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Law Enforcement

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Identification:

Interesting Pattern (*back cover*).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

THE YEAR 1963 DAWNS on a deeply troubled world. Communism jeopardizes world peace and the posterity of mankind. Communists continue to push forward aggressively in many areas seeking new lands to rule and additional people to regiment.

Man—the fallible being that he is—now holds in his hands a destructive force of such great potential that its very existence poses the question of whether or not mankind is to have a future. It is no wonder that people everywhere fear the worst, knowing as they do that a militant force dedicated to world rule possesses such destructive power.

In this country, Americans are justifiably alarmed at the ever-present threat of communism to the priceless heritage of our great land. They view with grave concern the tactics of the Communist Party, USA, to undermine our system of justice. They recognize the imminent danger of communism's encroachment, and they deplore the dogma of Communist dictators to rule all men and all nations.

In times of peril, the rallying strength of our country stems from its democratic safeguards. Our faith and trust are anchored in the God-inspired hallmarks of Americanism—truth, liberty, and justice. From these ideals springs the determination to protect and preserve our way of life from tyrants near and far. From these ideals comes the will of a united, free, and righteous people to stand firm against godless despotism.

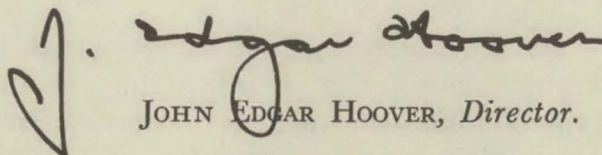
Law and order are bulwarks of freedom. Law enforcement must relentlessly promote the perpetual existence of this honored axiom. In this new year, we must labor with unswerving devotion, and we must be firm and resolute in the face of adversity. Let us keep fully apprised of our country's needs and fully informed as to our individual and collective responsibilities.

International tension should not for a moment divert our attention from vigorous and effective law enforcement. Not only

must we shoulder additional burdens or hardships, but we must also be sure the operations of criminals and lawbreakers are detected and the perpetrators apprehended. There can be no breakdown in the respect for law.

In the past, law enforcement has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to serve our Nation above and beyond the call of duty. In the fight against crime and subversion, we cannot afford to do less.

Let all officers resolve to make this a distinctive year in the annals of law enforcement. Let no community of our land become a haven for enemies of society. Rather, let 1963 come to be known as the year in which this Nation made marked progress toward its goals of freedom, abundance, and equal justice for all.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "J" and "H".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JANUARY 1, 1963.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, police officers have learned that there is more to winter driving than putting antifreeze in a radiator. As part of an inservice training program, we conducted a 3-week Winter Hazards Driving Clinic designed to acquaint them with the roughest, trickiest driving conditions a motorist ever faced.

Picture, if you can, streets and highways covered with a thin, treacherous coat of ice which forms instantly as a steady, freezing drizzle falls on the city. When driving conditions become this bad and most Iowa drivers are forced to leave their cars in the garage, our patrolmen must still drive up to 500 miles daily. To prepare them for the grueling experience of driving on solid ice, we made the driving course even tougher.

Our classroom was a frozen park lagoon, covered with 14 inches of ice. The test course included two 1,000-foot straightaways divided by a

Special Training in Winter Driving Given Iowa Police

by CHIEF GEORGE MATIAS, *Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Police Department*

four-way intersection and two circles, each with a 200-foot radius. A return lane ran parallel to the straightaways. The entire course was surrounded by snowbank barriers.

In regulation patrol vehicles, 104 officers took turns making spin skids, passes, turns, and stops under the same—if not worse—conditions they would find in city or country driving during winter months in the Midwest.

Tests Show Good Results

A course outline was prepared for the safety of men and machines at the site. Each member of the department was required to complete all phases of the course outlined. The time required to complete the course for one man was from 30 to 40 minutes actual driving time. Good results were noticeable after the men completed the tests. They indicated a great degree of interest and stated they immediately found what they learned to be valuable and practical, and applied their newly acquired techniques to their own cars as well as to police vehicles.

We have noticed, as a direct result of this training in the Cedar Rapids Police Department, a decided decrease in the number of accidents suffered by department vehicles.

Outline of the Course

Following is the course outline used by the Cedar Rapids Police Department in its inservice training program.

The objectives of the course are to gain confidence in operating a motor vehicle on any surface regardless of the condition that exists at that time; to be able to recognize a situation before getting into it, but if you do get into a hazardous situation, to be able to know what to do to get out of it before you reach the critical point where the vehicle has control over you and not you over the vehicle; to give the driver a better understanding



Chief George Matias.



Improper right turn at too fast a speed causes front-end drift and a rear-wheel slide.

of the capabilities of man and machine, as well as their limitations, and to simulate actual conditions and hazards that will be encountered by a driver under both city and country (or highway) conditions.

Safety Rules

1. No unauthorized car on the course.
2. No horseplay.
3. Vehicles must move as directed by the person in charge.
4. No individual testing or admission on the course without permission.
5. Doors of vehicles locked and all windows rolled up.
6. Seat belts fastened if car is so equipped.
7. Only one car on the course at a time.
8. The windshields and windows of all cars must be clean for maximum visibility.
9. One person cannot and shall not monopolize the driving time.
10. Headlights and turn signals must be used when on the test course.
11. No walking on the test course.
12. If course is being reset, no car is to move until this is completed.
13. Maximum speed is determined by the training instructor.
14. Speed will be controlled at all times by the driver.
15. Special tests must be cleared with the training instructor.

Training Procedures

Schedule for procedures and activity of demonstrating and practice for police officers.

1. Car assignments.
2. Safety rules explained.

The spin skid is demonstrated by the instructor on the straightaway course.

1. Come off the runway onto the ice and intentionally spin the car to give the feel of a slide and skid.
2. Fishtail the car (lost control and panic). Force skid by over turning steering wheel and locking the brakes.
3. Put the car into a power skid by applying too much gas.
4. Practice skids by over and under correcting.
5. Put car through slight angle and critical angle skids. Correct without losing control.
6. Practice the loss of control through locking the brakes and then let up to regain steering control. Use rubber cone for this maneuver. Head for it, lock the brakes, spin the steering wheel. Do this to the right and then to the left side of the cone.
7. Practice stopping with the use of the parking brake only. Hold the steering wheel in one position only. Do not move until the vehicle comes to a complete stop.

Passing Maneuvers

On the straightaway course, the objective is to control a vehicle in a passing situation at a safe speed—which is determined by the conditions that exist at that time.

1. Use specially constructed lane. Set rubber cones 10 feet apart to simulate the width of the traffic lane. Make three or four cones long. This creates the right lane of a two-lane street. Fifty feet farther along the street, set up the same cone arrangement to simulate the left-hand lane. Then, 50 feet farther, set up a third cone arrangement to represent the right lane again. The driver will travel through the cones in the right lane and, after passing the last cone, will turn to the left and enter the cones representing the left lane. At the end of the left lane, he will return to the right lane and pass through the cones representing that lane.

Spacing the cone arrangement for the left lane 50 feet from the ones in the right lane is for a speed of 15 to 20



Completion of improper right turn—showing what happens to cars (bent and crushed cones) when driver does not give strict attention to icy conditions.

miles per hour—depending on ice conditions and the amount of space there is to operate on. For speeds of between 20 to 25 miles per hour, space the left-lane cone arrangement 75 feet maximum from the cones in the right lane.

2. Determine critical speed. This must be done on a daily basis. Many times, however, this must be done on an hourly basis, since the rise and fall of the temperature will change the condition of the ice. The wetter the ice, the slower is the speed for control.

Passing-Lane Maneuvers

Enter the passing-lane maneuver so that the lane you are turning into is on your left. As you pass the last cone in the first set, swing the steering wheel to the left and apply power—making the vehicle skid to the right. Correct the skid by letting up on the gas and turning the steering wheel to the right. You are now approaching the lane on the left. Turn the steering wheel to the right, feed gas, and slide power wheels to the left. Correct skid when vehicle is lined up in the lane. **LET THE CAR SLOW DOWN WITHOUT USING THE BRAKES.** As you pass the last cone in the left lane, turn the steering wheel to the right, feed gas, and

skid the power wheels to the left. Correct skid. Turn the steering wheel to the left, apply gas, skid power wheels to the right. Let off gas when car is lined up in the right lane again. Slow down at this point. Release pressure on the foot feed, not the brake. As you clear the last cone in line, do a power skid and turn the car around.

If the vehicle is in a position to hit a snowbank or snow barrier, be sure that the vehicle hits either going in with the front end or the rear end. Then, when the forward motion stops, place the vehicle in the opposite gear to move out immediately. If this is not done, the vehicle will become stuck and have to be pushed.

Intentionally put the vehicle into snow so there are 3 to 4 inches of snow around the power wheels. Use a gentle rocking motion of the car by shifting gears from forward to reverse to get the car out of the snow. **DO NOT SPIN THE WHEELS.**

Cornering

The objective is to demonstrate the ability of the car and the driver to maintain a circular path.



Car in middle of left turn. Proper left turn at controlled speed without using braking power.



Start of a right turn for proper control using a small power skid to the rear wheels to complete the turn.

Important factors to keep in mind are: Maintain constant power; determine critical speed that the car starts to slide and/or the front end starts to drift; do early and late corrections; do power and brake slides; and try the effects of snow pull.

1. Drive clockwise inside of a circle and make at least three laps to get acquainted with the situation, using constant power.
2. Drive counterclockwise; put car into a brake skid.
3. Practice power of snow pull.
4. Drive clockwise, develop critical speed and start of skid; correct early.
5. Develop skid for spin out by too late correction. (Do this on the outside of the circle and thus avoid having to reset the cones for each skid.)
6. Put car into a power skid (also on the outside of circle of cones). For best results, circle should be 100 feet in diameter.

Straight Barrier Course

The objective is to apply knowledge gained to a test problem of controlling the vehicle on the course in order to determine the critical speed at which the maneuver can be executed. This course is set up with rubber cones 10 feet apart to simulate the width of a traffic lane. Set this line seven or eight cones long. Make a 45° angle with the rubber cones and continue on for 10 or 12 more settings about 10 feet apart.

The driver enters the lane of cones at a constant speed. Depending on conditions, he then determines the point of brake application which will slow the car sufficiently to negotiate the turn without striking the barrier cones. The car is then brought to the shortest possible stop without striking the cones and without a skid.

Take the average size intersection of your city,

or street width. (A 40-foot street at the intersections works very well.)

