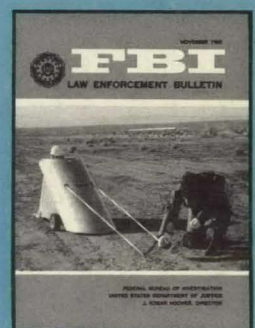
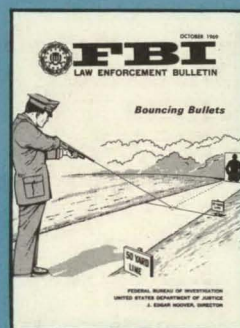
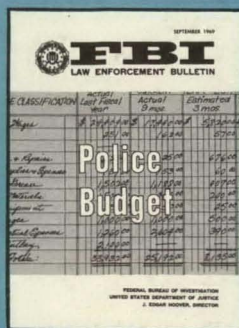
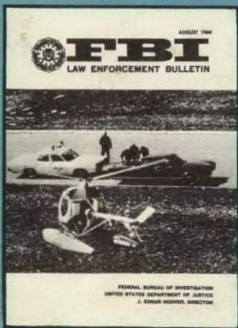
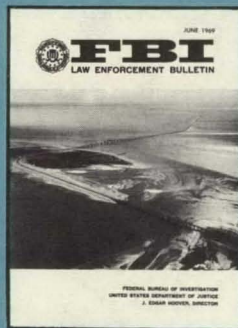
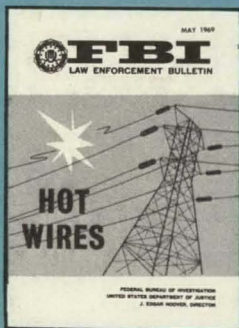
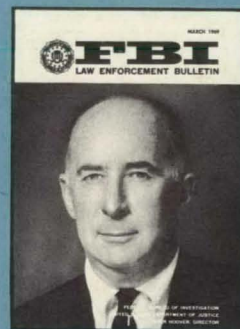
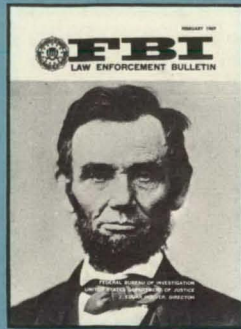
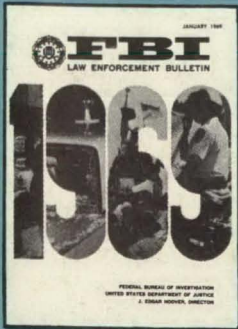




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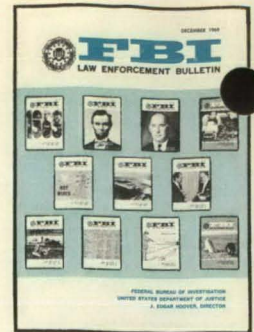
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

DECEMBER 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 12



THE COVER—1969 in review. See Index beginning on page 22.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

THE 1960's WILL SOON be history. This juncture in our busy lives affords an opportunity for a brief appraisal of law enforcement's role in our society during the last 10 years.

Any evaluation of law enforcement in the sixties would be meaningless without at least a cursory look at the crime picture for that period. During 1960, there were 2,014,600 serious crimes reported. While complete statistics for 1969 are not yet available, preliminary reports show that crime rose 9 percent during the first 6 months when compared with the first half of 1968. Almost 4.5 million serious crimes were recorded in 1968.

Thus, the volume of crime has soared 122 percent since 1960 while population has risen 11 percent. Also, since 1960 the risk of being a victim of a serious crime has nearly doubled. Indeed, crime has become such a heavy burden on our society that many authorities believe it to be the Nation's most serious internal problem.

Americans have good reason to be concerned about the wretched record of crime and violence during the sixties, a decade which could be referred to as a revolutionary era of permissiveness. Certainly, our citizens were subjected to some shocking and rebellious criminal events. A President was assassinated. Some of our major cities were put to torch by rioters and looters. Open defiance of the laws and constituted authority was urged by many so-called public leaders. Colleges and universities were overrun by mobs of misled

young people. Organized crime was exposed as a dangerous threat to our economic and social structure. An increasing number of our Nation's youth turned to dangerous drugs. And as crime increased, the public's safety diminished.

Indeed, it is a tribute to the tough fiber of our democratic society that it was able to meet these traumatic events without giving way to hysteria. Why was this possible? There are, of course, many reasons. Basically, it was because of the increasing efficiency of law enforcement, the innate structure of a society under law, increasing civil liberties for all citizens, and the strong, inherent ideals embodied in our system of self-government.

We cannot, of course, expect that our complex and fast-changing society will be trouble free. Problems still remain. The causes of crime are many, and there is enough blame to be shared by all. Law enforcement has not been without its shortcomings; however, in public service only those who make no effort are exempt from mistakes.

In fighting crime, as in many other struggles, the value of good work cannot always be measured by the results achieved. Often credit is due for what men and women do, although there may appear to be no appreciable gain. I believe this can be said of law enforcement's efforts during the 1960's. While crime increased at an alarming rate, vital enforcement responsibilities were discharged effectively and tremendous progress was made.

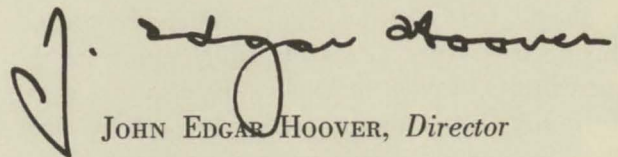
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Overall, law enforcement can be proud of its contributions to the cause of democratic justice during the sixties. In spite of increasing demands, new responsibilities, and many obstacles, law enforcement has reached new heights of efficiency, public service, and protection of the civil rights of all citizens. Giant strides have been made in the professionalization of police. Standards have been upgraded, and training has been improved and accelerated at all levels. New Federal legislation enables local and State police to better meet their responsibilities. Modern facilities and communications systems permit enforcement agencies to operate with maximum effectiveness. And the FBI National Crime Information Center and its supporting metropolitan and statewide

systems represent one of the most significant achievements in the annals of law enforcement. Because of this vast network and repository of criminal information, the elusive criminal is finding it more and more difficult to evade justice.

Today, law enforcement is more strongly united in the fight against crime than ever before. It values the sacred trust of helping to preserve the high ideals of this great Republic for future generations. However, as we know, we must be more successful in this worthy cause. If we continue to move ever forward in the tradition of freedom, our efforts will be rewarded. Through dedicated service to our Nation and with the help of public-spirited citizens, the soaring crime rate in the 1970's can be contained.

DECEMBER 1, 1969

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the name.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



An officer of the baton section of a Royal Hong Kong Police riot unit is equipped to repel attacking rioters.

RIOT CONTROL IN HONG KONG

By

C. D. St. Q. FLETCHER*

Senior Training Officer,
Royal Hong Kong Police,
Hong Kong, British Crown Colony

Hong Kong is a British Colony situated on the southern tip of the Chinese mainland. It consists of several islands and a small portion of the mainland, part of which is on lease from China. A few miles to the west along the coast is the Portuguese enclave Macao.

The population of Hong Kong is approximately 4 million predominantly Cantonese-speaking people. They are concentrated in two urban areas, and they are considered to be tremendously industrious. Indeed, in

postwar years Hong Kong has changed its character from that of a relatively unimportant trading port to that of a great manufacturing city whose products are exported all over the world. This rapid change has been virtually trouble free, notwithstanding the development of a multiplicity of trade unions and the presence of rival political factions.

Some of the credit for this almost uneventful transition is due to enlightened governmental leadership, which is attuned to the needs and wishes of the people. But perhaps the main reason is the general determination to survive which is found in the hearts of most of Hong Kong's people. Inevitably, there has been the occasional outbreak of disorder, but with one exception order has quickly been restored.

It is in this setting that the Royal Hong Kong Police Force has developed its methods of riot prevention and control. When the British returned in 1945 after the Japanese occupation, there was a pressing desire to get things back to normal as soon as possible. Everyone worked wholeheartedly to this end. People were much too busy to demonstrate or riot, and even after the Chinese Revolution in 1949, there was no serious trouble other than a great influx of immigrants. Some minor disorder occurred in 1951, but this lasted only a day or two and was relatively insignificant.

In October 1956, however, serious rioting broke out as a result of a political quarrel over the display of a flag. Yet, in the events that followed, the main troublemakers were Triad¹ members rather than political ele-

*Mr. Fletcher has a long and successful career as a police officer. Prior to his assignment to Hong Kong in 1960, he was connected with the British Home Office for police training duties on a national basis and served 3 years as Director of Studies at the Police College for England and Wales. An honor graduate and lawyer, Mr. Fletcher was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire in 1967 by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II for his services to police training in Hong Kong.



A platoon jogs briskly through a settlement area en route to a trouble spot.

ments. Order was restored within a few days after 60 persons lost their lives, and hundreds of arrests were made.

