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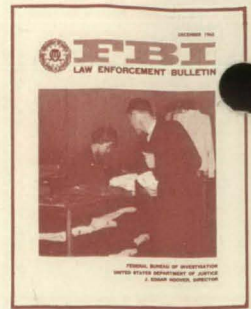
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

DECEMBER 1965

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THE COVER—The shoplifter in action. See page 2.

FBI

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, with its religious significance and spiritual uplift, is often marred by human greed and weakness. One of the more serious problems is caused by the despicable sneak thief—the shoplifter.

Each year during the holidays, the “heisters and boosters” step up their forays of theft and pilferage which result in tremendous losses to the public. Their methods are as old as the profession itself. They operate with fake boxes and packages, loose coats and oversize clothing, shopping bags, large purses, and numerous other devices to cover their activities.

No merchant, from the corner grocer to the exclusive furrier, is exempt from the shoplifter. This thief comes from any station in life. He may be rich or poor, male or female, young or old, and an amateur or professional. Encouraged and unwittingly abetted by bustling crowds and jammed stores, the shoplifter and two of his lawless allies, the purse snatcher and pickpocket, are bold and aggressive.

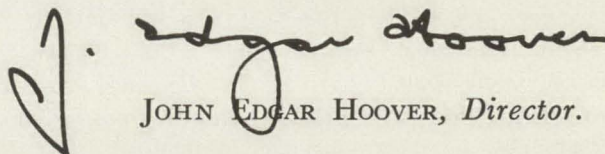
In 1964 there were some 184,473 shoplifting

cases recorded involving stolen goods valued at almost \$5 million. Much of this loot, of course, was taken during the height and rush of Christmas shopping. From 1959 through 1964, shoplifting increased 93 percent, and it is the fastest growing larceny violation. It should also be noted that purse snatching has increased 82 percent since 1959 and pocket picking 28 percent.

Recordbreaking retail sales are predicted for the pre-Christmas shopping days. Law enforcement agencies will be overtaxed and enforcement ranks will be thinly spread. The thieves and thugs can be expected to take full advantage of these favorable conditions.

The scourge of shoplifting and similar violations is a community problem. Concerted and realistic action by business and civic groups, news media, police, and the general public is needed to halt this costly public burden.

Let us confront the shoplifter with good security and detection measures, quick arrest, and prompt and forceful prosecution. To do less is to condone him.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

DECEMBER 1, 1965

Shoplifting

According to preseason forecasts, merchants expect the 1965 Christmas season to be a record-smasher in sales. This means more customers, bigger crowds, and greater opportunity for shoplifters to operate. Consequently, the merchants, as well as the police, should also expect a marked increase in shoplifting.

THE HEAVY-SET WOMAN lingered at the jewelry counter for some time, closely examining the articles displayed. Selecting a necklace that appealed to her fancy, she approached the mirror on the counter to try it on. A close observer would have noted that the woman used the mirror only to keep the saleslady in view. When the attendant's attention was directed elsewhere, the customer swiftly let the necklace drop into the scoop neck of her dress. She then turned and slowly sauntered away.

The woman was a shoplifter—deftly applying her trade—as many of her predecessors had done for centuries. Little has changed in shoplifting through the years. Types of operators, methods of operation, and disposal of loot remain much the same. Only the method of punishment differs today from the punishment meted out

to their counterparts of 17th and 18th century England. Thieves convicted of shoplifting then were executed for their derelictions under the Shoplifting Act.

One woman found guilty of stealing numerous bolts of silk (high on the list of desirable articles), as much as 40 and 80 yards at a time, was executed by hanging. Two others, still in their 20's, also were hanged for shoplifting.

Jail sentences, fines, and/or restitution are generally the punishment meted out for shoplifting in the 20th century.

One may wonder how a woman could carry away a heavy bolt of cloth unnoticed. The fashions in those years of the early 18th century lent themselves to the business of shoplifting, as the women wore long full skirts and many petticoats under

which most of their loot was concealed. The bolts of cloth were laid on a harness closely resembling two large hooks under the petticoats. Working in pairs, one kept the salespeople occupied, while the other stowed away the silk.

Variations of this harness or contrivance are still in evidence today used by both males and females—the men usually suspending theirs from the neck inside a topcoat. A woman caught shoplifting in a supermarket was wearing under her skirt a leather belt containing some 20 metal hooks to which were hanging several choice steaks.

Many of the professionals still conceal valuable articles under or in their clothing, still travel in groups, and still use receivers or fences for their illegal acquisitions. And probably because of the ease with which the female shop-



lifter can conceal stolen articles on and around her person, the larger percentage of shoplifters are females—although men and juveniles are not loath to try their hand at this ancient and dishonorable art.

Types of Shoplifters

The shoplifters, commonly referred to as boosters, fall into several categories. The most common and well known of these are the professional, the amateur, the narcotics addict, and the kleptomaniac. They may be male or female, adult or child, employee or customer (so-called), all with one idea—to steal.

Generally speaking, to commit the crime of shoplifting—or stealing as it is referred to in legal language—two elements are necessary: taking the merchandise from a shop or store

during business hours and carrying it away with the intention of theft. To be able to prove shoplifting in court, these two elements *must* be present.

As a practical matter, in making an arrest on the charge of shoplifting, it is often best to let the thief leave the department where the theft occurred and go to another floor or out of the store before making the arrest. But neither of these things is legally necessary if intent to steal can be proved.

The Professional

The professional booster's motivation for his actions is largely for resale profit. Usually with little income or means of support, he (or she) makes it his vocation, primarily working in department stores and specialty shops, though spreading his talent around where it will do him the most

good. His specialty is clothing, furs, and jewelry. Being an expert, he frequently trains accomplices and quite often works with them, in groups of two or three.

When working in pairs, one will occupy the attention of the salesperson while the other does the lifting. When working in gangs, the same principle is used—two or more will act as shields while one or more other members do the lifting. Should they discover they have been observed, they will huddle around the display and put the item back in stock. Technically, the crime of shoplifting has been committed even though the article is replaced.

Others work alone. One woman known to police raised a family and paid for the education of her children on the profits she made shoplifting.

The professional is more apt to be found operating in the suburban area stores rather than in the downtown stores, principally because there is apt to be less security or police coverage there than in the big city stores. He also tours the smaller towns throughout the country, though more often stays in the same city stealing from some stores day after day.

In the course of his boosting activities, the professional generally avoids elevators and escalators, for fear of being hemmed in with no rear exit or means of escape in the event he must take a different direction.

The Amateurs

The casual offender, the housewife, persons with meager income, and juveniles of both sexes comprise the amateur group. They steal for several reasons: real or imaginary hardship, personal need, an opportunity presenting itself, inability to resist temptation, or—especially with juveniles—for the thrill involved. The amateur's loot is largely taken from counters displaying lingerie, hose, costume jewelry, and various and sundry small articles.

The housewife, sometimes because of her small budget, will steal wearing apparel and food for her family, occasionally using her children as accomplices. In such instances, the usual technique is to approach a counter where there is a fairly large crowd. Here, she fumbles through the merchandise, selecting the article she wants. She signals to the child who steals it and shoves it into a bag or package he is carrying. If the child is caught in the act, the mother loudly berates her offspring for his dishonesty and replaces the article. She usually gets away with this act.

Recently, a couple—accompanied by their three children—were suspected of shoplifting in a supermarket and escorted to the manager's of-

fice on the second floor. When informed that police would be called, the couple attempted to battle their way out. The woman, still clinging to her 6-month-old baby, produced a .22-caliber revolver, shoved it toward the manager's head, and fired. The bullet grazed the man's head and powder burned his hair. She then ran from the store, deposited the revolver and the baby in a car occupied by a family of surprised strangers, and ran back inside the supermarket to assist her husband. Police arrived on the scene and arrested the two. Both were booked on suspicion of shoplifting, and the woman was charged as well with assault with intent to commit a murder and with assault with a deadly weapon.

Juveniles

Youthful shoplifters, for the most part, take things they do not need. They do not try to profit by their act of shoplifting, and, more often than not, do it as a sort of adventure. Also, some young people sent to the store by their parents with the money to make certain purchases will steal the items and keep the money for their own use. When caught, which frequently happens on their first attempts, they are ashamed and sorry and usually stop their petty pilfering. Many never attempt the act again.

The Narcotics Addict

The addict shoplifts for merchandise with high resale value. This is necessary because of his expensive habit. He sells his loot to a fence for anything he can get for it, often receiving less than half the value of the merchandise. Sometimes alone, sometimes with another, he travels fast and steals from such places as open delivery trucks, stockrooms, freight platforms, or freight elevator areas where quantities of boxed or

packaged merchandise are located.

Retail drugstores and drug departments in other stores are the likeliest places where dope addicts will, either through theft or ruse, attempt to satisfy their addiction. But all stores, regardless of merchandise handled, are targets of narcotics users.

The Kleptomaniac

Kleptomania is defined as an irresistible desire to steal. The kleptomaniac usually comes from the upper middle class families and from wealthy or financially stable homes. The articles stolen are desired not because of their value but may have some hidden meaning—or to be laid aside and forgotten—the act itself having satisfied some inner tension or compulsion.

True kleptomaniacs are only a small minority of all shoplifters. They make up less than 1 percent of the total number of individuals who steal from stores.

Techniques

Few shoplifters pick up merchandise and walk out of the stores with the loot clearly exposed, although some have tried. Two men in the Midwest entered a department store, picked up a canoe, and walked out with it over their heads. They were arrested when they returned to the store to pick up the paddles.

Another man, working alone, picked up a large overstuffed chair from the furniture department and carried it to an elevator and out the front door of the store.

Both amateur and professional thieves usually employ some special techniques and use various devices in their pursuits. The most common of these are the shopping bag, the folded umbrella, specially altered clothes, special harness contrivances, and the ever-popular booster boxes.

One shopping bag examined by po-

lice following the shoplifter's arrest. The bag was lined with half-inch plywood and topped with a wooden lid on which were glued several fake packages to give the bag the appearance of being full. Two men's suits were stuffed inside the box.

The altered clothes consist of baggy bloomers and oversized trousers, booster skirts and aprons, muffs, and specially lined coats with oversized pockets and convenient slits. Some male shoplifters wear overcoats with slits on the inside accessible from the overcoat pockets. The clever thieves pick up small appliances and similar items and walk out with them concealed under their coats without ever taking their hands out of their pockets.

