



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 31, No. 12

December 1962

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

*Index to Volume 31, 1962 (p.33)*



# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

DECEMBER 1962

Vol. 31, No. 12

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Interesting Pattern (*back cover*).





## Message from *the* Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

WITH DELIBERATE CONTEMPT, a cold chill of death in the form of traffic fatalities will again hover over our land at Christmastime. Instead of a season of reverence and joy, to many it will be an occasion of grief and sadness. Based on past statistics, we may expect a shocking toll of approximately 600 motor vehicle fatalities during the 4-day holiday weekend.

According to the National Safety Council, 38,000 lives were claimed by traffic accidents during 1961. Some 1,400,000 persons were seriously injured, and motor vehicle accidents cost our Nation approximately \$6.9 billion. Traditionally, December was the leading month and Christmas led the major holiday periods with 523 immediate deaths and an estimated 177 later deaths as a result of injuries sustained.

Where will this perennial mass slaughter stop? How long will our people tolerate this senseless waste of human lives? Why is not something done to erase the dread of highway carnage which haunts every community during a national holiday? The answers, to a large degree, rest with the potential victims—the motoring public.

The privilege of driving a motor vehicle is no mean responsibility. An alarming percentage of motorists apparently feel they are immune from traffic laws. Many who are model citizens at other times become maniacal monsters behind the wheel. Not only do they violate the rules of the road, but also a goodly portion feel they should be allowed to do so with impunity. Such ridiculous reasoning is a prime example of the obstacles preventing a marked reduction in traffic deaths.

2 { One of the great achievements of our age has been the advent of the motor vehicle. It is indeed ironic that a society which owes so much to this significant accomplishment is unable to cope with its devastating side effects. Long since recognized as a vital necessity in the complexities of our workaday world, the automobile in the hands of speeding or drunken drivers is also a mortal weapon.

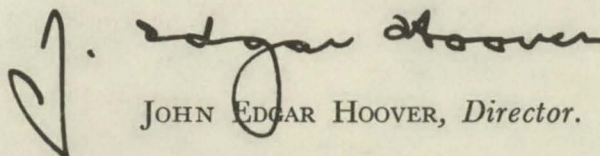


Traffic authorities consider drunk driving and excessive speed the two greatest menaces on the road. Statistics bear them out. Some studies show 50 percent or more of the fatal accidents involve drinking drivers or drinking pedestrians. In 1961, excessive speed was a contributing factor in 33 percent of the fatal accidents.

Another perplexing aspect of this nationwide dilemma is the unrealistic approach by the average driver to basic safety measures. For example, a father who spares no expense in providing security and care for his loved ones will bundle them into a mechanically faulty automobile and race along the highways with no sense of guilt. Oftentimes, in an emergency, the car fails and tragedy results. Needless to say, the father has also failed. Last year, one out of every six vehicles given safety checks was in need of maintenance attention for safe driving.

As the fleeting days of 1962 wing by, American motorists should make one New Year's resolution early. Let each driver resolve that the joyous Holiday Season ahead will not be marred by deadly traffic accidents due to carelessness and negligence. Those who rebel, those who flout and violate traffic laws should be dealt with sternly.

Let the Christmas spirit of "peace and good will" prevail along our Nation's highways, and let all citizens strive to make Christmas, 1962, a "holiday" from traffic deaths.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" and "H".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

DECEMBER 1, 1962.





## FEATURE ARTICLE

# **Park Police Render Diversified Service at Niagara Falls**

by LT. JOSEPH J. MUSGRAVE, *Officer in Charge,  
Police Department, Niagara Frontier State Parks  
Commission, Niagara Falls, N.Y.*

Churning rapids, a roaring waterfall, and a deep gorge slashing through the landscape combine to form a picture of rugged scenic splendor. Designed by 120 million gallons of water dropping 326 feet every minute in the 35-mile course of the Niagara River, this creation of Mother Nature attracts several million visitors to Niagara Falls each year. It is now part of the New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls, the oldest State park in the United States.

### **Extent of Reservation**

The New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls is the key park of the Niagara Frontier State Park System. It was created to preserve, and make accessible to all, the scenic beauties of the magnificent cataract of the Niagara River. The river connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario and also serves as part of the international boundary between the United States and Canada.

Several parks and parkways are also under the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission. These extend throughout western New York State and include facilities for camping, picnicking, swimming, and sunbathing on large sandy beaches. The recreation facilities of the parks are used extensively by citizens of Metropolitan Buffalo and surrounding areas. The campsites are nationally known stopover places for travelers who come to western New York and Niagara Falls.

### **Police Functions**

The Niagara Frontier State Park Police Department has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of law within these parks and on the parkways.

The park police department consists of 1 lieutenant, who serves as the commanding officer, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 25 regular patrolmen. The immense inpouring of visitors into the re-

servation at Niagara Falls, the peculiar physical layout of the reservation, and the intensive use to which the parks and parkways are put during the summer and recreational seasons accentuate the demands made upon the police department. The regular force is therefore augmented by 25 additional park patrolmen who serve on active duty for a 6 months' season, from April through October, each year.

Police officers of all ranks, including the seasonal patrolmen, are appointed on the basis of competitive New York State Civil Service examinations. Well-qualified and efficient officers, who view their responsibilities most seriously and who



*Lt. Joseph J. Musgrave.*



constantly provide for the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public, have been obtained from civil service lists.

### ***Physical Layout***

Although the system of parks and parkways is separated by distances as great as 62 miles, the State reservation at Niagara Falls puts the greatest strain on the facilities of the park police organization. The reservation includes an area of only 410 acres, but it stretches out along 7½ miles of accessible river edge. The latter is very high and precipitous for the most part, and all of it embraces an overwhelming mass of rushing water. Strange psychological phenomena, compulsive in nature, are produced in some persons as they view the swirling, rushing waters, and others are affected by the sheer heights. Protection of such visitors to the area from their own intentional or unintentional actions becomes a real and pressing problem to law enforcement personnel.

### ***Police Equipment***

Intensive patrol activity is, therefore, a necessity on the reservation. Huge crowds of people congregate in the area to view the cataract by day. After dark they return to view the spectacle illuminated by 1½ billion candlepower. Sixteen of the seasonal patrolmen are assigned to the reservation alone to supplement the regular force in carrying out the police functions on the 410-acre strip along the U.S. side of the river.

The park police department has a complement of eight sedans. All vehicles are equipped with two-way radios and are used for patrol work. The departmental radio operates on a single FM frequency which provides communications between the headquarters located on the reservation at Niagara Falls and all mobile units operated in the parks and along the parkways. Only one sedan does not bear any police markings and is most frequently used in work involving juveniles.

The patrol cars carry equipment which is most frequently found useful in the answering of calls. A body harness and 150 feet of rope, fire extinguisher, first-aid kit, blanket, steel tape, heavy-duty hand light, and red flares constitute the basic equipment of each vehicle.

### ***Service Complaints***

Complaints coming to the park police are primarily of a service nature. They are service calls, but they are not unlike those handled by local police. The calls usually have an element of the complainant being a visitor far from home; locating a lost or missing person; effecting a rescue from dangerous waters or precarious places; coping with persons with psychological problems or suicidal tendencies; and identification of unknown dead. In addition to these matters, there are the usual police problems of traffic control, crime prevention, and some criminal investigative work. Like any other police agency, the park police depend upon cooperation from other police agencies to effect productive law enforcement work.

One of the worst things that can happen to a



*Command personnel of the Niagara Frontier State Park Police. The American Falls, observation tower, Rainbow Bridge, and the lower gorge are in the background. (Photo courtesy of Frank O. Seed, Niagara Falls, N.Y.)*



family far from home is sudden, disabling illness. Several requests for such assistance are received each week. If a heart attack or breathing difficulty is involved, a resuscitator is available for first aid. After the victim is under the care of a physician, the rest of the family often need help in moving the car and finding accommodations. A patrolman will stay with the family until they are settled and all of their immediate needs are met. Police courtesy is the keynote in these matters.

Lost children and lost adults are recurring problems during the peak of the tourist season. Usually, a little time and patience reunite adults. However, children demand an immediate intensive search which generally brings the missing child back to his or her parents. On one occasion, in August 1961, an alert patrolman took into his care a 3-year-old child who was observed already one-third of the way across the Rainbow Bridge, proceeding to Canada. As the officer and child were returning through U.S. Customs and Immigration, the mother was at the same moment reporting her lost baby to the park police headquarters.

Because of the transient nature of visitors to the reservation, a great number of requests are received to locate persons in travel status and to notify them of an illness or a death back home. These requests are, fortunately, handled with ease because tourist attractions are concentrated in one small area with few entrances. When the registration number of the vehicle, identity of the issuing State, and a simple description of the vehicle are forwarded, the matter is greatly simplified.

### Rescue Operations

Sometimes an adventurous youth is reported on a wall of the gorge, which varies from 150 to 300 feet above the water. On other occasions, a fisherman is found stranded on a boulder in the lower river where the flow of the water rises and falls with the wind and/or the needs for water by the hydroelectric plants in the area. The body harness and rope in the patrol vehicle become an essential piece of equipment in handling these rescue calls.

It is not an unusual sight for a citizen or a patrolman to see a person in the distance enter the upper rapids or some other area in a 1/2-mile stretch above the falls. When these calls are re-



*Woman rescued when found clinging to a rock about 300 yards above the Horseshoe Falls.*

ceived, speed is of the utmost importance, if the person is to be rescued. All available personnel immediately report to the area on an emergency basis. Within minutes, the first patrol car is on the scene. Several rescues have been quickly and successfully completed by use of the harness and lifeline in this area of wild, racing white waters. Sometimes a person who, in one way or another, got into the water, and who is beyond rescue, will give a farewell wave as he goes over the Falls.

### Identification of Dead

Persons who go over the Falls, whether alive or dead at the time, present the problem of recovering the body. A tentative identification can usually be made, but this is of little value in life insurance and matters of estate. In about 75 percent of these cases, depending upon the area in which the individual went over the Falls, the body is recovered intact and, usually, fingerprinting results in positive identification. Only one person is known to have gone over the Falls and is still alive to recount his experiences. On July 9, 1960, a 7-year-old boy was tossed into the upper river when his motorboat capsized. Protected only by a vest-type life preserver, the child went over the Horseshoe Falls, sustained virtually no injuries, and was taken from the waters at the base of the Falls by crew members of the *Maid of the Mist*, a sightseeing motor launch operated in the area.

Some bodies are badly mutilated from the constant pounding on rocks, feedings by marine life,



and/or long immersion in the water. Visual identification by relatives is not usually attempted in these latter cases. Where attempts at visual identification appear to be unwarranted, the hands are removed and sent to the FBI Identification Division in an effort to obtain an identification through fingerprints. On many occasions, the victim's teeth have been the factor which made a positive identification possible. A tentative identification based upon available information and later confirmed in consultation with a dentist has been the usual pattern of procedure. Experience has disclosed that most dentists keep excellent dental charts of their patients.

### ***Other Means Used***

At times, identification is virtually impossible because only a torso in advanced stages of decomposition is recovered. In one such instance an autopsy was performed, inasmuch as a person reported as missing had had his appendix removed. The appendix was found intact in the recovered torso. While an identification was not effected, the bereaved family of the missing person was greatly relieved over the results of the autopsy and were most appreciative for the interest shown them in this difficult situation.

Bodies discovered at the bottom of the Falls are sometimes partially clothed. On these occasions, laundry and drycleaner marks have been used to effect identifications. Each body recovered is fingerprinted and photographed as standard procedure. Particular attention is given to all scars, tattoos, visible body deformities, jewelry, clothing manufacturer marks, and/or store labels which are noted during the examination. This detailed data often serves to save a relative or friend from making an erroneous identification. A case file is maintained on each body recovered and also on all persons reported as missing in surrounding jurisdictions. Quite often a tentative identification can be made as soon as a recovery is effected.

### ***Cooperation Essential***

The Niagara Parks Commission of the Province of Ontario, Canada, maintains a similar reservation across the Niagara River. It is located in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and is protected by a counterpart police agency. Inasmuch as the Niagara River is an international body of water, cooperation between the two park police agencies is an

absolute necessity. The task of establishing the identity of recovered bodies is pursued by both park police departments. There is no distinction made as to where the body is found, insofar as efforts toward identification of the body are concerned; park officers are dispatched reciprocally across the border to assist in identifications and photography. Complete descriptions of the bodies are prepared by both organizations for distribution to police agencies in nearby communities in the United States and Canada.

