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Law Enforcement

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Identification:

Interesting Pattern (*back cover*).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

WHO ARE THE FUTURE LEADERS of law enforcement? How can we attract top caliber men into the ranks of the profession? These questions call for frank answers.

The dynamics of modern society have vastly broadened the scope and increased the complexity of law enforcement problems. The challenges to administration of the profession have multiplied. Our technology and skills have expanded rapidly to meet new problems. The ultimate fulfillment, however, of those responsibilities which loom ever greater on the horizon lies in the recruitment of men of character, vigor, imagination, intellect, and a strong sense of dedication to public service.

A reliable test of the confidence the public has in law enforcement in any community is the attitude of qualified young men toward seeking careers in its enforcement agencies. The failure or success of the law enforcement executive in meeting one of his most vital responsibilities—the recruitment and selection of top quality officers and potential leaders of tomorrow—hinges on the frank opinions of young men toward opportunities in our profession.

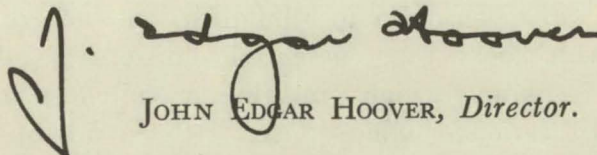
Prospective applicants logically turn toward or reject employment in a specific law enforcement agency on the basis of their appraisal of its record in these areas:

- Fair and just compensation.
- The expectation of recognition and advancement on the basis of merit.
- Effective training programs which adequately equip new men for complex tasks.
- The department's achievement of the respect and cooperation of citizens.
- Competent leadership.

These standards of professional achievement and accomplishment represent a joint challenge to law enforcement and every seg-

ment of the community. The probability of their attainment is nil in an atmosphere of public apathy, predatory political interference, or entrenched corruption. The law enforcement agency which is straitjacketed by these conditions is inevitably faced with perpetuation of inefficiency, incompetence, and waste. Those agencies, on the other hand, which have earned and enjoy the encouragement and support of the citizens they serve through progressive management, insistence on efficiency, effective discipline, and sound public relations policies can rely on attracting new personnel of top caliber.

The role of law enforcement in protecting the dignity and security of this Nation's democratic ideals is crucial. The success our profession attains in fulfilling this trust rests equally on the dedication and ability of every officer. We cannot afford to weaken our ranks with less than the best. Any compromise with this principle is a betrayal of our sworn duty.


JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1963.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Effective Homicide Investigations Aid San Diego Police

by WAYNE A. BURGESS, *Chief Criminalist, San Diego, Calif., Police Department*

Over the years, the San Diego Police Department has developed a system of homicide investigation which we believe to be both effective and productive. This is borne out by the fact that in the past 5 years 70 murder cases have been investigated and only six remain uncanceled.

The specific techniques and procedures used in our system are not considered hard and fast rules; rather, they are considered general guides which must be augmented by common sense and sound judgment. The selection of each technique and procedure is based on the dictates and merits of the case and the problems at hand.

This system can probably be best exemplified by taking you verbally through one of our classic homicide cases. One hot, dry Saturday afternoon a call was received in our police department headquarters which reported the finding of a seminude body of a female lying in a shallow excavation, approximately 150 feet off the road, in a vacant lot. A one-man patrol unit was dispatched to the scene to meet the reporting citizen and to check on the validity of the report.

Care of Crime Scene

Upon arrival at the scene, the officer carefully approached the body and made an appraisal of the situation, taking care not to alter, destroy, or distort the evidence. The officer then interviewed the reporting citizen. In all types of crimes, the officer arriving first is charged with the responsibility of evidence recognition, protection, and care of the crime scene while under his control.

After the initial interview and appraisal, the officer notified headquarters that the report was valid. He then requested the necessary equipment and assistance, and outlined the general area and best approaches to it, keeping the protection of the scene foremost in his mind.

Headquarters directed the requested assistance and equipment to the scene. The coroner's office and the homicide detail were also notified of the report and the facts known at that time. A dep-

uty coroner and a homicide investigation team were immediately dispatched to the scene. The Police Laboratory Division was notified, and its personnel and equipment dispatched at the discretion of the detective in charge of the homicide investigation. The laboratory criminalist appraised the situation, based on information related to him by the homicide detail, determined, and called out what assistance and equipment he would need for examining, recording, collecting, and transporting the evidence. This equipment is maintained in an "evidence collection" mobile unit which is dispatched to the crime scene and used at the discretion of the criminalist.

Upon arrival at the scene by the homicide team, laboratory crew, and the deputy coroner, it was noted that the previously dispatched patrol units



Chief Wesley S. Sharp.



Laboratory assistants measuring tire tracks of suspect vehicle at crime scene.

were strategically parked, and the scene area isolated and protected by the use of ropes, barricades, and natural barriers.

With the arrival of the detective team, the ranking homicide detective took command of the investigation from the first arriving officer who apprised him of what had been done up to the time of arrival. The crime scene and the evidence therein became the responsibility of the criminalist. The victim's body and valuables became the responsibility of the coroner.

After a clear-cut chain of command and responsibility had been defined, the next step in this investigation was a general inspection of the scene, conducted by the officer in charge, the criminalist, and the coroner.

This general inspection was an indoctrination and general familiarization search. The scene was viewed from a distance sufficient to assure that evidence such as tire tracks, footprints, etc., would not be disturbed. Nothing was moved or touched, only viewed. The purpose of this inspection was to formulate an idea of the type of offense, generally what had happened, and what must be done first.

The general inspection of the crime scene revealed an area approximately 150 feet wide by

150 feet deep. The ground was a firmly packed uneven sandy terrain with several old shoes, tin cans, papers, etc., amply scattered about the area. A set of tire tracks was noted coming from the road into the area. The vehicle apparently had parked for a period of time. The tire tracks indicated that the vehicle pulled forward so that the right front tire passed over the middle back area of the victim's body. The left wheel dropped into a shallow excavation, causing the left frame channel to strike the ground and possibly scoop up a portion of soil and botanical material. The vehicle then apparently backed over the body again, turned in a 180° half circle, stopped, and then passed out of the area.

Three feet to the left of the area, where the vehicle first parked, a stain, later determined to be blood and approximately a foot in diameter, was noted. Imbedded in this bloodstain were several hairs and hairclips. From this spot to the observed position of the body, approximately 15 feet away, were several dried blood smears, dislodged stones, and soil scratch marks, which indicated that the body had been dragged from the area of the bloodstain to the position where it was found. Within a 6-foot radius of the bloodstain, there were noted a bloodstained drinking glass, a pair of woman's panties, and a hexagonal blue marking crayon. Each of these items appeared foreign to this scene not only because of their natures, but because of the lack of heavy dust coating exhibited by other items peculiar to this area.

Position of Body

The body of the partially clothed female victim was lying face down in a shallow excavation. The position of the victim's legs and rolled condition of the clothing indicated that she had been dragged to the observed spot. Several hairclips and severe damage to the exposed portion of the victim's head were noted. No identifiable foot or shoe prints were noted.

After the general inspection was completed, the next step was to record the scene and evidence. This was done by the laboratory crew under the supervision of the criminalist who was responsible to the detective in charge.

Three recording methods were used: photography, diagraming, and written notations. Photographing the crime scene was done for the purpose

of preserving all aspects of the crime scene as it was found and before anything was moved.

The scene was first covered photographically by the use of a 16-mm color motion picture camera. These photographs recorded the entrance and exit to the scene area, the path taken by the vehicle, tire tracks, the position and condition of the body, evidence items, their relationship to each other, and the general overall scene area. The motion picture photography was followed by taking photographs utilizing a 4 by 5 speedgraphic for black and white photographs and a 35-mm camera for color. These photographs illustrated closeup shots of the tire tracks, victim's body and its damage, each evidence item, soil disturbance, and general scene area.

Diagraming the Scene

Diagraming the scene was done for the purpose of graphically representing the scene and illustrating the essential details. This was a rough diagram and was made at the scene utilizing a soft pencil on 8- by 10-inch graph paper. It was not drawn to scale; thus, the proportions were approximated with accurate measurements illustrated. It showed one accurate direction. This drawing was two-dimensional on one plane and was the basis for a scale drawing made prior to trial.

The diagram of the crime scene illustrated the entrance and exit to the scene, the tire tracks diagram, the position of the victim's body, and each evidence item. Accurate measurements were re-



Location of the victim's body at the crime scene.

corded, tying each item to some immovable object such as a tree or street curb.

Accurate measurements were also noted at that time, illustrating the length and the width of the vehicle's wheel base. Width measurements were obtained by determining the center of the tire tracks and measuring from the center of the right track to the center of the left. The wheel base length was determined by measuring from the point where the vehicle's rear wheels stopped its 180° semicircular turn to the center of the point where the front wheels stopped their turn. These measurements were recorded on the diagram.

Written description of the scene and evidence was done for the purpose of supplementing the photographs and diagrams. The written description included notes about the condition of the evidence and body, weather conditions, and an evidence list. After the scene and evidence were recorded, the next step was to conduct a methodical search of the scene area. This search started with the body and passed around the scene area in an up and down manner, and then rechecked by searching back and forth across the scene area. During this search, items were visually examined, carefully handled, and the findings noted.

In addition to the observation made in the general inspection, the methodical search revealed that the victim's body had scratch marks on the abdomen and face, and that the face had an entrance bullet hole in the corner of the right eye that made its exit in the left center area at the top of the head. It was also noted that some of the damage to the head was probably caused by the under-carriage of the vehicle.

.38-Caliber Bullet Located

A thorough examination of the soil under the bloodstain, from which the body had been dragged, revealed the presence of a .38-caliber bullet.

After the methodical search was completed and all new findings were photographed and diagramed, the evidence was collected with care and preserved in proper containers.

The evidence collection and preservation in this case started with the body. The hands were covered with plastic bags to prevent loss and contamination of evidence. All materials adhering to the body, such as botanical material, chunks of soil, and torn bits of clothing, in danger of being lost or distorted were collected and preserved at the scene.

With the consent of the coroner and under the joint direction and supervision of the coroner and criminalist, the body was carefully picked up, placed on and wrapped in a clean white sheet. It was then placed on a stretcher and transported to the morgue by an awaiting ambulance. Moving the body was accomplished with as little disturbance as possible. The coroner followed the body to the morgue, supervising and noting its handling and transportation.

At the morgue, the body was removed from the stretcher, placed on an examining table in its wrapped condition, and held for further examination by the criminalist and the coroner's medical department personnel.

At the scene, each item was picked up with care, marked, placed in a suitable container, and each container marked as to who located the item, where it was located, and the date collected. Closeup photographs were made of the tire tracks. On these a scale was illustrated, along with the identity of the photographer, the date photographed, and the tire the photograph represented. Plaster casts 18 inches long were made of each tire impression.

