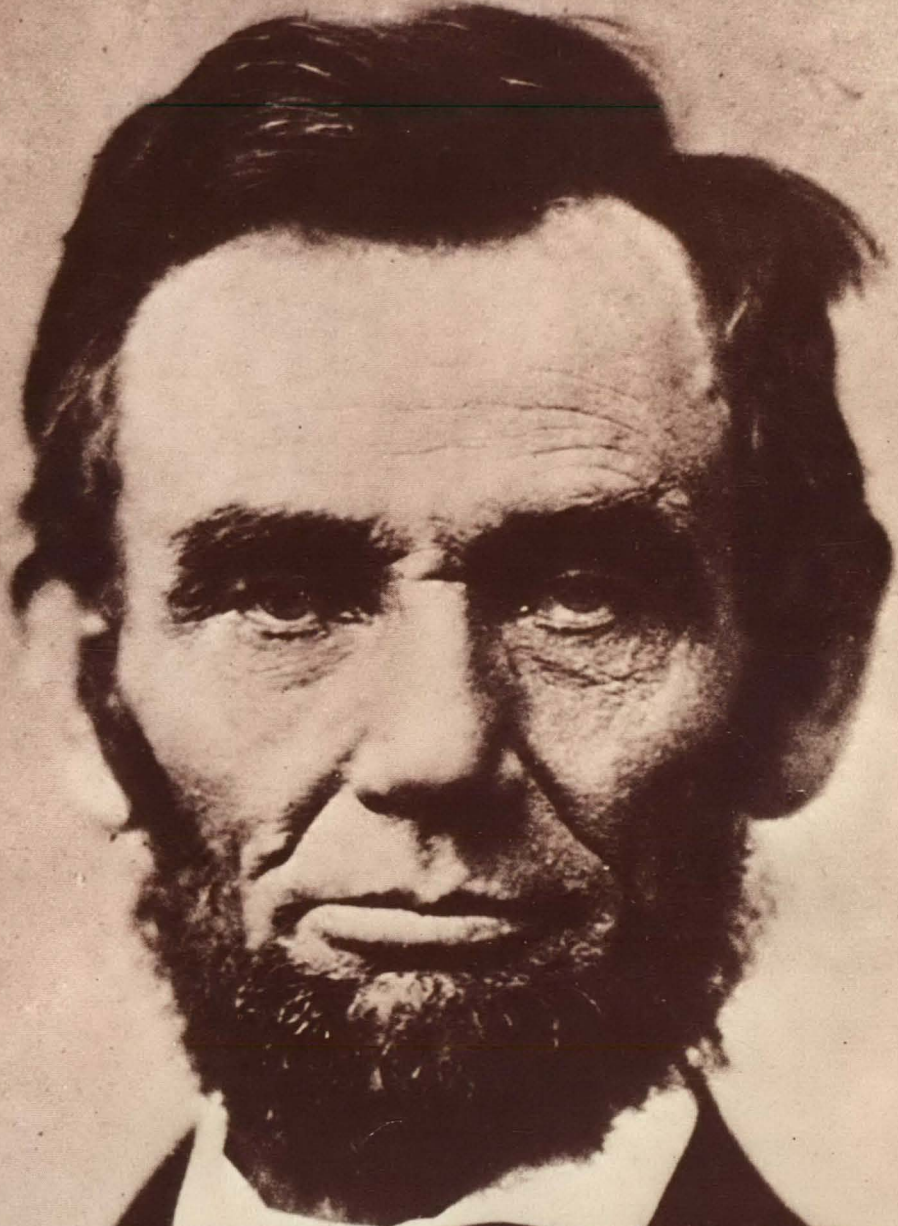


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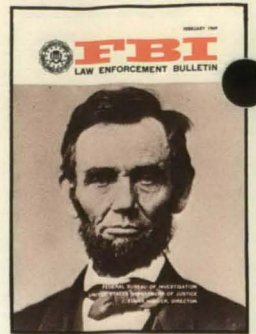
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

FEBRUARY 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 2



THE COVER—This photograph by Alexander Gardner is one of the best known Lincoln photographs. It was made November 15, 1863, 4 days before Lincoln's famous Gettysburg Address. See page 1.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

ON THE 12TH OF THIS MONTH we celebrate the birthday of a great American who had profound compassion for his fellow man. Lincoln's stand for human dignity, equality, and freedom of the individual has been a source of inspiration to generation after generation of Americans.

As we think of the humane causes to which Lincoln dedicated his life, we should not overlook the fact that he was also greatly concerned about the evils of crime. ". . . To the support of the Constitution and Laws," Lincoln stated, "let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor; let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty."

By Lincoln's standards, present-day criminals are tracking blood on our sacred heritage, impeding the progress of our society, and jeopardizing our hopes for the future. While final statistics are not available, preliminary figures indicate that crime in the United States last year increased approximately 19 percent over 1967. Particularly alarming was the sharp rise in armed robbery which was well above the national average for all crimes. Along with the rising volume of violations, the annual cost of crime has soared to more than \$31 billion.

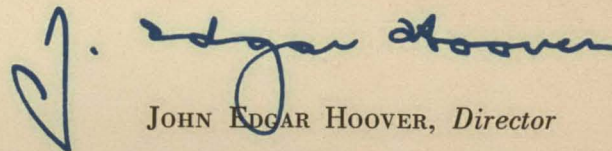
In some instances, law enforcement has been sharply criticized for its handling of criminal

matters. Certainly, we do not contend that enforcement officers make no mistakes and that law enforcement is above criticism. However, some critics skirt the real issues of crime to imply that the police are the major threat to public safety. This, of course, is pure nonsense.

The fear that grips the hearts of the American public today is not the fear of an officer with a badge. It is the fear of brazen criminals in our cities and communities. It is the mugger, robber, rapist, and murderer who make people afraid to walk the streets at night. And many citizens are becoming fed up with these conditions. They are calling for better protection and more policemen, and they are asking for swifter prosecution and stiffer penalties for vicious criminals. They know that crime, not law enforcement, is the enemy of a free society living under the rule of law.

Crime, regardless of its many causes, is a product of disrespect for the laws. Lincoln, as a lawyer and as President, gave high priority to "reverence for the laws." "Let it be taught," he said, "in schools, seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And, in short, let it become the political religion of the Nation. . . ."

Today, we can best pay tribute to Lincoln by upholding his principle—"Reverence for the laws."



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



Records Clerk Donna Schwan holds a microthin jacket in her left hand and the original record sheets used to fill this jacket in her right hand.

Microfilming Identification Records

By
FRED DOBROVOLNY
Chief of Police,
Minot, N. Dak.



There comes a time when law enforcement agencies must re-examine their administrative operations. Chief Dobrovolny explains how his department dealt with a space problem.

Prior to 1951 the records kept by the department were inadequate and the system was cumbersome. At that time we installed the "packet" system using a 3- by 5-inch master card, a packet, and an identification number for each individual. The packet system proved to be satisfactory as long as space was available.

In 1957 the department moved into new quarters. The records division was assigned to a 12- by 28-foot room. From 1957 to 1965, the department accumulated a large number of records, and, as a result, the records office became crowded. Twenty-six 4-drawer filing cabinets and two desks, one for the identification officer and the other for his assistant, were squeezed into the room. Major revisions requiring considerably less filing space for identification records were obviously needed.

First System

The first system we considered in 1965 was the "open-shelf" filing process. After thoroughly checking the system, we discarded the idea as it did not appear to be the answer to our

problem. We would have had to include covers for the shelves, and this would have reduced some of the space saved. We next considered microfilming and determined that this process would be more compatible with our needs.

Factors Considered

Three factors we considered were: (1) the compactness of the system; (2) an easy method for making necessary additions to each record; and (3) the cost.

There was never any question as to the amount of space saved by microfilming; however, we encountered some difficulty in finding an easy way to make additions to the records. Finally this problem was solved by the use of a microthin jacket. The microthin jacket is a 3- by 5-inch card made of clear plastic with a small strip of paper on the top. The strip of paper can be used for the name and the identification number of the individual. The small strips of microfilm are placed into this card. Each card holds 25 to 30 strips. Rather than file 25 to 30 sheets of paper, we

Space is a factor which must be considered in planning administrative operations of a law enforcement agency. As other professional services, police departments, too, often find that sufficient space is not available. When these conditions exist and operating efficiency is threatened, changes must be made.

A few years ago the Minot Police Department faced a space problem in its records division. At that time we decided to completely revamp our record-keeping system and regain some valuable space in the process.

Machines purchased for the microfilming process included (left to right) a reader-printer, a jacket-filler, and a jacket-reader.



A reader-printer reproduces reports from microfilm to their original size.



Saved space is a definite advantage in microfilming, for one file drawer now holds 6,000 records.

can file merely one 3- by 5-inch card containing the same amount of information. An addition to the person's record is simply inserted into the card.

In studying the cost factor, we concluded that if all the equipment were purchased, the cost would be approximately \$4,500. This figure included a \$1,200 camera; a reader-printer for \$1,250; a reader-filler for \$1,400; a \$150 jacket-reader; and a filing cabinet for \$210. At the time of the revision, we decided not to purchase the camera, but to rent it for \$32.50 a month. Since then, however, a decision has been made to purchase the camera.

The camera used for our work is a portable type, approximately the size of a small typewriter. This camera holds two rolls of film at one time, one for permanent storage and the other for cutting into strips for the jackets. Each roll of film takes from 2,200 to 2,500 records. At the present time the cost of a roll of film is \$5.15.

(Continued on page 20)

The Police Witness



By
HON. RAYMOND J. PETTINE
U.S. District Judge,
District of Rhode Island,
Providence, R.I.

It seems hardly necessary or desirable to write an article dealing with the policeman as a witness. Yet inadequacies do exist. In many instances, in spite of proof based on solid evidence, cases have been lost.

