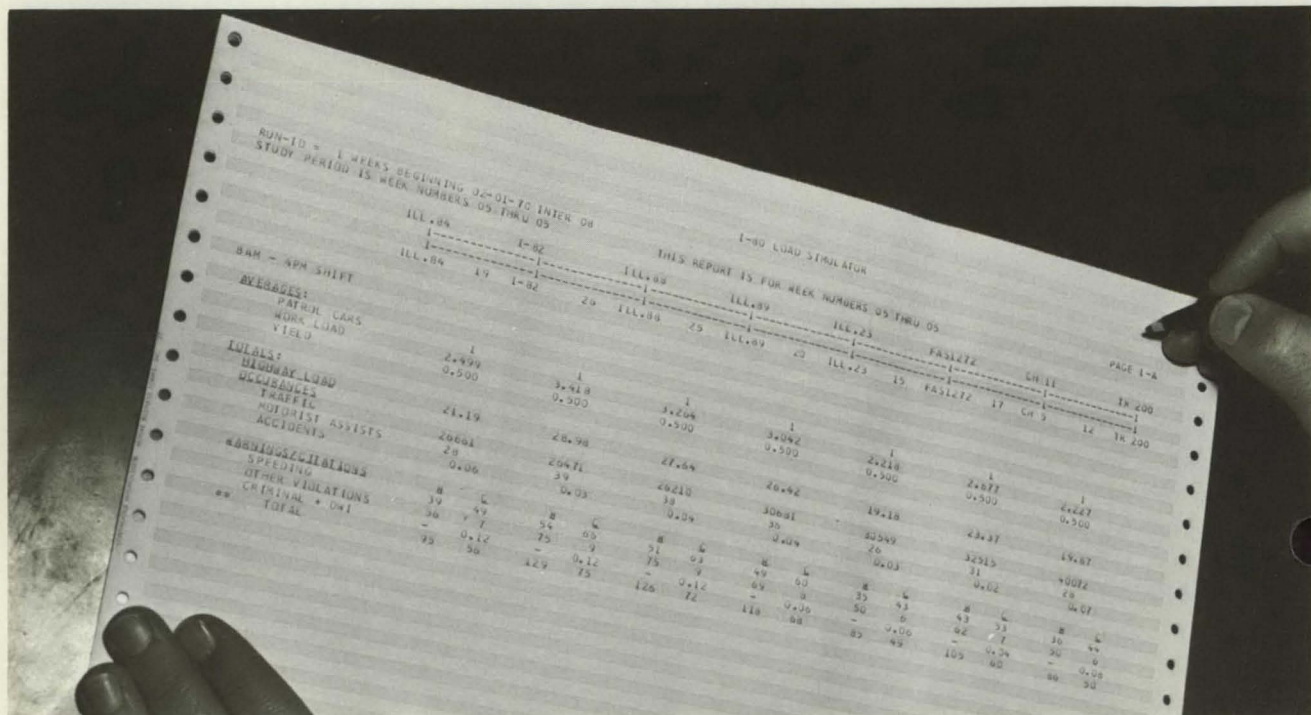
(Continued from page 5)

90,000 characters in the central processor, and takes about 7 minutes to compile. Each job run requires about 11 seconds of central processing unit time. The range of cost is from approximately 50 cents to 4 dollars per report run, depending on the accounting policy of the machine used and

the number of requests processed per job. It is possible to overlay this program down to about 30,000 characters; however, the cost of reports would more than double.

The Load Simulator approach, although expensive to develop, is by far less costly in the long run. It can simulate in seconds conditions that would take weeks to do manually. It

provides a synthesis of actual conditions which can be "tuned" to actual statistics periodically, thus keeping our program and deployment plans timely. It gives the State police officials a tool which can simulate various policies and help establish strategies. It is a formidable weapon in the fight against the rising tide of traffic casualties.



A print-out from the computer shows the predicted work load for a section of highway under study. The report also indicates the number of citations, written warnings, motorist assists, and accidents that can be expected to occur for a 1-week period.