1. Approach on any of the four ways and make a right turn correctly.
2. Approach again and make a left turn correctly.
3. Approach too fast and make right and left turns.
4. With rubber cones, simulate a car stopped at the intersection and make correct right and left turns at the intersection.
5. Go back from the intersection approach and make a correct boulevard stop at a stop sign. (Remember that a stop sign is usually placed about 15 feet from the closest curb line of the intersecting street.)
6. Make right and left turns under power. Recover from each.
7. Make right and left turns coasting, simulating a sudden decision to turn.
8. Make a U-turn, not a power skid—not even a front-end drift.

Stopping the Vehicle

Fanning action of the brake pedal is necessary to stop a vehicle on ice. This is done by the rapid depressing of the pedal and letting all the way off. The pedal should be pushed all the way to the bottom as rapidly as possible in a rhythmic motion. The faster the rhythm, the shorter the stop.

1. Drive straight at a large rubber cone. Determine the distance that you should start fanning the brakes to stop before striking the cone.
2. Drive straight at the cone and fan the brakes, but wait until you know you cannot stop without hitting the cone. Turn the steering wheel to the left or right as you fan the brakes and steer around the cone.
3. Drive straight at the cone, lock the brakes, slide toward the cone. Release the brake and steer around. (NOTE.—Use of steps 2 and 3 will prove the fact that with use of the fanning action of the brake pedal, the driver still has control of the vehicle. It further proves that when the brakes are locked, the car will go in the direction it was headed and the driver cannot steer the car in a different direction.)
4. Head into the intersection and lock the brakes at a boulevard stop sign, at a speed stated by the instructor. Keep brakes locked until the vehicle comes to a complete stop.
5. Head into the intersection at the same speed as above. Apply the brakes in a fanning action at the same stop sign. Continue the fanning action of the brakes until the vehicle comes to a complete stop. (Get out of the car and compare the length of the skids in steps 4 and 5. You will find that the fanning action of the brakes will stop the vehicle in a much shorter distance.)

Curve Situation

Measure the radius of an average curve situation in the city. (An easier way to do this is to get

this figure from the city engineer.) Set up the curve on the basis of this radius. Use at least 15 cones spaced either 8 or 10 feet apart. Use more as desired.

As the driver and vehicle approach the curve, hold the speed constant and go on the inside of the curve. (This speed should be slower on the inside of the curve.) Keep the car not more than 3 feet away from the cones—closer if possible. Do not change the speed of the vehicle until you pass the last cone in line. Hold the steering wheel in the same position and do a power skid to turn the vehicle around. This is done by fast depression of the foot feed.

Again head toward the curve, and this time take the vehicle on the outside of the curve. Hold speed constant until you reach the first cone and then gradually apply the gas to increase the speed. Soon you will feel a front-end drift and then a slide of the rear wheels. If you continue to feed

gas, the vehicle will go into a full skid. This maneuver should be on the outside of the curve situation to let the vehicle skid away from the cones. This avoids having to reset the course again. If done on the inside of the curve, it is necessary to reset after each pass. To turn the vehicle around, always use a power slide.

To gain traction when starting, do not feed too much gas, allowing the revolutions of the wheels to stay in the same ratio with the rpm of the motor. If the power wheels start to spin, let up on the gas and give the power wheels a chance to slow down, then gradually increase the gas feed for faster speed.

Straight-Line Course

Place a row of cones in a straight line for a distance of 200 feet. Place the cones 25 feet apart for cars and 15 feet apart for motorcycles. Ap-



Civic officials and police personnel examine skidmarks made by car at general area used for the driving clinic.

proach the cone at either end of the line, at a slow speed stated by the instructor. Drive on the right side of the first cone and to the left side of the second cone, right side of the third cone, and continue this movement until the last cone in line has been reached. Drive at a speed so as not to slide or skid the power wheels of the vehicle. Determine the critical speed at which this maneuver can be accomplished. This maneuver can be done from either end of the straight-line course. Be sure there is only one vehicle on the course at a time.

Motorcycle Control

Extend one of the curb lines back from the intersection, and place rubber cones to simulate cars parked at the curb and cars pulling out from a parking place at the curb. Extend this same arrangement around the corner of the intersection for any desired distance.

Have motorcycle start at first cone in line and ride a zigzag course close to the parked cars and avoid the cars pulling out from a parked position. The eyes of the motorcycle rider are glancing back and forth at the simulated meters, parked cars, and the direction that he is going. During this run, the rider may alternate between using the fanning action of the brakes at the boulevard stop and locking the brakes. For the best control of a three-wheel motorcycle on ice, do not use the front-wheel brake.

Laying Out a Course

We drilled holes in the ice of the lagoon, and poured bluing (same as used in washing clothes) into the holes, filled them with water, and let them refreeze. The actual course was laid out using this type of marking. This was a great advantage in resetting the course and not having to remeasure to locate the cones.



CHECK THAT SPARE TIRE

While checking a suspected burglar's car, police took the spare tire down and found that the burglary tools were concealed inside. Entrance was made through a cleverly concealed flap on the back of the tire.

J. Edgar Hoover Medal Won by New York Officer

On October 30, 1962, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented the "John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement" to Lt. James W. Herlihy of the New York City Police Department.

Selection of the winner of the medal was based on the scholastic and professional excellence of students attending the 70th Session of the FBI National Academy. At the completion of all phases of the courses of study in police arts and sciences, Lieutenant Herlihy was selected as the member having the highest scholastic standing in the class.



Mr. Hoover presents the J. Edgar Hoover Medal to Lieutenant Herlihy in the presence of fellow officers of the 70th Session. From left to right they are: Capt. Karol L. Kratochvil, Washington, D.C., secretary-treasurer; Maj. Jacob C. Goodman, Charlotte, N.C., president; Lieutenant Herlihy; Mr. Hoover; and Lt. Milton A. Engbring, Milwaukee, Wis., vice president.



BUREAU POSTERS AVAILABLE

The FBI's supply of reprint and booklet material on every possible law enforcement subject also includes an assortment of informative, eye-catching posters. Topics include: child molesters, hitchhikers, communism, bank robbery, and aircraft piracy, among others. Many articles from past issues of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin are also available in reprint form.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

President Kennedy briefly laid aside international matters on Wednesday, October 31, 1962, to address the graduates of the 70th Session of the FBI National Academy.

The President congratulated the graduates upon their completion of the FBI training, and stated he wanted to emphasize the great obligation which all Americans owe to law enforcement for maintaining our society and permitting it to function. He said the work of law enforcement permits the Nation to meet its responsibilities.

The graduation exercises were held at the Departmental Auditorium for the 85 members of the graduating class which represented 35 States, the District of Columbia, and, for the first time in the history of the Academy, six foreign countries: Iran, Colombia, Ecuador, Thailand, the Dominican Republic, and the Republic of China. This class brings to 4,258 the total number of FBI National Academy graduates.

Upon arrival of the President at the ceremonies, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover presented the President the FBI Agents' "most prized possession—a gold badge with the American eagle at the top, officially making him a member of the FBI family."

Hon. Benjamin M. McKelway, president of the Associated Press and vice president and editor of *The Evening Star*, Washington, D.C., also delivered an address.

Distinguished guests introduced by Director J. Edgar Hoover were: Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy; Hon. James J. Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service, and formerly of the FBI; and Chief of Police Stanley R. Schrotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo of The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., gave the invocation and benediction for the exercises which also featured a program by the U.S. Marine Band, conducted by Capt. Dale Harpham.

Maj. Jacob C. Goodman of the Charlotte, N.C., Police Department and president of the graduat-

President Kennedy Praises Operations of Law Enforcement

ing class spoke in behalf of his fellow officers. He told of their gratitude to Mr. Hoover for the opportunity to broaden their study in the theories and practices of modern law enforcement and of the indebtedness to their own agencies and families for making it possible for them to attend the 12-week session. He concluded his remarks by stating, "We pledge ourselves to stand ever firm in our fight to protect and preserve the lives and liberties of our people. We return now to our communities and offer to every citizen the hand-clasp of a good neighbor. Let those who wish our friendship look us in the eye and take our hand."

President Kennedy's remarks to the class also applied to law enforcement officers all over the country:

Gentlemen, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. McKelway:

Gentlemen, I was anxious to come here this morning for several reasons. First, because of a long knowledge



Hon. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States.



Hon. Benjamin M. McKelway.

of the FBI, a long acquaintanceship with its personnel, and the greatest respect for its Director, Mr. Hoover, who is one of the most distinguished public servants who have occupied positions of high responsibility in the long history of this Republic, and also because of the extraordinary men who have rallied to the standard of the FBI over the years and have served the public interest.

I don't think that our citizens are as aware as they should be, as I have come to be, of the thousands of dedicated men and women who serve our country, who serve the public interest, in organizations such as the FBI, the Secret Service, dozens of other governmental agencies, who day in and day out maintain the strength of our society, and their dedication is matched by the thousands of men and women who serve in our Armed Forces and who are rather ignored in ordinary times, but who provide us the security which permits us to follow our private lives.

This is also true of those of you who serve in police work, whether it is in the various States, the communities, the counties, or those of you who represent the police forces of countries abroad. Most of the time your work is unheralded; you are frequently subject to criticism. When there is a failure to solve a crime, your failures are broadcast.

What I want to emphasize this morning is the great obligation which all of our people owe to you and those like you who serve the great interest of our people in maintaining our society as we know it, in permitting it to function. Your work protects the family. Your work protects private property, which is the basis of our social life and our family life. Your work permits us to meet our responsibilities as a Nation.

I want to say, as President of the United States, that we have the greatest debt to all of you. I am glad you are here at this Academy. This is extremely difficult and sophisticated work. It involves the most detailed modern communications, the kind of information on great movements of crime throughout the world as well as through-

out the country. It requires sophisticated law enforcement. It requires a great knowledge and feeling for civil liberties, the rights of those who are accused as well as the rights of those who are innocent.

All of this means that this great Academy, with its long tradition, fulfills a great public need. I want to express our thanks to all of you, those who are here at this Academy, those who serve and direct our police work around the country, the policemen on the beat—because they are the men, and the women who serve with them, who make this country function, who make it what it is, who serve the public interest, who are frequently ill-paid, who frequently travel with hazard and danger, but who make it possible for all of us to carry out our private lives.

The obligation of the 180 million Americans to you and those like you in dozens of pursuits is unlimited. I think particularly at this time of crisis for our country, particularly crises outside of our country, I want to be sure that we focus our attention on the enemies within and on what you are doing to meet them, overcome them, and protect us.

I thank you.

Following is the address by Mr. McKelway:

It is a pleasant honor to be invited to participate in these graduation ceremonies and to find myself in such close proximity to those whom I would prefer to admire from a safer distance.