Too many investigators fail to realize that all the details of an investigation must be presented in the courtroom, where they have to be clearly understood by a jury of 12 selected from the community at large. Unless an officer can expound what he has

found in a reasonably intelligent manner acceptable to the "triers of the facts," he may do nothing more than create confusion and thus bring about an unjust verdict.

There is a legion of specifics which are worthy of mention. However, overshadowing all, there must be a demeanor about the officer which truly creates a rapport with the members of the jury. This is due in part to the fact that the court specifically instructs the jurors that they are the sole

judges of the credibility of witnesses and of the weight their testimony deserves. It is perfectly proper and common for the judge to tell the jury:

"Ordinarily, it is assumed that a witness will speak the truth. But this assumption may be dispelled by the appearance and conduct of the witness, or by the manner in which the witness testifies. . . . You should carefully scrutinize all the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to indicate whether a witness is worthy of belief. . . ."

The fulfillment of such an instruction is best attained by a demeanor which demonstrates by every deed and utterance that law enforcement is fair. As it has been said of the prosecution, so it may be said of the police officer: He represents a sovereignty whose interest "is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

System of Justice

The officer who testifies cannot convey fairness unless he has a sound understanding and appreciation of our system of justice. It is no platitude to say that we in the United States so treasure a man's liberty and so respect the dignity of a human being that we have geared our whole system of prosecution not necessarily to find a

person guilty, but rather to afford every protection to a person who may be innocently accused of crime.

Certainly, we want it no other way. That is why in every criminal trial a defendant is presumed to be innocent. Nothing but lawful evidence can support and establish the charge against an accused. This presumption of innocence, standing alone, must result in an acquittal if the government fails to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. The burden of such proof rests upon the government. The defendant need say nothing in his defense; and should he choose to remain silent, no inferences of guilt may be drawn therefrom.

Rights of Defendants

Conviction cannot be based on hearsay testimony, suspicion, or conjecture. To these we can add the rights of defendants under the fourth, fifth, and sixth amendments. It would be sacrilegious, indeed, for the prosecution to resort to trickery, half-truths, or the withholding of evidence to overcome safeguards afforded a defendant under our constitutional system of justice.

It is in this setting that law enforcement investigates and ultimately presents its case to a jury for its determination. The real meaning and appreciation of these principles must be inculcated in the mind of each police officer. True, we have a skyrocketing crime problem; nevertheless, we must hold fast to our fair and reasonable rules of evidence and to the constitutional rights which have set us apart.

It is my opinion, therefore, that first and foremost a police officer should be schooled in the underlying theory of our system of criminal justice. If he is, this knowledge will consciously or otherwise affect all that he does. I know how aggravating and exasperating police duties can be; at times it may seem that police work has

been "tragically weakened," but I submit that our greatest police problem is organized crime, and in my experience, I have found that a professional criminal, as a rule, is well aware of all safeguards. He does not volunteer a confession; he always insists on having his lawyer; and he never hesitates to accuse the police of brutality at the slightest provocation. The crimes he commits rarely afford the police an easy avenue to corroborate independent scientific evidence.

On the other hand, 90 percent of the murderers I prosecuted had never committed a serious crime before and perhaps may never commit another. Generally, these citizens, who are most often without wealth, learning, or full knowledge of all the legal rights available to them, are the ones who need the constitutional safeguards.

With an awareness of our system of justice, we can now turn to certain specifics of police testimony. An extensive list could easily be prepared. However, I shall confine myself to a few of those I have personally experienced in the courtroom.

Cross-Examination

No doubt, every police officer faces cross-examination with a degree of apprehension. All too often he goes on the defensive, becomes over cautious in his replies, and falls easy prey to the cunning examiner.

Needless to say, this is a mistake, for in speaking the truth there is little to fear if the witness has an average ability to express himself. It is harmful to the prosecution to have the officer-witness turn to the judge and ask, "Your Honor, do I have to answer that question?"

The same is true as to the basic question, "Have you discussed this case with anyone?" This can create no end of problems when the officer answers in the negative. The counsel

should certainly warn him against such cute examination. Only a fool puts on a witness without adequate interview and preparation, and so it must follow that he has discussed the case. I have seen experienced cross-examiners capitalize on this and create an impression with the jury that the witness has entered into a conspiracy with the prosecutor as to how to testify, and that is why he answered, "No."

Sincerity and Honesty

Simple sincerity and honesty always score heavily. For example, in a prosecution of three defendants for breaking and entering a dwelling, an officer testified he saw them come out of the front door whereupon he gave chase, pursuing the defendants for several blocks until they ran to the end of an alley and scaled a stone wall. In cross-examination, he was asked the height of the wall, which he gave as 6 feet and refused to budge up or down from this measurement. The examiner made the mistake of asking him what made him so certain. Whereupon he answered calmly and factually, "Well, I figured you would ask me, so I went out there this morning and I measured it."

In another case, a police detective testified how he and three other "plain-clothesmen," after apprehending a defendant who was being accused of a vicious murder, brought him to a particular office in the police station. According to the witness, the accused immediately confessed and said he wanted to get it off his mind.

Facts Revealed

Cross-examination developed that the day was very hot, and that on arrival at the station, all the detectives removed their jackets exposing their sidearms in shoulder holsters as well as "blackjacks" protruding from their

rear pockets, and that a number of other policemen came in all similarly red. The examiner effectively created an atmosphere of indirect coercion which, he argued, caused his client to confess out of fear.

The candor of the officer was particularly effective in negating this, when he was asked, "Isn't it a fact all of you paraded in front of this defendant with all your artillery showing to scare him—confess or else?" Almost naively, but in a manner which certainly convinced the jury, the detective replied, "I never intended that—I didn't realize—I never would have done it—but it was so hot—my shirt was soaked with perspiration—even the defendant removed his coat—it was all so natural—I'm sure it had nothing to do with his confession. I certainly hope so."

The behavior of this witness revealed his very honesty. He did not respond to the questions by being ill at ease. He did not argue with the examiner, nor did he attempt to disguise true facts of the situation.

Be Prepared

A paragon of virtue and extreme mildness is a rarity, indeed, and though I do not doubt a few humans with these qualities exist, we must admit that, as a practical matter, it becomes a bit ludicrous when a policeman tries to portray himself as such an individual.

In a civil rights case, wherein a defendant claimed his constitutional rights under the fourth amendment had been violated, an officer looked particularly foolish when he testified he stopped the defendant from running under very suspicious circumstances by asking him, "Would you please stop running—I would appreciate it if you would come here and tell me your name and where you are going?" The officer's whole demeanor rang with insincerity and

was of little value to the prosecution.

Over the years case after case developed these small but telling trial incidents. In summary form I admonish officers to be prepared:

Know your case and insist that the prosecutor adequately prepare your examination.

Do not be evasive—truth is on your side.

Don't ever lose your temper in the courtroom—it is a sure indication of instability which destroys every sense of impartiality and fairness.

Remember, it is a jury to whom you are talking—they must be able to hear you, so try to speak clearly in an easily audible tone.

Act like an expert witness trained in your profession to present impartially a factual situation as you know it.

Appear in court in a neat business suit rather than your uniform—this creates a more objective atmosphere.

If you are in charge of the case, suggest to the prosecutor that the court's permission be obtained to dismiss all witnesses after they have testified, and that during argument no prosecution witness be permitted in the courtroom, except that one officer who may have been sitting with him at counsel table assisting in the trial.

I remember well a notorious bribery case. The chief prosecution witness, a public official, was in the courtroom during the defense argument to the jury. Counsel left no stone unturned. Turning to him, he cried out to the jury, "Look at him—waiting for the kill . . ." and went on to berate him on the theme that there was no reason for his presence, except a prejudiced, determined mind to see the defendant found guilty.

Defense Tactics

A trial is serious business and more especially so in criminal cases. In certain trials the defense can be very effective by creating a lighthearted, friendly attitude in front of the jury.

For example, the defense counsel will joke with witnesses or become very "chummy" with prosecution wit-

nesses as the jury files in or out of the courtroom. In a shocking felony case, this is not usually attempted, but in those trials where one can almost be certain any one of the jurors might have been charged with the same offense except for the "grace of God," it has proven to be a good defense weapon to mitigate the seriousness of the offense. I refer to drunken driving, illegal off-track betting and so-called numbers, speeding, disorderly conduct involving a fight between neighbors, reckless driving, etc.