FBI AND ITS FUTURE

(Continued from page 15)

of suspects in crime. No one may be held incommunicado. No one can be punished without open trial.

★

Also the FBI is an investigative organization solely, making arrests on warrants obtained by the Justice Department and its agents, the United States attorneys.

Under American law there can be no persecutions, and prosecutions are on decision of the Attorney General and his staff and various aides. Every

defendant must be provided with legal counsel.

He may be assured of personal safety and consideration, refuse to answer during interrogation at which his lawyer may be present.

The right of habeas corpus is a constitutional one.

The dice are heavily loaded in his favor by such Supreme Court decisions as *Miranda v. Arizona* which virtually ruled out the admissibility of confessions during trial.

This 1966 decision and others increased the burden of accumulating

evidence and further defined individual rights to the point where there can be no doubt at all that no oppressive police organization can exist in the United States.

And as for reforming the FBI to satisfy the whims of a few irresponsible youths and disembodied liberal thinkers, we doubt if the public will stand for it, nor should it.

Yet, the FBI and Director Hoover may be facing their greatest crisis in 46 years, and if such is the case, it warrants the full and militant support of the public.

SCALES OF JUSTICE


(Continued from page 8)

China, Malaysia, and Thailand. Also included in the class were representatives of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., the White House Police, the National Park Service, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Air Force. During three-and-one-half decades of operation, 5,734 men have graduated from the Academy. Of those still active in law enforcement, 28 percent occupy top executive positions in their agencies.

Diplomas were presented by the Hon. William D. Ruckelshaus, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, and Mr. Hoover. Dr. George R. Davis of The National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation and benediction. The U.S. Marine Band presented a musical program.

Prior to the graduation Sgt. Darrol D. Davis, Richmond, Calif., Police Department, was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence

in the Study of Law Enforcement for achieving the highest scholastic standing in his class. Mr. Tommy G. Callendar, Assistant Chief of Police, Odessa,

Tex., was presented the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion. 

Prior to the graduation, Director Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Sgt. Darrol D. Davis, Richmond, Calif., Police Department. On that occasion, the class officers of the 85th Session received plaques bearing the FBI National Academy seal. Shown at the time of the presentation, from left to right, are: Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper; Detective Insp. Malcolm T. Churches, New Zealand Police, Wellington, New Zealand, treasurer; Mr. David J. Essex, Supervisory Park Ranger, National Park Service, Van Buren, Mo., secretary; Sgt. Davis; Mr. Hoover; Mr. Patrick J. McCarney, Chief of Police, Iowa City, Iowa, vice president; and Capt. George Iranon, Hawaii Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii, president.



Assistant Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus presents a diploma to Lt. John G. Kollmann, Jr., Baltimore, Md., Police Department.



CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 12)

Sunlight coming through a window-pane will serve for development.

As soon as the ridge detail of the prints is clearly visible, the paper should be removed from the light. Continued exposure will darken the paper and the contrast will be lost.

Prompt photographing is recommended, as, in exceptional instances, silver nitrate prints have become illegible in a matter of hours. Darkening ordinarily will occur slowly if the paper is preserved in absolute darkness, and silver nitrate prints, so preserved more than 10 years, have been observed to be quite clear.

Items such as cardboard cartons, newspapers, road maps, large pieces

of wrapping paper, or smooth, unpainted wood surfaces, too large for dipping, may be treated by brushing the solution over the surface with a paint brush. Brushing does not damage or destroy latent impressions on surfaces of this type. Cardboard boxes may be slit down the edges and flattened out to permit easy placement under the light.

Wet paper should be handled with extreme care to prevent tearing. In treating extremely thin types of paper, the solution is best applied with a cotton swab or brush.

In working with silver nitrate, wear rubber gloves or handle all specimens with tweezers; avoid spilling it on clothing. It will cause dark brown stains which are not easily removed

from clothing, skin, and fingernails.

If removal of silver nitrate print (called "de-silvering") is desired, this may be accomplished by placing the specimen in a 2-percent solution of mercuric nitrate in a tray similar to that used for the silver nitrate.