Articles of clothing, such as socks, shirts, and ties, can be snatched and carried away in the same manner.

Thieves with oversize trousers, held up by suspenders, stuff items into the waist. The loot is usually slipped into the trousers through the center opening of the coat, or into the pants through the unzipped trousers.

Books or contrivances of some sort, such as blanket-type safety pins, help to hold the loot in place. Big topcoats help conceal the bulging loot.

Male thieves also use their heavy, elastic-top socks as a hiding place for small items.

Booster Boxes

The booster box, a popular device used by shoplifters, resembles a package neatly wrapped and tied with string—some even bearing a label and seemingly addressed for mailing. One end of the box, however, has an opening through which merchandise can be inserted and then closed again. One such package, in fact, was found to be a metal box with a strong spring at one end which held the bottom shut. Another gave the appearance of being a large roll of cotton wrapped in paper, but which was hollow. The

end of the roll would flip open with a slight pull on a string attached to it.

A similar device was a short length of linoleum, legitimately purchased and wrapped, forming a cylinder into which numerous articles could be tucked at one end and the wrapping rearranged to appear normal.

The booster box is generally placed on a counter or table and articles pushed into the open end. If working with an accomplice, one will hold a garment, such as a coat or a jacket, as if showing it to the other person. Actually, in this maneuver, the box is concealed from view and articles are stuffed inside.

These boxes are of various sizes, but suit or coat boxes are generally preferred as they can hold more and larger pieces of merchandise. The smaller boxes have their uses, too. One carried by a teenager had a small square hole cut in one end, which she held concealed against her person. She would lift small articles from the counter displays and slip them into the box through the hole.

One thief procured a great quantity of stolen books by using a small wooden box covered with plain paper on the sides and bottom. Entering a book department, he would place the box over a book he had previously selected and slip both off the table, holding the open side of the box against his body to conceal his loot.

The same principle can be used with a newspaper or magazine—simply by placing the paper or magazine over the desired article on a counter or table and then picking up both at the same time, holding them close to the body until the article can be safely stowed away in shopping bag or purse, or slipped between the pages of the magazine or folds of the paper.

One young man employed the old ruse of "the hand is quicker than the eye." His method was to draw attention to one hand while stealing with the other. Thus, while looking at a

piece of jewelry held prominently in his right hand, he surreptitiously slipped another piece into his pocket with his left. While looking at one book, he would slip another under his coat.

Another trick employed by the male thief is to work an article up his sleeve, then casually put his hand into his pocket and release the item, letting it slide safely into the pocket.

Restroom Tactics

In a popular method employed by shoplifters, the booster carries the stolen articles to a restroom and puts them on her person, walking out of the store wearing as many as three dresses or sets of underwear, or both. Some garments are crushed and concealed in the bosom. Soft hats have been taken and crushed into the booster's own hat and openly carried out of the store in the hand.

Another means, marked by neither fear nor haste, is used by the booster who nonchalantly leaves his own coat on a hanger and walks out wearing a new one or carrying it draped over his arm. Raincoats and topcoats are usually the items carried out in this fashion.

One woman stretched more than her imagination in concealing the loot she had lifted. When examined by a police matron after her arrest, she was found to be wearing three girdles with some 20 cartons of cigarettes tucked between them. Restrooms usually afford a safe haven for thieves who wish to readjust bulky loads under their coats and otherwise conceal their loot before approaching the checkout counter or leaving the store.

Other Techniques

The drinking fountain also has been found to be a wonderful help to shoplifters. Women use it—while pretending to drink—to slip open a dress

or blouse to stuff stolen articles out of sight, their bodies concealing their true activities.

Another shoplifter entered a store with a large folded paper bag and a small stapler concealed on his person. He filled the bag with stolen merchandise and stapled to it an old sales receipt. He then walked out of the store past the guard on the door.

Two-Man Team

Another technique used in some areas involves a two-man team. One shoplifter steals merchandise from a certain department, placing it in a shopping bag which is then concealed under a clothing rack in the same department. He then leaves this section as an accomplice enters it from another part of the store, observes the hiding place of the bag, and after a short period picks it up and leaves the area. If he is stopped, he gives the explanation that he is taking the bag to the lost-and-found department or is looking for its owner.

Present-Day Problems

Many of our present-day shoplifting problems arise from the trend toward self-service and from the availability of merchandise. Such an abundance of articles set out in attractive array tempts not only the buyer for an honest sale, but the shoplifter as well.

An increasing number of stores are placing mirrors in areas where goods are concealed from the view of management, cashiers, and sales personnel. Trick two-way mirrors have been utilized in other stores during sales and holiday seasons when losses are apt to be high. Security officers can observe shoppers for potential shoplifters from behind these mirrors without being observed themselves.

Grocery stores with checkout counters at one end of the store are par-

ticularly vulnerable. Many ways of carrying away unpaid-for groceries have been contrived by wily shoplifters.

Grocery Thefts

Peculiar among the grocery shoplifters are those referred to as "crotch carriers." Their peculiarity is to place a stolen article under the skirt between the thighs, then walk slowly away carrying the loot unobserved. This may be anything from two cans of coffee, a canned ham, a turkey or a roast, and cartons of cigarettes to clothing, phonograph records, and even a typewriter in a case! Their mode of walking may give them away, as they, necessarily, walk slowly, pigeon-toed, and with a shuffle.

To be able to carry such loads between the thighs takes skill and practice, as in fact one young woman attested. She admitted upon arrest that in order to prove her skill in "shoplifting school," she had to be able to place three phonograph records between her thighs and walk out of a store without dropping or breaking them. Another shoplifter admitted that she practiced walking with a telephone directory between her thighs to strengthen the muscles.

One crotch carrier, when apprehended, was carrying six cartons of cigarettes between her thighs.

Then there are those women who enter a store flat chested and emerge exceedingly well formed with tucked away merchandise. Mothers with babies have been known to hide packages under the baby in its carriage or in the false bottom of the baby's carriage.

High on the list of articles taken by the shoplifters are expensive cuts of meat in flat, cellophane-wrapped packages, the shoplifters occasionally switching the lower-priced tags onto the higher-priced packages. This trick of switching the price tag on meat packages has also been tried on clothing.

Male shoplifters commonly conceal such items as flat meat packages inside the waistband of their trousers, up under the armpit, or between two bags, one tucked inside the other. This technique is difficult to detect.

What To Do

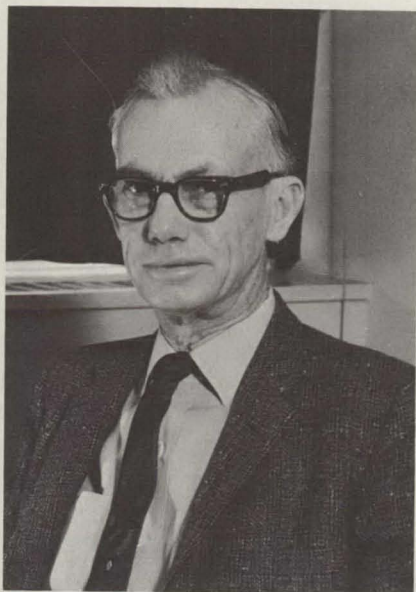
Losses from shoplifting range in the millions of dollars each year, rising, along with employee thefts, to fantastic losses to retail establishments. Only careful observation, improved methods of detection, employees well trained in the detection of shoplifters, a good security system, and prompt arrest and prosecution will serve to put the brakes on this multimillion-dollar racket.

FLASH PAPER

Gamblers are known in some cases to maintain records on flash paper to enable rapid destruction of incriminating evidence. Flash paper is any kind of paper that has been chemically treated to convert the cellulose content of the paper to nitrocellulose thus making it highly inflammable and fast burning. The commercially made product is relatively stable but flash paper prepared by amateurs in an uncontrolled process can be very dangerous and is highly susceptible to decomposition and spontaneous combustion. Extreme precautions should be taken in the handling, storage and shipment of this material.

DEATH INVESTIGATIONS

RUSSELL C. HENRY, M.D.
Chief Medical Investigator, State of Oregon



When a police officer receives notification of a death under unusual or suspicious circumstances, he may be faced with an investigation which could eventually involve many facets and varied fields of endeavor.

Death investigations are not a routine part of the activities of police officers, unless the officers are members of a metropolitan homicide investigation team. For this reason the officer called upon to investigate a suspicious death may find himself faced with a totally unfamiliar situation or, at best, a situation which offers unfamiliar problems for which he has no adequate background of training or experience.

This article will set forth and explain the operating procedures under the Oregon Medical Investigators' (Examiners') System. Cooperation

between the police officer and the medical investigator in a death investigation must be complete and continuing; this is a characteristic of the system operating in Oregon. While the Oregon system will be used as an example, the procedures and methods outlined here can be adapted to any situation where there is available adequate medical and pathological consultation. Presupposed, also, are the services of a good laboratory.

Coroners Replaced

Until 1961 Oregon operated under the elected coroner system. In 1961 a medical investigation statute was activated (ORS 146.005-.610) which replaced the county coroners with county medical investigators who are appointed by the chief medical investigator and are usually the county health officers. Medical assistants and peace officer deputies are appointed by the county medical investigator to assist him.

The chief medical investigator is required to be a pathologist and to have a background in forensic pathology. He is charged with supervising and directing the local medical investigators in their duties and with maintaining records. He also has the authority to order autopsies and to assume control of the investigation of a case.

Autopsies, which are done by the chief medical investigator or a designated pathologist, may be ordered on cases by the chief medical investigator, the county medical investigator or his assistant, and/or the county district attorney.

Toxicological studies and other laboratory procedures are done by the Oregon State Crime Detection Laboratory, which is operated by the State police. The chief medical investigator has authority to order and secure any and all tests on a body or other evidence which he deems necessary.

One of the duties of the chief medical investigator, as specified in the law, is to conduct training sessions and schools for peace officers and medical investigators. This is a continuing endeavor, and it is from the instructions given in these schools that this article is derived. The emphasis here is placed on the problems encountered by the police officer, but his relationships with and the activities of the medical investigator are also stressed. There is always complete cooperation between the various agencies concerned with the investigation.