Rules of Evidence

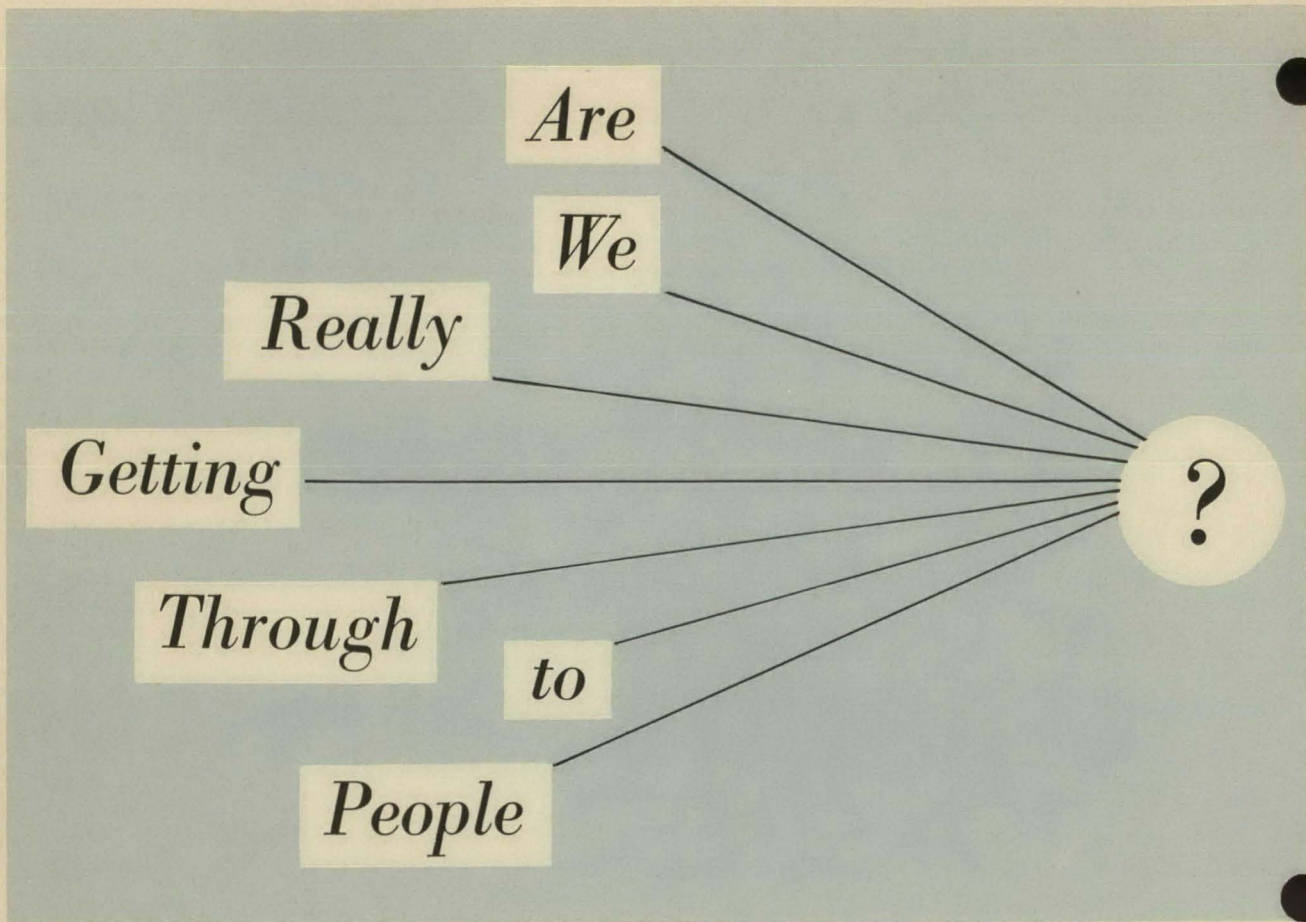
In addition to these practical hints of conduct, a police officer should have a basic understanding of hearsay evidence and the Jencks rule (in Federal cases). Certainly this short article cannot cover this field, but I would urge instructions in these areas.

In a general way, materiality and relevancy is the applicable test. However, if evidence is prejudicial, it may well outweigh its probative value. Too many times, I had to discard otherwise material and probative photographs because of the obvious way they portrayed the subject, designed primarily to show the gruesome aspects of the offense to shock the jury.

This can present a difficult problem to the judge, and his ruling admitting the evidence may well jeopardize an otherwise perfectly solid case. Personally, I try to follow the teaching enunciated in *United States v. Johnson*, 254 F. 2d 175. "Only if its relevancy is minimal and the chance of resultant prejudice great should the evidence be excluded." I have seen, however, some very extreme situations which should never have been attempted.

I urge police officers not to consider rules of evidence as mere tech-

(Continued on page 22)



“Communicating effectively requires one fundamental element—understanding.”

Despite the fact that we have made great strides in the scientific area of communications, we still seem to fail to get through to people. This failure is not the fault of the communications devices but rather the communicators.

We have live telecasts from all parts of the world by means of satellite, we have faster and more direct telephonic service worldwide, we have the development of visual telephone communications and a host of others, but we are not getting through to people as well as we could or should.

Why do we have this problem?
I feel the blame rests with the communicator.
I have spent a lifetime in the busi-

*Mr. Haagensen holds a B.A. degree from Beloit College and an M.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin. With a long, distinguished record of service in both the field of public relations and the chamber of commerce movement, he became the chief executive officer of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce in December 1966. Mr. Haagensen has previously served as a special consultant to the Committee on Economics and Statistics of the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C. Presently he is involved in many public service organizations and was recently appointed by the Governor to the Wisconsin Council for Economic Development.

By
KENNETH W. HAAGENSEN*
Executive Vice President,
Wisconsin State Chamber of
Commerce,
Madison, Wis.



FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

ness of public relations and communications, but I do not consider myself expert, perhaps, because of something I read years ago about the definition of an expert. "An expert is a man without experience." The more experience you get, the more you realize you are no longer an expert, because the process of learning never ends.

Do They Understand?

In the business of public relations, we must constantly ask ourselves these questions: Do they see what we write? Do they read it? Do they understand it? Do they hear what we say, and if they hear us, are they listening? (The difference is that you hear with your outer ear and you listen with your inner ear and brain.) Finally, if they are listening, do they really understand?

Sometimes we think we are communicating because we are informing. What is the difference between informing and communicating effectively? If you say something or write something, you are informing. But, communicating effectively requires one fundamental element—understanding.

One Major Difficulty

Without understanding there is no effective communication. You do not have to believe the communicator or support his viewpoint, but how can you intelligently agree or refuse to support his point of view if you do not understand?

In effect, one of our major difficulties in the world is the lack of understanding. This problem is found in world affairs, in conservation, in agriculture, in business, in labor, and in government. Consequently, this deficiency also creates an image problem. I am fully aware that some people try to avoid the word image because

they feel it gives the connotation of something contrived. Whatever you call it, the image is there.

The late Claude Robinson and the former president of Opinion Research Corp., Walter Barlow, said many years ago, "The corporate image is a bright new concept that is extremely useful to thinking about company communications. The usage of the image concept will grow to become common language communications; in short, we submit that the corporate image is by no means a conversational fad. In fact, it is the real McCoy." This image concept is used not only in business but also in other organizations and institutions, including law enforcement, as represented by men and women in every community.

Crawford Greenewalt, as president

Neighbors and community.	Neighbors and community.
Dealers and distributors.	Other law enforcement agencies.
Stockholders -----	Taxpayers.
Suppliers -----	Suppliers.
Government at all levels.	Government at all levels.
General public-----	General public.
Customers -----	Customers — Here there is a difference. Business is interested in more customers and law enforcement is hopeful that there will be fewer customers, but unfortunately for law enforcement the statistics prove just the opposite.

Someone once said, "Nine out of ten problems can be traced in part or

"Nine out of ten problems can be traced in part or in full to either poor communication, a breakdown in communication, or no communication at all."

of Du Pont, said in a speech, "I am convinced personally that much of the current public reservations about business come from lack of contact, lack of information and lack of understanding. I have the feeling that much of the hostility displayed by individuals against business and business people might have been averted by closer association."

Where police administrations are encountering difficulties with the public, how much of the problem can be attributed to the same factors that Crawford Greenewalt points out in his poignant observation?

There are many common parallels between the public with which business is concerned and the public of concern to police administration:

<i>Business</i>	<i>Police</i>
Employees -----	Employees.

in full to either poor communication, a breakdown in communication, or no communication at all." There is no justification for the latter because rumor, one of the most difficult things to overcome, is the handmaiden of no communication. A breakdown in communication is nothing more than a mechanical or technical fault in the two-way flow of information, and this failure can be readily corrected.

Poor communication usually involves faulty diction. One of our problems in this regard is the use of professional or technical language which is common to the communicator but uncommon to the public he is trying to reach.

Writing on this point, Dr. Arthur Secord, of Brooklyn College, N.Y., in his book entitled, "How To Tell What You Know," says, "Each profes-

sion or walk of life has its own problems of speaking the other fellow's language. This is true whether it is a medical doctor explaining the ailment of a child to a mother, a lawyer talking about a will, a teacher in conference with a parent concerning an educational problem, a merchant showing an item to a prospective buyer or a foreman engaged in job training or handling a grievance. Usually we tend to reach our understanding on the basis of what words mean to us in the context of our own vocabulary."

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if every Indian had to walk 12 days in another Indian's moccasins."

Words are the currency of communication. It has been said that there are about 750,000 words in the English language, of which almost 600,000 are nontechnical. We have no trouble with technical language. If I use the term sodium chloride, many people know exactly what I am talking about; but if I use its counterpart, salt, my meaning may not be clear because of the number of uses for this word. The word "strike" is another illustration. How many different interpretations can you find in using that word? The word "run" has only three letters, but purportedly has over 300 varied uses. In effective communication it is not so important how many words you have in your vocabulary as how well you know how to use them.

An example is the little boy who came from Sunday school and his mother asked what the lesson was. He replied, "Don't worry, you'll get the quilt." The mother was baffled. She called the Sunday school teacher and asked what the lesson concerned. "Oh," she said, "we had a wonderful lesson today—Fear Not, Your Comforter Will Come."

Another problem in effective communication is that of assumptions. We tend to assume that the people we are trying to get to understand know as much about the subject matter as we do. An old Indian philosopher once said, "Wouldn't it be wonderful if every Indian had to walk 12 days in another Indian's moccasins." He is simply saying put yourself in the other fellow's shoes and take another look at the situation. When you do this in communicating, you will be amazed at the changes you must make.

Let me illustrate the assumption problem with a story. There is a certain fiord in Norway with a narrow, rock-filled channel. A pilot from a foreign port takes his ship to a prescribed point in the fiord, drops an anchor, and then blows one toot on a whistle as a signal for a native pilot to come out and lead him in. An American pilot took his ship to the prescribed point, dropped anchor, and blew one toot on the whistle. Nothing happened. He blew another, but received no response. He got mad and leaned on the whistle, but still no one came out.

Wrong Assumption

He ordered a lifeboat down and went ashore. As he neared the dock, a lady came out as though to greet him, and he called to her, "Where are the pilots?" She said, "There are no pilots. We have a flu epidemic and all the pilots are sick at home." He replied, "I must have a pilot." He asked the lady if she knew the fiord, and she replied, "Like a book." He asked her if she knew where all the

rocks were, and she answered, "Every one of them." He said, "I'm desperate. Climb aboard. I'll pay you the same price as a pilot."