The then Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Alexander Grantham, in a dispatch on the riot to the British Government in London spoke of a common police problem under such conditions—communications and mobility. He said, "It is very difficult in rioting of this kind to obtain a clear

picture of what is happening, to assess the developing situation, and to estimate what progress is being made in bringing it under control. It is therefore essential that those on the spot should keep in the closest touch with headquarters and be in a position to make frequent reports and receive instructions. In addition, it may happen that an incident, reported to headquarters, will find a party of police, available perhaps two streets away,

Banners warning of the intent to use tear-smoke are unfurled when the din from shouting rioters drowns out announcements over the public address system.



but unaware of what is happening and out of touch with headquarters. In such a case more police units have to be sent out from headquarters with consequent wastage of manpower. Difficulties were experienced with the use of radio cars on this occasion, since they were special targets to the rioters and their retention at the scenes of disorder would have involved too many police in their protection. It is also essential that police units be able to move quickly to and from an incident to ensure the most economical use of manpower. For this, there must be adequate Force transport. These and other matters will all be examined."²

Traditional Methods

Up to this time, the local police had been trained in traditional methods of riot control, and no great deal of thought had been given to the need for any change. The Governor stated in his report that "the Police conducted themselves with great restraint and fortitude,"³ but he also made it clear that there was an urgent need for better police mobility and effective communications.

It is almost needless to add that all these matters were then examined, thoroughly and at length.

A senior officer and a small staff were appointed to look into all the alleged shortcomings of the Force, to report upon them, and to make recommendations. Coming so soon after the unfortunate incidents of October 1956, this committee was able to collect facts and information while the events were still fresh in the minds of police commanders.

¹ Secret criminal society.

² Report on the Riots in Kowloon and Tsuen Wan, Oct. 10-12, 1956, together with covering dispatch dated the 23d December 1956, from the Governor of Hong Kong to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Page iv, par. 6 (Printed and published by Hong Kong Government).

³ Ibid, page iv, par. 7.

Briefly, the committee came up with the following recommendations:

- (a) There was a need for an immediate striking force to be available at all times.
- (b) There was a need for a fresh outlook on riot control generally and the Force needed to be retrained accordingly.
- (c) There was a need for a Force Emergency Structure whereby all police divisions could, if required, form their own riot control companies.
- (d) There was a need for a Force Emergency Manual.
- (e) There was a need for a complete overhaul of Force communications.

None of these things could be achieved overnight, and as events turned out, the Force had a whole decade in which to develop and assimilate its new techniques.

Immediate Striking Force

As a first step, a new unit was formed. It was somewhat euphemistically called the Police Training Contingent and was housed in a vacant military camp in the New Territories. Indeed, it is still there, but plans are now well advanced for its permanent home, which is to be on the outskirts of the urban area of Kowloon.

This unit is, in fact, an immediate riot-striking force. Originally, it consisted of a three-platoon company, but now has several. The goal is to build up a total of eight 4-platoon companies, i.e., a force of about 1,250 men and officers.

At this stage perhaps it may be as well to stress that this is not a specialist unit. Its work is regarded as merely another facet of police duty, and for this reason every officer is required to do a stint in this assignment.

Today, the unit is called the Police Tactical Unit (PTU), and men are posted to it during their 3d year of service. They may return again later on promotion for a second or even a third time. Each tour in the unit is usually less than 1 year in length. As the existence of the PTU does not necessarily eliminate the possibility of divisional riot companies being formed, the experience and training an officer receives while with the Unit is of great value to him if the Force has to go into "Emergency Structure."

It may also be well to mention here two significant techniques emphasized by the Royal Hong Kong Police Force in its approach to riot control. These may or may not be as strongly emphasized by police agencies in the Western World.

The first is that, in Hong Kong, riot control is a matter of absolute teamwork. This may seem to be a truism, but it can be something more. What I am trying to say is: we do not

try to combat a riot with a group, no matter how many, of individual policemen who have no plan of action. On the contrary each team member has a specific role to play for which he has been pretrained and briefed be it the use of a baton of tear-smoke or of firepower. He might merely be the "lock-up" man or perhaps a driver. In any event each officer has a particular job to do and he is expected to do it efficiently.

On first reaction, this may seem to be a waste of manpower, but in practice it is not. The system is a flexible one, no matter what number of personnel are operationally committed, a company, a platoon, a column, or—a fairly recent development—a "light striking force." Each man knows exactly what is required of him, and in the event of casualties the respective roles of each member are, of course, interchangeable.

The other major point is that Hong Kong police units make a studious



News cameramen work between files of arm-linked officers and as the demonstrators crowd in near the ranks.

effort to avoid a hand-to-hand encounter with rioters. Judging from many international newsreels of recent events, this approach may not be followed as successfully in some countries and areas as in others.

Obviously, there are times when a direct confrontation is unavoidable; much depends on the nature of the disorder and the size and makeup of the troublemakers.

The primary objective here, as with police agencies everywhere, is to disperse the troublemakers and, if possible, contain them to prevent disorder from spreading. When trouble occurs at any given spot, not only is an appropriate force dispatched to deal with it, but also the surrounding area covering several blocks is effectively closed off. This action is to prevent rioters reforming elsewhere. Side lanes and alleys abound in Hong Kong as do multistory buildings, and it is relatively easy for a crowd of several hundred or even thousands to rapidly disappear into them. They are unable, however, to move off in force elsewhere.

Dispersal is sometimes effected by verbal request, but in difficult situa-

tions this step is almost invariably ineffective. The next step is to use tear-smoke, if conditions permit, but still from a reasonable distance. Another useful weapon is a wooden projectile (the baton shell), again fired from a distance; this is a teakwood shell with a small lead insert and it is fired from a gas gun. It is only in the most vexatious circumstances that a commander may order a direct baton charge. The very last resort is the use of firepower. The weapon used delivers a spread of 12 buckshot pellets, viz, the Greener Gun. It is a 12-gage, single-shot, shoulder weapon. Revolvers, carbines, and automatic weapons are also available but are used only in the most extreme cases.

To revert to the recommendations of the 1956 committee, retraining of the Force was started immediately. There was a rapid rotation of riot companies at the newly created unit, and before long a definite training drill emerged. Riot strategy and tactics were studied in depth, and the first edition of the Force Emergency Manual was produced.

The Force Emergency Structure evolved on an obvious pattern with

central, district, and divisional control points. To the outsider, perhaps the most interesting feature was introduction of a corresponding military controller at each level. Although not necessarily involved, the presence of the military controller has patent advantages. This "Pol-Mil" scheme works effectively and has much to commend it.

Increased Communications

The remaining major problem was the overhaul of communications at Force, district, divisional company, platoon, and individual levels. In modern Hong Kong, tall buildings interfere with radio communications, but most of these difficulties have been overcome. A multichannel police network now exists, and a commander of any rank need not be out of direct radio contact with his own men or his own superior.

Naturally, all these developments took time, and fortunately it was not until 1966 that they were put to the test. In that year irresponsible teenagers sparked off some short-lived

(Continued on page 20)



An important part of the strategy is to isolate and split the crowds to small, leaderless groups.

Controlling Motorcycle Crowds

By
HAROLD E. KNOWLTON, JR.
Chief of Police,
Laconia, N.H.



The city of Laconia, located near the geographical center of New Hampshire in a recreation area which includes three of the largest inland lakes in the State, has a year-round population of 16,000 and swells in the summer to over 50,000 during the peak of the tourist season.

Although Laconia's 26-man police force is accustomed to handling crowds, including conventions of the

American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Masonic groups, the annual influx of motorcyclists for the New England Gypsy Tour and 500-mile National Championship Race during the middle of June poses crowd control problems that are somewhat unique.

Each year since 1937, with the exception of the period of World War II, throngs of 15 to 20 thousand cyclists have invaded the normally peaceful Lakes Region area. The throbbing of their machines like the buzzing of angry hornets makes sleep for law enforcement officers as well as for the citizens living on main-traveled routes almost impossible for a 3-day period. Despite the noise, occasional rowdy behavior, and traffic congestion, merchants and businessmen do not object. They point out that the cyclists and cycle fans dump a half million dollars into the economy during their annual visits here.

Prior to 1963, the races were held at the Gunstock Recreation Area in the town of Gilford, a suburb of Laconia, on property owned by Belknap County. In 1963, however, area commissioners noted that the races were attracting an increasingly rowdy element and, because of damage to the ski lift up Gunstock Mountain and

broken windows in the main building, refused permission for the cyclists to use the county property again.

Under the auspices of the New England Motorcycle Dealers Association, the cyclists unsuccessfully sought a new location to hold their races in 1964. The following year, with the completion of the Bryar Motor Sports Park on Route 106 in Loudon, 12 miles south of Laconia, the cyclists signed a contract with the track management to hold their 1965 races there.