In Oregon, as in many other areas, there is often overlapping of more than one jurisdiction. For example, there may be joint jurisdiction of the State police and sheriff's office, or the city police and the State police. Correlation of the activities of the various offices must be carried out. Competition between the various offices is not often a problem and must be avoided at all costs. In many instances the responsibility of liaison falls upon the medical investigator.

Deaths Investigated

What are the types of deaths which, under Oregon law, must be investigated? ORS 146.030, paraphrased, reads as follows: An investigation of a death under the following circumstances shall be made by the medical investigator:

1. Where death was or appears to have been caused by external force, including:

- a. Homicide and suicide;
- b. Criminal abortion;
- c. Accident;
- d. Thermal, chemical, electrical, or irradiation injury.

2. Where death was or appears to have been caused by a disease of a highly communicable or hazardous nature.

3. Where death was or appears to

have been caused by the decedent's employment, including diseases relating to injury.

4. Where a person who is found dead or has died suddenly has not been under the care of a licensed physician immediately prior to death.

5. Where the decedent survives less than 24 hours after admission to a hospital and was not known to be under the care of a licensed physician immediately prior to admission to the hospital.

6. Where a death certificate has been signed but circumstances indicate further investigation.

7. Where death occurred under suspicious or unknown circumstances.

Perusal of the above listing of categories of deaths requiring investigation shows it to be quite inclusive and complete. Many of the categories are those in which the coroner had no legal or official interest and which, consequently, were never officially investigated.

Under the Oregon system, once notification of a death occurring under any of the above circumstances has been received, police officers inevitably go into action as members of the investigating team. As a matter of fact, the police officer is very frequently the person first receiving notice of such a death. Upon receiving such notice from any person or persons, the officer should follow certain procedures in carrying out his investigation. These are now outlined and discussed.

Notification of Death

A. Note time of notification and the date. Note the name of the person calling and the place where the call originates. These items of information may become very important as evidence if the case comes to trial. If the informant is calling from some distant or out-of-the-way place, as related to the body, this may arouse sus-

picion because of his placing the call from this point.

B. Determine the exact location of the body. Much lost time and embarrassment can be avoided by this determination. If unfamiliar with the site of location of the body, the officer should arrange to have someone meet him at a mutually familiar spot and guide him to the scene of the death. The prompt arrival at the scene of death is a matter of some importance, as will be indicated below.

C. Note the time of arrival at the scene, the exact address or location, and who is present. The exact time of arrival at a death scene is a question frequently asked of the officer during his examination at the trial. He is also frequently asked for a list of other persons present on his arrival. This information may assume importance as evidence. The list should contain the names and official positions of all persons present and their reasons for being there. It is not necessary to list all bystanders, but all officers, medical persons, and others of official standing should be mentioned, along with their titles.

D. Secure the scene. One of the most immediate and pressing duties of the first officer on the scene is to see to it that the scene of death is maintained exactly as found until the full team of investigators is on hand and has begun its operations. Preservation of the body and evidence *exactly* as found cannot be overstressed. Upon this depends the entire success of the subsequent investigation. Maintenance of this security presents less difficulty if the death occurred indoors. Here, posting of guards at points of ingress, such as doors and windows, will usually suffice. In the case of an out-of-doors scene, the problem is more complex and more acute. Probably a combination of roping off and guards will be necessary. Ingenuity and diligence must be called upon.

E. Take a long slow look around. A careful, deliberate, and systematic inspection of the scene as it is found upon arrival, before anything is disturbed, may be one of the most vital elements in the whole investigation. The first police officer on the scene, being a trained observer, may discover key elements which may never be visible again, and his ability to describe these later may make the difference between solution and non-solution of a crime. All police officers should cultivate the ability of photographic recall of the things they see, and careful observation is the key to this ability.

F. See to it that the medical investigator is notified at once. The earlier the medical experts are on the scene, with the specialized aid and knowledge that they are able to provide, the more rapidly the investigation can proceed. More of this phase of the proceedings will be brought out below.

G. Identify (if possible at this time) the decedent. The officer should note carefully who identified the victim and how. If the officer is fortunate, identification will be made immediately by an acquaintance or relative. In other instances identification may be long delayed, finally being accomplished by fingerprints or dental charts. All variations between these extremes will be found. In any event the officer must carefully note the steps being taken for identification and their results. While a working identification may be established, it should be borne in mind that this may not be a true identity, since the subject may be known under an alias or, in other ways, have concealed his true identity. Absolute and positive identification must be diligently sought.

H. Retain the witnesses who have information to offer, but otherwise clear the scene. Curious bystanders can do no good and may seriously



Workshop scene in death investigation conducted for medical investigators, police officers, district attorneys, and doctors. Class members are required to view the scene and write out their report of the crime.

hamper the work of the investigators.

Early and complete information regarding the circumstances of the death will greatly facilitate the progress of the investigation. In the beginning this information may range from almost nil in many cases to very complete in others. The prompt and astute questioning of witnesses by the first officer, or officers, on the scene will bring out a more accurate picture of the circumstances than will information obtained later, when the witnesses have had a chance to think over the situation. They then may,

consciously or unconsciously, seek to make themselves look better or seek an out for some complicity in the incident. The longer the witness has to mentally rehearse the statement he makes, the less accurate it is apt to be.

Some of the elements to be determined by the investigating officer regarding the circumstances of the death will now be discussed.

A. Why was the decedent at the scene? The answer to this one question may provide the most important single clue as to the manner of death. The mere fact that the decedent was

found lying peacefully in his own bed mitigates greatly any suspicion of foul play. The foregoing statement may appear trite but points up a basic element in death investigation—the circumstances in which the body is found. To carry this a bit further in the opposite direction, the fact that a well-dressed, obviously affluent, body was found in a poverty-stricken area would constitute a suspicious circumstance which must be explained.

B. Who found the decedent? How and why? It is not unheard of for the murderer to arrange to conveniently find the body and thus tend to allay suspicion from himself and, perhaps, to direct the investigators onto false trails. The reason given by the finder of the body for being at the scene should, therefore, be scrutinized with some care. The mere fact of his being here at all may arouse suspicion—especially if he cannot give a good accounting of his reasons for being at this precise spot at this exact time. How the decedent was found should also be scrutinized. Was he stumbled on by someone going about legitimate business, or did the inaccessibility of the body make its finding a suspicious circumstance? Here, again, immediate questioning of witnesses is of importance.

C. What was the conduct of the decedent prior to death? Was he observed to be acting in any peculiar manner? In what way? Did he appear to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs? Had he complained of being or did he appear to be ill? Was his conduct such that it might lead him into trouble? Was he obnoxious or unruly? The answers to these and other similar questions provide clues, not only to the chronology of events, but to reasons for the person's death. The reason for the death, once understood, may provide the basis for the conclusion of the case and the decision as to whether or not there will be a criminal prosecution.

D. Who last saw the decedent alive? When and where? The answer to these questions may be long in coming. Many witnesses may have to be questioned, each adding a bit of information which narrows the gap in time between the instant he was found dead and the last minute he was known to be alive. The determination of the last person in contact with the decedent may provide the missing clue as to his actions and/or motives and may provide the reason for his death. In other instances much speculation and deductive reasoning must be indulged in to account for the decedent's

movements between the time he was last known to be alive and the time he was found dead. The effort here is to reconstruct as completely as possible the chronology of events immediately related to the death.

In obtaining this information, evaluation of the reliability of the witnesses is important. Many will have some sort of "axe to grind"; that is, they will have something to gain by withholding information, altering it, or providing false leads. The spontaneity of the statements and the possibility of fabrication or concealment must be evaluated. At this time other sources of information should be sought from the witnesses present. Important witnesses should be kept available for further questioning. Names, addresses, and phone numbers should be noted for future use.

Investigation of the Scene

The investigation of the actual death scene is the responsibility of the police officer, along with the needed specialists, such as fingerprint experts, photographers, etc. The medical investigator is concerned primarily with the evidence which is directly related to the body and the cause and manner of death. He has neither the time nor training for proper evaluation of the physical aspects of the surroundings of a death scene. He, however, will be ready and willing to cooperate by lending his special skills and knowledge to the police investigators.

A. Inspection of the Scene—Remember the *long, slow look around*. To repeat, an attempt should be made to photograph the appearance of the scene upon one's mind. Does the scene have a natural appearance; that is, does it look as one would expect it to under the given circumstances? Or does it have a staged or artificial appearance as though someone had set it up to give a certain effect? Is there evidence of a struggle or disturbance?



Dr. Henry and Mr. Clare Newman (retired chief of the Oregon City, Oreg., Police Department), conducting a class on death investigation, discuss a problem in proper procedure.

Do certain articles have the appearance of having been replaced or concealed? Have efforts been made to conceal or simulate a struggle?

B. The Body and the Scene—One of the first clues to something amiss may be the relationship of the body to the rest of the scene; that is to say, the body may not fit the scene. This may be due to its position, location, clothing, or a composite of several factors which give an impression of unreality to the whole picture. To draw an extreme example of an unreal position, a body found lying peacefully on its back, with folded hands, in a violently disturbed environment, would immediately arouse suspicion that some rearrangement had occurred after death. Are parts of the body defying gravity; that is, holding a position against all natural law? This would indicate that the person had died in another position, remained in that position until rigor mortis had set in, and then been placed in the position in which it was found.

A violently damaged body found lying in completely peaceful and undisturbed surroundings would mean that the body had been transported from another location, or that the surroundings had been restored to order after the violence, in an effort at concealment or to confuse the investigators.

Clothing

In a similar fashion, clothing on the body which is at variance with that to be expected in the existing surroundings would demand explanation, and the explanation may prove to be the answer to the riddle of the death. Phrasing this another way, a man found dead in an alley clad only in his underwear would be completely foreign to his environment. The answer to this enigma would prob-

ably be the answer to the manner and circumstances of the death. Someone has a lot of explaining to do.

Weapons

Similarly, relationship of the body to any weapons found at the scene must be carefully evaluated. In a shooting, a gun found far out of reach of the body where it lies, or the absence of a weapon, leads to a strong assumption against self-infliction. A gun cannot be placed into the hand of a dead person in a natural position, because the dead hand has no power of gripping. Thus, inspection of the position of a dead hand holding a gun must be carefully and critically carried out.

