



FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

ARE WE AMERICANS ASHAMED to be identified today with decency and morality? Are we forsaking the time-tested principles upon which our great country was founded for a substandard, more accommodating code of conduct?

There appears to be a preponderance of evidence to indicate a truthful reply to these questions has to be in the affirmative. However, here a true answer is the "wrong" answer, and it is high time righteous, freedom-loving people take a closer look at what is happening to our moral standards.

Morality is one of the more perplexing and controversial problems facing our Nation. Why? Primarily, it is because of individual and collective moral cowardice on the part of our society. We do not have the courage to stand in conflict with the mad rush for material wealth, indulgence, and social prestige. We are condoners and appeasers of a practice which we distrust and disapprove but which we will not overtly oppose.

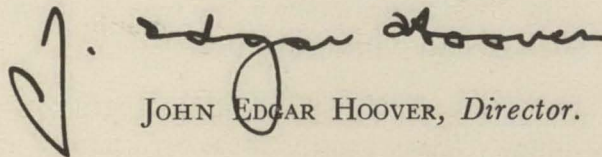
The lack of morality and integrity stems from a false sense of values. Many persons are so preoccupied with selfishness and greed they no longer know—nor care for that matter—where honor stops and dishonor commences. Others are simply confused. Rationalization and double standards have so clouded some moral principles that right and wrong are no longer clearly distinguishable.

Moral retrogression is not confined to any one group or sector of our country. This social illness is universal. Immorality rears its ugly head in every American institution and profession. None is free from its stigma. It is reflected equally as much in corporative price-fixing as in teen-age vandalism; in payoffs to politicians as in classroom cheating; in sports world bribes as in law enforcement scandals; and in income tax returns padding as in voting frauds.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Immorality itself is not the only danger of the crisis. Some theorists suggest our moral standards be scrapped for a less restrictive code by which our moral derelictions can be justified. Such thinking is a flight from responsibility and an accelerant to further moral decadence. If the destruction of our great Nation itself were the goal of these advocates, they could not devise a better means to achieve it.

With the approach of the joyous Holiday Season, let us as God-loving people shoulder our moral responsibilities, not flee from them. Let us stand proud and erect, champions all, for morality, integrity, and godliness. Let us assure that it may always be said of our country, "America is great because she is good."

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, 1963.

A New Concept in Community Relations

THOMAS J. CAHILL

Chief of Police, San Francisco, Calif., Police Department

The chief of a large metropolitan city, recognizing the need for better relations among the peoples making up the population of his city, instituted a Police Community Relations Bureau through which community needs and neighborhood problems can be answered or funneled to the proper agencies for solution. The organization and progress of the bureau are explained in this article.

SAN FRANCISCO, like a great many major cities in the United States, is a changing city. We have always had the glamor of a busy cosmopolitan seaport, bustling with the energies of people from all over the world. As California grows, so does our beautiful city by the Golden Gate. With this growth come the accompanying police problems directly affecting all of its inhabitants.

So that one might realize the complexity of our city, let me discuss the great people who make up our population. We have the largest Chinatown outside of China itself. We have some 78,000 Negroes, who in 1940 numbered but 4,500. We also have a substantial Japanese population and are represented further by practically every nationality in the world. With this heterogeneous population making our city one of the outstanding of the West, we felt that our police department should be closer to the people than we had been in the past. Naturally, an administrator knows that a police department is vitally concerned with all of the inhabitants of the city he serves and that the department owes each individual the service it renders for all.

I felt that we should be able to draw upon our community and assure the community it could draw from its department whenever the need arose.

Community Relations Bureau

In April of 1962, I instituted a Police Community Relations Bureau within our police department. Lt. Dante Andreotti was selected to head the bureau. It is staffed with personnel who are conversant with the races, nationalities, religions, and sections of the city of San Francisco.

The activities of this unit are prescribed in the form of a permanent order which charges it with instituting a program of better understanding and closer relationship between the San Francisco Police Department and the district communities which it serves. The unit also has the responsibility of keeping the public informed on conditions that affect the community peace and preservation of law and order. The responsibility for establishing contacts with organizations and groups within the community and for holding regular meetings with these groups is included.

Although there are many facets to the activities in which this unit is engaged, these can best be described by dividing them into four broad classifications, namely:

1. Assisting the police in maintaining law and order.
2. Assisting the police in the prevention of crime.
3. Taking an active part in supporting the police department's efforts to make the community a better place in which to live.
4. Developing a neighborhood awareness of and alertness to district problems.

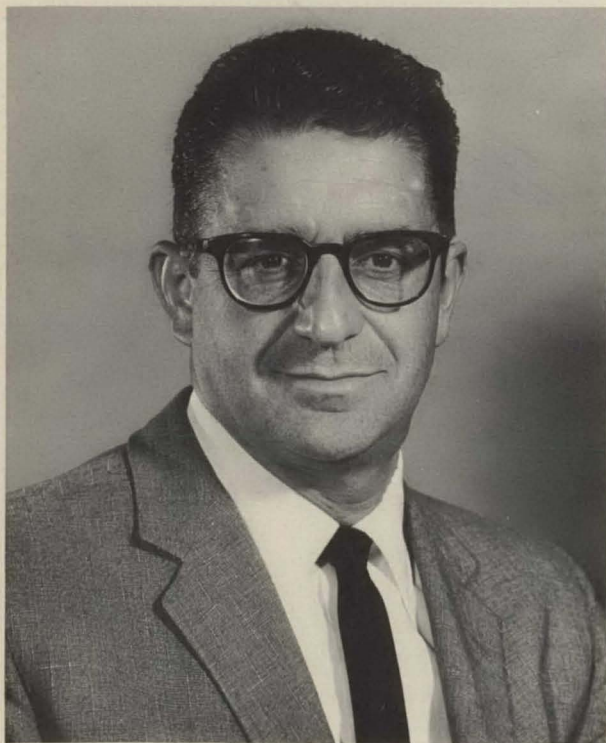
These classifications are designated in this fashion because we feel that in this way we establish a more thorough method of communication between law enforcement and residents.

Organization Details

There are nine police districts in San Francisco, and, to date, the Community Relations Unit has established committees in four of them. For the purposes of organizing these committees, each police district is divided into geographical areas, and each area is supervised by a district citizen known as a section chairman. He is assisted in carrying out the broad purposes of the program by a number of other district citizens known as assistant section chairmen. In addition to the working



Chief Thomas J. Cahill.



Lt. Dante Andreotti.

committee members mentioned, a chairman, vice chairman, and a secretary are included on the citizen committee, and they are responsible for conducting the meetings in an orderly fashion. Each section chairman holds a meeting in his own geographical area during the month with his assistants to discuss community affairs. These section chairmen then meet during the same month with the committee chairman and vice chairman, together with the commanding officer of the police district, and also with members of the Community Relations Unit, as an executive committee.

Problems Discussed

Pertinent matters involving district problems are fully discussed and proper action taken. At times, these problems are not necessarily police problems and may involve some other agency, public or private. A district police-community relations committee conducts a continuing survey of community needs and can be regarded as an information center through which neighborhood problems can be answered or referred to the right organization or agency for solution. These district committees have been successful in many areas of community

endeavor, among them being the installation of traffic control signs and signals at necessary locations, the reducing of racial tensions through the joint efforts of both the police and the citizens, as well as other community improvements such as alleviating problems caused by vandals, scattering of litter, etc. In many cases the solution to these problems has been brought about by a growing civic alertness to matters heretofore ignored by district residents.

