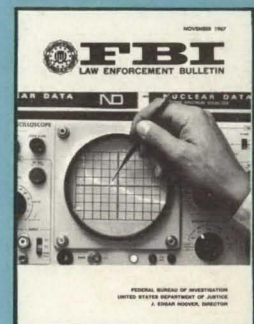
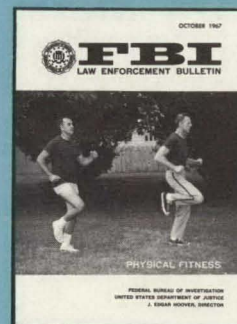
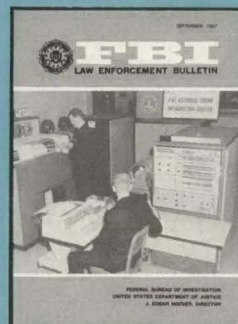
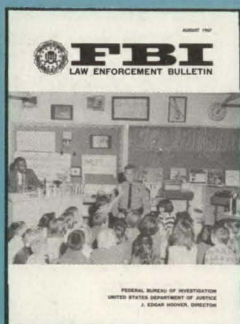
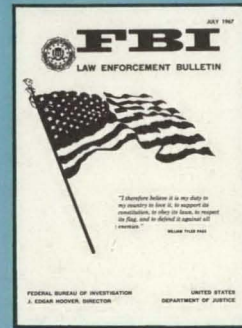
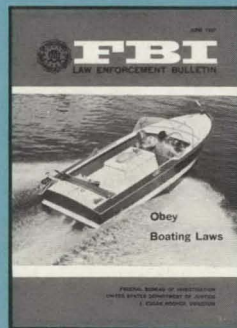
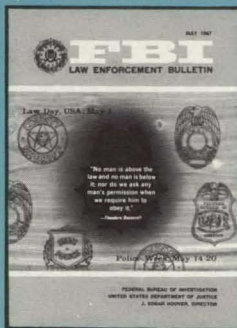
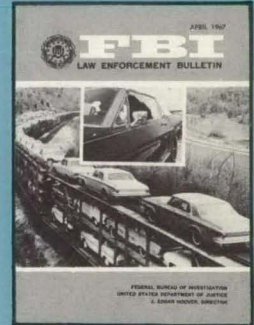
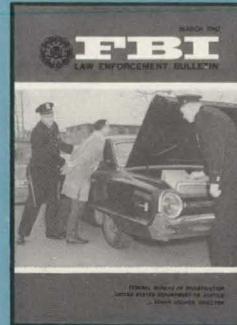
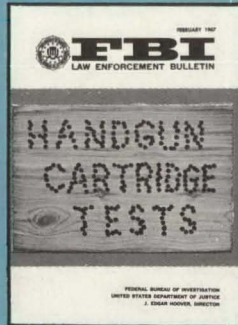
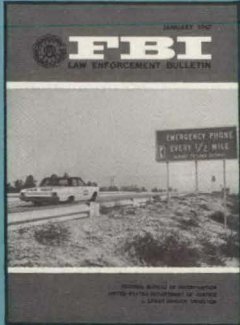




FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

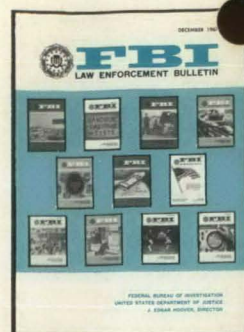
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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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DECEMBER 1967

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

BY THE VERY NATURE of its operations, organized crime differs from most other criminal violations. Even the vicious killers and hopeless repeaters continually encountered by law enforcement officers do not fall into the same category, since La Cosa Nostra members—the most powerful group of hoodlums in the country today—are all this and more. In fact, their organization has come to mean a veritable way of life to them.

Because of their oath of silence, the threats of violence directed against potential witnesses, the conspiratorial nature of their crimes, and the civic protection they are often able to buy, it is much more difficult to prosecute them than the individual thug, who must generally rely upon his own resources.

Despite all this and the myth of invincibility which has grown up about them, organized hoodlums and racketeers can be put into jail. It is not easy, but it is well worth the time and effort expended. The successful prosecution of a notorious organized crime leader deals a serious blow to syndicate operations. Reverberations are felt all up and down the chain of command.

One case we in the FBI encountered, for example, involved the Nation's largest bookmaker and required our Agents to examine thousands of records in more than two dozen States. Finally, however, the gambling czar was sentenced in Federal court last May to serve 10 years in prison for violating the interstate transportation in aid of racketeering act.

Another major investigation, this time of a hoodlum "scam" (planned bankruptcy) opera-

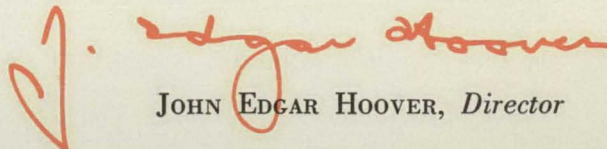
tion, required the efforts of 31 of our offices, ranging from New York to California and from Minnesota to Alabama, and ultimately resulted in the conviction in Federal court of four underworld associates for violating the bankruptcy, mail fraud, and conspiracy statutes.

The head of La Cosa Nostra activities in Chicago recently spent a year in jail for refusing to testify before a Federal grand jury and then left the country. Several months ago, his successor and one of his principal lieutenants were each sentenced to 15 years in Federal prison for extorting large sums of money from a suburban building contractor.

Last year nearly 200 other major hoodlums were convicted in Federal courts on charges of bank robbery, theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, labor racketeering, interstate gambling, and similar charges. Marked success can be attained on the local, State, and Federal levels if everyone works together.

For its part, the FBI disseminates all the information it develops regarding local violations, and last fiscal year more than 3,700 racket and vice figures were arrested by other agencies as a result of this dissemination, an increase of more than 1,000 over the previous year.

While there is still much to be done, we think the trend is encouraging, and we hope the fight against organized crime continues to grow at an even more rapid pace in the coming years. The country is relying upon us. We must not fail.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

DECEMBER 1, 1967

Articles can easily be slipped into hidden pockets of a coat.

Shoplifters are unlike any other law violators. They come in a wide range of ages and represent every walk of life. They use dozens of techniques to steal merchandise from stores varying in size from the small corner grocery to the largest retailer in the country. They steal anything from a 5-cent candy bar to items with price tags in the thousands of dollars.

Shoplifting has been called the merchant's dilemma. It is considered by many otherwise well-intentioned people as something other than larceny, sneak thievery, stealing, or a criminal violation. The word shoplifter, as used in this article, refers to the customer who steals from a retailer during business hours. For some strange reason many people caught shoplifting do not consider themselves thieves. These people say that they would never think of taking cash because theft of cash is a more serious crime.

How much our Nation's retailers lose to shoplifters will never be accurately determined. At the end of an inventory period, a retailer usually



THE SHOPLIFTER

GLEN R. DORNFELD
Superintendent of Protection,
Dayton Co. Store,
Minneapolis, Minn.

has a dollar shrinkage or shortage figure, and this figure is frequently related to sales. However, included in this figure are losses from other causes, such as clerical and accounting errors and customer and employee thievery. In some segments of retailing a shortage figure of 1 percent of net sales is acceptable; in other segments this would be considered much too high. In still other areas of retail-



a shortage figure of 2 percent of net sales is becoming acceptable.

Some smaller specialty shops dealing in high-priced merchandise have good stock controls and can quite accurately isolate any losses they might have through shoplifting. Theft in the retail industry has been estimated in billions of dollars per year. Retailers in one city with a population of nearly a million estimated their shoplifting loss at \$1 million a month.

The Professionals

One professional female shoplifter, working at her "trade" 40 hours a week, stole a million dollars' worth of merchandise in 10 years. From this she received a net income of \$150,000, or an average of \$15,000 per year. This shoplifter further admitted thefts of 1,900 men's suits in 1 year with the aid of a male accomplice. They stole primarily from small men's stores. While the accomplice kept a clerk busy, she stole as many as four suits at a time, along with the hangers, by folding them neatly and placing them between her knees under a full skirt.

This technique is becoming more popular. As another professional female shoplifter explained, the "loot" is easily "ditched," if necessary, and this method also eliminates the use of such tools of the trade as special clothing with concealed pockets and hooks, which could be used as evidence.

In one instance, in less than 5 minutes two professional shoplifters stole four mink stoles, valued at \$9,000, from a locked display case on a selling floor. Two other professionals stole \$5,000 worth of merchandise from small stores in suburban shopping centers. Another stole from small stores as she traveled from one big city to another. She admitted stealing merchandise from 23 stores in one area in a short time.

Professional thieves divide stores into two categories. Some stores enjoy the reputation of "being tough" because they do not hesitate to prosecute cases. However, professional thieves have a tendency to steal from stores known as "being soft." These are the smaller stores with no security measures, as well as those with a lenient attitude toward prosecution.

Store Estimates

It is estimated that one out of 60 customers entering a store will steal something. One professional shoplifter is quoted as saying his chances of being caught are one in 100. Others believe their chances of being caught are one in 20. The average recovery per shoplifter caught in foodstores and similar check-out-type stores has been estimated from \$2 to \$4, while the recovery per shoplifter caught in traditional department stores has been estimated from \$25 to \$30.

Some foodstores operating on a slim 1 percent net profit would have

to add \$100 in sales to break even on a \$1 loss. No matter which loss figure retailers use, they face a tremendous drain on their profits.

One large retailer studied shoplifting cases for a 3-month period. He found that 70 percent of shoplifters caught were juveniles and that only 10 percent of all shoplifters caught came from unemployed families. He also determined that 90 percent of the people caught shoplifting ready-to-wear items made use of fitting rooms. This finding indicates a great need for establishing controls in the use of these rooms, which is exactly what many retailers are doing. They are taking this into account when they remodel merchandising departments. Many are using a check system to be sure that garments taken into fitting rooms are returned.

A business research organization has predicted that new and sophisticated equipment will permit better controls against losses from burglaries, but controls on losses from shoplifting have little chance of improving. With current retail theft estimated at



A small camera quickly disappears into a normal looking package.

\$2.5 billion, this firm projects a loss of \$4.5 billion for 1975.

FBI Crime Index figures for 1966 show a 77 percent increase since 1960 in larcenies of \$50 and over. These are cases known to law enforcement agencies. The many hundreds of thousands of cases under \$50 and the cases not reported to police agencies would cause the percentage increase to be much higher. Many retail shoplifting cases go unreported for various reasons. Some stores prosecute nearly all people caught, while others never prosecute.

Merchandise Taken

The type of merchandise most frequently recovered from shoplifters varies according to the season of the year, geographical location, and type of store.

The professional thieves generally steal expensive jewelry and furs, as well as the more expensive men's and women's clothing. They prefer higher priced merchandise which can easily be converted to cash, while the amateur is usually caught stealing items readily used. These will range from an inexpensive tool needed at home for a repair job to a complete outfit to be worn to a party.