I am not quite sure that I like it. While I have heard about people being under police observation, I did not know precisely what it meant until this moment, and lest our paths cross again, under less auspicious circumstances, I hope there is nobody here with a photographic memory for names and faces.

I am very anxious, in this rather awe-inspiring company, not to say the wrong thing. And it has been demonstrated from time to time that the wrong thing to say when talking to law enforcement officers, FBI Agents and other representatives of the Department of Justice, is to say too much. It is much better, it is the better part of wisdom to confine one's comments to such phrases as "I don't know," "I can't remember," "I was at home all the time with my wife," or "I must decline to say anything because of the rights and privileges secured to me, a citizen of the United States, by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution."

But something more than that is expected of a speaker at graduation exercises. A commencement speaker is supposed to impart some comforting advice to those about to leave sheltered halls of learning and venture out into the cold world of reality that lies beyond the campus gates. The advice given last spring at Georgetown University by the commencement speaker, Bob Hope, was—"Don't go. Just stay here," and if you were in any position to heed it, I could leave with you no wiser admonition.

You are returning, after a helpful and, I trust, a pleasant sojourn at the FBI National Academy, to a grim and a very dark world with which you are all too familiar. It is a world of organized and unorganized crime. It is a world of vicious, ruthless violence; a world in which so many law-abiding citizens now find

themselves suddenly faced with the otherwise incredible fact that it is no longer safe to walk along the sidewalks of many American cities—including the sidewalks of the Capital of the United States.

Certain characteristics of this new world were given statistical illustration in a recent speech by the FBI's distinguished Director. Every single day, Mr. Hoover said, more than 5,200 felonies, at least 4 serious crimes every minute, occur and are recorded somewhere in the United States. To those of you now returning to this world to resume your front-line positions in the war against crime, words of sympathetic understanding are perhaps more appropriate than congratulations. Yet, there are certain things for which you do deserve congratulations. You 80 or more graduates are to be congratulated upon having been chosen, by a process of careful selection, from well over a quarter million State and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, and from police forces in foreign lands, to attend the FBI National Academy. Let us briefly examine the nature of that prestige. Among the numerous and far-flung agencies of the Federal Government, all of them, more or less, created to serve in some fashion the public interest, the prestige of the FBI is unique.

That prestige is an image of the FBI in the minds of citizens that commands public confidence, public respect, even public pride; an image that does not change with the changing political administrations, chosen by the people periodically to conduct the affairs of government.

I do not say that everybody in this country—and I exclude international spies, communist conspirators, bank

robbers, kidnapers and others who are understandably prejudiced—I do not say that everybody in this country believes the FBI can do no wrong. But that is pretty close to being the case. It is, in fact, so close to being the case that the prestige of the FBI could become a dangerous thing and be used to public disadvantage should the supervision of the FBI ever fall into unscrupulous or merely irresponsible hands.

What accounts for this prestige, this extraordinary degree of public confidence and public respect achieved by the FBI? The answer is not that the FBI is popular because its adversaries—spies, conspirators, bank robbers, kidnapers and so forth—are unpopular. Nor is it enough to say that the FBI's prestige flows only from its expert knowledge in some of the specialized fields you have been studying here—crime recording, ballistics, firearms, fingerprint identification, better investigative procedures, the applications of chemistry, physics and electronics in crime detection, and development of new skills in crime prevention. The FBI's prestige stems from other important, if less tangible, qualities. One is the cultivation of an esprit de corps among its Agents that makes them proud of their organization and proud of being a part of it. The Agents are professionals, in the best sense of the word. Those accepted for employment in the FBI know their selection is based on ability to meet high qualifications and that merit alone will influence their future advancement.

They are disciplined—disciplined as to their personal as well as their official conduct. They are taught that law enforcement is one of the highest forms of public service;



The Hon. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, and Director J. Edgar Hoover are shown during graduation exercises of the 70th Session, FBI National Academy. In background is FBI Associate Director Clyde Tolson.

that enforcement of the law holds together the fabric of our society, requires recognition of private rights along with unrelenting vigilance in protecting public rights. All these things require an unusual spirit of selfless dedication. The public has been quick to recognize this and to acknowledge it with its support.

But this was not always the case. There was a time, 39 or 40 years ago, when what is now the FBI had indeed gained a reputation, but a notorious reputation. It was not merely inefficient in law enforcement, it was infamous for its connections with cynical political manipulations. It was ridden with the incompetence of political hacks, holding jobs as political rewards.

The transformation of the FBI from what it was to what it has become is a tribute, of course, to those who have shaped its course. But it is much more than that. It is a demonstration of what can be accomplished in law enforcement and in creating the public confidence with-

out which law enforcement agencies cannot and do not function effectively.

I can remember, as a young reporter, back in 1924, attending one of the first press conferences held by the slender, dark-haired young man in a blue suit who had just been appointed Acting Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The reporters wanted to take a look at this little known guy, selected by the late Harlan Fiske Stone, then Attorney General and later Chief Justice, to assume command of an agency that had been discredited by revelations of misconduct. The reporters were curious as to why the new Attorney General, brought here to clean up a first-class mess in Washington, had selected a man from the Bureau itself to restore it to public confidence.

One thing about that press conference remains in memory. The calm young man in the blue suit told us, with complete assurance, that a certain fugitive from justice



Shown at the auditorium following the exercises, from left to right are: Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Professor of Religion, The George Washington University; the Honorable Benjamin M. McKelway, president of the Associated Press and vice president and editor, "The Evening Star," Washington, D.C.; the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and the Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States.

would cross the international bridge at Laredo the next day and when he entered the United States the FBI would nab him. We were asked not to write about it then, and we did not write about it then. The next day the man crossed the bridge and the FBI nabbed him. Even then, at the outset of his career, the young Acting Director displayed an instinctive knowledge of what it is that goes into the making of good public relations. He displayed a knowledge of newspapermen. Tell them the truth and they rarely let you down. Mislead them, or lie to them, and they never forget it.

But inside the ranks of the FBI, the young man in the blue suit was doing a lot more than watching international bridges and talking to reporters. Edgar Hoover had taken the job of Acting Director only on condition that he would be permitted a free hand in ridding the organization of politics. He demanded and received authority to make the rules governing future selection of personnel, in setting high standards of performance, and in establishing merit as the most important criterion in promotion. Another condition was that he would be responsible only to the Attorney General of the United States.

These are basic principles, strictly adhered to, that have given the FBI the reputation it enjoys today. One of the prime objectives of the FBI National Academy has been to teach its students, even as the FBI teaches its own Agents, that law enforcement is an honorable career, a high calling, an important and absolutely necessary form of public service; that it must remain free from self-serving political pressures and that only those who can meet strict requirements are fit to be trusted with its responsibilities.

You graduates of the FBI National Academy are about to return to the departments from which you came. Some of these departments are good. Some of them are less than good. Those who man the poor departments may be as capable as those who man the good ones. The difference between the good and bad police departments probably lies in whether or not the public they serve is apathetic, cynical, or indifferent in its attitudes; or whether it insists on an efficient, clean, and vigilant police organization. Law enforcement agencies reflect the spirit of their communities. If they deserve to win public confidence, they will win public support. That confidence and support are lacking in departments dominated by politicians instead of by lawmen. They are lacking in departments where advancement depends upon political influence or favoritism, rather than merit. They are lacking when the direction of law enforcement is influenced by considerations other than the prevention of crime. They are lacking when the low morale of a police department finds expression in officers picketing City Hall, carrying signs demanding higher pay and shorter hours, evidence, in the public mind at least, that even the police may join the ranks of those who strike to enforce their demands.

You graduates of the FBI National Academy know these things. You did not have to attend the FBI Academy to find them out.

But, perhaps there should be established yet another FBI National Academy. Its students would be drawn not from the law enforcement agencies of our cities,

but from the voting taxpayers of those cities. The students in this second FBI Academy need not be taught how to shoot straight or read fingerprints. They would be taught that FBI standards, which account for its prestige as a law enforcement agency, could be transmitted to every local force in the country if the public demanded it. And adherence to such standards by local officers would produce the desirable results achieved by the FBI.

One of the most influential of all powers is the power of example. The FBI has effectively used the power of example to establish its reputation as one of the most efficient investigative and law enforcement agencies in the world. You graduates of the FBI National Academy, along with those who have preceded you, are in an advantageous position to use the power of personal example in the local departments to which you return, and, in the meantime, congratulations and good luck.

The members of the graduating class of the 70th Session of the FBI National Academy are:

R. James Aerts, De Pere, Wis., Police Department.
Manouchehr Afshar, National Police of Iran, Tehran, Iran.
Gerald D. Allen, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, Sheriff's Office.
Stanley A. Andrysik, Suffolk County, N.Y., Police Department.
Maurice G. Becker, Colorado State Patrol.
Marvin Lamar Boyd, Chattanooga, Tenn., Police Department.
Thomas F. Buckmaster, Delaware State Police.
Gilbert W. Calhoun, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.
James E. Camp, Tulsa, Okla., Police Department.
Curtis Wayne Carlson, Bureau of Police, Portland, Oreg.
Mario Castillo Ruiz, National Police of Colombia, Bogota, Columbia.
James L. Chambers, Newark, Calif., Police Department.
John W. Chapman, Columbus, Ga., Police Department.
Emery W. Chapple, Jr., Alaska State Police.
Serm Charuratana, National Police of Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand.
Jay W. Christensen, Brigham City, Utah, Police Department.
Kevin R. Connors, Buffalo, N.Y., Police Department.
Jack Randolph Cox, U.S. Marine Corps.
John J. Cummings, Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department.
George J. Daher, East Orange, N.J., Police Department.
James C. Davis, Pensacola, Fla., Police Department.
Fabius O. Didier, Jr., Avoyelles Parish, La., Sheriff's Office.
Carl J. Dordelman, Village of East Hampton, N.Y., Police Department.
Berwyn C. Eaton, Roseburg, Oreg., Police Department.
Kenneth C. Ebner, Borough of Caldwell, N.J., Police Department.
Dwight M. Eisgrau, Clarkstown Police Department, New City, N.Y.
Milton A. Engbring, Milwaukee, Wis., Police Department.
Howard Rodney Galeener, Warren, Mich., Police Department.

(Continued on page 20)

CRIME PREVENTION

(Hon. Lester H. Loble, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Helena, Mont., has been for 40 years one of the outstanding trial lawyers in the Northwest, both in civil and criminal cases. He has been both a prosecutor and a defender, a member of the legislature, active in civic affairs and public life, and an independent thinker. He is active in the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and was honored by President John F. Kennedy by being appointed Special Adviser to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. He has brought to the juvenile problem many effective and unusual procedures. Here for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin he points out a new approach to the juvenile traffic problem which is being widely used in other jurisdictions.)