Sketching the Scene

In connection with the inspection of the scene, one must consider the importance of sketches and photographs. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on these two elements of investigation.

The old saying that one picture carries the weight of a thousand words contains much truth. The police officer should form the habit of sketching important scenes. These drawings do not need to be artistic masterpieces. They are intended for the use of the officer in refreshing his memory and re-creating the scene in his mind at some future date, perhaps many months or years later. Simple line drawings are preferable. The important thing is to make numerous measurements and to incorporate them into the sketch.

Place an arrow in the drawing indicating direction (this may later be of critical importance), then indicate shape and dimensions of the room or field. Indicate substantial objects such as large pieces of furniture, rocks, trees, or the like and relate them to the body, making copious

measurements and recording them in feet and inches. The weapon and other evidentiary items must be similarly related to the body and to fixed objects within the perimeter of the scene. From this sketch, if needed, can be prepared scale drawings which may be used in trial procedures.

Photography

Photography is one of the most valuable adjuncts to police investigation. Crime scene photography is a specialized art and should be left to experienced people. However, if this is impossible, photographs should be made by the most experienced person available and with the best equipment available. Many photographs from various angles and distances must be made.

It is advisable to use both black-and-white and color film. In the case of a death occurring inside a building, photographs of the exterior of the building should not be neglected. These are to show visual proof of the location, approaches to, and surroundings of the death scene.

Calm, detached, and impersonal scrutiny of well-taken photographs may often yield clues which were overlooked (or were not apparent) during the heat and pressure of the actual crime scene inspection. The cold clarity of a photograph not infrequently brings out details which were obscured by glaring light and the hustle and bustle of the first investigation. Too many photographs cannot be taken, but discrimination and planning must be used in their taking. The placing of some type of measuring scale into the photo is recommended, but one photo should always be taken without it to avoid the charge of altering or tampering with the details of the scene.

A death investigation is a joint and

(Continued on page 19)



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

"Faith is our mainstay in the ideological struggle now raging between the camps of godless communism and human freedom. . . . Faith in God. That is the fortress of free men."

The Faith of Free Men

Remarks before the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., October 19, 1965, on receiving the Grand Cross of the Scottish Rite.

This is the proudest moment of my 45 years' membership in the Masonic Order. To receive the Grand Cross of the Scottish Rite is an honor which I shall cherish always. This award is made all the more meaningful by the high respect which Freemasonry commands in the minds of all who have felt its wholesome influence and observed its good works.

The strong virtues of the Masonic movement are indelibly etched in every chapter of our Nation's history. Masons helped to carve our country's early settlements out of a hostile wilderness that was Colonial America.

They added vital fuel to the fires of freedom which burned so intensely from Boston to Savannah some two centuries ago. They stood prominent among the bold colonists who affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and, 11 years later, to the Constitution of the United States.

George Washington, the father of our country, was a Master Mason—a statesman of greatest courage and dedication who envisioned America as a land where men of all creeds might live together and worship together in freedom under God.

A Cause

The brave patriots who served under General Washington at Valley Forge—and their latter-day counterparts at San Juan Hill, Belleau Wood, Corregidor, the Yalu Valley—made

grave sacrifices that liberty and justice might prevail. They fought then—as Americans stand prepared to fight today—to uphold a cause which draws its greatest strength from an abiding faith in man's ability to guide his own destiny with the help of God.

Today, our priceless heritage of freedom is under relentless attack both at home and abroad. In the jungles and rice fields of southeast Asia, Americans in uniform maintain a constant vigil against the Communist hordes of a modern-day Genghis Khan to whom no commodity is cheaper than human life.

In Europe and the Near East, our country's patience and determination are constantly strained by the taunts and provocations of Iron Curtain slave masters who talk of peace while clandestinely plotting to spread their godless creed of Utopia-in-chains.

Throughout Central and South America, we have had to erect guard posts of freedom against the sinister efforts of Communist henchmen to spread the malignant cancer of Marxism across the Western Hemisphere. Not only have we seen the results of their treachery in Cuba, but the Dominican Republic could be a Marxist satellite today were it not for the fast action taken by a courageous President and alert Americans to thwart a Communist takeover there earlier this year.

Communism is a vast international conspiracy which today dominates one-third of the earth's people. Here, in our own country, that conspiracy is represented by the Communist Party, U.S.A., a bold and defiant band of *anti-American* turncoats whose operations are directed and controlled by the Kremlin in Moscow.

The Communists *profess* to be a legitimate political organization. This is not so. Actually, the party constitutes a foreign outpost on America's shores. Its members—knowingly, deliberately and willingly—are active tools of the Soviet Union.

CPUSA Attention

Witness, for example, the programs which occupy the primary attention of Communist Party members in this country: withdrawal of American support from South Vietnam; non-interference with Communist terrorists in Santo Domingo; appeasement in all dealings with members of the Marxist world.

The Communists speak of peace, but peace at an exorbitant and heart-rending price—submission to Communist domination. From 50 years of dealings with the Stalins, the Khrushchevs, the Brezhnevs, the Castros, the Mao Tse-tungs, this bitter lesson has been learned by the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Yet, in country after country, there

still remain the legions of uninformed, misinformed, and politically naive who are the non-Communist dupes and fellow travelers whom the Communists rely upon to carry forward their programs for world domination.

We find these dupes in shocking abundance here in our own United States where Gus Hall, the Moscow-trained General Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A., boasted to newsmen last fall that there are approximately 100,000 Americans within the party's influence. About 10 percent of them, he said, are dues-paying members. The remainder he described as close sympathizers.

These sympathizers include growing numbers of young people—because the major target of Communist propaganda and exploitation in the United States today is the Nation's youth.

Standing in the forefront of the Communist campaign to confuse the minds, distort the thinking, and win the support of our young people is the DuBois Clubs of America—an illegitimate spawn conceived by the Communist Party and nurtured by a trusted band of youthful adherents to the cause of world Marxism.

Leaders of the DuBois Clubs of America were prominent among the Communists who attended a special youth leadership school sponsored by the party last June to prepare for a stepped-up campaign of recruitment and agitation among youth. Already, this fall, there are signs that these training sessions have begun to bear fruit—in the form of defiant protests against law and authority.

Communist Recruits

Today, as never before, the Communists are confident of their ability to win recruits among this country's youth. That is why the party has placed such intense emphasis upon its campus speech program—a program

that has seen skilled hucksters of atheism and treason appear at scores of colleges and universities from New York to California, without objection by the authorities of those institutions of higher learning and often with positive encouragement by members of the faculties of such universities.

What do these party spokesmen have to say to our young people? In the State of Washington, one Communist speaker loudly condemned the United States for its actions in helping to defend the cause of freedom in the Far East. He charged his audience that it was their duty to demand immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

Enemies of Freedom

In Missouri, another party functionary told a group of students that the United States is the "most hated country" in the world.

And in Rhode Island, a third Communist explained that the wall of Berlin had been built to hold back undesirables from the West who were infiltrating East Germany.

The Communist movement, Communist regimes, and those who knowingly support them are really ultra-reactionary. They are the worst enemies of freedom and social justice.

Our university professors and students would serve their country and professions with fruitful distinction if they were to study this historic development and become not only academic but dynamic fighters against the Communist drive to dominate the world and impose on mankind the Soviet system of tyranny.

It is one of the glaring contradictions of our day that the same Communist spokesmen who are so glib-tongued in their appearances before groups of college students immediately lose their voices when placed under oath in a court of law or before

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RESPECT *for* LAW

*"We should not be guilty
of the good things
we didn't do."*

—VOLTAIRE

ARE DISTURBING SCENES of apathy and indifference becoming an accepted part of our workaday society?

There is good reason to think that the answer is yes. People witness brutal assaults and killings on the sidewalks and streets of our cities, yet few attempt to aid the victims or call the police. Citizens are summoned for jury duty but offer flimsy excuses to shirk this responsibility. Disrespect for law and order is evidenced time after time, day after day, throughout our land, yet complacency prevails and the public shows no concern for our eroding freedoms.

The rule of law can function properly only when it is respected and honored by those it serves. Suffice it to say, our society has become alarmingly derelict in supporting its own self-governing machinery. People are turning their backs on duties and obligations which make a democratic republic tick. They are prone to ignore lawbreaking, mild or violent, and they are reluctant to cooperate with those they trust to enforce the law.

Recently, however, there have been encouraging signs of an awakening trend in many communities across the land. Civic groups and patriotic organizations are beginning to mount



JOHN Q. NERO



MR. APATHETIC CITIZEN

an offensive against crime and disrespect for law and order. This growing concern, spearheaded by nationwide campaigns and programs, could develop into a united front capable of shoring up our weakening defenses against the lawless hordes. It could be the long-sought fork in the broad road of lethargy and noninvolvement to the paths of vigorous action and service which adhere to principles we uphold and responsibilities we share as freedom-loving people.

Many groups and organizations are waging effective battle to eradicate obstacles and promote law and order and respect for those charged with the responsibility of enforcing the law. All the civic-minded associations deserve recognition and praise for their good work. While it is not feasible to describe outstanding aspects and excellent phases of all such programs underway, it is believed a brief outline of a typical project would be in order.

Program Launched

Optimist International, an organization with local service clubs in the United States and Canada devoted to community betterment for the past half century, has launched a "Respect

for Law" program in its struggle against lawlessness. This program is in harmony with the Optimist clubs' dedication to advancing the principle that each citizen has a moral responsibility for preserving and respecting law. Optimist International spent many months preparing the respect for law project, and close cooperation was given by the FBI and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The creators of this timely undertaking designed it so that all local Optimist clubs can adopt this program and implement it in their respective communities by promoting its three main objectives.

As a first objective, Optimist International seeks "to combat public apathy and indifference towards crime and criminals, and rekindle proper respect for and moral responsibility under the law." A second objective in its endeavor to increase respect for law is "to encourage, promote, and recognize the participation of the public in the dispensation of justice, through service as witnesses and on juries, and cooperation with law enforcement officers in the discharge of their duties." Its third objective is "to better acquaint the public with the duties, responsibilities, and needs of law enforcement officers and to recognize and honor unusual, outstanding services rendered by citizens, including law enforcement officers."