Items Recovered

Several large department stores throughout the country agree that items most frequently recovered from shoplifters are clothing for teenage boys and girls, cosmetics, records, men's furnishings, sporting goods, leather goods, children's clothing, and jewelry. Foodstores are more likely to recover such items as cigarettes by the carton, health and beauty aids, expensive cuts of meat, gourmet foods, kitchen utensils, nylon hose, and baby clothing. Check-out-type department stores are more apt to lose cosmetics, men's and boys' clothing,



Shirts are slipped into false package.

women's intimate apparel, sporting goods, records, ladies' and infants' clothing, jewelry, smokeshop items, and power tools.

In one study it was found that most shoplifters are caught late in the afternoon, followed by early evening and early afternoon. Saturday is the most popular day for the shoplifter, followed by Mondays and Thursdays. The time of day and the day of the week vary according to store hours, location, and type of store.

Shoplifter Types

Shoplifters are often placed in categories by type, including the following:

The professional makes a living stealing merchandise for resale.

The narcotic addict is similar to the professional shoplifter, except he may have a more compelling reason to steal—to support an expensive drug habit. Consequently, he could be dangerous.

The vagrant needs to steal occasionally so he can convert merchandise into a bottle of wine.

The kleptomaniac is usually considered a sick person with a compul-

sion to steal anything for the sake of stealing. This type of person will accumulate large quantities of stolen items and never use them, or he may give them away.

The amateur category contains a large number of the shoplifters who are caught.

Organized teen gangs enter stores, defy and overpower employees, and then flee.

Detecting the Offenders

Methods for detecting a shoplifter have been the topic of many articles and training sessions. Such detection is probably one of the most difficult skills to teach a store detective. Most successful store detectives develop their own favorite methods for spotting a suspect masquerading as a customer. They are alert to persons doing the following:

Carrying briefcases, large purses, knitted bags, empty sacks, unusual looking packages, lunch pails, books, magazines, musical instrument cases, umbrellas, coats, or sweaters.

Pushing baby carriages.

Wearing wide-sleeved coats, loose-fitting clothing, out-of-season clothing, outer garments with slit pockets, oversized coats, or belts with special hooks under coats.

Requesting empty boxes, sacks, or wrapping paper.

Keeping a lone salesperson busy while a friend or accomplice browses.

Making repeated trips to a specific department without buying.

Loitering in a department for no obvious reason.

Always refusing service from salespeople.

Acting nervous and watching people in the area.

Making many trips to locker areas.

Taking many items into fitting room and bypassing salesperson.

Selecting unrelated items with no regard for size or color and entering fitting room.

Making fast selection and entering fitting room.

Taking boxes or shopping bags into fitting room.

Removing, concealing, or switching price tags.

...rying on items and moving to another counter or department.

Palming merchandise—picking up small items from counter with a glove or similar item in hand.

Folding and handling items and placing them in a stack near the edge of a counter or display case.

Placing hands in pockets while near a display case used for small items.

Placing items in sleeves.

Placing merchandise between body and package being carried.

Placing items under hat at a counter.

In the past few years the huge increase in shoplifting has made retailers more concerned than ever before. More use is being made of peepholes, closed-circuit television, sequence cameras, observation towers, and mirrors, all of which are designed to discourage the shoplifter as well as to catch him.

Training films, educational meetings, and pamphlets for employees and retail association seminars for store owners and managers have been widely used in many sections of the country. Larger stores are expanding existing security staffs, while smaller ones are planning or developing security departments. More care is being taken in the planning of departments, fittingrooms, displays, and exits.

Associations of retail security people promote the exchange of ideas and information. Retail divisions of chambers of commerce sponsor clinics to educate the retailer. A typical clinic includes a representative from retail security, a police official, and a prosecuting attorney, each sharing his experience and knowledge with the store owners and managers.

Several years ago the Minneapolis Retailers Association became alarmed at the growth of juvenile shoplifting, which showed a 125 percent increase in arrests in about 5 years. As a result, a retail committee met with police department juvenile officers, juvenile court officials, the superintendent of schools, and other interested people.

Recognizing that the huge increase in juvenile shoplifting was a community problem, the retailers offered to present it to anyone who would listen. The consensus was to carry the message to parent-teachers' association (PTA) meetings. After this was done, appearances were made before service clubs, religious groups, business associations, fraternal groups, special school classes, and entire school assemblies. Radio and television programs were used, and articles appeared in the local and suburban press.

Almost without exception people who heard shoplifting called what it really is—stealing—agreed with the retailers. The reaction of high school students seemed to be that it was time someone called a spade a spade. Some of them urged the program be carried to the lower grades, where petty thefts from neighborhood stores start. Often in such cases the small merchant takes no action for fear of offending or losing a customer, but there are countless cases that prove this is not necessarily true.

The retailers made it possible for school officials to develop a film to be used as reference material in the grade schools. The film placed emphasis on being a good citizen and respecting human and property rights.

After this program had been in effect for a couple of years, some stores

noticed a slight decrease in juvenile shoplifting arrests. However, it is impossible to give the entire credit to this program because there are so many variables which affect arrests. Also noted was a slight increase in cases where parents voluntarily brought their youngsters back to the stores when discovering they had not paid for something. Some of these parents mentioned hearing a shoplifting program at a PTA meeting. One businessman heard the shoplifting story at a service club meeting. Three days later he came into a store with his daughter who had stolen some items of clothing.

Whatever benefits or successes have evolved from the community program can be attributed to fine, hard-working, and dedicated police officials, school authorities, and juvenile court officials in the metropolitan area. They gave up much of their private time to help present the problems at evening meetings.

Many law enforcement agencies are doing an outstanding job of helping the business community. Some provide training material, lectures, printed material for handouts at meetings, and, of course, good sound advice on ways to handle problems.

Most retailers are anxious to learn more, and any help, consistent with the laws and the policies of the law enforcement agency, is most welcome.

Sweaters on hangers are hooked under long coat.





The Detoxification Center

Public intoxication has long been a source of frustration to the policeman and the community he serves.

A community might be sympathetic to the public drunk and at the same time embarrassed by him and not know what to do. The policeman is frustrated because an intoxicated man is difficult to handle and requires a considerable amount of time to be taken to the hospital for a checkup and then booked and processed for detention.

Capt. Frank Mateker, director of the St. Louis Police Department's Planning and Research Division and a veteran street officer, has been well aware of the problem. He devised a plan to treat the offender in a more humane manner and also to save the officer's time away from patrol.

With the active support and cooperation of Col. Edward L. Dowd, president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, the department

was given a \$158,000 grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance to establish a detoxification center.

Benefits of Center

The center opened in October 1966 in the St. Mary's Infirmary on Papin Street. The Social Science Institute of Washington University in St. Louis has assisted in both the planning and operational programs of the center.

Already, a number of benefits are showing. Of significance to our department is the 57-percent reduction in the time an officer is out of service while handling an intoxicated person. He does not need to spend hours waiting in hospitals for a medical diagnosis of the inebriate's state of health and is not required to appear in court when the subject voluntarily remains at the center for treatment. This provides a massive recovery of man-hours for urgent police duties. We also

COL. CURTIS BROSTRON
Chief of Police,
St. Louis, Mo.



dit the rehabilitation efforts of this program with a 60-percent reduction in arrests of drunks.

The rehabilitation results have vastly surpassed our expectations. A limited duty officer is assigned to follow up on released persons, and we have noted significant improvements in drinking patterns and employment. There have been substantial gains in housing and economic stability.

A 3-month period is considered the most crucial factor for an alcoholic in terms of vocational rehabilitation and life adjustment. About 15 percent of those interviewed reported complete abstinence for a 3-month period following their discharge from the center. Of course, we can't predict total success in rehabilitating these individuals, but this certainly demonstrates a change in their way of life.

Another factor to consider is how the alcoholics respond to being taken to the center. In one 3-month period, percent of these individuals remained for the full treatment period indicated by the physician.

Health Problem

Alcoholism is the fourth largest health problem in the Nation. More than 6 million Americans have a serious drinking problem; approximately 25 percent of these persons are considered chronic alcoholics. Their number includes all segments of society, all class levels, all occupational and ethnic groups, almost all age levels, most religious groups, and both sexes.

Our city has about the same problem with public drunks as most other large cities. In the greater St. Louis area, it is estimated that about 75,000 persons drink to excess. These drinkers are a problem to 300,000 other persons, as well as to their husbands or wives, families, employers, and the police. Thus, in addition to being a social phenomenon, the public drunk-

ard is also a major police problem. It was this recognition which led to the St. Louis Detoxification Center.

The center's clientele is primarily composed of the estimated 8 percent of all alcoholics who are of the skid row variety. It is this group which has placed the greatest burden on police patrol time and efficiency.

Procedure

Persons found in an inebriated condition on the public streets are taken into custody by police officers on the charge of being "drunk on the street." They are then issued a city court summons for public drunkenness. If the subject voluntarily accepts treatment at the detoxification center, as approximately 90 percent do, the citation is voided. If he refuses or abandons treatment before its conclusion, his appearance in court on the original charge is required.

If the subject consents to treatment, he is transported to the detoxification center in a police conveyance and begins what may be his first supervised chance at rehabilitation after a lifetime of alcoholism.

Treatment

During a 7-day stay, the public inebriate receives the benefit of the most advanced detoxification facilities in the United States. The center provides 24-hour medical treatment, associated physical facilities, and supportive social and rehabilitative services.

The personalization of treatment and the dedication of the clinical staff are key factors in the program's success. The personnel who administer treatment perform in a manner usually reserved for private institutions. Most have backgrounds in private hospitals, and their attitude of treating each patient as an individual carries over to their work with the alcoholic.

Upon arrival a patient receives a

thorough medical examination followed by a shower and rest in one of the center's 30 beds. All patients get three high-protein meals a day, prepared in the hospital's kitchen by the Sisters of St. Mary, who also administer the building and staff other facilities in the infirmary. Coffee, snacks, and fortified fruit juices are available to patients at all times.

For the first day or two the alcoholic is placed in the intensive care unit to "dry out," and through proper nourishment and medication, his health is improved. Clean clothing and bed linens complete the process of reharmonizing the alcoholic with the physical properties of orderly living. With the accomplishment of this initial step, the patient is moved to the self-care unit to begin the process of social rehabilitation.

Therapy

The detoxification center employs a variety of therapeutic techniques, progressing from medical diagnosis and treatment through various sociopsychological services, to help the patient confront his drinking problem in a framework of reality. Group therapy, self-government, work therapy, and sociodrama are used as methods of inducing social interaction. Individualized therapy is provided in the form of social and vocational counseling, and self-analysis is aided through the use of didactic films and lectures.

Unstructured group therapy sessions are held daily for approximately 1 hour. Research has shown this to be the most effective means of alcoholic therapy yet discovered. Although the use of self-government techniques as an aspect of therapy is most effective in prolonged treatment programs, the center is currently endeavoring to develop modified practices adaptable to its brief treatment period.

As another part of his treatment,

clinical experience has shown that the alcoholic must relearn self-discipline and the acceptance of responsibility. Within this context patients are expected to assume nominal work responsibilities during their stay, and most show an enthusiastic willingness to participate.

During the entire treatment period social workers meet with the patient to discuss family status, education, employment skills, personal history, and drinking pattern. On the basis of these discussions, staff members assist the patient in locating adequate housing and employment. Of more importance, however, they seek to bring the patient to an understanding of his drinking problem. Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) has had particular influence in this pursuit. Because of their vital importance in the rehabilitation process, AA meetings are held at the center 3 nights each week for patients desiring to attend.