General Public Meeting

There is a third and final meeting in the district during the month which is called a general public meeting. All of the business that has transpired at the two previous meetings is announced to the district residents at this public meeting. In addition, the committee invites representatives of the departments of city government, leaders in

the field of human relations, youth leaders, and other eminent persons, who donate their time and professional services, to appear at the public meetings. They enlighten the residents on matters which concern all aspects of current problems.

Success of Program

It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of a community relations program because such programs are a relatively new concept in police service, and wherever they have been established, progress has been rather slow. However, I can say without reservation that the majority of San Francisco residents have received this program with enthusiasm. The work that is being done has attracted recognition not only locally but nationwide.

Perhaps two words can best describe the chances of success in a program such as this; they are "communication" and "contact." A community



Police Community Relations Bureau. Seated, left to right: Officer David P. Roche, Lt. Dante Andreotti, Mrs. Leona G. Inger (secretary). Standing, left to right, Officer Eugene F. Simmons and Officer Hadie Redd.

relations program is in reality a "getting-to-know-you" program. We cannot afford to have strangers in our midst with all the hostilities and tensions that often arise from that kind of climate. As a result of the establishment of this unit, our relations with minority groups have certainly been enhanced. The creation of the unit has provided a vehicle for persons having grievances and complaints to communicate with this department, both on an individual and on a group basis.

The effectiveness of the newly formed bureau was brought into clear focus on the occasion of a large demonstration held in San Francisco May 26, 1963, which related to racial conditions existing in various parts of the country. This demonstration attracted 15,000 demonstrators and went off without incident.

The Community Relations Bureau, working in conjunction with our Intelligence Unit, prepared for and handled three other demonstrations with minimum policing and no incidents.

We are endeavoring to close the gap between established law enforcement and the community it serves. We are doing this by getting to know the people concerned and having them discuss their problems—great or small—so that solutions can be had without the antagonisms so common throughout our country today.

PRESERVING EVIDENCE

Firearms found at the crime scene should be handled with extreme care. Indifferent or unwise attempts to preserve any latent fingerprints may, in fact, destroy or so obliterate them as to prevent identification. Plastic bags or other similar containers should never be used to store weapons for this purpose. Any movement will cause the bag to rub against the gun and inadvertently eliminate the print's evidence. Firearms should be suspended by the trigger guard and left unwrapped.

Milwaukee SAC Memo, 4-4-62



On a recent trip to the United States, Lt. Col. Jose G. Lukban, Acting Director, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Philippines, visited the FBI on October 10, 1963, and was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover. Colonel Lukban and Mr. Hoover are shown examining a display of early Philippine weapons in Mr. Hoover's office.

The Forensic Scientist in Court

FRED M. MILLER, PH. D.*

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

THE PURPOSE of this paper is to discuss some of the problems the forensic scientist encounters in court and the manner in which they may be resolved. It is not enough for the forensic scientist to do a first-rate job in the laboratory or in the field; his findings must also be effectively presented in the courtroom where his demeanor on the witness stand, the thoroughness of his investigation, and his attitude on cross-examination are put to the test.

Serving as investigators in the field, as scientists in the laboratory, and as expert witnesses in the courtroom, Special Agents from the FBI Laboratory have played a significant part in many of the FBI's most important cases, some of which we will consider briefly as background material. When they reach the courtroom, these experts must be prepared to handle a wide variety of evidence.

The courtroom atmosphere for the rendering of expert testimony has not always been as favorable as it is today. This is true of all the forensic sciences, but especially so of handwriting testi-

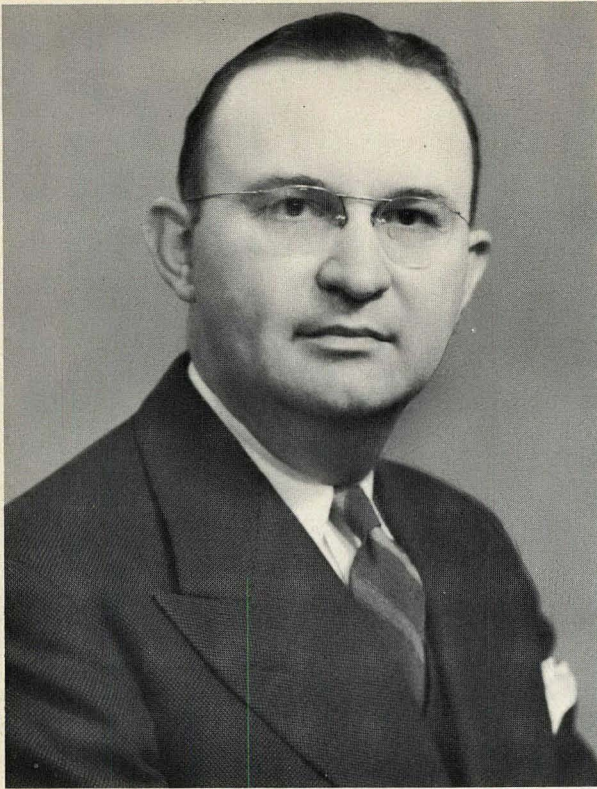
mony. As we survey the literature, we find that one of the first attempts to introduce the testimony of a handwriting expert took place in the 17th Century. Although his testimony was denied, Crown lawyers were tireless in their efforts to promote this possibility. By the end of the 19th Century, the present picture began to take shape, but many handicaps remained, not the least of which were the limitations placed on the admissibility of the known standards. In the United States, this barrier was removed by statute in 1913 whereby any admitted or proved handwriting of the accused was ruled admissible in Federal court as competent evidence for comparison with the handwriting in question.

What Is an Expert?

Under the provisions of the opinion rule, the term "expert" refers to a witness who has special knowledge, skills, and experience, and thereby can serve to guide the tribunal in fields beyond the level of the average layman. This includes persons so qualified in the arts and the sciences, such as medicine, toxicology, fingerprints, firearms identification, document examination, and related forensic fields. It is important to emphasize the word "special" when we speak of one with special knowledge, for it is precisely in this area where the document expert rises above the penmanship teacher and the firearms expert above the gun collector.

The forensic sciences are generally associated

*Dr. Miller is a Special Agent of the FBI and is assigned to the FBI Laboratory at Headquarters in Washington, D.C. This paper on the forensic scientist in court was delivered at the Annual Convention of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago in February 1963 and was published in the July issue of the *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, Callaghan & Co., 6141 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Through the courtesy of that magazine, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is privileged to reprint Dr. Miller's treatment of the forensic scientist's role in court.



SA Fred M. Miller, Ph. D.

with law enforcement. The scientifically oriented arm of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the FBI Laboratory. This is a multimillion-dollar operation consisting of a large complex of men and equipment located in Washington, D.C. The scientific staff is made up of about 100 Special Agents, all with college degrees in a wide range of different fields. This staff has a supporting cast of approximately 150 other employees, many of whom also have technical training.

Both inside and outside the Federal Government there are many other scientists with excellent facilities who contribute substantially to the sum total of our forensic effort.

