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Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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Law Enforcement

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Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

ENDURANCE IS A TEST of greatness. For our Nation, the test began 186 years ago in Philadelphia when 56 American patriots signed the Declaration of Independence. From that historic moment on, the bells of freedom in our land have rung loud and clear—a triumphant message to a troubled world that America is indeed a beacon of hope for oppressed, freedom-loving people.

On the anniversary of that auspicious occasion we should give humble thanks to God for the spiritual heritage won by these men of destiny. Our freedom, prosperity, and stature as a world power are attestations to their far-reaching efforts. We should rededicate ourselves to the constant support and eternal preservation of the self-evident truths which were so dear to them.

Unfortunately, in some circles today the apologetic approach to patriotism is becoming fashionable. The faith and principles which withstood the ravages of wars, subversion, and crime over the years are almost passé. Any exhibitions of national pride and reverence for the American flag are merely by rote. The burning zeal of patriotism which was in the hearts of the Men of '76 in many instances has turned to selfishness, apathy, and indulgence.

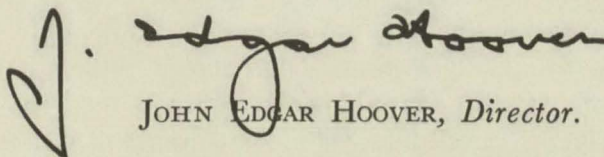
To my mind, this is a dangerous trend. It is a departure from the ideals which typify the American way of life, and it is a grievous example for our impressionable youth. The seeds of doubt germinate quickly in their fertile minds. Recently, one precocious high school editor is said to have proclaimed that "patriotism has outlived its usefulness" and that to be patriotic in our time "is to be a blindly stupid human being." God forbid that such misguided observations should reflect the reasoning of any sizable segment of our youth.

There was no diluted patriotism at Independence Hall; nor were there any combat "turncoats" at Valley Forge. These are latter-day byproducts of decadent thinking. They represent a compromise of the moral and spiritual issues so vital to our survival. There can be no compromise where the cause of freedom is concerned.

Our history is replete with the names of patriots who paid the supreme sacrifice in winning and protecting our priceless heritage. These were men of action—men whose extraordinary deeds bespoke their belief in a Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the equality of all men. Today, perhaps as never before, America has need for doers of extraordinary deeds, men and women with the moral strength and courage of our forefathers. The smoldering embers of patriotism should be fanned into a flaming spirit of loyalty so that the whole world will know Americans will stand, fight, and die for the dignity of man.

We of law enforcement share in this noble cause. We must not only help preserve the high ideals of our great Republic but we must also be certain that there is no invasion of the rights and liberties of the individual from any source.

As patriotic Americans, let us not fail the test of greatness. On the contrary, let us assure that this Nation, under God, shall remain free, and that our Government of the people, by the people, and for the people will endure.

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JULY 1, 1962.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Special Training Helpful to Police in Sex Crime Cases

The effective investigation of the sex crime calls for specialized training. Persons who commit these offenses think and act in an abnormal manner; therefore, the investigating officer must be trained to recognize certain characteristics which indicate definite propensities in the field of sex deviation.

Police action must be comprehensive, accurate, thorough, and swift. A majority of these violations involve women and children, and public indignation quickly becomes a factor. Failure to solve these cases causes lack of public confidence in the efficiency of a department, does irreparable damage to its public relations program, is a definite reflection upon its investigative abilities, and tends to lower departmental morale.

The sex crime is readymade for sensational, frightening newspaper headlines, and the press and public will avidly follow progress in the case. Another important factor which should act as an incentive to rapidly solving the crime is that the sex offender usually repeats, and it is mandatory that he be identified and apprehended before he strikes again.

Training Neglected

For many years the investigation of sex offenses was one of the most neglected phases of police training. This was largely due to a reluctance to discuss the sordid, unpleasant aspects of the abnormal human being. There was also a general feeling that a sex crime was an involved offense which could be understood only by doctors or psychiatrists. The fallacy of this way of thinking is evident in the fact that doctors or psychiatrists, although more familiar with the medical and psychological aspects of the crime, are unfamiliar with police procedures and principles of investigation.

They are primarily concerned with the cure of the individual and the history of his condition. Police, on the other hand, are more anxious to make certain that the offender is identified and apprehended and prevented from causing additional injury to innocent persons in their community.

Police obligations in this field involve:

(1) *Prevention.*—This is one of the most difficult aspects of police work, inasmuch as the law does not permit any definite action against a potential offender on the part of the police officer until the offense is committed. Nevertheless, it is necessary that an officer be fully alert to all individuals, situations, and circumstances existing within his community which, from their very nature, have a latent tendency to cause sex offenses or to bring into the area sex deviates who are definitely potential offenders.

In the field of prevention it is essential that every incident, rumor, or individual which comes to attention in connection with possible sex offenses be tabulated and recorded. There are many patterns to sexual disturbances, and by keeping these records it may be found that the offender often shows early symptoms which would help to identify him.

(2) *Recognition.*—Inexperienced or poorly trained officers will many times fail to recognize in what appears an ordinary run-of-the-mill offense



Pennsylvania officers at police school discuss techniques involved in effective terrain search. (Left to right) Officer Daniel E. Russo, Whitmarsh Township Police; Sgt. John C. Crowley, Marple Township Police; Sgt. Aloysius Humay, Upper Merion Township Police; and Det. Robert Kane, Upper Darby Township Police.

the vital characteristics of a sex crime. The violations of assault and battery, mayhem, arson, and theft may be listed on the police blotter under these charges but on many occasions will have been caused through perverted sex inclinations.

(3) *Determination of the Offender's Identity.*—Police should be able to determine the identity of the offender as soon as possible and take him into custody. This action can be facilitated through prior recognition of the problem and planned procedures in the event of such an occurrence. This is where pertinent knowledge, use of adequate records, and proper training pay big dividends. There is nothing which will do more to establish public confidence in a department than the swift apprehension of an offender.

(4) *Thorough Investigation.*—These cases are most difficult to prove. Therefore, the investigator must possess the ability to conduct a thorough, comprehensive investigation with particular emphasis on an all-inclusive interview. The interview is, in fact, one of the most important investigative functions because the examiner possessing proper knowledge and understanding can successfully probe the mind of the offender and possibly secure information which will solve similar type crimes.

He must have a thorough knowledge of the principles involving search of the crime scene, identification of evidence, need for effective photography and fingerprint examination, and a good knowledge of casting.



FBI Special Agent Walter V. McLaughlin of the Philadelphia Division (seated right) supervises course on Sex Crime Investigations. Participating in the course (seated left to right) are Deputy Chief of County Detectives William Malone, Philadelphia County; Chief County Det. Charles G. Moody, Montgomery County; Chief Edgar E. Mitchell, Whitemarsh Township Police, Montgomery County; (standing left to right) Chief Howard C. Shook, Middletown Township Police, Bucks County; and Det. Sgt. Russell Fleming, Radnor Township Police, Delaware County, all of eastern Pennsylvania.

(5) *Secure Conviction.*—In order to secure a successful conviction, it will be necessary to prove the case in court. This requires outstanding investigation, perhaps including the presentation of a validly signed statement, an ethical interview, and corroborating statements and facts.

The Investigator

In this crime, as in any other, much depends upon the abilities of the investigator. Not every police officer has the proper mental attitude or investigative ability to be successful in this particular field.

The competent sex crime investigator must:

(1) Get the facts no matter how embarrassing to those being interviewed. These offenses are not committed by people with high moral principles, and it is necessary through questioning to determine their practice of deviations.

(2) Be intensely suspicious. Sex deviation has no boundary. The least likely suspect could be the guilty party.

(3) Be extremely curious. Very often a careless word or innocuous object is seized upon by the experienced investigator and will lead to a suspect or motive for the crime.

(4) He must possess a thorough knowledge of sex deviations and their many ramifications. He must know what he is investigating and, like the hunter which he is, must be able to recognize the many signs which dot the trail of inquiry.