Riot Control Training

Intelligence coming to the Laconia Police Department during early 1965 indicated that we could anticipate problems with the cyclists that year. The national picture of riots and looting led Laconia authorities to treat these rumors seriously. While I was on leave of absence attending the FBI National Academy, Deputy Chief Burdon F. McGowan detailed two staff officers to attend a riot control school held by the State police in Concord, N.H. These two men returned and, together with a patrolman who is a former U.S. Marine platoon sergeant, instructed each member of the department in crowd control tactics. We

purchased riot helmets, batons, gas masks, and utility uniforms for each man on the force and procured additional shotguns and tear gas.

Since the cyclists disperse over a large area each year, the mayor and the police commissioners invited the New Hampshire State Police, the Belknap County Sheriff, and the chiefs of the neighboring town police departments to a series of meetings where information and plans were exchanged. The Governor at that time

of police officers from the 10 towns in the county. New Hampshire National Guard troops bivouacked at the nearby Laconia State School for the weekend, and two helicopters were placed at our disposal.

Following these preparations, news leaked to the press that precautions that year were more elaborate than usual, and "Laconia Braces for Possible Cycle Riot" hit the headlines at about the same time the cyclists started arriving in the city. A teletype

peace officer and declared that three or more persons unlawfully assembled must disperse on command of an officer.

Friday night came and went with the usual arrests for drunkenness, brawls, stolen cars and cycles, and accidents. Saturday dawned clear and hot, and store after store reported being "sold out" of beer. The Weirs Beach area was choked with traffic, and as evening came, the police found the wires to their callboxes had been cut, and knotted chains on some of the fire hydrants rendered them unusable. However, the police had walkie-talkies and the callboxes had been phased out several months before. Therefore, the cut callbox wires did not achieve their desired objective.

Trouble Begins

While a 23-year-old Gilford resident, his wife, his parents, and his two young children were stopped in a traffic jam at Weirs Beach, a group of rowdies forced them from the vehicle, tipped it over, and set fire to it. Within minutes, another fire had been set on the roof of a restaurant, and cherry bombs, rocks, beer cans, bottles, and the contents of garbage pails were hurled at the police and innocent bystanders. An ambulance attempting to pick up a cyclist injured in a traffic mishap was nearly tipped over, and a doctor's car was rocked. Gasoline was spilled across U.S. Route 3 and ignited, and drag races were held in the streets.

All Laconia officers were ordered to regroup at the fire station, issued their riot gear, and assigned to the trouble area as a squad. Still unable to contain the situation, we called for help, and State police and sheriff's department squads responded, closely followed by National Guardsmen. Following repeated requests to disperse, tear gas was shot toward the mob. The



During annual races gangs of cyclists and their followers throng the streets in the Weirs Beach area and stop the flow of traffic.

arranged through the director of the State police to have a large number of troopers detailed to the Laconia area for the weekend. Some assisted Laconia officers on foot patrol at the Weirs Beach area, an amusement center on Lake Winnepesaukee which is in the Laconia city limits, while others patrolled on main arteries to augment the officers in the three Laconia cruisers. Still other troopers were assigned to roads leading to the track in Loudon, and a special crowd control force was held in reserve. The sheriff recruited and trained a 28-man county crowd control force composed

item from Greenwich, Conn., authorities revealed that they had stopped members of a well-known motorcycle group from California for traffic violations and uncovered a cache of firearms and narcotics. The group had been headed for the Laconia area.

Antiriot Law

One day before the start of the Gypsy Tour, the New Hampshire Legislature passed a stiff antiriot law which provided penalties of up to 3 years in jail and a \$1,000 fine for failure to disperse on command of a

entire incident took about 90 minutes to bring under control. Some 33 arrests were made, the county jail was filled to capacity, and 17 prisoners were transferred to nearby Merrimack County Jail.

Ninety-one persons were treated at the Lakes Region General Hospital. All but a few were treated and released at the outpatient clinic. A State police captain was hospitalized for nearly 6 months as a result of injuries sustained, and six Laconia officers were treated for injuries.

Quick Clean-Up

Guardsmen patrolled the streets after the riot, and the highway department had cleaned up most of the debris by late Sunday morning. Hordes of spectators who came to view the scene found little out of the ordinary to attract their attention.

The usual cries of "police brutality" were made—some by local citizens—but the bulk of calls and mail coming to police headquarters criticised our handling of the situation. The Governor, who was on the scene during the riot, told the press: "Whenever there is any incident such as this, you hear talk about brutality. Tell someone to move and he starts hollering about brutality. If there is any complaint, it is that the police and guardsmen were too courteous. After all, this wasn't a coming-out party." One cyclist attempted to trip the Governor as he entered police headquarters, and others warned they would "get him" later.

Stiff Penalties

In district court the next week, the presiding justice meted out stiff penalties to the rioters, including fines as high as \$500 and sentences of up to 1 year in the house of correction.

Looking at the riot in retrospect and knowing that we would be faced



Deputy Chief Burlon F. McGowan (standing) and Chief Knowlton examine weapons confiscated from arrested gang members.

with another influx of cyclists the following year, we met with State, county, and neighboring town officials to plan to avert any riots in the future. The races have been held each year since 1965, and the 1969 event took place without incident. The present Governor has continued the same policy of full cooperation by State authorities as was followed by his predecessor.

Certain techniques which seem to have prevented any recurrence of the 1965 riot have been worked out. Among them are the following:

1. The city passed an ordinance forbidding the drinking of alcoholic bev-

erages in public. This is strictly enforced and anyone seen with open beer is arrested.

2. No parking is allowed on either side of Lakeside Avenue at Weirs Beach, and traffic officers close the Weirs area and detour cars around whenever congestion builds up.
3. Cyclists are no longer allowed to camp out on city property, and the areas where they formerly congregated have been better lighted. In the business section police policy is to keep them moving and not allow groups to congregate.
4. The area is saturated with police manpower. Besides our regular and auxiliary forces, we recruit a volunteer, non-paid crowd control unit of reputable citizens, which swells our ranks to about 90 men for the weekend. The

sheriff's patrol is augmented by cruisers from two other counties, and the State police, through the New England State Police Administrators Compact recently passed, pair their men with troopers from other States and also assign members of their K-9 corps to the area. Guardsmen continue to be bivouacked in the area in case they are needed.

5. Since it is easy to lose cases in court without proper identification, we established a booking station at Weirs Beach. We photograph all prisoners with the arresting officer, fingerprint them, and fill out a complete description sheet. Bail commissioners are on hand at both Laconia and Weirs headquarters on a 24-hour basis, and we have installed extra radio base communications and additional telephone lines.
6. Coordination with other agencies has been extended to fire departments, the hospital, ambulance service, Federal firearms investigators from the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division of Internal Revenue Service, title investigators from the motor vehicle department,

and agents of the State liquor commission. The school department is urged to cancel any proms or other activities over this weekend. Security guards are posted at the hospital. Through cooperation with the court clerk, all complaints are arranged alphabetically to facilitate rapid court hearings.

Any department preparing to deal with cyclists would be well advised to face the fact that they are not an average group of hippies or college students out for rowdy fun. They are grown men, many with long criminal records, and their helmets, boots, leather jackets, and the chains used to lock their cycles furnish them with more personal protection than the police officer has.

This past year, our department alone confiscated a number of illegally concealed weapons which those arrested claimed they carried for protection against members of

outlaw clubs who were assaulting and beating members of their clubs in the area of the racetrack in Loudon. Several persons were taken to Concord Hospital as a result of these beatings, and at least one car was hacked to bits with axes. Police in nearby towns holding road checks to screen cyclists coming into the Laconia area report confiscating such items as meat cleavers, pistols, switchblade knives, brass knuckles, chains, butcher knives, and razors. At one point, the safety commissioner made an "on-the-spot" ruling against the use of any armored vehicle on the public highways by members of a club.

In short, preparedness, a show of force, and strict enforcement seem to be the only methods which work in curbing violence by motorcycle gangs.

TRAINING SAVES LIVES

Chief of Detectives John Patrick Kearns, Sacramento, Calif., Police Department, was recently named "Officer of the Month" by a local newspaper for his outstanding work in the apprehension of an extortionist.

During the course of the investigation, arrangements were made for the extortionist and his victim to meet at night at a telephone booth, at which time the payoff was to be made. Mr. Kearns, playing the part of the victim and wearing his clothes, drove the victim's automobile to the site at the appointed time. He entered the booth and waited. Soon the extortionist appeared out of the darkness, placed a gun against the officer's ribs, and demanded the money. Mr. Kearns quickly disarmed the gunman and arrested him.

Later, Kearns stated he felt he owed his life to the training in dis-

arming tactics he received while attending the 83d session of the FBI National Academy.

HOME PROTECTION

A firm which specializes in market information recently conducted a nationwide telephone survey to determine how many people have in their homes a protection plan against a possible crime. Of the 1,378 persons polled, seven out of 10 believe local crime has increased in the past 5

years. Thirty-seven and eight-tenths percent said they or a member of the family keeps some kind of protection in the home and 58.4 percent said they do not. The remainder declined to admit having or not having some means of protection.