When all the aforementioned efforts have been exhausted and an identification has not been made, a statewide teletype is sent over the New York State Police network. Complete descriptive details and all known data concerning the unknown deceased are set forth. As a last resort, the information on the unknown deceased is submitted to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for nationwide dissemination. Such a release appeared in the February 1959 edition of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

### ***Planned Disappearances***

There is always the person who wants to "disappear" conveniently and without witnesses. Several times each year this problem confronts the park police. Such an individual will sometimes travel several hundred miles or more to set a scene on the banks of the Niagara River. He will leave some clothing, a suicide note, and perhaps an automobile behind for someone to discover and surmise that he has entered the river and ended his life. In the meantime, this person, attempting to escape from reality, leaves the reservation in an attempt to find a new identity in life. He hopes to leave his financial problems, domestic difficulties, and any one of many personal problems behind. Long experience has proved that the things which such persons do not or cannot leave behind are most important in ascertaining if a suicide has actually occurred. Articles and notes left behind often prove to be mere window dressing.

These pretenders sometimes have borrowed a sum of money just before their alleged suicides. If the money cannot be discovered, a logical conclusion is that the "suicide" is still alive. Contacts with family and close personal friends usually disclose what the runaway carried in his wallet or her handbag. If personal and other papers, valuable only to the individual, are not found among



the items left for posterity, again the assumption is reached that the would-be suicide is still among the living. Cases of this nature are handled investigatively by the park police in the same manner as are missing persons.

### *Spectators' Attraction*

A large steel scow, which now rests 900 feet above the Horseshoe section of Niagara Falls, was the scene of a spectacular rescue on August 6, 1918. During construction work on one of the hydro-electric powerplants along the upper river, a tow-line snapped while the scow was being moved by a tug. The scow was swept into the rapids just above the Falls. With remarkable presence of mind, the two men aboard opened the seacocks, and it settled on the rocks about 75 yards off the Cana-

dian shoreline. The men were subsequently rescued on a breeches buoy, but the wrecked scow still remains fast on the rocks, an object of much curiosity to visitors. Every year several calls are received by the police from tourists who believe that they see persons aboard the scow. Each alarm is investigated with binoculars. So far, the only life actually observed on the scow has been sea gulls and several trees growing from the bottom of the old wreck.

Today, similar occurrences involving human lives are handled quite differently. Military and private helicopter services within a few minutes of the river are available. The operators respond immediately and willingly upon notice for search and rescue operations. The rapids above and below the Falls, as well as the river bank and gorge areas, are quickly scoured. Tremendous assistance



*Aerial view of New York State Reservation at Niagara Falls, N.Y., including parkway along upper river. American Falls are in foreground. (Photo courtesy of Power Authority of the State of New York.)*



has been received from these airborne volunteers in searching for missing persons and bodies and in giving warning to boaters who venture dangerously close to the rapids above the Falls.

### ***Helicopter Rescue***

In the early morning of May 15, 1950, a near tragedy and spectacular rescue occurred when a woman was sighted clinging to a rock about 300 yards above the Horseshoe Falls. A Bell Aircraft Corp. helicopter, piloted by their chief test pilot, Owen Q. Niehaus, with test pilot Joseph A. Cannon as a passenger, reported to effect the rescue of the unknown woman. Pilot Niehaus rested the forward end of the right float of his helicopter on a moss-covered rock while Cannon stepped out on

the float to pass a rope around and under the arms of the woman. She anxiously reached up and grabbed the float. In so doing she deflected the fast-moving water. The force of the water striking the float caused a sudden change of lateral stability in the aircraft which the pilot could not correct in time. The helicopter overturned and was carried a hundred or more feet down the stream where it lodged in the rocks upside down. A second helicopter came to the scene. A rope was dropped to the first helicopter, and it was secured to some boulders. The other end of the rope was carried to the Second Sisters Island upstream. A boat was then used to effect the rescue of all three persons.

Most rescues are not as spectacular, but all, including the recovery of bodies, involve varying



*Winter aerial view of the upper rapids (right foreground), the Canadian Falls (center foreground), the American Falls (right center), the gorge, and Rainbow Bridge. Dominion of Canada on left, New York State Reservation along right river bank. (Photo courtesy of Power Authority of the State of New York.)*



degrees of risk. In order to reduce the dangers involved in all such operations, teamwork is employed with a senior officer or team director in command. The latter directs all operations without becoming physically involved. He stations himself in a position where he can observe all operations and issue directions on each move. This rescue system has proved its worth, as evidenced by the success enjoyed and the avoidance of injury to rescue personnel.

### ***Suicide Attempts***

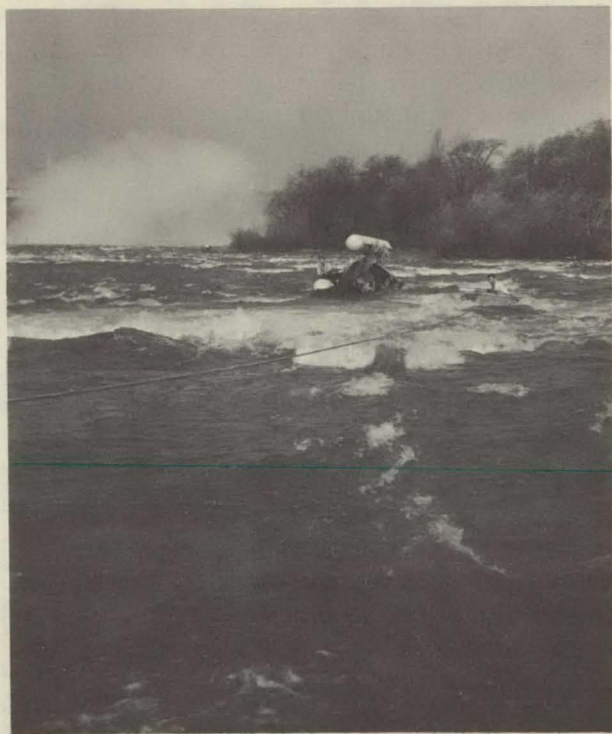
Suicide and attempts at suicide are constant problems confronting the park police. Any type of net, or similar device, is impractical as a preventive measure because the American section of the Falls in a thousand feet wide and the Horseshoe Falls, over 3,000 feet wide. A net, if it could be erected, would be an unsightly object and could be easily circumvented by any determined person.

Vigilance on the part of foot patrolmen and other park employees for the purpose of spotting persons acting disturbed or depressed has been the strongest preventive measure to date. Many of the persons picked up and returned to their family had no intentions of committing suicide to begin with. Many such individuals have been found to be putting on an act and feigning an attempt at suicide in order to get their own way, obtain sympathy, or shock their family or spouse into better treatment. Every year, 12 to 15 persons involved in suicidal acts are committed for mental examinations following interception, rescue, and/or investigation on the part of the park police.

Almost daily requests are received during the peak season to pick up some disturbed person allegedly on his way to jump into the Falls. About two thirds of these alleged suicides never arrive at the Falls. The other third are customarily met by park patrolmen and are usually happy to learn that someone had thought enough of them to warn the police and they then become very anxious to return home. Local clergymen and physicians are used as referral sources to patch up family quarrels encountered during suicidal inquiries.

### ***Press Cooperation***

Press releases are not made on suicidal attempts because such publicity has tended to complicate the person's problems. Area newspapers do cooperate in playing down this type of news item when asked



***Test pilots are rescued from capsized helicopter in upper rapids.***

to do so. In the absence of newspaper articles on such attempts, fewer suicides and attempts have occurred at the Falls. The power of suggestion is removed thereby, and the thought of suicide does not enter distraught minds. Many suicides seem to hope for press publicity, notoriety, and attention through their deaths, which they could never obtain in life. This program of decreased emphasis on suicide attempts has paid dividends. It is not unusual to have a period of several months elapse without a single suicide having been reported.

### ***Tour-Guide Control***

Many of the annoyances felt wherever tourists gather in great numbers come to the attention of the park police. The abuses of sightseeing and tour guides might seem to be more acute at Niagara Falls because the tourist attractions are centered in a relatively small area. In order to control the operations of these entrepreneurs and to prevent misrepresentation, harassment, and overcharging on their part, a control system of licensing these operators has been established and is under the administration of the park police. Any park officer can, for cause, effect the suspension of the



park license of any such operator and thereby prevent his entry into the park system. This control device has resulted in a great reduction in the number of complaints of unsatisfactory service and illegal solicitations.

### Conclusion

The aforementioned operations of the park police have continuously improved over the past 15 years. One factor which has helped the personnel of the park police in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as law enforcement officers has been their attendance at FBI Police Training Schools. The agency and its personnel are appreciative of these and other cooperative services given to them by the FBI.

Experienced police administrators will recognize that many of the aforementioned techniques and procedures, utilized in the handling of the specific problems peculiar to the reservation area at Niagara Falls, are adaptations of effective law enforcement principles. It is hoped that the experiences of the park police can benefit other police agencies. As devoted law enforcement officers, the park police stand ready to serve any and all law enforcement agencies requiring police service within its jurisdiction. The agency is fully appreciative of and operates on the principle that "Cooperation Is the Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement Work."

★

### MINOR ACCIDENT RESULTS IN ARREST OF CAR THIEF

Persons fleeing from the scene of a crime frequently become involved in other violations of the law, including traffic accidents, in their haste to get away.

A traffic patrolman of a southwestern city was called upon recently to investigate a minor traffic accident which had occurred at an intersection in the city.

While he was obtaining the necessary information, he heard a spot broadcast being made over his police radio that one of the cars involved in this minor accident had been reported stolen by its owner just a few minutes before. The driver of the car, an 18-year-old youth, was immediately arrested at the scene of the accident only 20 minutes after the car had been stolen.

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## New Court Appearance Plan Frees Patrolmen for Duty

One vexing problem facing many police departments concerns the allocation of court appearance time for busy patrolmen. Some cities do not permit officers to use their regular working hours for court testimony which often results in costly delays and inconveniences for the patrolman, the department, or the courts.

With the cooperation of the two city courts, the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department has initiated a program to eliminate many of the inequities involved, yet still provide effective officer testimony whenever necessary. The plan calls for each officer to be assigned one day in each 21-day period as his day in police court.

Department spokesmen report that before the plan was inaugurated a large number of patrolmen were forced to appear before the court so frequently that the performance of their other regularly assigned duties had been sharply impaired and the overall efficiency of the department damaged.

Indications are that the new procedure may reduce by 90 percent the time policemen have to spend in court. Although still in the experimental stage, it is expected to show a significant saving in man-hours—especially to officers handling traffic violations.

Under the plan, when an officer issues a police court summons, he makes it returnable on the day assigned to him. In this way, the cases in which he must give testimony may usually be disposed of in a single court session.

In the large percentage of cases where the violators plead guilty, especially in traffic citations, it is not necessary for the patrolman to appear on his scheduled day in court at all.

Close cooperation is necessary in a plan of this type, and already the St. Louis Police Department has taken steps to move its Traffic Violations Bureau to City Hall, thus accommodating the motorists receiving parking tickets and other traffic violators who pay fines.

*Police Journal, St. Louis P.D.  
April, 1962* ★

### PHOTOGRAPHY

Cameras can be identified with photographic negatives made from them.



## POLICE TRAINING

*(The following address was given by Chief Justice Charles C. Bernstein, before a recent conference of law enforcement officers at Tucson, Ariz. It is believed his remarks on the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the Mapp v. Ohio case will be of special interest to all officers. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is pleased to present them.)*

A little more than a year ago, in the landmark case of *Mapp v. Ohio*, the Supreme Court of the United States announced "that all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Constitution is, by that same authority, inadmissible in a State court."

I think the following comment is probably typical of the reaction of most State law enforcement officers in States which had rejected the exclusionary rule prior to this decision:

It seems to my legally untrained mind that the purposes of a court trial should be to determine what happened, to whom it happened, how it happened, who caused it to happen, what the effect of its happening was, and whether a law was violated. To me, anything which throws light on this purpose should be admitted. True, no one should be subjected to treatment which is prohibited by law. However, we rely on the supposed deterrent effect of punishment to secure adherence to our laws by the public. Why shouldn't a revenge-minded public treat all alike, and rely on punishment to secure adherence to the law by law enforcement officers, at least until we devise some constructive measures to achieve this effect.