Volume of Laboratory Work

The magnitude of the work of the FBI Laboratory is best reflected statistically. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963,¹ this Laboratory conducted 247,894 examinations of physical evidence, a 7.1 percent increase over the 1962 fiscal year, both in connection with FBI investigations and for law enforcement agencies throughout the

¹ Revised to show statistics for the 1963 fiscal year.

United States. It is interesting to note that during this same period expert testimony was offered in only 378 instances, a mere 1 percent of all the cases examined. These low figures are due to the fact that in many instances the suspected persons are eliminated in the Laboratory, while in many other instances the guilty persons plead guilty simply because they know that their guilt can be established, thereby eliminating the need for expert testimony.

During the 31 years of its existence, this Laboratory has made more than 3 million examinations. This figure does not include the nearly 2 million records examined in connection with the investigation of the Weinberger kidnaping case which will be considered later.

In cases of major importance, our scientists are dispatched to the scene of the crime, charged with the responsibility of supervising the technical aspects of the investigation and the collection of any physical evidence which may have potential forensic value.

Witness in Court

If the case goes to trial, the expert may be called as a witness to testify relative to his findings before a court and jury. Then, if requested to do so, he may explain in detail the methods and technique employed by him in arriving at his conclusions. He may also be subjected to exacting and searching cross-examination, and rightfully so, because his testimony may seriously affect the liberty or even the life of the defendant.

In order to see how the forensic scientist from the FBI Laboratory performs both inside and outside the courtroom, let us consider briefly some of the more important cases in which these scientists played a significant role.

An outstanding example of the vast importance of handwriting comparison was exemplified in the investigation of the kidnaping of 33-day-old Peter Howard Weinberger from his baby carriage on the patio of his parents' home in Westbury, Long Island, N.Y., on July 4, 1956. Two ransom notes, one of them demanding \$2,000 for the safe return of the child, constituted the only tangible evidence.

Since there were no witnesses, and since no logical suspects were developed, it was believed that the apprehension of the kidnaper rested with the identification of his handwriting. Accordingly, experts from the FBI Laboratory were dispatched to Mineola, N.Y., to supervise the tech-

nical aspects of the investigation. They started out by giving detailed instructions to a group of Special Agents assigned to the New York Office, pointing out numerous significant peculiarities in the handwriting on the ransom notes. After thoroughly acquainting themselves with these peculiarities, the Agents began the search of Federal, State, and municipal records in and around Nassau County.

Climax to the Case

The climax came on August 22, 1956, when three Special Agents were dispatched to examine the records in the probation office in nearby Brooklyn. There, one of the group found the probation records of Angelo John LaMarca which he believed contained handwriting peculiarities similar to those of the two ransom notes. These probation records were rushed to Mineola where a Laboratory expert positively identified them with the ransom notes. On the basis of this identification, LaMarca was apprehended, and, on interrogation, admitted writing the ransom notes and kidnaping the baby. Up to this time, nearly 2 million public records were examined, and all persons whose records were examined were eliminated. LaMarca was not a suspect prior to the time his record was found.

Then followed the crime scene search involving a force of approximately 60 men. Experts from the FBI Laboratory were on the scene to furnish technical aid and assistance. This included photographing the crime scene, sketching the crime scene, and properly preserving the evidence.

Photographs Used

At the ensuing trial held in Mineola, an expert from the FBI Laboratory related in some detail the investigation which led to the apprehension of the defendant. Then he used photographic enlargements which he displayed before the court and jury to demonstrate his identification. Some of the more outstanding peculiarities were indicated with red arrows made with a wax crayon. The court, jury, and attorneys on both sides were also given a booklet containing photographs of all the questioned and known standards introduced by the State.

LaMarca was found guilty and sentenced to die. The sentence was executed at Sing Sing Prison on August 7, 1958.

Another such case involved the Coors kidnaping. Immediately following the disappearance on February 9, 1960, of Adolph Coors III, a wealthy Colorado industrialist, the family received a typewritten ransom note demanding \$500,000, payable in \$10 and \$20 bills. An FBI Laboratory expert was immediately sent to Denver to assist in the investigation.

Investigation developed Joseph Corbett, Jr., alias Walter Osborn, an escapee from a California penal institution, as a suspect. A few days after the kidnaping, his yellow Mercury automobile was found burned at a dump near Atlantic City, N.J. His twisted trail continued across Canada to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he was arrested several months later and returned to Golden, Colo., to face trial.

On September 11, 1960, while target practicing in a rugged mountainous area approximately 35 miles southwest of Denver, a hunter came across the personal effects of what he believed to be the missing Coors. Again, an expert from the FBI Laboratory was dispatched to Denver to assist in the investigation.

Role Played by Experts

In the meantime, the FBI Laboratory had examined hundreds of pieces of physical evidence, and a number of experts testified to their findings in State court at Golden, Colo., in March 1961. They testified relative to the typewriting on the ransom note, the handwriting on money orders used to buy handcuffs and leg irons, the custody of the victim's personal effects, the condition of Corbett's automobile when found, the similarity of the soil under the automobile with soil in the kidnap and body recovery areas, bullet holes found in the victim's jacket, and bloodstains found at the scene of the kidnaping. The conclusion that the ransom note was prepared on a Royalite typewriter was arrived at by comparison with known standards prepared on a Royalite typewriter located in a Denver typewriter sales agency.

Airline Disasters

Airline disaster cases usually demand much detailed attention. One such case involved the crash of a National Airlines plane near Bolivia, N.C., on January 6, 1960, killing all 29 passengers and a crew of 5. The aircraft was a DC-6B, en route

(Continued on page 16)



Members of the IACP Executive Committee at their first meeting at the beginning of the conference.

70th IACP Conference Held in Houston

DANIEL S. C. LIU

Chief of Police, Honolulu, Hawaii, IACP President

THE 70TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. (IACP), was held at Houston, Tex., October 5 through 10, 1963. There were in attendance well over 2,000 members and guests who participated in an unusually fine program of both professional and recreational activities.

Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner of the city of New York, was elected 6th vice president of the Association. Also, at the business session the chiefs chose Miami Beach, Fla., as the site of the 1965 conference. Louisville, Ky., was previously selected as the site of the 1964 conference.

Highlights

Beyond question, one outstanding highlight of the conference was the spirited discussion which occurred at the workshop on civil rights. This subject was recognized as being both controversial

and important, and, in these times, no conference of law enforcement officials would be complete without a discussion of the subject. In scheduling the discussion, it was recognized that there were many and varied points of view to be presented, and protagonists of liberal points of view, who were expected to be critical of some police operations, were invited to appear in the interest of providing a background against which police opinions could be evaluated.

The moderator of the workshop was Sheriff-Coroner Michael Canlis, San Joaquin County, Calif. Mr. Canlis stated:

Our primary responsibility does not include the solving of sociological problems, nor does it relieve us from our duty to participate with others toward solutions. However, social revolutions are not new to us. It has become our duty and it has been our heritage to inherit those problems of our society which no other agency of government can immediately cope with or control.

We have our rights too, however, and we think enough of them to set them aside while we are participating as

police officers. President Coolidge clearly enunciated this responsibility in his charge to the Boston police and to the Boston community. As our society becomes more sophisticated, the refinements of the basic freedoms that we are sworn to guarantee are no longer a simple matter of right and wrong.