For those who admitted maintaining protection, the means varied. Seventy-two and one-tenth percent stated they had a gun; 10.1 percent, a dog; 5.3 percent, a club or baseball bat; 2.5 percent, a knife; 1 percent, an alarm system; 0.7 percent, a tear gas gun; and 8.3 percent said they had some other means of protection.

UPI release 9-17-69

QUOTABLE QUOTE

"The proper function of a government is to make it easy for the people to do good and difficult for them to do evil."

—William E. Gladstone
(English Statesman, 1809-98)

10 FBI NA Associates Newsletter
submission Aug., 1969, and
N. A. I. # 1-11671.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Silent

Radio Communication

During Stake-Outs

By

JOHN C. FLANIGAN

Chief of Police,
Anchorage, Alaska



The city of Anchorage is located in southcentral Alaska and was in 1958 and again in 1965 the recipient of the "All American City" Award given by the Look Magazine Corporation and the National Municipal League. The city's population has swelled to approximately 130,000 in the greater Anchorage area.

Anchorage's increase in size and population has brought with it dis-

advantages, however. In keeping with national trends, it has experienced a marked increase in Part I* crimes. This increase has been particularly emphasized by several series of robberies and burglaries.

In an attempt to cope with these and related crime problems, the Anchorage Police Department has periodically maintained stake-outs in various businesses which have resulted in arrests and in a reduction in these crimes. In late 1967, a series of armed robberies of local liquor stores had been accomplished, in most instances by a single robber using a handgun. Several liquor stores in the locale of the prior crimes were staked out. On January 1, 1968, an Anchorage officer who was on volunteer stake-out duty at a local liquor store engaged in a shoot-out with two men attempting to rob the store. The officer

and the two robbers were wounded. The robbers both escaped, but were quickly apprehended; however, the officer died as a result of his wounds. Both robbers are currently serving life sentences for killing the officer.

In another instance, an officer of our department had secreted himself in a closet in the apartment of an informant for the purpose of observing a purchase of narcotics by the informant. He had a standard walkie-talkie radio; however, he was unable to use the instrument because of his proximity to the subjects involved and the noise made by his transmitter.

These two incidents gave impetus to the existing requests by our department for funds for additional equipment. In keeping with the department's desire to equip its men with up-to-date tools of their trade, the staff initiated a study of the communications problem. We incorporated methods used and recommended by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police with other ideas originated here to meet the local situation and conditions.

*Part I offenses, as shown in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, are: (1) Criminal homicide, (a) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (b) manslaughter by negligence; (2) Forcible rape; (3) Robbery; (4) Aggravated assault; (5) Burglary—breaking or entering; (6) Larceny—steal (a) \$50 and over in value, (b) under \$50 in value; and (7) Auto theft.

One immediate need realized was the necessity of some type of bullet-proof vest to help eliminate the situation encountered by the slain officer. We purchased 10 such vests and currently require them to be worn on any stake-out assignment. A similar need was met by the acquisition of ten 12-gauge shotguns. The weapons obtained are smaller and lighter than the standard size shotgun and much more easily handled in a confined area.

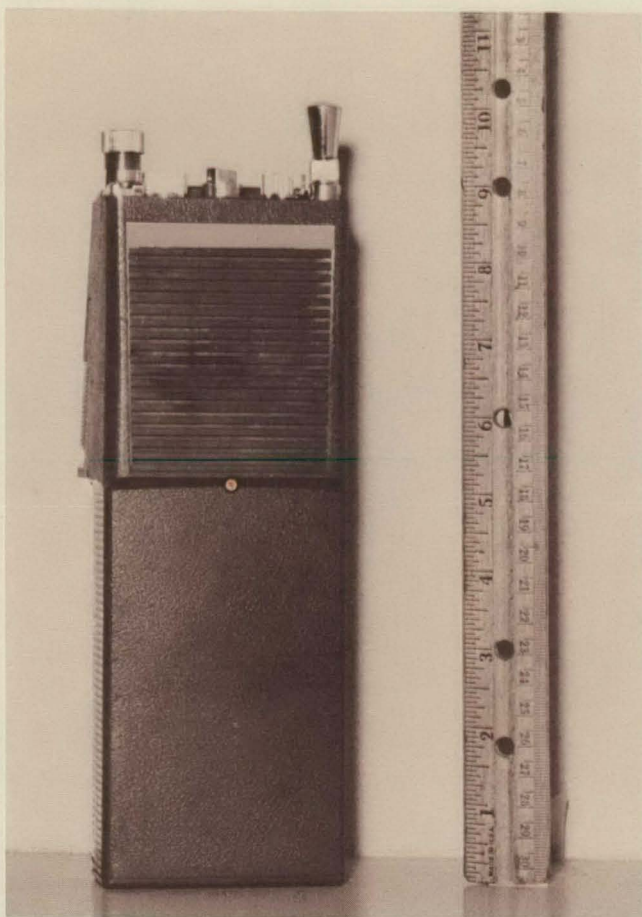
The main problem, however, was that of communication. We realized that an officer concealed on the premises of a business establishment who finds himself in the middle of an armed robbery in progress is in need of assistance in the form of backup officers and must be able to call for help without alerting the robbers. It is fairly well established that a show of professional force in numbers and equipment will greatly reduce the level of violence or resistance.

Notifying Headquarters

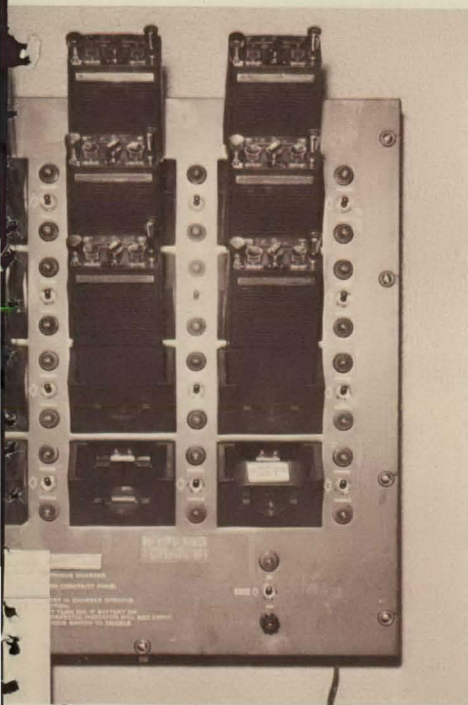
The method used to call for supporting officers would have to be one put into play by the officer himself as past experience had proved that the personnel of a business establishment cannot be relied upon to perform in a predictable manner. The officer himself would need to notify the department without making any detectable sound. This ruled out the normal portable police radio because an officer must speak in order to give his location and the possibility exists that the radio's receiver might be heard.

The department staff, meeting with personnel from the city's electrical department, considered these needs and limitations, drew up a set of specifications based on the needs, and sent them to an electronics firm through its local representative. The result was





Upper left—The desk sergeant-dispatcher mans the control panel (see arrow), which has an alarm bell and light for each unit.



Upper right—The compact portable radio transceiver is approximately 3 inches wide and 10 inches high.

Lower right—Between uses the radio's batteries are recharged in the storage unit. A sign-out register is maintained with the unit.

Lower left—A patrolman tests a unit before taking it out to a remote traffic control location.