The system here explained is being successfully used. Under the laws of Montana, juvenile traffic violations are tried in the juvenile court and



Hon. Lester H. Loble

A New Approach to the Juvenile Traffic Problem

by HON. LESTER H. LOBLE, Judge of the Juvenile Court, Helena, Mont.

not in a police court. That is as it should be. The law gives the court the power to fine up to \$50, not imprison, revoke and suspend licenses, and impound automobiles. I found fines ineffective.

The System

Upon the first moving violation (such as speeding, running a red light, stop sign, etc.), the parents of the juvenile are notified by a letter from the chief of police, and their cooperation is asked. On the second moving violation a complaint is filed, charging the juvenile with the traffic violation. On his plea of guilty, or when he has been found guilty, I suspend his driver's license and have the juvenile turn it over to my chief probation officer. By order of court he is required to attend the Helena High School driver's training school.

The driver's school consists of stationary automobiles in which the student simulates driving. He watches a motion picture that gives him the impression that he is driving on a road. The instructor requests him to turn left, back up, or a variety of things. His responses are recorded on a card, similar to an IBM record, so that he sees whether or not he drove correctly. The school has a wide variety of pictures of all types.

Course Pursued

The full course is usually 10 weeks, meeting for 2 hours once each week in the evening, and it includes 6 hours of road driving. The juvenile pays \$10 to the school for this course. When the youngster has demonstrated that he is a competent driver, and it is so certified to me by the driver's training school, his license is returned and an order is made exonerating him from his past traffic violations. If a boy drives without a license after I have taken it from him, he is in contempt of court and I will send him to jail, and he knows it. Up until this time, I have never had to resort to this measure.

The juvenile traffic act is not under the secrecy rule. The hearing is open and published in the newspapers as is the fact of a juvenile's exoneration.

The Results

Set forth below are some of the encouraging results:

(1) Often the parents, after the letter from the chief of police, will take action to curb the violator.

(2) Insurance is more easily obtained and at a 10-percent reduction by many companies.

(3) The psychological effect is good. The other youngsters comment on the fact that he had to go to school to learn to drive. It's getting smart to be a good driver.

(4) I have only had one repeater after attendance at driver's school. His license I revoked until he reaches 18 years of age. His mother came in my chambers and thanked me.

(For any officials interested, a complete set of forms used in this program will be furnished without cost upon request to Judge Loble.)



"REFUND" RACKET REMUNERATIVE BUT RISKY

Upon his arrest, a 27-year-old man admitted that for a number of years he had made his living through use of the "merchandise refund" racket which operates in the following manner:

He enters a department store or drugstore, shoplifts articles of less than \$50 value and places them in a paper bag he has brought along for this purpose. He then approaches a salesclerk, or the exchange office, and requests a cash refund for the merchandise. He explains that his wife had made the purchase previously and instructed him to return it—without giving him the sales slip she received at the time of purchase. As the articles usually have a price tag reflecting the name of the store and the price, a cash refund is normally granted without any questions asked.

The subject said his normal "take" from this type of operation was from \$50 to \$80 daily, with limited risk of discovery, and the most he could be charged with would be petty larceny or shoplifting, both misdemeanors in most States.

#63-4296-12 Serial #510

JANUARY 1963

Dallas

Tax Collector and Police Cooperate to Reduce Theft

Motorists of a southwestern city were the recipients recently of handbills advising them of the necessity of taking certain precautions—which have noticeably reduced the number of car prowls and thefts in that area.

The handbill, measuring 5 by 8 inches, was printed with appropriate illustrations setting forth five rules a motorist should observe to prevent the theft of his car or its contents. When parking the car, the owner is urged to park in a well-lighted area at night, lock all doors, secure the windows, and remove or transfer all valuable contents from the passenger section to the trunk of the car. The handbill also urged the owner to record or appropriately mark all hubcaps and other accessories for future identification in the event they are stolen.

In addition to arranging for the placing of these notices in cars found parked on the streets with valuable contents left inside, arrangements were made with the county tax collector for the distribution of the handbills with the issuance of the new State license plates.

As a result of this combined effort, some 300,000 handbills were distributed to the car owners of that particular county. *NA Newsletter 7/23/62*



FLEET-FOOTED PATROLMEN NAB METER THIEVES

Fleet-footed teenage youths who continually rifled parking meters and then escaped by outspurring officers recently plagued a southwestern police force.

In retaliation, the chief of police fell back on the old adage of "fighting fire with fire." Several young patrolmen in plainclothes were placed in unmarked cars and assigned to the task of catching the violators.

Soon thereafter, the strategy paid off. Several boys were observed breaking open parking meters, but they fled swiftly from the scene when accosted by officers. However, they lost the race to vigorous young officers who snared all of them.

The chief says that parking meter burglaries are now almost entirely nonexistent in his city.

NA Newsletter 4/13/62

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



The document examiner, when confronted with the problem of determining who wrote a particular document or whether a signature is genuine, usually knows little or nothing about the history of the writer or writers whose handwriting he is called upon to examine. His results are based upon a scientific study of the handwriting and a comparison of the questioned handwriting with specimens of known handwriting at hand.

Handwriting Peculiarities

The possibilities of arriving at the desired answer are affected by the quality and quantity of questioned and known handwriting available for examination. The best guideline for securing dictated or requested known handwriting specimens from a suspect is to reproduce as nearly as possible the original conditions under which the questioned document was prepared. In addition to obtaining the samples of writing in the wording of the questioned handwriting, prepared on similar paper, etc., it is very helpful if some of the known handwriting consists of undictated writings prepared contemporaneously with the questioned handwriting.

Individuality is injected into the handwriting early in the process of learning to write and becomes more pronounced as the writer puts it to everyday use. The forms learned from the copybook remain in the writing of some individuals longer than others. The person who writes frequently and with little concern for appearance is found to diverge soon from the copybook style of letters to adopt his own unique characters and, in effect, establish his own handwriting style.

Once the adult establishes a system of handwriting, he seldom makes radical changes therefrom, unless some physical impairment, poor health, or old age is encountered. The number of changes in the handwriting of a mentally and physically healthy, mature person are usually few

Document Examiner Bases His Decision on Scientific Study

in comparison with the number of relatively stable characteristics in the writing, but these changes or variations must be explainable to permit a document expert to reach a definite conclusion.

Handwriting is the product of the combined effort of the brain, nerves, and muscles. The ability of these parts of the body to work together affects the general features as well as the individual details in the writing. Injury to the brain, nerves, or muscles affects the handwriting. Prolonged illness weakens the body and impairs muscular action. An illness of the mind may cause loss of coordination; thence, a change in the ability to write follows.

Damage to the hand normally used to write often shifts the writing instrument to the other hand. Although writing has become a fixed habit under normal conditions, some divergencies will appear in the writing because of the lack of coordination on the part of the untrained hand.

The following examples illustrate changes in handwriting for various reasons:

Respectfully yours,

Louis Loebel
Louis Loebel,

Yours Respectfully,

Louis Loebel

Very truly yours,

Louis Loebel

Very truly yours,

Louis Loebel

The top two signatures were prepared in 1919. The lower two signatures were written in 1949 and 1950, respectively, at the age of 71. Noticeable changes occur in the size of the signature, angles formed by the connecting lines, and the terminal strokes.

Ralph Andrew Laird

+ Ralph A Laird

Ralph Andrew Laird

Ralph A. Laird

Ralph A. Laird

Ralph Laird

Ralph Laird

Signatures on the left were prepared in 1954 before amputation of the right hand, and the signatures on the right were made in 1958 with the left hand, after the right hand was amputated. Changes are observable in the size, slant, and shape of letters.

I expect to go up next wk. for my wk. of treatments that the Dr. wants to give me - So I hope the weather stays as nice as it has been this week. I believe Betty has begun to show improvement in eating - They are really cute

1945

them. So we are well off & thank God for it. You be good to the Cat Lysd. They are a lot of company to say the least Our weather is just lovely - no snow & sunny every day. Guess the farmers will all have their corn in soon in such nice weather. We enjoy living here so much - nice home.

1960

... am not very sick at all, given account of that.
 Otherwise we are both pretty good. I have been sitting
 too long now. will have a hard time getting up. (hope I will be
 transferred to Bleyton as soon as they have room for me.
 Dad is fine, getting along @ 15. Best write when you can
 will quit now as it is nearly dinner time, Best write
 when you can find time. Hope all of you are well,
 As long for now
 Love Mother

1961

The dates on which the above three exemplars were written are recorded beneath each exemplar. The writer of these documents became the victim of Parkinson's disease in 1957-1958. The neuromuscular disease brought about deterioration in handwriting. The size, smoothness, legibility, alignment, etc., have been affected.

Oleg Prachnov

Oleg Prachnov

Oleg Prachnov

Harold W. Greenwell

Harold Greenwell

Harold Greenwell

Harold H. Greenwell

Harold H. Greenwell

Harold H. Greenwell

The above illustrates changes in the signature brought about by changes in environment. The signature at the top was written while a resident of a foreign country. Five years later, after arriving in the United States, the foreign style letters were replaced with American style letters.

An example of two distinctly different signatures currently used by one individual.

This is a sample of number three ink.

Handwriting prepared in 1943, at the age of 28.

This is a sample of number three ink.

Handwriting prepared in 1962, at the age of 47.

The specimens of handwriting in the last two illustrations were prepared by one person with 19 years of elapsed time between dates of writing. Very little change developed in the handwriting; it being noted that this person enjoyed good health throughout this span of time.

Fortunately, radical changes in handwriting are the exception rather than the rule for most

people. However, the document examiner may not know when he is presented with handwriting samples from a person whose handwriting falls within the exceptional groups. For this reason, it is desirable and usually necessary that some of the known handwriting samples be obtained which were prepared near the date of the questioned document.

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NEAT TECHNIQUE "CATCHES UP" WITH CULPRIT

During the summer of 1962, an 11-year-old boy was attacked by a group of 50 youngsters. As he fled to evade his attackers, he was struck in the temple by a rock thrown by one of the boys, resulting in possible permanent injury to his eye.

The incident investigated by police failed to turn up anyone who would talk about the matter, nor would any of the boys admit their guilt or participation in the rock throwing.

Since the rock was heavy and had been thrown a good distance, the investigating officer, doing a bit of sound deductive reasoning, got a baseball and glove and started to play catch with the 50 boys, taking turns with each one. Through the process of eliminating those who could not throw a heavy object the necessary distance to make him suspect, he cut the number down to five boys. After an interview with these, the guilty one confessed and is presently in a correctional institution awaiting the decision of the court.