Suggested Material

Optimist International plans to accomplish its three objectives in many diverse ways. Incorporated in its campaign is a speaking program in which selected members from local Optimist clubs will deliver pertinent speeches before other civic groups in the community. The speeches stressing the three objectives of the Optimists will be aimed at combating the creeping sickness of public apathy, at encouraging public participation in

the dispensation of justice by stressing the importance of jury duty, and at making the public aware of the duties, responsibilities, and needs of law enforcement officers.

In stressing the problem of public apathy, Optimist International sets forth some meaningful illustrations for use by its local branches. Here is an excerpt from the speech material suggested:

"Cops deserve every break they can get.' These were the words of a Puerto Rican grocery clerk in New York in May. He spoke them from a hospital bed where he was recovering from a stab wound he received in his back when he attempted to help a policeman besieged by a mob of unruly individuals angered because one of their number had been arrested.

"I don't have much education . . . but I know enough to help a cop . . . they go out of their way to defend the public,' this father of three teen-aged children declared from his hospital bed.

"Our Nation is strong. But our strength is being sapped by moral weakness and selfishness—by spineless citizens who turn their backs on their fellow men rather than 'get involved.' Thank God there are still men like the Puerto Rican grocery clerk.

"There are no safety zones today where one can stand aloof from crime. Crime is everywhere. It can and does strike at the rich and the poor, in the slums and in the penthouse apartments.

"Whether we like it or not, every community is a battleground. Some citizens are fighting on the side of law and order—some are on the side of the underworld. And some think they are avoiding involvement. Actually, they are allies of the underworld.

"Where do you take your stand in this battle between law and order and chaos?"

Respect for the law entails more than just personal obedience of the law; it also means some personal involvement. The Optimist program points out that "The law asks each citizen to contribute his share, not necessarily total involvement. No citizen is required to be a police officer, and the law abhors vigilante action. But each has a moral responsibility to his fellow man to contribute his share to freedom under law; to testify in the witness chair truthfully to facts known to him; to sit in the jury box and impartially determine the truth in a given situation. . . .

Involvement

"The hard-won right of trial by jury becomes a mockery when there is no witness to be heard, when no one will speak against crime for his community and his fellow man. . . .

"The days of the rack and screw, hot coals in the hands, and boiling water are, happily, over and gone. From centuries of ignorance and error, we have been given a dignified system of laws whereby a man, innocent or guilty, is judged by his peers in an arena of logic. However, this product of the ages will slip as sand through our fingers unless each individual closes his hand with a determination to accept his responsibility as a citizen and an intelligent human being.

"This responsibility was well voiced long ago: 'Any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.'"

Preoccupation

The Optimist program also emphasizes that ". . . respect for law is a lifelong preoccupation, to be learned as a child, practiced everyday, bequeathed with honor and humility to



Courtesy Cincinnati Enquirer

-AND THEY WONDER WHY CRIME COSTS \$27 BILLION A YEAR!

the next generation. The statistics of crime tell appalling stories of delinquency, where both young and adult flout the law. Incident after incident in our papers highlight moral abscesses in the lives of individuals and organizations. . . .

"... Our vision should be directed to the future—tomorrow, next week, next year. Noble is our heritage, but it must be re-won each day from the talents, energies, and sacrifices of each citizen. In a society where one person counts so much, what he does and doesn't do, it is imperative that each individual do his best. If we rest at the oars, it can mean disaster in today's complex and rapidly changing world."

Other Means

The speaking program is just one of the means Optimist International has suggested to its local clubs to attain the program's timely objectives. These local units have also been urged to make certain that the news media in their areas are aware of this public-spirited program. In line with this, Optimist clubs throughout the country are furnished lively editorial cartoons depicting public apathy, suggested news releases regarding the various speeches, and sample editorials informing the public of the dangers of disrespect for law. These can be made available to newspapers throughout the country. Proposed

radio and television spot announcements regarding program objectives also available for use.

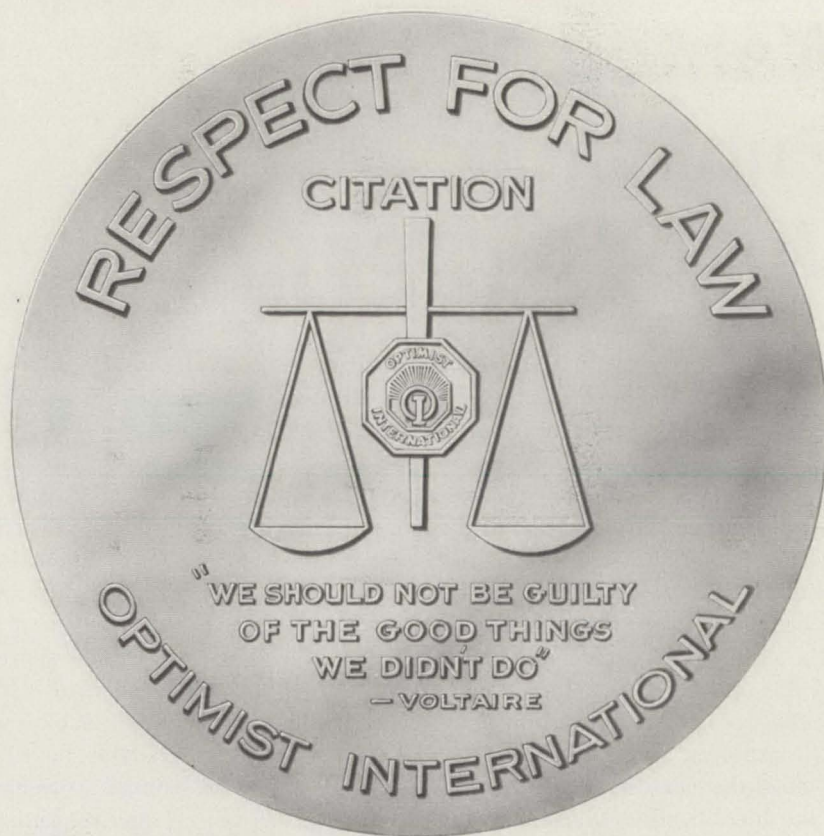
Citation

In addition to the speeches and publicity concerning the Respect for Law program, Optimist International has adopted a Respect for Law citation in the form of an attractive bronze medallion. Local clubs may award this medallion in order to recognize and honor individuals (private citizens or law enforcement officers) who exhibit extraordinary courage and dedication in attaining the objectives of the program or who might suffer personal loss while fulfilling their moral obligation to assist another individual or society.

Optimist International feels that by focusing community attention on exemplary actions performed by individuals, this citation will encourage similar action from others and at the same time serve as community expression of gratitude to those deserving recognition. Engraved on the citation are the words of Voltaire that are still applicable today and may serve as an inspiration to those who strive to combat public apathy, "We should not be guilty of the good things we didn't do."

Civic Action

The Optimist International's Respect for Law program is the type of civic action which can be most beneficial to law enforcement agencies. In view of the various objectives of this program, it is expected that Optimist clubs may be in contact with local law enforcement officials in their areas seeking assistance and cooperation. Well-planned and decisive programs by civic groups throughout the country will help overcome public apathy and promote public interest in giving law enforcement assistance in its battle against crime.



BOOKLET ON BURGLARS

A comprehensive booklet of known burglars was made available to deputies of the road patrol and the Investigative Division of the Duval County Road Patrol by the Duval County Sheriff's Office, Jacksonville, Fla.

The booklet was compiled with the cooperation of the Security Department of the Bell Telephone Co. and the Jacksonville, Fla., Police Department. It contains a photograph of each burglar, his description, associates, mode of travel, hangouts, and outstanding warrants, if any.

As a result of this intelligence information, officers of the road patrol on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift made 21 arrests in one month. Two of these arrests involved escaped State prisoners and 19 were for breaking and entering in which some of the thieves were caught leaving the crime scene and others were caught inside the vic-

tim establishments. More than a hundred unsolved burglaries were also cleared as a result of these arrests.

Prior to the use of the intelligence booklet, approximately five arrests per month were averaged on the same shift for the same offense.

CRIME TIPS

A midwestern police department has set up and publicized a post office box to which citizens can send anonymous information about crime and criminals.

Twenty-one letters were received the first week of its initiation. All letters were sent to the proper departments for investigation. One of the letters gave a tip on teenage gangs in the neighborhood and another furnished information concerning burglary activities.

JACKSONVILLE CRIMDEL - 6/8/65
BoPi #63-4296-63

ST. LOUIS CRIMDEL 4/30/65
BoPi 63-4296-42

Wanted Notices Published Upon Request

Today's fugitive takes advantage of every aspect of the modern age. He makes use of high-speed transportation. He utilizes improvements in communications facilities. He employs the unique developments of the day to aid him in his illegal activities and to abet him in his flight. As the fleeing felon converts the conveniences of the age to assist him in concealment and escape, it becomes increasingly essential for law enforcement to counter the problem.

One of the many services furnished by the Identification Division of the FBI to law enforcement agencies is the posting of wanted notices in the fingerprint files, which indicate that the apprehension of a particular individual is desired by a local law enforcement agency. As a result of these notices, 22,375 fugitives were identified during the fiscal year 1965 for the general benefit of the law enforcement profession.

In connection with this service, consideration is also given to publication of a wanted notice in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin insert which is published monthly as a supplement to the regularly issued Law Enforcement Bulletin. The insert includes the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives, Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons notices, and cancellations of previously published notices in the last two categories. The Ten Most Wanted Fugitives appear on an unnumbered page in front of page one of the insert. All of the notices for the insert are prepared in the Identification Division of the FBI. Each

monthly issue of the insert contains notices on approximately 95 fugitives wanted by local police agencies, including State penal institutions, as well as approximately 25 fugitives wanted by the FBI, many of whom are being sought for local authorities under provisions of the Federal Fugitive Felon Act.

If a police agency desires the apprehension of a fugitive charged with any of the violations listed below and his fingerprints are available, the FBI will, upon request, publish a wanted notice on the desired fugitive, setting out a single fingerprint, the fingerprint classification, the name, aliases, physical description, offense for which wanted, the fugitive's FBI number, and the name of the police agency seeking his apprehension. (See illustration.)

Following is a list of charges for which wanted notices are published in the Law Enforcement Bulletin insert:

1. Any felony, either common-law or statutory.
2. Any escape from confinement after conviction for a felony.
3. Attempts to commit felonies.