Soil Samples Collected

Suitable standards for comparisons were collected and preserved of soil and botanical material from the area where the vehicle's frame channel struck the edge of the excavation.



The author, Wayne A. Burgess, Chief Criminalist, shown demonstrating a muzzle blast test made in connection with the homicide investigation.

The hairs, hairclips, bloodstained soil, bullet, panties, crayon, and drinking glass were collected and preserved.

All evidence collected and preserved at the scene was placed in the specially equipped evidence collection car and transported to the laboratory for examination.

After the crime scene and all evidence had been secured, the criminalist and one homicide detective left the scene and proceeded to the morgue, leaving the remainder of the homicide detail to complete the neighborhood checks and witness interviews.

Examining the Body

At the morgue, the medical examiner and his assistant were apprised of the details. The body was carefully unwrapped, and a complete methodical exterior and interior examination was conducted. The examination was made under the supervision of the criminalist and the medical examiner.

The first step in this examination was to photograph the body in its received condition, using black and white and color photography.

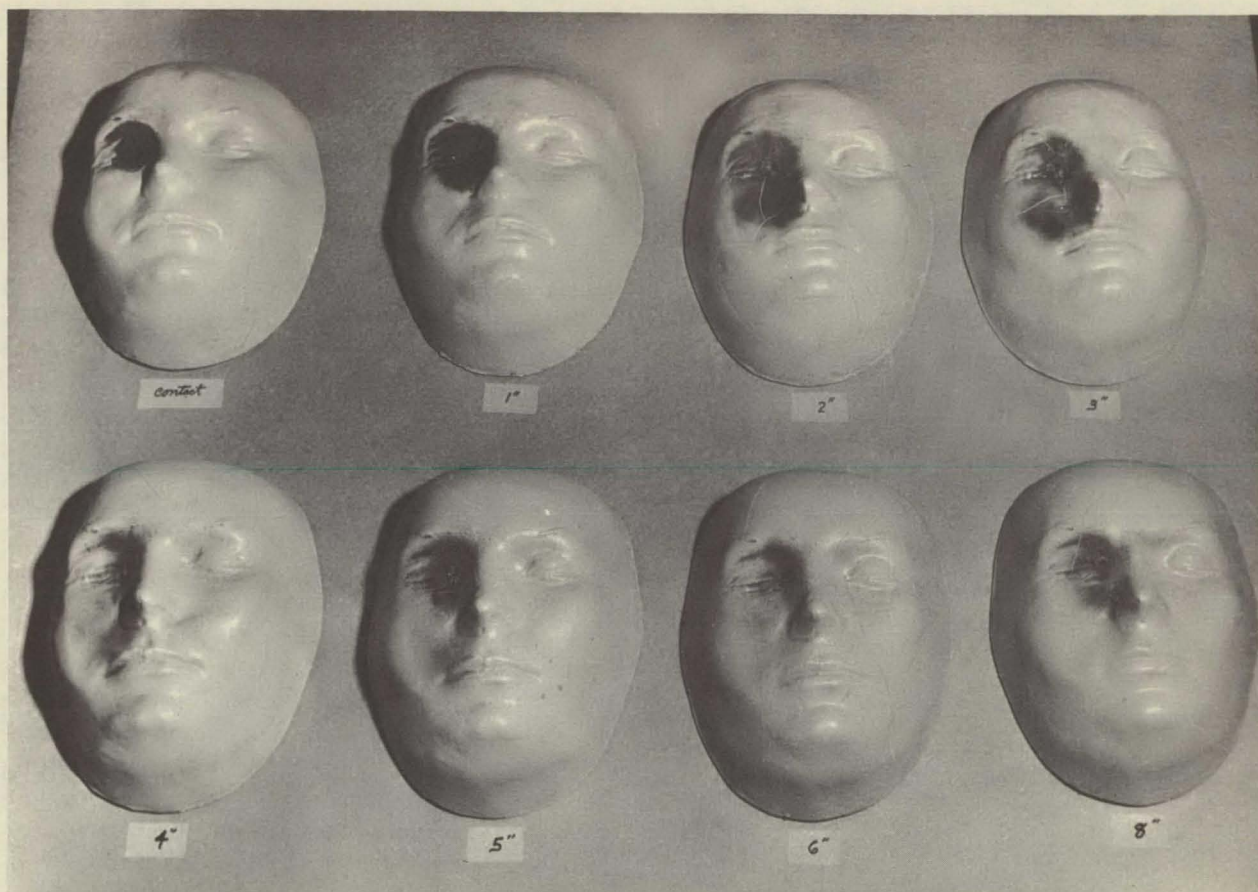
General coverage photographs illustrated the condition and position of the front, back, limbs, feet, hands, head, and face of the body.

Closeup photographs recorded all cuts and scratch marks, the condition of the fingernails, head damage, entrance and exit bullet holes, muzzle blast pattern, and adhering debris. Each closeup photograph showed a scale and an identification tag indicating the name of the agency, photographer, date, time, and identification number of the body.

The next step was to collect and preserve all items of evidence that may have been damaged, distorted, or lost in preparing to disrobe and wash the body.

Head and body hairs were taken from the body; fingernail clippings were obtained. Adhering hairs, soil, botanical material, suspect semen stains and bloodstains, suspected of possibly being from the killer, were collected, preserved, and properly marked.

The following step was to disrobe the body. In disrobing, great care was taken not to damage or distort evidence on the clothing, such as suspect semen and bloodstains, remaining insect eggs, soil, botanical debris, and tire tracks. Each item



Death masks show effects of muzzle blast from weapon fired at distances from direct contact up to 8 inches.

of clothing was bagged separately, properly marked, and identified.

The body was washed clean of bloodstains and debris only after all desired material had been collected and preserved. The body was washed with a sponge and lukewarm water. All difficult materials were carefully soaked off, not scrubbed. Great care was taken not to distort or destroy the muzzle blast pattern on the face during the washing. The body was then carefully dried.

The body was then re-photographed. General coverage and closeup shots were taken recording much of the same items covered in the first photographing. Particular attention was given to the photographing of the bullet hole, muzzle blast pattern, and old scars. A detailed scale drawing, with coloring and measurements, was made of the muzzle blast pattern. A sample of the gunshot residue and powder particles was also obtained at this time.

The following step was the obtaining and recording of skin patterns. Using the inking method, a full set of rolled and touch fingerprints, in-

cluding palm prints, was obtained. Old scars and marks were also noted.

A moulage death mask was made of the victim's face. This mask was wire-frame supported and included the entire front half of the head.

The entire body was X-rayed for the purpose of locating all broken bones and foreign objects. Next, a medicolegal autopsy was made. Aside from the usual general points of the exterior and interior examination, certain criminalistic points of extreme importance were noted, examined, and recorded during the autopsy.

Blood was drawn for the determination of blood alcohol and primary blood group. Internal washings were obtained for semen examination. Stomach contents were examined, and general state of tissue decomposition was noted, which would later be considered with investigative findings to approximate a time of death. The cause of death was determined as a gunshot wound.

During the cranial autopsy, the bullet path angle was accurately noted and calculated by placing

(Continued on page 22)



SCIENTIFIC AIDS

With the increasingly rapid means of communication and transportation which have been made available to the public during the past two decades, it has become necessary for law enforcement agencies to rely heavily on radio communications. This is particularly true in the mobile field where radio is essential for communicating between cars, and between cars and headquarters.

Communication by radio is completely dependent on the availability of frequency assignments on which the communication takes place. The best engineered radio system is of no value for communication purposes until frequency assignments are available to the user of the system.

What are these frequency assignments? How are they chosen? Where do they come from?

Communication Permit

A frequency assignment is a written authorization issued to an individual, company, or agency which permits the use of a given spot in the radio-frequency spectrum for communication or other purposes. The authorization specifies the width of the spot to be used and other technical characteristics of the operation. Frequency assignments to State, county, and local police agencies are made by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC); however, these assignments have undergone a long history of national and international negotiation and planning prior to reaching the assignment stage.

Function of the ITU

A frequency assignment begins to take form as a result of negotiations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ITU is a specialized agency of the United Nations in which more than a hundred countries are represented, including the United States. The purposes of the ITU are: "(a) To maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;

Cooperative Action Is Key to Success of Radio Service

(b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; (c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends."

Allocating Procedure

Among other things, the ITU, by coordinated voluntary agreement of its members, allocates the radiofrequency spectrum to the various services which require radio; e.g., aeronautical, broadcasting, mobile, maritime, and radionavigation. Allocations to services and the regulations pertaining to these services are revised periodically at an international conference attended by countries which are members of the ITU. Prior to the convening of a conference, a member country submits to the ITU secretariat proposals on the subjects in which it is interested. There, these proposals are duplicated, translated, and sent to all member countries to study and prepare a position for the conference.

While regulations of the ITU fully recognize the sovereign right of each country to regulate its own telecommunications, the results of these conferences, particularly the allocation of the radio-frequency spectrum, generally form the basis for national radio regulations of the various countries. Thus, it is through the ITU's voluntary coordinated allocation action that a frequency assignment is born.

How It Works in the United States

Within the United States, the basic law relating to the use of the radiofrequency spectrum is the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. It is this act which established the FCC and gave to it the authority to make radiofrequency assignments to all non-Federal Government radio stations. Authority over Federal Government stations rests

with the President who has delegated his authority to the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP), formerly known as the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

The purpose of the act, among other things, is to "maintain the control of the United States over all the channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission; and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by Federal authority, and no such license shall be construed to create any right, beyond the terms, conditions, and periods of the license." It also provides that "no person shall use or operate any apparatus for the transmission of energy or communications or signals by radio . . . except under and in accordance with this act and with a license in that behalf granted under the provisions of this act."

Police Radio Service

Within the framework of the ITU regulations and under authority derived from the Communications Act of 1934, the FCC and the OEP determine which portions of the radiofrequency spectrum shall be used by the various radio services. For example, ITU regulations provide for mobile operations in the bands 30-50, 148-174, and 450-470 megacycles. From these bands the Police Radio Service in the United States has been allocated for mobile operations certain frequencies within the ranges 37-46, 154-159, and 453-458 megacycles, inclusive.

At this point the frequency assignment has progressed through international and national coordination. Before it actually can be used, however, one final step must be taken, that of local coordination. Local coordination of the use of specific frequencies is necessary to preclude mutual interference between operations of users who are eligible to use the same frequencies—for example, two law enforcement agencies located in close geographical proximity.