We are the testing grounds for all sides without any recourse or redress excepting those few civil rights that have been left to us and which are expected to be set aside when we accept this responsibility as law enforcement officers. We must therefore develop techniques and operational procedures and educational processes that will truly reflect the high standards to which we subscribe ourselves. Our position then should be made clear.

Enforcement Limitations

President Schrotel, during his remarks, said:

The lay mind would certainly evince surprise to learn that in many jurisdictions police arrest privileges are so carefully circumscribed by statutory and case law as to render the policeman virtually powerless to deal effectively and safely with situations that confront him almost hourly during his tour of duty. In fact, the police action demanded by the citizen from his police agency is illegal in many jurisdictions.

What the average citizen and taxpayer expect the police to do in protecting public peace and security is rarely reconciled because of the lack of understanding of the police purpose and of what the police must do to accomplish it.



Mr. Daniel S. C. Liu.

Police administration is not blameless in perfecting the degree of public understanding of the police purpose and the means for its implementation. To be sure, police abuse of their authority must be eliminated, not by withdrawing essential authority, or by freeing the guilty, but by raising police standards to a level of trustworthiness and by some means for holding a community responsible for any of its policemen found exploiting his authority.

The formal presentations at the workshop were followed by an especially fine discussion during which many police chiefs arose to express their views and to pose provocative and illuminating questions for the panel members.

Blessings of Freedom

Another highlight of the conference was the dynamic address given by Col. Jose G. Lukban, Director, National Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines. Director Lukban traced the development of communism in Southeast Asia. He warned against complacency in the face of the advancing tentacles of the communist evil. He said, "Our lines may be thinly spread, our number few, but the indomitable spirit that lives within each man in law enforcement may yet be the barrier that will assure to mankind the blessings of freedom and the kind of honorable peace possible only in the democratic way of life."

In his president's message, Chief Schrotel admonished police executives to develop constructive leadership. He said, "The IACP is made up of police executives—the decision makers. Our job is to lead, and if we cannot lead, then we should relegate ourselves to another level."

Workshops and Panels

Workshops and panels on such important subjects as personnel leadership development, juvenile delinquency and youth crime, policing controlled-access highways, and liaison between police and industry security officers were included in the program.

The Association owes a deep debt of gratitude to Chief of Police H. McGill of the Houston 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 Houston, by



Chief Stanley R. Schrotel (on right) of Cincinnati, Ohio, outgoing president of the IACP, congratulates Chief Daniel S. C. Liu of Honolulu, Hawaii, the newly elected president.

their appearance, courtesy, and friendly attitude, made everyone proud of the fact that they are part of law enforcement.

Slate of Officers

The other officers of the IACP for the current year include: 1st vice president, Chief Herbert T. Jenkins of Atlanta, Ga.; 2d vice president, Chief Philip Purcell of Newton, Mass; 3d vice president, Supt. William H. Morris, Illinois State Highway Police; 4th vice president, Chief Leonard G. Lawrence, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; 5th vice president, Chief Thomas J. Cahill, San Francisco, Calif.; treasurer, Retired Supt. William J. Roach, Waterbury, Conn. Quinn Tamm, former Assistant Director of the FBI, is executive director of the Association. Col. L. E. Hughes, superintendent, Kansas Highway Patrol, was elected chairman of the State and Provincial Section.

MODERN ROBIN HOOD ROBS MILKMAN

Early one morning recently a New York City milkman, making his rounds, was halted by a command to "Turn around and stay where you are." The startled milkman slowly turned to find himself confronted by a bandit holding a crossbow. It was set on what appeared to the milkman to be a rifle stock. The modern-day Robin Hood fled with \$100.

New York Criminel - 63-4296-34 (9-10-63)

Unsafe Tires Get Police Action

An act to amend the vehicle and traffic law, in relation to tires, has been approved and signed into law by the Governor of New York. The act contains a subdivision believed to be the first of its kind in the United States and makes possible police action against a vehicle solely on the grounds that its tires do not meet safety requirements.

Under Subdivision 35, paragraph (i), of the act, "Any law enforcement officer, at any time, upon reasonable cause to believe that a vehicle is unsafe or equipped with tires in violation of the provision of this subdivision, may require the operator of such vehicle to stop and submit such vehicle to an inspection. If the inspection discloses the vehicle to be in violation, the officer may issue a summons for such violation."

The Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles is authorized to promulgate and publish tire performance requirements, and these shall be so stated that they form the basis of practical tests to determine whether the requirements are met. The commissioner may employ such advice and perform such research as he deems desirable in determining the requirements.

The act will go into effect October 1, 1964. Violation is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50 or by imprisonment for not more than 15 days or both.

Albany Criminel - 63-4296-1 (2-28-63)

DEFENSIVE TACTICS AGAINST OBSCENE CALLS

Persons who make obscene telephone calls to women are a menace in communities throughout the country. Identifying the offenders and tracing the calls are most difficult.

A telephone company official suggests a counter-measure for women who have received these calls. He recommends a whistle—one with a loud, shrill tone such as a police whistle—be kept near the telephone. When the next obscene call is received, hold the whistle close to the transmitter and blow it HARD. Such a blast, according to the official, will usually transmit a loud, resounding noise into the ear of the caller, and in some instances create pain. Where this has been used, the official notes, the caller usually does not venture a repeat call.

Detroit Criminel 63-4296-15 dated 3-5-63
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



Arrow points to victim's foot protruding from packing in metal box in which body had been sealed and stored for over 8 years.

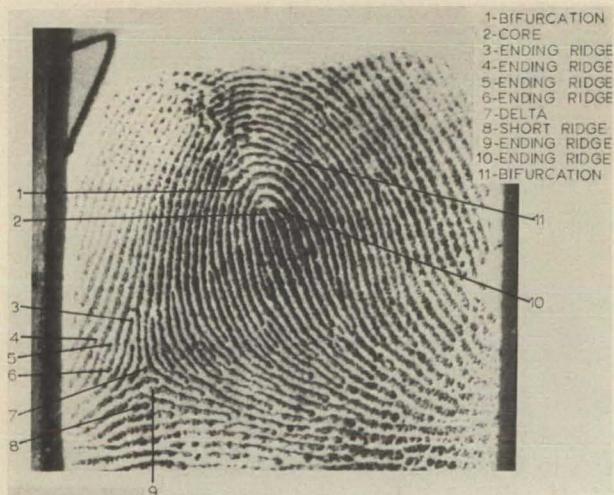
LATENT PRINTS, 8 YEARS OLD, HELP SOLVE BIZARRE MURDER

LATE IN 1962, a moving and storage company located in Pittsburgh, Pa., was preparing to auction off merchandise which had been in storage several years without payment. The company employees were opening storage boxes to check the items to be sold when they came to a large metal box. It had been there almost 6 years. When the workmen opened the galvanized casing, they were faced with a second metal container. As they broke through it, they encountered an

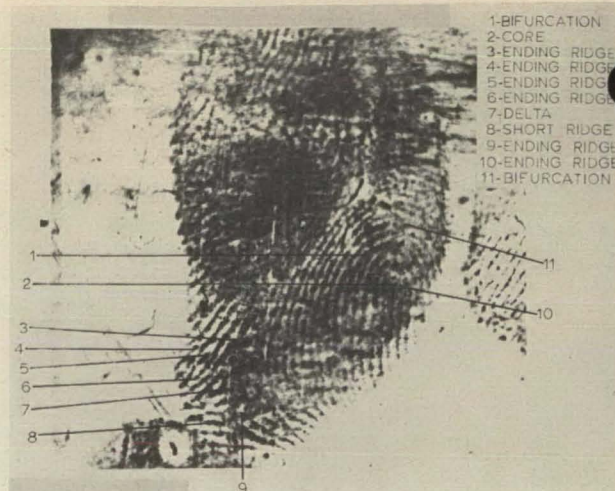
odor which caused them to immediately call the Pittsburgh Police Department.