The center also works continuously with other organizations such as the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Human Development Corporation, the Missouri State Employment Service, the State department of welfare, the Salvation Army, counseling agencies, settlement houses, and any other agency that might aid in the rehabilitation of an alcoholic.

It is presumptuous to assume that the public alcoholic will be able to change a living pattern of many years after his 7-day stay at the detoxification center. To reinforce new life patterns, a strong "after-care" program must be implemented. Thus, the need for community services, such as a halfway house, for the public alcoholic becomes dramatically apparent.

Research Pinpoints Gains

In order to provide an objective means of measuring the effectiveness and potential significance of the detoxification center's experimental pro-



Col. Edward L. Dowd, President, St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners.

gram, a research contract was made with the Social Science Institute of Washington University. The focus of the research is twofold: To assess the impact of the program on agencies previously responsible for handling the public alcoholic, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment.

The first area is being dealt with through research designed to weigh the cost of the treatment program against that of conventional institutions. Tangible gains have been realized in the human and material resources needed to support the processing of alcoholics, including patrol-time, clerical operations, and court dockets. Rather than representing budgetary savings, these gains provide a saving of time and resources that can be reallocated to other needs.

The data obtained thus far are tentative but indicate trends which are developing. One objective of the program, the reduction of time an officer is out of service in dealing with the inebriate, is apparently being accomplished. Our studies show that the time required for police involvement has decreased from over 3 hours to under 1 hour. Thus, as previously stated, a massive recovery of man-hours has resulted.

At the present time, the center's op-

eration covers about one-third of city; however, this area formerly accounted for more than 75 percent of the city's drunk-on-the-street arrests. As I mentioned earlier, the number of those arrests has now decreased by more than 60 percent in comparison with the preceding year. Similarly, since the center opened, the number of inmates in city jails and the number of inmate-days attributed to convictions for public drunkenness have decreased more than 50 percent. These facts attest to the effectiveness of the program in reaching that part of the population for which it was intended. They also indicate substantial monetary savings in the operation of related agencies.

Considering that the average patient treated in the center has been unsuccessfully coping with alcoholism for over 15 years, our early findings give definite support to the hypothesis that, from a rehabilitative standpoint, this kind of program is vastly superior to conventional methods used in the traditional criminal process.

Conclusion

Prior to the 20th century, police systems of the western civilization had but one duty—the apprehension of criminals. Not until this century did our system of criminal justice begin a determined effort to define guilt according to enlightened standards of culpability. Just recently, the trend has increased to consider alcoholism more of an illness or disease rather than a crime. We are attempting to treat the problem in this light. It enables us to treat the victims in a more humane manner and to recover policetime as well.

This social problem is another one apparently neglected by society, and the police are taking the lead to correct it. We're proud that St. Louis was selected as the first city to conduct a program of this type.

INDIANAPOLIS CRIME ALERT DIAL...633★2811

DANIEL T. VEZA
Chief of Police,
Indianapolis, Ind.



The "Hue and Cry"

Against Crime in Indianapolis

Traditionally, much of the burden of detecting crime and apprehending criminals has been the responsibility of the Nation's local police agencies. This is as it should be. Often, however, departments are overworked and undermanned. Their forces are too thinly spread over urban and suburban areas, and it is almost impossible to give adequate protection to the public and to cope with crime.

Let us digress from our opening remarks, so that we may review for a brief moment the history of law enforcement. Crime is not only the responsibility of law enforcement officials, but also the duty and responsibility of the community at large. Under the basic concepts of our Bill

of Rights and the Constitution of the United States of America, we are a country composed of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Law enforcement in England centuries ago was a system known as hue and cry. In 1828, the first municipal, tax-supported police force was formed in London. Since that time, law enforcement officials have fought for public support. Public respect was the prime concern of law enforcement even 139 years ago.

The problem today is as it was many years ago. How do you gain this support from the people? We believe in a well-presented program of sound public relations, giving the citizens of our community the knowledge of our

problems. With this realization in mind, Mayor John J. Barton and I, assisted by Eugene S. Pulliam, publisher of the Indianapolis Star, formulated a direct plan of action and attack against crime in this community.

Research in the area of community problems was undertaken. Mr. Phillip Clifford, staff writer for the Indianapolis Star, and Lt. Frank Spallina, public relations officer for the Indianapolis Police Department, went to Chicago, Ill., and talked with representatives of a Chicago daily newspaper and the Chicago Police Department about their program, "Operation Crime Stop." After reviewing and studying the Chicago program, they spent many hours with appropriate

officials in Indianapolis to formulate a complete project for our city.

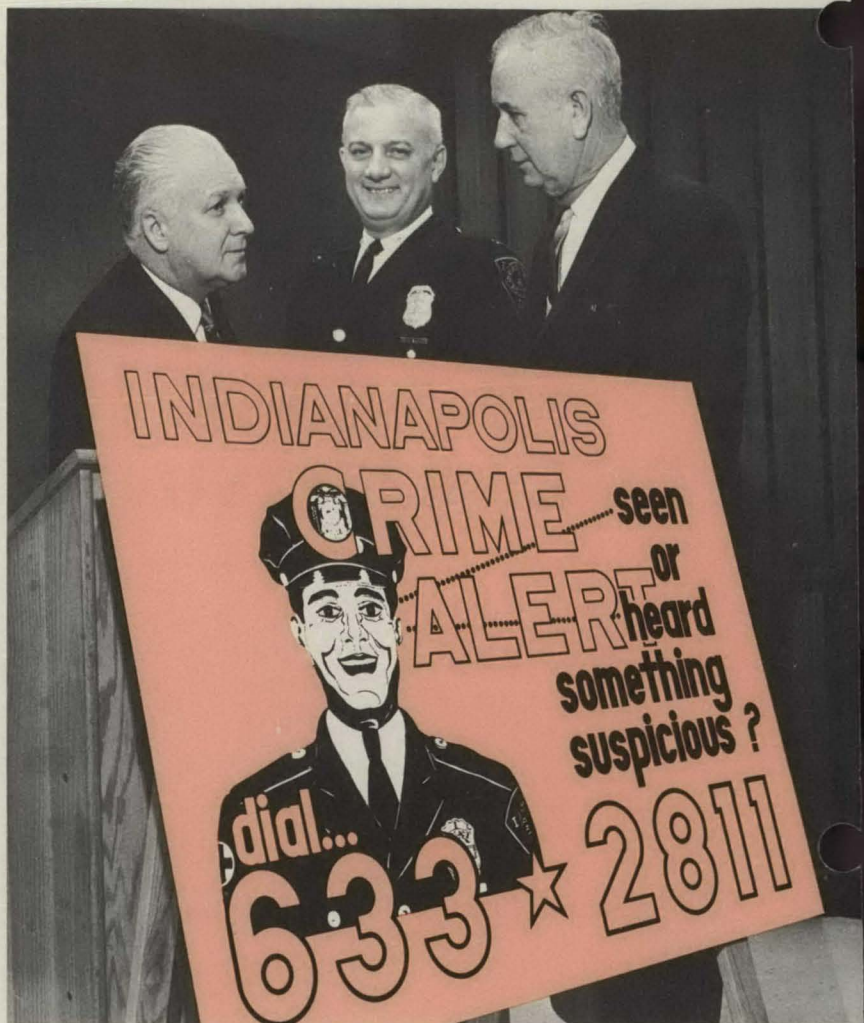
First, we needed a name . . . "Crime Stop"? We were not so optimistic as to believe we could stop crime. The word "alert" seemed to more fully describe the plan we had in mind. Our program calls for the direct assistance and cooperation of each and every citizen of the community with his law enforcement agency. Thus, the project was named "Operation Crime Alert."

A program of this type, to be successful, needs the sponsorship of a newspaper or a radio or television station. We feel the amount of exposure and publicity given the program will, to a large degree, determine how successful it will be. Careful and adequate planning is necessary to keep the program moving toward the attainment of the desired goal, which is total citizen involvement with the local law enforcement agency attempting to stamp out crime.

Purpose of Program

The basic idea of Crime Alert is to enlist the eyes and ears of all citizens in fighting crime. We hope that Crime Alert will motivate our citizens to be more cooperative with the police department. They are being asked to report possible crimes, suspicious persons, incidents, or circumstances, even before crimes have been committed.

With this in mind I contacted Mr. Carl Dortch, executive vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. John Barnett, executive secretary of the Indianapolis Merchants Association, and requested their assistance in our Crime Alert program. Each organization wrote a newsletter to its respective members asking them to support the program by giving to each of their employees a Crime Alert card and pamphlet telling how to describe a suspect.



Robert P. Early, Managing Editor of the Indianapolis Star, Chief Daniel T. Veza, and Mayor John J. Barton at press conference starting the Indianapolis Crime Alert program.

The Indianapolis Star contributed all cards and pamphlets for the program. To date, some 1,170,000 cards and pamphlets have been distributed to 766 firms and businesses. Some orders called for as much as 30,000 pieces of literature. Distribution of the literature was handled by the police department's secretarial staff. Requests were accepted in the form of letters and telephone calls or from people who appeared in person to ask for material.

Operation Crime Alert is a cooperative citizen-police crime detection campaign to increase public coopera-

tion in reporting crimes and suspicious incidents to the Indianapolis Police Department, the Marion County Sheriff's Department, and the Indiana State Police. All three agencies are meshed into one positive striking force through interlocking radio and telephone communications.

Radio, telephone, and post office boxes are the tools of success in this type of program. Our communications branch was given additional telephone trunk lines to handle the anticipated calls. Direct lines to the Marion County Sheriff and Indiana State Police from our department were already

established and operating.

Will Crime Alert ring the bell? It has. Our police departmental phones have rung 17,404 more times since Crime Alert began February 16, 1967, than in the same period of time last year. In many instances the calls sent our police officers on runs that either intercepted lawbreakers or later brought about arrests.

A post office box was added to the program. An important factor of the program is that those who write may remain anonymous if they wish. We have found that people will get involved if they do not have to identify themselves. We receive an average of five letters each day. These have concerned murder, indecent exposure, vice, gambling, and burglary cases. Over 170 arrests have resulted from the letters.

How Does Operation Work?

Wallet cards, posters, and related publications have been distributed to thousands of citizens. These materials contain an emergency telephone number which connects the caller with a police dispatcher. In the Indianapolis area this number is 633-2811. The caller gives the police dispatcher the information which he has

available, and it is not necessary for the informant to identify himself. He may remain anonymous if he so wishes. Wallet cards and other printed material explaining Operation Crime Alert are displayed and made available to citizens in almost every business establishment in the Indianapolis area.

Information desired by the police from the callers includes location and type of incident, number of individuals involved, description of suspect, age, height, weight, clothing, voice, marks, scars, etc. The type of crime being committed, or nature of suspicious incident, is also desirable. License numbers and descriptions of vehicles involved are essential. We encourage the public to report incidents which do not demand immediate action by the police by letter or card to a special post office box. In Indianapolis, the post office box is the same as the emergency phone number, box 2811. The scope of Operation Crime Alert encompasses all communities within the geographical boundaries of Marion County.