(5) He must possess and be able to utilize a variety of interview skills. The investigator's ability to win the confidence of the suspect and to take him back through his entire life is a valuable asset in this type of investigation.

(6) Be a thorough capable investigator in all phases of criminal work with particular emphasis on the collection and preservation of evidence. It is not always possible to secure an identification from the victim or an admission of guilt from the suspect. Therefore, the clues found at the scene of the crime may be the only evidence available for conviction.

(7) Be intensely interested in the solution of this type case. If an officer has no stomach for the sordid, often nauseating, characteristics of these violations, he should be honest enough to so inform his superiors. Disinterest and repugnance could ruin the investigation.

(8) Take all complaints seriously. Many times the most ridiculous circumstances and actions are a vital part of the fantasy in the deviate's mind.



Investigators examine clothing for tell-tale clues in simulated sex crime. (Left to right) Chief Howard C. Shook, Det. Sgt. Russell Fleming, and Chief Edgar E. Mitchell.

(9) The investigator must possess analytical ability so he can effectively evaluate every angle of the case. He must be able to consider all persons involved without prejudice, bias, or favoritism.

(10) Good judgment and common sense are most important. The investigator should realize that one of the most vicious accusations which can be made against any individual is the charge of a sex violation. It is an easy allegation to make but a hard one for the accuser to prove or the accused to disprove. A hasty accusation may result in the lifetime ruin of a reputation.

The Suspect

In a sex offense practically everyone is a suspect. Never try to avoid the investigation of an individual because of the fact that he is not the type, too religious, well educated, occupies a responsible job, has a beautiful wife, or a happy family.

The most common types of sex offenders encountered by the police are the exhibitionists, peeping Toms, rapists, child molesters, and homosexuals. The activities of these individuals must be thoroughly understood by the investigating officers so they can be readily recognized. They should also have a working knowledge of other deviations.

This calls for the reading of books dealing with the subject matter. It must be understood that the suggested reading is for the purpose of recognition and understanding and not for the involved process of determining why the offense was committed or how the offender can be cured.



Boys as well as girls should be warned of the dangers of accepting candy or rides from strangers.

Each type of offense calls for different methods of investigation, but there is set forth a series of general investigative suggestions which can be applied during the inquiry on any sex offense.

In all major sex crimes, utilize the inner-outer-ring method. The speed of the investigation depends upon the availability of manpower, but whether it be 1 investigator or 50, the above-named method will prevent the police from missing any obvious avenues of inquiry.

(A) Inner Ring Investigation

One or more investigators should concentrate on the victim's intimate circle. They should endeavor to determine the background and known tendencies of these individuals and not take for granted that relationship, friendship, and association would prevent those concerned from becoming involved in a sex situation.

Those to be questioned in the inner ring are:

(1) *All Male Relatives—And This Includes Everyone.*—Do not overlook the possibility of a female relative being involved and arranging for the crime through jealousy, prejudice, or other emotions.

(2) *Close Friends of the Family as Well as Those of the Victim.*

(3) *Schoolmates or Business Associates, Those Who See the Victim Every Day.*—Don't adopt the attitude that these individuals have known the victim for years and years. The experienced investigator is well aware of the fact that no one knows when the presentation of opportunity and contributing circumstances will influence a lifetime friend or associate to commit a sex offense.

(4) *Neighbors, Particularly Those Who Have Reputations as Peeping Toms.*

(5) *Servicemen (Milkman, Paper Boy, Breadman).*—These individuals have the opportunity of continually coming in contact with a potential victim, many times in early morning hours when the victim is still in negligee. Such sights could easily inflame or create a false impression of encouragement, and there are many cases on record where such carelessness on the part of the victim has "triggered" the offense.

(B) Outer Ring Investigation

As the inner ring concerns itself with the intimate life of the victim, the outer ring of the investigation should concentrate on conditions and circumstances not immediately concerned with the victim's private life.

(1) *Known Perverts and Offenders.*—Their names should be listed in the department's records readily available for immediate check in the event of a sex crime.

(2) *Strangers, Tramps, and Vagrants.*—On many occasions these floaters become involved in sex crimes on the spur of the moment. They go from house to house looking for a handout or encounter an opportunity while in the process of theft or robbery. While the initial intent did not involve a sex offense, their general background and lack of responsibility propel them into such violations.

(3) *Suspects Who Have Displayed Evidence of Aggressive Sexual Propensities Without the Defi-*

(Continued on page 22)

TRAFFIC

Vermont Law Helps Fight Grave Menace of Drunken Drivers

by COMMISSIONER WILLIAM H. BAUMANN, *Department of Public Safety, State of Vermont*

The use of alcoholic beverages is as old as recorded history, and many of the problems created by their use are probably just as old. We are a nation on wheels, and the mechanization of the 20th century has added a problem unknown until modern times—the drunken driver.

Much has been said and much more will continue to be said concerning that menace to our safety, the drunken driver. Drunken drivers are guilty of the “unforgivable sin of the motorist.” They are to blame for a large share of the lives lost in accidents, for hundreds of thousands of the injured victims, and for a big portion of the economic losses of accidents totaling nearly \$4 billion a year.

Efficiency Impaired

The effect of alcohol on the responses of the nervous system to messages from external stimuli is too well established to meet with any dispute. The inhibitions released by the influence of alcohol create the illusion of stimulation. Thus it is that the individual who has had a few drinks experiences a sense of freedom which leads him to believe his efficiency has been improved where the contrary is true. Actually, the depressing effect of alcohol on the brain centers has impaired efficiency. Moreover, this very feeling of assurance intensifies the danger of accidents, since normal driving caution may be thrown to the winds.

Threat of Drinking Driver

The drinking driver is a real threat rather than a potential clinical menace, and this has been shown repeatedly by surveys made for the purpose of determining the part played by alcohol in traffic accidents. It is no coincidence that, as the percentage of alcohol found in drivers by blood testing and other laboratory methods increases, a proportionately increasing number of these drivers become involved in accidents. Of equal concern is the fact that despite great efforts to

educate the driving public against the dangers of mixing alcohol and gasoline, the trend of accidents in which alcohol is a causative factor is ever upward.

Necessity for Testing

Controlling the drinking driver is difficult and presents a many-sided problem to law enforcement officers. One aspect of the problem is determining the concentration of blood alcohol at the time the subject is arrested. For a number of reasons, this is fundamentally important. First, the driver may not have been drinking and may be seriously ill. Many ailments have the symptoms



Comr. William H. Baumann.

of intoxication, and, at a later date, the prosecution may find it impossible to refute the claim that the defendant has a medical history of symptoms similar to intoxication arising from a longstanding physical condition.

Likewise, the effect of medication, acute illness, and other physiological conditions may produce symptoms of intoxication. On the other hand, the arrest of a subject for driving while under the influence may produce a sudden sobering effect. The driver who has all of the symptoms of intoxication when arrested may appear cold sober when brought to the barracks or a station house. Through heroic efforts and self-control, the subject may exhibit none of the usual symptoms of intoxication. All of these and many other reasons point to the absolute necessity for practical testing methods which definitely show the presence or absence of assimilated alcohol in the subject's system. These tests, to be of value, must also determine the concentration of alcohol present as a measure of the degree of the subject's intoxication. Several methods are now in use throughout the world which provide a reliable index of intoxication; however, it is not the purpose of this article to recommend a specific method.

Common Tests Used

Tests to determine the alcohol content of the blood, urine, and breath are the three most commonly used today. Medical science has assured us a definite relationship exists between the amount of alcohol in these three body substances and the alcohol content of the brain upon which organ alcohol exerts its depressing effect. It is the amount of alcohol in the brain which determines the extent to which command over various functions of the body has been lost.

Every State should have a State law providing for chemical tests for intoxication, and all States should adopt legislation to provide that a refusal to submit to a chemical test would be grounds for immediate mandatory revocation of a driver's license.