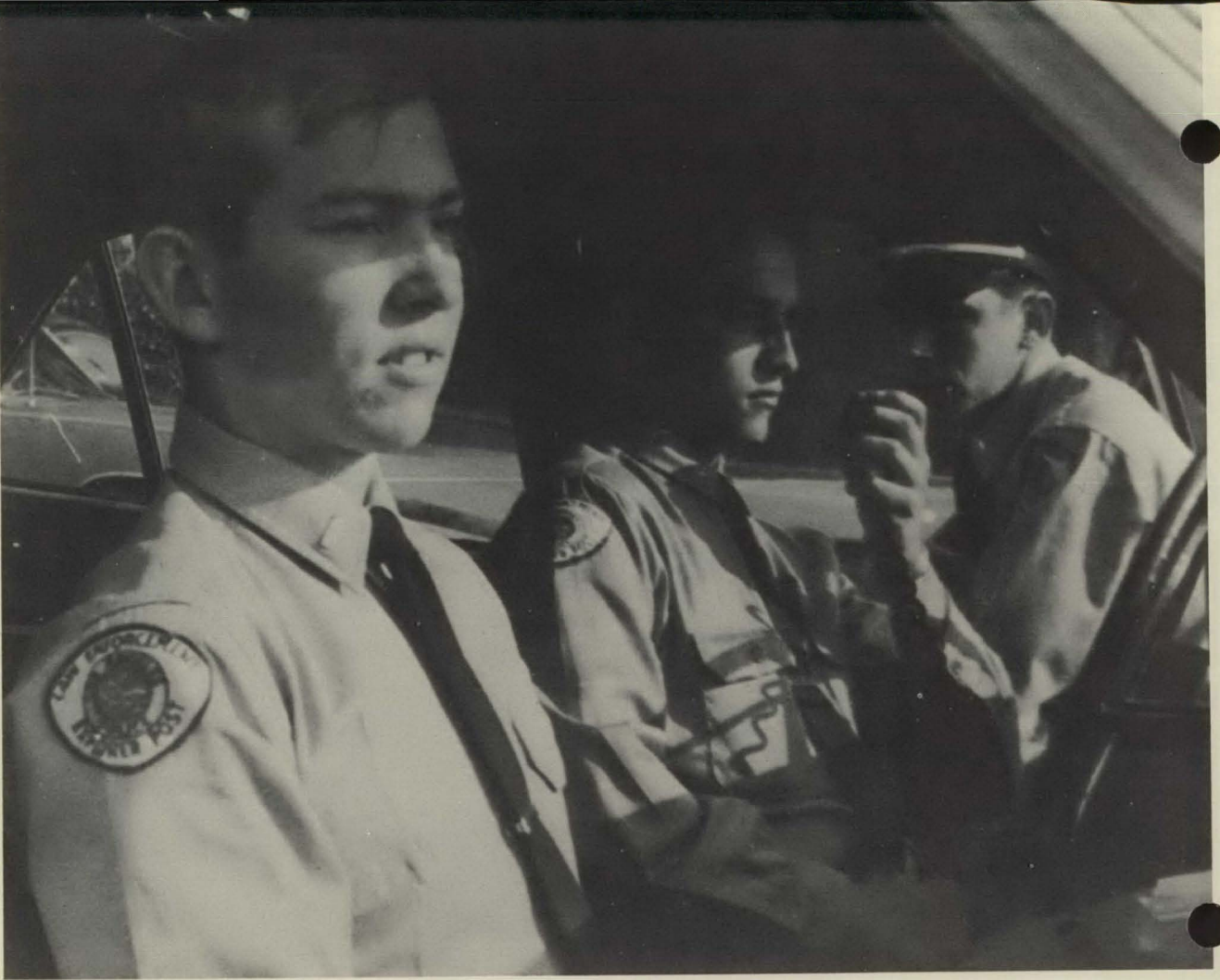
the acquisition of 10 compact portable radios and a control board to be installed in the radio dispatch office. The control board was located in such a position that it could be handled by the desk sergeant on duty without the assignment of additional personnel. Because the radios are equipped with two separate frequencies, they allow verbal contact with the dispatcher both on a regular channel and on an alternate channel without disturbance of units on the air in other stake-out locations.

Silent Alarm System

The outstanding feature of the units, however, is their silent alarm system. A third position on the radio's selector switch activates this system and shuts off the receiver and verbal transmitter. With the selector switch in this position, the officer can, by merely touching the transmitter button, send to the radio dispatcher an electronic signal which rings an alarm and lights a specific light on the system's control panel. This light indicates the sending unit's location and the dispatcher can immediately send the needed assistance.

We used the unit to definite advantage in one instance in covering the purchase of some stolen leather jackets. The subject was arrested while making the purchase.

We believe these radios will be invaluable in stake-out situations and will also be of benefit in foot patrol activities and in lengthy traffic control operations. Their small size and weight facilitate their effective use by officers in various types of assignments. We feel the acquisition of these units has added greater protection for our officers, enhanced the potential for immediate apprehension of felons, and thereby significantly increased our service to the community.



Three Explorer officers practice techniques they have learned in the use of police radio facilities.

An Examination of Normalcy

Along with its much advertised hippies, California also has its normal young people whose constructive activities do not often qualify for news headlines or television coverage.

For example, there are approximately 3,000 teenage boys in Los Angeles and Orange counties who belong to clubs known as Law Enforcement Explorer Scouts. These young men are interested in learning more about law enforcement, and many plan to become law enforcement

officers at the conclusion of their schooling.

The name "Explorers" includes an even larger number of young men who are members of clubs chartered by the Boy Scouts of America. They are interested in fields such as the practice of law, medicine, and dentistry, the science of aerospace, the study of electronics, and in many other trades, professions, and hobbies.

About 8 years ago, the Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department attended a meeting of Explorer Scouts

who were interested in electronics. He noted the type of youngster attracted to the program, and he asked himself if others might be similarly attracted to the field of law enforcement.

The answer to that question has become obvious.

Excellent Results

Today, Law Enforcement Explorer Scout posts have spread throughout California and several other States. Law enforcement agencies report the

"New recruits, well-trained and unswerving in their devotion to justice, are critically wanted. . . ."

Some boys hear of the program from their friends. Others become interested through public announcements at their high schools. Boys in the age group 15½ to 19 are invited to apply.

Acceptance is not automatic.

Applicants must note any prior arrest record. They must maintain a certain grade average in high school. They are told to discuss their interest with their parents to assure that there will be no objection at home to participation in group activities.

The applicant completes a form which asks such questions as:

"What activities. . . at school?"

"Why do you want to be a policeman?"

"What plans do you have after graduation?"

The applicant returns this form to the Post personnel officer (another

teenager) and, if accepted, the applicant then takes an oral examination given by selected members of the Post. The examining board is composed of youngsters in his own age group.

Oral Examination

Here he is judged on appearance, intelligence, school grades, school absences, etc. He is asked if he is willing to donate spare time to post activities since this is a community service organization. It is pointed out to him that his active participation is not only desired, but badly needed.

When applicants are not accepted, the adult police officer who serves as advisor to the group consults with the review board to examine the reasons for rejection. These reasons are usually attributed to poor grades, lack of interest in the curriculum, arrest records, etc.

Once accepted, the Scout must attend classes at the Los Angeles Police Department Training Academy on six consecutive Saturdays from 6:30 a.m. to 12 noon. The training includes 2 hours of classroom work, 1 hour of

By

JOHN W. BETTFREUND

**Police Department,
Los Angeles, Calif.**



results of the program are excellent as evidenced by an ever-increasing number of recruits who were former Explorer Scouts.

In a pamphlet published by the Los Angeles Police Department Explorer Post, the question is asked:

"Why is it necessary?"

The answer in this pamphlet is a quotation from an address by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who stated:

"... Our country is confronted with the worst era of lawlessness in its history.

"Never before has there been such a need for dedicated young men and women to enlist in the war against the crime colossus in America. . . .

A police sergeant at the training academy inspects a formation of Explorers.



physical training, and 1 hour of drill each Saturday. The boys wear uniforms.

Once a year the Explorers go on a 10-day trip to another area to examine operations and procedures of other law enforcement agencies.

Recently, Law Enforcement Explorer Post 800 E, West Los Angeles Division, Los Angeles Police Department, visited Vandenburg Air Force Base, where they inspected the operations of the Air Force Police. While in that vicinity, they also viewed the facilities of the local police department in nearby Lompoc, Calif. Lompoc police officials were well impressed by the boys and invited the Post to return in late June 1969 to assist in crowd control during the famous annual Lompoc Flower Festival.

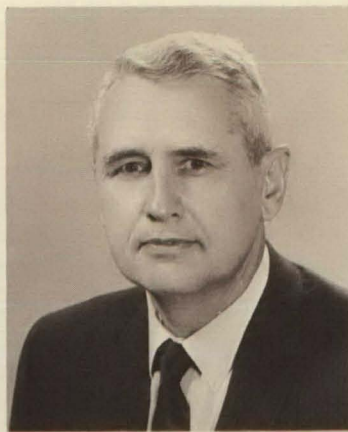
Crowd Control

Thousands of visitors flock into the area for this event and cause congestion and problems which cannot be completely handled by personnel regularly available to the Lompoc Police Department.

Law Enforcement Explorer Scouts are often used by the Los Angeles Police Department and by various neighborhood and civic groups to perform nondangerous functions.

During the May 1969 "student" riots at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), Post 800 E sent Scouts to the West Los Angeles Police Station and to command posts in the field, allowing a dozen or more police officers to be reassigned to more pressing duties in attempting to control the rioters.

Post 800 E has a captain, a lieutenant, three watch commanders, a chaplain and other officers whose counterparts perform on a full-time basis in the Los Angeles Police Department. The Post currently has more than 30 members.



Mr. Edward M. Davis, Chief of Police,
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Scouts are trained in investigative techniques, ballistics, fingerprinting, a study of narcotics and other subjects with which the modern-day law enforcement officer must become familiar. They also participate in searches for lost children.