Citizen Participation

Help rendered to police today could save a citizen's family, neighbor,

or friend from becoming tomorrow's tragic crime victim. Cooperation of the citizenry in combating crime is of extreme importance. For instance, not too long ago in New York City 38 persons witnessed from the safety of their nearby homes and apartments the brutal slaying of a young girl. While the killer, over a half-hour period, made three repeated and separate attacks upon this young girl, not one of the 38 witnesses raised a hand or voice to assist her. A police cruiser was less than three blocks away, and if one of the citizens had bothered to pick up the telephone and call for police assistance, the girl's life might have been saved.

Lack of Cooperation

Investigation by law enforcement officers in the above case revealed one crucial problem, the reluctance of citizens to become involved. We are proud to say that most citizens of Indianapolis have indicated a concern for their fellow man. They have proved this time and time again in our Crime Alert program.

As chief of police for this city, it gives me a great sense of pride to know the hue and cry "Crime Alert" is being heard and acted upon.

*Leeland Crimdel 1/26/67,
Bufile #63-4296-11*

BY THEIR FRIENDS

A sheriff's office in an Ohio county keeps a permanent record in each prisoner's file of the names, addresses, and relationship of all his visitors during his incarceration.

On occasion persons have escaped from the jail, and information in this file has been instrumental in subsequently locating them. These records are also useful in locating former inmates being sought on new warrants for other violations.

*Birmingham Crimdel 2/21/67,
Bufile #63-4296-4*

BICYCLE BEAT

Deputies of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Birmingham, Ala., are taking to bicycles in an attempt to reduce crime in suburban shopping centers. The deputies carry walkie-talkie radios for direct communication with patrol cars and strap a shotgun to each bike. The bicycle officers patrol shopping areas experiencing the most crime and are on duty during the night hours, seven nights a week.

*Jackson Crimdel 12/19/65,
Bufile #63-4296-54*

UNSEALING TAPE

A thief entered a locked automobile by using two strips of adhesive tape several inches wide and approximately 15 inches long. He firmly fastened the strips to a window of the car, starting at the top and continuing down halfway. At this point he looped the tape over his arm and fastened the remaining portion to the bottom of the window. With a rapid, downward shaking movement of the arm, he gradually lowered the window.



EUGENE L. MUELLER
Chief of Police,
Culver City, Calif.

Culver City, Calif., the "Heart of Screenland," is located in the southern part of the State and is approximately 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to Beverly Hills and Santa Monica, and surrounded by the city of Los Angeles.

It is a heterogeneous community which sprang into prominence during the early motion picture boom. Culver City was incorporated in 1917. Since that time the Culver City Police Department has grown from a one-man force to its present size of 60 full-time police officers and 12 civilian personnel. The police department services an

area of 5 square miles and a population of 34,000. The police problems of Culver City are not dissimilar to the problems of the larger Metropolitan Los Angeles Police Department.

There are approximately 900 industries in the immediate vicinity of Culver City. Its principal ones are aircraft production and defense materiel, and, of course, it is the heart of motion picture and TV production with several studios in the area.

Culver City has one of the finest school systems in California. Facilities include eight elementary, one junior high, one high, and three pa-

Award-Winning Police Facility

The headquarters of the Culver City Police Department was designed for maximum efficiency.



...ial schools, and in the near future
a city college will be constructed
within the city limits.

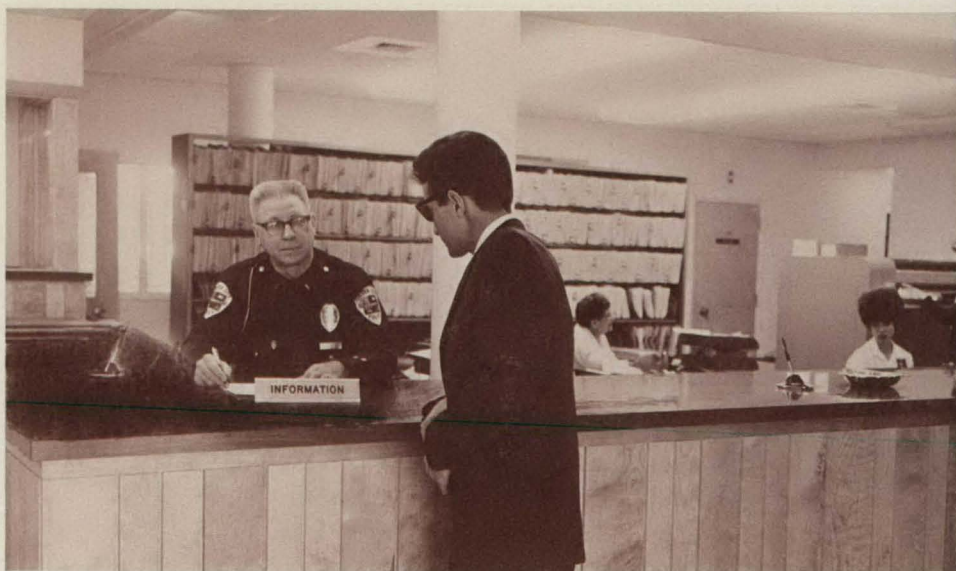
The population is primarily middle class, with a small lower income residential area and a large area of upper middle class residences. Minority factions which reside within the city are well integrated in community life. The city has not experienced any racial problems.

During most of its existence, the police department of Culver City has been housed in inadequate facilities. The building used by the police department until January 14, 1967, was constructed in 1926 and was planned to accommodate a force of less than half its present size.

Dedication

The new facility was formally dedicated on February 24, 1967. It won the 1967 National Regents Award of the American Society of Registered Architects and is the result of more than 8 years of intensive planning. It is a compact, efficient, and attractive building housing a modern, progressive police department. The award from the American Society of Architects was based on the building's design and its efficient and functional multipurpose use. The facility has attracted widespread interest among law enforcement as one of the outstanding examples of proper public safety facility planning, even though it is relatively small. The architect for the building has had years of experience in designing detention and public safety facilities. A staff of three key personnel was appointed to assist the architect, to insure functionalism consistent with departmental needs, and to plan for maximum efficiency with minimum expenditure of manpower.

The building will serve not only the present and future needs of organic operating bureaus, but also its base-



The records section and information desk just off the lobby are in an attractive setting for receiving visitors.

ment has been equipped to serve as a complete emergency operating center for major disaster and civil defense. In this facility city government operations can continue and survive for a minimum period of 14 days with emergency power, communications, first aid, rations, and necessary protections from nuclear fallout. The heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems satisfy the latest standards developed by both the State and Federal Governments for this type of facility.

Communications

A vitally important feature of the new headquarters is the radio and communications center. It contains the latest and best communications systems and is considered at this time to be one of the finest command centers in the State. The center includes a coordinated police radio communications console, interdepartmental control, jail security control, telephone switchboard, and a closed-circuit television system. It features also an improved status board map capable of

adjustable beat configurations by switch manipulation from the console. This provides immediate visual evaluation of available police personnel. The system is also electronically connected to the civil defense warning system.

The building's jail area will accommodate prisoners based upon the latest State department of corrections planning standards. All classifications of prisoners—adult and juvenile, male and female—can be legally and properly housed in the jail area.

The walled police yard is of sufficient size to accommodate a police helicopter landing area.

The building is designed and built to adequately serve the needs of Culver City's anticipated ultimate population of 75,000 to 85,000 people. However, in case this population projection is too conservative, the roof section of the 3,500 square foot one-story jail has been built as a floor section and not as a roof section. All utility and service necessities have been supplied to it, and all that is needed for a future 3,500 square foot

(Continued on page 25)

Part of the solution to mob
prevention and control is—

Th

The most effective weapon against crime is cooperation. Through the years the FBI has continuously stressed the importance of all enforcement agencies working together. Many of the cases solved by the FBI originate from information supplied by city, county, State, and other Federal agencies. Likewise, the FBI passes on to other agencies and departments information which contributes to the identification and apprehension of dangerous criminals. It is a tribute to all loyal and dedicated law enforcement officers that cooperation in the profession is a working reality.

Typical of the FBI's efforts in this regard is the mob and riot control demonstration held recently at Fort Belvoir, Va. In cooperation with the U.S. Army, the FBI National Academy arranged for some 600 police officers, representing over 270 different police agencies, to view the latest techniques in riot and mob control as practiced by the Army and the Army National Guard. Police officers in training at the FBI Academy and several hundred military officers and personnel also witnessed the daylong



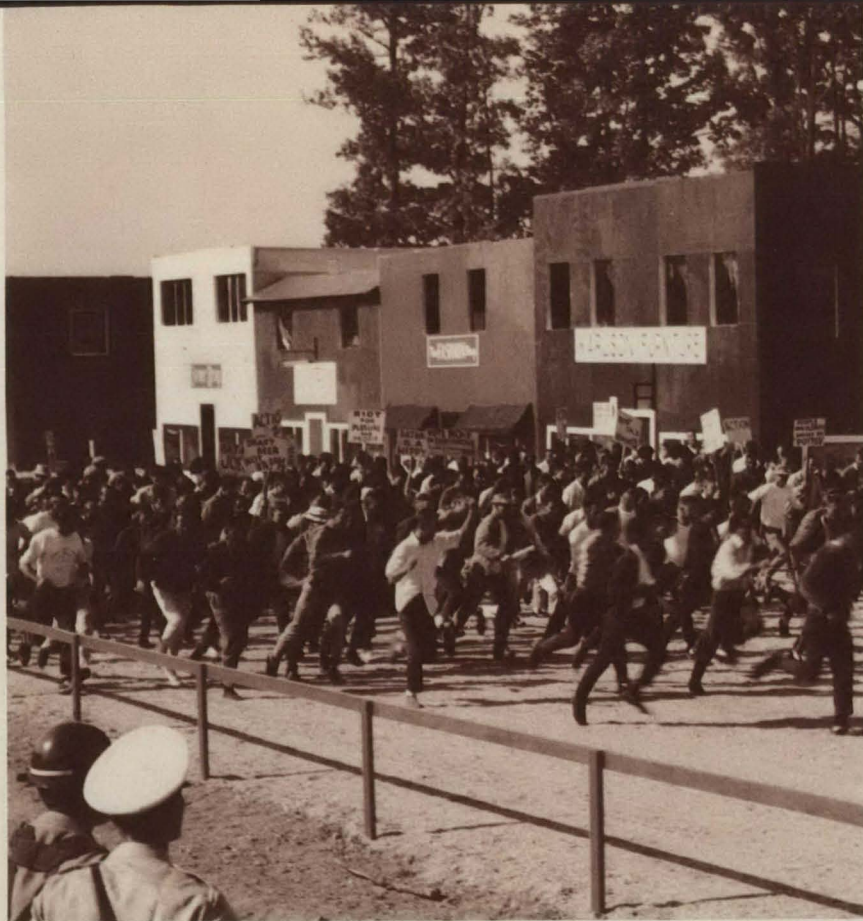
Preparation gh Training

event. The demonstration, sponsored by Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, the Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army, was staged by approximately 250 troops of the 503d Military Police Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C., who engaged some 300 "rioters" of the 91st Engineer Battalion from Fort Belvoir.