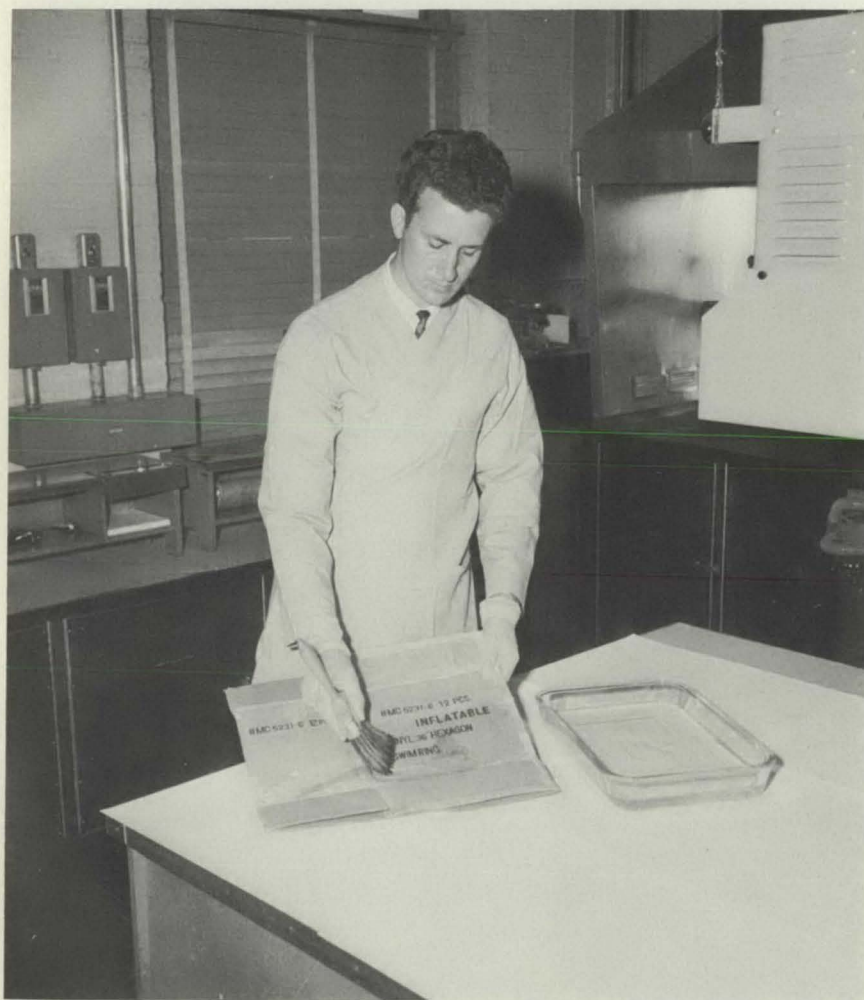
To prepare a small amount of this solution, dissolve two-thirds of an ounce of mercuric nitrate crystals in 1 quart distilled water and add one-third of a fluid ounce of nitric acid. Shake well. This solution, too, may be used several times before losing its strength. It is not necessary to keep it in a dark bottle.

The specimen bearing silver nitrate stains is immersed in this solution until all traces of the stains disappear. It should then be rinsed thoroughly in water to remove chemical residues. If this is not done, the paper deteriorates, becoming brittle and crumbly. A tray of distilled water may be used for rinsing or a tray of ordinary tap water changed several times during the rinsing. The specimen is then laid out flat to dry.

Wrinkles, such as are left in paper after ordinary drying, may be prevented by ironing with a moderately hot iron. An electric iron with a temperature control is desirable. If kept too hot, it will scorch or wrinkle the paper somewhat. The bottom of the iron should be clean so that unremovable smudges will not be left on the paper.

No ill effects have been noted from working in the 2-percent mercuric nitrate solution with bare hands for very short periods; but it is a caustic solution and it is suggested that the specimens be handled with tweezers or that rubber gloves be worn if contact is prolonged.

Photographs, photostats, and blueprints will be damaged in the process of removing silver nitrate stains. Therefore, damage to such specimens should be considered before using the silver nitrate method.