4. Parole and conditional release violations based on more serious felonies.

Items are not published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for the following:

1. Cases in which subject is wanted only on suspicion of, or "in connection with," offenses otherwise publishable.
2. Misdemeanors, such as drunkenness, petty larceny, and assault and battery.
3. Probation violations.
4. Cases in which the wanting agency will not extradite.

After publication of a notice, if any agency subsequently desires to place limitations on extradition, the FBI should be immediately notified so the notice in the FBI records can be modified and the published notice canceled.

Missing person notices which are to be published in the insert to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin are necessarily based on complete descriptive data and a clear, recent photograph.

Approximately 15,000 copies of the insert are distributed with the monthly circulation of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. The insert is sent especially to identification officers of police agencies. One of the principal advantages of the insert is that it enables local police agencies to set up a filing system for wanted notices in order to afford nationwide cooperation in the matter of locating wanted criminals. The wanted notices published in the insert have been instrumental in the identification of many outstanding fugitives from justice by law enforcement officials throughout the Nation.

CASEY DOE, also known as:
Joe Brown, John Jones.
#12345 PD, Anywhere, USA; W; born
2-23-11; 5'11"; 180 lbs; med bld;
brn hair; brn eyes; med comp; occ -
cook, lab, truck driver. Wanted for
ARMED ROB.
(Notify: SO, Somewhere, USA)
FBI#-0 000 000 - MAR 1965

19 L 17 W OII 16
M 1 U IOO 14



rt index

Sample of wanted notice.

INVESTIGATIONS

(Continued from page 11)

cooperative undertaking among all agencies involved, including the police, the medical investigator, the laboratory and, if a crime appears to have been committed, the district attorney. The cooperation must be complete and mutual with no person or group attempting to gain extra recognition at the expense of the others involved.

It is very important that nothing about the body or the scene be altered or disturbed without the mutual consent of all the parties involved in the investigation. The medical investigator should not move the body or anything concerning it until he is sure that the officers have completed their examination, including photographs, fingerprints, and measurements. The police investigators should, in a similar fashion, see to it that the doctor is allowed to examine the body and surroundings in their original, undisturbed positions. At every stage, any change involving major alteration of position or appearance of the evidence should be made only with mutual consent of all concerned.

The medical investigator has certain areas on which he focuses his interest. His concern is with the body and any evidence relating directly to the body. He should not involve himself with things which do not come within his authority, though there are many elements where there is overlapping of the types of evidence. Following is a brief discussion of the functions of the medical investigator.

Body Changes

His first step should be a careful inspection of the body and its surroundings. During this inspection the medical investigator will determine such things as the presence and extent of rigor mortis, post-mortem

livor, and body temperature as related to that of the surrounding environment. Post-mortem lividity, or livor mortis, is the dark discoloration (usually dark blue) forming under the skin of the dependent portions of the body after death.

Rigor mortis is the stiffening of the muscles of the body after death due to a chemical change occurring post mortem. Rigor mortis comes on and disappears in a fairly regular pattern and sequence, becoming apparent first in the face and neck about 1 to 2 hours after death. It then progresses through the arms, body, and lower extremities in that order. Rigor will usually be complete throughout the body in 10 to 14 hours. It then gradually disappears in the same order in which it appeared and is usually completely gone in 18 to 36 hours.

These time figures are subject to much variation, and estimation of the time of death from the status of the rigor mortis must be done with extreme caution. Post-mortem lividity, or livor mortis, is important in determining whether the body may have been moved after death. Evaluation of the amount of heat lost from the body after death may also be of value in estimating the time of death.

Notes Taken

The medical investigator will take note of the clothing worn by the decedent. Is it appropriate for the circumstances in which the body is found? Is it disarranged and, if so, how? He will note the presence of blood or other stains and their relation to wounds on the body. The detailed description and examination of wounds is better done in the morgue, but it probably can be determined here and now which are the major and fatal injuries. It is also important to determine whether the decedent could have inflicted these injuries on himself. An estimation of the time of

death may be attempted at this time but probably will need to wait for more information obtained by examination at the morgue.

Turning the Body

An important, but often overlooked, step is the actual turning over of the body. This should be done in the presence of both police and medical investigators and must be done slowly and carefully, watching for any bits of evidence which may be revealed as the body is turned. Anything new is immediately photographed, marked for identification, and turned over to the laboratory personnel. Careful inspection of the area under the body is now done and any evidence found here is photographed, marked, and conveyed to the crime lab people.

Other physical evidence at the scene, after inspection, photography, and sketching, is similarly marked and transferred to the lab. When, in the considered opinion of all the investigators, all information possible has been obtained from the body at the scene, the body is then removed to a morgue for further examination.

At the Morgue

Proper morgue facilities are very essential for adequate examination of the body and should be arranged for even though this involves moving the body for a considerable distance. These facilities should provide good lighting, adequate ventilation, a table with running water and adequate drainage, and plenty of room for working. To attempt an examination under inadequate conditions is to render an already difficult and exacting task that much more difficult. Provision for X-ray examination is, in many instances, almost mandatory. If available, a hospital morgue will usually provide the most nearly ideal facilities.

If an autopsy is contemplated, the services of a trained forensic pathologist should be obtained, where such a specialist is available. These specialists in medico-legal work are very few in number, so that most autopsies must be done by hospital pathologists, but these men do an excellent job. The medical investigator and pathologist will now carry out a further and more complete external and internal examination of the body.

It is imperative that at least one of the responsible investigating officers be present during this examination, so that a continuous interchange of information between the doctors and the police officers can be carried out. Each will have questions to ask of the others, and bits of new information turned up during the examination can be rapidly turned over to other investigators for checking out. It is very desirable that a technician from the crime lab be there also.

The exterior of the clothing can now be examined under adequate light and exposure and at leisure. Any new evidence should be photographed, marked, and given to the crime lab. Next, the body should be carefully undressed in a systematic manner. Where it can be avoided, the clothing should never be cut off. When cutting is necessary, it should be done along seams (never through bullet holes or tears) so that the clothing can later be restored to its original contours. If the clothing is wet or has fresh stains, it should be hung over clean paper and air dried before packing to send to the laboratory. It should be wrapped in the paper over which it has dried so that any material dripping or falling off will be retained with the article from which it came.

Wounds on the body should be photographed before and after cleansing and should be diagramed and described. In cases of assault, samples of head and pubic hair should be

Victim of suicide by drowning was identified from dentures made by Veterans' Administration wherein victim's name appeared on inside of dentures. Armed Services and VA frequently put name and claim numbers on inside of dentures.



Plane crash followed by fire resulted in victim being burned beyond recognition. Body was identified by unusual belt buckle worn by victim.

obtained for possible later comparison with material from a suspect or scene. Fingernail scrapings may be of value and should always be obtained in cases of death from assault. Identification evidence, such as fingerprints and dental charts, should be obtained. It is well to fingerprint all bodies dead from a crime of violence.

Victims killed in crimes of violence should almost always have a complete autopsy. While the external examination of a body dead from violence is usually of the most significance, it is necessary for the pathologist to examine the internal organs for the presence or absence of disease processes which may have contributed to the death. A favorite gambit of de-

fense attorneys is to attempt to attribute a death to other causes than illness, or to imply that illness contributed to the death, and to thus mitigate the seriousness of the charge against their clients. Also, the presence or absence of organs, the signs of past surgical operations, etc. may be very valuable as identification factors. As he does the autopsy, the pathologist will collect material for toxicological analysis, if indicated.

Death Defined

After completion of the autopsy, the pathologist and medical investigator will probably be able to state the cause and manner of death, provided that further studies are not indicated (toxicology, microscopic sections, etc.) in the case. Here, a distinction between *cause* of death and *manner* of death should be made. The *cause* of death is what the decedent died of—heart attack, gunshot wound, etc.; while the *manner* of death is the way in which he died—accident, suicide, homicide, or natural causes. It is the *manner* of death with which the police investigation is concerned. The *cause* of death in medico-legal cases is usually apparent; while the *manner* of death may present extreme difficulties in its determination and, in a few instances, be impossible to resolve. It is in this latter event that the importance of a complete and thorough investigation becomes most apparent, for these cases would be few in number, if not nil, provided no step in the investigation had been slighted or no bit of information missed or misinterpreted.

Conference

The final phase of the *medical* investigation of a death is the joint conference between the police officers, the medical experts, and the district attorney's representatives. This,

preferably, should be held immediately following completion of the autopsy while all events are fresh in the minds of all concerned. In the event that further studies by the medical people are indicated, the conference may have to be postponed, or, at least, the final conclusions may be withheld pending the outcome of these studies. In this conference there should be a free interchange of information and ideas—gaps in the data available, misconceptions, etc. can be aired and cleared up.

Further plans for the investigation can be laid and assignments made. The medical experts will stand ready to consult with, or otherwise assist, the police officers; but with the completion of the gathering of the medical evidence, their role in the death investigation is largely finished, except for possible giving of evidence at a judicial proceeding.

The completion of the medical evidence may signal the beginning of a police investigation with wide scope and many ramifications. In many instances, however, the medical evidence will enable the police to close their

case with only a minimum of "mopping up" investigation. In this latter group of cases, everyone can breathe a collective sigh of relief and proceed to the next case.

Résumé

Taking the view that a death investigation is a somewhat uncommon experience for the average police officer, I have attempted to give a résumé of the system of medico-legal investigation operating in the State of Oregon. The roles of the police officer and the medical investigator are related and defined. An attempt has been made to outline some of the aspects of death investigation which are special in relation to the police officer. Suggested avenues of approach are mentioned which may aid the police officer's role in the case. The principal emphasis has been on the joint and cooperative efforts of all agencies involved in a death investigation. To paraphrase an old motto—"All for one (objective) and one (objective) for all"—the successful resolution of the case.

A GOOD RULE

A simple company regulation to insure security of a plant in an eastern city resulted recently in the apprehension of a gang of professional safecrackers.

The rule required that any company executive passing by the plant during off hours make an inspection drive through the plant property.

One night, the executive vice president of the company, upon returning home from the movies, took a trip down the side of the building on a dead end street in conformance with the prescribed regulation. As he did so, he observed a truck stopped on the railroad tracks at the rear of the

plant. He immediately notified the police which resulted in the apprehension of the safecrackers who were fully equipped and prepared to steal a \$100,000 shipment of mercury from the plant vault.