Police officers very carefully proceeded with the opening until what appeared to be a human foot was uncovered. The Homicide Squad was notified, and the inner metal box taken to the Allegheny County Morgue. There Crime Laboratory technicians removed a body from the box.

The body—that of a woman—was in a mummified state, having turned to a leathery con-



Rollled impression of right middle finger of suspect killer. Identifying characteristics pinpointed.



Latent impression taken from inside the sealed metal box with identifying characteristics marked.

sistency, and was brown in appearance. The Allegheny County pathologist attributed the death to a frontal fracture causing massive hemorrhage. The woman's dentist later made a positive identification from her bridgework.

Prints Developed

The outer metal box was sent to the Identification Section, Pittsburgh Police Department, where officers examined the container for latent fingerprints. Several prints were developed in the top section, and additional prints were lifted from the inner side of a metal sheet. The position of these latent prints was such that it was physically impossible for anyone to put them there after the construction of the box. Altogether, identification officers were able to lift 20 latent prints from the metal container.

Suspect Arrested

Meanwhile, officers began checking out the name on the storage contract. The name was located in the police files. The man had been sentenced to serve time in the Allegheny County Workhouse in 1957 for armed robbery. Following his prison term, he had gone to Cleveland to work as a machinist. The Pittsburgh Police Department requested the man's latest arrest record from the FBI's Identification Division. The FBI advised that the suspect had been arrested in Louisville, Ky., during August 1962, for pointing a deadly weapon. Louisville authorities were notified, and

the suspect was arrested and returned to Pittsburgh.

During questioning, the man told police that he and the woman had many arguments while they lived together. In April 1954, during their last fight, he bound her hands and feet, then gagged her, and went out to get drunk. When he returned, she was still bound. He left again and upon his return the second time, she was on the



Left thumb print of victim taken more than 8 years after death

floor, bleeding from the nose. Realizing that she was dead and fearing the consequences of the law, he placed her body in a large cardboard box.

Preparation and Storage

The suspect said he then placed the box and its contents inside a handmade metal box, soldering all the seams and making it practically airtight. This was then put inside another cardboard box and then inside a second sealed metal container. A final covering of cardboard was added and sealed with tape. After he kept the container in his room for almost three years, the suspect put the box in storage.

The most significant and interesting point realized in the investigation was the fact that after more than 8 years, identification officers were able to lift identifiable latent prints from inside the container. As is visible in the photograph, the ridges were still quite clear. The prints were plain enough that the officers were able to point out 47 identifying characteristics. Their quality had been preserved because of concealment in the sealed containers.

The identification experts were also able to obtain a very good impression from the victim's right thumb. The method used was to wipe the finger carefully with carbon tetrachloride and immediately apply the inkless pad to the finger, then quickly put the finger to the sensitized paper. Carbon tetrachloride was used because of the seepage of the flesh, which would begin again very quickly.

The suspect's trial was held in June 1963. He changed his plea to guilty of murder in general and was found guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to 7 to 15 years in the Western Pennsylvania Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center.

"UPRIGHTS" STAY UPRIGHT

Football rules vary slightly in the United States and Canada, but the problem of keeping enthusiastic fans off the field after the game is the same everywhere. Police in Lawrence, Kans., and Vancouver, British Columbia, report that a simple but effective means of preserving the goalposts from attack is to station an officer and a police dog under each set of posts at the conclusion of a game.

Tips for Fingerprint Contributors

FINGERPRINT SUBMISSIONS to the FBI's Identification Division continue to increase in both the arrest and applicant categories. The close cooperation of all fingerprint contributors is most essential in order for the FBI to handle this additional workload.

It will be of material assistance to the FBI if contributors will, prior to mailing, place a notation on the fingerprint card of individuals who are known to have a previous record in FBI files. This can best be accomplished by indicating the FBI number in the space provided on the arrest fingerprint card, noting the FBI number on applicant cards, or by attaching a note to the arrest or applicant fingerprint card on individuals known to have been arrested but who have not yet been assigned an FBI number.

Additional Arrest Form

In instances where contributors are submitting current arrest data but do not require an up-to-date copy of the identification record, it will also be of assistance if they will place a check mark in the appropriate space provided on the face of the arrest fingerprint card or utilize the Record of Additional Arrest, Form 1-1, to report this information to the FBI. Arrest fingerprint cards bearing this check mark and Record of Additional Arrests forms are merely filed in the individual's arrest jacket to be added to the arrest record sheet at a later date when a current fingerprint card requiring answer is received. This is a considerable saving to the FBI.

It is emphasized that the Record of Additional Arrest form should be used only where contributors are in possession of the person's FBI number and do not wish to have an up-to-date copy of the identification record. This form has currently been revised to provide the simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of the right hand. If these fingers are amputated or badly scarred, the simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of the left hand should be substituted. It will be appreciated if contributors would place this procedure in effect immediately in submitting Record of Additional Arrest forms which they may presently have on hand.

FORENSIC SCIENTIST

(Continued from page 9)

nonstop from New York to Miami. Immediately after the crash, the FBI Disaster Squad arrived at the scene. All 34 bodies were recovered and identified by fingerprints, visually, or by other means. All bodies were recovered in the main crash area except one, that of a New York attorney, Mr. Julian Andrew Frank. Mr. Frank's body was found at Kure Beach, some 16 miles away, under circumstances suggesting a possible explosion aboard the ill-fated airliner.

Since this crash involved the possible willful destruction of an aircraft, a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, scientists from the FBI Laboratory were dispatched to the scene to assist the Civil Aeronautics Board and other authorities in determining the cause of the disaster.

Evidence Speaks for Itself

The first pieces of evidence to arrive in the FBI Laboratory were various articles of Mr. Frank's clothing. This brought our chemists, serologists, metallurgists, and fibers experts into action. These were soon followed by other pieces of evidence which mobilized virtually our entire facilities. Hundreds of other items followed.

Slowly but surely, from our test tubes, microscopes, and spectrographs, the specter of a bomb emerged. But this in itself was not enough. It was also necessary to ascertain what we could about the bomb—how it was detonated—and exactly where the explosion occurred.

Our report to the Civil Aeronautics Board, stripped of technical language, indicated that a dynamite explosion had taken place, and that this was initiated by means of a dry-cell battery. The site of this explosion was pinpointed as being in close proximity to the seat occupied by Mr. Frank, probably in his luggage in the passenger compartment of the ill-fated aircraft.

In its deliberations, the reviewing board relied entirely on the official Laboratory report and did not require the personal appearance of any of the experts. This suggests a possible trend taking shape wherein the official findings speak for themselves, thereby obviating the appearance of the experts for certain types of hearings.