Regulations of the FCC provide that an application for the use of frequencies, with certain exceptions, in the Police Radio Service must be accompanied by information concerning local coordination of the proposed assignment. The applicant must either notify users in the same area and submit a report on the probability of interference or, in lieu thereof, submit a statement

from a Frequency Advisory Committee commenting upon the probability of interference to existing stations in the area. Frequency Advisory Committees serve a very useful purpose in preventing interference and are a good example of our democratic processes. FCC regulations provide that these committees "must be so organized as to be representative of all persons who are eligible for radio facilities in the service concerned in the area the committee purports to serve."

From the foregoing it is readily apparent that a frequency assignment very definitely is the result of a long history of coordination—international, national, and local. It is through this cooperative action that there is an orderly development in the use of the radiofrequency spectrum.

★

"SHAKEDOWN" RACKET ATTEMPTED BY JUVENILES

Police learned of a "shakedown" racket involving three juveniles, who gave an account of their operations to the arresting officer. Having stolen 12 sets of automobile keys, they would telephonically contact the Automobile License Division of the State Tax Commission to ascertain the owners' names, giving the license numbers of the cars from which the keys were stolen. Thus supplied with the names, they would call the owners and offer to return the car keys for \$2 or \$3. The boys would leave the keys at one location and pick up the money at another. When the owners balked at paying, the boys would turn the car keys over to two acquaintances—whom they knew to be car thieves—so that they could steal the cars. 63-4296-35 #352

★

STOLEN WARMTH

Complaints have been received from various homeowners in one of the New England States concerning the "Knights of the Open Road."

These individuals have bought or otherwise obtained electric blankets to ward off the rigors of the cold winter nights. They seek out a patio or picnic area behind a home which is equipped with an electrical outlet, wrap themselves in the blanket, turn on the electricity, and settle down for a comfortable night at the homeowner's expense. 63-4296-5 Boston 2/20/62



New Headquarters of Marietta Police Has Modern Design

by CAPT. CLARENCE ROBINSON, *Police Dept.,
Marietta, Ga.*

The 40 members of the Marietta, Ga., Police Department moved into their new quarters on April 10, 1962, after a long interval of waiting for facilities to meet the demands of the city's growing population. During the 20-year span between 1940 and 1960, the city had grown from 8,000 to 35,000, and the problem of a jail and additional office space had become acute.

History of the Department

Looking back on its early history, Marietta had been chartered in 1834 and, according to reports, a wagon turned upside down in the park square had served as the first jail. A fence was later set up in the park for the confinement of prisoners. This was followed by a county jail, the facilities of which were shared by the city. In 1905, about one-third of the jail recently vacated was built next to the courthouse and, more than 30 years later, an addition was built.

As far as can be determined, one room in the courthouse, about 10 by 15 feet, served as the first police headquarters for Marietta. In 1920, a similar room in the city hall was used for this purpose.

Need Recognized

During World War II, the police department was moved into a store building about a block from city hall. Here, there were two large rooms for police activities and a backroom which was used as a recorder's courtroom.

A new station was built in 1952 with about 6,000 square feet of floorspace on the ground floor. The proposed offices and jail on the upper level were to contain about the same floorspace but were not built because of the lack of funds.

Realizing that the available facilities were entirely inadequate to fill the growing needs of the city—as well as for its future growth—the townsmen decided to build a completely new jail



Front view of the new police building.



Capt. Clarence Robinson.

and police station and, for the first time, to combine the two into one building.

The machinery was put into action and, in July 1959, after a "planning and public education program," the project was placed before the people of Marietta. The votes were overwhelmingly in approval of the bonds for the jail and police headquarters, as well as for a new fire department headquarters building and a youth center.

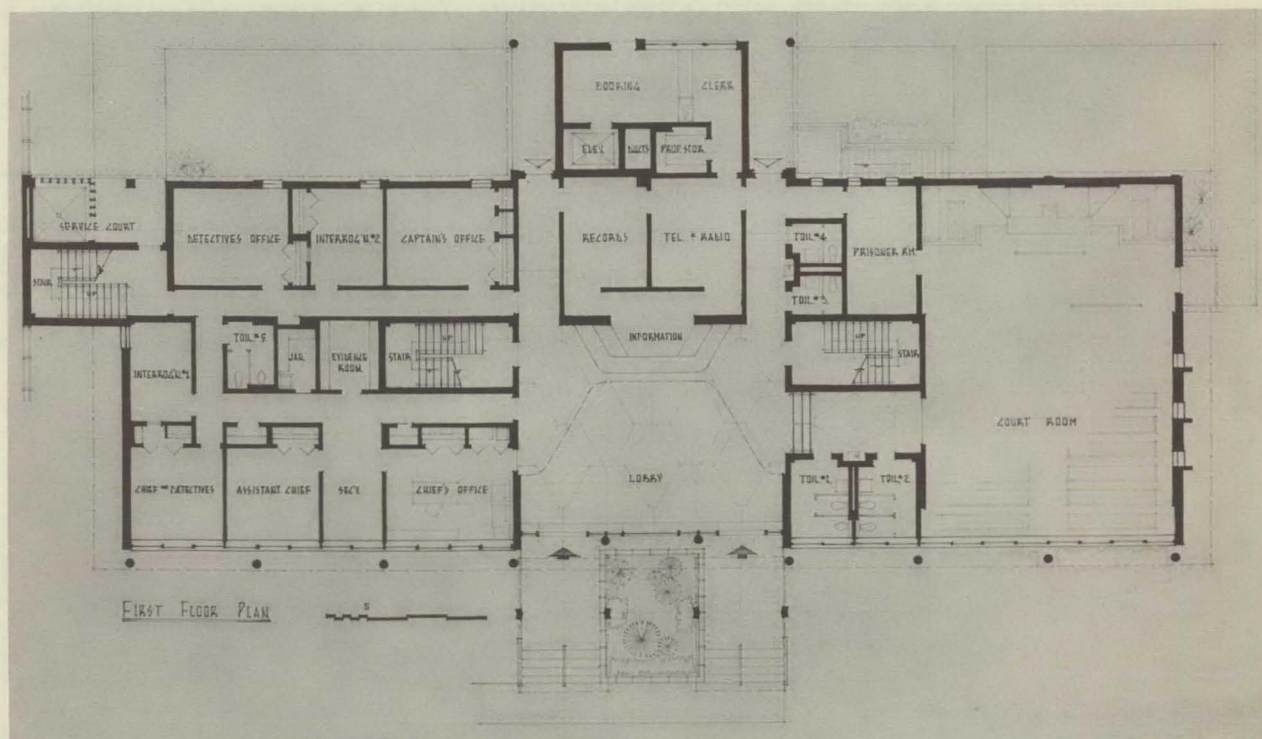
The new building, inside and out, gives the appearance of being a modern office building—a goal both the department and the architect had sought.

The first floor has a large lobby and contains offices for the chief, the assistant chief, secretary, captain, detectives, two interrogation rooms, a records room, radio room, courtroom, booking room, meter repair shop, and public restrooms. Next to the courtroom is a lockup for prisoners waiting for court.

On the second floor there are an officers' shower and locker room, classroom, lounge, library, office for visiting lawmen, Civil Defense office, laboratory, jail, kitchen, and three prisoner-visitor's booths.

Jail and Other Facilities

The jail has two drunk tanks, a maximum security cell, and bunk space for 52 prisoners. The women's section is separated from the men's by the kitchen. Pastel colors were used throughout. Floorspace and plumbing to accommodate 12 more prisoners are available, should the need arise. Facilities were not included for juveniles, because Cobb County has one of the finest of five juvenile detention homes in the State.



First floor plan.



Chief Ernest R. Sanders.

new kitchen has resulted in a savings even with the added expense of the cook's salary.

Source of Pride

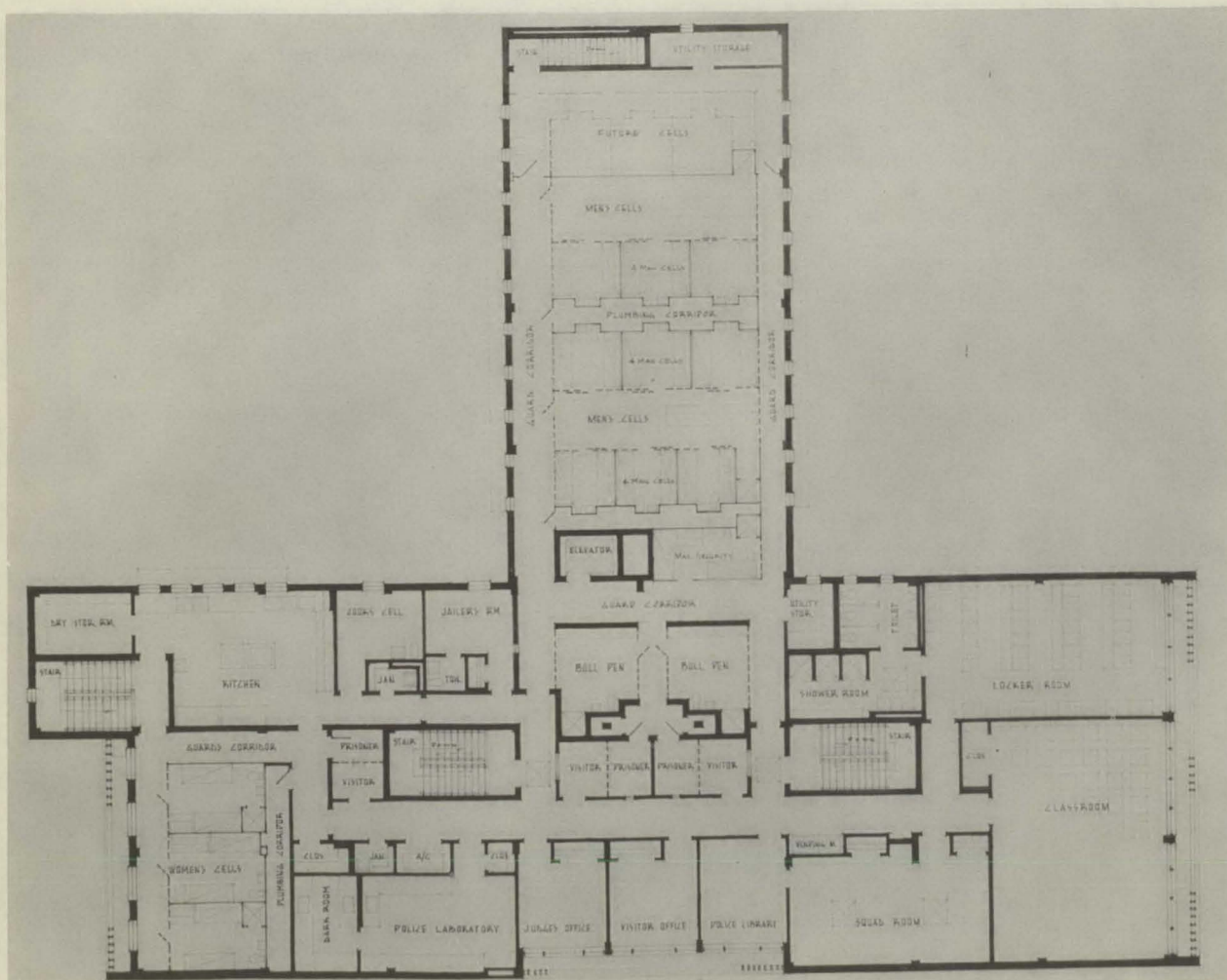
Open house was held during National Police Week—May 13 to 19—and on the 27th of May 1962, both the fire and the police departments held joint dedication services. Response from the public was gratifying.