This may prove quite easily to be a long uphill battle. The experience gained and techniques employed by this department to bring about such legislation in Vermont may be of interest.

We came up with a little "gimmick" of our own. It was pure; it was simple. We merely notified the traveling motorist via TV, press, and radio spot announcements of the following: "If you

drink, don't drive, or you may have a Vermont State trooper for a chaser."

Vermont's Solution

We arrested and vigorously prosecuted, through the cooperation of our State's attorneys, as many driving-while-intoxicated (D.W.I.) cases as we could handle. The net result was that it became most difficult to apprehend a motorist on Vermont highways operating under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Some of the methods emphasized were the periodic stopping of motorists for spot sobriety checks, the close surveillance of dances and clubs and, last but not least, the notification by some of our judges to the motorist that drunken driving might mean jail sentences.

We worked closely with the inventors of breath machines and the State pathologist who, with some medical students from the University of Vermont Medical College, conducted a series of many tests under very strict supervision where all types of liquors, wines, and beers were given to the students, tape recordings and pictures made and, of course, breath, blood, and urine samples taken. The results of these tests very definitely aided us in our research, and the results were made available to the general assembly.

Tests Authorized by Law

The end result was that after a 4-year uphill struggle a bill was passed, and an amazing part of the bill gave the State police exclusive control of the tests. It must be said that we in the State police had nothing to do with this matter; however, we were, of course, flattered and honored that such great faith in our research and training was shown. On the other hand, it was most embarrassing to find that such broad authority was not extended to local or other jurisdictions. The act follows:

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SECTION 1. Consent to Test Implied.—Any person who operates or attempts to operate a motor vehicle upon a public highway in this state is deemed to have given his consent to submit to a chemical test of his blood or such other test as herein provided for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood whenever he is arrested or otherwise taken into custody for any offense involving his operation of a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, and the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person was operating the motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.



A physician extracts blood samples for chemical test.

SECTION 2. Chemical analysis; presumptions.—In any criminal prosecution for the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the amount of alcohol in the respondent's blood at the time alleged in the complaint, information, or indictment as shown by chemical analysis of the respondent's blood, urine, or breath gives rise to the following presumptions:

(a) If there was at the time 0.05 percent or less by weight of alcohol in the respondent's blood, it is conclusively presumed that the respondent was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(b) If there was at the time more than 0.05 percent but less than 0.15 percent by weight of alcohol in the respondent's blood, such fact does not give rise to any presumption that the respondent was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of the respondent.

(c) If there was at the time 0.15 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the respondent's blood, it is presumed that the respondent was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(d) The foregoing provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence on the question whether or not the respondent was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

SECTION 3. Who may make test.—Only a physician acting at the request of an enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety may withdraw any blood of any person submitting to a chemical test under this Act and said physician must act in a careful and prudent manner in said blood withdrawal. A sufficient amount of blood shall be withdrawn to enable the person, at his option, to have made an independent analysis of his blood.

SECTION 4. Refusal to submit to test.—If the person so arrested refuses, on request, to submit to the test, it shall not be given. If such person is charged with a violation of the motor vehicle laws and upon arraignment enters a plea of not guilty, the court at such arraignment shall hold a summary hearing, take evidence relating to the reasonableness of the arresting officer's belief that the respondent was operating the motor vehicle while under

the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs and upon the reasonableness of the respondent's refusal to submit to a test. Upon a finding by the court that the arresting officer had sufficient reason to believe that the respondent was so operating and that the respondent unreasonably refused to submit to a test, such respondent's operator's license or nonresident operating privilege or the privilege of an unlicensed operator to operate a motor vehicle shall be suspended for a period of six months and the respondent shall deliver his operator's license, if any, to the court and the court shall forward it forthwith to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

SECTION 5. Report of test.—Upon the request of any person submitting to a chemical test under this Act, a report of the test shall be delivered to him and such person shall also have the right to verify the test report.

SECTION 6. Additional tests permitted.—Without limiting or affecting any of the provisions of this Act, the person tested shall have a reasonable opportunity to have an additional chemical test by a physician of his own choosing.

SECTION 7. Optional test.—At the option of the person, instead of the chemical test of his blood, above referred to, he may submit to a urine test or a breath test to be taken by said physician or an enforcement officer of the Department of Public Safety, provided said optional test shall be such as to make available to such person a current sample sufficient in substance or amount to enable such person to have an independent analysis to determine the alcoholic content of said sample and the percentages thereof referred to in section 2 of this Act. Such person's sample shall be held by the physician or officer as the case may be for a period of 30 days from its taking, for the purpose of such person's analysis and if not called for in that period of time may be destroyed. Approved: June 2, 1959.

State Police Trained

After the bill was passed, we had no difficulty in securing the proper appropriation to cover the cost of the additional equipment such as breath machines and the like. Since time was of the essence and we had received a mandate from the Legislature that this bill went into effect July 1, 1959, we had just a few days to train a corps of men in the State police in the use of these machines. Accordingly, through the splendid cooperation and assistance of the manufacturer, we ran a course of instruction at the State capitol building in Montpelier so that we were able to cope with the new duties handed to us.

Since that time, we have made tremendous progress in following the mandate given us. More training courses, where approximately 50 of our men were qualified to administer these tests relating to breath testing, were conducted. The superintendent and assistant superintendent of our criminal laboratory have attended many courses

throughout the country so that they are fully qualified to testify as so-called expert witnesses in these matters.

Drunk Driving Statistics

The arrest rate for drinking drivers in the fiscal year 1960 has shown an increase of 21.3 percent when compared with the arrest rate prior to the inception of the implied consent law.

The conviction rate for drinking drivers in the fiscal year 1960 has shown an increase of 26.1 percent when compared with the conviction rate prior to the inception of the implied consent law. Our D.W.I. conviction rate for fiscal 1960 stands at 93.4 percent.

The majority of the drinking drivers since the inception of the law have submitted to chemical tests. Following is a percentage breakdown of refusals and of the various types of chemical tests since the inception of the implied consent law:

	<i>Percent</i>
Blood -----	52.5
Breath -----	26.8
Urine -----	3.7
No test -----	7.0
Refusal -----	10.0

Of the total number of persons who have submitted to chemical tests, 88.8 percent were found to have chemical test readings of 0.15 percent or higher.

The first 11 months of the fiscal year 1961, compared with the fiscal year 1960, indicate there has been a tremendous increase in the number of lesser offenses. In the majority of the cases, the State's attorneys are now waiting for the results of the chemical test prior to issuing a warrant for D.W.I. If the results of the chemical tests are less than 0.15 percent, a warrant is issued for a lesser offense than D.W.I.

Public Support Mandatory

In conclusion, there must be a need for acceptance of public responsibility for each and every operator of a motor vehicle in order to stop accidents. There must be a demand for strong, impartial, and just law enforcement. Our highway enforcement program must be planned the same way military forces plan their program. That is to say, a strong offense is the best defense. A strong offense in enforcement of our highway laws will act as a deterrent to law violators. In order to have a

successful highway enforcement program and in order to decrease highway collisions, we must have the full cooperation and support of the public. We must have strong public support in order to stop accidents.

Commissioner Baumann has advised that his department would be pleased to share its experiences in enforcing this law with any interested police officials or agencies. His address is: Commissioner William H. Baumann, Department of Public Safety, State of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.—Editor.



TRICYCLE SET NEXT??

Two youngsters, approximately 9 and 10 years of age and riding on one bicycle, approached a middle-aged woman as she was walking along the main street of a midwestern city. As they drew alongside, one of the boys swooped down and snatched the woman's purse. The two then hurriedly pedaled away out of reach of the nonplused shopper.



PATROLLING SYSTEM CONTROLLED BY "ROULETTE"

Police in a midwestern city are experimenting with an unusual method of dispatching patrol cars. The technique is without any set pattern and neither policeman nor criminal knows when certain areas will be patrolled. This makes it extremely difficult for a prospective criminal to plan his move for any particular time.