63-4296-221 8/2/62

JANUARY 1963

Mexico City

★

FLEET-FOOTED POLICE ROUT STREET CRIMINALS

Purse snatchings and muggings increased with such rapidity and viciousness in certain areas of an eastern city that special precautions had to be taken by the police to curtail the actions of these street marauders.

Between 10 and 15 young police privates were given a special training course which included instruction in running. These men, dressed in old nondescript clothing, were then stationed—along with other men of the police force—in the trouble areas. Uniformed officers with dogs patrolled the fringes.

In the 5 weeks this new system was placed in effect, the reported purse snatchings and muggings in the police-saturated area declined considerably.

Another 20 young policemen will be given this special track training in an effort to make all the streets of this city safe from the vicious onslaughts of street muggers and purse snatchers.

63-4296-53 7/26/62

WFO

NATIONAL ACADEMY

(Continued from page 13)

Joseph B. Garcia, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Nicolas James Giardina, Bellevue, Wash., Police Department.
 James Richard Gilmore, Dallas, Tex., Police Department.
 Lawrence Jacob Glover, Jicarilla Apache Police, Dulce, N. Mex.
 Jacob C. Goodman, Charlotte, N.C., Police Department.
 Lee E. Graham, Rochester, Minn., Police Department.
 Daniel F. Gross, Bureau of Police, Sharon, Pa.
 Thomas P. Hammer, Knoxville, Tenn., Police Department.
 James W. Herlihy, New York City Police Department.
 David D. Hodge, Florence, S.C., Police Department.
 Clarence H. Hoffman, Kansas City, Mo., Police Department.
 Bernard K. Holdsworth, Maine State Police.
 James Ralph Howerton, Middletown, Ohio, Police Department.
 Neverette L. Huffman, Tennessee Highway Patrol.
 Paul J. Jankovich, Perth Amboy, N.J., Police Department.
 Robert E. Jenkins, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Robert W. Johnson, Tacoma, Wash., Police Department.
 John J. Kestler, Indianapolis, Ind., Police Department.
 Ernest Knuth, Livingston, N.J., Police Department.
 Karol L. Kratochvil, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
 John H. Lacey, Vallejo, Calif., Police Department.
 Clifford J. Langenfeld, Decatur, Ill., Police Department.
 Tsao Pu Li, Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau, Republic of China.
 Dale L. Livingston, Fortuna, Calif., Police Department.
 Robert T. Lloyd, Melrose, Mass., Police Department.
 Joseph M. Martina, Ohio State Bureau of Criminal Identification, and Investigation, London, Ohio.
 Gus L. Massey, El Paso, Tex., Police Department.
 Kenard V. McLaughlin, Los Angeles County, Calif., Sheriff's Office.
 Rafael Morel Tineo, National Police of Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo.
 John Meredith Morse, Norfolk, Va., Police Division.
 Joseph G. O'Hara, U.S. Air Force.
 Thomas J. Ormsby, New Britain, Conn., Police Department.
 Peter J. O'Shea, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department.
 Paul E. Peters, Monroe, Mich., Police Department.
 Walter E. Peters, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Raymond H. Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.
 William E. Pinter, Edison Township Police Department, Edison, N.J.
 Robert D. Pollock, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Police Department.
 Robert E. Powers, New York State Police.
 Robert Buel Presley, Riverside County, Calif., Sheriff's Office.
 Wayne Russell Reynolds, Arizona Highway Patrol.
 Pacifico De Los Reyes Arias, National Police of Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador.
 Marshall F. Rousseau, Harlingen, Tex., Police Department.
 Clyde C. Rush, Beaumont, Tex., Police Department.

Gordon F. Selby, Phoenix, Ariz., Police Department.
 Theodore P. Snyder, Allentown, Pa., Police Department.
 Robert A. Solitto, Normandy Park, Wash., Police Department.
 Robert Dale Starkey, Henry County, Ohio, Sheriff's Office.
 Howard E. Starr, Kansas Highway Patrol.
 Elmer R. Thies, Elgin, Ill., Police Department.
 Charles Edmund Thompson, Jr., Wilmington, N.C., Police Department.
 Charles E. Trainham, Wichita Falls, Tex., Police Department.
 George W. Ward, Elberton, Ga., Police Department.
 Fred A. Warrick, Military Police Corps, U.S. Army.
 Daniel H. West, West Palm Beach, Fla., Police Department.
 Donald R. Wigginton, Anchorage, Alaska, Police Department.
 Norman G. Williams, Madison, Ind., Police Department.
 Frederick B. Wright, Jr., Bureau of Police, Richmond, Va.
 Robert S. Wright, Waterloo, Iowa, Police Department.
 Albert Keith Yancy, Paducah, Ky., Police Department.



FBI Offers Assistance in Specialized Training

One of the more popular cooperative services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is in the area of police training and police schools. Upon request, thousands of police schools are conducted by Special Agents of the FBI throughout the country.

Below is a list of specialized police schools available throughout the FBI's police training program:

Advanced	General
Advanced Inservice	Homicide
Advanced Latent Fingerprint	Inservice
Arrest	Juvenile
Arson	Major Case
Auxiliary	Major Police Problems
Basic	Photography
Basic Inservice	Plainclothesmen
Burglary	Police Administration
Civil Defense	Police Science
Command	Public Relations
Constables	Records
Crime Scene Search	Recruit
Criminal Investigation	Report Writing
Defensive Tactics	Roadblocks
Departmental	Searches and Seizures
Detectives	Sex Crimes
Fingerprint	Supervisory
Firearms	Traffic

These services are restricted primarily to duly authorized law enforcement agencies and representatives.

SAC Letter No. 66-44

8/2/62 FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



Norfolk, Va., Police Have New Facilities In Safety Building

by **CLAUDE J. STAYLOR, Jr.**, *Deputy Police Chief,
Norfolk, Va.*

Adequate, modern facilities are basic contributing factors to the effectiveness of law enforcement. For the Norfolk, Va., Police Department, a very significant milestone in this regard was reached when it moved into its new headquarters in the recently constructed \$4,250,000 Public Safety Building. The old police headquarters, erected almost 50 years ago, could hardly have been classified as adequate to meet present-day requirements. A comparison of photographs of the old and new buildings will better explain why police personnel were anxious to move into the new facilities.

The new Public Safety Building is a combination of police headquarters, jail, and lower courts building, and consists of two buildings, instead of one, since the lower courts building is connected to police headquarters and the jail by a very large foyer. The courts building is a two-story structure, and the police headquarters-jail building rises to a height of eight stories. The buildings were combined in order to afford the greatest facility in transacting business between police headquarters, the jail, and the courts.

Police Division Quarters

The police headquarters section of the building is on the first three floors, with the jail on the upper five floors. The total area of the police section is 39,526 square feet. This represents approximately double the space in the old building and includes room for expansion. It is a reinforced-concrete structure with white-faced, mineral-specked brick on the outside. The inside walls are of birch paneling with natural fire-retardant finish requiring a minimum of upkeep. The floors are of vinyl asbestos tile that wears well and reflects a high gloss when waxed. The ceilings of the rooms are of pan-suspended, acoustical-type metal, also requiring a minimum of maintenance. Light for the building is provided by fluorescent lights and three-paned windows extending from the floor to the ceiling. The center part of the windows opens

to the outside, to provide fresh air when air conditioning is not required. Central air conditioning is a popular feature of the new quarters. The prime purpose in the construction of police headquarters was to make it as functional as possible.

First Floor Units

Located on the first floor of the building are the First Precinct Station, the Traffic Bureau, the School Guard Office, the Traffic Safety and Public



Deputy Chief Claude J. Staylor.

Relations Office, and the Youth Bureau. These are all enforcement, or enforcement related, units, and their placement on the first floor facilitates enforcement matters and reduces traffic to the upper floors to a minimum—which is highly desirable in administering the affairs of an orderly department.

Each unit on the first floor has its own separate quarters, so that each can concentrate on its own particular specialty without interference from other units. The First Precinct Station, for example, is located, by itself, in the north wing of the first floor where it has every modern facility for the transaction of precinct business. Features of the First Precinct include dual booking windows, justices of the peace office adjoining the desk sergeants' office, prisoners' tank and detention cells adjoining booking room, door entrance to booking room from security yard, electrically controlled door between the booking room and the security yard, and restroom and showers between the desk sergeants' office and the locker rooms.



Chief Harold Anderson.

The other units on the first floor are located in the south wing. The Youth Bureau is at the extreme end of the wing, so that juveniles can be isolated from all other police activities. It has its own private entrance, as well as detention rooms, restrooms, and water fountain, making it unnecessary for juveniles to enter any other part of the building. All major units on the first floor have complete office facilities and locker and assembly rooms where required.

Second Floor Facilities

The Detective Bureau and Central Files and Communications are located on the second floor. The Detective Bureau is located in the north wing and Central Files and Communications in the south wing. The close relationship between these two units makes it highly desirable to locate them on the same floor. Innovations in the Detective Bureau include concealed electronic monitoring devices, a lineup room, polygraph room, and security corridor for maximum security in the han-



Old police building, Norfolk, Va.

dling of prisoners. Features in Central Files and Communications consist of a central burglar alarm panel and a lighted wall map in the radio room, showing radio cars and car districts; recording machines for the recording of radio communications; automatic teletype communication from State police; direct weather reports over teletype; an ultramodern photographic laboratory; and a security mug room for the fingerprinting and photographing of prisoners.

Additional features in the new headquarters consist of radio monitors in each command unit, intercom throughout the building, auxiliary generators, synchronized clock system, ample restrooms on each floor, draperies in staff offices, new furnishings throughout the building, two ladies' lounges, security corridors below and above the surface for the movement of prisoners from the jail to the courts, and canteen area on each floor equipped with coin-operated machines which furnish food and a variety of drinks.

Third Floor Facilities

On the third floor are the administrative offices, the police classroom, the maintenance and supply office, and the library. The administrative offices are in the south wing of the building, and consist of the chief's suite, the office of the chief's investigative squad, the conference room, and the offices of the chiefs of services, inspection, and operations.

The area provided for expansion is also located in this wing. The arrangement of the administrative offices on the third floor provides maximum freedom from noise and interference and facilitates administrative business between the staff officers.