### Exclusionary Rule Debate

Prior to the decision of the *Mapp* case by the Supreme Court, a heated controversy had raged for many years between those who advocated that the States adopt the Federal rule excluding illegally seized evidence in the courts, and those who favored free admissibility of relevant evidence, however obtained, which was the rule in this State (Arizona). The Federal courts, under the supervisory direction of the U.S. Supreme Court, have operated under a rule excluding evidence seized during an illegal search since 1914. Over a period of years, the highest courts of about half of the

## Arizona Justice Discusses Ruling on *Mapp v. Ohio Case*

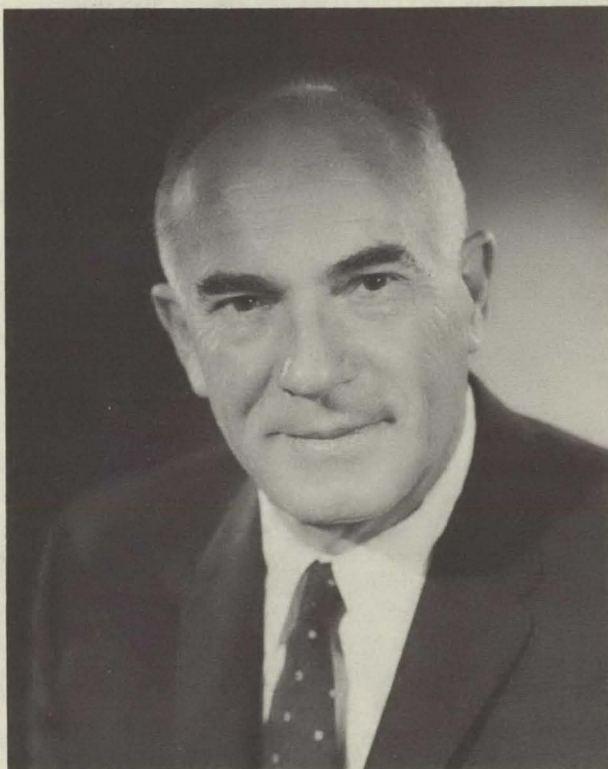
by HON. CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN, *Chief Justice,  
Arizona Supreme Court*

States had adopted a similar rule of exclusion, while the courts of many others, including Arizona, had rejected the exclusionary rule in favor of other remedies, such as imposing civil and criminal liability on the police officer who violated constitutional safeguards in a search for evidence.

The arguments which have been made on each side of this important issue are impressive.

### Arguments Opposing Ruling

Under the rule of exclusion, criminals who are obviously guilty must be acquitted. As Justice Cardozo put it, "The criminal is to go free because the constable blundered." The rule gives an ordinary policeman the power to confer immunity



*Chief Justice Charles C. Bernstein.*



upon an offender. By overstepping the permissible limits of search and seizure, a policeman can place vital evidence beyond the reach of the prosecution.

The opponents of the exclusionary rule also argue that it is not well designed to achieve the desired result. The intent of the rule is to deter policemen from invading the constitutional rights of private citizens, but it does not penalize the offending police officers. Instead, both the criminal and the offending officer go free. Here is a case where disregarding two wrongs is somehow thought to make a right.

The opponents of the exclusionary rule continue by arguing that the danger of police violation of the rules of search and seizure is exaggerated. Policemen don't invade the homes of law-abiding citizens. If a person has nothing to hide, he has no need to fear a police search. Thus, the Supreme Court of Colorado wrote:

He who has voluntarily made his home a den of thieves, a distillery for the manufacture of contraband liquor, a warehouse for infernal machines, or a safety deposit box for forged documents or counterfeit coins has not sustained the same damages when its sanctity is invaded as has the citizen who has maintained that sanctity.

This argument, phrased in other terms, is that when a home becomes the office of a criminal enterprise, it is no longer a home, nor is it entitled to the protection which the Constitution guarantees to the home of a citizen. As one popular writer put it, "A house is not a home."

Finally, those who oppose the rule of exclusion contend that it unduly restricts the law enforcement officer. It takes a certain amount of craftiness and undercover work to catch crooks, especially the more sophisticated ones. By denying policemen these avenues of action, criminals who otherwise would be brought to justice will now go their nefarious ways unmolested.

### **Arizona Adopted Ruling**

In 1942 the Supreme Court of Arizona, in the case of *State v. Frye*, accepted the position of these arguments and adopted a rule permitting the admission of relevant evidence bearing on the guilt of a criminal defendant even though such evidence was seized in violation of the Federal Constitution. Our court said:

No innocent party need fear the effect of the use of evidence against him illegally obtained, while the invasion of his right to be free from illegal trespass will be avenged

by a judgment in damages, and, if the court having jurisdiction of officers committing the offense does its duty in cases where the violation was willful and intentional, by punishment for contempt. On the other hand, even the guilty criminal against whom the evidence is used has the same remedies for an illegal trespass, but should not be given, in addition, immunity for some other breach of the law. The constitutional provision was not meant to assist a guilty criminal in escaping the penalty for his misdeeds, but to protect certain rights belonging to all men alike, and the remedies applied should recognize this principle.

In 1949 the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the right of the States to take the position that Arizona had taken, by ruling that the admission in State courts of evidence seized in violation of the Federal Constitution did not violate the "due process" clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution. This ruling was reversed 12 years later in the *Mapp* decision.

The arguments advanced in favor of a rule excluding illegally obtained evidence are equally impressive, and were convincing to the courts of about half of the States which had adopted the exclusionary rule.

### **Arguments Advocating Rule**

To the advocates of this rule, it is unthinkable that a Government charged with the responsibility of enforcing the laws would itself violate the highest laws of the land in carrying out its enforcement function. Few things are more subversive of a free society than a mistrust of official integrity. "Respect for law cannot be turned off and on as though it were a hot water faucet," to use the words of Justice Frankfurter. The spectacle of open disregard by law enforcement officers for the safeguards provided in the Constitution, and a ratification of this disregard by the courts when they willingly receive the fruits of lawless ventures by the police, can only provoke the conviction that the law is a game—with the two sides operating under different rules.

Advocates of the exclusionary rule also point out that other remedies for the unconstitutional invasion of civil rights are almost completely ineffective. Courts did not hold police officers in contempt when they obtained evidence by an illegal search. Convicted criminals did not bring civil actions for trespass against police officers who broke into their homes. Rather, the constitutional restriction against unreasonable search and seizure



was largely ignored in States which freely admitted illegally seized evidence.

## ***Rights Flagrantly Abused***

The cases which came up from these jurisdictions indicated shocking examples of violations of constitutional standards by the police. And, incidentally, some of these cases involving flagrant disregard for constitutional rights were the vehicles which carried one court after another into the exclusionary camp.

In the *Mapp* case, the decision points out that the police forcibly and illegally broke into a home over the protests of the occupant, assaulted the woman who occupied the home by twisting her arm and taking forcibly from her bosom a fictitious "search warrant" they had given her, prevented her attorney from seeing her, and searched the house. The illegally obtained evidence was found in a trunk in the basement and was completely unrelated to what the police were looking for when they entered the house.

In the *Cahan* case, which put California in the group of States excluding unconstitutionally seized evidence, police officers entered a house through a window and placed a hidden microphone in a bedroom. Recordings of conversations in the bedroom were made with equipment in a nearby garage. Such conduct is not that of a "blundering constable," but is an example of elaborately planned police work.

## ***Mapp Opinion Cited***

Perhaps the best way to summarize the argument in favor of the exclusionary rule is to read a few lines from the *Mapp* opinion itself:

There are some who say as did Justice Cardozo: "The criminal is to go free because the constable has blundered." In some cases this will undoubtedly be the result. . . . The criminal goes free, if he must, but it is the law that sets him free. Nothing can destroy a government more quickly than its failure to observe its own laws, or worse, its disregard of the charter of its own existence. . . . If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy.

[This] decision gives to the individual no more than that which the Constitution guarantees him, to the police officer no less than that to which honest law enforcement is entitled, and to the courts, that judicial integrity so necessary in the true administration of justice.

Although the Arizona Supreme Court has ruled the other way in the past, we are now bound by the

position of the *Mapp* case. In the decision from which I just quoted, the U.S. Supreme Court held that admission of illegally obtained evidence in State courts violates the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution which states: ". . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." In holding that the use of illegally obtained evidence violates the due process clause, the Supreme Court reversed the position it took 12 years earlier in the case of *Wolf v. Colorado*.

## ***The Law of the Land***

Whether or not we agree with the rule of exclusion, we must learn to live with it, for it is now the law of the land. The furor which greeted the announcement of the *Mapp* decision was largely unwarranted. Police officials in one city about the size of Phoenix indicated that they thought their force might have to be doubled to do the same job. I'm sure the time which has passed since the *Mapp* decision has shown that such drastic changes are unnecessary.

Law enforcement officials in about half of the States, and, of course, all Federal enforcement officers, have had to live with an exclusionary rule for years. It does not appear that any of these jurisdictions has been inundated by a crime wave. It does appear from the experience in these jurisdictions, however, that imposing an exclusionary rule has been effective in raising standards of police conduct. After the courts imposed the rule of exclusion, police academies have begun training courses which have helped policemen understand the limits of permissible search and seizure practices. Police officers have become conscious of the problem of illegal search, and have made an effort to stay within constitutional limits in their efforts to secure evidence. This was not true in jurisdictions which had rejected the rule of exclusion. The law was undeveloped because it was unenforced. In contrast, in California, where the exclusionary rule was adopted in 1955, the courts have clarified the law of search and seizure, and police officers are able to find out just what they can or cannot do.

## ***Not All Rules Binding***

I think it is important to note at this point that in the *Mapp* decision, the Supreme Court did not bind the States to all of the detailed and rigid



rules that have been created in the Federal courts since the exclusionary rule was first adopted in 1914. The U.S. Supreme Court exercises a supervisory control over the Federal courts. Pursuant to that power, it has adopted many rules that are applicable only in Federal courts—that is, they are not constitutional rules of law. For example, the rule of the *McNabb* case, which makes inadmissible a confession obtained during an unreasonably long period of detention before arraignment, has never been applied to State courts.

Similarly, much of the Federal law of search and seizure reflects the special problems of Federal law enforcement.

### ***Differences Recognized***

The needs of the States often differ from those of the Federal Government. Federal officers deal with specialized criminal problems—crimes which typically involve extended investigation. State and local enforcement officers are charged with implementing a wide variety of laws varying from minor traffic infractions to major crimes. Local policemen are concerned with all crimes which occur within the geographical area of their responsibility. They come upon situations requiring investigation by chance as they patrol their beats. They arrive on the scene of major crimes in response to emergency pleas for assistance. Only rarely do they have forewarning of the course an investigation will take and time to procure a warrant to support the investigation.

Differences in training, in the availability of magistrates to issue search warrants, and in population concentration also tend to make the work of a State or municipal police officer different from that of his Federal counterpart, and thus to make many of the Federal decisions inappropriate in State courts. The problem of fashioning a body of law defining the permissible limits of search and seizure by State officers can best be solved by State courts and legislatures, rather than by requiring blind adherence to rigid rules set out by the U.S. Supreme Court.

### ***Reasonable Circumstances***

Another important point to bear in mind is that the Constitution protects the private citizen from unreasonable searches and seizures. Some searches may be reasonable even when made without first obtaining a warrant.

Thus, the Supreme Court has upheld the power of local health officials to inspect premises for accumulations of refuse, rodent infestation, and other unsanitary conditions. Incidental searches in connection with an arrest are permissible under some circumstances. The rule of hot pursuit appears to remain unchanged. The California courts have recognized that there is a difference between a home and an automobile in considering what is a reasonable search. We expect less privacy in our cars than we do in our homes, and we recognize that the automobile creates special problems in connection with crimes that require swift and decisive action by the police. It may well be that there is room enough under the *Mapp* decision for a rule like California's that suspicious circumstances are reasonable grounds for a police investigation of an automobile.