When a patrol car calls in for its next assignment, the dispatcher spins one of four "roulette" wheels he has before him and sends the patrol car on its new assignment. It may be the same one the patrolman has just completed, or it may be one on the opposite side of town.

Each wheel the dispatcher has before him represents a patrol-car territory, and 100 notches on the wheel reflect percentage points. The territories are broken down into many small areas and each of these is assigned a percentage according to an intricate method of weighted points based on police calls during the last year and the vulnerability of the area. Thus, patrol cars are dispatched according to the need of each area.

Flip Stop Signs Aid in Controlling School Zone Traffic

Police officials in Lawrence, Kans., recently installed new traffic control signs for use in school zones in their city.

Chief of Police William Cox advised that new "flip signs" have replaced the old style movable signs which are commonly seen in the middle of streets near school areas. The change was made to eliminate some of the complaints and problems connected with the old system, the chief said.

Originally mounted in concrete, the old stop signs could be rolled from the curb to the center of the street, and frequently, after school hours, on weekends, and at nights, the signs were left or rolled out into the middle of the street, or sometimes completely carried away, resulting in a loss to the city. These old-type signs, too, would freeze to the ground in the wintertime, and, covered with snow, were difficult to move at best.



Sign in "flip" position.



Mechanism showing how sign is attached to upright.

The standards for the flip signs were made of available tubular material, the upright being approximately 3 inches in diameter and the cross members approximately 2 inches. The sign is mounted on the cross member of a rectangle atop the upright, making the working mechanism of the sign about 7 feet from the ground and difficult for the children to reach. The sign is locked into position by a bolt mounted on a spring and is hinged by mounting the sign itself on a piece of tubular material which revolves around the top cross member of the rectangle supporting the sign.

The janitorial staff of the school nearby has the responsibility of keeping the sign in the desired position.

City officials passed necessary ordinances so that any violation concerning the signs could be prosecuted.



FINGERPRINTING

When taking inked prints, make sure hands are not reversed on fingerprint card.



Tokyo Major Crimes First Investigated by "Flying Squad"

by YOICHI TAMAMURA, *Director, Criminal Investigation Division, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department*

Tokyo, with a population of 10 million, is one of the largest cities in the world, and it is growing at the rate of nearly 20,000 a month. Into the complex whirlpool of Tokyo life, the diverse cultures and economic interests of a hundred countries have blended in the past 15 years, forcibly combining the artistic conservatism of old Japan with an almost desperate compulsion for growth and modernization in the shrunken world of today. Unfortunately, but understandably, the complexity and extent of crime in Tokyo have grown as the city has grown, creating new tests daily for the efficiency and ingenuity of our 28,866-man Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department.

One answer to this challenge has been the "Flying Squad," a group of 45 of the department's most able and experienced criminal investigators, operating under the supervision of Chief Yozo Noda and Inspectors Masakichi Suzuki and Kanzo Kato, all veteran officers of over 27 years' service.

Organization and Equipment

The "Flying Squad" is organized in three principal sections, each of which operates from a strategic location in Tokyo. Three units of five men comprise a section, thus permitting three 8-hour shifts daily.

Members of the "Flying Squad" are literally "armed to the teeth" with equipment to assist in their investigations. Each member carries a miniature radio receiver tuned to the police headquarters band. Two-way communication with headquarters is accomplished through the radio cars used by the squad. Each unit of the squad is equipped with a miniature wire recorder. Complete photographic equipment is carried.

The wire recorders have proved particularly valuable, in that interviews with witnesses can be conducted more rapidly and recorded more thoroughly than by written notes alone. Further, it has been found that in replaying statements by

witnesses and possible subjects which were recorded immediately after discovery of the crime, new meaning often appears which had not been apparent during early stages of the investigation. Leads are often suggested which might have been overlooked in the pressure and confusion of the initial "on-the-scene" investigation.

Object of "Flying Squad"

The Tokyo "Flying Squad" is an "emergency force" which responds immediately to radio-dispatched reports concerning any major crime incident. Investigators on this squad are not ex-



Chief Supt. Yoichi Tamamura.



Members of "Flying Squad" in conference. At end of table with arms folded behind him is Senior Supt. Yozo Noda, Chief of the First Criminal Investigation Section.

pected to follow any such investigation to its final disposition. Object of the squad is to put the most experienced investigators at the scene of a major crime at the soonest possible moment, while evidence and witnesses are still "hot," in order to preserve the crime scene, insure maximum recognition and collection of evidence, and conduct initial key interviews in the most effective possible manner. When these important first steps have been accomplished, the "Flying Squad" turns over continuing phases of the investigation to detectives who are routinely responsible, and awaits outbreak of the next major crime.

Squad Is Kept Busy

And chances are that they will not have long to wait. During the first 9 months of 1961, 174,655 criminal cases were recorded in Tokyo, of which 102,676 were cleared by arrest. Of the total crimes, 131,297 involved theft; 17,595 involved assault, intimidation, or threats thereof; 1,475 were felonies (murder, robbery, arson, and rape); and 11,990 were the so-called "intellectual" crimes (fraud, embezzlement, forgery, and bribery). In all, the "Flying Squad" during this period handled initial investigations in 743 cases, including 68 murder, 282 robbery, 35 rape, and 174 assault cases. Since establishment of the "Flying Squad," the percentage of major cases solved by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department increased from 78 to 89 percent.

Effectiveness of the "Flying Squad" has been proved time after time. One example was the case of a middle-aged shopkeeper whose death was

reported to the local police station. After preliminary investigation, it was concluded that death was from natural causes. Officers of the "Flying Squad" were requested to confirm this investigation, and upon careful re-examination of the body noticed a small cut on the scalp, almost completely concealed by the hair. Autopsy was completed less than 3 hours after the squad arrived on the scene, and it was established that death resulted from pressure on the brain caused by internal bleeding from a sharp blow. Intensive investigation developed three suspects who ultimately confessed to conspiracy and commission of the crime.

Thoroughness Important

A few weeks later, the "Flying Squad" was called to a Tokyo bar where a customer had been stabbed to death. Thorough, systematic interviews were conducted with all persons at or near the scene, results being recorded. It was determined that the murder was the result of a conflict between two gangs of racketeers. It was learned, further, that two suspects had been seen fleeing in a taxi toward northern Tokyo. Following a well-rehearsed plan, roadblocks were set up. One hour and thirteen minutes after the "Flying Squad"



Supt. Gen. Bumbei Hara.



Members of "Flying Squad" rush to car to go to crime scene.



Members of "Flying Squad" shown in two-way police radio car.

arrived at the scene, the suspects were caught in a roadblock. Their interrogation, together with on-the-spot investigation conducted, eventually led to solution of the crime.

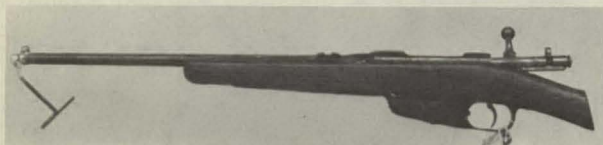
The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department is

so gratified with results achieved by the "Flying Squad" in its first year of existence that serious consideration is now being given to applying the same techniques to initial handling of nonmajor crimes.

Reworked Rifle Used To Loot Pay Telephones

Two men, one an unemployed electrician and the other a car salesman, were caught looting pay telephones in a southern city with a rifle of foreign make which they had especially adapted for shooting the locks off the telephones. Before their arrest, they managed to break into 36 telephones and destroy telephone equipment worth \$8,640.

While being pursued by the police, the two thieves threw the rifle out of the automobile. It was later recovered and examined by police. The stock of the rifle had been cut off to form a hand-



Rifle adapted to shoot the locks off pay telephones.

grip, and a short length of metal with an offset flange had been welded on the muzzle. This metal device automatically aimed the rifle at the lock

of a pay telephone when braced against the bottom of the telephone box. It also cut down the recoil of the weapon. One of the men told police that he got the idea of reshaping the rifle from a man he had previously spent time with in jail.