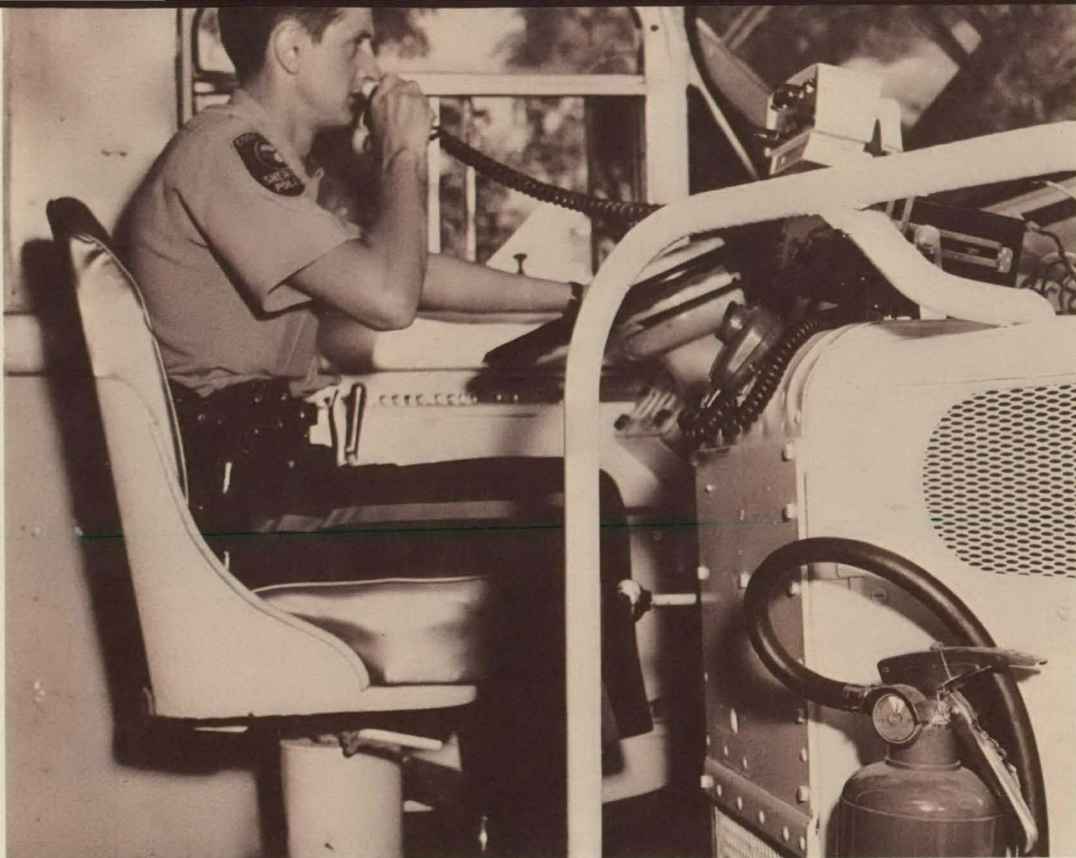
In August 1969 five persons, including a well-known television and movie actress, were murdered at actress' home. The crime was discovered early on a Saturday morning by a maid reporting for work. She immediately ran from the spacious grounds surrounding the residence to seek help. The first person she saw was a teenage member of Law Enforcement Explorer Post 800 E. The Explorer was in uniform and preparing to meet other Post members at the West Los Angeles Station of the Los Angeles Police Department for a morning of voluntary work.

The young man immediately called the police and then went directly to the scene of the crime, where he kept curious neighbors and bystanders back from the area until investigating officers arrived.

(Continued on page 21)

It is not all work. Here, an Explorer Post Captain receives a service award after his group served as a security detail at an antique automobile show.





While driving the bus through a disturbance area, an officer may use the public address system to issue commands to gangs on the street.

From a Used Bus to Mobile Command Post

By
CAPT. MICHAEL W. O'MARA
Cook County Sheriff's Police
Department,
Chicago, Ill.

During the summer of 1964, suburban Cook County, Ill., witnessed the first omens of civil unrest in the area—civil unrest which eventually became widespread in Metropolitan Chicago. However, this condition was certainly not a unique social innovation applicable only to the Chicago area but was indicative of contemporary urban America. In addition to the traditional law enforcement administrative measures initiated to meet the crisis, scientific studies aimed at codifying the practical experience gained from

the numerous incidents of civil disorder were conducted. One such study was a report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders which echoed a number of comments from law enforcement officials throughout the country:

"Many local police departments called upon to control civil disorders have had serious problems in commanding and controlling the large numbers of men required to work together as an effective coordinated team. The problem has been compounded by the shortage of on-duty supervisors and staff at certain periods of the day. It is one





Mr. Joseph I. Woods, Sheriff of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

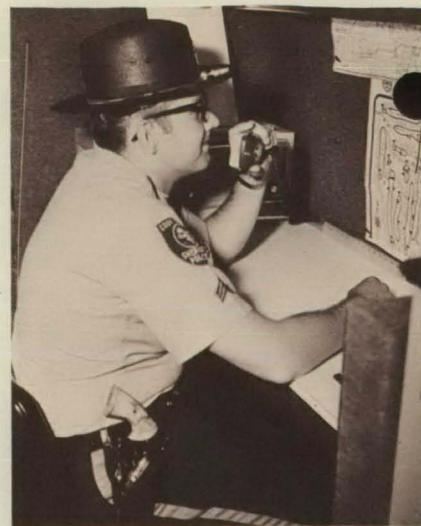
thing to assemble a large force; it is quite another to provide appropriate direction and leadership.

"Effective command and control in a civil disorder depends upon communications, and communications is a function both of planning and of equipment. Relatively few police departments have adequate communications equipment or frequencies.

"The absence of adequate communications facilities is particularly acute with respect to outside police assistance. Approximately

50 percent of all police agencies surveyed had inadequate means to coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions. Incompatible radio frequencies were found to have handicapped the effective use of neighboring police departments." *

In an effort to prevent similar criticism of suburban Cook County, with its heterogeneous maze of local police radio frequencies, Maj. James McGuire, then deputy chief of the field operations bureau, and now Superintendent of the Illinois State Police, suggested the procurement of a vehicle to be used as a "coordinating medium" for multipolice department leadership during civil disorders. His suggestion was enthusiastically received by Chief John B. Kistner and Sheriff Joseph I. Woods, who set about the task of obtaining a suitable carrier without spending a large sum of money. As it happened, a 1946 bus was being replaced by a local television station and was earmarked for destruction. The vehicle was mechanically sound and large enough to accommodate the necessary radio equip-



An officer mans a 2-frequency station in one of the four communications cubicles.

ment. Consequently, the department bought the bus for \$1 plus the cost of its 5 one-ton air-conditioning units.

Complete Renovation

With the shell of an old bus now in the sheriff's possession, Maj. Thomas Newman, Major McGuire's successor, scoured the department for three individuals adept at carpentry, electrical engineering, and upholstery. His search netted an accomplished carpenter from the patrol division, Lt. Walter Zelensky, an electrician from the administrative division, Patrolman John Loughnane, and an upholsterer from the vice control section, Detective Donald Konley. This trio of officers was then charged with the task of renovating this old bus into a functional mobile command post capable of providing multiple communications facilities for all suburban police departments in a given area of civil disturbance or crowd control. Furthermore, this task was to be accomplished without benefit of a written guide.

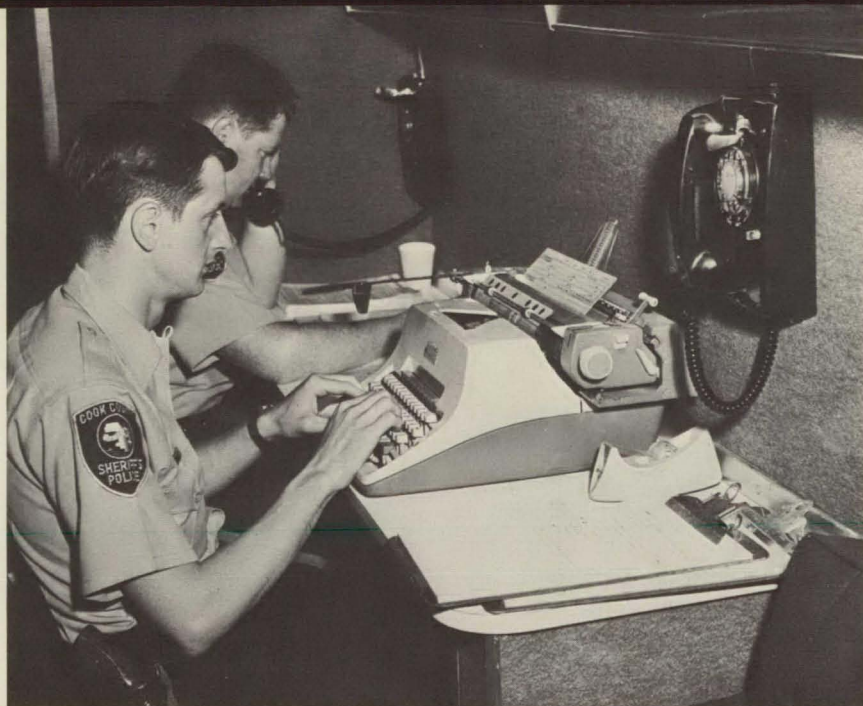
On April 14, 1969, the remodeling of the vehicle began with the addition

* Kerner, Otto, *Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders*. (Washington, D.C., 1968) pp. 268-9.