Under ordinary conditions, the first meeting be-

tween the expert and the prosecuting attorney takes place in the latter's office immediately before the expert takes the stand. The first order of business is to discuss the qualifications of the expert and the manner in which his testimony is to be presented. This can be done by handing the prosecutor two lists of suggested questions, one of which serves to establish his background as an expert, while the other acts as a guide for his direct testimony. This conference should completely cover all aspects of the examination and related testimony and, to the extent possible, should endeavor to anticipate problems that may be encountered on both direct and cross-examination. The expert's experience and technical knowledge can be most helpful to the prosecution at this point.

Value of Exhibits

Wherever possible, the expert should come to court prepared with photographic enlargements or other suitable exhibits of the evidence in question. This is particularly true in handwriting cases, because such exhibits aid immeasurably in demonstrating the reasons for his conclusion. Handwriting testimony, without setting forth the reasons for the conclusions, is acceptable in court, but handwriting testimony supported with able demonstrations and cogent reasons can be most convincing to the court and jury. These exhibits or enlargements should be displayed in the most suitable location in the courtroom.

The expert should always bring his worksheets containing his original notes to the witness stand. In the more complicated cases, he may refer to these notes while testifying. Wherever possible, he should testify without using his notes, but he may refresh his memory from his notes before taking the witness stand.

The Expert's Testimony

As so often happens in the case of a highly qualified expert, the defense counsel may concede the qualifications of the expert, thereby hoping to reduce the weight of his testimony. If this happens, the prosecutor must decide immediately whether to accept the concession or whether to proceed with the full exposition of his qualifications.

While on direct examination, the answers must be responsive to the questions and given in a voice

firm enough for all to hear. The weak points of the evidence as well as the strong must be covered, for the witness is present to unveil the full facts; he is not an advocate. Too much monologue, which is likely to develop into monotony during an extended demonstration, should be avoided. This can be broken by well-spaced questions on the part of the prosecutor.

The cross-examination of the expert and the line of attack to be pursued are, naturally, the functions of the defense attorney. If not already planned before the expert takes the stand, he must decide on the best course of action as the testimony unfolds. Much of this depends on the qualifications of the expert and his demeanor on the stand. Obviously, there is not much to be gained by challenging the qualifications of a well-established expert. The same holds true if his testimony is direct, competent, and well demonstrated. All too often the defense counsel weakens his own cause when he undertakes to cross-examine a competent expert, particularly in a field in which defense counsel is relatively untutored. The same is not true, however, if the expert is obviously weak, unskilled, and ill qualified. In such instances, much may be gained by conducting a vigorous, probing, and searching cross-examination.

While under cross-examination, the expert must be responsive to all questions, and should exhibit the same courtesies to his interrogator as when under direct examination.

Conclusion

The emergence of the forensic sciences to a position of great respect in the American courtroom is a fine tribute to those who pioneered this effort many years ago. We must not only uphold but improve if we can on this position.

Let us emphasize a few things of particular importance to those of us who have the responsibility of serving as expert witnesses:

1. We must strive constantly to improve our professional standing. This can be done by association with others in our profession, by keeping abreast of the literature, and by engaging in research and development. In this fast-moving world of science and technology, he who stands still is soon left behind.

2. We must be certain of our technical conclusions. Unless our findings will stand up under the withering cross-examination of our associates, we are treading on dangerous ground. While few, if any, conclusions can be proved to a mathematical certainty, the evidence in our favor must approach this point before an opinion or a

conclusion is justified. The finest test of the validity of a conclusion is that, on further study, additional supporting evidence is uncovered. Unless our findings meet this test, we should not offer an opinion.

3. We must avoid outside influences. We must not allow ourselves to be influenced in our opinion by an overzealous investigator or overanxious clients. Our conclusions must be based solely and entirely on the findings deduced from the examinations performed.

4. We must be fair and impartial on the witness stand. It is our duty to present the facts as they exist. All questions from both sides of the counsel table must be answered accurately and without evasion. Cross-examination by opposing counsel should be welcomed, not feared. Only the incompetent witness or the witness on uncertain ground has reason to shrink from this important function in our courtroom procedures. More often than not, the competent expert can establish his position even more firmly during cross-examination.

5. We must protect the innocent. By far the most important decisions we make are made in the laboratory, not in the courtroom. The persons we clear in the laboratory are never brought to trial. We must never lose sight of the important fact that we must not only work to convict the guilty, but we must strive with equal vigor to clear the innocent.

In closing, let me quote the words of J. Edgar Hoover who, in 1936, said, "I look forward to the day when expert testimony in criminal cases in all our courts will be given by witnesses trained and skilled in their particular specialty."

CAUTIOUS ROBBER NOT CAREFUL ENOUGH

A bank robber, operating in the Midwest, took extraordinary measures to determine if a savings and loan association he planned to rob was equipped with an alarm system.

He called the protection service which installs such systems and explained to them he was planning to open a jewelry store across the street from the association. He stated he wanted to have protection, but was concerned about the cost. He inquired as to the possibility of "hooking on" to the line used by the association, thus saving himself some money. He was assured that the savings and loan association had no alarm system and that a "hook on" would not be possible. The robber politely thanked the protection service for the information.

As it developed, his precautionary measures were in vain. He related the above information to officers after being arrested for the robbery.

Cincinnati Criminal

63-4296-10

dated 2-20-63

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Police Read Palm of Numbers Writer

A MAN UNDER police surveillance was observed making contacts with several persons, and during these contacts he seemed to be making brief notes, possibly on a small pad concealed in his hand. However, when arrested, there was no writing pad in his possession. Inspection of his left hand showed that the following numbers had been written on the palm, apparently with a ballpoint pen:

72 50
15-25
51
54 50

In bolita parlance, the officers noted, these numbers indicate that the persons with whom the prisoner had conversed had placed 50 cents on number 72, 25 cents on numbers 15 and 51, and 50 cents on number 54.

The man's palm was photographed with the numbers on it for evidentiary purposes. The photograph not only depicts the numbers written in his hand but also clearly shows the ridge details in his fingertips, thereby definitely identifying him with the evidence in his palm.



"Evidence" on palm of numbers writer.

18 Tampz Crimdel 63-4296-64-228
dated 2-15-63

Mirror Used To Break Numbers Code

COMING TO THE ATTENTION of law enforcement in a midwestern city was an unusual code used by numbers writers. One operator, when arrested, possessed several note pages which contained notations that looked like a mixture of cuneiform symbols and pharmacy prescription characters. This was the fourth incident in which similar coded sheets had come to the attention of police.

A detective of the vice squad on a tip from an informant broke the code with the use of a mirror which showed that the 6 and 9 were written backwards.

1 = 1

I = 2

1̄ = 3

▽ = 4

. = 5

θ = 6

└ = 7

≡ = 8

ℓ = 9

0 = 0

Unusual code used by numbers writers.

Bufile 63-4296-10-609

DROPPED BY THE WAYSIDE

Telephone coinbox thieves in the Midwest are known to be using an unusual scheme to carry on their nefarious trade—and one which affords them the minimum possibility of being caught with the tools in their possession. Their method is to use piano wire lock picks which they carry in their hand. If they are stopped by an officer, they surreptitiously let the pick fall to the ground. The wire is so small that it usually goes unnoticed by the arresting officer.