### ***Right of Freedom***

It is to be expected that the U.S. Supreme Court will be slow to impose its own strict rules in their entirety upon the States. The *Mapp* case is rather to be taken by the States as a command to quit ignoring the constitutionally guaranteed right of freedom from unreasonable search and seizure. I'm sure that the Supreme Court is not seeking to give the criminal an unfair advantage as some embittered policemen seem to think. It is, however, vitally concerned with maintaining that respect for the law, for law enforcement officials, and for the courts upon which our way of life and our free Government are dependent. And the rule of exclusion, troublesome though it may be today, will help preclude the possibility that some day in the future, the midnight knock of the police will be a common and terrifying experience.



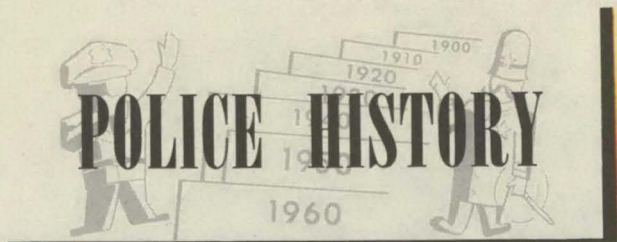
### **SAFETY ROADBLOCK FOR HOLIDAY TRAVEL**

During the week preceding Christmas last year, a northwestern police department set up roadblocks on heavily traveled thoroughfares leading into the city. Each driver was handed a small poster bearing a photograph of Santa Claus and a local policeman. The legend on the poster, signed by the police department, read: "Drive Safely So You'll Be There For Santa."

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**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**





(This interesting article by Inspector Katsimakis primarily concerns counterfeiting problems in Greece and does not necessarily relate to such violations in the United States.)

Laws, the issuance of currency, and currency itself are not made by nature, but by man. Therefore, the existence of currency is based upon the presumption that it has been placed into circulation legally. Article No. 2 of the International Agreement of Geneva of 1929 makes reference to this.

In the production of money as a means of exchange, it should be remembered that the item must express the value of merchandise, be freely exchanged, and be exceptionally durable.

The lack of currency was a great obstacle in the regular flow of trade among primitive societies.

### **Medium of Exchange**

During the age of Homer, oxen were used as a measure of value. A golden panoply or suit of armor was worth 100 oxen. The ancient Cretans and Jews used sheep and oxen as money. Tea in China, rice in Japan, ivory in Africa were also used as a means of exchange. The American Indian bartered beaver skins, wheat, and other products. In Virginia, tobacco was used as money until the late 18th century. Until recently, on some islands in the Pacific, natives used large round stones as money.

Because barter items were, in many cases, bulky and alterable, men looked for something smaller and lighter to be used as a medium of exchange. Metal in the form of iron was first used; however, this was abandoned because of its tendency to rust and wear out. Later, copper was used, then silver, nickel, and gold.

Silver and particularly gold have survived throughout the years. The high value of gold coins lies in the fact that they are difficult to coin; they are produced in small quantities; and time does not change their value. The disadvantage of gold lies in its softness; however, this is overcome

## **Historical Review by Greek Authority on Counterfeiting**

by CHIEF INSPECTOR J. KATSIMAKLIS, *Criminal Investigation Department, Athens, Greece*

by mixing the gold with a small amount of copper.

In the past, the above-mentioned metals' use as currency varied in appearance according to time and place. They appeared as dust, cubes, and bars. When used as currency, they were examined for quality and weight. Later, bars of gold used as currency were stamped with a seal as proof of their genuineness.

About 2500 B.C., the ancient Egyptians used metal coins. In China, in 2100 B.C., cubes of gold were used as money. In the Old Testament (Genesis 23: 16), it is mentioned that Abraham paid Ephron 400 shekels—or cubes of silver—to build his family tomb. From Babylonian texts it has been proven that, in the year 550 B.C., people left money in the temples, and the Babylonian



*Chief Inspector Katsimakis.*



priests loaned it at interest. As metal money assumed its present circular form, each government inscribed it with its own images and inscriptions.

About 500 B.C., the first gold and silver coins were made by the Lydians who lived in the western part of Asia Minor. As a result, the name of the Lydian king, Croesus, became synonymous with the word "wealth." From the Lydians, the Greeks learned the art of coinage and passed on their knowledge to the Romans. Ancient Greek coins have been described as the most perfect and beautiful of those times.

### ***First Use of Paper Money***

During the 13th century, when Marco Polo visited China, he found paper money in circulation. In A.D. 1273, the Chinese emperor, Kublai Khan, issued a form of "blank check," black in color, on which the seal of the emperor and the signature of the Minister of Finance were inscribed in red. The value of this "blank check" was filled in later. This money was printed in China in A.D. 1368 and was known as "khan." Similar paper currency in the form of "blank checks" appeared in Europe much later and was used in the same manner as had been done in China centuries earlier and for the same reason—protection from theft.

The first counterfeit paper money, it is said, was made by the Emperor Nero and, since that time, counterfeiting has flourished throughout the world.

The story of money is also the story of counterfeiting. From the time the first coin was made,



**Figure 1.**—Shield of ancient warrior on a 1,000-drachma banknote. The circular lines are colored light brown, orange, light blue, and beige.



**Figure 2.**—This is a photograph of a counterfeit English paper pound after it had been immersed in water for 48 hours to determine whether it consisted of one or two separate sheets of paper.

men have always found ways to counterfeit the genuine article. During all of history and in all countries, counterfeiters have been and are severely punished. In ancient Athens, the Solon's law provided the death sentence for counterfeiting. This punishment extended to the days of Demosthenes. In ancient Rome, a forger was thrown to the beasts in the arena and his property confiscated. Theodosian's law, during the time of Constantine the Great, condemned counterfeiters to be burned alive. Ancient German and French laws provided that anyone caught counterfeiting would lose his right hand. In the time of the Anglo-Saxons, Athelstane's law decreed that counterfeiters should lose their right hands, and that these hands would be nailed to the culprits' doors. In 1562, English law demanded that the counterfeiter lose his ears, nose, and his property.

### ***Currency Design***

During feudalistic times, the right to coin money was given very freely—with the result that counterfeiting increased. Punishments also increased with the loss of eyes, ears, and the casting of counterfeiters into boiling water. Many kings' decrees and papal bulls asked judges to impose the heaviest possible punishments on counterfeiters.

In Greece, the privilege of issuing money has been given to and rests exclusively with the Bank of Greece, which has the technical means and specialists to do the work.

Before currency of a new denomination is issued, the responsible agency determines the size of the currency, the designs which will appear there-



on, and the most appropriate safeguards to make counterfeiting difficult. Draftsmen, authorized and sanctioned by the government, draw up the approved designs for the new currency. These designs are then given to engravers who transfer them to wooden blocks or steel and copper plates. In some cases, these designs are also given to specialists who transfer them by physical or chemical means to stone (lithography), copper, nickel, or zinc (zincography). Each engraver is a specialist in one particular field—one engraves the face; one the allegorical figures; another the letters; another the numbers, and so forth. Today, more modern means, such as the pantograph, are also used.

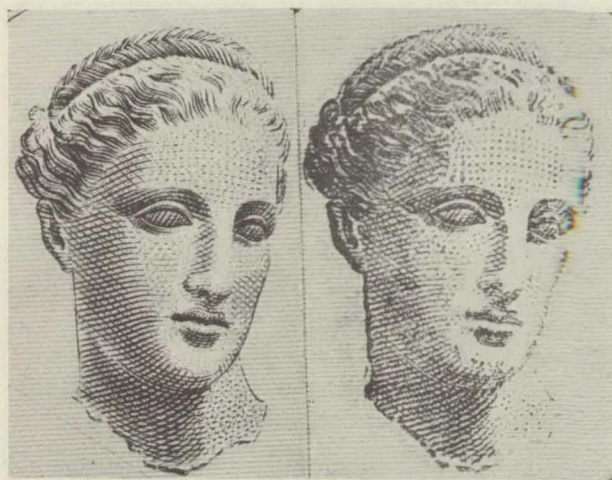
The designs on the steel or wooden blocks are first made on a soft steel plate by a very sharp steel instrument known as a graver or burin and with the aid of a jeweler's magnifying glass. Each of these engraving specialists knows that a wrong move can make the entire plate worthless. When the transfer is completed, the various plates are given to the printers.

### **Security Measures Taken**

The following measures are taken by the government to prevent forgery:

1. The paper is prepared on a special order by large factories which specialize in making this type of paper. Various ingredients such as metallic wires, silk, synthetic fibers, or all three, are placed into the pulp as security measures.

2. Inks of different chemical composition, colors, and shades are used. Some chemical properties are purposely added or omitted from time to time.



*Figure 3.—Portrait on 50-drachma note.*

3. The printing of the design, primarily that of the face, on steel or copper plates.

4. Today, the greatest effort is made to obtain a note with a combination of many colored designs. This is possible because of the great advances in the modern printing presses—especially cylindrical printing presses. The cylindrical press makes possible the printing of the paper note using all colors at once by one printing. By this method it is possible to secure a perfect note without overprinting lines or colors (fig. 1).

Modern printing equipment is very expensive and, because of this, counterfeiters do not usually have ready access to it. There have been cases, however, where counterfeiters have used modern equipment.

### **Present-Day Methods**

In Greece, the most common method of forging paper money is by photographing a genuine note and making a negative zinc plate for each color. Occasionally, some counterfeiters use the drawing method. The designs of a genuine note are drawn on thin paper with a pencil and India ink. If the printing is to be done by the offset method, a sketch for each color is used to make a negative on zinc. If the printing is to be done by means of lithography, the sketches are put on stone. Because of this, police conducting investigations of forgery look for counterfeiters among photographers, zincographers, stonecarvers, printers, and draftsmen. Without the assistance of these people, it is difficult to make or print counterfeit notes.

Also involved in these cases are “backers” who give the counterfeiters financial support for the purchase of needed equipment.

### **Tricks Used**

In Athens in 1957, there was an attempt to counterfeit 20-drachma notes which have since been withdrawn from circulation. When the counterfeiters were arrested, it was learned that the leader of the group had falsely informed the “backer” that the zincographer had been paid 5,000 drachmas when he had in fact only been paid 50 drachmas for counterfeiting the front and back plates of a 20-drachma note. The leader, in order to avoid possible prosecution for participating in counterfeiting, deliberately made the size of the note smaller than the original.

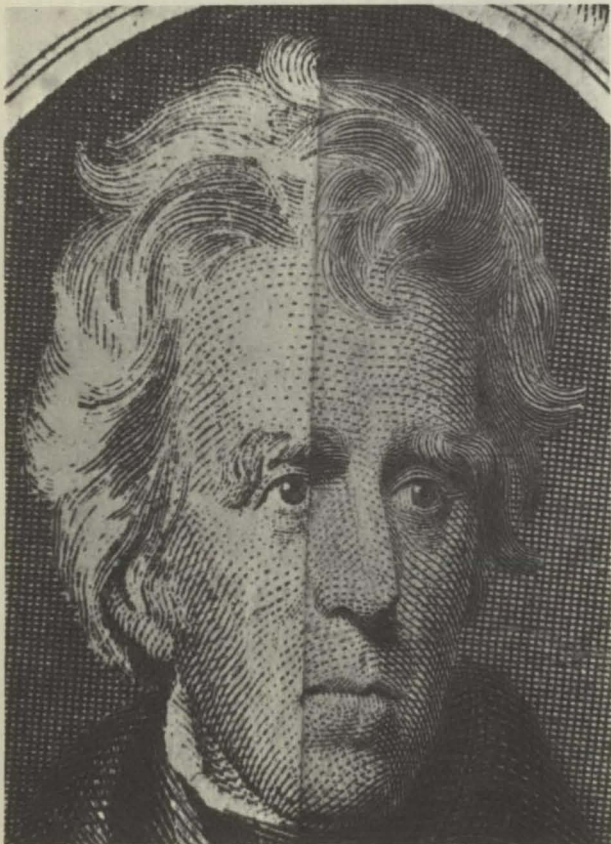


The leader of the counterfeiters had told the zincographer that the plates were to be used to print leaflets advertising a product for a large Athenian department store.