EXTORTION TECHNIQUE USED IN JAPAN

The first known attempt at extortion by carrier pigeon was reported by police in Nagoya, Japan. Shortly after midnight on July 7, 1961, a 58-year-old resident of the city was awakened by a noise outside his door. Upon investigating, he found a white envelope stuck in the door and a carrier pigeon in a ventilated cardboard box.

The note in the envelope ordered the bewildered man to place a 10,000 yen note (¥360=\$1) in a tube attached to the pigeon's leg and to release the bird by noon the next day. The note, formed of words cut from magazines and pasted on the paper, threatened to burn the man's house and destroy his family if he failed to comply. The Nagoya citizen whose sleep had been so rudely interrupted called the police.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

(A series of three articles will be presented in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on Codes and Ciphers. It is our pleasure to present the first of these articles below.)

Codes and ciphers are used for a wide variety of purposes. Governments resort to them for protecting official communications, particularly diplomatic and military messages. Business organizations use commercial codes extensively to reduce message transmission costs and to afford some degree of security. Intelligence "agents," such as Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, require special means for passing sensitive information to their superiors. Hobbyists delight in devising what they believe to be "new" cryptographic systems and "breaking" those designed by their friends. Schoolboys are intrigued when they learn how to scramble their writings with simple substitution alphabets—often facilitated by rotating disks obtained by way of their favorite TV program or breakfast-food box tops. Lovers exchange endearments under the protection of cryptographic disguises.

Codes in Criminology

Cryptographic disguises are also encountered in the field of criminology. Vagrants of the past were known to mark gateposts and fences with special symbols to indicate favorable or unfavorable prospects for "handouts." Plans for proposed jail breaks have been passed to confederates on crumpled pieces of paper bearing enciphered symbols. Records and notes concerning illicit activities are found occasionally in code or substitution ciphers in "little black books." Plans for proposed robberies and "breakins" have been kept in encrypted ledgers. The most prolific use of encrypted intelligence in the criminal field during recent years, however, has involved "bookmaking"; that is, notes in some form of code or cipher by "bookies" recording illegal betting activities associated with horseracing, dogracing, numbers pool, baseball, and other lotteries.

FBI Cryptanalysts Decipher "Bookie" Codes and Ciphers

Why do "bookies" bother to encrypt their records? Most of them do not. But there is an increasing number who do, and for the primary purpose of nullifying evidence against them in the event of arrest and seizure of evidence. They feel secure in their concealment of betting records which usually constitute identification of bettors, dates, tracks, horses or numbers, types and amounts of wagers, payoffs, summary accounts, and arithmetical computations related to wagers and payoffs. "Bookies" know that police departments usually are not able to decipher such notes and consequently may be forced to drop prosecution. Under these circumstances, the FBI Laboratory has been affording cryptanalysis assistance to law enforcement agencies from California to Massachusetts and Florida, and in 1961 there were more "bookie" cases received and broken than in any single year of the FBI Laboratory's history.

Systems Used

Cryptosystems involving bookmaking usually fall into one of two general categories. The most common system utilizes digital encryption; that is, reduction of most of the betting data to numbers and then enciphering these numbers to change their identity. In this system, tracks are assigned arbitrary number or letter equivalents; horses are identified by post position or racing-sheet numbers; amounts and types of wagers are indicated by numbers significant by their position in the entries as well as their identity. A superimposed encipherment frequently follows in the form of a substitution of letters or symbols, or combinations of these, for the digits. The second general class of "bookie" cryptosystems makes use of phonetic and related types of abbreviations, often including use of foreign or corrupted language text.

Techniques Used by FBI

Cryptanalytic techniques employed by the FBI Laboratory to break these "bookie" ciphers are

conventional in the sense that heavy reliance is placed upon letter and digital frequency characteristics of the various types of bookmaking entries, combined with trial-and-error testing of probable betting data. FBI experts have examined and broken literally thousands of encrypted betting entries during the past dozen years and have developed a highly skilled acuity for penetrating such material. This skill is a combination of pure cryptanalytics and a comprehensive knowledge of betting procedures and operations.

Actual Case Described

Examples of some of the actual "bookie" ciphers processed by the FBI Laboratory vividly demonstrate the various types of artifices resorted to by "bookies" to conceal their illicit operations, and the cryptanalytic problems encountered and solved in that connection.

(Names of individuals in the following exposition are fictitious.)

Jack Long arrived in an eastern city regularly on the 12:50 p.m. train. Having a police record, his actions were suspicious, and local city police began trailing Long in his movements from the railroad station. He was followed for nearly a month, but his roundabout course through city alleys and streets made it difficult for the police to keep up with him. However, police officers spotted Long's car at a particular garage one day and the garage was promptly raided.

Long was found in the building with the owner of the garage, one James B. Hamilton. Long and Hamilton occupied separate rooms, and there was every indication that they were accepting horse-race bets over separate telephones. Racing newspapers, a radio tuned in to a nearby station broadcasting race results, handwritten slips bearing horseracing notations, and five sheets of paper containing unintelligible symbols were picked up in the raid.

FBI Assistance Sought

This material was completely meaningless to the police department but, suspecting that it constituted racing data in code, it was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington for assistance.

An FBI Special Agent cryptanalyst analyzed these five sheets and determined that they contained the names of horses running at several

well-known racetracks, amounts and types of wagers, frequently accompanied by notations showing the "bookies'" net profit or loss. A complete decipherment and explanation of horserace wagers appearing in the five pages of symbols were prepared in the FBI Laboratory and forwarded to the interested police department.

The decipherment was effected on the basis of substitution using Hebrew script and Yiddish phonetics plus interpretations of numerical arrangements and symbols denoting types and nature of wagers.

In addition to phonetic substitution of horse names using Hebrew script, the following substitution symbols were ascertained:

כ (Aleph)	= 1
ב (Beth)	= 2
ג (Gimel)	= 3
ד (Daleth)	= 4
ה (He)	= 5
P or (= Parlay
33	= "Daily Double" when appearing as the denominator of a fraction.
ג (Resh)	= "If and reverse" bet
ש	= Aqueduct

Fraction, e.g., $\frac{a}{b}$, means "a" dollars bet on a horse for "b" position.

"A (6" means "a" dollar bet on No. 3 in first race and No. 6 in second race, daily double.

The entry, for example:

35 20 (P D IN Y P O

meant that \$4.00 was bet "across the board" on a horse named "Sky Miracle" in the seventh race at Aqueduct with a net loss of \$35.20 to the "bookie."

Similarly,

3 1 5 P $\frac{2}{5}$ כ (4 5

represented a \$1 daily-double wager on No. 4 horse in the first race and No. 4 horse in the second race at Suffolk Downs; also a \$2 parlay to show

on these two horses. Number 4 in the first race, Portentous, won and paid \$6.40, \$3.40, \$2.80; No. 4 in the second race, Dianada, paid 0, \$5.60, \$4.40. The daily-double wager did not pay off but the show parlay paid $2.8 \times 2.2 = \$6.16$, which, less \$3 for cost of the total wager, amounted to \$3.15 loss to the "bookie." "Bookie" circled all losses to himself.

Long and Hamilton were brought to trial. An FBI Special Agent cryptanalyst was made available to provide expert testimony. Soon after the trial started, Hamilton changed his plea to guilty, but the defense of Long continued. Subsequently, the Special Agent cryptanalyst was called to the stand and, using photographic enlargements of portions of the evidence, proceeded to demonstrate to the court the cryptosystem and interpretations for the symbols used by Long to record horserace wagers.

Following the FBI testimony, Long also pleaded guilty. Both Long and Hamilton were sentenced to jail terms and fined.

(This article will be continued in the next issue.)



YOUTH GETS EARLY START

A 14-year-old boy was picked up by the police when he returned to a spot in which he had hidden a quantity of small change stolen from a cafe earlier in the day.