SAFE DRIVING DAY

The National Automobile Club reports that Tuesday was considered the safest driving day during 1964. In a year of Tuesdays, the number of persons killed in road accidents in the United States totaled 5,280, compared with 10,130 persons killed in a year of Saturdays.

December 1965

NEWARK CRIMINAL 5/19/65
BUFI, #63-4296-31, ser. 651

News RELEASE 4-29-65, from
21
NATIONAL Automobile Club, 65
Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, 94111

HOOVER

(Continued from page 13)

a committee of Congress. They always take refuge behind the fifth amendment. Our moral atmosphere would be better if they knew as much about the Ten Commandments as they do about the fifth amendment.

Refuse To Testify

Communists refuse to testify at any proceeding where they are subject to fines and imprisonment for deliberate lies and distortions. In the dark world of communism, there is no room for truth—just as there is no place for freedom and decency and God.

In their campaign to weaken and destroy the cause of democracy, the Communists actually are receiving invaluable aid from far too many intended victims.

I refer to the pseudoliberals of the extreme left, as well as the misguided zealots of the ultra right—modern-day Don Quixotes who mistakenly fight the transparent shadows of imaginary enemies rather than meet the challenge of the real and awesome problems confronting our beloved United States.

I refer to the Ku Klux Klan and other hatemongers, regardless of their color or creed, who practice a doctrine of intolerance, bigotry, and intimidation toward their fellowman.

I refer to the unkempt characters of pliable minds and persuasion who eagerly attach themselves to any "cause" which runs counter to convention—and to the morally corrupt opportunists who flagrantly exploit their naive enthusiasm and credulity for self-serving purposes.

I refer also to the highly vocal rabble rousers of dubious stability and motivation who encourage defiance of the law by counseling cynicism and disrespect toward family, law and order, and all forms of authority.

Civil Disobedience

"Civil Disobedience," a seditious slogan of gross irresponsibility, has captured the imagination of citizens who are morally, mentally, and emotionally immature. It has been spread at street-corner rallies by those who would use it as an avenue to personal power and prestige. And it has been spread in the false guise of academic

freedom in the halls of public and private institutions that have permitted emotional, and often obscene, harangues against morality and reason. What they really seek is license—not freedom.

I am greatly concerned that certain racial leaders are doing the civil rights movement a great disservice by suggesting that citizens need only obey the laws with which they agree. Such an attitude breeds disrespect for the law and even civil disorder and rioting. The citizen has no latitude as to what laws he must obey. If he feels a law is wrong or unjust, he has recourse to established constitutional procedures to have it changed through his legally elected representatives.

It is reprehensible for any person to select those laws he will obey and those he will ignore. Such defiance is a form of anarchy. It is shameful and disgraceful for persons in high authority to condone or urge the breaking of established laws.

I have also become increasingly concerned about the influence wielded upon the impressionable minds of our youth by some so-called educators—such as the college professor who reportedly urged a group of students at the University of California to burn their draft cards, refuse to pay income taxes and, if necessary, go to jail for their actions.

Civil disobedience is not, and must not become, an accepted norm of behavior in a society of free men. It leads to anarchy—and pre-empts all possibility of rational discussion or appeal.

No longer can respectable citizens complacently stand by while celebrity status is accorded those sick minds and corrupt souls who tamper with and ridicule our orderly processes of government under law.

Law or Anarchy

We must choose between law and anarchy; freedom and chaos.

Is America as a Nation being swept by an epidemic of spiritual malnutrition? I fervently hope not; but the danger signs are all too clear. I fear that the public may be coming to accept widespread lawlessness as an unavoidable adjunct to our way of life.

What has happened to the civic pride, the righteous indignation, of otherwise respectable citizens who turn their backs on helpless victims of beatings, robberies, and sex crimes? The incredibly indifferent attitude of these people is exacting a heavy toll. It has helped to turn the streets and parks of many cities into virtual jungles of fear—where, according to a recent sur-

vey, nearly one-half of the residents are afraid to walk alone at night.

Despite the continuing efforts of so-called self-professed "experts" to minimize the crime problem, the undeniable fact remains that crime is increasing—in both numbers and intensity—at an alarming rate. It is growing six times as fast as our expanding population.

Last year, more than 2,600,000 serious offenses were reported to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. This is the largest total on record. It means that more Americans felt the ravages of crime last year than ever before.

Today, the onslaught continues—with five serious offenses being recorded every minute. There is a vicious crime of violence—a murder, forcible rape, or assault to kill—every 2½ minutes; a robbery, each 5 minutes; a burglary, every 28 seconds; and 52 automobiles are stolen every hour.

Armchair Fatigue

These figures are based on facts—unlike the illogical and inane criticism which has been voiced by that peculiar clique of sociologists and criminologists who are apparently suffering "armchair fatigue." These impractical theorists who attempt to "define away" our crime problem should step from their paper castles into the world of reality.

No one is more keenly aware of, or more deeply concerned with, the ravages of crime than the President of the United States. Last month, in signing the Law Enforcement Assistance Act—a bill designed to help strengthen the delicate machinery of justice in this country—he declared, "The control of crime is a major target of this administration."

The President has appointed a special Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice to look into and seek answers for the problems of crime control. He has the support of every responsible law enforcement official in this vital undertaking.

There is an urgent need today for realistic thought and realistic action in meeting the challenge of crime and immorality. This is especially true in the critical area of youthful criminality—where society has too long been asked to endure gross abuses of public and private trust by shallow-minded juvenile authorities.

The true meaning and intent of our great national holidays have been defiled by bands of defiant youths such as the arrogant young hoodlums who turned the Fourth of July this year into a nightmare of terror and

destruction at resort communities in Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and New York. Reports of participants in these orgies of lawlessness were being released after payment of small fines caused one great newspaper to observe, "About all that such slaps on the wrist will do is bring them out in force again next year. What they need, and what they ought to get, is 6 months at hard labor."

Whenever dangerous young hoodlums are encouraged to develop an attitude of "I can get away with anything—I'm a juvenile," society suffers and justice becomes a meaningless expression. Parental neglect, excessive weakness, categorical leniency, destroy respect for the law and for those charged with its enforcement.

Turnstile Justice

In complaining last year of what it termed "Turnstile Justice," a major newspaper in New York demanded, "... it's time that the public was told just why so many young criminals and terrorists are passed through this turnstile and sent back to the streets to kill, rape, rob, and assault the innocent."

Exaggerated charges? Not in the least. From 1960 through 1964, no less than 225 police officers were killed in line of duty. Nearly one-third of the hoodlums arrested in connection with these murders were on parole or probation when the killings occurred!

The lives of six of these officers were claimed by criminals who had been paroled for a prior murder. Eleven lives were taken by offenders who had been paroled after confinement for felonious assault; and 32 of these officers were killed by paroled robbers.

We recently completed an examination of the records of nearly 93,000 criminals who were arrested in 1963 and 1964. This disclosed that 76 percent—more than three-quarters—had been arrested on at least one previous occasion. Over one-half of them had received lenient treatment, including parole, probation, and suspended sentences, at some point in their criminal careers—and these criminals recorded an average of more than three additional arrests after their first encounter with the school of soft justice and official leniency.

Demand of the Hour

Forty-one years ago, an experienced attorney and jurist in New York issued the strong warning: "It is not the criminals, actual or potential, that need a neuro-pathic hospital. It is the people who

(Continued on next page)

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

MARIHUANA SEIZED

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL
7/2/65, BuPi. 63-4296-4
501.626.

A large seizure of contraband was made at a border check station in California recently. The loot consisted of a number of large bricks of marihuana concealed in the back seat

of a sedan. The underside of the seat had been cut away to accommodate the illegal goods. A value of \$90,000 was placed on the marihuana by investigating authorities.



Bricks of marihuana concealed in the back seat of car.

PHOTO PROTECTION

Operators of a large motel in a mid-western city have provided themselves with a means of protection against bad-check passers and other individuals who may commit violations of the law while residing in their establishment.

They have installed photo-guard equipment in their office and are now photographing every person who registers.

The process has already proved itself by assisting the county sheriff's office in identifying a person who participated in a local robbery and stayed one night at the motel.

A MOBILE INVESTMENT

A numbers backer in an eastern city provided money for a hacker's license and the daily rental of a taxicab for an individual who operates a numbers office for him.

His only stipulation is that the driver operate the taxi beginning at 7 in the morning, pick up fares all over town until noon, and then go to the numbers office and carry on that operation for the rest of the day.

This procedure is followed in an effort to deceive the police, inasmuch as most numbers operators leave their residences about 10:30 or 11 a.m. and proceed directly to their offices.

(Continued from page 23)

slobber over them in an effort to find excuses for their crime. The demand of the hour in America, above all other countries, is for jurors with conscience, judges with courage, and prisons which are neither country clubs nor health resorts."

The same "demands of the hour" continue to exist today. Tragically, the atmosphere of many courtrooms is still polluted by some jurors who deliberately close their minds to the evidence before them. Too many of our judges seek out technicalities rather than guilt or innocence. A trial should truly represent an enlightened search for truth so that deception, surprise, technicalities, and delay will be obliterated. The jousting in legal mumbo jumbo resorted to by too many of our judges makes a farce of our judicial system.

But even if he should be convicted, the criminal knows that regardless of his past record there is steadily increasing hope for a suspended or a probationary sentence or an early release on parole.

The decent people in all sections of the country—East, West, North, and South—have suffered too long at the hands of terrorists set free with little more than a pretext of impartial consideration of their guilt.

They have tired of the street brawl tactics displayed by those lawyers-criminal who employ any means the courts will tolerate to defeat the interests of justice.

They are losing patience with systems of

parole and probation that are little more than conveyor belts from our prisons and court chambers back to the underworld.

And they have become nauseated by the irresponsible actions of other "sometime" Americans such as those fair-weather patriots who eagerly grasp every right and privilege which our country guarantees its inhabitants—while ignoring the duties and obligations that citizenship necessarily entails.

Equal Responsibility

Those who seek equal rights under the law should be taught to assume equal responsibility before the law. Certainly, civil rights and individual dignity have their vital place in life, but what about the common good and the law and order that preserve us all from lapsing back into the jungle?