*(In the United States, the size of counterfeit currency does not control as to whether it is a violation or not. It should also be noted there are restrictions against the use of currency in advertising in the United States.)*

### **Checking for Genuineness**

There are many ways to check the genuineness of a note. One method is by verifying the quality of the paper and the artistic accuracy of the steel and copper plates. The quality of the paper is determined by its weight, crispness, and thickness. The artistic quality of the plates is determined through a close examination of the detailed work in the engraving of the features, the background, and the allegorical figures. In addition, the ink used and its colors are examined. The machine used to print the counterfeit note is also examined, if located, to determine the method by which it produced notes. These examinations are made because these same measures act as safeguards to



**Figure 4.—Portrait on U.S. Federal Reserve Note.**

prevent counterfeiting when paper currency is legally made. Such preventive measures make it more difficult to counterfeit the genuine article and also make it easier for the police to detect the counterfeit from the genuine.

Counterfeiters do not have at their disposal the perfect technical means to produce a genuine note. They have to rely on photo reproductions, later retouching the plates to correct any mistakes. The paper and inks used are not genuine. Therefore, it is not difficult to detect a counterfeit note in a laboratory.

### **Checking the Paper Used**

In addition to chemical tests, physical methods are also used to check the quality of the paper, the ink, and its colors. Ultraviolet light is used because this method does not damage the notes. On the other hand, microchemical methods will eventually partially or completely damage them. Under the lamp, the fluorescent hues of the paper and ink of the genuine note are different from the hues of the counterfeit note which must be of the same value and printing series. This examination alone is enough to prove the difference in quality of paper and ink between the genuine and false notes.

In one case, 44 British 1-pound notes had been sent to our office for examination. We ascertained that these notes had been printed on a special paper and, in addition to the perfect execution of the engravings, a fine metal filament had been inserted into the paper. The counterfeiters had printed the front and back sides of the pound note on separate pieces of fine paper. Between these two sheets they inserted fine metallic filaments, then put the sheets under heavy pressure and high temperature, forcing the sheets together and thus giving the appearance of a genuine pound note. When one of these counterfeit notes was placed in water for 48 hours, the two halves separated (fig. 2).

### **Checking the Designs**

Checking the engraving of a note can be done in two ways:

1. Comparing the engraving on the front and reverse of the genuine and counterfeit notes by means of microscopic comparison.
2. Examining both notes through the use of special camera equipment and lights and by photo-





**Figure 5.**—Plaster mold of counterfeit French 20-franc gold coin found in Athens.



**Figure 6.**—Reverse side of counterfeit 20-franc gold coin mold.

graphically enlarging the portrait, seal, figures, numerals, and other designs on the notes.

Here is the counterfeiter's most difficult task. To insure success, he needs the best printing equipment available. Such equipment usually is not at a counterfeiter's disposal unless his illegal operations are supported by his government. There have been such instances in recent years.

Microscopic examination of both sides of a counterfeit note and comparison with a genuine note will show the lack of perfect engraving. Such comparison will show that the counterfeit note lacks clarity in line; there is an overflow of ink out of the engraved areas; and there is interruption in the engraving and shading lines. This is characteristic of retouching work done on the photographic reproductions. On the contrary, the genuine note can be identified by its clarity of line; the absence of ink overflow into the white areas; and absence of corrections. This characterizes the direct printing of notes compared with photographic reproductions. For instance, the portraits of the genuine 50-drachma note (fig. 3) and \$20 U.S. Federal Reserve note (fig. 4) show delicate work, especially in the hair. The shadows are natural and the capillary lines of the face are fine, clear, and regular and give the face a natural appearance. On the other hand, the false note (the right half of the 50-drachma note and the left half of the \$20 bill) shows rough engraving. The lines of the hair are thick and the shading is defective, while the lines of the face are not regular and often break off.

Therefore, there is no doubt that a counterfeit note can be detected. Yet the question obviously arises—how can such poorly made notes be placed into circulation? An answer can be given.

Legal experts, by examining the notes through technical means, can see the characteristics of the counterfeit notes. But counterfeit notes are passed from hand to hand and the daily use gradually ages them and makes them easier to pass and harder to detect by the average individual.

### **Legal Coinage**

In modern mints, the first step is the mixing of the precious or common metal with copper, nickel, and so forth, in legal proportions. The metal is then formed into plates, sheets, or strips which are passed through heavy steel rollers until they reach the thickness of the various coins. Special scales are then used to check the weight and thickness of these metal strips. Following this, the strips are then sent to a special machine where disks are cut to the exact size of the coin being made. The disks are transferred to another instrument where, under high pressure, the corrugated outer edge or lettering is impressed.



**Figure 7.**—Steel dies of English gold pounds. Apparently they were made by pressure rather than engraving due to the slight depth of the images.



Finally, on another press, the disk is placed between two dies—one die bearing the engraving of the face and the other the engraving of the reverse side of the coin. Pressure is applied and the disk is stamped with the front and reverse sides of the coin. The lettering and the design in the steel dies, made by highly specialized technicians, and the equal pressure under which the coins are made, are preventive safeguards used to make counterfeiting more difficult.

The obverse side of the coin usually bears the bust of the king, and his name is inscribed close to the outside edge. In democracies, the name of the country also generally appears around the outside edge of the coin. The reverse side bears national emblems, wreaths, and occasionally the name or initial of the engraver. The edge of the coin is either corrugated or bears lettering to

prevent shaving of the edges by filing or other means or to make counterfeiting the coin more difficult. Occasionally, on the head of the portrait or at some other place, small minute marks are placed to attest to the genuineness of the coin. The weight of the coin is set by the government. These are ways and means of making coins in various national mints.

### **Counterfeiting Coins**

There are four possible ways to counterfeit coins:

1. By pouring the metal alloy into a plaster or aluminum die. Aluminum dies are less susceptible to high temperatures.

2. By placing a coin between two pieces of soft metal and putting the metal under high pressure to transfer the engraving from the coin to the metal. Aluminum dies are also made in this manner.

3. By making steel dies by means of a press.

4. By the "galvanizing" method. We have never been concerned with coins made by this method.

Hand engraving done by an artist or engraving by means of a steel stylus brings the best results. The designs are more vivid and much clearer, but this is the more difficult and expensive method when compared with the mechanical method. Coins counterfeited by mechanical means bear designs that are neither vivid, clear, nor detailed because the mechanical methods used are not perfect. The defects in counterfeit coins, in many cases, are not readily noticeable; are capable of deceiving a large portion of the public; and can only be detected by specialists through photographic enlargement of the questioned or suspected coin.

### **Occupation Effects**

In 1927, Greek counterfeiters in Athens established a shop where they made Austrian and Ethiopian coins which were placed in circulation with great success, particularly in Ethiopia. During World War II, the Greek drachma lost its entire value. So great was this decrease that a pack of cigarettes which today costs 8 drachmas, then sold for 50 million drachmas. For this reason all business was done by trading goods or produce or using currency which had real value. Currency, such as the English gold pound, was considered to be of stable value. The English



**Figure 8.**—A pound showing defects due to the expansion of the mold because of high temperature: "A" projection created by the melted gold remaining in the funnel-shaped groove in the mold; "B" projection created by the vent in the mold; "C" overflow of melted gold due to high temperature.



gold pound, however, being the currency of Great Britain, could not satisfy Greek financial needs although it was in legal circulation. Therefore, the value of the gold pound in Greece was higher than its real value.

### Foreign Coins Made

During the period 1947 to 1950, the Athens Police discovered two counterfeiting plants in which the counterfeiters were using plaster molds. The same methods had been used prior to the Second World War by other Greek counterfeiters in Athens for the counterfeiting of French coins (figs. 5 and 6).

In one case, in a provincial town, the police discovered a counterfeiting establishment in which English gold pounds were produced using steel dies (fig. 7). The counterfeiters were not discovered nor was the amount of counterfeit pounds which they placed into circulation ever determined because the town at that time was under Communist guerrilla control.

### Plaster Molds

Plaster molds consist of two halves which fit together exactly and are held together by means of cotter pins. On one half of the mold is a reproduction of the front side of the coin to be counterfeited, and on the other a reproduction of the reverse side. A funnel-shaped groove leads from the outside edge of the mold toward the center. After the metal has been poured into the mold and has cooled, the mold is opened and the counterfeit coin is removed. The "tail" remaining from the funnel-shaped groove is filed off (fig. 8).

Most of the counterfeiters who were caught in Greece were jewelers, engravers, and dental technicians. If certain indispensable rules are followed and the molds are perfect, we can safely assume that the molds were made by an expert counterfeiter or by a person who is a professional molder with experience in making molds for metallic articles.

### Counterfeiting Shops

The first counterfeiting establishment in Athens began operation in September 1946 on Velissariou Street in New Phaleron. It was later transferred to Vassiliou the Great Street in the Rouf area of Athens. Because it enlarged its operations, it

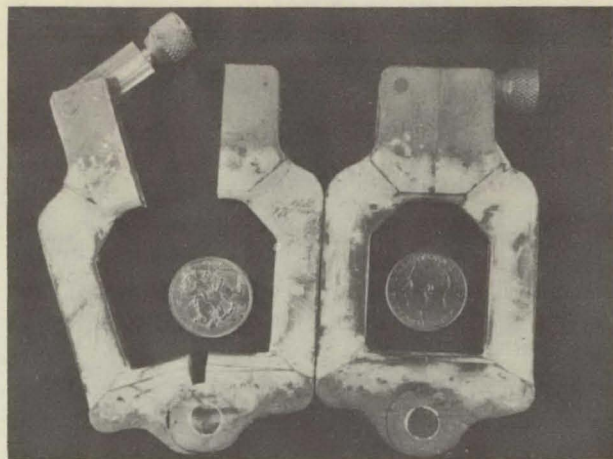


Figure 9.—Brass frames in which genuine English gold pounds were placed in order to make molds.

was transferred again to a safer and larger location in New Phaleron. It stopped operating when it was discovered in 1949.

In this particular shop, the counterfeiters used as molds brass frames (fig. 9) of a certain thickness in which were placed genuine English gold pounds. Using special plaster made by a local factory, the counterfeiters reproduced both sides as well as the corrugated outer edge of the original coin (figs. 10 and 11).

Before pouring the alloy into the mold, the brass frame was put on sheets of asbestos and heated by means of a blowtorch until the frame reached the desired temperature. Gold or other metal was then mixed with a quantity of borax powder and melted until it reached the form of a small ball. Each small ball, representing the exact weight of an English gold pound, was placed in a curved tube and melted by means of the blowtorch. When the gold in the tube was melted, the counterfeiter, whirling an instrument known to Greek jewelers as a "slingshot," forced the gold out of the tube by air pressure created by centrifugal force and into the mold through the funnel. After the alloy was cooled, the outer covering of cement, plaster, and sand was broken and the counterfeit pound removed from the mold.

In the counterfeiter's shop in New Phaleron, 180 gold pounds per week were produced in comparison to the 120 gold pounds produced by the first "factory."

During the 3 years that these counterfeiters were in operation, they produced approximately 25,000 gold pounds which they placed into circulation in Athens with amazing success. Many of





*Figure 10.—Plaster mold of genuine pound after drying and removal from frame.*

these counterfeit pounds are undoubtedly still in circulation today.

Athenian counterfeiters have admitted placing 15,000 gold pounds into circulation. The police, however, do not accept this figure, having found in the home of one of the leaders of a counterfeiting band receipts showing the purchase of 14½ okas (1 oka is about 2¾ pounds) of gold in addition to purchases of silver and copper. During this search, the police also found evidence of the purchase of Turkish gold coins. None of these Turkish coins were found because they were melted and the gold used to counterfeit English gold pounds.



*Figure 11.—The reverse side of the pound mold.*

Another counterfeiter, through his illegal work, had acquired 11 okas of gold. From each gold counterfeit pound he realized 70 to 80 drachmas.

An unknown number of gold pounds were produced by counterfeiters at another location using slightly different methods than those used by the counterfeiters operating out of New Phaleron.

The amazing success of the counterfeiters in placing their gold pounds in circulation was primarily due to the fact that the English gold pound was the only stable currency at that time used in all transactions. The majority of the people using the gold pound did not have the technical knowledge or background necessary to differentiate between the genuine gold pound and the counterfeit. These counterfeit pounds, we repeat, circulated easily and freely among stockbrokers who used them in trade.

### *The Legal View*

In Europe, the making of gold pounds creates great problems. In Greece today, a genuine gold pound sells for approximately 300 drachmas or 10 American dollars. At the same time, there are in circulation the so-called "Italian" and "Sudanese" English gold pounds which sell for approximately 250 drachmas, or 50 drachmas less than the English gold pound. A year ago a representative of the English Government visited our country, in addition to other European countries. He asked that the Greek Government forbid the circulation of English gold pounds which had not been minted by the English Government. He also asked that proper measures be taken against those circulating them.