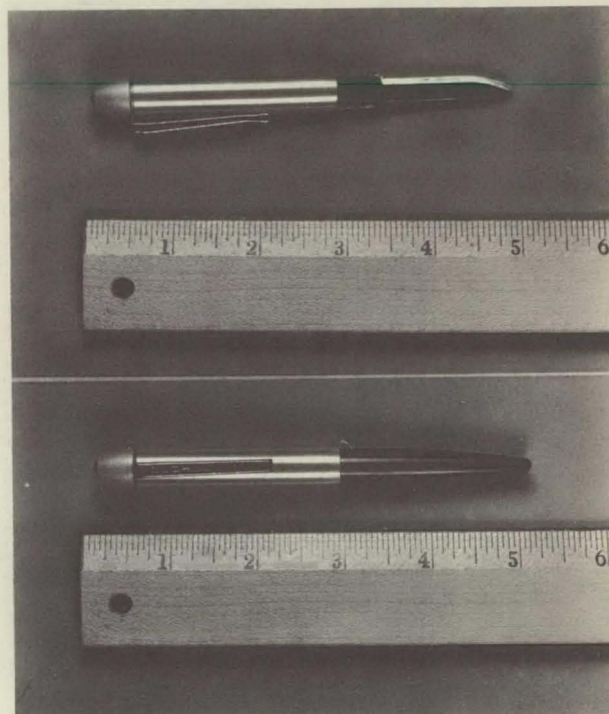
The boy had entered the cafe through the roof early on a Sunday morning. Unable to force open a pinball machine, the object of his attention, he left and returned about 9 o'clock, knocked off a lock from the door of the cafe, and committed his burglary. He then stowed the loot obtained in the theft in an oilcan less than a block from the cafe. When he returned later in the day to get some of the money, he was noticed by a passer-by who called the police. The police kept a watchful eye on the boy's cache and picked him up when he again returned to the oilcan later that day.

Questioning the 14-year-old brought out his confession of having broken into 25 business places in recent months. Giving details, which he could not have known except by being present at the various places, the boy convinced police officers he was telling the truth about being responsible for all the thefts. He was turned over to juvenile authorities for appropriate action.

Fountain Pen Converted Into Weapon

A fountain pen confiscated from a man held by the police was found to contain more than a cartridge of ink. A mechanism on the pen releases the lower point of the pen and reveals a concealed knife which can be used as an effective weapon.

All police personnel—especially those in charge of detention cells—should be made aware of the potential danger of this camouflaged weapon.



Knife concealed in fountain pen.



PRACTICAL USE MADE OF CARTOON CHARACTERS

Officials at a military reservation in the Southwest have solved the puzzle for interested observers concerning pictures of cartoon characters on school buses at the reservation.

It was explained that some of the younger children could not be depended upon to read numbers on the buses. Authorities discovered, however, that if the children know that their bus has a picture of Yogi Bear, Mickey Mouse, Charlie Brown, or Donald Duck on the side, they very seldom get on the wrong bus.



Modern Facilities Erected in "West's Most Western City"

by CHIEF MERRITT N. CHAFEY, *Scottsdale, Ariz.,
Police Department*

A paradox of police progress is exhibited in the "West's Most Western City," Scottsdale, Ariz., a community near the base of famous Camelback Mountain.

The paradox is the police facility in this western town, for in Scottsdale, not far from hitching rails and Lulu Belle's, a police department which could be a prototype of modern police facilities has been established.

Architecturally hidden in western motif, the new and modern facilities of the Scottsdale Police Department are a testimony to the progress of law enforcement "out West." Behind the masonry walls functions the city police nerve center.

The transition from the archaic conditions existing as recently as 1961 to the modern efficient net-

work of coordinated investigation is the product of the cooperative efforts of the citizens of Scottsdale, the city authorities, and police officials.

Facilities Ultramodern

From two dingy rooms with inadequate lighting, no security, and a single water cooler in 115° heat, the office has undergone a rejuvenation which has exchanged the outmoded facilities for some that are ultramodern and efficient.

A closed communications room, complete with automatic tape recorders on radio and telephone, automatic telephone switchboard, and a teletype replaces the two-line system servicing emergency calls of old.

A safety compound, more of an addition than a replacement, has been added to the side of the building. Its entrance is guarded by an electrically controlled gate manipulated only from the desk of the communications personnel.

Services Provided

Photographic services and darkroom have been installed where there were none before, and fingerprints of suspects may be produced within minutes. The Scottsdale Police Department has excellent identification facilities and frequently responds to calls from other departments throughout the State when their services are needed in identification matters.

The law enforcement staff in this town of more than 33,000 people is in the ratio of 1 officer to every 1,000 residents, a number recognized as a proper ratio.

Special Features

Under their control is a modernized jail equipped to handle 90 men and women. As prisoners are driven into the compound, the electrically controlled gate is secured, making escape remote at the outset.



Chief Merritt N. Chafey.



Communications room.

Bookings are handled at a communications window, and each door through which a prisoner passes is closed and electrically locked.

The centralized system of records kept by the detective division personnel is unique and one recommended for a town the size of Scottsdale.

Air conditioning, needed in the extreme summer temperatures, reducing discomfort for prisoners and officers alike, has been installed throughout the police facility as well as excellent lighting and generally good acoustics.

Growing Needs Are Met

The people of Scottsdale, who are so completely western in thought and dress, are proud of their new and completely modern jail. No longer is the "West's Most Western City" stubbornly resisting the advantages of the new, but, striving onward, it meets the increasing needs of a growing community.



Electrically controlled gate guards entrance to safety compound.



Headquarters of Scottsdale, Ariz., Police Department.

The throngs of winter visitors attracted to famous Scottsdale and the winter sunshine will be less the prey of criminals because of the vigilance of the 31-man force aided by these modern facilities.



SEVENTY-ONE OFFICERS MET VIOLENT DEATHS IN 1961

Seventy-one city, county, and State law enforcement officers met violent deaths during the course of their duties in 1961, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced during Police Week in May.

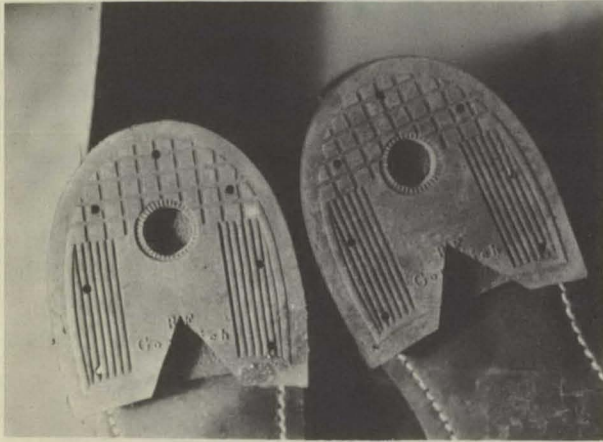
This figure includes 37 policemen who died at the hands of vicious criminals. The remaining 34 succumbed to injuries as the result of accidents, most of which were traffic mishaps. The 1961 tabulation represents a substantial increase over 1960 when a total of 48 deaths were reported.

Forty-seven persons were arrested in connection with the 37 police killings last year. Mr. Hoover revealed that 15 of these were on parole or probation when they killed a police officer. Nearly two-thirds of the 47 had received leniency in their criminal lives prior to the time of the slaying. A 16-year-old was the youngest offender, and 12 of the 47 police killers were 21 years of age or younger, the FBI Director declared.

Mr. Hoover, in making the announcement, has described the increase in police deaths in 1961 as appalling. He called on all Americans to unite with law enforcement in a joint campaign against all areas of criminal activity.

Shoe Heels for Prison Inmates Are Specially Marked

Three Federal prison camps in a southwestern State equip each of their inmates, upon arrival, with a pair of shoes containing unusual marks in the heels. A V notch is cut out in front of the heel and a hole about the size of a dime is cut out in the center-rear of the heel.