The day's program was divided into three parts. The first portion was a display and a discussion of the principles, techniques, formations, and equipment used by the military in controlling civil disorders. The second phase included the description and a demonstration of current, developmental, and experimental chemical riot-control munitions and delivery systems. The program was concluded with graphic examples of the various stages of riots and disorders encountered by police and military troops and the most effective means of meeting and overcoming these situations.

The demonstration at Fort Belvoir was another in a long list of cooperative efforts by the FBI to assist State and local police agencies in equipping themselves to handle problems arising from our complex society.





The timely application of tear gas breaks up organized defiance and may preclude further violence.



A surging mob, running and looting, is often more than a single enforcement agency can cope with, particularly if its members are untrained in mob control.

Early in the 1950's, the FBI began a series of 553 special civil rights training schools which covered such vital enforcement issues as arrest, searches and seizures, the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and other matters having a direct bearing on civil rights.

In September 1964 a Presidential directive charged the FBI with the responsibility of making riot control training available to law enforcement officers throughout the country. From October 1, 1964, through July 30, 1967, the FBI furnished training assistance in mob and riot control to over 70,000 police officers in 1,833 police training schools across the Nation.

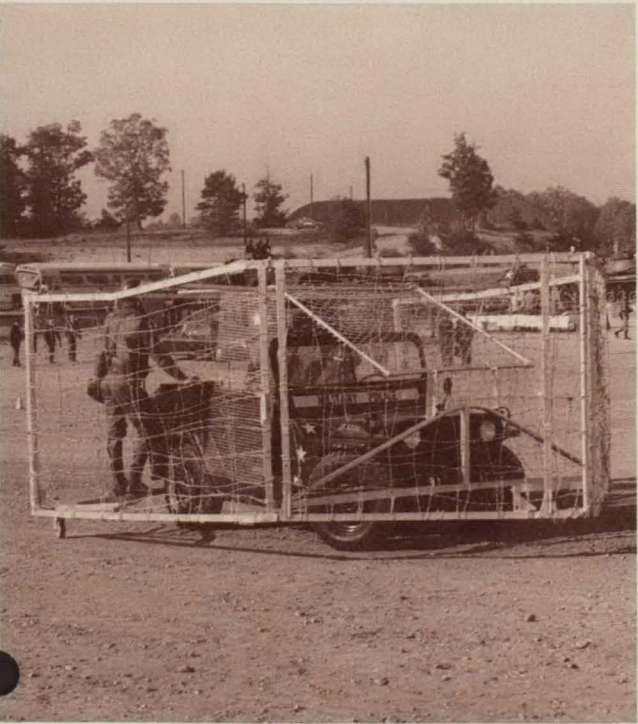
In February 1965 the FBI published an 88-page training booklet entitled "Prevention and Control of Mobs and Riots." This booklet was revised and brought up to date in April 1967, and nearly 60,000 copies have been disseminated. The publication is restricted to duly authorized law enforcement officers.

Within the scope of its authority and without infringing on the jurisdiction of State and local law enforcement, the FBI will continue to give all possible assistance in mob and riot control training. The FBI will also continue to provide its full cooperative services in the fight against crime and disorder on all levels. Cooperation, preparation, and training are vital to effective law enforcement.



Some 600 police officers, representing more than 270 different police agencies, and several hundred military officers and personnel filled the reviewing stands for the riot and mob control demonstration.

Under certain conditions, a shield, such as the one below made of heavy gage barbed wire and other metallic wiring and screening, helps to protect troops or officers and vehicles from thrown missiles.



Dense smoke and flames add to the hazardous conditions under which police officers and military forces must work to round up snipers and looters.



Search of Motor Vehicles

This is the 10th and concluding article in a series discussing the Federal law on search of motor vehicles.

"Every moment of every day, somewhere in the United States, a law enforcement officer is faced with the problem of search and seizure. He is anxious to obey the rules that circumscribe his conduct in this field. It is the duty of this Court to lay down those rules with such clarity and understanding that he may be able to follow them." Chapman v. U.S., 365 U.S. 610, 622 (1961) (Clark, J., dissenting).

VII. Abandonment

The central concern of the fourth amendment is to protect the privacy and sanctity of one's property against arbitrary intrusion by officers of the state. Should the party intentionally abandon or discard the property, however, he relinquishes any such interests therein and cannot later complain of a taking by the police or of its use against him in court. *Fegeur v. U.S.*, 302 F. 2d 214, 250, *cert. denied*, 371 U.S. 872 (1962) (rented room abandoned); *Tiffany, McIntyre, and Rotenberg, Detection of Crime* 175 (1967). Under these circumstances, it is said, there is neither a search nor a seizure, and the police are free, without more, to take the property into custody. *Hester v. U.S.*, 265 U.S. 57, 58 (1924); *Trujillo v. U.S.*, 294 F. 2d 583 (1961); *Burton v. U.S.*, 272 F. 2d 473 (1959), *cert. denied*, 362 U.S. 951 (1960); *U.S. v. Zimple*, 318 F. 2d 676, 678 (1963). See cases cited below.

It is generally stated that abandonment is largely a question of intent that must be determined from the facts and circumstances of the case. *U.S. v. Minker*, 312 F. 2d 632 (1962), *cert. denied*, 372 U.S. 953 (1963); *U.S. v. Wheeler*, 161 F. Supp. 193, 198

(1958); *Hawley v. Commonwealth*, 144 S.E. 2d 314 (Va. 1965). Unfortunately, this approach offers the police officer little guidance for the future, particularly where, as in most cases, the court states its opinion in conclusory fashion, without indicating the bases for its decision. For this reason, it is often difficult to apply the concept in a given situation with any real assurance that it will be acceptable to a reviewing court.

In a typical case, the occupant of a vehicle furtively drops contraband to the street on the approach of a policeman, *Murgia v. U.S.*, 285 F. 2d 14 (1960); *Lopez v. U.S.*, 370 F. 2d 8 (1966) (by implication); *Lee v. U.S.*, 221 F. 2d 29 (1954); *U.S. v. Copeland*, 263 F. Supp. 976 (1967); *Jackson v. U.S.*, 301 F. 2d 515, *cert. denied*, 369 U.S. 859 (1962), or throws incriminating evidence from a vehicle when pursued by police officers, *Stack v. U.S.*, 368 F. 2d 788 (1966); *Haerr v. U.S.*, 240 F. 2d 533 (1957). Although the party might not intend to rid himself permanently of the property—indeed, he may well wish to return later to recover the narcotics he has discarded by the roadside—it is sufficient for abandonment purposes that he has temporarily parted with

possession of the item. The property may now be taken into custody by the officer, examined, retained, and used as evidence if it bears on the case. This is so even though he is not able immediately to identify the object as an item that offends the law, since it is neither a search nor a seizure to pick up abandoned property. *Hester v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960); *Vincent v. U.S.*, 337 F. 2d 891, 897 (1964); *Murgia v. U.S.*, *supra*; *U.S. v. Zimple*, *supra*; *Trujillo v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Burton v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Haerr v. U.S.*, 240 F. 2d 533, 535 (1957); *Lee v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Henderson v. Warden, Maryland Penitentiary*, 248 F. Supp. 917 (1965).

Of course, the doctrine is not without its limitations. First, it cannot be applied to property that has been discarded in response to some unlawful act by a police officer. If the defense can show, for example, that the item was thrown away in the course of an illegal arrest of the defendant or an unlawful search of his person or vehicle, any evidence "come at by the exploitation of [the] . . . illegality" will be suppressed. *Wong Sun v. U.S.*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963); *U.S. v. Merritt*, 293 F. 2d 742 (1961); *Hobson v. U.S.*, 226 F. 2d 890, 893-894 (1955); *U.S. v. Festa*, 192 F. Supp. 160 (1960).

Second, there can be no abandonment in the legal sense unless the property is thrown to the street or onto some other area outside the protections of the fourth amendment. *Work v. U.S.*, 243 F. 2d 660, 662 (1957); *Hobson v. U.S.*, *supra*. Thus the rule is inapplicable to evidence dropped within the defendant's vehicle or in any place in which he enjoys a constitutional right of privacy. As the Supreme Court said in *Rios v. U.S.*, 364 U.S. 253 (1960), "A passenger who lets a package drop to the floor of the taxicab in which he is riding can hardly be said to have abandoned it. An occupied taxicab is not

to be compared to an open field . . . or a vacated hotel room." Accord, *People v. Adorno*, 37 Misc. 2d 36, 234 N.Y.S. 2d 674 (1962) (contraband dropped to floor of cab is not abandoned).

This does not mean, of course, that an officer is powerless to act once the property is taken out of the abandonment category. It means simply that retrieval of the item by the police must now satisfy the reasonableness requirements that the fourth amendment applies to seizures generally. If the item is identifiable on sight as the fruit, instrumentality, contraband, or evidence of a known offense, it can be seized without a warrant or a supporting arrest. The law does not prevent an officer who is lawfully present from seizing evidence of a crime—or property which he has good reason to believe is evidence of a crime—lying in open view on a suspect's premises. *Ellison v. U.S.*, 206 F. 2d 476, 478 (1953). See *People v. Adorno*, *supra* (since police committed an unlawful trespass by opening the door of the taxicab without sufficient cause, prior to discovery of two glassine envelopes containing heroin that a passenger had dropped to the floor of the vehicle, the motion to suppress such evidence was granted). Furthermore, the very act of throwing away the item will often provide the added element of probable cause necessary to support an arrest of the suspect and an incidental search of his person and surroundings. Thus the officer may arrest the defendant and recover the article, or he may choose to recover the article first. In either case, a legitimate seizure has been effected.

Police officers, and the courts as well, often fail to realize that the abandonment theory applies to any property in the possession of a suspected motorist, including the vehicle itself. As a suspect may rid himself of incriminating articles in his possession so may he "discard" or "aban-

don" his automobile to avoid arrest or detection. See *People v. Smith*, 409 P. 2d 222, 237 (Calif. 1966), analogizing circumstances in *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960), with abandonment of rented automobile; *Hawley v. Commonwealth*, *supra*. The legal consequences in each case are the same. The car may be recovered by the police, examined thoroughly without a warrant, and retained for use as evidence against the accused. Since the fourth amendment concerns are inapplicable, there are no limitations on the scope, intensity, or objectives of this examination.

Because the courts have had relatively few opportunities to examine the doctrine in this context, no clear guidelines have emerged from the case law. However, several factors have been recognized as bearing on the abandonment issue. Chief among these is the sudden flight of a suspicious motorist from a vehicle on sighting the police, particularly where the occupant deserts the car while under "hot pursuit." *People v. Harper*, 185 N.E. 2d 865 (Ill. 1962). Situations of this type can be likened to the "throwaway" cases in that the suspect's conduct seems clearly to evidence an intent to discard the property (in this case, his vehicle) to avoid detection or arrest. In *Caldwell v. U.S.*, 338 F. 2d 385 (1964), the defendant, fleeing from a bank after robbing a teller, was pursued by bank guards who saw him enter a nearby vehicle. They continued the pursuit and, as the court put it, found "the robber's abandoned car three blocks away." The keys were in the ignition and an overcoat "was partly inside and partly outside the closed door." An FBI Agent who arrived at the scene 30 minutes later removed the coat, searched the vehicle, and transferred it to a Government garage. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the automobile was registered to the defendant. In sustaining the re-

trieval of the coat and its admission into evidence against the defendant, the court held that there had been neither a search nor a seizure since "the overcoat . . . was found abandoned in a public place. . . ."