They rowed out to the ship, boarded, and entered the pilothouse. She pointed the way ahead and they pulled anchor and sailed. Soon there was a crunch and the ship ran upon a rock. Purple with rage, the skipper turned on the poor woman and shouted, "I thought you knew where all the rocks are." She replied calmly, "I do, that's the first one."

He did not ask her where the channel was. He asked her where the rocks were and she told him. We cannot assume for one moment that the people we are trying to get to understand us know as much about the matter as we do.

Another deterrent to effective communication is poor listening. Perhaps the best essay on this subject is a book by Nichols and Stevens entitled, "Are You Listening?" We are notoriously poor listeners, and consequently a communicator does not get through to us.

Communicator's Responsibility

But, it is the communicator's responsibility to be understood. This obligation is the great challenge that faces law enforcement and those who are a part of it. Everyone, from the patrolman recruit to the chief of police, is responsible for the public relations job of restoring confidence in law enforcement and the department he represents. This is a vital requirement in the acceptance of law and order by the public, but, this is not the only answer. The prosecutors, the courts, and the Supreme Court have an equal, if not greater, responsibility; and the actions of some of these in recent years have not been encouraging.

Police departments, prosecutors,
(Continued on inside back cover)

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Salt Lake City Crimdel
TEACHERS TO JOIN POLICE 10-8-68
Buf File 63-4296-44

Four high school teachers in Salt Lake City will become temporary police officers to learn the operations of the police and relate their experiences to civics classes. The teachers will observe all phases of police work and ride on patrol with command level officials.

This pilot program is sponsored by the Salt Lake City Police Department, the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, and the Bountiful, Utah, Police De-

partment. The program is designed to give the teachers and students a better understanding of law enforcement and to acquaint high school students with the rewarding careers offered in police work. Although the program is temporary, the teachers plan to institute this course as part of the social studies curriculum in the city's high schools. Eventually they hope to expand this to all secondary schools in the State.

A police spokesman stressed the idea that law enforcement should have professional recognition, as do law, medicine, and teaching, and he also cited the need for a change in the image of the law officer. He said this could be accomplished with better communication between police and teenagers. The police hope that this project will develop public interest and involvement in the problem of crime and law enforcement.

Denver Crimdel 10-30-68
LIQUID MARIHUANA

Buf file 63-4296-13
A Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs official recently reported that marihuana is now being synthesized into a colorless, odorless liquid which can be sprayed on ordinary cigarettes. This process increases the detrimental effects of marihuana, and smoking such cigarettes produces a condition similar to that obtained by users of hashish. The spokesman warned that the liquid spray is gaining wide acceptance in this country.

dition was the paragraph, "Whoever, with unlawful or fraudulent intent, transports in interstate or foreign commerce any traveler's check bearing a forged countersignature; or."

This amendment gives jurisdiction to the FBI to extend its investigative resources to forged countersignature cases under the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute.

11-12-68
Milwaukee Crimdel
TRICK OR TREAT
Buf file (63-4296-30)

Halloween caused great concern to many parents in a midwestern city. In examining their children's treats, the parents found popcorn balls with fishhooks attached, candy treated with laxatives, and apples containing razor blades. Fortunately these hazards were discovered before any harm was done. The culprits of these malicious acts were identified and prosecuted.

Seattle Crimdel
Buf file 63-4296-50
HUE AND CRY
10-31-68

Recently a west coast town marshal who had been trailing a suspected Army deserter located this individual in woods adjacent to a local high school football field where the team was busily involved in the drudgery of scrimmage.

Seeing the deserter fleeing from the law enforcement officer and increasing his lead, some of the players wanted to help the marshal. The coach gave the green light, and the entire squad burst after the man, "like hounds after the fox," commented the coach later.

The fugitive, taken by surprise at the rejuvenated pursuit, reacted too late. He was brought to the turf with a flying tackle by a member of the team after a quarter-mile chase.

The suspect was later identified as the wanted deserter from the U.S. Army.

The football team nickname: *The Rangers!*

SAC Letter 68-58
TRAVELER'S CHECK
AMENDMENT
(10-8-68)

On September 28, 1968, the President signed into law an Act amending section 2314, title 18, U.S. Code, which concerns the interstate transportation of stolen property. The ad-

PLAY FOOTBALL

29 ADD	100 YARDS OR OVER WIN						29 ADD
18 H. P.	42 20 YARDS	38 H. P.	15 15 YARDS	19 H. P.	41 15 YARDS	37 H. P.	14 20 YARDS
9 100 YARDS	28 100 YARDS	48 100 YARDS	26 100 YARDS	8 100 YARDS	30 100 YARDS	47 100 YARDS	27 100 YARDS
32 50 YARDS	44 50 YARDS	25 50 YARDS	13 50 YARDS	31 50 YARDS	43 50 YARDS	24 50 YARDS	12 50 YARDS
46 50 YARDS	34 BONUS	11 30 YARDS	23 30 YARDS	45 30 YARDS	33 30 YARDS	10 50 YARDS	22 50 YARDS
36 PRIZE	16 10 YARDS	21 FREE	40 5 YARDS	35 FREE	17 5 YARDS	20 PRIZE	39 2 YARDS
29 Does Not Win YARDS GOOD ONLY WHILE PLAYING VOID AFTER LEAVING STAND NOT TRANSFERABLE - BLACK NUMBERS DO NOT WIN							

Figure 1.

"Whether the odds are in your favor or not, make 100 points, make 100 auto race, the result is the same: you loses."

Razzle

and Re

The purpose of this article is to acquaint law enforcement officers with a gambling game frequently referred to as Razzle Dazzle, and also known as Razzle, Bolero, Double-up, Ten Points, Auto Races, Nevada Bank, and Play Football.

This game is popular in carnivals and casino-type gambling operations as proven by evidence submitted by various law enforcement agencies around the country to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Razzle Dazzle is most frequently played by unsuspecting persons who do not realize the odds are so overwhelmingly in favor of the operator that the player's

chances of winning are, for all practical purposes, nonexistent.

As you will see, this game, played under various names as mentioned above, always operates essentially in the same manner and involves the same basic principles. Whether the object of Razzle Dazzle is to score 10 points, make 100 yards for a touchdown, or win an auto race, the result is usually the same—the player loses.

For purposes of demonstration and discussion, let us take a close look at a typical Razzle Dazzle setup, a currently popular version called Play Football. The basic gambling paraphernalia needed to play this game

consists of a yardage chart, shown in figure 1, and a roll board, eight marbles, and a roll cup, all shown in figure 2. In one version of Play Football, eight dice replace the marbles and roll board. This equipment can easily be packed in a suitcase, and thus readily lends itself to spurious and fly-by-night operations. It can also be designed as an impressive and professional looking casino layout.

The object of Play Football is to score a touchdown by making 100 yards or over in as many plays as necessary to win. The player pays, of course, for this "opportunity" at

*of Razzle Dazzle is to score 10
 ds for a touchdown, or win an
 s usually the same—the player*

Razzle Dazzle

ed Gambling Games

on which yardage can be scored as follows:

Points	Yards
8.....	100
9.....	100
10.....	50
11.....	30
12.....	50
13.....	50
14.....	20
15.....	15
16.....	10
17.....	5
39.....	2
40.....	5
41.....	15
42.....	20
43.....	50
44.....	50
45.....	30
46.....	50
47.....	100
48.....	100
Total.....	852

The operator further explains that since one of the 41 numbers appearing on the yardage chart will be thrown on each roll of the marbles, or each roll of the dice as the case may be, the law of averages should give the player a total of 852 yards for every 41 throws or

$$\frac{852 \text{ yards}}{41 \text{ throws}} = 20.78 \text{ yards}$$

gained per throw. Under this false logic, the player is assured he should be able to score a touchdown every five throws. How can he possibly lose?

While it is not obvious by cursory examination of the yardage chart, the 41 numbers appearing thereon run consecutively from 8 through 48, the summations of an eight-dice roll. The 20 winning yardage numbers are cleverly arranged so that the 12 numbers having no winnings are surrounded by payoff squares. The nine remaining numbers are used to add a little spice to the game in the form of "fringe benefits" to the player and, for the most part, to the operator.

For instance, if the player rolls 21 points or 35 points, he gets a free roll. If he rolls a 29, he has to double the

money paid the operator for the roll. With some operators, a roll of 29 doubles both the bet and the winnings of future rolls. Thirty-four points gives the player a bonus which could be additional yardage or a small prize as determined by the operator. Rolls of 18, 19, 37, and 38, which are marked "H.P." on the chart, usually entitle the player to some insignificant house prize, as do "Prize" rolls of 20 and 36. Some operators consider "H.P." as "house pays" and return to the roller twice as much as he bet when an "H.P." number is rolled.

The operator tells the player that he should, therefore, earn yardage in 20/41 of the plays; earn a bonus, prize, or free throw in 9/41 of the plays; and receive no yardage in only 12/41 of the plays. The player is assured he should get something or pay nothing 70.73 percent of the time and get nothing 29.27 percent of the time. Unfortunately for the player, it just does not work that way, as there is chicanery behind this manner of reasoning.

Misleading Statistics

The deception lies in the use of the yardage board for the basis of the operator-oriented statistics rather than the numbers on the roll board or the roll of the dice. The truth is that the average number of yards per throw that the player can expect to make on the marble version is an astoundingly low .016635 yards per throw. At this rate the player on the average would have to roll the marbles 6,011 times to get a touchdown rather than the five times rationalized and promoted by the operator.