The new building is a source of great civic pride, and the morale of the department has been such that efficiency has noticeably increased.

Even the spirits of one of the regular patrons of the cell block showed a marked improvement. On the day the move was made to the new quarters, this prisoner was observed showing the cell area to the movers and, his face beaming, was overheard to say, "This is where I sleep, isn't it nice?"

The laboratory is used for fingerprinting, mugging, and processing film. All film had previously been processed by a commercial studio.

For years, food had been bought from local restaurants to serve to inmates. The use of the



Second floor plan.

San Antonio Police and County Officers Enjoy New Quarters

by INSP. JACK HUTTON, *San Antonio, Tex., Police
Department*

The San Antonio Police and the Bexar County officers recently moved into multimillion-dollar facilities which are really a showplace, both physically and artistically. This was made possible as the result of a spirited election conducted by a group of civic-minded citizens representing all walks of life, with several who were familiar with the crowded conditions which have existed for several years in our old buildings.

The 600-man San Antonio force moved into its new \$2,500,000 home in June 1962. The new county jail was opened shortly thereafter. This move means that the San Antonio Police are now operating from one building, instead of two separate ones which were originally a health department and clinic building and the old San Antonio Police building which was constructed in 1915, when the force numbered only 50 men.

Plans Carefully Made

Police Chief George W. Bichsel is high in his praise of the two-and-one-half-story building and states that the new facilities, as they were so planned and built, should give the taxpayers a higher return for the tax dollar than ever before in the form of better and more efficient police functions.

To be sure that nothing was overlooked, Chief Bichsel assigned the Planning Bureau, under direction of Lt. L. E. Taubert, to assist the firm of architects who designed the building. The result is a model of efficiency, as the grounds and entire building were designed for public as well as police convenience.

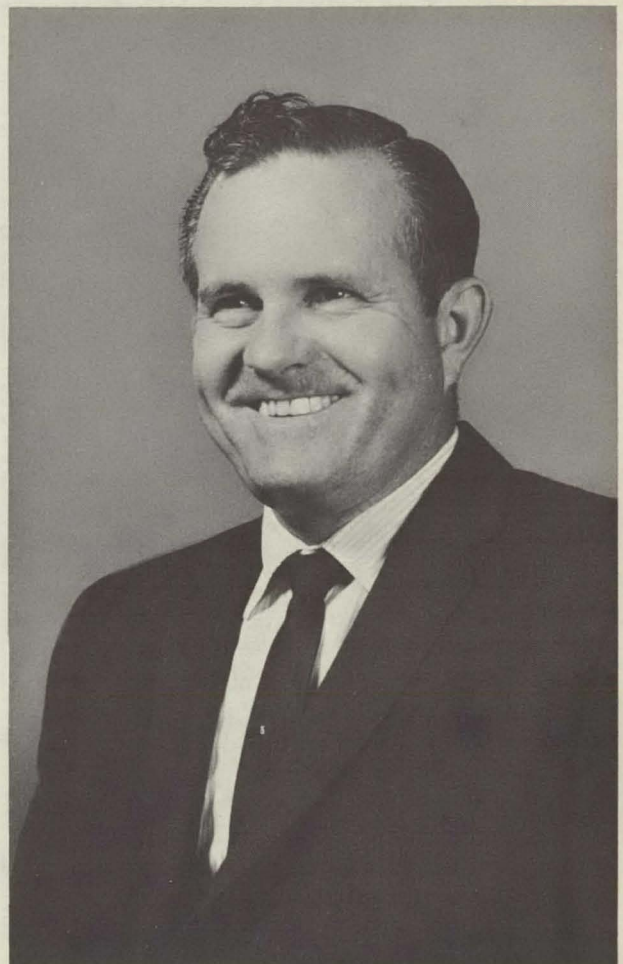
Street Floor Plan

The bureaus having the most public contact are located on the main street floor. Separated by a corridor from the city courts are the Records Center where all reports are processed, stored, and used as future references, and the Traffic Service

Bureau where traffic planning, supervision, and information are available to all. Records and Identification are closely connected with the Radio Communications Section which was designed and constructed by our local Radio Bureau. As many as six broadcast channels may be operated simultaneously or from remote consoles located at strategic offices in case of emergency. The Juvenile Aid Bureau also is located on the first floor and was planned in such a way that all processing, investigating, and counseling of juveniles and their parents may be accomplished with the least delay possible.

Lower Level Facilities

The Uniform Division, called the "backbone" of a police department, is located in the basement with access to the snack bar and a modern locker room where the officers may change before and after



Insp. Jack Hutton.

duty hours. Roll calls are conducted in an assembly room seating from 150 to 300 men, depending upon the need. The room is also equipped with a projection booth and a special lineup area.

The police department's academy, which operates closely along the lines of the FBI Academy and in which local FBI instructors materially assist, can proudly point to the following:

1. Two classrooms separated by the projection and equipment room where two classes can be conducted simultaneously.

2. Two complete gymnasiums for various forms of physical training.

3. A basketball court on the roof.

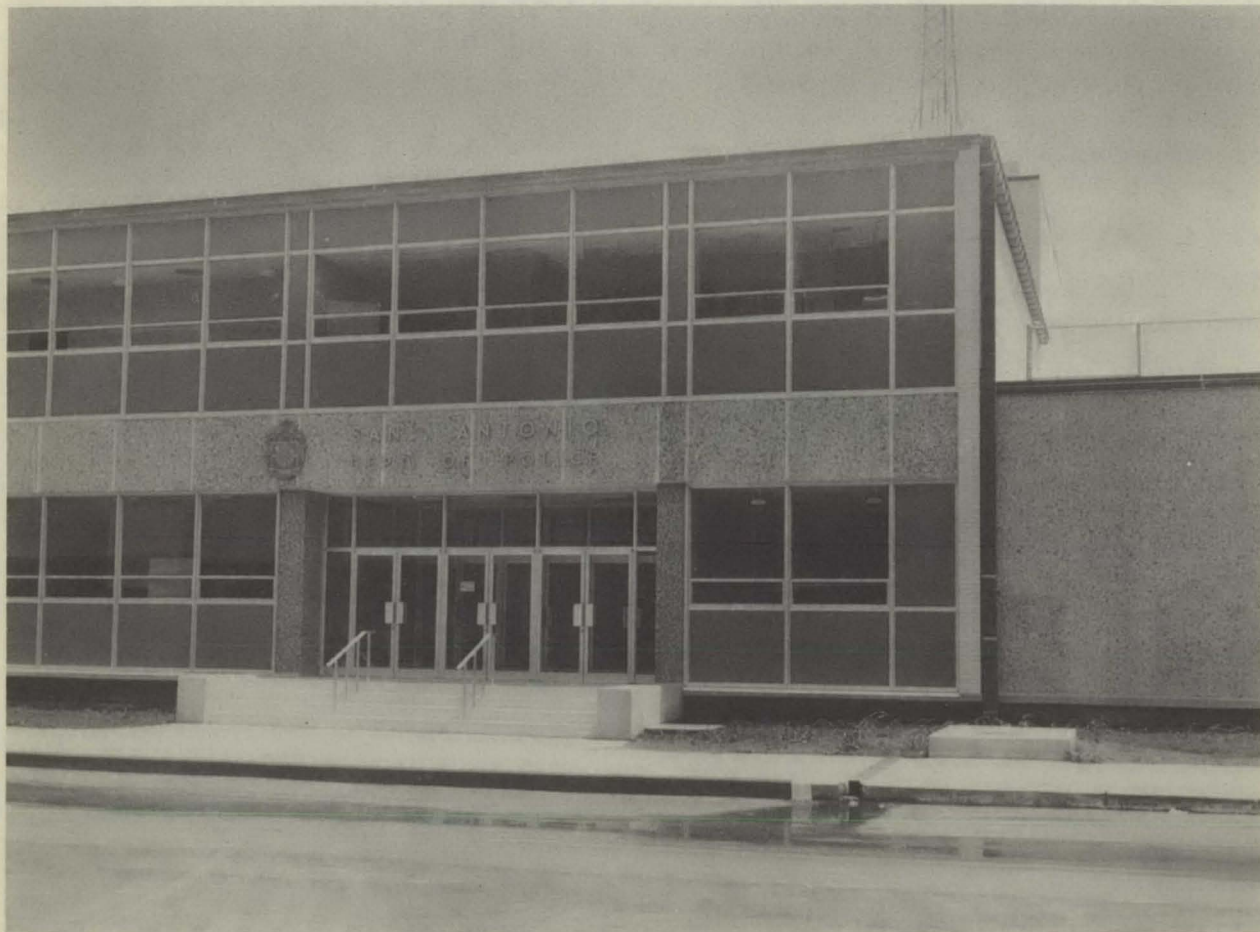
4. A 14-man pistol range with automatic electronic target controls.

The Air Police offices, conference rooms, and the Accident Prevention Bureau are also in the basement along with underground parking and ramp to transport prisoners to and from the Investigation Division on the second floor.

Offices of the chief of police, his executive assistant, and the three inspectors who head the other divisions of the department are located on the second floor with the interrogation and conference rooms, the Bureaus of Planning and Criminal Investigation, and the laboratory.

Parking and Maintenance

Along with the 140,000 square feet of office space, the ground adjacent to the building has been landscaped and made into a parking area for some 415 vehicles, which is in sharp contrast to the former parking area of stalls for 26 vehicles. Immediately adjacent to the parking area are the maintenance shops, which include modern mechanical equipment and allow major overhauls to be handled, and the storage lot for impounded vehicles. The complete radio maintenance section services not only the police department, but also other two- and three-way radio equipment for



San Antonio Department of Police.



Chief George W. Bichsel.

the entire city of San Antonio, all of which operate in a separate facility from the main building.

The New Jail

Across the street from our new building is the new city-county jail which houses 900 prisoners in modern, clean, safe detention areas as compared with the old county jail which was designed to hold 365 prisoners. The city and county officials have entered into a contract whereby the county will house and guard city prisoners on a per diem basis. The headquarters of the San Antonio Police is believed to be one of the most modern and meticulously planned and constructed police buildings in the Nation.



FINGERPRINTING

In cases of bent or paralyzed fingers, it is suggested that a spoon or similar instrument be used.