The heelprints leave definite impressions in the soil, easily discernible to the experienced tracker. Although many escapees attempt to plug or cover the markings, they usually are not successful. So long as the escapee remains on foot, tracking the telltale markings is much easier for the officer.



Prison-marked shoe heels assist in the tracking of escapees.

Photography Training Brings Unexpected Results

Shortly after the termination of a photographic school conducted by a Special Agent of the FBI for a California Police Department, that department had an opportunity to put its new knowledge into good use.

A drunken driver who had been driving through the streets of the city at about 90 miles an hour was arrested by the police when his car finally went out of control and struck a dirt bank. As the officers made the arrest, the driver became belligerent, resisted arrest, and, upon arrival at the police station, he accused the officers of stealing a diamond ring he had been wearing and which he claimed was worth \$1,800. The officers denied the accusation.

Officers returned to the scene of the arrest in order to photograph some skid marks and the spot where the car had hit the dirt bank. Upon taking a flash photograph, the light from the flash bulb reflected back vividly from something in the dirt. In checking the cause of this reflection, it was found to be the diamond ring which the de-

fendant apparently had lost as a result of the jolt he received upon hitting the dirt bank.

The chief of police later observed to the FBI Agent that the officer who took the picture had never studied photography prior to the school conducted by the Agent. Had it not been for this instruction, he would never have attempted to have the photograph taken, and there would probably always have been an impression in the defendant's mind that his ring had been stolen by the police officers of his department.

DOG CHAINS USED AS GANG WEAPONS

Seven members of a teenage gang in a midwestern city were arrested and arraigned on charges of carrying concealed weapons. Two of the gang were 14-year-old junior high school girls. All were arrested after a tire-slashing episode.

The members of this gang carried chain choke collars, ordinarily used in training dogs. When the rings on each end of the chain are slipped over the fingers, the doubled chain can be swung at an adversary with dire results.

Mystery of Stolen Carrots Solved

An unusual technique was used successfully by a truck farmer living in the vicinity of Paris, France, who was being victimized by thieves coming in the night to steal the carrots from his truck garden.

By his calculations, he figured that the thieves, during their nightly incursions, had stolen from him approximately 4,000 pounds of carrots a few days before these carrots were due to be harvested and sold on the local Paris market.

Since the farmer believed that these same unknown thieves would continue to steal his carrots shortly before he himself could harvest the crop, and not desiring to mount a continual 24-hour vigil around his acreage, he devised his own method of catching the thieves. He placed the following message in several dozen carrots which he then replanted at 50-foot intervals: "I am the owner of this carrot. It would be appreciated if you would let me know the place where you have purchased this carrot as well as the price you paid for it. Thanking you in advance." He then enclosed his return address together with a stamp.

He soon had gratifying results from his experiment. He received a letter from a Paris housekeeper who had purchased some of the carrots. She was promptly interviewed by the police who obtained the name and address of the merchant from whom she had made her purchase. The merchant furnished the name of the wholesaler from whom he had purchased that particular shipment of carrots. The wholesaler, upon being interviewed, supplied the name of three brothers from whom he had purchased several thousand pounds of carrots. The brothers admitted that they were the ones who had stolen the carrots.

The truck farmer, having only limited means with which to defend himself against these nocturnal thieves, used the best means he had at hand—his own ingenuity.



PRINTER'S INK

Just a touch of the tube end of printer's ink to the inking plate, evenly distributed, will provide sufficient ink for printing several sets of fingerprints.

JULY 1962

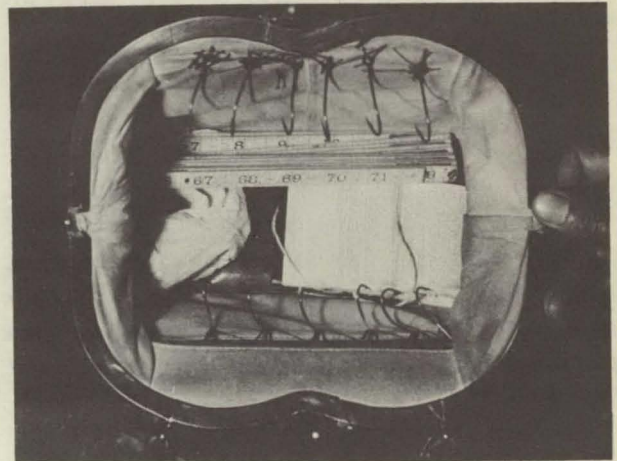
Pickpocket Picks Wrong Purse

An irate citizen in an eastern city decided to do something after her wallet had been stolen from her pocketbook by pickpockets on several occasions.

She lined her purse with fishhooks in the hope that the next time her pocketbook was picked she might make it a little more difficult for the pickpockets to get away with her wallet.

While waiting at a bus stop one day, a pickpocket attempted to again steal her wallet from her purse; however, the pickpocket's hand became entangled in the fishhooks. He let out a yell and ran down the street with blood dripping from his hand.

The pickpocket made a successful escape, but the lady retained her wallet.



Woman's purse showing the lining of fishhooks she used to thwart pickpockets.



BE SURE THE DOOR IS LOCKED

Four prisoners made good their escape from a county jail by placing a thin piece of metal over the latch receptacle of the lock on the cell door. This prevented the latch from engaging the lock when the door was closed. The jailer closed the door, which fitted tightly, but failed to check the door to insure that it was securely locked. The prisoners then had access to the area outside their cells. Using a slab of metal taken from a bunk and a large spike, they removed mortar from a brick wall, dug a hole, and escaped.

Sex Crime Cases

(Continued from page 6)

nite Commission of an Offense.—This includes those who are rumored to be peeping Toms and collectors of pornography.

(4) *Known Aggressive Criminals Who Have Not Been Previously Identified With Sex Offenses.*—No one knows when the known robber or burglar will become involved in a sex offense during the commission of his usual type of crime.

(5) *Give Consideration to the "Sick Man," "Lovable Characters," and Those Who are Mentally Retarded.*—Case after case reflects the involvement of these individuals, particularly in child molestations.

(6) *When All Else Has Failed, Think of the Unusual.*—Keep in mind that whoever had the opportunity to commit this crime is a suspect no matter how excellent his reputation, law-abiding his background, or high his station in life.

What To Search For

Ability and training in the techniques of a thorough search are important in these cases, and knowledge of the same can pay big dividends. Perverted sex offenders almost always need some type of object for stimulus. Therefore, the search gives the investigator an excellent opportunity to discover such material.



Best method of establishing index to list known sex offenders is considered in police school. (Left to right) Deputy Chief William Malone, Chief Edgar E. Mitchell, and Chief County Det. Charles G. Moody.



Mr. Browder Pernert, school principal, and Chief Mitchell of Whitemarsh Township, Pa., distribute to children literature which illustrates the various points they must remember when accosted by a stranger.

(1) *Search the Person.*—When a person is brought in as a suspect in a sex offense, have him place everything in his pockets on the table and question him thoroughly concerning even the most harmless article. Check all objects which could be a sex symbol.

(2) *Search His Automobile.*—A person who depends on such objects must always have them handy, and a search of the vehicle may disclose them. Look for anything that can be used as a weapon. Make him definitely identify any article of women's clothing and make certain it belongs to the person he claims.

(3) *Search the Home.*—Check his workshop, his den, his bedroom, and any other logical hiding place. Carefully examine all phonograph records and tape recorder reels. Play them in order to determine the content. In several cases it has been determined that the pervert recorded his dealings with various victims so that he could secure a thrill by replaying them. Closely examine all books, and make certain the cover and book match. Carefully read all correspondence. These individuals have a habit of writing to others of their kind and putting the details of their orgies into writing.

Check drugs in the medicine cabinet, looking for knockout drops or aphrodisiacs. It is most logical to believe that a deviate will have a collection of pornography which appeals to his particular interests.

(4) *Search His Office.*—If he is employed, secure permission to check his desk and locker.

Many of these individuals are afraid to bring certain articles home or keep them on their person and, therefore, utilize their office facilities for keeping obscene articles.