Using the roll shown on the board in figure 2, we see that the marbles have come to rest on the holes numbered 3, 3, 6, 3, 3, 4, 5, and 3, the summation of which is 30. As can be seen from the chart shown in figure 1, 30 points has no yardage value at all.

fixed rate per roll as set by the operator. In the marble version the player rolls eight marbles from a cup onto the roll board containing numbered holes as illustrated in figure 2. The operator then adds up the total point values of the eight holes upon which the marbles have come to rest and refers to the yardage chart for the value of the summation. In the dice version the player rolls eight dice in lieu of the marbles, and points showing on the dice are totaled for referral to the yardage chart.

In selling the game to the player, the operator cleverly explains to him that there are 20 numbers on the chart

This situation will be the result in the vast majority of other plays also, for reasons which we shall discuss later.

Had the player been fortunate enough to roll points totaling 8 or 48, we see from the chart that he would have been a winner in only one roll, as these two numbers are worth 100 yards each. However, we see that in order to roll eight points, all eight marbles must come to rest on eight of the 11 holes bearing a point value of one—the only way eight points can possibly be made. The same holds true for scoring 48 points, in which case all eight marbles must come to rest on eight of the 11 six-point holes. What is the probability involved in this happening? Not too good as you will see. There are 143 holes on the

Example A.

$$\frac{11}{143} \times \frac{10}{142} \times \frac{9}{141} \times \frac{8}{140} \times \frac{7}{139} \times \frac{6}{138} \times \frac{5}{137} \times \frac{4}{136}$$

$$= \frac{6,652,800}{143,259,982,035,730,560} = .000000000464386$$

roll board, 11 of which have a point value of one. Therefore, the first marble would have 11 opportunities out of 143 of coming to rest on a one-point hole. Assuming that the first marble did in fact come to rest on a one-point hole, the second marble would then have 10 remaining opportunities out of 142 vacancies of coming to rest on a one. Following this same logic, the third marble would have nine chances out of 141 of settling on a one-point hole. Expressed mathematically, the probability of all eight marbles falling on eight holes with a point value of one is as shown in Example A.

Expressed differently, this means that eight points in one roll of the marbles would occur only once in every 21,533,787,583 rolls, which certainly could not be termed, by any stretch of the imagination, a "sport-

Example B.

$$\frac{11}{143} \times \frac{10}{142} \times \frac{9}{141} \times \frac{8}{140} \times \frac{7}{139} \times \frac{6}{138} \times \frac{5}{137} \times \frac{19}{136} \times 8$$

$$= \frac{252,806,400}{143,259,982,035,730,560} = .000000017646686$$

ing chance." The same probability would also occur in rolling 48 points in one roll, that is, a situation where all eight marbles must come to rest on six-point holes.

The situation improves very little when we try to roll nine points, another 100-yard gainer on the chart. In this case, one of the eight marbles must come to rest on one of the two-point holes of which there are 19 on

What is not immediately obvious to the player in the marble game can best be illustrated by considering the toss of one die. Since there are six sides to a die, there are only six ways that the die can fall, and any one of the numbers one to six is as likely to turn up as any other.

Now let us consider the sums resulting from the two numbers which turn up from the toss of a pair of dice. Since each die has six sides and each side of each die can fall with each side of the other die, there are now 6×6 or 36 ways for the dice to fall as shown in Example C.

Please note that there is still only one way for the lowest possible roll which is a two (double ace) and the highest possible roll which is a 12 (double six) to be rolled. However, there are now, as can be seen from the chart below, six ways in which seven points can be rolled. Thus, we can safely say that one would be more likely to roll a seven than a two, six times more likely in fact, as the probability of rolling a seven would be 6/36 or 1/6 and that of rolling a two would be only 1/36.

the board and the seven remaining marbles must fall on one-point holes. See the probability in Example B.

This means that a nine-point roll could be expected only once in every 4,533,428,965 rolls. The same improbable situation would exist in trying to roll 47 points, which is the remaining 100-yard winner on the chart.

Example C.

Points	Ways of falling	Number of ways
2	1 and 1	1
3	1 and 2, 2 and 1	2
4	1 and 3, 3 and 1, 2 and 2	3
5	1 and 4, 4 and 1, 2 and 3, 3 and 2	4
6	1 and 5, 5 and 1, 2 and 4, 4 and 2, 3 and 3	5
7	1 and 6, 6 and 1, 2 and 5, 5 and 2, 3 and 4, 4 and 3	6
8	2 and 6, 6 and 2, 3 and 5, 5 and 3, 4 and 4	5
9	3 and 6, 6 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 4	4
10	4 and 6, 6 and 4, 5 and 5	3
11	5 and 6, 6 and 5	2
12	6 and 6	1

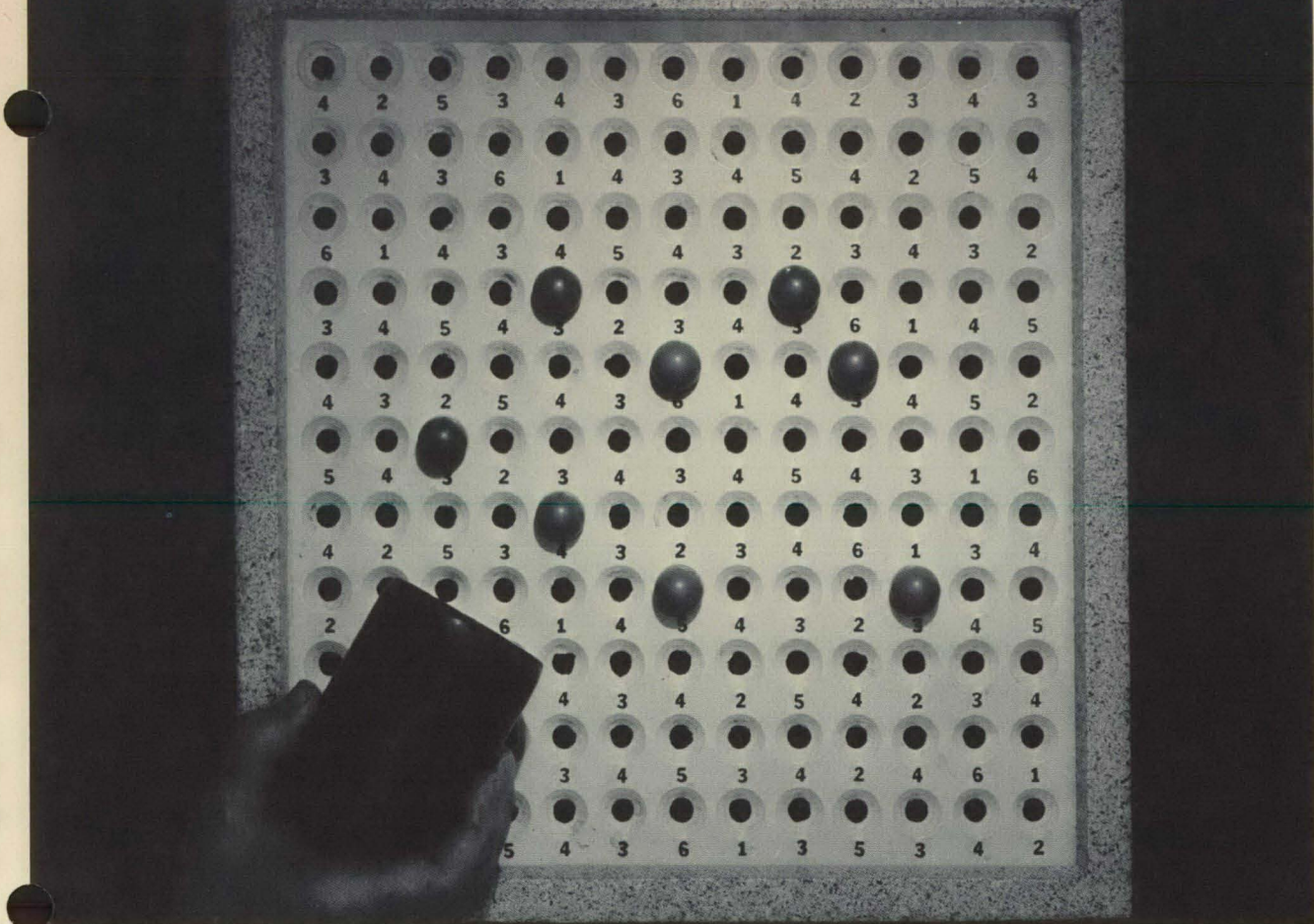


Figure 2.

As more dice are introduced into each roll, the situation compounds itself sharply. For example, the eight dice thrown in the dice version of "Play Football" can be rolled in 1,679,616 different ways. Figure 3 is a chart which gives the normal frequencies of expected occurrence of all of the summations 8 through 48 involved in an eight-dice roll, presuming of course the use of normal dice on a level table and no trickery. The payoffs on each number are also shown. Figure 3 dramatically illustrates how heavily loaded the dice version is in favor of the operator. Even if played honestly, this version would not afford the player any appreciable chance of winning as the yardage winning numbers are all infrequently rolled numbers. It also now becomes apparent why 29 was selected as the

"pay double" number, since it can be expected to turn up once in every 13 rolls.

Now let us take a close look at the roll board itself, which contains an added gimmick not found in the dice version of the game. We see that it contains 143 holes randomly numbered one through six as follows:

<i>Number</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
1 -----	11
2 -----	19
3 -----	39
4 -----	44
5 -----	19
6 -----	11
Total -----	143

Please note the uneven distribution of the numbers, that is, there are more five-point numbers than six-point numbers, etc. Therefore, if we were to

toss a marble onto the board, we can readily see that the chances of its coming to rest on a four-point hole would be greater than the chances of its coming to rest on a one-point hole—four times greater, in fact, as there are four times as many four-point holes as there are one-point holes.

This uneven distribution of numbers is purposely designed into the marble game to enhance further the odds in favor of the operator by reducing the chances of rolling the high-yardage numbers even more. For example, as stated previously, eight dice can be rolled in 1,679,616 different ways, while the eight marbles on the board can be rolled in 143,259,982,035,730,560 different ways. The use of the roll board makes a sure thing into a still surer thing for the operator.