When purchased, the bus was a shambles and needed extensive remodeling.

of a new wooden floor, enclosed wheel wells, the erection of two partitions with accordion doors dividing the driver's area, communications center, and command and video section. Next came the exhaustive job of rewiring the 10 kw. electric generator and its control panel for 220 v. single-phase electric current. Then came four 2-frequency stations and four telephones within four separate cubicles with complementary swivel chairs and desks. Next, the "nerve" portion of the command post was equipped with two telephones, two desks, file cabinets, two sofa hideaway beds, video replay equipment, a refrigerator, and a water cooler. Finally, the interior was synthetically antiqued, completely carpeted, and enclosed with soundproofing indoor-outdoor tile. The exterior was painted and outfitted with nine floodlights and exterior telephones. The renovation was completed 21 days later with an estimated financial savings in excess of \$35,000.

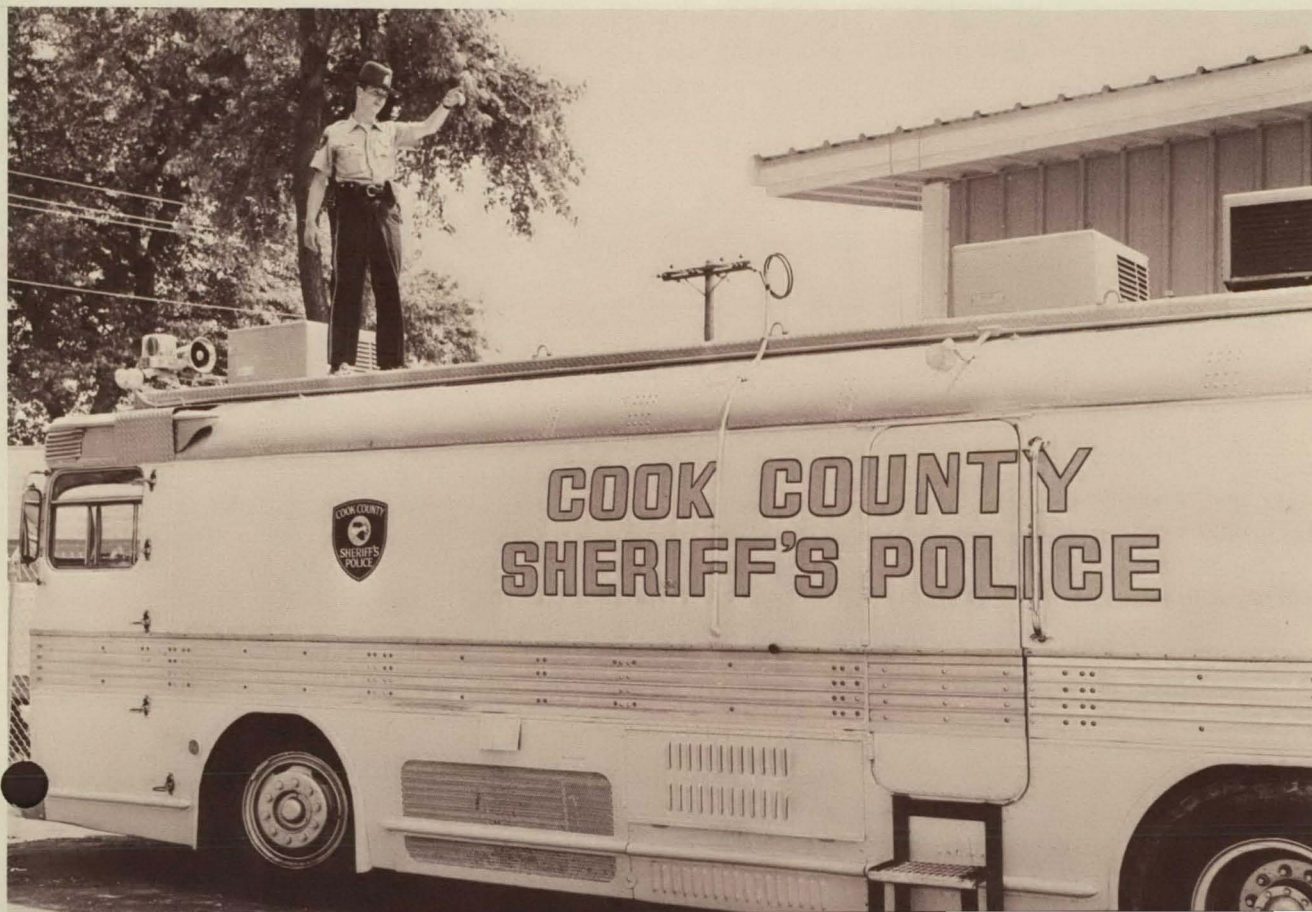


Officers at the complaint desk handle requests for assistance during a civil disorder.

The bus was recently used as a field headquarters for personnel from the numerous police and security agencies involved in traffic and crowd control at the Western Golf Tournament in

Midlothian, Ill. The officials at this event commented that they felt the mobile command post served a worthwhile purpose in helping them to effectively handle the situation.

An officer directs erection of video camera equipment on top of the command post.



RIOT CONTROL

(Continued from page 6)

rioting, ostensibly as a protest against a proposed increase in cross-harbor ferry fares. The new Hong Kong riot police came out of these disorders with flying colors. However, a more severe test was to come the following year.

At the end of 1966, there had been some trouble in Macao, and as a result local Communists seemed to acquire some misplaced confidence in their strength in Hong Kong. This led to the outbreak of rioting in May 1967 which was no short-lived affair. From May to December 1967 there were problems almost daily arising out of riots, strikes, bomb outrages, border incidents, and baseless anti-Government propaganda. In other words, Hong Kong faced a Communist confrontation. For the most part, however, life went on normally, and the ubiquitous tourist still came and went. Through it all, the Police Force acquitted itself with credit, and instead of being criticised, as it was in 1956, it earned universal praise. The new emergency structure overwhelmingly proved its effectiveness and received much favorable comment.

In the critical appraisal of police action in 1967 and in early 1968, it was soon realized that a reserve force of a few riot companies was inadequate. It was then that the decision was made to build up the unit to eight companies and to rename it the Police Tactical Unit.

Training Program

At the present time, the Royal Hong Kong Police Force numbers 13,000, including the civilian staff, but plans are to increase it to about 15,000 within the next 3 years. It follows, therefore, that recruit training must henceforth take a high priority. This means that normal general in-



Tear-smoke guns are fired into unruly crowds who ignore verbal requests to disperse.

service training must be temporarily shelved as a separate project. As a compromise, all PTU companies undergo general as well as internal security training. Furthermore, when they are on operational reserve and are not committed, an interesting and varied training program has been drawn up for them to follow. This includes mountain rescue techniques, fieldcraft, motorcycle riding, special weapon training, first aid, etc. PTU companies are also made available to district commanders for most forms of collective police duty, e.g., crowd

control at football matches and races. There is little risk, therefore, of PTU personnel becoming bored with life.

The accompanying illustrations may help to convey the standard of discipline and efficiency reached by not only PTU personnel but also the Force generally. The Royal Hong Kong Police Force does not go out looking for riots, but it is prepared to deal with them on short notice. It has an effective striking force and the weapons, equipment, and communications to cope with difficult situations if they arise.

PROTECTION FOR BUSINESSMEN

The Glendale, Ariz., Police Department, in conjunction with a local civic club, has prepared and distributed a booklet, "Protection for Businessmen," containing information which will help businessmen to protect themselves against burglary, robbery, bogus checks, and shoplifting.

Calling these four crimes the most

common violations plaguing the business owner, the booklet gives a brief resume of each and presents a list of tips which may be followed to help prevent the crimes.

In connection with this project, the Glendale police have requested merchants and store owners to cooperate by furnishing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at least two officials of each company who can be called after closing hours if needed.

John Morins, Let. 6/16/69, Glendale Arizona
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
Phoenix let. dated 6-12-69.

Civil Disturbances and the Citizens' Radio Service

Citizens' Radio Service was established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to permit private citizens to benefit in personal and business activities through use of authorized short distance radio communications equipment. Citizen Band (CB) radio equipment has not always been used in the manner intended by FCC and has reportedly been effectively used by civil disobedience groups in planning, directing, and coordinating their activities during mass demonstrations.

It is also noted that criminals may use CB equipment to serve as a communication link between a lookout and his accomplices while perpetrating a robbery or theft or while engaging in other illegal activities.

Rules

CB equipment is inexpensive and readily available to any purchaser. There is no requirement for identification of purchaser or for registration of low-power portable units. FCC rules do specifically prohibit, among other things, CB use as a hobby or diversion or for transmission of communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning. FCC rules also prohibit the malicious interference with the communications of another station.

The frequencies listed below are known as channels 1 through 23. They are available for use by mobile stations in the Citizens' Radio Service. Channels 9 through 14 and 23 are referred to as "calling channels" and are commonly used to establish an initial contact, after which, the individuals switch to another channel for extended conversation.