We must have a world ruled by law. I am not one of those who believe in adding a great many more laws. The crux of the problem is that we do not observe the laws we already have; nor is the spirit of these laws interpreted by our courts to give equal justice to the criminal and to law-abiding citizens who are the victims of the savagery perpetrated on our streets and highways.

During my early years, a strong and lasting impression was made on my life by a schoolteacher who told our class one day that, in order to receive passing grades and qualify for graduation, each of us would have to master the "three R's" of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. "But," she continued, "I hope you learn far more

than that in my classroom because, in order to achieve true happiness and success in life, you will have to master an additional set of 'R's' the 'three R's' of Americanism—Reason, Respect, and Responsibility."

Then she added, "You will also find that there is a fourth 'R' which is sacred to America. It is Religion."

Today, there is a most urgent need for Americans to rededicate themselves to the strong moral principles upon which our Nation was founded.

As Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out."

Faith

Faith dominated the atmosphere at Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were framed.

Faith is our mainstay in the ideological struggle now raging between the camps of godless communism and human freedom.

And faith remains our strongest bulwark against the criminal and subversive enemies who would destroy our priceless heritage of liberty and justice for all. But faith without work will be of no avail—there must be unity of purpose.

America will continue to progress in dignity and freedom so long as our people cherish liberty and justice and truth honor God.

Faith in God. That is the fortress of free men.

HEARINGS EXPEDITED

A central justice of the peace court for townships in the northern portion of Oakland County, Mich., has been opened in the Pontiac area. The inauguration of this new system eliminates the use of several assistant prosecutors and allows one trial lawyer to handle many cases in a much shorter period of time. It also reduces the cost to the county in the handling of prosecutions.

This court is manned by 30 justices who formerly held their examinations or hearings in scattered justice of the peace courtrooms throughout the whole northern county area, thus tying

up on a daily basis several assistant prosecutors and causing a delay in many hearings.

The new courtroom setup also eliminates having to hold court in crowded township halls and law offices, and there is no longer any need to transport prisoners from the county jail to scattered justice courts.

TO PROVE OWNERSHIP

Slipping a card with ownership data past the glass inside the door of a car is a good technique to use to help identify your car in the event it is stolen.

STIFF PENALTY

A 44-year-old man in a Midwest city was fined \$500 and sentenced to a 90-day workhouse term after pleading guilty to turning in a false fire alarm.

The culprit was apprehended at 4:20 a.m. in the vicinity where previous false alarms had been turned in. His hands and clothing were stained with fluorescent powder which had been placed inside the emergency door of several alarm boxes following a series of false alarms.

The fine and sentence were among the stiffest ever given for such an offense in this jurisdiction.

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GAMBLING TECHNIQUE

A bookie in the Southwest who has customers established good credit with him devised a means to handle their bets made with personal checks without disclosing his own identity as a party to the transaction.

When a bettor wants to place a wager, he writes a check payable to cash and gives it to the bookie, who then waits to see whether it is a winning or losing bet. If it is a winning bet, the bookie returns the check to the bettor plus cash in the amount of the winnings. If it is a losing bet, he takes the check to a check-cashing service, where by previous arrangement the checks are accepted without requiring the bookie's endorsement. The bookie receives the face value of the check minus the usual commission for cashing.

At the end of the month, the bettor receives the cancelled check from his bank with no markings that show it was issued for gambling purposes. There is likewise no written record of the profit made by the bookie.

FIXED GAMBLING

Some gambling houses have devious means of preventing losses from accumulating at their gaming tables when a patron has a run of good luck.

One method commonly used is to have a trusted player—relatively unknown to the employees of the gambling house—participate in the play. When it is his turn to roll the dice, he surreptitiously substitutes one or two dice which are weighted or mis-marked. These dice are allowed to roll just long enough to break the winner's lucky streak. If the phony dice are discovered by the croupier, the lucky winner is accused of placing them in the play and is ejected from the establishment minus his winnings.

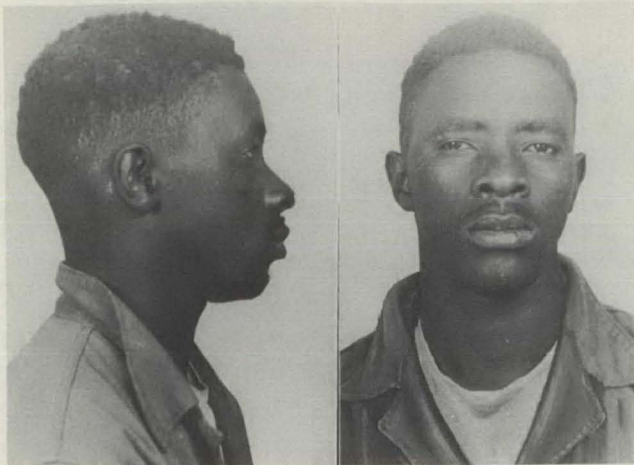


Members of the New Jersey Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates are welcomed at FBI Headquarters by Director J. Edgar Hoover during a recent retraining session at Quantico, Va. They were accompanied by Mr. Ralph W. Bachman, Special Agent in Charge of the Newark FBI Office.

Honorable Patrick Carroll, Deputy Commissioner, Irish National Police, Dublin, Ireland, while a visitor in this country, was welcomed to FBI Headquarters by Director J. Edgar Hoover.



WANTED BY THE FBI



ANDREW CALVIN COTTON, also known as: Andrew Calvin Cotten, Andrew Calvin Jenkins, "A. C." Cotton.

Interstate Flight—Assault With Intent To Commit Rape and Kidnaping.

Andrew Calvin Cotton is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for assault with intent to commit rape and kidnaping. He became the object of a nationwide FBI manhunt when a Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on February 4, 1963, at Tuscon, Ariz.

The Crime

This FBI fugitive allegedly kidnaped a 7-year-old girl in Tucson, Ariz., on January 11, 1963, and transported her into a nearby desert where he attempted to rape her.

Caution

Cotton has previously been convicted of vagrancy, may be armed, and should be considered dangerous.

Description

Age----- 32, born Nov. 19, 1933, Waco, Tex. (not supported by birth records).

Height----- 5 feet, 7 inches.
Weight----- 140 to 150 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion-- Dark.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality-- American.
Occupations-- Cold storage worker, laborer.

Scars and marks----- Scar on forehead, scar outer corner of left eye, vaccination scar upper left arm, scar right forearm, scar right wrist, scar left knee.
FBI No----- 309,842 C.
Fingerprint classification. 22 O 27 W IIO 19 Ref: 27 L 28 W OOI , 32

Notify the FBI

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

PUBLIC SERVICE BY CAB DRIVERS

Late in August 1965, the New Orleans Police Department installed a direct telephone service from the radio control center of each of the taxicab companies operating in the city to the police communications system. This direct line enables the police to immediately solicit the assistance of the drivers of some 800 radio-equipped cabs operating in the New Orleans area when needed. It also affords the drivers a quick means of response.

The new hot line had almost immediate results. Shortly after the commission of an armed robbery, an alert cabdriver, given a description of the robber and the getaway car, saw the man enter a bail bond office and notified the police. The robber was apprehended, and money taken in the robbery was found in the bail bond operator's pocket. A gun was found in his desk, and cartridges fitting the gun were found in the robber's pocket.

The bail bond operator was charged as an accessory to the crime.

SPOTLIGHT ON CRIME

A police department on the west coast of Florida has recently put into use penetrating headlights on its beach patrol wagon, dubbed the "Beast."

The lights, as powerful as those used for landing by jet airliners, serve many purposes. They can be used to check out prowler calls, aid water rescue, clear corners and parking lots, penetrate dense undergrowth, and light up traffic emergency sites at night.

One policeman using a car equipped with these lights will be able to cover territory many times the size of his regular beat. The lights, with a life span of approximately 50 hours, are available only for law enforcement use.

TAMPA CRIMINAL 7/14/65
62-4296-64
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)

Letter to a Marine in Vietnam

OCTOBER 22, 1965

Lt. George M. Connell, 089 342 USMC
S-3 1/9, Marine No. 24
F.P.O. San Francisco, California

Dear Lieutenant Connell:

I read with great interest the newspaper article about you in the October 15, 1965, issue of the "Washington Daily News." Many of my thoughts recently have been of you and other former FBI employees who with your fellow servicemen daily face danger and endure hardship in far-off Vietnam. I hope all of you understand our prayers are for you and I trust you realize the overwhelming majority of Americans back here not only understand your mission but are in full sympathy with it.

Your father's own record has been one of splendid service to our country, first as a Marine and an Army officer, and now as an FBI Agent. As is true of so many of our personnel, he has endured many necessary sacrifices without complaint, fully aware that adversity can only be overcome by dedication and an unalterable devotion to the job at hand.

I sincerely hope that you and the brave men with whom you serve understand that those who protest, degrade and shame the excellent representation you are making for us do not speak for patriotic Americans. The small, but highly vocal, minority which is staging these anti-Vietnam protest demonstrations is, for the most part, composed of halfway citizens who are neither morally, mentally nor emotionally mature. This is true

whether the demonstrator be the college professor or the "beatnik." I am aware you were a teacher before you joined the Marines and that you put your career aside without protest when you realized your country needed you. As a teacher, you can appreciate more than most that the first duty of education is to make it possible for this Nation to survive. How ironic it must seem to you then to find a few of our educators in the ranks of those who have a very short supply of that irreplaceable commodity—common sense!

Do not become discouraged over their actions, however, for they are not in the saddle and never have been. Most of us know we are in a race with a brutal foe and are willing to face up to this without buying some ephemeral philosophic approach to the problems of the times.

I also hope you realize that civil disobedience is not an accepted norm of behavior in the United States. I doubt it ever will be. It is a seditious slogan of gross irresponsibility which has absolutely no place in a nation whose foundation is respect for law. Those who advocate such hysterical attacks upon our system of law and order are very likely so devoid of real standards that, placed in your position, they would turn and run in the face of battle.

All of us pray you can return home very soon and resume your normal life.

Sincerely,

/S/ J. EDGAR HOOVER, *Director, 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

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This pattern consists of a combination of two different pattern types in the same impression (a loop flowing over two upthrusting ridges which form a tented arch). Thus, the pattern is classified as an accidental-type whorl with meeting tracing. Because of the smallness of this looping ridge, this pattern is referenced to a loop as well as a tented arch.

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