<i>Expected occurrence</i>	<i>Payoff</i>
8 should occur once in 1,679,616 rolls.....	100 yards.
9 should occur once in 209,952 rolls.....	100 yards.
10 should occur once in 46,656 rolls.....	50 yards.
11 should occur once in 13,997 rolls.....	30 yards.
12 should occur once in 5,090 rolls.....	50 yards.
13 should occur once in 2,121 rolls.....	50 yards.
14 should occur once in 983 rolls.....	20 yards.
15 should occur once in 499 rolls.....	15 yards.
16 should occur once in 273 rolls.....	10 yards.
17 should occur once in 160 rolls.....	5 yards.
18 should occur once in 100 rolls.....	House Prize.
19 should occur once in 66 rolls.....	House Prize.
20 should occur once in 46 rolls.....	Prize.
21 should occur once in 33 rolls.....	Free Play.
22 should occur once in 25 rolls.....	0 yards.
23 should occur once in 20 rolls.....	0 yards.
24 should occur once in 17 rolls.....	0 yards.
25 should occur once in 15 rolls.....	0 yards.
26 should occur once in 13 rolls.....	0 yards.
27 should occur once in 13 rolls.....	0 yards.
28 should occur once in 12 rolls.....	0 yards.
29 should occur once in 13 rolls.....	Pay Double.
30 should occur once in 13 rolls.....	0 yards.
31 should occur once in 15 rolls.....	0 yards.
32 should occur once in 17 rolls.....	0 yards.
33 should occur once in 20 rolls.....	0 yards.
34 should occur once in 25 rolls.....	Bonus.
35 should occur once in 33 rolls.....	Free Play.
36 should occur once in 46 rolls.....	Prize.
37 should occur once in 66 rolls.....	House Prize.
38 should occur once in 100 rolls.....	House Prize.
39 should occur once in 160 rolls.....	2 yards.
40 should occur once in 273 rolls.....	5 yards.
41 should occur once in 499 rolls.....	15 yards.
42 should occur once in 983 rolls.....	20 yards.
43 should occur once in 2,121 rolls.....	50 yards.
44 should occur once in 5,090 rolls.....	50 yards.
45 should occur once in 13,997 rolls.....	30 yards.
46 should occur once in 46,656 rolls.....	50 yards.
47 should occur once in 209,952 rolls.....	100 yards.
48 should occur once in 1,679,616 rolls.....	100 yards.

Figure 3.

The question arises as to how an operator can get anyone to play the game if there is little or no chance of winning. The fact is that the game is so much under the operator's control that he allows the player to win sizable yardage in order to keep the player's interest alive and set him up to lose still more money. The operator accomplishes this by adding up the numbers very rapidly after a roll, picking up the marbles or dice as he counts,

and quickly announcing any total he desires.

This method of miscounting is known as a "fast count" and is worked when the operator desires to change a nonwinning number into a yardage winner and vice versa. The operator will very often give a false count on the original roll of a game in order to encourage the customer to continue the game. Glib banter about "being a human computer who is able

to add rapidly" aids the operator in the smooth execution of the "fast count."

In fact, Razzle Dazzle was given the name because of this "fast count" aspect which leaves the player dazzled. Since on some rolls the player is allowed to count the points at his own leisure, he is not overly suspicious of the "fast count" executed by a skilled operator, particularly as the player "wins" yardage in this manner when the operator is setting him up.

The operator builds the player up to within striking distance of touch-down yardage through "fast count" manipulations and then permits the game to take over to relieve the player of his remaining cash. The usual parting shot by the operator is a "Sorry, mister! Better luck next time! If Lady Luck didn't let me win one now and then, I couldn't stay in business."

When it comes to Razzle Dazzle and related gambling games, the smart person keeps his money in his wallet.

Savannah Criminal
11-13-68
FOILED BY CROWNING
GLORY
Bufile 63-4296-49

A detective in a southern city revealed that after investigating three suspected female flimflam operators who allegedly had duped several local merchants, he noted the descriptions of all three were similar to those furnished by the victims, except for the color of their hair.

The investigator borrowed several wigs from a shopkeeper in order to conduct lineups. The three subjects, while wearing wigs, were identified by their victims.

The detective reported he is now photographing all female flimflam operators with color film, showing them with their natural hair and with wigs they may have used to conceal their identity.

The Policeman and His Public

By
COL. JACOB W. SCHOTT
Chief of Police,
Cincinnati, Ohio



Someone once defined police relations with the public as "the sum total of all contacts, good or bad, between the police and the public." Undoubtedly, this is a true statement, but one which raises important questions for us to consider.

Many police departments have established commissions to deal with the important task of improving channels of communication between the law enforcement agency and the public it serves. Speaker bureaus, press conferences, community meetings, and neighborhood and storefront offices have done much to inform citizens of the role of the police and

the problems of law enforcement. But these innovations can only serve as instruments of the total public relations program, a plan that should involve, directly or indirectly, every citizen and every police officer.

Organizational programs are excellent, but, by their very nature, they affect a limited number of citizens. Positive contacts by police administrators are also necessarily confined to the number of individuals contacted. A truly productive and worthwhile program of influencing public opinion must involve every member of the organization. And each officer must know that he is involved. The program must be one of *positive communications*, covering a variety of types, areas, and situations, to achieve the desired goals.

Professional PR

The Cincinnati Division of Police, in cooperation with the Fraternal Order of Police, Cincinnati Lodge No. 69, has established a meaningful program of police-public relations. We consulted a professional public relations firm, which assisted considerably in defining objectives and providing the framework for this program.

The long-range goals of the program are:

1. A wage scale and benefit program in keeping with the division's rating as a department and the high cost of living and comparable to those of other leading cities.
2. Modern equipment and facilities and the manpower necessary to continue rendering outstanding service to all the citizens of Cincinnati.
3. Understanding, cooperation, and respect from an enlightened citizenry.

The program's immediate goals are:

1. Continuation of the best possible service to the public under the present circumstances.
2. Recognition by responsible members of the community of the facts that the

police have substantial problems and that a definite need for help exists.

3. Correction of the false impression held by too many members of both minority and majority groups that police officers are little more than dull, domineering brutes dedicated to the suppression of the rights and privileges of others.
4. Contemplation of ourselves not only as police officers, but also as individuals to be certain that we are, in truth, what we say we are. Are we:
 - a. Dedicated professionals or neglectful employees waiting for retirement and pension?
 - b. As advanced in our attitudes and personal methods as the times demand or the "apple-snitching club-swingers" that some people think we are?
 - c. Rendering equal justice for all or enforcing one set of laws for the whites and another for the nonwhites?

Each of these goals must be firmly established and clearly understood throughout the department. Only then can a successful campaign be waged.

We have already indicated that the policeman involved in promoting public relations is every man on the force, headed by the police chief who sets policy. But, we have to define who represents the public and to whom we direct our efforts in order to achieve our stated goals.

is against this negativism that we must direct our efforts. And, for the most part, it is to the public's emotion that we must appeal.

We, as individual police officers, must address different types of audiences: individual citizens, church congregations, private clubs and organizations, committees, and groups; indeed, everyone must be informed and convinced of our sincerity. The uninformed must be motivated and the uninformed must be educated. The concerned must be assured of the policeman's good faith in sharing their interest. The militant must be reasoned with and the apathetic must be aroused.

Wage a Campaign

A campaign must be waged to inform people of the development of the police. To accomplish this, we must use all available sources, including press, radio, and television. But the most effective way of communicating with any audience is through personal contact. Herein lies the heart of the public relations program, and the part requiring the most time, effort, and

"The most effective way of communicating with any audience is through personal contact. Herein lies the heart of the public relations program."

Because the public consists of persons from all walks of life, the values and beliefs they hold concerning authority may conflict. Some people look upon their local policeman, whose job it is to protect life and property, with suspicion and resentment. The public attitude toward the police is almost entirely emotional and many times entirely negative. It

patience.

A favorable incident or newspaper story will not produce the goal. Instead, a combination of numerous individual actions, when given direction, will serve toward reaching that goal.

Each man involved in this program must approach his assignment thoughtfully, respectfully, and posi-

tively. If he has any reprehensions, he should confine them within departmental channels. To approach the public with complaints and criticism of the administration, superiors, or equipment will only reinforce negative attitudes and destroy the positive efforts of others.

To help realize our goal, we are asking for understanding, concern, and rationality of the people to whom our program extends. We need the press, clergy, civic groups, fraternal organizations, minority group leaders, and public officials. Some will cooperate, but others will not. When there is a lack of cooperation, the natural reaction will be to retaliate, which must never happen. Any blunder on the part of a single officer will destroy the accomplishments of dozens of others.

Success will not be achieved quickly. Police-community relations must be an enterprising program involving every member of the department with every segment of society.

SAC Letter 68-63

MASTER KEY LAW

11/15/68

Approved by the President on October 12, 1968, Public Law 90-560 concerns the unauthorized mailing of motor vehicle master keys. This law amends section 2, chapter 83 of title 18, U.S. Code. The new law adds section 1716A entitled, "Nonmailable Motor Vehicle Master Keys."

Public Law 90-560 prohibits the mailing or causing to be mailed of any motor vehicle master key, any pattern, impression, or mold. It also prohibits the mailing of advertisements for the sale of such keys. This law only refers to mailing offenses and does not pertain to interstate transportation of master keys. The Post Office Department has the responsibility of investigating violations of this law.

Scientific Aid

Laboratory Division
PHONY WHITE HOUSE CHEF

*12-6-68 95-33497
I.I.L #830*

One man's convincing pose as a White House chef enabled him to cash many worthless checks before he was brought to justice. He would present a plastic folder containing newspaper clippings and photographs showing his alleged connections with the White House. In most cases he would approach the manager of leading motels and restaurants, purportedly in pursuit of a job as a chef. The identification folder served as his reference. After filling out an application, he would ask the manager to approve a check for cash. On subsequent encounters, the managers would approve increasingly larger checks for

the trusted "chef."