Chicago Crimdel dated 63-4296-9
dated 7-26-62
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Big Firecracker, Small Pop

AN ATTEMPT to blow a safe fizzled when the home-made "bomb" failed to provide necessary explosive power to blast open the doors.

An explosive device left behind at the scene, and believed to be of the same type used, was examined by crime laboratory technicians. It had been made from a transparent cigar tube, giving the appearance of a large firecracker. The tube was filled with heavy granulated powder of the type used in fireworks and capped with a rubber stopper. A fuse through the rubber stopper was attached to a dynamite cap inside the tube. The lower part of the tube was covered with heavy masking tape so that the explosive force could be directed toward the inside of the safe.

A hole approximately one inch in diameter had been burned through the rear panel of the safe and the "bomb" inserted in the hole and exploded.

After several burglaries, the individuals responsible for the burglary attempt of the safe were apprehended.



Homemade firecracker—the type used in an attempt to blow a safe.

Springfield Crimel 63-4296-52-487 dated 3-5-63

OPERATION SANTA CLAUS FOR SELECT PATRONS

SEVERAL WEEKS prior to Christmas last year, a team of detectives operating in a particular section of a large city arrested 15 narcotics buyers in one afternoon. One of the team dressed as Santa Claus stood on an extremely busy corner and observed a narcotics pusher make 15 sales. As the buyer passed the decoy Santa, the detective would ring his bell and ask the buyer for small contribution for the needy. This was a signal to the other members of the team who would follow the buyer for a discreet distance before making the arrest.

New York Crimel 63-4296-34 dated 12-18-63

DEATH AS A DISGUISE

INDIVIDUALS operating regular but illegal dice games in an eastern city had been having trouble with the police raiding the houses where the crap games were held. The gamblers conceived the idea of hanging a funeral wreath on the front door of the house where the game was scheduled, thus accounting for the number of people going in and

out.

Newark Crimel 63-4296-31 dated 4-2-63

December 1963

STUDENT LAWYERS EMPLOYED AS SUMMER PATROLMEN

Seventeen law students took a look at the law this past summer they could never have obtained from their law books. They were recruited from four area law schools to serve as patrolmen in an experimental program pioneered by Chief James E. Moore of the Virginia Beach, Va., Police Department.

So diplomatically and impressively did they execute their duties in the resort area that the Virginia Beach authorities feel the program may become common practice elsewhere because of its unusual success.

The 17 future lawyers themselves acknowledge their summer employment gave them practical meaningful experience that will be of great help in their chosen field.

Norfolk Crimel 63-4296-56 dated 6-14-63

PUBLIC RELATIONS

To the public, the law enforcement officer is always "on duty," and his behavior is always expected to comply with the highest standards at all times.

"Flying Wheel," 4-67, P. 3

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Prompt Filing Brings Fast Results

Eight minutes—480 seconds—meant the difference between freedom and incarceration of a check-forging car thief on the west coast recently.

A San Francisco Police Department detective filed the license plate numbers of wanted and stolen automobiles. Upon completion of the task, he received a call from two fellow officers who had stopped a suspicious man in an automobile. The car was cleared, but the officers found a loose license plate which turned out to be one of the numbers just filed by the detective. When confronted with this information, the suspect revealed his true identity as an escapee from the State penitentiary 2 years previously. He was also wanted for felonies in several other States.

The need for promptness in filing of license plate numbers could not be better illustrated. The detective filed the number immediately upon its receipt at 5:37 a.m., and the call from the officers for a check was clocked in at 5:45 a.m.—exactly 8 minutes later.

*S.G. Yezovitsky, 1534 Los Altos Drive,
Burlingame, Calif*

DAYTIME ROBBERY ALERT MAY COME IN HANDY

The victim of a robbery can alert a neighboring store or the police while the robbery is in progress if he installs in his place of business the alarm ingeniously devised by a police officer in the South.

The alarm is simply constructed with an extension wire, a common-type wall switch, and a red bulb. The switch is installed in a concealed place in a desk, counter, or backroom, and the red bulb placed outside the store where it can be observed by someone in a nearby store or by police on patrol. A flip of the switch causes the red bulb to flash, and anyone alerted to its flashing can notify the police and take note of the physical description of the robbers and their car as they make their getaway.

Miami Crimelet dated 4-28-61

Jewelry Scratch Mark File Maintained by Police

THE NEW JERSEY State Police Identification Bureau at Trenton, N.J., maintains one of the largest files on jewelers' scratch marks in the United States. The file contains approximately 7,000 jewelers' scratch marks, the majority of which were obtained from jewelers in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, with some from jewelers in California, Arizona, and Colorado.

The jewelers' scratch mark, like a fingerprint, is an identifying mark scratched or etched on the backs of watches and other expensive jewelry. It is a combination of digits and letters which are generally discernible only with a jeweler's magnifying glass.

The mark corresponds to a ledger kept by the jeweler, recording the name and possibly the address of his customer. Though it is rare when two jewelers have the same mark, each can identify his own mark at a glance.

Another large scratch mark file index is maintained at the office of the Jewelers' Security Alliance, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

*Newark Crimelet 63-4296-31
dated 3-5-63*

OFFICER'S PECULIAR TALENT AN AID IN POLICE WORK

A woman recently called the police department in a southern city to report a noisy party her neighbors were having. The woman's voice sounded familiar to the officer receiving the call. Answering hundreds of phone calls in a month's time, his ear had become delicately receptive to the human voice. He thought a moment and then asked her name. That did it. He sent another officer to the address given to break up the noisy party—and to arrest the complainant. Through his personal filing system of human voices, he had recognized her voice as belonging to a bail jumper wanted by the police since her arrest 6 months previously.

Jacksonville Crimelet 63-4296-63

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Cooperative Action Is Key to Success of Radio Service, February 1963, vol. 32, No. 2, p. 8.

Document Examiner Bases His Decision on Scientific Study, January 1963, vol. 32, No. 1, p. 16.

The Forensic Scientist in Court, by Fred M. Miller, Ph. D., Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, December 1963, vol. 32, No. 12, p. 7.

Handwriting Habits Are Basic Factors in Identification, March 1963, vol. 32, No. 3, p. 7.

Procedures and Services of the FBI Laboratory, August 1963, vol. 32, No. 8 (inside back cover).

Tips on Making Casts of Shoe and Tire Prints, October 1963, vol. 32, No. 10, p. 18.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Auto Thefts—Causes and Prevention, July 1963, vol. 32, No. 7, p. 13.

LAW AGAINST OBSCENE CALLS

A recently enacted bill signed into law by the Governor of a western State makes it a misdemeanor to disturb the peace by use of a telephone. The law provides a fine of \$300 and 90 days' imprisonment for anyone convicted of using the telephone to harass or disturb the peace of another by use of profane or obscene language or threats or intimidation. The bill is aimed at individuals who make anonymous calls to women and use obscene and profane language.