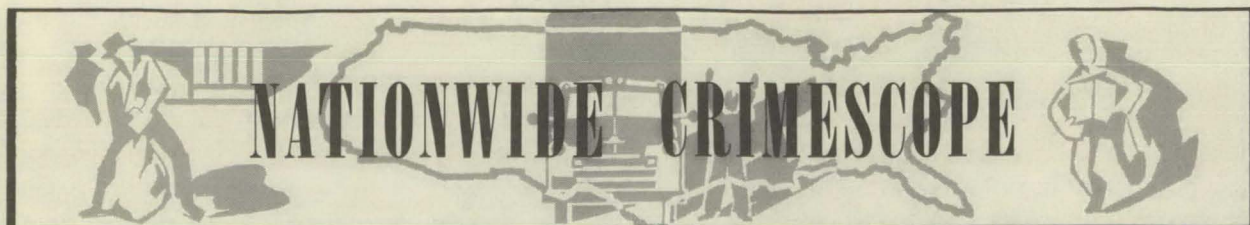
Utilities

A utility building, comprising motorcycle storage, unclaimed bicycle storage, gas pump, and security gate attendants' office, is located on the east side of the Public Safety Building. This building has an area of 2,700 square feet. Needless to say, this is an important adjunct to police headquarters, as it provides facilities important in the everyday work of the personnel. It is particularly pleasing to have the gas pump available 24 hours a day at headquarters, a convenience that was not enjoyed at the old building.

The Public Safety Building comprises the first phase of Norfolk's Civic Center project. The second and final phase is underway at the present time and will include a new 14-story city hall building, a 2-story higher courts building with 9 courtrooms, and a 1-story service building. Parking space for 306 vehicles will be provided for the Civic Center. The construction of the center is in tune with Norfolk's redevelopment program and with the present thinking on the creation of a metropolitan city.



Architect's drawing of new Public Safety Building, Norfolk, Va.



Diversionsary Tactics Used by "Till Tappers"

"Till tapping" is becoming a serious problem to police agencies in some parts of the country. This type of larceny—described as stealing money from a business place while the cashier's attention is diverted—is usually pulled by teams of three or four individuals and can be very profitable over a period of time.

Service stations, cleaning establishments, and supermarkets are prime targets for these groups which normally operate in areas where they are unknown. Customarily, they are armed, and if the attempted theft is unsuccessful, the victim may be robbed.

The gangs' modus operandi may vary slightly, but is designed to take advantage of a business operated by a minimum of personnel. For instance, a lone service station attendant is asked to check the oil in a car by one member of the team. While the attendant is busy with his head

under the hood of the car, a second member of the group slips into the station and steals the money from the "till."

In dry-cleaning establishments or laundries, one or two members of the gang will enter and ask for clothing, giving a fictitious name. While the clerk is searching for the article, usually at the back of the establishment, the cash register is rifled. In supermarkets, one thief will pretend to need a clerk's help in locating a particular item and another will attract the clerk's attention as a potential shoplifter. Thus, while the harassed clerk is occupied waiting on the "customer" and watching the suspected shoplifter, a third thief is looting the register.

"Till tapping" are carefully planned. The gangs strike at times when there will be few, if any, witnesses and when the business would be expected to have a large amount of money on hand.

63-4296-4 7/9/62
Birmingham ★

★

PAYROLL "BOMB" DEVICE WAILS AND SMOKES

A burglar alarm company in the East devised a burglar alarm for payroll bags which may be of interest to business firms which transport money.

The device is attached to the inside of the payroll bag and, unless the satchel is opened properly, the alarm is released. A siren lets go with a blast that can be heard for blocks and wails for several minutes. Billows of yellow, acrid smoke, which last 3 to 5 minutes, emanate from the bag, bringing tears to the eyes and burning the person who tries to open the bag without a special key.

Holdup men who had taken a payroll bag equipped with one of these alarms jolted it against a building in an alley. When it came to life, screaming and smoking, they dropped the bag and fled.

63-4296-54

4/17/62

New York

SPEEDING MOTORISTS MAY BECOME CAMERA SHY

At least one city in the East has used an automatic camera to catch speeding motorists, and it has been called quite effective.

The device consists of two tapes laid across the highway and connected with an instrument which houses an electronic flash and a camera loaded with a 35-millimeter film. When a speeding motorist passes over the tapes, the light flashes, and the camera records the offense. When developed, each negative shows the automobile, the rear license tag, and the speed the offender was traveling, as well as the time of the incident. An interesting detail of the device is that it records only those cars exceeding a predetermined speed, accurately reporting the speed down to one-tenth of a mile per hour.

"Washington Post"

3/29/61

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Game of Patience Gives Odds to "Juggers"

A scheme to steal and abscond with bank withdrawals was outlined in detail to an FBI Agent by an individual who was thoroughly familiar with all the tricks and procedures involved in the racket.

The scheme is known as "jugging a bank" and is defined as being the practice of simply following an individual who has made a substantial withdrawal from a bank, hoping this person will park his car and leave it unattended—with the cash available for theft—before returning to his place of business.

The racket can be operated by one man alone or a team of two or three "jugglers" who usually sit in a car watching until they note a likely prospect entering the bank. At this point, one of the team will also enter the bank on the pretext of transacting business at the window nearest to their intended victim, to ascertain if possible, the amount of money withdrawn and to judge whether the customer is a good "score."

If the possibility of a "score" exists, the customer is followed out of the bank and a prearranged signal given to the waiting members of the team. They will then make their "strike" if and when the opportunity arises. It has been estimated that 7 out of 10 persons will, after making a bank withdrawal, stop en route and shop or leave the money in the car unattended.

The few rules to which the "juggers" adhere, in the interest of self-protection, are to leave the city immediately after a "score" is made, operate outside of their own hometown—to lessen the possibility of recognition in their long periods of watchful waiting—and to alternate the use of two sets of license plates. In some cases, they switch the license tag from front to rear, or vice versa, depending on which end of the car is more likely to be exposed when parked.

The usual type of equipment used to operate this type of racket is a beer can opener to pry open the front vent window, a screwdriver to pry open the glove compartment, and a coat hanger in the event it is necessary to "fish" the money out of the car.

#63-4296-10

7/9/62

Cincinnati



PLASTER CASTS

Cast the entire circumference of a tire impression whenever possible. *not located*

JANUARY 1963

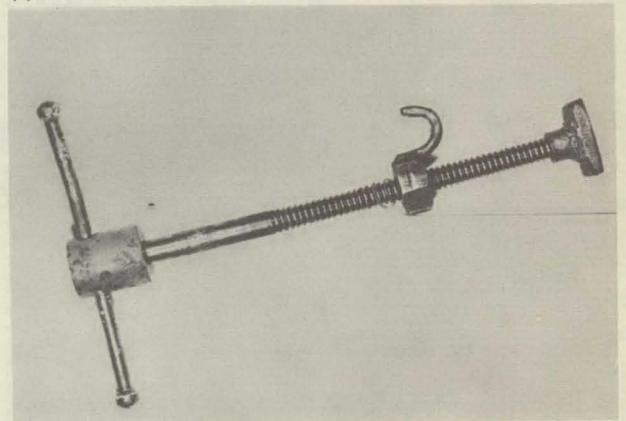
Cell Bar Spreader Confiscated by Officials

An intensive search was made recently in a mid-western penitentiary when word got around to prison officials that there was an escape tool somewhere in the institution.

Various parts of the tool were found in different hiding places and assembled to produce an instrument which, operating on the principle of a jack-screw, could be effectively used to spread apart the bars of a cell door or window.

The main rod is approximately 18 inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter with a hook attached to a nut and screwed onto the length of the rod. The base of the tool can be placed against the cell door or window bar, the hook against an adjacent bar, and the crossbar turned to exert pressure sufficient to spread or break the bar.

The tool was believed to have been made in the prison machine or plumbing shop over a considerable period of time. #63-4296-23 *Serial 558*
Nationwide Activities



Escape tool made by prison inmate to spread apart or break the bars of his window or door.



INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FINGERPRINTS

In addition to the receipt of fingerprint data from contributors in this country, the FBI cooperates with 77 foreign non-Communist nations as well as the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the international exchange of fingerprint information.

1963 Appropriations, page 28.



OTHER TOPICS

Detailed Analysis of Police Killings Shows Job Hazards

Always a tragedy in law enforcement work is the violent death of a fellow officer while performing his duty of protecting life and property. This is an ever-present hazard that requires the close attention and exercise of caution by all officers if the supreme cost is to be reduced. From January 1960 through September 1962, one hundred law enforcement officers, averaging three per month, were killed by criminals. An analysis of the details surrounding the incidents resulting in these deaths is presented herein based on data collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI. The purpose is to assist all officers in better understanding the nature of the danger.

Killings Categorized

The accompanying table categorizes these one hundred police killings by type of police activity and type of assignment. Your attention is also invited to additional information on police killings which appeared in Uniform Crime Reports—1961—and a previous article which appeared in the November 1961 issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Disturbance Calls

Briefly then, from the table it can be seen that police patrol response to "disturbance" calls takes the greatest toll of lives. Police receive many requests for assistance under these circumstances which are mostly family quarrels, neighborhood alarms, and, in a few instances, near riot. Foot and car patrols in responding to such calls must exercise extreme caution, for the danger in these situations is usually from the emotionally enraged or mentally disturbed person.

Burglar and Armed Robber

Contrary to the belief of some law enforcement officers, perhaps due to the tremendous volume of burglaries, the burglar is a killer. Most of these

police deaths involving burglaries occurred while the officers were searching the premises for the subject. They were responding to a citizen's call that a burglary was in progress. The danger here is that the burglar will see the officers first, and, if he is going to kill to escape, he has the advantage. It is in such situations that a police dog, where available, can play an important role.

As one would expect, the armed robber is the most dangerous criminal from the standpoint of police killings. Again, most of these officers killed by robbers were on the scene or arrived at the scene while the robbery was in progress. Usually the robber has the advantage of seeing the officer first. In both types of crimes, robbery and burglary, caution, alertness, and use of any available cover are important considerations.

Prisoner Search Mandatory

Many of the police deaths which resulted while making arrests and transporting prisoners might have been avoided if thorough searches of the subject had been made, no favors were granted after custody was taken, and restraining devices had been used after arrest and during transportation of the prisoner. The killers in these instances were being arrested for a wide range of criminal acts including car theft, drunkenness, statutory rape, and nonsupport. This suggests that there is no such thing as a "routine" arrest.