P. 17 "Science of Fingerprints"
FEBRUARY 1963

Women's Clubs Work for Crime Prevention

Respect for law and order is a fundamental concept of Americanism. Over the years, many civic groups and similar organizations, keenly aware of this principle, have rallied to the support of law enforcement with programs and projects perpetuating the American way of life. Many public-spirited citizens have united in the fight against crime and have made great inroads through crime prevention programs. But there is still much to be done.

Crime is not a simple problem. Its causes are many and complex. The spiraling crime rate is disturbing, particularly where the youth of the Nation is concerned. Fortunately, some communities have recognized the dangers inherent in growing criminality and have set to work to eradicate them.

Drives Organized

Women's clubs in many areas are waging active, organized campaigns against crime and conditions conducive to crime. Some National groups, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), are conducting nationwide programs of law observance and crime prevention. For instance, drives are being made against narcotic addiction and pornographic literature. The GFWC, the largest organization of women in the world with some 16,000 clubs in the United States, is also sponsoring a "Crusade for Light" project. Its objective is for adequate street lighting in communities across the Nation. Outstanding achievement awards in this endeavor will be made at both the 1963 and 1964 conventions of the organization.

During January 1963, the GFWC sponsored "A Day in Court" program in conjunction with the National Council of Juvenile Judges. Members of the organization visited juvenile courts and detention facilities for youths throughout the country. They hope to bring greater attention to the needs connected with the handling of youthful offenders.

Women's clubs throughout the country are seeking the support and cooperation of other civic organizations, safety groups and law enforcement agencies for these programs of law observance and crime prevention. *Delack to make memo*

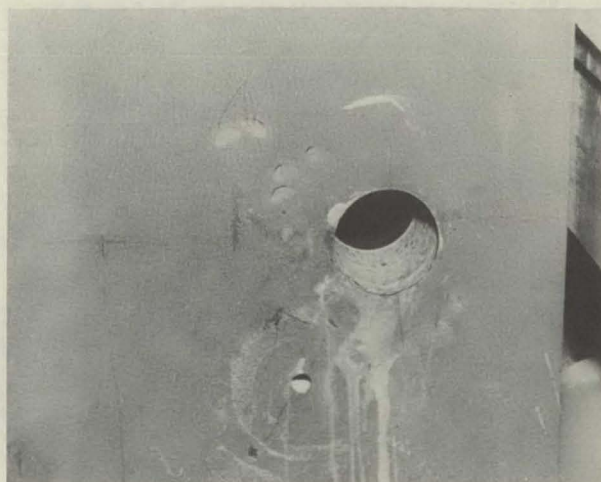
NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Safecracking Techniques Show Skill and Know-How

Law enforcement officials in the Midwest in recent months have been confronted by a series of safe burglaries which reflect professional skill and know-how. Believed to have been perpetrated by the same gang, the burglaries all had one thing in common—entries into the safes were made, presumably, by a heavy-duty electric drill known as the Core-Bore Drillmaster. This is a tool normally used by plumbers, electricians, and construction workers.

The drill bit is, in effect, a circular-saw type with a hollow core permitting the drilling of a $3\frac{7}{8}$ -inch hole. The small teeth at the end of the bit are of either diamond or Carborundum finish permitting drilling through steel and safe insulation or concrete. The pipe-shaped cutting head of the tool comes in varying sizes, but most of the burglarized safes were penetrated by a drill measuring less than 4 inches in diameter, just large enough to insert the hand and remove the valuables within reach.

Entry was sometimes made with other tools believed to be similar to the electric drill with home-

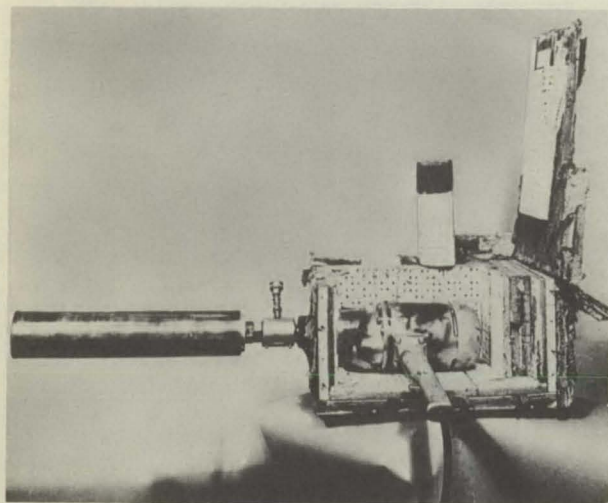


Closeup of 4-inch hole drilled in safe.

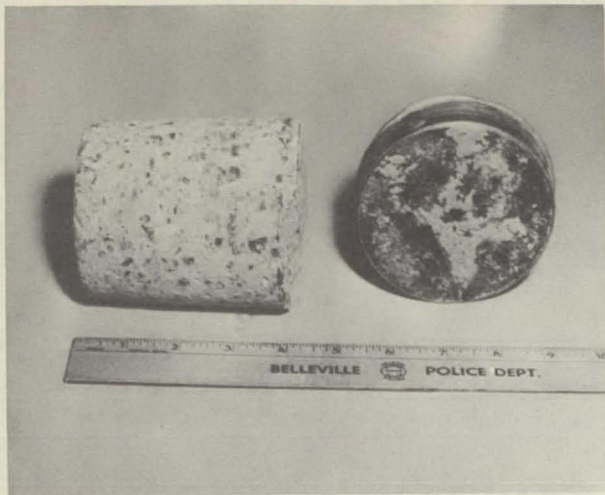
made attachments to temporarily convert the portable drills into fixed horizontal drill presses.

In one spectacular operation, a supermarket safe was burglarized in a most daring manner. The burglars entered through a roof vent and chopped a hole in the ceiling to reach the store proper. The large safe was recessed into a wall, the front visible from the outside, and the main portion of the safe extending into a rear office. By use of a hole saw, trepanning tool, or core drill—or a combination of these or similar tools, apparently driven by a power drill—the burglars cut a 4-inch hole in the back of the safe and removed money bags containing approximately \$8,000.

To make entry into the safe, a piece of steel approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick, was cut from the outer shell of the safe. The core cut from the concrete insulation, which was 4 inches thick, was $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the outer end and $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches in diameter at the other end. The core cut from the inner wall of the safe, of 1-inch mild carbon steel, was found inside the safe and appeared to have been partially cut through with the circular cutter and knocked out of the



Core-Bore Drillmaster encased in a soundproof box.



Concrete (left) and steel (right) cores cut from the wall of the safe.

hole by several blows with a chisel and hammer. This plug was $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter with a $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch pilot hole in the center. Water and oil had apparently been used to cool and to lubricate the cutting operation.

Black pencil lines and hammer marks adjacent



Safe showing 4-inch hole and two anchor holes for the core-cutting machine used. A total of \$3,911.68 in cash and checks was removed.

to the hole indicated the burglars had some knowledge of the safe construction and had sounded and marked off the compartment they planned to enter with the drill.

Another burglary in which a safe was found with a drilled hole similar to the above netted the safecrackers almost \$1,000 in \$5 and \$10 bills.

★

Unique Method Used by Check Passer

Clever schemes by check passers never end. A bright young man arrested in a large midwestern city for transporting a check protector interstate to prepare his spurious securities revealed a unique method of obtaining identification papers to promote his racket.

This 22-year-old sharpie would run an advertisement in a local paper or contact an employment office stating he would need some laborers—allegedly to work for him in connection with his fictitious painting firm. Interviewing prospective workers, the young bunko specialist sought individuals matching his personal description.

Those who resembled him were offered employment and a small advance on their "wages" until the date they were to report for work—a few days hence. He would have to have, of course, some security for this advance, and usually asked for a driver's license, Selective Service registration, or Army discharge papers. These identity cards were used to cash checks made out to the names appearing thereon, with the checks purportedly wage payments by the fake painting firm.

At the time of his capture, this automated check artist had about \$2,500 worth of bad checks prepared on an account he opened with a small deposit in a local bank in the name of his phony paint business. He admitted passing a quantity of checks in this fashion around the country in a recent spree. He also possessed numerous items of personal identification from his unwary prospective "employees." 63-4596-30

★ Milwaukee 4/17/62

DOCUMENT EXAMINATIONS

Large files of watermarks, paper samples, and styles of printing type are maintained on a current basis in the FBI Laboratory.

OTHER TOPICS

"It is no longer a man's world." This is a common expression in our society today.

In years past, it was a rarity to find women in occupations outside of the home other than in the more docile categories such as nursing and teaching. Nowadays, the gender line is broken. It is almost impossible to find a profession or occupation void of women practitioners. Already, a number of female fliers are clamoring for acceptance in our Nation's space programs.

While I have never considered myself a crusader, it appears I may be a pioneer, unpretentiously let me say, in a very vital phase of law enforcement work—the first and perhaps only full-time woman homicide officer in the country.

How It Began

It all began on October 25, 1951, a most memorable date in my life. I was accepted as a records clerk in the Houston, Tex., Police Department. As it later developed, this was my first step to becoming a law enforcement officer.

I cannot say that this turn of events was exactly accidental. Law enforcement had always held some special appeal to me, even in high school. In fact, the high school yearbook editor proved to be somewhat psychic. He prognosticated my career in life as "Warden of the Illinois Reformatory for Women."

After serving as clerk in the records room, on July 19, 1952, I was commissioned as an officer performing duties within the juvenile division of the department. The problems confronted by the juvenile division afforded me an excellent opportunity to become experienced in dealing in matters encompassing both the juvenile and the parent.

First Duties

During the period of time I was assigned to juvenile duties, I also gained valuable experience when I served as "bait" for perverts, rapists, sex crim-

The Unusual Role of Women Officers in Homicide Work

by MRS. LANNY DIXON, *Houston, Tex., Police Department*

inals, and the type of man on the street who was merely looking for a "pickup." While assigned to the juvenile division, I learned firsthand that many lawbreakers have nothing but scorn for law enforcement officers, male or female. On one occasion, while attempting to locate a missing 16-year-old girl, another woman officer and I encountered the girl with her 17-year-old male companion. He reportedly was a tough young thug with whom she allegedly planned to elope.

When we identified ourselves as police officers, he waded in swinging. What set out to be an orderly interrogation turned into a melee. It was only after a furious struggle in which my partner and I received several resounding clouts that he was subdued at gunpoint. Later, I suddenly realized this was the first time I had found it necessary to draw my revolver.

New Assignment

In June 1961, Chief of Police Carl Shuptrine assigned me to duties in the homicide division of the department. According to information presently available, the Houston Police Department may be



Mrs. Lanny Dixon and Chief Carl L. Shuptrine.

the only police department in the United States having a female officer assigned to the homicide squad exclusively.