Channel number:	Frequency in megacycles	Channel number:	Frequency in megacycles
1	26.965	13	27.115
2	26.975	14	27.125
3	26.985	15	27.135
4	26.005	16	27.155
5	27.015	17	27.165
6	27.025	18	27.175
7	27.035	19	27.185
8	27.055	20	27.205
9	27.065	21	27.215
10	27.075	22	27.225
11	27.085	23	27.255
12	27.105		

W.W. Bradley to Conrad Memo dated 8-21-69.

NORMALCY

(Continued from page 16)

Later, the detectives who conducted the investigation stated that the alertness of the Explorer had been of great help to them. He had obviously been aware of the importance of preserving the crime scene so that any possible evidence would not be inadvertently destroyed or obliterated.

Although these young men and their activities do not receive as much attention from the news media as do young vandals and delinquents, they deserve public recognition because of the job they are doing for the public. They are being taught to build rather than to destroy.

Eventually the program may become nationwide. If it does, the Nation will benefit.



While on a field trip, Explorers met California Governor Ronald Reagan.

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Public Information, Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma City, Okla., August 1969, vol. 38, No. 8, p. 7.

The Police Blotter and the Public's Right to Know, by Hon. Arthur J. Sills, Attorney General, State of New Jersey, Trenton, N.J., June 1969, vol. 38, No. 6, p. 6.

The Police Chaplain, by Charles R. Carter, Detective, Police Department, Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 1969, vol. 38, No. 9, p. 2.

The Policeman and His Public, by Col. Jacob W. Schott, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 1969, vol. 38, No. 2, p. 17.

The Rumor Clinic, by Capt. Herbert S. Taylor, Commanding Officer, Community Relations Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., July 1969, vol. 38, No. 7, p. 7.

A "Show" of Support for Police, by Carl E. Rivers, Chief of Police, Shelby, Ohio, May 1969, vol. 38, No. 5, p. 7.

Trooper Island, by Lt. Col. Paul M. Smith, Deputy Director, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky., November 1969, vol. 38, No. 11, p. 12.

"You're on the Air," by Manuel Gonzales, Chief of Police, Gallup, N. Mex., March 1969, vol. 38, No. 3, p. 9.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Form Letters Speed Evidence to FBI Lab, September 1969, vol. 38, No. 9, p. 6.

Proof of Murder by Insulin—A Medico-Legal First, by Peter J. Pitchess, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Calif., January 1969, vol. 38, No. 1, p. 16.

TECHNIQUES

Controlling Motorcycle Crowds, by Harold E. Knowlton, Jr., Chief of Police, Laconia, N.H., December 1969, vol. 38, No. 12, p. 7.

Gambling Investigations, July 1969, vol. 38, No. 7, p. 17.

Hot Wires: The Hows and Whys; the Do's and Don'ts, by Sherman R. Knapp, Chairman of the Board, Northeast Utilities, Wethersfield, Conn., May 1969, vol. 38, No. 5, p. 2.

Response to Silent Bank Alarms, by Clarence M. Kelley, Chief of Police, Kansas City, Mo., August 1969, vol. 38, No. 8, p. 2.

Riot Control in Hong Kong, by C. D. St. Q. Fletcher, Senior Training Officer, Royal Hong Kong Police, Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, December 1969, vol. 38, No. 12, p. 3.

The Sniper—A Law Enforcement Problem, by A. Melvin Bailey, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Birmingham, Ala., October 1969, vol. 38, No. 10, p. 7.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Analogue 1000, by Robert K. Konkle, Superintendent, Indiana State Police Department, Indianapolis, Ind., August 1969, vol. 38, No. 8, p. 12.

Traffic Accidents, by Dan F. Schutz, Director, Bureau of Highway Safety Promotion, Division of Motor Vehicles, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Madison, Wis., May 1969, vol. 38, No. 5, p. 10.

A PICTURE SPOTS A THIEF

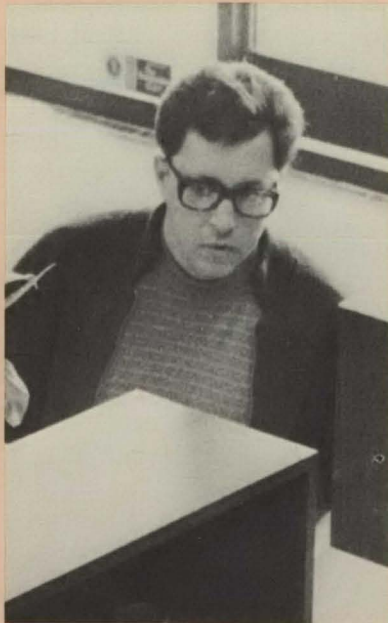
More and more banking institutions throughout the country are installing surveillance cameras that photograph robbers during the commission of a crime. This makes identification and apprehension of the violator easier for law enforcement officers. The cameras are installed primarily to assist against bank robbery, and any other crime detected, such as larceny, is considered a bonus.

Recently in a midwestern city, a lone woman entered a bank and, while unobserved, reached around a teller's cage, took five \$20 bills and one \$50 bill, and slipped out. Unfortunately for her, the bills she grabbed were "bait" money and, when removed, automatically activated the bank camera and a silent alarm to police headquarters.

The bank personnel were unaware of the crime until police officers rushed to the scene. A search revealed some of the "bait" money missing, and it was recalled that the only customer in the area of the teller's cage at the time was a lone female. Through the photograph obtained by the surveillance camera, the subject was identified and apprehended by the FBI within a short period of time.

*A Rosen to DeLoach memo,
dated 9-30-69*

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS BANK ROBBER?



The FBI is looking for the unidentified bank robber shown in the above photograph taken by a surveillance camera on January 17, 1969, during the robbery of the North Hollywood Branch of the Columbia Savings and Loan Association, 6100 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood, Calif.

Shortly before noon this lone male entered the branch office with a revolver in his hand and approached one of the two female tellers on duty. He announced the holdup to her, placed a white pillowcase on the counter, and instructed her to put the currency inside. The robber then approached the other teller and instructed her to do likewise. After obtaining the money, he ordered both tellers to lie on the floor and not move until he had left. He attempted to leave through a rear door, which was locked, then turned and ran through the lobby and fled through the front door.

The loss to the association was \$1,904, including \$56 in bait money.

A composite description of the robber follows:

Age----- 35 to 40 years.
Height----- 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches.
Weight----- 155 to 160 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Medium brown, curly.
Complexion---- Fair.
Race----- White.

At the time of the holdup, this man was clean-shaven and wore horn-rimmed eyeglasses, a dark colored zipper-front sweater, and a striped pullover shirt. He was also wearing transparent rubber gloves.

Anyone having any information or knowledge believed to pertain to this person please notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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.

"SCAM" OPERATIONS

Violations of the National Bankruptcy Act as they relate to concealment of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy and other offenses are increasing. The reason is that the organized underworld has discovered there are big profits in planned bankruptcies or, in underworld parlance, "scam" operations.

These schemes usually involve the takeover of a legitimate business by any means available, including intimidation, extortion, and loan-sharking activities. Following the takeover, the hoodlums do not keep normal business records, and, using the good reputation previously established by the business, they make large-scale credit purchases of readily disposable merchandise and sell it for cash at prices below cost. The business is then placed in bankruptcy while the hoodlum owners or operators scurry to hide their ill-gotten profits.

In recent years the "scam" operation has frequently been refined to increase the illegal profits. Immediately after the merchandise purchased on credit has been received at the firm taken over, it is surreptitiously removed during the night or weekend hours to the premises of an accomplice, ostensibly a legitimate businessman, who then sells the merchandise over a longer period of time at or near its retail value. This method alleviates the need for selling quickly at below-cost prices.

Violations of the National Bankruptcy Act are under the primary investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

C. Boly to Rosen memo, dated 10-9-69

TIMELY TOPIC

Recently, a gunman robbed a banking institution while the bank's officials were in conference discussing "Should the Bank Buy a New Alarm System?"

HII San Diego, 6-24-19
FBI Law Enforcement Bull

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

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Plaque Awarded to Director Hoover

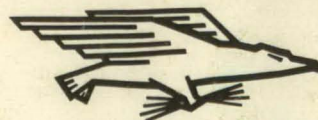


On behalf of the Tri-County Police Association, Pottstown, Pa., the Chairman, Chief Richard J. Tracy (second from left), Pottstown, presented a plaque of appreciation to Director J. Edgar Hoover during a recent visit to FBI Headquarters. He was accompanied by the Vice Chairman and Secretary, Chief Daniel H. Kerwin (left), Upper Pottsgrove Township, and the Treasurer, Chief Arthur Mays (right), West Pottsgrove Township.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



The interesting pattern presented this month is unusual because of the ridge formation in the center of the impression. In the Identification Division of the FBI, this pattern is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with a meeting tracing.