Extreme Caution Necessary

The 11 officers who were killed investigating suspicious persons under questionable circumstances were all working the night or early morning watches. Nine of the officers were alone at the time. Although questioning persons acting under suspicious circumstances is common police practice, the figures indicate the need for extreme caution particularly at night and when acting alone. The last category, namely the killing of five police

POLICE KILLED BY CRIMINAL ACTION, JANUARY 1960 TO SEPTEMBER 1962

TYPE OF POLICE ACTIVITY	TYPE OF ASSIGNMENT					Number and percent
	One-man patrol cars	Two-man patrol cars	Foot patrol	Off duty	Detectives and officers on special assignments	
Responding to "disturbance" calls (family quarrel, man with gun, etc.)	8	12	2			22
Burglaries in progress, or pursuing burglary suspects	6	7			1	14
Robberies in progress, or pursuing robbery suspects	5	4	3	5	6	23
Attempting other arrests and transporting prisoners	4	10	1	3	7	25
Investigating suspicious persons	8	2	1			11
Berserk or deranged persons (no warning—unprovoked attack)		1	2	1	1	5
Number and percent	31	36	9	9	15	100

officers by berserk or deranged persons, indicates only that the police officer symbolizes authority which a twisted mind may wish to destroy. These were unprovoked attacks on police officers with no warning.

Fifty-nine of the officers killed were being assisted by other officers at the time of the incident. Of significance, 17 were engaged in handling disturbance calls, 22 were responding to robberies and burglaries, and 15 were involved in making other arrests or transporting prisoners.

Acting Unassisted

Forty-one of the one hundred law enforcement officers killed were acting without assistance. Significantly, of these, 15 were slain while investigating robberies and burglaries in progress and 10 while making other types of arrests and transporting arrested persons. Seven of these officers were off duty and attempted to thwart a robbery or make other arrests. Six detectives or officers on special assignment were killed when attempting to make arrests while acting alone. Five officers were killed while handling disturbance incidents. Situations involving hot pursuit are unavoidable, but a review of incidents where officers acted alone in-

dicated that assistance should have been obtained in some cases.

Over three-fourths of the police killed were on some type of patrol activity, 36 in two-man cars, 31 in one-man cars, and 9 on foot patrol. Of the 31 police killings in one-man car operations, 12 were being assisted by other officers at the time they were killed. Nineteen then were acting alone at the time they were murdered.

Single vs. Double Operation

In those cities where complete data was available, 14 percent of the deaths were in cities using one-man cars exclusively, 5 percent in cities using two-man cars only, and 81 percent in cities using a combination of both. In these latter cities when the deaths were further analyzed, it was found that 65 percent of the officers killed were in two-man car operations and 35 percent in one-man cars.

For comparative purposes, the Municipal Yearbook published by the International City Managers Association, 1962, indicates that for cities over 10,000 population, 8 percent used two-man patrol cars exclusively, 35 percent one-man cars only, and 57 percent used a combination of one-

and two-man cars. This indicates that the vast majority of law enforcement agencies function with at least some use of one-man cars. Of the 67 police officers killed in one- and two-man car patrols, 54 percent were in two-man cars, 18 percent in one-man cars where the officer was being assisted by other officers at time of the killing, and 28 percent in one-man cars where the officer was unassisted.

Factors Involved

In conclusion, this survey demonstrates that police fatalities as the result of criminal action are for the most part determined by factors other than the type of patrol or police assignment. As indicated, certain situations such as intercepting armed robbers, "flushing" burglars, and responding to disturbance complaints call for extreme caution and alertness. The basic principles of arrest and search need to be constantly applied. Unnecessary risks should not be taken. The median average length of police service for these officers who were killed was 6 years. One had less than a year, but 65 percent had 5 years or more service.

★

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY HELPS SOLVE MURDER CASE

It would have been extremely difficult recently to explain to a jury how a body could have been washed away from the scene of a murder had it not been for a fine piece of investigative work executed by Sheriff Bailey Grant, Ouachita Parish Sheriff's Office, Monroe, La., an alumnus of the FBI National Academy.

The murder scene was in the area of the Ouachita River, in northern Louisiana, which was flooded at the time. Sheriff Grant and one of his deputies flew over the area in the department's plane and photographed the area with a camera, using a wide-angle lens. The pictures were taken from an altitude of 8,000 feet and clearly showed the flow of the current and channels of the flooded area. By the time the trial took place, the river had returned to its normal banks, and only through the photographs taken at the time of the floodwaters could it be shown how the body had been washed to a point 1½ miles away. The photographs did the job easily and quickly.

NA Newsletter 6-62

Warden and FBI Lab Team Convict Callous Poacher

The deer hunting season in the State of Maryland closed, leaving a portion of the State blanketed with its first snowfall. The snow, along with evidence examined by the FBI's Laboratory, was to prove the undoing of a criminal poacher.

Several days after the close of the legal hunting season, a Maryland State game warden received an anonymous telephone call identifying a hunter who had been observed killing a deer. The tipster told of watching the hunter load his kill onto a pickup truck.

Questioning this "sportsman," the warden was unconvinced by his vigorous denial of the charge. The game protector then asked, and received, permission from the accused to examine the truck-bed of his pickup in search of physical evidence.

The bed of the truck was covered with snow. On the snow was a large stain, apparently blood, and the warden also located several hairs on the snow. Carefully collecting these items, the thorough game warden packed and forwarded them to the FBI's Laboratory in Washington, D.C., for scientific examination.

Experts in the Serology Unit determined that the stain was blood and discovered it was animal blood from the deer family. The hair obtained from the truck was also from the deer family.

Brought to trial in Maryland, the suspect was further incriminated by the fact that the evidence was discovered on top of the snow. He was found guilty and fined \$100. IIL # 759

★

SAFE CRACKERS FAILED TO READ THE SIGN

Safe crackers in a Midwest city could have saved themselves a lot of useless effort if they had taken the time to read a sign on the front of the safe. But they smashed a window to get into the building, then pried, banged, and battered the dial off the safe. "The whole affair wouldn't have been so bad," said the chief of police as he looked at the mutilated dial, "but a sign in large block letters on the front of the safe read, 'This safe is not locked. In case it is accidentally locked the combination is . . .,' and in equally large letters the whole combination was written." The safe was also empty.

63-4296-44 8/24/62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
Salt Lake City

Good Will Fostered by Police Exhibit at Local Function

by CHIEF CLAUDIO CASTANEDA, Mercedes, Tex.,
Police Department

Mercedes is a small town in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. We have a population of just over 11,000 people and a police department consisting of the chief, five officers, and a secretary-dispatcher who also does some secretarial work for other department heads.

During the winter months many thousands of tourists visit the Rio Grande Valley, and various valley towns stage some type of function for their entertainment: Charro Days at Brownsville, Citrus Fiesta at Mission, and Fiesta Tourista at Harlingen, to name a few.

In March of each year the annual Rio Grande Valley Livestock Show is held at Mercedes, and in 1962—the 23d year of this local attraction—for the first time the Mercedes Police Department had a section in the main exhibit hall.

Purpose of Exhibit

The exhibit was for the purpose of public education and was devoted primarily to traffic safety and crime prevention. Photographs of actual automobile accident scenes graphically illustrated the need for automobile, bicycle, and pedestrian safety precautions. Over 1,000 traffic safety pamphlets were distributed during the 5-day show.

A police officer's typical tour of duty—illustrated by photographs—created a great deal of interest. This display, depicting a day in the life of a police officer, showed him signing in for duty, receiving a radio call from the dispatcher to investigate an accident, giving a motorist a speeding ticket while working radar, working traffic at a fire, delivering a lecture on bicycle safety to a group of boys and girls, investigating a burglary, and handling other matters which fill the day of a smalltown police officer.

A display of confiscated weapons of all types, gambling devices, narcotics, and weapons used by law enforcement officers also proved to be of great interest. These displays were arranged in such a manner that persons passing our section of

the exhibit hall would first see the weapons and photographs, thus attracting their attention to our exhibits and drawing them into our booth.

A total of 9,621 adults entered the police exhibit section, and we estimated that over 2,000 children under the age of 16 also viewed our display.

Preparing the Exhibit

The cost of preparing our exhibit was practically nil. We made up our own signs with the use of a stencil and managed to borrow display racks or made them from old packing cases and other easily obtainable material. Many of the confiscated weapons and gambling devices were from our department. Others were obtained from the Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department, the Mercedes constable, and the Donna, Tex., Police Department.

We estimated a total of 50 man-hours was expended in the preparation of the exhibits, painting the display racks and signs, and arranging the display. In addition, it was necessary to keep an officer on duty around the clock at the exhibit, since it was housed in a tent and could be easily



Chief Claudio Castaneda.

entered during the night hours after the show closed.

Comments made by those viewing the exhibit attested to the interest displayed. Typical of these was the remark made by a middle-aged lady, "It's amazing, I never dreamed there is so much of this going on."

Exhibit Well Received

The general manager of the show emphasized the point by saying, "I've heard a lot of compliments on your exhibit; it's very interesting and educational."

We feel the interest created by our exhibit fully justified the work involved, and we plan to have a bigger and better one next year.

Exhibits such as this certainly give the public a better understanding of police problems, and we are confident they aid in developing a closer relationship between the police and our citizens. We noticed a friendlier attitude on the part of many people after they had visited our exhibit, and we hope that in the future we may win even more friends by letting them know how we are working at our job of protecting them and their families.

★

BURGLARS FIND OTHER USE FOR VACUUM CLEANER

Burglars in a west coast city found a new and potentially more lucrative use for the conventional household vacuum cleaner.

They picked the backdoor lock of a parcel service (which also collects and temporarily stores sums of money for local businesses in a floor safe) and opened the front door to insure an avenue of ready escape. They apparently then searched the office until they found the key to the outside door of the floor safe and opened it. This door gave them entry into the inner part of the safe which contained the money. This was about 28 inches below the rather narrow slot in the top of the safe.

The burglars used a sharp steel wire to cut the wrappers around the packages of money. They then placed the nozzle of a vacuum cleaner over the safe slot, turned it on, and sucked up the now loose currency. Having thoroughly "cleaned up" the place, they departed. #63-4296-47

30 San Francisco 4/13/62

Slugs Used to Drain Coin-Changing Machines

Police found \$3,595 worth of metallic slugs in 50-cent and 25-cent denominations when they arrested a man suspected of draining change from coin-changing machines in a midwestern city. A laundry operator made the complaint to police when he found his coin-changing machine had been subjected to the slug treatment.

A search incidental to the lawful arrest of this individual revealed numerous gallon buckets of these coins rolled in money wrappers, as well as three boxes of money wrappers for 25-cent, 10-cent and 5-cent coins. From material found in the man's possession, it is believed he was merely a "routeman" traveling through the Midwest stripping all types of coin-changing machines with this particular type of slug. The slugs are nonmagnetic and identical in size to a half dollar and quarter, although by actual measurement are lighter and thinner than genuine coins.