As an alternative ground, the court indicated that "[t]he expediency of the events following the crime justified the investigating officer's confiscation of the felon's clothing and car in order to swiftly determine his identity and thereby effectuate his capture before he could make good his escape or destroy other evidence of the crime."

A similar emphasis on exigent or compelling circumstances can be found in other abandonment cases. In fact, it is often unclear whether examination of the car is sustained on abandonment principles or a broad application of the exceptional circumstances rule. See, e.g., *People v. Grub*, 408 P. 2d 100, 104 (Calif. 1965); *Murray v. U.S.*, 351 F. 2d 330 (1965) (officers investigating a bank burglary acted reasonably in searching a vehicle parked nearby where it was shown that the car had not been parked there 2 hours before, and they found the engine warm and saw keys on the floor); *People v. Moore*, 220 N.E. 2d 443 (Ill. 1966) (semble). But regardless of the precise legal rationale involved, it is difficult to fault the result. In these circumstances it seems not only reasonable but imperative that an immediate search be made to determine the possible identity of the escaping felon and to recover evidence or contraband that is threatened with removal or destruction. Cf. *Warden, Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden*, 387 U.S. 294 (1967) (sustaining warrantless search of premises for "a man or the money" where officers were in pursuit of armed robber); *Johnson v. U.S.*, 333 U.S. 10, 14-15 (1948) (dictum suggesting rule might apply to allow entry where there is threat of destruction or removal of evidence); *McDonald v. U.S.*, 335 U.S. 451, 454,

456 (1948). See the following cases in which the abandonment rule was applied to allow the examination of a "getaway" car found in the course of a fresh investigation: *People v. Harper*, 185 N.E. 2d 865 (Ill. 1962); *People v. Moore*, 220 N.E. 2d 443 (Ill. 1966) (semble); *People v. Smith*, 409 P. 2d 222, 236-237 (Calif. 1966); *Hiet v. U.S.*, 372 F. 2d 911 (1967); *People v. Miller*, 53 Cal. Rptr. 720, 738 (Calif. 1966) (semble); *Bayless v. U.S.*, 200 F. 2d 113 (1952). [Note also that the search of an abandoned car may be supported, in the alternative, under the Carroll rule, *Pegram v. U.S.*, 267 F. 2d 781 (1959); *Harman v. U.S.*, 210 F. 2d 58 (1954); *U.S. v. O'Leary*, 201 F. Supp. 926 (1962); *State v. Banks*, 144 S.E. 2d 661 (N.C. 1965) (by implication); or as a search incident to arrest, provided the arrest is made in close proximity to the vehicle. See earlier discussion, VII. Search Incident to Arrest, A.]

Finally, in the absence of sudden flight or compelling circumstances, the courts often find that there has been an abandonment in law by looking to such factors as the condition of the vehicle, its location, and the length of time it has remained there. Thus, in one case, a stolen vehicle was characterized as abandoned when it was found mired on a little-used side road. *U.S. v. Angel*, 201 F. 2d 531 (1953). See, also, *McIntosh v. U.S.*, 341 F. 2d 448 (1965) (by implication) (defendant left stolen truck following accident). In another, a court sustained the examination of a car that had been parked on the wrong side of the road protruding onto the traveled portion of a highway. *People v. Grub*, 408 P. 2d 100 (Calif. 1965). Similarly, when an automobile was found by officers at midnight, with license tags indicating that its owner lived 70 miles from the place it was parked, and residents questioned did not recognize the vehicle, it was reasonable for the of-

ficers to believe the automobile had been abandoned. *Crocker v. State*, 150 S.E. 2d 294 (Ga. 1966). And in *Hawley v. Commonwealth*, 144 S.E. 2d 314 (Va. 1965), abandonment was established when it was shown that at no time during the 5 months since the defendant fled from the vehicle did he attempt to retrieve the car or to find out whether it had been moved from the place where he had left it. But unless a car has been parked in an area for a substantial period of time, as in *Hawley*, other supporting factors may be necessary. A New York Court, for example, ruled that the mere presence of an automobile at a specified location for 2 days does not constitute abandonment. *People v. James*, 46 Misc. 2d 138, 259 N.Y.S. 2d 241 (1965).

IX. Border Searches

Searches conducted at the international boundaries of the United States are unique in the sense that they are not dependent upon a showing of probable cause. Statutory authority in immigration and customs laws specifically empowers Federal border officials, on suspicion alone, to search persons, vehicles, and effects entering the country. 19 U.S.C., sec. 482 (1964) (search of vehicles or persons), 19 U.S.C., sec. 1581(a) (1964) (enabling customs agents to board and search vessels or vehicles); 19 U.S.C., sec. 1582 (search of persons and baggage); 8 U.S.C., sec. 1357(a)(3) (1964) (immigration officers can search for aliens "within a reasonable distance from any external boundary of the United States"). No supporting arrest, search warrant, or consent is required. *Rodriguez-Gonzalez v. U.S.*, 378 F. 2d 256 (1967); *Thomas v. U.S.*, 372 F. 2d 252, 254 (1967); *Alexander v. U.S.*, 362 F. 2d 379, 382 (1966), and cases cited therein; *Valadez v. U.S.*, 358 F. 2d 721, 722 (1966) (per-

riam); *Mansfield v. U.S.*, 308 F. 2d 221, 222 (1962); *Denton v. U.S.*, 310 F. 2d 129, 132 (1962). This is not to say that border searches are totally exempt from the requirements of the fourth amendment, only that they need not meet the usual standard of probable cause for believing that a traveler is carrying contraband or illegal merchandise. *Thomas v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Henderson v. U.S.*, — F. 2d — (9th Circuit, decided July 7, 1967); *Marsh v. U.S.*, 344 F. 2d 317, 324 (1965).

This broad and extraordinary grant of authority is based on the paramount necessity of national self-protection. *Carroll v. U.S.*, 267 U.S. 132, 153–154 (1925); *Cross v. Harrison*, 57 U.S. (16 How.) 164, 166 (1853); *Lee v. U.S.*, 14 F. 2d 400, 404 (1926), *rev'd* on other grounds, 274 U.S. 559 (1927). The courts have long acknowledged that greater latitude must be permitted border searches if the illicit flow of aliens, contraband, and dutiable items is to be effectively controlled. *Landau v. United States Attorney*, 82 F. 2d 285, 286, *cert. denied*, 298 U.S. 665 (1936) (border searches are of “the broadest possible character”); *Kelly v. U.S.*, 197 F. 2d 162 (1952); *Cervantes v. U.S.*, 263 F. 2d 800 (1959); *Witt v. U.S.*, 287 F. 2d 389 (1961), *cert. denied*, 366 U.S. 950; *King v. U.S.*, 348 F. 2d 814, 818, *cert. denied*, 382 U.S. 926 (1965); *Marsh v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Thomas v. U.S.*, 372 F. 2d 252 (1967); *Morales v. U.S.*, 378 F. 2d 187 (1967); *Henderson v. U.S.*, *supra*, (“the mere fact that a person is crossing the border is sufficient cause for a search”); *U.S. v. McGlone*, 266 F. Supp. 673 (1967). In support of these measures, it has been pointed out that the first statute empowering customs agents to search for taxable goods on suspicion was passed by the same Congress that “submitted for adoption the original amendments to the Constitution.” It

(Continued on next page)

Previous installments concerning limitations on the use of search warrants and the contemporaneous requirement of the incidental search rule noted that several current decisions have sustained the warrantless search of a vehicle used as the place for committing a crime or as a specific tool or instrument for the commission of a crime. *State v. Anderson*, 148 N.W. 2d 414 (Iowa, 1967); *Abrams v. State*, 154 S.E. 2d 443 (Ga. 1967); *Trotter v. Stephens*, 241 F. Supp. 33, *aff'd Harris v. Stephens*, 361 F. 2d 888 (1966). See also, *People v. Webb*, 424 P. 2d 342, f.n. 3 (Calif. 1967); *People v. Miller*, 53 Cal. Rptr. 720, 738–739 (1966); *U.S. v. Doyle*, 373 F. 2d 543 (1967). A recent opinion by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit lends support to those decisions. In *Weaver v. Warden*, — F. 2d — (7th Cir., decided July 27, 1967) 1 Cr L. 2274, the defendant was arrested for the rape of a young girl. En route to the police station he walked past the automobile in which the attack occurred, stopped at the vehicle, and took his coat from it. The car was under police guard at that time. “Although the defendant gave no consent to the removal of his car to the city police garage and was shown no evidence of a warrant for the seizure of the automobile, the vehicle was taken into police custody and examined by technicians. A blood-stained seat cover, blood stains from the dash panel from the front seat were removed and used in evidence at the criminal trial.” In a habeas corpus proceeding, the Federal district court held the search illegal since it was not made contemporaneously with the arrest. The court of appeals disagreed and remanded the case for denial on the petition for habeas corpus. In support of the ruling, the court said:

“In the case before us, Detective Garner saw the blood-stained interior of the automobile as he came by the petitioner who had just been arrested and who was getting his coat out of the car. As the petitioner said, the automobile was already in effect in custody of the watching motorcycle policeman. They were not isolated, later-discovered items which were seized, but the entire automobile itself at the scene of the crime for which the petitioner was being arrested.

“There is no reason why the prosecutor could not have introduced the entire automobile in evidence. The automobile was dismantled purely as a matter of convenience. The petitioner had been arrested and his automobile had been seized in the same general transaction.”

The court's reference to the fact that the automobile could have been dismantled and introduced in evidence against the accused is reminiscent of the language used by Justice Black in *Cooper v. California*, 368 U.S. 58 (1967), discussed in VII. Search Incident to Arrest, D. There, the Supreme Court sustained the search of a vehicle 8 days after the arrest of the driver and the impounding of his automobile, placing particular emphasis on the fact that the car was held as evidence. In *Cooper* the vehicle was seized under a State statute providing for

(Continued on next page)

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the forfeiture of vehicles used in the transportation of narcotics. In *Weaver* the car was seized incident to the arrest of the defendant, presumably as an instrumentality of the crime of rape. The common denominator in both cases is that the automobile was seized and held as evidence for use in a later proceeding. This is to be distinguished from situations where the police take possession of a car solely for custodial purposes or, as Justice Black put it, for the convenience of the driver. In the latter event a warrantless search of the vehicle, made without consent and conducted at a place remote in time and place from the arrest, will be invalid. *Preston v. U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964). See also, *State v. Darwin*, 230 A. 2d 573 (Conn. 1967), holding that an automobile can be seized under a warrant as having been used in a murder and authorizing the search of the car as to all integral parts or components of that automobile, including dust, scratches, dents, stains, or mud on the body or chassis of the vehicle.