To me, homicide work is a most demanding job and is a definite challenge. From experience gained in handling crimes of violence, I would say that a female victim, participant, or witness to such crimes is psychologically more relaxed and cooperative when she can discuss or volunteer her information freely and openly with a female officer. This viewpoint is fully corroborated by veteran male homicide officers.

Mission Accomplished

One of the more important investigative matters that I have been assigned to was a case involving the death of the wife of a successful Houston businessman. The man and his wife had met some 30 years previously when both were college students, had married, and raised two children. In November 1959, they were dining by candlelight at a Houston club discussing quietly the mink stole she had purchased that day downtown. Later that evening, the woman was found murdered in her home. The husband stated he was at a drugstore some seven blocks away at the time of the murder. His alibi did not stand up. Investigation subsequently proved that he was implicated in the death of his wife. Investigation also substantiated facts that he had furnished funds to several other women with which to assist and set up the murder. Several individuals have been prosecuted as a result of this scheme, and, in fact, the husband is presently serving a life term in the Texas Department of Corrections at Huntsville, Tex., for the crime.

Some Advantages

From a surveillance standpoint, the teamwork of male and female officers is matchless. Most suspects, when "tail conscious," usually are suspicious only of men. A man and woman riding in an unmarked car or walking on the street are often dismissed as regular passersby. This has a marked advantage.

One gratifying feature of homicide duty is that an officer usually enters a case at the very outset. It is rewarding to examine crime scenes, conduct investigation, develop new leads, initiate surveillances, and appear as a witness for a successful prosecution in court. Homicide work is both in-

teresting and flexible. It is a challenge to one's ingenuity and imagination. There is also room for the well-renowned feminine intuition. The opportunity is frequently available for service above and beyond the call of duty.

Challenge of Police Work

In police work, situations arise wherein a department must "borrow" a female officer from another squad to assist in a homicide investigation. This has some obvious limitations. As all of us in law enforcement are aware, the experience of "doing" will very definitely outweigh the disadvantages of merely stepping in and stepping out of an investigation.

I am of the opinion that we women who are engaged in police work have a most challenging avenue to travel concerning any assignment that we might have, as I feel the general public looks upon the police department only as a man's organization. In this respect, the men assigned to a department assuredly deserve the credit, honor, and respect that have been bestowed upon them.

Respect in law enforcement, as well as any other profession, is an intangible item that we as women officers must work for and strive to obtain. Being the only woman assigned to the homicide squad in the Houston Police Department—other than the clerical personnel—places me in the position of having to work for and win the respect of my fellow officers. I do not expect, nor do I deserve, any special consideration because of my sex.

In law enforcement, the overall objective—the protection and welfare of society—is paramount to all other issues. Nothing should interfere with this responsibility.

From my viewpoint, the role of a female officer in homicide investigations should be and must be comparable with that of the male officer. There should not be any favoritism or relaxation of established rules, regulations, or procedures merely because the officer is a member of the opposite sex.

To my mind, there very definitely is a position for women in homicide investigation, from an investigative, interrogational, and prosecutive standpoint.



FINGERPRINTING

All amputations should be noted in the space provided on the fingerprint card.

P.17 "Science of Fingerprints"

Disguise Attempts of Three Fugitives Prove Ineffectual

Over the years, badly wanted fugitives have resorted to many and varied ruses and disguises in an attempt to deceive law enforcement officials and avoid detection.

Recent examples of this were the elaborate disguises Bobby Randell Wilcoxson and Albert Frederick Nussbaum, Top Ten fugitives long sought by the law, adopted to conceal their true identities.

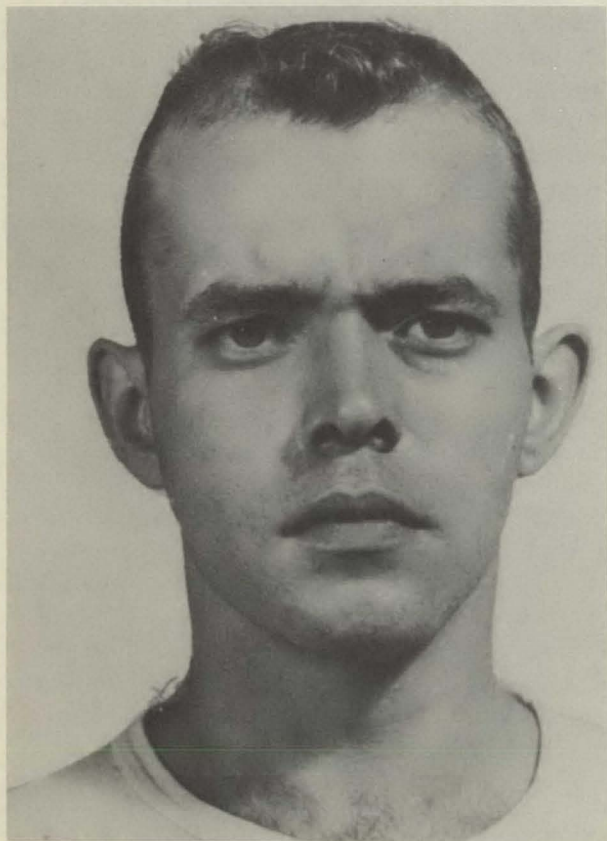
Wilcoxson was apprehended in November 1962 by a squad of FBI Agents outside a newly rented home in Baltimore, Md., in which he had moved with his girlfriend, Jacqueline Rose, who, like Wilcoxson, was being sought as an accomplice on bank robbery charges. Both had altered their appearances considerably in an effort to avoid detection. They had dyed their hair, and Wilcox-

son had shaved the front part of his head to give the appearance of being bald, had grown a mustache, and was wearing glasses. He was posing as the girl's father.

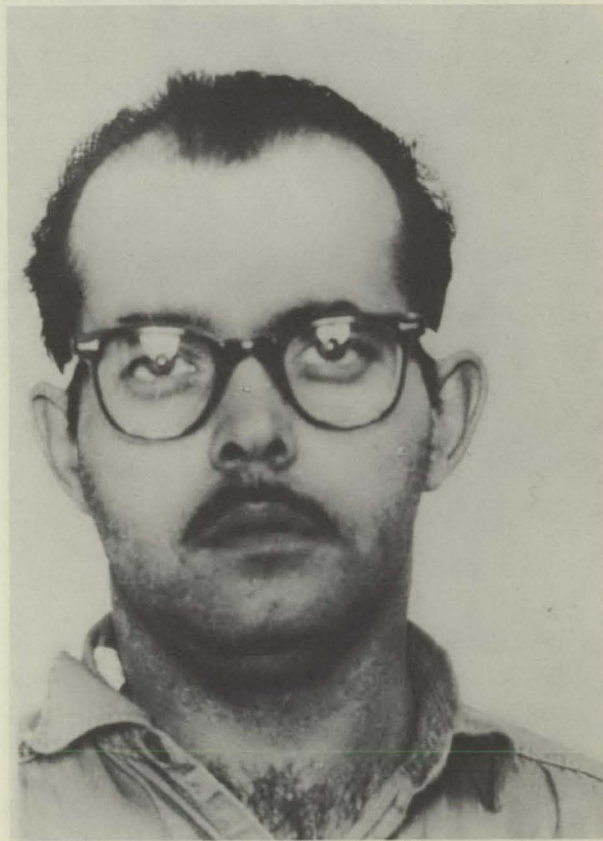
Recovered from Wilcoxson at the time of his arrest were a loaded .38 caliber pistol and an M1 .30 caliber carbine rifle from which he had removed the original stock and replaced it with a hand-carved stock. The barrel of the rifle had been sawed off to make an effective handgun.

Nussbaum Captured

The week before, Albert Frederick Nussbaum, the third member of the trio, had been captured by FBI Agents after a 20-minute high-speed automobile chase through the downtown streets of Buffalo, N.Y., at speeds reaching 80 to 100 miles an hour. At the time of his capture he had a .22 caliber rifle in his car and had two live grenades in the pockets of the jacket he was wearing. He, too, had attempted a disguise. He wore black horned-rim glasses, had a black mustache, and had dyed his hair black.



Albert Frederick Nussbaum as he appeared on wanted flyer.



Nussbaum attempted disguise with dyed hair and horned-rim glasses.



Jacqueline Rose in disguise at the time of her arrest.



Wilcoxson subsequent to his arrest in full disguise.



Jacqueline Rose as she appeared prior to her arrest.



Bobby Randell Wilcoxson as he appeared on wanted flyer.



ONE A MONTH

The "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program was begun on March 14, 1950. During the succeeding 30 months, 30 of the fugitives were arrested—or an average of one a month.

FBI Notes, Oct. 1962
FEBRUARY 1963



DESERTERS

Investigations to locate deserter fugitives from the armed services are conducted by the FBI upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

R. H. "Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement"

Homicide Investigations

(Continued from page 7)

a probe through the entrance and exit holes and recording the angles by photography and accurate measurements.

The last and final step was the embalming of the body.

After all items from the body had been collected, preserved, properly marked and accounted for, they were transported to the police laboratory for examination.

At the homicide detail office, a conference was held with the investigators, criminalist, and medical examiner. During this conference, an exchange of investigative, criminalistic, and medical findings took place, and a further plan of action determined and correlated.

Victim Identified

The victim was identified as a missing person by means of a fingerprint classification and Records Division file examination. The victim's husband was contacted and several investigative leads obtained. The following up of these leads revealed that the victim was last observed in a downtown bar, wearing the clothing she had on when found. She allegedly left the bar with a tall, slim man named Paul who had a full glass of beer in his hand. These findings, coupled with the autopsy findings, placed the probable time of death at approximately 36 hours prior to the time the body was found.

In the police laboratory, the criminalist responsible for the evidence recording and collection was examining the collected items and data.

Examination of the tire tracks and tire track measurements revealed that the crime scene tire track could have been produced by one of five possible make and model vehicles.

A police bulletin was published naming the five possible makes of cars, illustrating photographs of the crime scene tire tracks, and the description and first name of the suspect. These bulletins were distributed to all law enforcement officers in the area.

Vehicle Recovered

Within 36 hours after the body had been found, a vehicle was recovered fitting the description of one of the five possible makes of cars and having

tires of a similar type and size. The registered owner of the vehicle was a tall, slim man with the first name of Paul.

Paul was arrested on a charge of murder. A .38-caliber revolver containing one fired cartridge case was found at his home. A piece of blue, hexagonal crayon was also found.

During interrogations, Paul denied knowing or ever having been with the victim; he claimed he did not kill her. He said he had never loaned his car nor had it been stolen. Paul professed his innocence throughout the entire investigation and subsequent trial.

The suspect vehicle was carefully towed to the police garage, photographed, and examined. Closeup photographs were taken of each recovered evidence item.