Silver nitrate solution being applied with paint brush.

THE FORTY THIEVES

(Continued from page 25)

manager. He called police and was told that Peter D. and Henry J. had been arrested the night before.

A passing police prowl car had seen Peter D. park his old-model car behind the supermarket about 1 a.m. Lights flashed inside and outside the building as if in signaling. Additional patrol cars were quietly summoned, and all possible means of escape were blocked.

The store had a large incinerator at the back, with both inside and outside doors for the disposal of refuse. Henry J. had used the hose from the vegetable washing area to put out the smoldering fire in the incinerator. Then he took sheets of cardboard to make a slide over the ashes, and pushed boxes of meat and groceries out to the waiting Peter D. Both men were covered with soot and slightly burned when the police stepped in.

After police inventoried the stolen goods—nearly \$200 worth of meat, canned goods, eggs, candy, coffee, cake mix, and a copy of TV Guide—they had what amounted to a shopping list for two large families. That is probably why Peter D. and Henry J. stole that night and on other occasions. Both men were earning only minimal salaries and had big families. Peter D. was 25 years old, married and had five children. Henry J., 43, was married and had 10 children.

Both men were indicted and Peter D., who was caught with the goods, was sentenced but given probation.

Amount of loss, \$3,000—Amount of bond, \$200,000.

Stole To Support Ne'er-Do-Well Husband

Mrs. Helen T., 39, had two children by her first marriage which ended in divorce. She married again, but her second husband did very little to

support her or her children. According to Mrs. T., he was an alcoholic and a ne'er-do-well, and she embarked on the slippery path of embezzling funds at the mortgage loan company where she had been employed for 8 years to keep him in clothes and to cover the bad checks he had written. She became further enmeshed when her husband, a sometimes salesman, learned that she had taken money from her employer and threatened to expose her unless she continued to do so.

At the loan company Mrs. T. was cashier. She operated the machine which posted mortgage payments and she was also responsible for depositing these payments in the bank.

She used a method commonly known as "lapping" to take \$16,000 over a 4-year period. She would convert certain cash payments that persons made on their mortgage loans to her own use instead of depositing them in her employer's bank account. She would then use other cash payments, made later, to cover the deposits that should have been made in the previous month. In other words she simply delayed deposits 15 to 30 days.

Her thefts were discovered by the corporate secretary, who needed money from the firm's bank account to pay company taxes. When he checked the bank statement to determine the exact amount of the balance, he discovered the discrepancy. Mrs. T. was immediately questioned since she was in charge of deposits. She broke down and admitted that she had taken the money for "emergencies" and under pressure from her ne'er-do-well husband.

Amount of loss, \$16,000—Amount of bond, \$25,000.

Copper Cable Thieves Come a Cropper

For several years Joel F. had worked for a large contracting firm. Some 50 years old, he was married

and had a satisfactory record as chief materials receiver on a major building project.

With the help of two accomplices, Joel F. returned to the project warehouse one night and loaded several heavy reels of insulated copper cable in a truck. Then the three drove to a wooded area some distance away and laboriously cut the cable into short lengths, burning the insulation off to expose the copper. The copper scrap was sold to a metals dealer in a nearby city for a few hundred dollars. Each reel of the cable was worth more than \$1,600.

It happened that somebody witnessed the midnight operation in the woods and went to the authorities. Joel F. and his two companions were arrested and tried. All three were found guilty and were sentenced to 5 years in prison, but were given probation on condition that they make some restitution.

Amount of loss \$4,067.89—
Amount of bond, \$500,000.

Butter and Egg Route Supports Second Household

As a routeman for a wholesale creamery company in a small town, Stanley M., 44 years old, earned something over \$6,000 a year on a salary plus commission basis. Nonetheless his family, which included five children ranging in age from a few months to 17 years old, lived quite well. To help family finances, his wife worked part-time at the town library, his oldest son worked in a local store after school and Stanley M. sometimes drove part-time for a trucking firm in a nearby town.