This request seems simple and logical at first sight. However, from the Greek legal point of view, no person can be prosecuted for circulating the so-called "Italian-English" pound or other pounds not minted in England. Article 207 of the Greek penal law states that no one can be prosecuted for circulating an "Italian-English" pound as a genuine English pound if he is not aware that this pound was not minted in England.

The making of a currency by a person or firm who has no authority to do so is considered counterfeiting. From the above, it is obvious that the English people have a just complaint. In spite of all this, today other continental European and African countries mint and put into circulation English gold pounds.





# PUBLIC RELATIONS

## ***Law Enforcement and Relationship with Free Press***

*(The late Mr. Jack Carley, Associate Editor, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal, who passed away on February 20, 1962, was a staunch supporter and friend of law enforcement. For years, he had been a visiting instructor at the FBI National Academy and lectured on Law Enforcement and the Press. His treatment of the subject was excellent, and a three-part series of his outstanding lecture was printed in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in late 1942 and early 1943. Not only as a tribute to a great man but also because Mr. Carley's remarks are still timely and appropriate, we are pleased to present them again. Following is the concluding portion of the series.)*

In my previous lectures we have spent considerable time examining the structure of news and newspapers and your relationship with them. There is little which could be added to what I have said, and while all could be phrased in a different manner—many different ways—it would yet add up to the same thing. Beneficial relationships cannot be developed overnight. They are like a great many other things in that the time element is an important factor.

For that reason, I want to take this third and last period of my appearance here to say a number of things which I feel need saying at this time. I say them, not as an instructor, if ever I could be called that here, but as one man to another, as a working newspaperman to you who have taken your profession so seriously that you are willing to undergo the necessary sacrifices in order to receive 3 months of rigorous training given by the FBI.

I do not know what you have been told here in the classrooms during that time and I have purposely avoided asking, because I want to tell you a few things in my own way as I see them, from an editor's viewpoint.

### ***Changes To Come***

This country is in a state of tremendous, unprecedented transition. The change is swift, inexorable, and in some of its aspects, almost breathtaking. We are, as a Nation, involved not only in

a global war but in a worldwide revolution. Many of the finer aspects of life as you and I have lived it have been blotted out and will not be restored in our time—if ever.

We need not make it our business here to consider either the political or combat phases of this Nation's involvement, but it is important that you give deep and serious thought to your own position in relation to the struggle. Those of you who come here from the coastal areas have already felt the restrictions of war far more than we who live beyond those vital defense areas, but eventually, and probably soon, all of us are to know them on a comparable basis.

I said a few moments ago that the transition this country is undergoing is swift and breath-taking in its scope. In a few days you will be going home. When you arrive you will notice changes. You'll look for familiar faces and you'll find them gone—in your neighborhoods and in your departments.

You will find, too, I believe, that your training here and your status as an FBI associate have increased your stature immeasurably. You will be a man, or men, for whom the public has far greater respect than it had when you left. If you have wise superiors, they will use the training you have received here to the greatest possible advantage.

### ***New Responsibilities***

The very fact that you are FBI trained imposes certain new responsibilities upon you. I cannot emphasize that too strongly, for, if there is one agency of the Federal Government in which the people place complete trust and confidence, it is the FBI. This organization has a certain high code of ethics. It has strict discipline. It demands courage and the utmost which is loyalty in those who are a part of it, and it makes no exceptions. Because you, too, have been trained in the National Academy you are going to have to measure up to FBI standards in the eyes of



the public rather than to any standard which is maintained in your individual department.

If I were a law enforcement officer, I would be extremely proud if I could say I was an FBI National Academy graduate and I'm sure you are going to feel that way, too. You possess something now which nobody can ever take away from you—the very best knowledge of the law enforcement process. It is that which is going to stand you in good stead in some very troublous days which are ahead.

They are days which may bring enemy attacks. They are days in which hoodlumism and "copper-killing" may again become part of the national picture. They may even be days when enemies within will seek to destroy our form of Government and establish one on an alien and repugnant pattern.

There may be some days ahead which will try your very souls and on which some of you may go down fighting in behalf of human decency and the Constitutionally established form of Government in which we in this room so firmly believe.

If the day of enemy attack comes to this country, then it will be you, the familiar officer on the beat, the familiar police official, the familiar sheriff, or the highway patrolman, to whom the people will turn their distressed eyes, to seek calmness for panic-stricken hearts and protection for their homes and family members.

### *Faith of the People*

I mention this only to emphasize the fact that, while you will get invaluable help from the auxiliaries, it will be you, when the going gets toughest, to whom the people will look for leadership and immediate protection. It is my firm conviction that one day most of you will thank God that John Edgar Hoover was able to provide you with the training you have received here. If you don't think law enforcement officers take it on the chin when the enemy shows up, you look at the record of the London Metropolitan Police Department. The last figures I saw, and that was a year ago, showed a total of some 300 police air raid casualties.

Most men stop what they are doing when an air raid comes, but not the law enforcement officer. He goes on doing his job, "carrying on," as they say, steadying, rescuing, directing traffic, et cetera. He is the pivotal point of all defense activities. Yes—you've got a big job and a man's job cut out

for you, because this is nearly as much a war of civilian populations as it is a war of trained combat forces. Your badge, your authority, and your uniform, have become just as important in the eyes of the people as any uniform worn by the armed services.

You enjoy, as law enforcement officers, far more public respect than you think you do. The people are not as "dumb" as they seem. They don't always express themselves properly and all too seldom do they let you know how they feel about you, yet you are the fellow they send for at the first hint of trouble, and if you don't think the average citizen gets a lot of comfort out of the knowledge that you are around, you are all wrong.

The point of all this is that decent citizens, and they are in the vast majority, do believe in you, do have faith in you, and they do depend on you. Again I say, be glad you have been trained here that you may better justify this faith of the people.

### *A Man and a Dream*

I think I know Mr. Hoover rather well, yet he never ceases to amaze me. You won't meet many like him as you go along through life. He's a man who has done what few ever really succeed in doing, he's made a dream and an ideal come true. He had the vision of a national police organization which would meet the needs of a Republic in days of tremendous upheavals, yet would be completely devoid of any of the brutal and repressive aspects and instincts of some foreign national secret police organizations. The FBI is that dream come true and so for that matter is the vast organization of National Academy associates which extends from coast to coast. In that connection it seems, sometimes, as though Mr. Hoover almost had a vision when he established the National Academy. It was as if he almost knew this terrible day was coming when so much which is national security depends upon the alertness, the intelligence, and the cooperation of the Nation's law enforcement agencies.

He wanted to raise the status of law enforcement to a respected profession. He has done it! He wanted to establish a nationwide system of cooperative law enforcement for the quicker suppression of crime. He did that! When you go home you will be important men in that system.

Again may I remind you, I tell you these things to impress upon you your own worth, your own



dignity, of the tremendous help you can be in sustaining this Nation.

We think a lot of the FBI down where I come from and we think a lot of Mr. Hoover. We've got some troubles down that way, and we are glad he and the FBI and men like you are on the job. What we hope to see is the day when the FBI will be raised to the position it belongs—when it will be a separate entity of Government and Mr. Hoover will be a cabinet officer. Then indeed will law enforcement come into its own. That's worth working for, isn't it? Law enforcement raised to a plane where its chief figure will have become the Nation's Minister of Security. Labor, Agriculture, the Army and the Navy, the prosecutive branch of the Government have their separate places in the Government scheme; why not then the branch which has to do the actual protective and investigative job?

Now that's my idea as an editor and it's the idea of a lot of folks I know. We've neglected to discuss it with Mr. Hoover, and we don't know how he feels about it; nevertheless, we think it's a grand idea. Set the investigative process of Government apart from all others and it will more than stand on its own feet.

It would be a great break for the people and they're not getting any breaks these days.

### *Renegades Then and Now*

Getting back to your job. There are a lot of "rats" and "hoodlums" in this country who have never been "mugged" and fingerprinted. They form a type which, unfortunately, has not yet "visited" the precinct stations where the "boys" could get acquainted with them. A lot of them did not cross the ocean to get here. They are doing a lot of haying while the rest of us are busy trying to do, as best we can, our share in the war effort. Some of them even "run" alleged newspapers. They hate "coppers" and they hate the FBI. They despise the established order.

They hate everything done in the pattern laid out by the Founding Fathers of this country. They are a bastard breed among our people. They've read the wrong kind of books and they've gotten drunk on the wrong kind of philosophies. I hope—though I doubt it—that you have been told something about them here, for sooner or later you are going to encounter them.

It would take the psychiatric section of a city hospital to determine how they got that way.

They've become infected by an international poison and they'd sell this country down the river in a minute to make their long-haired, radical dreams come true.

Your job is going to be to help ferret out enemy agents. You must help, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all enemy agents are outside our border. Never did a Nation get into dire difficulty but what it produced its quota of Quislings and those who would take advantage of extreme situations to try to effect their revolutions overnight.

### *The Enemy Within*

I'm not saying anything to you that I haven't said before from a platform or in the newspaper which it has been my good fortune to have been associated with for so many, many years.

The point I make is that you must not be satisfied when you have assisted the FBI in tracking down the external enemies and their friends. You've got to know the enemy within, and he's a vicious, scheming enemy if ever there was one.

There have been a lot of changes in the past few years and, nationally, we've gone to bed with people we thought we would never associate with, but one thing hasn't changed, and it will never change, in the objective of Communism. That objective, simply stated, is this, to overthrow all governments by the process of revolution and set up a worldwide condition in which there will be no governments. It is a cockeyed, screwy idea, but they're making it real, they are making progress, these enemies of ours.

They've set out to do what God never did and never intended to do, set up a Paradise, so they think, on earth.

Keep those hoodlums in mind. They're hoodlums whether they stand on a soap box on the corner, drink tea in what could be called parlor conclaves, or wear caps and gowns on the campuses of American educational institutions.

There's another job that you are going to have to do, suppress rumor. The people are considerably confused. They have not yet fully absorbed the shock of war, of the idea of an Army of many, many millions, of gasoline rationing, restricted travel, of all the things this war imposes. Too many of them fall prey to rumor mongers.

It is just as much your job to check rumors as anything else. That's part of the job of keeping



your communities and the people you serve steady on their feet.

Even more important than helping check rumors is for you to keep your own minds clear and your eyes constantly on the immediate tasks.

Washington is really a very sacred place. There are a lot of very sacred things here. The original of the Declaration of Independence is here. The Constitution is here. Yes—even the Magna Carta—the Great Charter—that document drawn up centuries ago as the very first great expression of man's will to be free is here—sent here by the British for safekeeping.

### ***Bulwark of a Nation***

We have our faults, too, you and I, from the back country and the cities. We expect too much of Washington. We demand too much. We depend upon it for everything when we should be developing leadership and initiative in our own communities. Let's not go home throwing brickbats at Washington. We haven't the right. Our own houses are not in order at home.

And what's the point of all this? You are going home as scientifically trained law enforcement officers. When you go, take a fundamental regard for the Capital of this Nation, its executives, and those with whom you have been associated here. You'll be going home to do a service for people who need you very, very much.

Believe with me, that in meeting the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation you have met one of the greatest of all living Americans. Be loyal to him. He needs your loyalty and your support. The FBI needs it, too, and will expect it from you.

### ***We Must Have Faith***

Believe with me, and I am just one of the plain people, that this is a great and good country, a citadel of liberty erected in the name of God and dedicated to human freedom.

Believe with me, and with the millions of others who so believe, that a Nation so conceived and brought into being through such great pain and agony shall ever live on the pattern designed by its creators—come what may against it.

We yet need many things to see us safely through some dreadful years ahead, but most of all do we need faith, faith in those who lead us, faith in ourselves, faith in our God—the God of

Plymouth Rock—of Constitution Hall—the God to whom Lincoln prayed in that same house where yet lives the President of the United States in these dark days.

Faith in the God of our Fathers. If we keep that—if we can make but this one profession and confession of belief—"I believe in the United States"—we'll come safely through!