(Continued from previous page)

would appear, therefore, that "the members of that body did not regard searches and seizures of this kind as 'unreasonable. . .'" *Boyd v. U.S.*, 116 U.S. 616, 623 (1886); *Carroll v. U.S.*, 267 U.S. 132, 154 (1925); See, Comment, 115 U. Pa. L. Rev. 276 (1966).

The difficulty lies not with the constitutionality of the doctrine but with the establishment of some practical definition of the term "border." It seems clear that a border search is not limited to the precise moment a traveler is in the physical act of crossing the international boundary line. *Morales v. U.S.*, 378 F. 2d 187 (1967); *Murgia v. U.S.*, 285 F. 2d 14 (1960), cert. denied, 366 U.S. 977 (1961); *U.S. v. Rodriguez*, 195 F. Supp. 513, 516 (1960), aff'd 292 F. 2d 709 (1961); *Thomas v. U.S.*, infra. But there must come a point at which entry into the United States is complete, when a search of the person or his conveyance is governed by the usual standard of reasonableness. Otherwise, those who have entered the

country would be subjected "to almost unlimited arrest and search without any cause save the simple request of a border officer to one at an interior point." *Thomas v. U.S.*, 372 F. 2d 252, 254 (1967).

Whether a search falls within the "border" category is determined from the total circumstances of the case, including the distance between the border and the place of search, the time elapsed between the crossing and the search, and perhaps equally important, any factors that would indicate the condition of the vehicle had remained unchanged since the crossing. In *King v. U.S.*, 348 F. 2d 814 (1965), customs agents acting on information from an informant followed the appellant's car after it crossed the border. The vehicle was stopped and searched 8 miles beyond the boundary line, and drugs were seized from a secret compartment in the trunk. In sustaining the conviction, the court of appeals agreed with the trial court that this was a border search and as such was not dependent upon probable cause for its validity. The

court emphasized that the search had been conducted within a reasonable time and distance of the crossing and, further, that the vehicle had been under almost continuous surveillance from the point of entry until it was stopped and searched. Thus, there "is no reason to believe that there is any change in condition of such person or vehicle from that at the border so that whatever such vehicle contains or such person possesses at the time the search is made is the same as it was at the border. . . ."

The decisions support the suggestion in *King* that continued surveillance of a car can be one of the critical circumstances in bringing a search within the broad "border" concept, particularly if the search is made at a time and place remote from the point of entry. By maintaining a constant watch over a vehicle, an officer can often provide convincing evidence that any contraband found in it "at the time of the search was aboard the vehicle at the time of entry into the jurisdiction of the United States." *Ibid.*

This proved to be a persuasive factor in *Rodriguez-Gonzalez v. U.S.*, 378 F. 2d 256 (1967), where the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained a search made some 15 miles and 20 hours after the crossing occurred. In that case an informant supplied customs officers with three license numbers, each of which was registered to a known narcotics dealer. He stated that a vehicle bearing one of these numbers and carrying marihuana would cross the border into the United States at a designated entry point. The officers observed a car with one of these numbers enter the country, driven by a male occupant (not the defendant) and a female companion. The car was followed to San Diego, Calif., where it was parked on a public parking lot. At this point the two occupants parted the vehicle. On the following

by the defendant entered the car and drove toward Los Angeles, but he was stopped by the customs officers several miles from the parking lot. A search of the vehicle disclosed marihuana in the door panels. In affirming the conviction, the court held it was not necessary to decide whether the officers had probable cause to stop and search the car since the search was a valid "border search." The manner and extent of the surveillance, the court said, exclude the possibility that the marihuana had been placed in the vehicle after it entered the country. "From the time the car in question crossed the international border at San Ysidro until it was stopped a few miles north of San Diego, it was under constant surveillance by a team of officers. Nothing occurred during that period of time which would suggest the marihuana (hidden behind the door panel secured with screws) might have been placed in the car after it crossed the border."

As a practical matter, of course, keeping a constant watch over a suspect's vehicle is not always possible, particularly where the surveillance must be maintained through heavily populated areas. But the key consideration in each case is not whether there has been a continued and uninterrupted surveillance but whether it can be established with reasonable certainty that there was no "change of condition of the auto from the time it crossed the border until it was stopped." *King v. U.S.*, 348 F. 2d 814 (1965). *Rodriguez-Gonzalez v. U.S.*, 378 F. 2d 256 (1967); *Alexander v. U.S.*, 362 F. 2d 379 (1967). Thus, the mere fact that the car was "momentarily out of sight of all the officers," *Weeks v. U.S.*, 356 F. 2d 470 (1966), or was "lost from view for a brief period" does not alter the character of the search as a "border search." *Alexander v. U.S.*, 362 F. 2d at 382.

Finally, greater leeway in defining the "point of entry" has also been allowed where a search was conducted at a regular checkpoint which "of necessity, [was] somewhat removed from the border," *Ramirez v. U.S.*, 263 F. 2d 385 (1959), and where it was made so near the boundary line that it was reasonably clear that the car had come from the border. *Kelly v. U.S.*, 197 F. 2d 162 (1952). These same guidelines are applicable to routine stops by immigration officers checking for illegal aliens. While the statute allows this authority to be exercised within "a reasonable distance" of the border, it has been limited by administrative regulation to 100 air miles of any external boundary. 8 CFR, sec. 287.1.

Of course, the courts will still look to the general circumstances of each case in deciding whether an officer's

alien coming in from Mexico, he was directed to pull over to the side of the road for further questioning. As one of the officers approached the automobile, he detected what he thought to be the odor of marihuana coming from under the hood of the vehicle. When he opened the hood, he discovered five packages of marihuana wrapped in brown paper. In affirming the conviction for possession of narcotics, the court ruled that establishment of the check point at that site was neither arbitrary nor capricious, citing the following facts introduced by the Government: (1) Highway 101 is one of two main arteries connecting Los Angeles with the Mexican border; (2) the large Mexican population of Los Angeles naturally attracts Mexican aliens; (3) Tijuana, which was the apparent point of entry, is a center of aliens of any nationality seeking to

"We think it also important in this process of defining the permissible bounds of searches and seizures to make clear what we believe to be correct police procedure, as we have not hesitated to condemn it when wrong. . . . The tools the police most need and deserve to cope with this emergency are guideline decisions from the courts telling them what is right as well as what is wrong with their procedure so that they may get on with their job intelligently." Timbers, J., U.S. v. Thompson, 356 F. 2d 216, 221 (2d Cir. 1965).

conduct falls within the rubric of "border search." Thus, in *Fernandez v. U.S.*, 321 F. 2d 283 (1963), the appellant was stopped by immigration officers at a roadblock located 60 to 70 miles north of the Mexican border on Route 101, a main highway in California. The officers were stopping cars in a random manner to detect aliens who had illegally entered the country, and they had no reason to suspect that the occupants of appellant's vehicle had violated the law. After Fernandez advised he was an

enter the United States illegally; (4) the stops were conducted with a minimum delay to the motorists, often amounting to 30 seconds or less, and the intrusion was reduced even further when traffic conditions were heavy; (5) the checkpoint had been in operation for 31 years and had been successful in uncovering many aliens illegally entering the United States. Compare with *Marsh v. U.S.*, 344 F. 2d 317 (1965) (invalidating search 63 miles from border); *Plazola v. U.S.*, 291 F. 2d 56 (1961) (search 50

"The authors of the Fourth Amendment have been spared the ordeal of living in a highly motorized 20th Century, but they, as men not given to ordering the affairs of life by absolutes, would surely have recognized some of its practical necessities." Bowling v. U.S., 320 F. 2d 1002, 1005 (1965) (McGowan, J., dissenting view).

to 60 miles from border unlawful).

An additional question raised in *Fernandez* concerned the legality of the search conducted after the car was stopped. While the right to search under the customs and immigration laws is unlimited in that it need not ground on probable cause, the scope and intensity of that search must be consistent with the purposes of the statute. This limitation is less restrictive in a customs search where the objective is to find dutiable goods or contraband, since these items can often be secreted in small recesses of the vehicle and even within the body cavities of the

individual. Consequently, a thorough and comprehensive examination into all such areas would be reasonable. [But, as to searches of body cavities, "there must be a clear indication of the possession of narcotics" or a plain suggestion of the smuggling which must be over and beyond "a mere suspicion." *Henderson v. U.S.*, — F. 2d — (2d Cir., decided July 7, 1967)].

A search for immigration purposes, on the other hand, is somewhat more limited for the obvious reason that it is more difficult to conceal a person than it is to hide contraband or taxable items. Thus, if the sole reason for a stop is to determine the citizen-

ship status of the occupants or search the vehicle for illegal aliens, an officer has no authority to examine a paper sack lying on the front seat of the vehicle. *Contreras v. U.S.*, 291 F. 2d 63 (1961); *U.S. v. Hortze*, 179 F. Supp. 913 (1959) (cigarette package cannot possibly contain an alien). But where, as in *Fernandez*, an officer discovers the drugs through the use of his senses, without a trespass and during the course of a legitimate stop, he has sufficient cause to arrest the appellant and conduct an incidental search of his vehicle.

This concludes the series on "Search of Motor Vehicles." We suggest the officer who has read the series once may desire to read it again, this time paying special attention to what he can do under the law in making a search of a motor vehicle. While there may appear to be numerous restrictions, the officer's power to search motor vehicles, when certain basic precautions are met, is quite broad.

FBI News Letter Item
re: Capt. Walter S. Truzack, Elizabeth
H.J. PD

SHORT STOP

Dressed in shorts on his day off, the police captain had just taken his son to the airport for a return trip to Vietnam. As he approached the city limits, he heard a broadcast on the police radio receiver in his car. A robbery had been committed in a savings and loan association, and the perpetrator was described as tall and thin with a heavy and drooping mustache.

Simultaneously, the captain observed a man fitting the description pass him in an automobile. Since no information was being broadcast concerning the getaway car, the captain stopped the suspect on the basis of the physical description, particularly his drooping mustache. Admitting

the robbery, the suspect gave the captain the toy gun he had used in the holdup and the \$1,350 he had taken. He was turned over to the FBI for prosecution in Federal district court.

CURB-SIDE WARNING

Stickers affixed to parking meters in one eastern city are reminding motorists to remove keys and lock cars.

The top half of the sticker has a red background with the words "Prevent Theft" in white letters. The bottom half has a white background with the words "Remove Keys and Lock Car" in red letters.

Baltimore crimdel 7/11/67
Bufile #63-4296-3.

REPRINTS

Reprints of the complete series of articles on "Search of Motor Vehicles" will be available in limited quantities free of charge in the near future. Requests for copies should be directed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535.