The family had a nice home, a new automobile and a jeep. And in another part of town Stanley M. had a 35-foot house trailer and another car for the convenience of the mistress who lived there. Even though Stanley M. was embezzling on a regular basis to maintain his mode of living, which in-

cluded two households and some gambling, all of his property was heavily mortgaged.

At the start of the working day, each routeman at the creamery would load his own truck, with no check on the amount of merchandise put on board. As necessary during the day, the drivers would return to the creamery to replenish their stock. The routemen carried books of padded, numbered invoices in duplicate. On making a delivery, the routeman was to give the duplicate yellow copy to the customer and receive payment. At the end of the day he was to turn in the original white copies covering all deliveries together with receipts in cash or check equal to the amounts shown on the invoices.

Stanley M.'s route included a number of local stores and also a large store operated by one of the nation's largest supermarket chains. This was his biggest customer, and he always received payment in cash when he presented a yellow invoice at the supermarket office following his daily delivery. Since no one at the busy supermarket checked his delivery in, or questioned the amount of the duplicate invoice, Stanley M. found a comparatively simple way to add to his take-home income. He would make out the original invoice to the amount of goods he was going to deliver. This amount came through the carbon interleaf onto the yellow duplicate. Then he would turn the original invoice back, lay a sheet of plain paper on the carbon and write on it whatever he wanted to add to the yellow duplicate. He collected in cash the amount shown on the duplicate and pocketed the difference between that amount and the amount indicated on the original. Sometimes he would also short the already short-changed supermarket order and sell whatever he had held back to another unknowing customer who paid in cash, thus working both ends against the middle.

Stanley M. got by with his scheme for about 2 years before he was found out. He was detected because he got overconfident and overly ambitious in skimming the cream from the store's and his employer's profits, and the supermarket manager became suspicious.

The supermarket manager informed the creamery owner that there were unexplained inventory shortages in the stock of the creamery company's products in the store's cases. Together the supermarket manager and the creamery owner took a physical inventory of the dairy products shortly after the store closed one day. The next morning, just after Stanley M. made his 7:30 a.m. delivery, they made another physical inventory. There was a substantial difference between the amount of dairy products actually delivered by Stanley M. and the \$124.44 worth shown on the yellow ticket No. 24797 he presented to the supermarket cashier for payment in cash.

At the end of the day, when Stanley M. checked in with his original invoices and daily receipts, the white copy of ticket No. 24797 showed \$27.64 worth of goods delivered to the supermarket—a difference of \$96.80. The owner of the creamery swore out a warrant and, at about 4 a.m. the next morning, when Stanley M. showed up at the creamery to load his truck, he was taken into custody.

"We never had any occasion to be suspicious of any of our employees," said a creamery official in reporting the embezzlement. The actual amount of the loss was never fully established. Stanley M. stoutly denied he had shorted other dairy customers, indicating he felt the chain supermarket was an "impersonal organization" and his thefts made no difference. Because Stanley M. refused to cooperate, and because of the somewhat lax procedures of the dairy in bookkeeping

and in allowing the drivers to load their own trucks without check, the total of Stanley M.'s thefts could only be estimated.

In the case of the supermarket, however, the regional office could produce all of the daily yellow invoices it had paid in cash to Stanley M. When compared with the white original copies of the same invoices, a discrepancy of more than \$20,000 was discovered.

Indicted and tried on the charge of embezzling \$20,137.61, Stanley M. pleaded guilty as charged. His lawyer made an eloquent plea in Stanley M.'s behalf, citing his combat record in the Pacific during World War II. The judge sentenced Stanley M. to 2 years in the State penitentiary, considerably less than the maximum sentence possible.

Amount of loss, \$20,137.61 plus—
Amount of bond, \$5,000. (R)

POLICE EMPLOYEE STATISTICS

The Bureau of the Census' publication, "Public Employment in 1969," shows an estimated 431,000 persons were employed full time in local and State police protection in the United States during 1969. Of this total, there were 377,000 police employees in local government and 54,000 employed in State police agencies. In 1968, 408,000 persons were employed full time in local and State police protection. The total figure for 1969 represents an increase of 5.6 percent over 1968.