Good luck to all of you in the days ahead—FBI Agent, sheriff, policeman, highway patrolman—whatever and whatever you are. I wish you luck. All decent Americans wish you luck, and most Americans are decent. All newspaper men who love their country—and most love it profoundly—wish you luck. It has been very inspiring to me to be here. It always is. For me to come here to the FBI is like relieving a great thirst in a desert of doubt. Simply said: "I find here the reassurance needed that things will yet be all right."

### ***Prayer For Freedom***

As an old police reporter, I'm thinking many things which are being left unsaid and some of the things I've said to you must have seemed pretty strange. If they had not built the press rooms always so near to the squad rooms maybe I could have been "raised" better.

But here's the strangest thing of all coming from an old reporter to a group of policemen. Things are going to be pretty tough before they get better. There'll always come the nights when maybe there won't be much between you and eternity but the hand of God. There's a thought I want to leave with you because it explains what it is we are seeking.

I have a friend on the faculty of the University of Cincinnati. He is a physician and writes poetry on the side. Most of it is very fine poetry. His name is Merrick Fifield McCarthy. He wrote a poem which he called "The British Children's Prayer" but I think it must be more than just a British children's prayer. It is a prayer for all children and for grownup children, too—like you and me. Your mother taught you part of it.

I give it to you to remember on black nights of a Nation's peril:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,  
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep!  
If this night's sleep should end in rest that is  
forever,



Keep me blest within thy mercy!  
May I be child of thy kingdom, safe and free!

"If I should wake within the night to see the  
sky all red with light,  
And hear the roof-tops of the town with our  
own walls tumbling down,  
Though there be death within the sky, May I  
not fear, O Lord, to die!

"If I should die before I wake I pray Thee,  
Lord, my soul to take!"  
But should I live the long night through,  
When I arise my work to do,  
May I with courage seek to be not safe, O Lord,  
not safe but FREE!"

★

### PAWNSHOP INFORMATION INDEX IS USEFUL REFERENCE

Assisting police in the constant battle to prevent thieves, muggers, and burglars from disposing of their ill-gotten wares through legitimate pawnshops, one large southern city has passed a local ordinance requiring data on anyone pawning goods within the city.

This statute requires that pawnshop employees now fill out a 3- by 5-inch card on anyone selling or pledging an article, listing such information as the individual's name, address, description, and a description of the article pawned. These cards are then turned over to the police. The police department makes a master card for anyone pawning items on more than one occasion.

Officers assigned to the Pawnshop Detail report that this system has given them an effective means of checking for stolen property and identifying thieves who habitually use pawnshops to "fence" their loot.

*FBI Nationwide Criminal  
Activities ★ 5/4/62*

### NEW MODUS OPERANDI FOR MALE SHOPLIFTERS

Limited by their wearing apparel as to the amount of loot they can conceal on their persons, male shoplifters are taking to wearing women's clothing and carrying large shopping bags in which they can deposit their loot. Some are even bringing with them a small child in order to give some credence to their disguise.

## Soil Samples Assist in Convicting Killer

The ghastly kidnap-murder of wealthy brewer Adolph Coors by "Top Ten" murder escapee Joseph Corbett stunned the Nation with its brutality and heightened the FBI's intensive manhunt for one of the most deadly of its "Most Wanted" criminals.

Suspect Corbett's burned and abandoned automobile was found in a dump at Atlantic City, N.J., in March 1960, 1 month after Coors' disappearance from his truck along a desolate stretch of roadway southwest of Denver.

Immediately, the Petrography Unit of the FBI Laboratory began intricate examinations of the various soil types found inside the car's fenders to place the vehicle at the Colorado crime scene and to suggest areas where the auto might have been, in an attempt to locate Coors' body.

Four different soil types were noted on the car. Three of them were identified with the Rocky Mountain area west of Denver. Over the next several months, 362 specimens of soil from the roads in 14 counties, 14 specimens of Colorado Highway Department road materials from areas around Denver, and soils from the Atlantic City dump were compared with the fender soils. With the discovery of Coors' body in September, an additional 28 road-soil samples from the crime scene were examined.

Some of the soil particles from the fenders were matched with earth from the entrance of the Atlantic City dump; another with soil from a roadbed near Louviers, Colo., an area not far from where the body was found. The two remaining soils were not associated specifically with any particular spot, but were limited to portions of the area west of Denver.

The results obtained in this case were mostly due to the extremely large number of specimens examined, enabling the Petrography Unit to associate Corbett's car with certain specific areas while numerous other areas were eliminated.

The soil evidence presented at Joseph Corbett's trial was of major importance in placing him in the vicinity where wealthy Adolph Coors' body was discovered. Corbett, located in Canada through the extensive publicity generated by the FBI's highly successful "Top Ten" program, was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in Colorado.

*IEL # 776*



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## Do-it-yourself Gadget Silent and Deadly

A 20-year-old youth entered a barbershop on the west coast carrying a large cardboard box. He removed a .22-caliber Sturm Ruger automatic pistol equipped with a silencer from the container and calmly held up the shop, demanding money from the barber. The barber turned over his day's receipts—\$19, all in \$1 bills—then he and a customer were shot down by the ruthless barbershop "patron."

Although the barber was hit in the head and in the groin, and his customer struck in the head three times, both recovered from their wounds. The gunman was apprehended minutes after the shooting as a result of a speedily placed road-block.

Careful examination of the silencer attached to the pistol showed it to be improvised from a 6-ounce plastic bottle loosely packed with cotton. The bottle had been perforated in several places with 1/4-inch holes. A metallic cylinder, suitable for attaching to the muzzle of the pistol, had been inserted through the center and ran the length of the bottle. It, too, was similarly perforated with several 1/4-inch holes along its length. The

victims of the shooting reported all they heard when the gun was discharged was a "puffing rush of air."

Upon being questioned for his motive in committing the robbery, the youth would state only that he needed a new muffler for his car.

At the time of the shooting, he was on 5 years' probation for committing a crime on a Government reservation.

63-4296-47 Ser. 810



*Cotton-packed plastic bottle used effectively as a gun silencer. One end of the metallic cylinder can be seen protruding from the bottle.*



### "ONE FOR THE ROAD" RESULTS IN SAFETY RECORD

Massachusetts Turnpike Authority believes in the old adage "One for the road," as long as it is a cup of coffee. The Authority reported that not a single accident occurred on its superhighways from 6 p.m. December 31, 1961, to midnight Monday, January 1, 1962, the New Year holiday. It attributed this accomplishment to the motorists who, in countless numbers, took advantage of the Authority's invitation for free coffee at each of its eight service areas on New Year's Eve. The officials were pleased with the response.

63-4296-5 1/12/62



### PRISON BARS DEFY POWER TOOLS

A new type of prison bar is being installed in a new Federal maximum security prison in the Midwest. Several of the 7/8-inch rods were picked at random in a testing laboratory, and efforts were made to cut through them with a power tool. Laboratory technicians concluded that it would take at least 5,000 blades to cut through the bars. They conducted 3 tests in which 60 blades were worn out each time. The average depth of the cut amounted to one-fortieth of an inch—about the thickness of a thumbnail.

63-4296-52 2/27/62



## OTHER TOPICS

# 69th Conference of IACP Members Held in St. Louis

by CHIEF STANLEY R. SCHROTEL, Cincinnati, Ohio;  
IACP President

The 69th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. (IACP), was held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., starting October 6 and concluding on October 11, 1962. Over 2,500 delegates, wives, and guests, including police representatives from 20 foreign countries, assembled in the Mound City where the first IACP conference was held in 1871.

The keynote of the entire conference was summed up in the opening speech made by President Frank A. Sweeney of Jenkintown, Pa., when he said, "Integrity is the mortar which holds together the structure of law enforcement." The proceedings of the next 4 days were to clearly prove that the speakers and delegates thoroughly understood the necessity for the establishment of this principle.



Chief Frank A. Sweeney (left) of Jenkintown, Pa., outgoing president of the IACP, congratulates Chief Stanley R. Schrotel of Cincinnati, Ohio, the newly elected president. (Photographs courtesy of ABK Photo Service, St. Louis, Mo.)





*Chief Sweeney (at rostrum) opens the 69th Annual Conference of IACP at Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Mo. Host chief, Col. Curtis Brostron of St. Louis, waits to give the official welcome.*

The association owes a deep debt of gratitude to Col. Curtis Brostron of the St. Louis Police Department who was host chief for the conference. His splendid handling of arrangements, together with his keen anticipation of the delegates' needs and pleasures, contributed in no small way to the overall success of the affair. Throughout the entire conference the police officers of St. Louis by their appearance, courtesy, and friendly attitude made everyone proud of the fact that they are part of law enforcement.

### ***Official Welcome Extended***

The opening general session was most inspiring and was enhanced and dignified by the presence of outstanding members of the State and city governments. Official welcome was extended to the assembly by Gov. John M. Dalton of Missouri, Mayor Raymond R. Tucker of St. Louis, and other prominent officials. An impressive indication of the community's confidence in their police department was evidenced by the presence on the dais of the entire citizens' committee composed of outstanding local civic leaders.

The official program was designed to answer the needs and interests of a professional organization which has problems and wants an answer to a multitude of questions. I do not intend to single out any particular lecture or speaker inasmuch as all capsuled years of experience and research to emerge with meaningful concepts designed for national and international application.

Included in the special training seminars and the workshops were subjects that commanded the police administrators' constant attention. Among these were the sex criminal, use of the polygraph, public and community relations, industrial security, training involving planning and research, juvenile delinquency, police-university relationships and enforcement. There were also several talks given by prominent authorities in the field of traffic study, safety, and enforcement.

### ***Program Must Meet Needs***

The purpose of any professional conference should be to provide suitable guidelines and the setting of standards for that particular profession. I feel that the sheer numerical response of the delegates clearly indicates that they possess an abiding desire for these craft aids. We who are responsible for the administration of the association are aware of the need to appraise the substantive aspects of the past program to see if all our needs were met and, if not, in what way improvement can be made in the future. To insure that such review is not performed in a perfunctory way, every reader is respectfully invited to exercise his own initiative. Suggestions should be forwarded to IACP headquarters because it is mandatory that we continue to maintain our annual conference as a meaningful forum for police administrators.

### ***Individual Responsibility***

We must realize that as individual police executives and administrators we are basically charged with the training of our men and must show needed interest and active participation in programs of this type. Our very fine friend and constant adviser, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has constantly outlined the municipal and State officers' prerogatives in this area. Mr. Hoover throughout the years has pointed out the inadvisability of a national police force, insisting that although mutual cooperation is a mandatory quality, nevertheless each department should be personally responsible for its many phases of police work.

In discussion with members from all sections of the country, I found that they shared my thoughts to the effect that the workshop-and-seminar format is more valuable and informative than straight lecture presentation. The information



given by the various authorities on the program indicated that police problems throughout the country are not changing too much, but there still remains a great need for more advanced methods and information for their solution. We must come up with specific responses to each specific problem. Gone are the days of generalization. Disciplines of science and sound management principles must be the hallmark of a progressive police program.

### *Value of Public Relations*

One of the most noticeable developments in the conference was the evident realization by all members regarding the necessity and value of good public relations. There is no doubt that police-public relations are at an alltime high, but it is essential that we hasten to rebuild the public confidence which has been destroyed by unfortunate police delinquencies in various regions of our country. It is most regrettable that when isolated incidents of this type occur, the whole profession of law enforcement is besmirched by irresponsible people who have definite and ulterior motives for undermining public confidence in the local police image.

I would certainly be remiss if I did not take advantage of this opportunity to commend our

outgoing president, Chief Frank A. Sweeney of Jenkintown, Pa., for the admirable manner in which he handled the duties of association president. He brought dignity, understanding, and honor to our organization and endeared himself to the hearts not only of the executive officers but the entire membership. Pennsylvania can well be proud of the part played by her son in the progress of law enforcement.

### *Skills To Be Used*

In advancing to the position of president of this association, I realize the responsibilities and appreciate your friendship, respect, and confidence. I am firmly of the opinion that the enforcement community possesses a wealth of experience and skill which is yet untapped. We should make a more serious and strenuous effort to utilize this reservoir of knowledge and provide leadership in the police profession throughout the world.

Acting toward this objective and in recognition of the fact, the IACP exploits these skills and experiences through its working committees. Unfortunately, because of the distance factor these committees do not meet as frequently as would be desired. Therefore, in order to compensate for this void and to more fully use our resources, each committee will be assigned an



*Members of the IACP Executive Committee and conference officials meet prior to the opening of the conference.*



IACP staff adviser who will be charged with coordinating their activities during the year and with maintaining committee interest through a constant correspondence treatment of current problems and prospective difficulties.