Examination of the vehicle's undercarriage revealed the presence of human blood on the right front spring shackle which proved to be of the same primary blood group as that of the victim's. Human head hairs were discovered from the same area of the vehicle that were of the same color and characteristics spectrum as the victim's head hairs. Soil recovered from the left frame channel compared visually, microscopically, chemically, and spectrographically with the soil from the edge of the shallow excavation where the victim's body was found. The botanical material found under the vehicle also compared as to type and stage of growth as that at the crime scene.

Missing Button Found

Examination of the victim's dress revealed that one button was missing and could not be accounted for at the crime scene. From inside the suspect vehicle, one button and a hairclip with adhering hair were discovered. They compared in general characteristics with those of the victim.

After all items had been recorded, photographed in black and white and color, collected and preserved, the suspect vehicle was taken to the crime scene area and tire tracks produced in the same area and manner. These known tire tracks were photographed, cast, and measured in the same manner as the questioned tire tracks. A comparative examination of the known and questioned tire track data illustrated that the suspect vehicle produced the questioned tire tracks at the crime scene.

The .38-caliber revolver recovered from the suspect's home was examined and test fired. Com-

parative examination of the test-fired bullet, using the questioned bullet recovered at the scene, revealed that the questioned bullet was fired from the suspect's weapon.

At the suspect's place of employment, it was shown that hexagonal crayons were used to mark packing crates. A sample of these crayons was obtained and compared with the piece of crayon recovered at the scene and the suspect's home. This examination revealed that the crayons recovered from the three sources compared in color, shape, size, organic, and inorganic composition.

The drinking glass recovered at the scene was found to be of the same type and size used in the bar where the victim and suspect were last observed.

All hairs, bloodstains, and hairclips recovered at the crime scene, or adhering to the victim's body and clothing, were found to be of the same type and/or to have characteristics similar to those of the victim.

Examination of the panties, clothing, and body did not reveal the presence of semen or semen stains.

Examination of the fingernails and fingernail clippings revealed nothing that would aid in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused.

From examination of the victim's face, and muzzle blast pattern, it was obvious that the weapon was held close to the victim's face when fired. The question was: How close? In an effort to answer this, a moulage death mask was made of the victim's face as previously indicated. From this moulage negative, a hard plaster positive was cast and from this a hard plastic negative was cast. In the plastic negative were cast twelve Epoxy resin death masks, supported by strips of fiberglass mat to provide strength and rigidity. The Epoxy resin material was color and texture controlled so that the end result produced a death mask having the color, memory-like resilience, and density of human skin.

Muzzle Blast Tests Made

A firing rack was constructed depicting the bullet path angle so that when the death masks were mounted on the rack, they would allow the passage of the bullet at the same angle as the questioned bullet traveled through the victim's head.

The use of an Epoxy resin death mask as a target grew out of the fact that the usual flannel-covered flat target would obviously not be appli-

cable in this case because of the involved geometrical formation around the entrance bullet hole.

The death masks were mounted on a firing rack and properly aligned. Using the suspect's revolver and ammunition of the same type used in the shooting, test shots were fired at intervals of 1 inch ranging from contact to 10 inches. Each mask was color photographed in the same manner as the muzzle blast pattern on the victim's face. A comparative examination revealed that the weapon was held from 2 to 4 inches from the victim's face when fired.

This case was taken to trial and the testimonial evidence presented by the homicide investigators and civilian witnesses. All physical evidence items were presented through the expert testimony of the criminalist who observed and conducted the evidence recording, collection, preservation, and examination. Expert medical testimony was provided by the medical examiner.

All expert oral testimony was supplemented by pictorial or diagrammatic comparative exhibits, particularly in the presentation of the tire tracks, soil, and muzzle blast pattern. These comparative exhibits were kept as simple and as self-explanatory as possible and were geared to the understanding of the average individual.

The suspect was convicted of murder.

Summation

A step-by-step examination of the case described will reveal the high degree of teamwork and cooperation between the police investigators, the coroner, and the criminalist throughout the investigation. We consider it absolutely essential that this cooperation be maintained in all cases. Homicide investigators should have a working knowledge of pathology and anatomy, and at least one investigator should be required to attend the autopsy on all cases. In turn, we have found that it is often helpful to the autopsy surgeon to visit the scene of the crime accompanied by an investigator so that he may get a more exact picture of what happened. Often this will help explain some fact that might otherwise confuse his decision as to cause of death. Also, the presentation of the case in court is usually improved if the prosecuting attorney has visited the scene.

To summarize then, these basic facts become apparent as the backbone of our system:

1. Competent and well-trained officers and intensive, thorough investigations.

2. Competent and well-trained criminalistic personnel.

3. One hundred percent cooperation among all agencies concerned. There is certainly no room for mistrust or petty professional jealousies in a homicide investigation.

4. Frequent meetings and the exchange of information and ideas.

5. Proper equipment for gathering and preserving evidence. This is extremely important for successful prosecution.

6. Fixing of responsibility. There should always be one man to coordinate and direct the investigation. In our system this is the homicide detail commander or in his absence the highest ranking officer present.

Yale University Offers Traffic Fellowships

The Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University has announced the availability of fellowships for the 1963-64 academic year to be awarded to qualified graduate engineers who are citizens of the United States and would like to enter the profession of traffic engineering as a career.

The fellowships cover a full academic year of graduate study, starting in September 1963 and terminating the following May. They provide the student a living stipend of \$1,400 disbursed at the rate of \$175 per month for a period of 8 months and the full year's tuition of \$1,000. The fellowships are made available to the Bureau through grants from the Automotive Safety Foundation, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, and The James S. Kemper Foundation.

The Bureau also offers tuition scholarships to qualified municipal and State highway engineers who will receive financial aid from their employers while undertaking the graduate work. This arrangement is considered by many employers to be a form of inservice training.

The Bureau has trained over 600 professional traffic engineers. Most of these graduates hold responsible traffic engineering positions in city

government and State highway departments as well as commercial agencies. The academic year of traffic engineering study consists of two full semesters of classroom work, laboratory and individual research, required reading, field problems, and seminars. The courses include (1) traffic characteristics and measurements, (2) traffic regulations and control devices, (3) transportation planning, (4) highway location and geometric design, (5) highway administration and finance, and (6) city planning and other sociological aspects of highway transportation. Experts in traffic and related fields from all over the country are invited to speak as guest lecturers at frequent intervals.

Applications for admission and further information may be obtained by writing to Mr. Fred Hurd, Director, Bureau of Highway Traffic, Yale University, Strathcona Hall, New Haven, Conn. Fellowships and scholarships are awarded to those applicants with highest qualifications. The closing date for filing applications is March 1, 1963. Previous experience in traffic work is not essential to become a candidate for a fellowship or scholarship when other qualifications are indicated.

Letter from F. H. Hurd, Yale University, dated 12/5/62
★ ★

AROUND HIS NECK HE WORE A LOADED WEAPON

Nothing can be overlooked in the search of a suspect for concealed weapons. Recently a loaded .22 caliber gun was found attached to a suspect's tie pin and hidden behind his tie.

The weapon, a Little Ace derringer, only 3 inches in length, fires a .22-caliber short with an effective range of approximately 30 feet. Its grip was removed to shorten its length.

63-4296-9 #838

Chicago

ATTACKS ON POLICE HEAVILY PENALIZED

One municipal court judge on the west coast is determined to have respect for law enforcement in his community. Minimum penalties for persons convicted of resisting arrest—without bodily harm to the arresting officer—will be a fine of \$250 or 50 days in jail. In instances where the arresting officer is manhandled, the penalty will be \$500 or 100 days in jail.

National Journal, Fall, 1962 P.13
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

*Judge John J. Piser
East Bay District, Calif.*

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Luggage Rack Compartment Conceals Contraband

On the west coast of the United States, Customs officers arrested a man for smuggling Swiss watches and movements into this country from across the Mexican border. When apprehended, the man had 680 watches and 11,150 movements, valued at approximately \$150,000 on the retail market. The contraband was concealed under a luggage rack in the top of his station wagon. It was discovered after an exhaustive search.

This compartment was constructed by cutting out a portion of the top of the wagon and leaving one of the three supporting cross ribs in place. The portion of the top that was cut away was used as the base of the luggage rack. Wooden

63-4296-46 #445 San Diego



Luggage rack in place conceals compartment.



CIVIL RIGHTS

When a person is deprived of federally secured rights and privileges granted by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the perpetrators violate statutes under the jurisdiction of the FBI. *P. 16 "Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement"*

FEBRUARY 1963

strips were attached to the edges of the cut-away portion, and four chrome strips were used across the center. A chrome railing was mounted, giving it the final appearance of a luggage rack. This railing could also be used as a handle to remove the rack from the top of the car.

The rack was fastened to the automobile by means of screws passing through the wooden strip which overlapped the permanent portion of the top of the car.

The man, according to Customs officers, was a carrier for an international smuggling syndicate which operated from Switzerland to Mexico and then into the United States.



Car showing top portion cut away.



FBI DATELINE

The Bureau of Investigation, later to be known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was established as the investigative arm of the Department of Justice on July 26, 1908, by order of Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte.

FBI Notes, Act. 1952

Convict's Try for Freedom Foiled by Patient Guard

A 23-year-old burglar behind the walls of a prison on the west coast had an excellent plan of escape, but his luck ran out at a crucial moment.

The young man disappeared from the prison's maximum security area, but authorities believed he was probably hiding in some nook or cranny of the prison. For several days, guards searched every conceivable place in quest of their elusive quarry—except a low pile of scrap lumber next to a vocational shop. Numerous times they passed by this discarded heap, but it did not occur to them to poke around in it because there were only a few old boards, not enough to conceal a grown man—or so they thought. Actually, it was the hiding place of the lanky, 6-foot man for whom they were searching.

The prisoner had managed to dig a trench 7 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot deep into which he stored the equipment he would need to make his break over the wall—a 25-foot length of soaker-type plastic garden hose, a grappling hook, and a 3-foot piece of wire with clips and tinfoil to “hot-wire” a car. This accomplished, he lay down in his shallow “grave” and, in the manner of a burrowing animal, covered himself with the old boards and dirt, pulling a newspaper over the

cracks he left for air. He took with him a bottle of water and six large chocolate bars, eating only two of them in the 5 days he waited for his opportunity to escape.

After lying low for 5 days, he figured the time had come for him to make his break. The big hue and cry over his escape had subsided, the prison officials had relaxed their guard, and the coast was clear, he thought. Crawling quietly out of the trench with his equipment ready to use, he tiptoed toward the nearest wall in the quiet of the night. He was within a few feet of the wall when a gruff voice barked, “Halt!” The prisoner halted, sagged resignedly, and was marched to his cell.