In December 1966 he negotiated five worthless checks in an Arizona supermarket. The checks used showed a printed name which was a shortened version of the man's real name. He had obtained the checks when he opened an account in a New Jersey bank. An examination in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that all five checks were written by the same individual who had opened the account in New Jersey. A laboratory expert testified to this effect in Federal Court, and the subject was found guilty and sentenced to serve a 3-year term.

Salt Lake City Crimdel

BABY BOTTLE BANDITS

Profile 63-4296-44 10-25-68

An unusual technique in crime has been reported by police in a major western city. A pair of thieves, either a man and a woman or two women, use a baby to gain entry into the homes of elderly women. The perpetrators tell the victims that the baby is hungry and then ask permission to warm the infant's bottle. The elderly people generally agree to the request, and while one thief is in the kitchen with the baby and aged woman, the other thief ransacks the house and takes money, jewelry, and clothing.

overpasses at moving vehicles. After several incidents which caused serious injuries to car occupants as well as damage to automobiles, State troopers were instructed to sweep each overpass with their squad car spotlight as they approached the area at night. The frequency of such crimes has been highest after dark. Since this procedure was adopted, persons disposed toward committing these acts have nearly ceased their activities.

Springfield Crimdel

A SHINING LIGHT

63-429-52 10-29-68

A State police officer in the Midwest has devised a method which is being successfully used in deterring criminals who throw objects from

HOT LUNCHES
San Diego Crimdel
Customs officials at the Mexican border near Tijuana are paying closer attention to hot lunches being carried by Mexican day laborers entering the United States. One worker's lunchbox contained a vacuum bottle of hot soup weighted down with tinfoil packets of heroin.

*Bu file (94-112)
(10-22-68)*

MICROFILMING

(Continued from page 4)

This price includes the film processing, which is done by the company. We have always received excellent service and the company usually returns the film 4 days after we mail it. The quality, too, of this film is excellent. The camera films the material as quickly as the operator can insert it into the machine. Actually, it took longer to prepare and arrange the material than to photograph it. In order to process the material for filming, we reviewed all the records. The department favors periodic review of all records as an aid in locating missing records and making any necessary corrections.

Second Machine

The second machine, the reader-printer, is primarily used for reading the microfilm; however, it has one other valuable capability, the reproduction of the records from microfilm to their original size. This wet-copying process takes approximately 20 seconds to complete and costs 6 cents a copy. After due consideration, we decided that we would not put accident reports into an individual's microthin jacket. Instead, the accident reports are left on rolls and the reader-printer is used to check these reports and furnish copies of them when necessary. The same procedure is now used for complaints, which are left in a roll and filed numerically. Only complaints appear on one roll and accident reports on another.

The third machine purchased was a jacket-filler. After the microfilm strip has been cut with scissors, it may be inserted between the two layers of the plastic jacket; however, this practice is very time consuming. Using the filler reduces the amount of time required and also lessens the chances of error as the operator can observe the

information as it is put into the jacket.

The fourth machine obtained was a jacket-reader. This implement magnifies the information on a jacket to a size large enough for reading. The reader-printer can also serve this purpose; however, the jacket-reader is simpler and more convenient to operate.

All in One Drawer

Approximately 500,000 sheets of paper were filed in our records division when we bought these machines. We purchased a file cabinet containing six drawers, four to store 3- by 5-inch cards and two larger drawers at the bottom. In one of these storage drawers, we have filed the microfilm for the original 500,000 records. After filming these records, we dispensed with 18 four-drawer filing cabinets. To illustrate further how microfilm saves space, we have on file over 22,000 five-page vehicle accident reports on rolls of film in a space 22 inches deep and 5 inches wide.

Microfilming the 500,000 records took approximately 18 months. Additional personnel were required to accomplish this. We assigned one person to this job permanently, and we used headquarters personnel to assist whenever possible. All this work was done without any interruption in the normal operation of the records division.

Fill One Roll

At the present time we microfilm when we have amassed enough sheets to fill one roll of film. One roll of accident reports contains 2,500 sheets of paper or 500 accident reports. Records not yet filmed are kept in the same manner as before the microfilming process began. The department also uses a photocopying machine to reproduce original records prior to microfilming.

After the records have been micro-

filmed, they are placed in "dead storage." The records are baled and placed in boxes; in the event we had to recover the original for some reason, we have an orderly system for this research. No requests for originals have been made as of this writing.

Under the old system each year we had to buy six file cabinets at \$90 each, or a total of \$540, and we spent \$150 annually for file packets. Under the new system we spend approximately \$50 a year for film and \$100 for the microthin jackets. Thus, we have realized a savings of almost \$540 a year on cabinets. With this savings, the cost of the machinery, when compared with present building construction prices, is far less expensive to the department. Therefore, we feel that the use of microfilming is a definite advantage, particularly where space is a problem.

Anchorage Crime
11-1-68 Bufile 62-4296-2
RACK 'EM UP!

Recently a bank in the West discovered a shortage of several thousand dollars from the cash carts of two drive-in tellers. Upon investigation, FBI Agents learned that one bank employee had become addicted to playing pocket billiards and that he was obsessed with a determination to beat the "sharks," although he was fairly new at the game and greatly lacking in ability.

Further investigation disclosed that the bank employee, apparently stimulated by a combination of pep pills and diet pills, lost several thousand dollars in a matter of hours. One spectator told Agents that the would-be Willie Hoppe, undaunted by his losses, kept going out to his car for more money and returning to the game with the cry, "Rack 'em up!"

FBI Bank Robbery Conferences Held

Increasing bank robberies was the topic of FBI-sponsored law enforcement conferences held throughout the country during September, October, and November 1968. Designed for the benefit of law enforcement officers and representatives of banks and banking institutions, 282 open-forum meetings were conducted, with 29,265 persons representing 12,210 agencies in attendance.

Ideas Exchanged

The conferences provided officers and banking officials opportunities to exchange ideas on how to handle the problem of increasing bank robberies and related crimes. As a result of these meetings, many bank officials stated that they plan to establish new procedures for deterring robbers and burglars and to hold comprehensive employee retraining sessions similar to the conferences.

Preventive measures and deterrents discussed during the series included hidden cameras, effective alarm systems, well-illuminated building exteriors, guards, stake-out teams, architectural features such as higher windows, grillwork, and bullet-proof glass, and publicity concerning security precautions taken. For example,

the sessions showed that some robbers were deterred by a simple notice on the front door of certain banks stating that bank robbery is a Federal crime. The necessity of frequently checking photographic equipment and warning devices was also stressed.

In one area police and bank executives have developed a plan to have uniformed officers in patrol cars stop twice daily at banks and park their vehicles out front to discourage potential robbers casing the banks. Law enforcement officials have also suggested to uniformed men that any time they have business in a shopping center, they park their vehicles conspicuously near any bank located there.

Role of Bank Employees

Emphasis was placed on the role of bank employees in the successful solution of robberies and the importance of educating them on a plan of action during such attacks. The value of accurate descriptions based on careful observation of hold-up men was demonstrated. Other aids to solving bank robbery cases discussed by panelists included establishing roadblocks and prompt dissemination of suspect descriptions and concealed camera photographs to news media.

Before and after each conference, representatives of news media were briefed on the need for eliciting citizen cooperation in finding a work-

able solution to the bank robbery problem. Also, the deterrent value of promptly publicizing arrests and convictions was stressed.

Bank Protection Act

The series featured an explanation of the Bank Protection Act of 1968, enacted July 8, 1968. Under the provisions of this Act, each Federal banking supervisory agency as of January 7, 1969, had to promulgate rules establishing minimum standards with which financial institutions under their control must comply with respect to the installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures, reasonable in cost, to discourage robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts. The rules set the time limits within which the affected banks and savings and loan associations must comply with the standards and require the submission of periodic reports on the steps taken. A violator of a rule under this Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 for each day of the violation. The enforcement of these regulations rests with the responsible banking supervisory agencies.

These conferences are a part of the FBI's extensive training and education program for local, county, and State law enforcement agencies.

THE POLICE WITNESS

(Continued from page 7)

nicalities thwarting them in the presentation of their case. Remember that criminal cases deal with the life and liberty of individuals. "When society acts to deprive one of its members of his life, liberty, or property, it takes its most awesome steps." *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 449. The judge is fully aware of the fact that the government is a party to the litigation, and he is constantly striving to balance its interest against that of the defendant.

Confessions

Now let us look at confessions. In all my years before the courts, prosecuting every conceivable type of crime, I never conducted a trial relying exclusively on a confession for a conviction. In many instances I found them to be problems because of the manner in which they were taken.

To list some of the problems encountered:

1. Confession of one defendant implicating a codefendant and, therefore, requiring deletions; in these cases the deletions were often so numerous as to make ludicrous the presentation of the document that was finally admissible.
2. Verbatim confessions of codefendants which were virtual carbon copies; this can lead to dramatic arguments negating their authenticity, for it is far-fetched, indeed, to conclude that two men confessing separately in different rooms would use practically the same words.
3. A typed verbatim confession with strategically placed longhand interlineations by the defendant in an attempt to prove it had been read and corrected by him; this can be totally destructive of such evidence when the policeman admits he intentionally inserted untrue statements for such purpose.
4. Paraphrased confessions written by the examiner in English beyond the educational level of the accused.

5. Confessions typed from shorthand notes where the notes were not available, or if available, didn't agree in every detail.

In my experience the most effective confessions were those written out by the accused in his own hand. In one instance the confession was taped and played in the courtroom, and this was by far the most dramatic of all I ever introduced in evidence.

What do defense counsels think of the policeman as a witness?