According to the Bureau of Census, the average monthly earnings of full-time police protection employees in State and local governments were \$676 compared with \$664 in 1968. The average monthly earnings for local fire protection employees were \$735, and for instructional personnel in local schools \$774.

J. J. Daunt to Bishop
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
6-8-70

PROGRESS OF NEW FBI HEADQUARTERS



Shown above is the site of the new FBI Headquarters Building now under construction in Washington, D.C. The first phase, which brings the structure through the second basement floor level, was completed in June. The next phase, to bring construction to ground level, is currently underway, with completion slated for March 1971. The new headquarters will be located between 9th and 10th Streets NW., on Pennsylvania Avenue, across the street from the Justice Building.

WANTED BY THE FBI



DONALD LEE FITZGERALD, also known as: Robert Akes, Donald Leo Fitzgerald, Bill Gauger, Frank Gauger, Donald R. Metcalf, Robert B. Schroder, Robert J. Ward.

Interstate Stolen Automobile

Donald Lee Fitzgerald is currently being sought by the FBI for interstate transportation of a stolen motor vehicle. On January 8, 1966, Fitzgerald and an accomplice allegedly stole a piece of road-building equipment from a grading company at Smyrna, Ga., and transported this vehicle to Ooltewah, Tenn., where they reportedly operated it in a construction company until March 1966. After authorities determined it to be a stolen vehicle, Fitzgerald's accomplice was apprehended and subsequently convicted on November 22, 1967. Fitzgerald remains a fugitive. A Federal warrant was issued for Fitzgerald's arrest on October 21, 1966, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fitzgerald has been convicted of stealing, forgery, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Description

Age ----- 35, born Dec. 14, 1934, Clinton, Mo. (not supported by birth records).
Height ----- 6 feet to 6 feet 1 inch.
Weight ----- 190 to 200 pounds.
Build ----- Medium.

Hair ----- Brown.
Eyes ----- Blue.
Complexion ----- Ruddy.
Race ----- White.
Nationality ----- American.
Scars and marks----- Vaccination scar on upper left arm, scar on left wrist, scar on right hand, scar on right middle finger, scar on lower abdomen; tattoos: "TYP 4862406," "DON" on outer left forearm, "DEVIL DOG," "USMC," with bulldog and lizard on outer right forearm.
Occupations ----- Cook, heavy equipment operator, painter, press operator, ranch hand and welder.
FBI No. ----- 890, 913 C.

Fingerprint classification-- 23 L 13 R OOM 20
I 3 W IOO

Caution

Fitzgerald is an escapee from a penitentiary and is reportedly armed. He should be considered dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

FINGERPRINTS TRAP ROBBER

The robber had entered a supermarket in a western city and waited for employees to arrive. While waiting, the subject decided that gloves being sold by the store were better than the ones he was wearing. He removed the plastic wrapper, leaving his fingerprints on it, and put on the new gloves.

The suspect was identified as committing a similar crime in the past. On that occasion, he wore gloves as he committed the robbery; however, as he was breaking into the supermarket, he left a full set of fingerprints on a window.

In both instances, police were able to identify the subject because of the fingerprints he left at the scene.

SAC, San Francisco
'Hot Sheet' 12-18-69

NEW ADDRESS?

Is the Bulletin being sent to you at the correct address? If not, please use the Change of Address form on the opposite page and forward your new address to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Crime Records
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

FBI Visitor

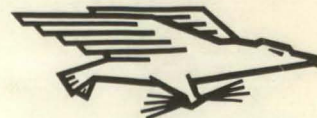


Excellency, Dr. Hector Luisi, the Ambassador to the United States from Uruguay, recently visited FBI Headquarters and was photographed with Director J. Edgar Hoover.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



Although this pattern is not questionable, it is unusual in its formation. A thorough examination reveals that this pattern has all the necessary requirements of both a double loop whorl and a central pocket loop-type whorl. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this impression is arbitrarily classified as a double loop-type whorl with an inner tracing.