Although the prisoner denied having any assistance in his effort to escape, evidence was found later to indicate an accomplice. At the head of his makeshift hiding place stood a small shrub with the usual identification tag, but instead of a plant name, the tiny marker held a scrawled note bearing this penciled message (The word “there” had been substituted for “they”):

Still a lot of heat but there are a long way from home. You are OK as long as you don't tear the hole up like you did last night. There are picking up some guy. There just don't know what the hell has happening to you.

63-4296-47 San Francisco 6/29/62

ELECTRONIC DOOR OPENERS USED BY HOODLUMS

Some homeowners in at least one midwestern city have discovered they are prime targets for electronically minded burglars.

A time-and-energy-saving device in a number of the homes is the automatically operated garage door. Transmitters are installed in automobiles to open the doors by radio waves when pulling into the driveway.

Seizing upon the opportunity, some criminals have begun using similar devices to gain entrance to the homes. After selecting a residence equipped with such a device, these burglars use similar transmitters to send out signals on various wave lengths until the garage doors open. They then proceed to enter the house proper through a door opening into the garage.

FBI Nationwide Criminal Activities

26

5/4/62

LOCAL BUSINESSMEN AID IN SOLVING CRIMES

A midwestern sheriff's office has received above-average assistance from the local citizens in solving crimes committed in its area. This is attributed to a technique employed by the sheriff's office which is highly successful.

Each business establishment is furnished with a book of forms for recording information concerning persons who act suspiciously. Each form has spaces for recording all descriptive data, mode of transportation, actions that aroused suspicions, etc. The forms are filled out and returned to the sheriff's office. These are maintained by that office for a period of 2 years.

Positive results have been obtained in the solution of crimes, particularly in checkpassing, by use of this technique. *63-4296-30*

Milwaukee 3/20/62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Prisoner Deprived of Concealed Weapon

The routine search of a prisoner brought to light a homemade device for concealing a deadly weapon. A straight razor in a sheath was found secreted on the man, securely fastened and ready at hand for instant use.

The holder is of leather and was made from the upper portion of a shoe. This holder or sheath was worn inside the waistband of the man's pants and held in place through a slit in the side of the trousers. The belt was slipped through the split portion of the sheath acting as a belt loop and held the sheath securely in place and out of sight. Through this arrangement the razor was easily accessible yet completely concealed from view. The slits in the sheath into which the razor was inserted were so cut that the razor could not slip through.

63-4296-1 #427 Albany



Homemade sheath holds straight-edge razor securely.

★

NO MORE RAISINS IN THE PUDDING

A sheriff making his rounds in the local jail could hardly believe his senses when he noticed an apparent odor of alcohol emanating from the cell block.

Investigation, however, brought out the disturbing fact that his prisoners had been carefully picking out the raisins from the rice pudding served to them, putting the raisins in a jug with sugar they did not use in their coffee, and that the "raisin-jack" was in a fermenting state.

The "still," on old plastic tub in one of the cells, was confiscated forthwith. *63-4296-62*

Albuquerque 7/9/62
FEBRUARY 1963

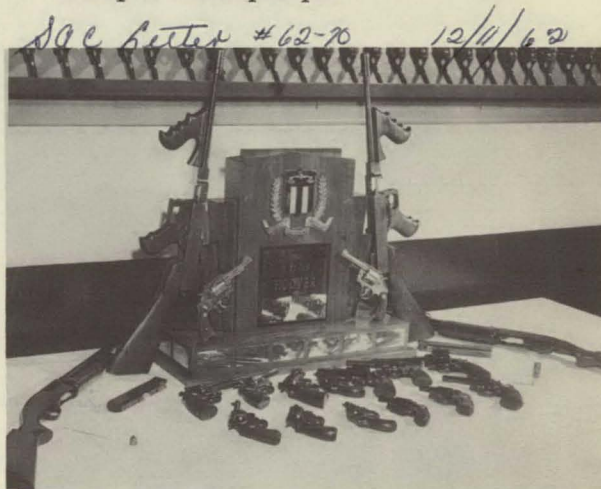
Firearms Trophy Awarded Permanently to Anchorage

The third annual FBI Interoffice Firearms Competition was won by the Anchorage, Alaska, Field Division with a 1962 average score of 97.69 percent on the Practical Pistol Course. This was the third successive win for the Anchorage Division, giving them permanent possession of the J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy. The Portland, Oregon, Office was second with an average score of 94.53 percent.

The overall average score for the 5,482 Agents participating in the competition was 91.24 percent which surpassed the 1961 average of 90.66 percent. This increase in the average is an indication of the interest and enthusiasm constantly displayed by FBI Agents.

In addition to the overall winner, the Field Divisions were divided into four categories according to Agent complement and the Division in each category having the highest average score was awarded an "Honorable Mention" citation. They were as follows:

- Group 1—Chicago
- Group 2—Seattle
- Group 3—Portland
- Group 4—Albuquerque



The J. Edgar Hoover Firearms Trophy won by the Anchorage Division.

★

EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

Original evidence is far better for examination purposes than photographs or Photostats.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROY LEE ALSTON, also known as "Big Head"

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Roy Lee Alston is being sought by the FBI for interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. A Federal warrant was issued for his arrest on December 2, 1959, at Pittsburgh, Pa., charging him with interstate flight from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Ohio.

The Crime

Alston is charged with the savage murder of a housewife at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of February 25, 1959. The body of the victim, repeatedly stabbed with a knife, was found in the parking lot of a trucking company the same night the murder was committed. Alston had been previously convicted of robbery.

Caution

Since Alston is being sought for a brutal murder, he is to be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age----- 34, born January 8, 1929, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Height----- 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight----- 150 to 160 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.



Roy Lee Alston.

Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality----- American.
Occupation----- Laborer.
Scars and marks----- Scars in both eyebrows, 1-inch scar right side of forehead, scar on nose between eyes, scar on left elbow, cut scar on left middle finger, cut scar on right index finger, scar on left leg.

FBI number----- 5,047,722.
Fingerprint classification----- 16 O 31 W 110 15 Ref: 23
M 27 W 000 27

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.



NO HONOR AMONG THESE THIEVES

Newly enacted Federal Anti-Gambling laws have had their profound effect all across the country, but this latest item shows how truly crafty the various vice lords can be when the squeeze is on.

Forced to play among themselves to avoid interstate complications, the big operators are missing the "slob" or sucker money that made gaming so lucrative in the past. With travel cut off from the large dice contests prevalent at conventions, private clubs, and stag parties, one master of the rolling cubes fashioned a new gimmick to protect himself from his rival tradesmen who have a habit of covertly injecting their own equipment into a game.

He slyly arranged with the stewards supervising activities where he "worked" to supply the tables with dice having imitation jeweled spots of red, green, or blue stones, difficult to match with crooked dice. When play began, he entered the game and at an opportune moment slipped his own set of matching, but crooked, jeweled dice into play and enjoyed a mysterious streak of good luck. 63-4296-13

Denver 3/24/62
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (Zone) (State)

Cheesy Evidence

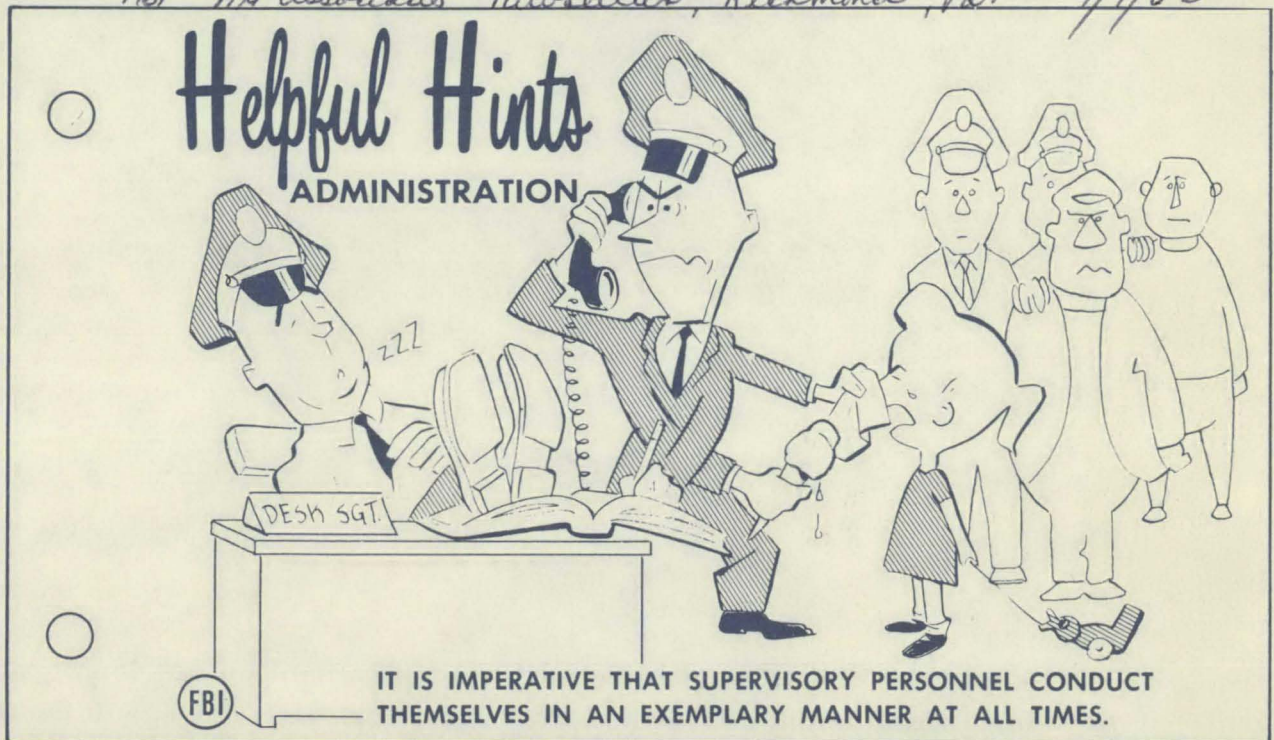
Recently, a grocery store in an eastern city was broken into—as were other establishments in the same area. Groceries and cigarettes were taken from the store. No latent prints or evidence of any kind were located inside the store, but a member of the local police force found a wedge of cheese in an alley nearby—probably dropped by the burglar. Carefully recovering the cheese, the officer made an examination of it and located a

latent fingerprint apparently made when the thief picked it up in the store.

A suspect was developed and his prints compared with the latent print on the cheese. Following his arrest, and shown the piece of cheese, with his print upon it, the suspect admitted breaking and entering the store.

The moral—don't be choosy about cheesy evidence.

FBI NA Associates Newsletter, Richmond, Va. 4/9/62



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern shown above is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with a meeting tracing. The small "s" type core provides a sufficient recurve in front of each of the deltas to qualify as a whorl.