Opinions of Defense

In an attempt to find out, I asked some distinguished and competent attorneys. I personally know them and respect their opinions, knowing that they are men of integrity and a credit to the bar. It is wise to heed what they say and be concerned about their impressions. In capsule form, they told me the following things:

1. The investigatory or detective law enforcement officer's testimony is sometimes "colored" because of a determination to "win" the case and thus impress senior officers with his ability to investigate and testify convincingly.
2. In cross-examination the officer tries to determine the motive behind the question rather than give a frank and honest answer. In other words, he attempts to gear his answer to what he feels is the motive of defense counsel in the particular inquiry. In doing this, he has been found to add a great deal to his testimony that is not contained in his written reports and is not found in the evidence. (I must add that one of these attorneys, who, in addition to a most successful private practice, served with distinction as a public defender, made it a point to exempt Agents of the FBI. He stated that their answers are direct, noncolored, and to the point. I must add that I fully agree with him.)
3. The police officer who tries to maneuver with the defense counsel soon finds himself trapped without any avenue of escape. This creates a poor impression on the jury, and a case which should have been decided in favor of the state is oftentimes a verdict for the defendant. There is, however, a greater evil. If the

defense lawyer is unable to "break through," the jury, not knowing of the officer's motivation, may accept his testimony to the unforgivable harm of the accused.

4. The uniformed officer on the beat suddenly involved in a serious criminal matter is often poorly trained in methods of testifying as to factual happenings within his personal knowledge and is, hence, easily malleable in the hands of a skillful defense attorney. This is usually due to a lack of training in evidentiary matters and courtroom decorum on the witness stand.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. The criminal complexities are great and the problems confronting our police are staggering. One only need read the Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice for proof of what I say. But the number of arrests is not the sole barometer of good law enforcement; the quality of arrests is equally important. It is far better to go slowly and have a solid case, than to go beyond permissible bounds only to have a court ruling against you. Every police failure inflates the ego and inflames the arrogance of the notorious criminal. Remember, proper and effective testimony in court by the police witness is a vital element of good law enforcement.

Savannah Crimdel
10-23-68
CANNED HASH(ISH)
Bufile (63-4296-49)

Customs officials in the South have uncovered attempts to smuggle hashish concealed in shipments of food-stuff to the United States. Cans of food are removed from packing cases, the labels detached, a small hole punched in the side of the can, the contents removed, and the drug inserted. The hole is soldered and the carefully removed label is returned to the can which is reinserted into the packing case for shipment to a consignee in this country.

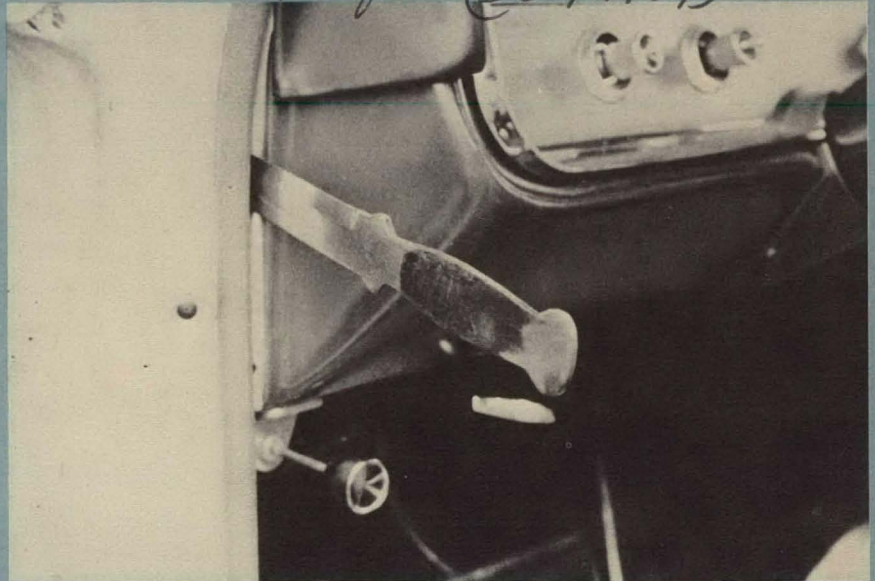
NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Albany Criminel
10-21-68 Bufile (63-4296-1)
GOOD MEMORY PAYS OFF

In an eastern city recently a State trooper on patrol observed a motor vehicle operated by a woman who was the subject of a warrant for bad checks. The officer also recognized a male passenger whose driver's license had been revoked. After the trooper arrested the woman on the charge of passing bad checks, the man proceeded to drive the car away, only to be apprehended by the trooper for operating a motor vehicle while on the revoked list. Both the man and the woman were sent to jail.

About 2 weeks later the trooper saw the same man operating an automobile and again arrested him for driving while his license was rescinded. The man resisted arrest this time, and ultimately he was charged with not only resisting arrest but also harassment and driving while intoxicated.

Cincinnati Let. 5-10-68
Dashboard Knife
Bufile (88-42709)



The color of the knife handle blended with the color of the car dashboard.

Investigation of a vehicle abandoned by a fugitive in a midwestern city revealed an unusually concealed weapon. A knife was inserted between the left side of the dashboard and the

frame of the car, a location easily accessible to the driver. The knife was not readily noticeable as the color of the handle was the same as the dashboard of the car.

10-29-68
Bufile 63-4296-10
TOOTHPASTE?
Cincinnati Criminel

Experience has taught jailers in the Midwest that more than a cursory search must be given to articles sent to prisoners by their friends. Recently prison officials discovered a clever method being used to smuggle narcotics into a jail.

Friends of a known narcotics user brought a new toothbrush and a new tube of toothpaste during a visiting period. An alert jailer decided to examine the tube, and upon feeling it,

thought it was rather lumpy. Closer examination revealed that the crimped end of the tube had been loosened and part of the paste removed. A small syringe containing a powerful narcotic had been inserted into the hole. Molded into its original form, the tube had been recrimped.

The prisoner's friends joined him for a much more lengthy visit than they had anticipated.

Mobile Criminel
CITY PASSES GLUE-SNIFFING ORDINANCE
11-12-68 Bufile 63-4296-1

A southern city recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of model glue to persons under the age of 17. The new law, if violated, provides a \$100 fine or 6 months in jail, or both. Officials in the city feel that the ordinance will help prevent glue-sniffing by juveniles.

WANTED BY THE FBI



WILLIAM EDWARD BUTLER, also known as: "Bill," "Boot Jack," "Cool Breeze," "Tip."

Interstate Flight—Murder

William Edward Butler is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. Butler is wanted in connection with the slaying of his wife whose body was found in the front yard of her parents' home shortly after midnight on December 19, 1966, in Florence, Ala. She had been shot in the shoulder and in the back of the head.

A Federal warrant for Butler's arrest was issued on February 1, 1967, at Florence.

Since Butler is being sought in connection with a murder in which a .38 caliber Derringer pistol was reportedly used, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age ----- 30, born Jan. 18,
1939, Lauderdale
County, Ala.
Height ----- 6 feet.
Weight ----- 150 to 160 pounds.
Build ----- Medium.
Hair ----- Black.

Eyes ----- Brown.
Complexion ----- Medium.
Race ----- Negro.
Nationality ----- American.
Occupation ----- Dishwasher.
FBI No. ----- 919, 128 F.

Fingerprint classification:

14 0 5 U 000 15
I 17 U 011

Notify the FBI

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

Outgoing Letter 1968 ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY REPORT

to W. Williams Haddock
Officers, officials, and organizations concerned with traffic safety may be interested in the "1968 Alcohol and Highway Safety Report" released by the Department of Transportation.

The 182-page publication, printed in accordance with the requirements of Highway Safety Act of 1966, contains factual information and statistics on traffic accidents in which alcohol was involved.

A copy may be obtained by sending a check or money order for 50 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

COMMUNICATION

(Continued from page 10)

and our courts have an important role in working together to build the confidence of our people in law and order and justice. There is great room for improvement in effective communication in these areas, but communication must also be reflected in actions.

Understanding is the basis for solving man's problems. Communication can play a vital role in reaching that understanding. Its implementation can be of great value to every police department and court in the land. Effective communication can lead to understanding. Remember, if the public does not understand us, they are not likely to support us.

D.L.L. # 832 8-12-68

EVIDENCE IN FOOTPRINTS

Laboratory Division

On December 11, 1967, the body of a caretaker of a New Hampshire roominghouse was found on the bed in a room adjoining his office. A large amount of blood was near the body, and two kitchen knives and a towel were on the sink. The victim had sustained numerous injuries to his face from a brutal beating, but the autopsy established that his death had resulted from stab wounds in the chest.

The investigation by local authorities produced as a suspect an individual whom the caretaker had recently locked out of his room because of delinquent payment of rent. FBI Laboratory examiners discovered heel-

prints in the blood on the floor that matched the heels of shoes belonging to this suspect. One impression had been partially covered with an accumulation of blood, revealing the victim was alive and bleeding when the heelprint had been made. Examinations also disclosed human bloodstains on the suspect's clothing belonged to the same type as that of the caretaker but differed from the suspect's blood group.

In May 1968 two experts from the FBI Laboratory testified as to their findings in State court. The suspect was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A NEW KIND OF STREETSWEeper

Wayton Crindel
11-13-68 Bufile
(63-4296-10)

A police department in a midwest city has developed a new technique for removing disabled motor vehicles

from busy intersections and heavily traveled streets. Officers equipped patrol cars for pushing the stalled vehicles by attaching rubber-covered brackets to the front bumpers of the cruisers. Tow trucks remove the vehicles later to insure road safety.

Previously police officers either had to await a tow truck or risk damage to their patrol car if they attempted to push a disabled vehicle. This innovation, which began with four cars, has now been adapted to all patrol cruisers in the city.

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



Although the pattern presented above is unusual in appearance, it is obviously a whorl type containing two deltas with a recurve in front of each. Inasmuch as an imaginary line drawn between the two deltas does not touch or cut a recurving ridge within the inner pattern area, the pattern is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl. The tracing is meeting.