### ***Vice President Selected***

Another very healthy sign of the progress of the association was the spirited battle for sixth vice president. On many occasions in the past it has been necessary to literally draft an outstanding representative. This time, however, it was most difficult to make a choice because of the many prominent, capable, and experienced candidates. There is no doubt that those who were unsuccessful in their bid for the office will be heard from during the years to come.

Congratulations to Chief Thomas J. Cahill of San Francisco who was elected to the position of sixth vice president. Chief Cahill brings with him to the office an outstanding official and personal record and there is no doubt that he will be a valuable asset to the executive committee. The delegates voted Louisville, Ky., as the site of the 1964 (71st) Annual Conference and, as a reminder, the 1963 (70th) Annual Conference will be at Houston, Tex.



### **SMUGGLER'S RUSE DOES NOT PASS INSPECTION**

Many tricks have been tried to bypass customs inspectors with contraband or dangerous drugs; however, most attempts fail.

In one instance, a man attempted to bring into the United States \$100,000 worth of drugs at a west coast port of entry. He had taken a 4- by 8-inch block of wood, approximately 14 inches long, and cut a lengthwise section from it. Hollowing out a pocket inside, he concealed the drugs within it, replaced the cut section, and secured it with nails and putty. The length of wood was then smeared with dirt and grease to give it the appearance of being used by a mechanic and placed openly in the trunk of his car.

At first glance, it looked like what the smuggler intended—just a piece of wood used in mechanical-type work—but it did not pass inspection. The smuggler was arrested by the United States Customs Officer and charged with smuggling.

63-4296-46 3/2/62

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## **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING NOTICE**

The Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police, has enthusiastically endorsed the suggestion of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that the Committee meet in Washington, D.C., early in 1963 to take a comprehensive look at the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The purpose of the meeting will be to make revisions or additions to improve the program's value to the local police administrator, law enforcement generally, as well as other users. It is not intended that the basic program be disturbed, but rather current and future needs be met.

As all contributors are aware, a number of changes have been made in the program in the last few years, and others are contemplated. However, rather than continue a piecemeal approach, it is felt that all well-considered recommended changes should be made at one time.

The purpose of this notice is to invite all contributing departments to submit any ideas which they believe will improve the program's usefulness. Forward all such letters to John Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., attention Uniform Crime Reporting Section. For convenience they can be included in your monthly mailing of the Return A. It is requested all suggestions be submitted by January 15, 1963.

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### **DETERMINED POLICE OBTAIN HARD-TO-GET EVIDENCE**

One police department "down South" was having difficulty obtaining evidence against a local numbers operator. By the time the police could force their way through a wire fence, bypass vicious yard dogs, and get through chain doors, the physical evidence of his operations had been destroyed by flushing it down the toilet bowl.

However, the police were not to be deterred in their efforts to obtain the physical evidence needed. They arranged with the city water department to excavate and sever the sewerline leading from the premises of the operator. On the next raid after the operator again flushed the evidence, the numbers tickets, etc., were trapped in a large burlap bag placed over the end of the exposed sewerline. A conviction quickly followed.

63-4296-2 6/5/62

**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**



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#### CRIME QUICKLY SOLVED BY TROOPER'S ALERTNESS

A State trooper in an eastern State mentally noted the characteristics of the car and descriptions of the driver and the passenger when he stopped a motorist for speeding at 1:30 a.m., on June 6, 1962. Names of both he later jotted down in his notebook.

The following night, the trooper heard a general description broadcast of a car and two men involved in the theft of sporting equipment and other articles from camps and cars in a particular area of the State. He radioed his headquarters that he believed he knew the identity of the suspects and proceeded to the homes of the two men whose names he had written in his notebook just the night before. Both men admitted the thefts and turned over to him the stolen articles, valued at \$700. They were charged with grand larceny.

63-4296-39

6/12/62

DECEMBER 1962

## Combined Effort Too Much for Bank Bandit

The value of preparedness, coordination, and cooperation of law enforcement agencies was fully demonstrated when a lone gunman held up a bank shortly after 5 p.m. in Baton Rouge, La., on March 20, 1962.

Immediately, the bank's holdup alarm went off at police headquarters, and the entire Baton Rouge area was placed on a red alert.

A lady customer at the bank, becoming suspicious of activities around the bank, followed the getaway car for several blocks and managed to obtain the license number of the fleeing bandit's car. She made this number available to police personnel immediately upon their arrival at the robbery scene, and within minutes the entire metropolitan area was blocked off with city police, State police, and sheriff's units setting up roadblocks.

Surprised by two Baton Rouge patrolmen when he paused to switch his auto's license tags, the trigger-happy gunman managed to elude them in a hail of pistol bullets and shotgun pellets lethally pumped at the pursuing officers. The manhunt continued in higher gear.

By this time, roadblocks, manned by sheriff's deputies, city police, and State police, completely encircled the city, and at 5:59 p.m., 34 minutes after the first alarm was received, the bandit was arrested when he wrecked his car running through one of the roadblocks within the city.

Excellent law enforcement cooperation, aided by an alert citizen, made short work of the burglar's one-man attempt to rob a bank.

*NA newsletter note*



#### SAFE ROBBERS USE UNUSUAL TECHNIQUE

The robbery of a grocery store safe in a western State netted the thieves approximately \$800, but the cost to repair the devastation they left behind them far exceeded the monetary loss.

The thieves gained access to the store safe by dynamiting it, placing a number of 5-gallon cans of linoleum paste adjacent to the safe, and inserting the dynamite between the safe and the cans of paste. The explosion tore the safe open, but spewed linoleum paste from one end of the store to the other. 63-4296-66 1/26/62



## WANTED BY THE FBI

**JOSEPH RICHARDSON**, also known as "Iron Claw"

### *Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement (Murder)*

Savage murder escapee Joseph Richardson is presently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant issued at Montgomery, Ala., on August 26, 1959, charges this violent, semiliterate sawmill worker with unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for murder.

### *The Crime*

During an argument at a Mobile, Ala., lumber company where he was employed, Richardson, known as "Iron Claw," became so incensed he savagely attacked his victim with an ice pick. Brutally stabbing him through the eye, Richardson also inflicted numerous wounds about the victim's head, chest, and shoulders, leaving the murder weapon impaled in the dead man's nose.

Sentenced in Alabama to life imprisonment for this 1957 ice pick slaying, the deadly Richardson daringly escaped from a prison camp in August 1959. When local efforts to recapture the shambling killer developed information that he had fled the State, Federal assistance was requested.

### *The Fugitive*

Richardson's only avocations are considered to be drinking and "running around" with women. His violent character is reflected in his criminal record which reveals convictions for assault with intent to murder and the crime of murder. He has

also reportedly threatened to kill a close family member. This badly wanted fugitive suffered a cracked kneecap in a sawmill accident several years ago and reportedly walks with a limp.

### *Description*

Age----- 44, born Feb. 1, 1918, Eutaw, Ala.  
(not supported by birth records).  
Height----- 5 feet, 10 inches.  
Weight----- 172 to 185 pounds.  
Build----- Medium.  
Hair----- Black.  
Eyes----- Brown.  
Complexion----- Dark brown.  
Race----- Negro.  
Nationality----- American.  
Occupations----- Laborer, sawmill worker.  
Scars and marks--- 6½-inch scar left side of face and neck under ear, two scars right side of neck, scar left forearm, burn scar right lower arm, cracked kneecap.  
FBI number----- 5,114,935  
Fingerprint  
classification----- 8 17 W OII 8  
17 aU I II

### *Caution*

Richardson committed a murder by stabbing the victim with an ice pick. 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 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.



### TRAFFIC VIOLATORS HAVE PICTURE TAKEN

A newly developed camera system has been installed on a patrol car in a midwestern police department that automatically "shoots" traffic violators. Installed on a trial basis, the system results in sequence photos showing time, date, license plate, speed, or other traffic violation.

The apparatus is allegedly a step beyond radar and could be very effective in the enforcement of traffic laws. *National Academy News*

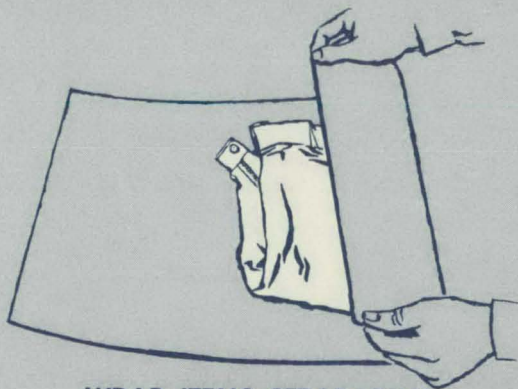
**FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**



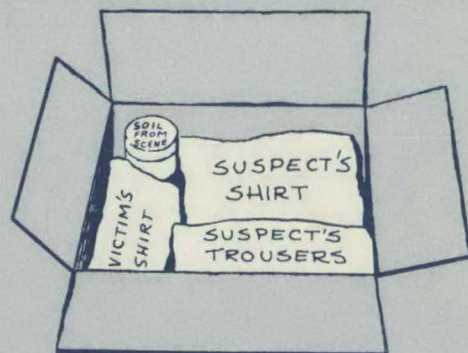
*Joseph Richardson.*



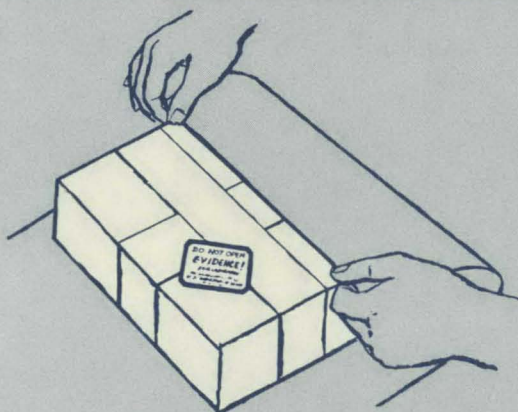
# HOW TO SEND EVIDENCE TO THE FBI LABORATORY



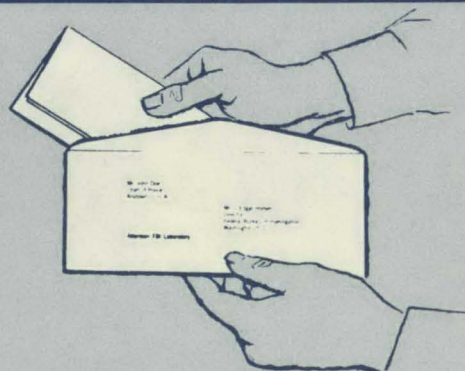
**WRAP ITEMS SEPARATELY**



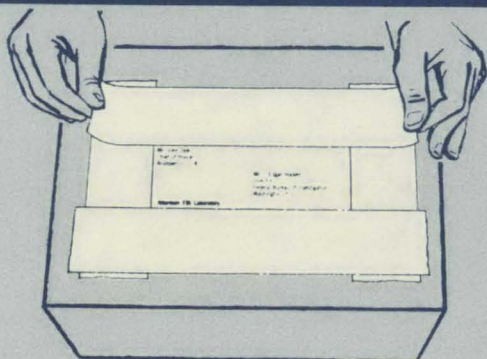
**PACK SECURELY IN BOX**



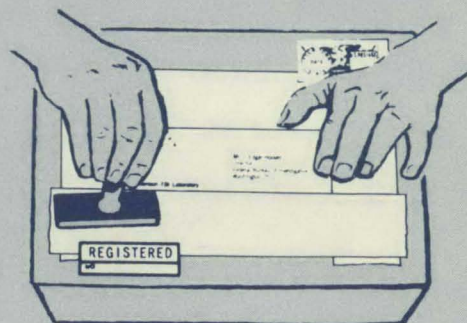
**SEAL AND WRAP BOX**



**PLACE ORIGINAL LETTER AND  
COPY IN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE**



**TAPE ENVELOPE TO BOX SECURELY  
WITH WIDE PAPER TAPE**



**TRANSMIT BY REGISTERED  
MAIL OR EXPRESS**



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

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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## *Interesting Pattern*



This unusual impression is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl  
with a meeting tracing.

693-6