Sanannah crimdel 7/10/67
Bufile #63-4296-49.
MAN WITH A PLAN

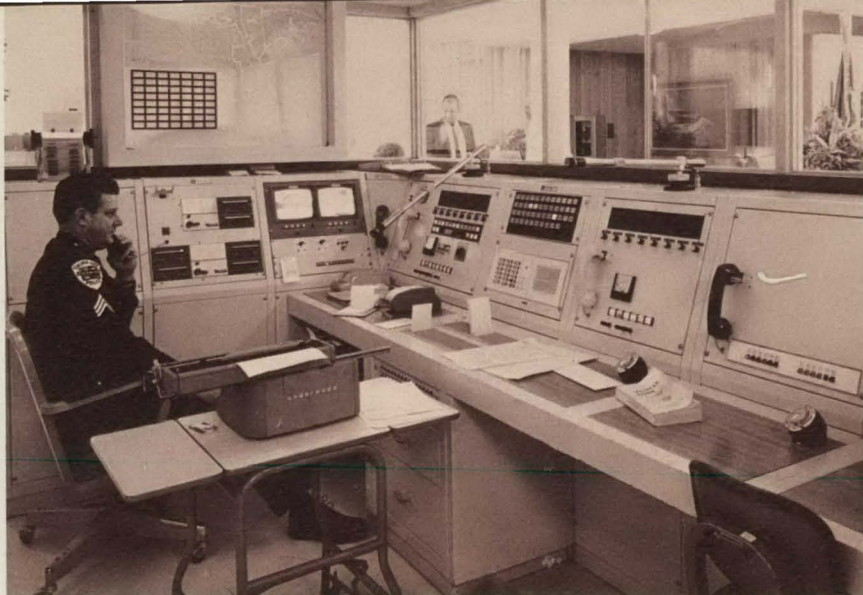
A prisoner being returned to camp from an outside work detail appeared to have a case of mumps. Examination of the man showed he had concealed 13 inches of 1/8-inch chain in his mouth.

POLICE FACILITY

(Continued from page 13)

second-story building expansion is three walls and a roof.

The two-story reinforced concrete building contains 23,800 square feet of space placed on a 60,700 square foot site. Net cost to the city for the building and equipment, excluding site acquisition, was \$674,027. With its many added features, the project was still constructed within prevailing square foot building costs for a police facility. The end result is a facility which will improve efficiency and law enforcement in Culver City and, at the same time, reduce the cost of this service.



The communications center contains the latest systems and features a status board map (upper left) for immediate visual evaluation of available police personnel.

*Springfield Crimdel 2/15/67, Bufile #63-4296-52, and
Atlanta Crimdel 1/4/67, Bufile #63-4296-2.*

A PAIR OF \$2,400 SHOES

A 66-year-old pensioner in a midwestern city was approached by an unknown woman who inquired if he would be interested in a part-time job as a janitor at a local bank. He would have to work only 2 hours a day, and his pay would be \$50 a week. But in order to get the job, he would have to maintain an account in this bank.

The offer was too tempting to pass up, so the elderly gentleman withdrew his life savings of \$2,400 from another bank to deposit it in the one specified by the woman. On the way to the bank, the woman told him he should have a new pair of shoes before starting the job. They went into a store and she bought him the shoes.

Before entering the bank, the woman told the man that perhaps she should carry the envelope containing the money, since she was bonded. As they entered the bank, the woman disappeared, and the old gentleman was left standing in the lobby—with a new pair of shoes that cost him \$2,400.

A similar incident occurred in a southern city when a man was ap-

proached with the same proposition. However, in this instance he was asked to show good faith since the new job involved a high degree of trust. He was requested to furnish references, one of which would be his bank savings passbook.

He too received a new pair of shoes while another person took his passbook to the bank and presented it with a check for \$2,000 which was cashed.

*Jacksonville Crimdel 12/27/66,
Bufile #63-4296-63.*

A FLARE FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Thieves played such havoc stealing from parking meters in one city that the local police took special measures to halt the crooks. The police inserted a flare behind the coin drop of some of the parking meters. When the coinbox was removed, the flare emitted a large flame.

As it happened, a thief selected a meter containing a flare. Right away the raids on parking meters ceased.

*Detroit Crimdel 9/13/66,
Bufile #63-4296-15.*

CHECK LOSSES STEMMED

To offset the possibility of losses through fictitious checking accounts, a midwestern bank has set up a department entitled "Loss Prevention Bureau" by which all new accounts are spot checked.

Just as new loan applications initiate credit inquiries on the person seeking a loan, a new checking account requires a credit check of the person seeking to open the account.

The inquiry determines the following points:

1. True identity of the new customer.
2. Length of residence at indicated address.
3. Verification of employment.
4. Credit rating.

If discrepancies are found, a flag is placed on the account for 30 days and the account activity is closely followed by the Loss Prevention Bureau and by the bookkeeping department.

During the first 2 weeks of the existence of the Bureau, it uncovered schemes which saved the bank some \$15,000.

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A Conscientious Student Traffic Safety Program, by Edward F. Cox, Fairfax County, Va., Police Department, May 1967, vol. 36, No. 5, p. 2.

Drugs and Our Automotive Age, April 1967, vol. 36, No. 4, p. 16.

The Talking Traffic Light, by Lt. Michael Thomas Loftus, Officer in Charge of Youth Bureau, Omaha, Nebr., Police Department, January 1967, vol. 36, No. 1, p. 12.

Indianapolis, 4/12/67
Bufile #63-4296-21.

SHOPLIFTERS HELD FOR QUESTIONING

A new statute in the State of Indiana provides that a person suspected of shoplifting may be detained for a reasonable time for questioning without the merchant or his firm assuming any civil liability.

As a result, arrests for shoplifting have risen sharply, and in Indianapolis convictions are being obtained in 87 percent of the cases. In the first 8 months of 1967, merchandise recovered from shoplifters in this city was valued at \$20,957 as compared to \$9,845 during the same period the previous year.

Cincinnati, 4/28/67
Bufile #63-4296-12

UNHEEDED WARNING

A cashier in a variety store was watching the monitor for the store's six closed-circuit TV cameras when she saw a man pick up a \$2 shirt and hide it under his jacket. She pushed a button that locked the doors and started alarms.

When the defendant was asked in police court if he had any defense, he replied, "I didn't realize I was on camera at the time." (Warning posters are placed throughout the store.) He was given 30 days in the workhouse and assessed costs for shoplifting.

Sanannah, 9/14/67
Bufile #65-4296-49

WITH A BOW ON TOP

A variation of the neatly wrapped package carried by shoplifters into which they slip stolen items is one with a large bow. The bow has a self-adhering back and covers an opening in the package. The bow is removed, the stolen item slipped into the package, and the bow quickly replaced over the opening.

WANTED BY THE FBI



SHERMAN CHADWICK KAMINSKY, also known as: **Anthony Ballard, Ralph Barron, Irving Bennett, Paul Marks, Charles H. Miller, Charles N. Miller, "Chuck" Miller, Paul Russo, Paul A. Vargo, "Chad," "Shad,"** and others.

Extortion; Conspiracy

SHERMAN CHADWICK KAMINSKY is being sought by the FBI for extortion and conspiracy. Federal warrants for his arrest were issued on November 10, 1966, at New York, N.Y., and on December 6, 1966, at Chicago, Ill.

The Crime

Kaminsky is a known member of a ring of unsavory individuals who allegedly extort money from homosexuals they have previously compromised. The gang, reportedly traveling throughout the North American continent and operating in the United States for the past several years, has extorted thousands of dollars from individuals from all walks of life.

Their method of operation usually involves stealing a victim's credentials after he has been placed in a compromising situation by one of the gang members. Then two additional

gang members posing as law enforcement officers contact the victim and extort money from him by threatening exposure.

Kaminsky has an extensive criminal record dating back to 1945. He has been convicted of criminally receiving stolen property, unlawful entry, and attempted burglary. He has reputedly committed or attempted to commit extortion in 25 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Mexico. He appeared in a New York City court on local extortion charges on November 9, 1966, but disappeared during a recess. Kaminsky reportedly possesses suicidal tendencies.

Description

Age----- 39, born May 7, 1928, Bronx, N.Y.
Height----- 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.

Weight----- 190 to 200 pounds.
Build----- Heavy.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion-- Dark.
Race----- White.
Nationality-- American.
Occupations-- Clerk, fund raiser, laborer, mail-order worker, salesman, welder.
Scars and marks. Burn scars on left shoulder, circular scar on inner left forearm, operation scar on palm of left hand, scar on back of right hand, scar on right index finger, scars on both thighs.

FBI No----- 4,371,540.

Fingerprint classification:

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Notify the FBI

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

Los Angeles Criminel 1/25/66
Bufile #63-4296-26
A LIGHT FROM ABOVE

Shortly after three youths held up a man and stole his wallet and car, police officers spotted the car traveling over a hundred miles an hour. When the youths ran into a sheriff's roadblock, they abandoned the car and ran. By this time daylight was fading and it looked as if the three might get away. Suddenly, a light appeared from the sky above and followed them everywhere they ran. Pursuing deputies, by following the light, were able to surround and apprehend the youths. The light came from the sheriff's helicopter which been following the chase.

693-11

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)

Tampa let. 3/8/67, re. Confidence Scheme, STSP.

WARNING THE UNWARY

Capt. W. G. Tipton of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Department advises that, with the aid of material furnished by the FBI, his department has prepared a brochure for distribution by banking institutions to their patrons. The brochure is aimed at protecting the unwary citizen from the exploits of confidence men.

Response from the public has been excellent, Captain Tipton reports, and bank personnel state that elderly people avoided losing more than \$8,000 to would-be conmen because they saw the warning brochure at tellers' win-

dows when on the point of withdrawing funds. Other individuals reported they were saved from becoming victims of flimflam activity because of having read this material.

Included in the brochure are the following warning points:

1. Have you recently met a stranger who showed you a large bundle of money and told you he found it and would divide it with you if you would show "good faith" by putting up your money?
2. Has a stranger recently offered to bless your money, remove a curse, or perform a ritual which will double its value?

3. Have you received a telephone call or visit from a person who said he was a bank examiner and needed your help in trapping a bank teller who is believed to have withdrawn money from your account?
4. Have you encountered anyone who has offered you money, under any circumstance, but requested you show "good faith" by putting up some of your money?

If any of these approaches have been made to the customer, he is advised not to withdraw his money, but to immediately notify the bank teller or nearest police officer.

PEOPLE PROGRAM

A concerted effort on the part of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office is being made to swing public opinion and support firmly behind law enforcement. The new forum-type program is entitled "PEOPLE," which stands for "Public Education On Progressive Law Enforcement," and is suitable for five weekly presentations. It has a threefold purpose:

1. To establish a closer relationship between

law enforcement and the community.

2. To create a better understanding within the community of problems facing law enforcement.
3. To provide the layman a keener insight into police work.

The program includes a presentation about the laws and ordinances designed to protect the community, as well as in-depth discussions of various fields of specialization, such as juveniles, robbery, vice, etc. All adult members of the community are encouraged to participate in the project.

NO HALLUCINATIONS

The courts of London are taking a strong stand against narcotics offenders, as illustrated by a case in which a 6-month sentence was given a man convicted for possessing LSD. The criminal appealed his sentence, and when the appeal case went before the higher appeals committee, the chairman of the committee denied his appeal and doubled the defendant's sentence from 6 months to 1 year.

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



The unusual and questionable pattern presented here consists of a loop at point A and a tented-arch formation to the right of this loop. Delta formations are found at D1 and D2. Thus, this pattern is classified as an accidental whorl with an inner tracing. Inasmuch as the only looping ridge may not be considered to have sufficient recurve because of the appendage attached to its shoulder, this impression is referenced to a tented arch.