Denver Crimdel 63-4296-13
December 1963

dated 2-11-63

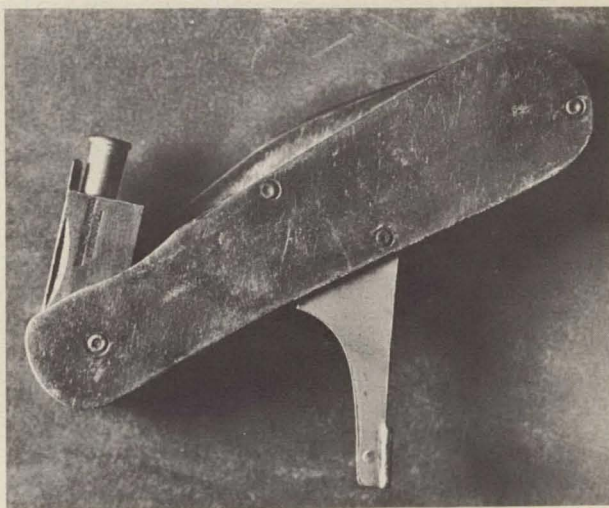
Knifelike Weapon Shoots Bullets

A WEAPON recently confiscated by police on the west coast closely resembles a pocket knife and is capable of shooting .22-caliber bullets.

At the end of the knife, where the blade opens, there is a muzzle opening for a .22-caliber bullet. A small breech is pulled up, exposing the chamber for a .22-caliber long rifle shell. The gun is cocked by raising a trigger device, about an inch and a half long, on the back of the knife. When this is pressed forward and resealed, it strikes the firing pin and fires the bullet.

The knife-gun is 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and can easily be concealed in a man's pocket.

SE



Knife-gun capable of shooting .22-caliber bullets.
San Francisco Crimdel 63-4296-47-848

"PROWLER" LOSES IN ENCOUNTER WITH PATROLMAN

The value of training in law enforcement work has been exhibited in many ways and sometimes in rather unusual circumstances.

A police officer in the South had just returned from an FBI firearms training school, where, for the first time, he had been given training in hip-level shooting, when he was called to investigate a prowler.

During his investigation he met the "prowler" face to face, a 350-pound black bear! Drawing his service revolver, he fired one shot from the hip and killed the "prowler."

Memo from Casper to Mohr dated 3-6-63

WANTED BY THE FBI

WILLIAM RIVERA GALARZA, also known as Willie Galaraza, William Galorna, and William Rivera

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Assault)

Selective Service Violator

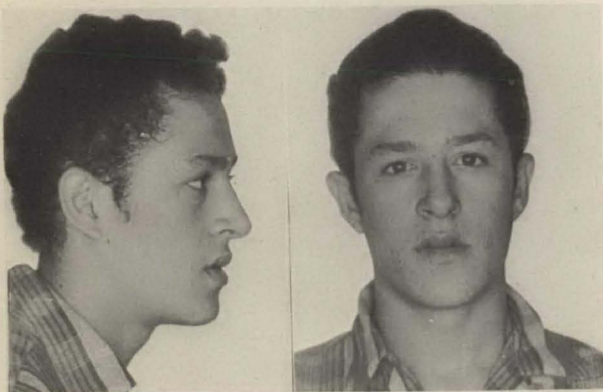
WILLIAM RIVERA GALARZA is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for assault and for being a Selective Service violator.

The Crimes

Galarza was reportedly ordered to leave a Bridgeton, N.J., tavern on the night of July 29, 1960, after he and companions caused a disturbance. The next night they allegedly returned and stealthily entered the home of the tavern's owners, an elderly couple, located adjacent to the tavern. When the wife returned, she was savagely beaten about the head and body with a piece of iron pipe and then bound and gagged. When her husband approached the house, the assailants fled.

When it became apparent that Galarza had fled the State, a Federal warrant was issued on May 11, 1961, at Atlantic City, N.J., charging him with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for assault.

On December 12, 1961, Galarza failed to report for induction at Bridgeton, N.J., and a Federal warrant was issued on March 28, 1962, at Atlantic City, charging him with violation of the Selective Service Act of 1948.



William Rivera Galarza.

Galarza, convicted in the past for assault, reportedly has carried a 10-inch dagger in his auto. He should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age----- 24, born April 10, 1939, Cidra, P.R.
(not supported by birth records).
Height----- 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight----- 140 to 150 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Occupation----- Laborer.
Scars and marks----- Tip of middle finger on left hand
amputated.
FBI No.----- 805, 838 C.
Fingerprint
classification----- 24 O 31 W IOO 20 Ref: 29
I 27 W OIO 27

Notify the FBI

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

UNKNOWN ROBBER IDENTIFIED AND ARRESTED

The unknown individual whose photograph appeared here in the November issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and who was wanted by the FBI on charges of robbing the Cleveland Federal Savings and Loan Association of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 8, 1963, has been arrested and identified as Darryl Vernon Dorsey.

Dorsey was apprehended on October 25, 1963, a day prior to the release of the Bulletin, by the Chief of Police, Mantua, Ohio, only minutes after the robbery of the Ravenna Savings and Loan Company, Ravenna, Ohio. He is also charged with the latter violation.

Teletype from SAC Cleveland dated 10-28-

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		

(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

A Possible Clue

Alert officers investigating auto thefts in those States requiring two license plates have learned to check the condition of the plates on suspected vehicles. While the rear license is usually encased or in some way protected by the back bumper, the front tag will normally be scratched and weather-beaten due to its "front line" posi-

tion. Damage by parking lot attendants and mud and gravel from the highways all take their toll.

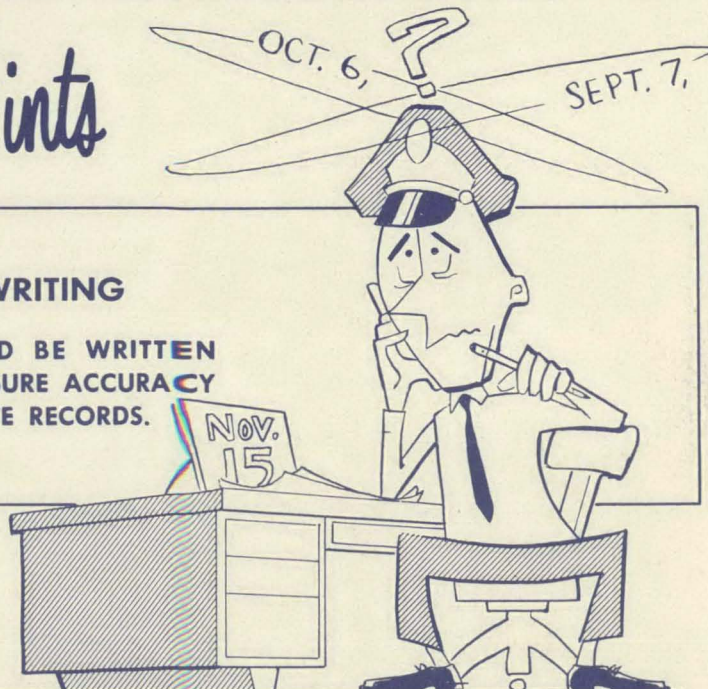
Some auto thieves have overlooked this telltale point and, in switching plates which are several months old, have placed a battered, scarred plate on the rear of the car and the well-preserved plate on the front bumper.

criminel - Albuquerque 63-4296 dated 4-24-62

Helpful Hints

REPORT WRITING

REPORTS SHOULD BE WRITTEN
PROMPTLY TO INSURE ACCURACY
AND TO COMPLETE RECORDS.



FBI

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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

INTERESTING PATTERN



This interesting impression consists of two separate loop formations and a separate whorl formation and possesses four deltas. This pattern is classified as an accidental whorl with an outer tracing.

693-7