(5) *Check With Friends.*—See if they are holding packages, articles, or envelopes for the suspect.

Police encounter a variety of sex offenders who are driven by different motivations to commit their particular offense. In many instances an individual will be addicted to a number of perversions. Trained men will be able to follow investigative lines pertinent to the crime.

Among the essential investigative techniques is a knowledge of the various offenses and a realization, though not necessarily an understanding, of the motivations which propel a person into the role of the sex offender.

In the FBI Police Schools on this subject, particular attention is given to an evaluation of investigative methods regarding the more common offenses. This training program has benefited greatly through the pooling of experiences and methods devised by students in various areas. Very few cases in this category are identical, but an overall knowledge enables the investigator to analyze and carefully follow the threads to a logical conclusion.

Prime Requisites

No matter how thorough the knowledge of the investigator or effective the entire organization, there are certain attributes that are necessary in an area for successful operation and adequate protection of the community.

It is essential to stress the necessity for:

(1) *Cooperation.*—This is a quality lacking in many investigations of this type, particularly where many agencies are concerned. Human propensity to steal headlines, make individual arrests, and win glory is sometimes responsible for failure in this field. It is mandatory that there be thorough cooperation among all departments, not only those involved in the investigation but throughout the area, inasmuch as it is only a question of time until the sex offender will strike in their territories.

(2) *Adequate Dissemination of Information.*—Most sex offenders are constantly active in order to satisfy their perverse sex needs. All information regarding the operation of a child molester, peeping Tom, or rapist should be immediately distributed to all departments. This will enable

them to be alert to many possibilities, the modus operandi, the description of the car and the suspect, and also gives other departments an opportunity to warn the citizens in their communities.

(3) *Coordination of Effort.*—Where four or five departments are conducting a mutual investigation, there should be an agreement as to the selection of one man who will be responsible for the direction and coordination of investigation. It is only through mutual trust and understanding that we can hope to be successful in this field.

(4) *Specialization.*—In large departments there is a Morals Squad or certain detectives designated to conduct this type of investigation. Many small departments have had success in selecting one man to conduct the investigation of all morals offenses. This gives him a thorough knowledge of the trend in his community. He will begin to recognize certain patterns and proceed along logical lines which might otherwise be neglected.

(5) *Organization of Records.*—One of the most important aids in combating this problem is the establishment of records listing the identities of known and suspected sex offenders, together with a description and license number of suspect automobiles. All rumors and unfounded reports should be kept in a separate file so they can be checked by the investigator. It is surprising how many times a vague statement has assisted in the establishment of an identification.

A matter of interest to all departments in an area is the possibility of utilizing the same type of form in recording sex offenses and to establish a control point from which full information regarding these crimes can be sent to departments in a county or State. Such action could fulfill a long-needed service—particularly in rural areas.

It is also proposed in areas policed by small departments that all identifying data, including photographs and modus operandi, be assembled in one particular place so that it will be possible for the investigating officer to bring his witness or witnesses to one central point rather than take them from department to department.

It is essential that all departments recognize their responsibilities in this field of enforcement. Reluctance to act could well amount to criminal action on the part of law enforcement. There is no simple solution to this problem. It is only by thoroughly understanding the factors involved that we can hope to overcome this persistent menace to our communities.

WANTED BY THE FBI

MAYHEW FLETCHER, also known as M. Fletcher, Mathew Fletcher, Mayhue Fletcher

Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Arson)

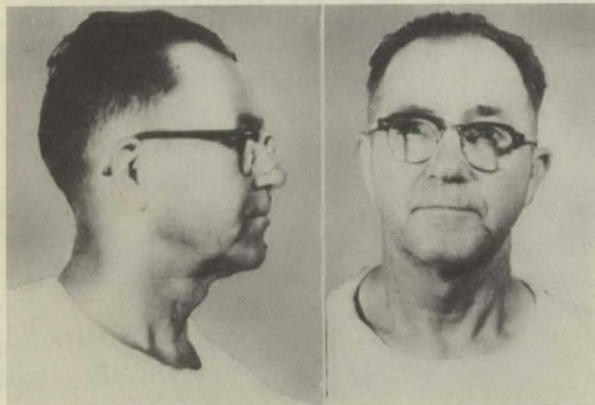
Irresponsible, considered by associates to be a professional firebug and a shiftless, worthless character, Mayhew Fletcher is currently the object of a vast nationwide investigation by the FBI. Named in a Federal warrant issued at Tacoma, Wash., on April 14, 1960, Fletcher is charged with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of arson.

The Crime

Raging fire broke out in a Longview, Wash., dwelling shortly after midnight, November 28, 1959. Moving swiftly, local authorities skillfully quelled the roaring conflagration and readily concluded it was the work of a daring criminal arsonist. Three separate fires had been set and the odor of a flammable fluid was easily perceived about the premises.

The owner of this ill-fated residence and her boy friend were quickly arrested and, after interrogation, admitted hiring Fletcher to burn the building to obtain insurance money. The man stated he had heard of Fletcher's reputation as an arsonist and had paid him \$100 to set the fire and was to pay an additional \$100 after the residence was destroyed.

These two individuals were subsequently convicted and jailed for their part in the incendiary



Mayhew Fletcher.

attempt. Fletcher, who may frequent "skid-row" areas, remains at large.

The Fugitive

A jack-of-all-trades, the closemouthed fugitive has reportedly done work as a plumber, carpenter, cement finisher, cabinetmaker, construction worker, and laborer. Described as the "lone wolf" type, Fletcher is considered to be an alcoholic or "wino" by his associates. His long criminal record began in Texas where he was imprisoned for robbery in 1931.

Description

Age	52, born March 8, 1910, Baton Rouge, La. (not supported by birth records).
Height	5 feet, 7½ inches.
Weight	155 to 165 pounds.
Build	Medium to stocky.
Hair	Brown.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Carpenter, construction worker, laborer.
Scars and marks	½-inch scar over left eye, dim cut scar on left middle finger, small scar on right index finger.
FBI number	987, 095
Fingerprint classification	19 M 1 R IOO 17 L 1 R IOO

Notify the FBI

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

★

POWER OF ARREST

After dealing for years with dangerous criminals, Special Agents of the FBI were authorized by Congress to carry firearms and were given the power of arrest on June 18, 1934.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O-641191

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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

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PROFESSIONAL TOUCH SHOWN

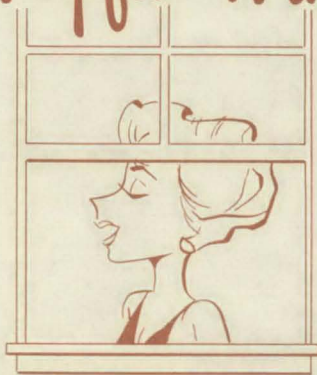
Investigation of a safe burglary reported to the Delaware State Police led them to believe it was the work of oldtime professionals. The knob and dial of the safe had been expertly blown off. Otherwise, very little damage had been done to the rest of the safe.

Additional investigation resulted in the arrest of three local boys, aged 16, 17, and 18, who ad-

mitted they had blown the safe after extracting the nitroglycerin from sticks of stolen dynamite.

In blowing the safe, the subjects had used modeling clay to build a trench around the edges of the safe door and then inserted a blasting cap in some type of commercial explosive jelly which they placed over the dial with the aid of the clay. The resulting explosion was described as "very expert."

Helpful Hints



FINGERPRINTING

MAKE SURE FINGERS DO NOT SLIP
AND SMUDGE IMPRESSIONS WHEN
FINGERPRINTS ARE BEING TAKEN.

FBI



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Frank De Martino
198 Woodside Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Questionable Pattern



This pattern is classified as one of the whorl types, although the recurving ridges in front of the left delta have appendages in the line of flow. Close examination reveals separate loop formations in the very center of the pattern, and it is, therefore, classified as a double-loop type of whorl with an inner tracing and is referenced to a loop.