Experts in the FBI Laboratory, upon examination of sample slugs submitted to them for analysis, determined that the metal slugs had been stamped out of copper after which they were nickel plated.

In a similar incident occurring in another section of the Midwest, some six to seven hundred 50-cent metal slugs were obtained from owners of coin-changing machines. On the basis of markings left on the edges of these slugs by the punching die, they were identified as having been made by the same die. These, too, were stamped out of copper and then nickel plated.

The similarity of the slugs, submitted to the FBI Laboratory from two different areas, suggests that they may have the same origin and were made by the same die.

There is a Federal law which prohibits the manufacture of slugs for the purpose of using them as genuine coins. Violations of this statute are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Secret Service.
#63-4296-52 (8/23/62) #63-4296-52-serial 4
Springfield ★

DRY THE WET ONES

Objects which have been wet or immersed in water may still bear identifiable latent impressions. Before any examination is attempted, however, the object must be dried.

"The Science of Fingerprints", pg 177
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Artist's Sketch Helps Identify Robber

On August 15, 1962, a lone male entered a Federal savings and loan bank in Baltimore, Md., and held it up for an estimated \$5,300 in small unmarked bills. He made his getaway in a 1953 light-green car which was recovered in a parking lot near Baltimore. Found in the car were clothing, a .38 automatic, and a receipt indicating the gun had been purchased in another State some 2 months previously.

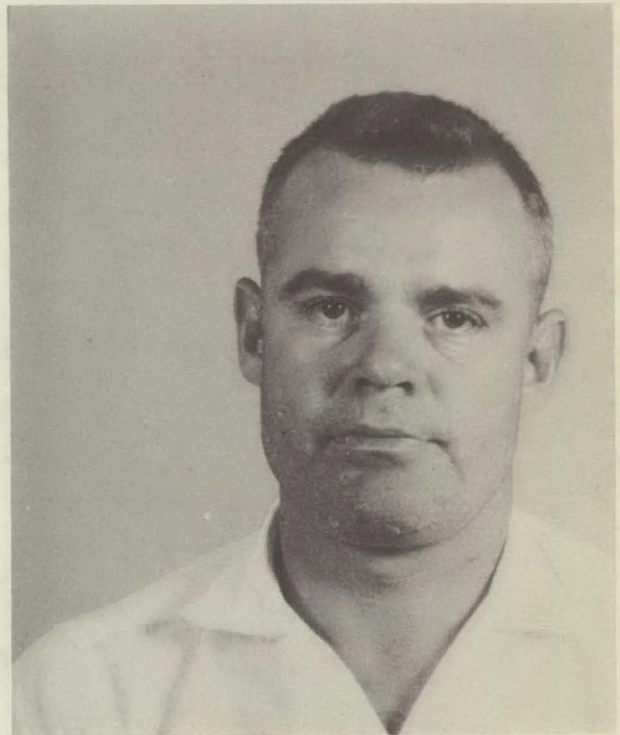
The bank robber was described by witnesses as being about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, 160 pounds, brown hair and eyes, dark complexion, and his hair cut in flat-top fashion, and thinning. His face was square with a dimple in the chin and bore a scar on the upper lip approximately

1½ inches in length which ran from the lip upward and gave him the appearance of having a harelip. This individual was believed to be responsible for four other bank robberies.

On the basis of the description provided, the Exhibits Section of the FBI prepared a sketch which proved to be invaluable in the investigation and in his identification. The suspect, Robert Larkin Venable, was apprehended in New York City, and he admitted the commission of five bank robberies in the Baltimore and Newark, N.J., areas. When the drawing was displayed to him after his apprehension, he exclaimed, "My word, that looks just like me. No wonder you guys found me." Bufile # 91-16286



FBI sketch of suspect based on description.



A photograph of Venable after apprehension.

★

OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Activity designed to overthrow any government in the United States by force or violence is a violation of a Federal statute within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction. ~~Not located~~

Cooperation: The Backbone of Effective
JANUARY 1963 Law Enforcement pg. 18

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

The FBI has jurisdiction over the interstate transportation of obscene matter by any means except those involving transmission through the mails, which are handled by postal inspectors.

~~Not located~~
Cooperation: The Backbone of Effective
Law Enforcement pg. 18 31

WANTED BY THE FBI

ALTON ALEXANDER, JR., also known as Altar Alexander, Jr., Alexander Alton, Jr., "Curley," "Curly"

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Robbery)

Alton Alexander, a confirmed narcotic addict and callous crime veteran with little regard for human life, is the object of an extensive FBI investigation. A Federal warrant issued at Houston, Tex., on May 6, 1960, charges this desperate fugitive with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for robbery.

The Crime

Accused in the desperate gunpoint robbery of a Houston business concern where he and an accomplice allegedly stole over \$600, Alexander has been described as "no account." His accomplice was captured, convicted, and sentenced to 5 years in the Texas State Penitentiary for the crime.

The Fugitive

Police authorities have reported that Alexander, when craving narcotics, will rob and steal from any source, at any risk, to secure satisfaction for his addiction. He has been described as one who would not hesitate to kill.

In September 1959, Alexander eluded a police trap in Houston, fleeing in a deadly hail of gunfire.

Although he has never held any steady employment, Alexander has worked briefly as a shoe re-

pairer, store clerk, and truckdriver. His extensive underworld career has included convictions for robbery and violation of Federal narcotic laws.

Description

Age	36, born June 18, 1926, Jeanerette, La.
Height	5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 7 inches.
Weight	135 to 140 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Light brown.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Shoe repairer, store clerk, truckdriver.
Scars and marks	Scar on left cheek, 3-inch scar on left arm, vaccination scar on left arm, small scar right ring finger, 3-inch scar inner side of right arm, scar on back of right shoulder, two scars front of right thigh, scars on both shins, tattoo: "SKEET" on left forearm.
Remarks	Reportedly has two gold crowned upper teeth.
FBI No.	4,662,199.
Fingerprint classification	12 M 5 U O I O 14 I 17 U O O O

Alexander reportedly has participated in robberies in which firearms were used. He has resisted arrest in the past and has been described as a person who would not hesitate to kill. Alexander should be considered dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to immediately contact 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 may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



PLASTER CASTS

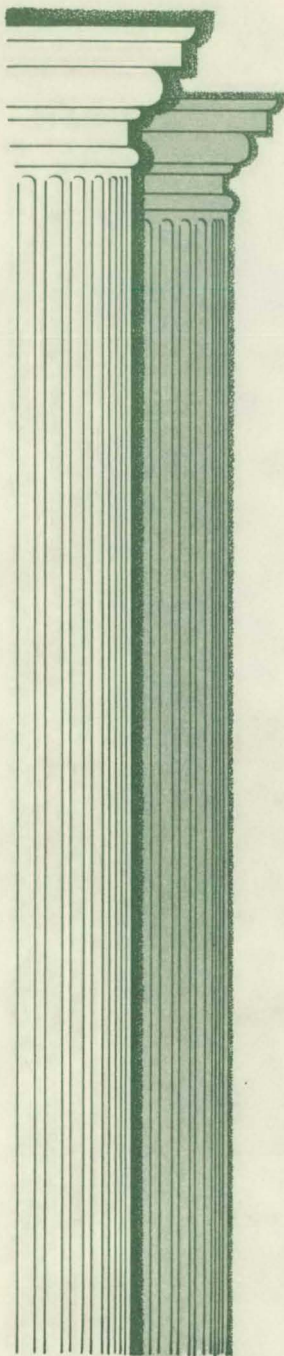
Do not attempt to pour plaster into a tire tread impression if mixture is too thick.

Not located

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



Alton Alexander, Jr.



TWO MIDDLE PILLARS

THE "two middle pillars" upon which the successful investigation of crime is based are Thoroughness and Legality. Not only must every fact bearing upon the question of guilt or innocence be found which is discoverable by human means, but such evidence must be the product of methods which conform with the spirit and letter of the law. Without these two essential marks, no investigation can be worthy of the name and traditions of the FBI. While our Special Agents bring these qualities of mind and heart to their daily tasks, this Bureau's solemn responsibility to the Nation in the cause of truth and justice will be fulfilled.

J. Edgar Hoover

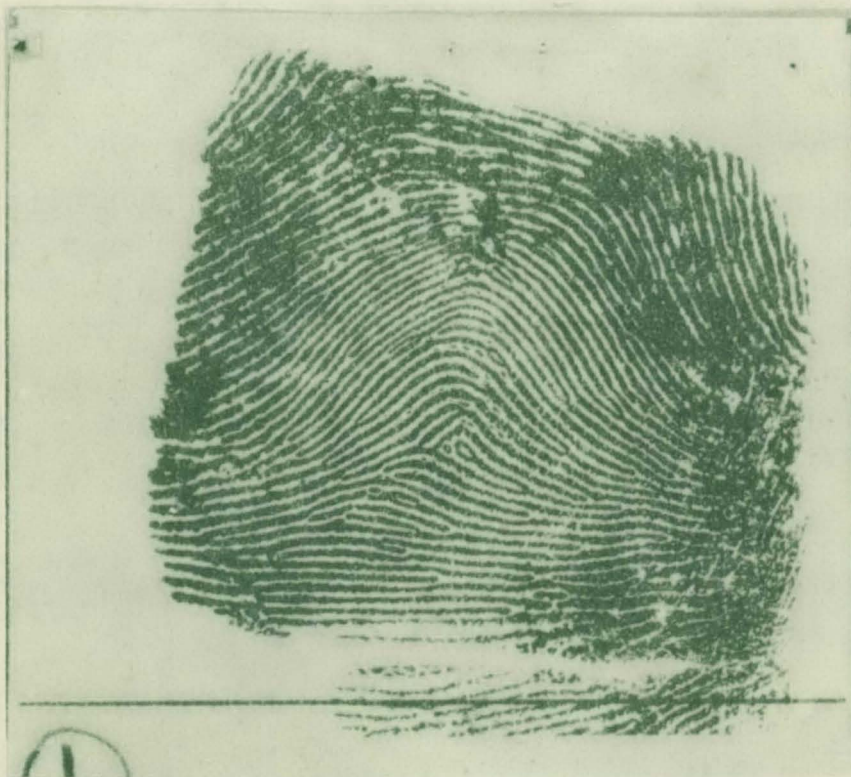
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



The pattern presented here is classified as a loop with two ridge counts. Due to the fact only one small recurve exists, experience indicates this pattern also should be searched as a tented arch since heavy inking may obliterate the recurving ridge.