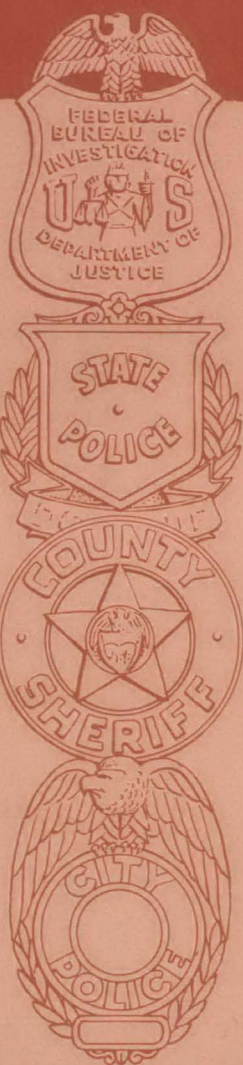




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Law Enforcement

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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Law Enforcement

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

IN OUR NATION, freedom is a hallowed cause—and rightly so. It is the topic of high-level conferences. Congress enacts legislation to protect and to preserve it. High school students write essays on it. Most Americans can tell you what it is. Few, however, stop to consider the one thing it is not. It is NOT FREE.

Since 1776, thousands of Americans have paid the supreme sacrifice bravely and without question so that freedom might reign in our land. Our country has never failed to meet the price demanded of a nation besieged from within or without by enemies of democracy. For true Americans, the cost of freedom is never too high.

Sacrifices which citizens are called upon to make today are small indeed when compared with those of our forefathers assembled in Philadelphia 187 years ago. Yet, we see "patriotic" backsliders shirk their responsibilities to their country at every opportunity. Through lethargy or indifference or because it is considered "boorish" in some circles, certain segments of our society ignore civic obligations, nimbly skirt jury duty, snub public service and avoid situations which require their participation as witnesses. They "stand" for, or against, many things, but are responsible for none. They are deadheading on democracy at the expense of their fellow man.

Ours is a system of government by law. The Nation's welfare, progress and security depend on effective enforcement of law. Presumably, there should be no question as to where the public's sympathy lies. However, many local law enforcement officers and representatives of Federal investigative agencies daily feel the sting of citizens' refusals to help in matters involving the safety of their own communities or the security of the country. Some so-called intellectuals and misguided theorists, who view the world through a rosy haze, are affronted when approached by representatives of duly authorized governmental organizations carrying out their proper

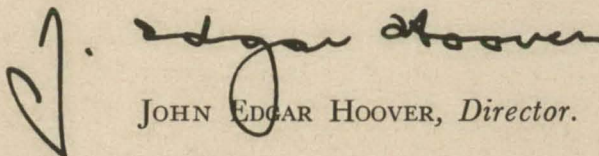
MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

functions. Contemptuous and uncooperative, these persons consider investigative and security inquiries to be ridiculous. Their sense of duty is contaminated.

When the ranks of decency and morality in America grow thin and listless, crime and other sinister forces flourish. During 1962, over 2 million serious crimes were reported to police, a 6 percent increase over 1961. A major cause of this increase is public apathy, a refusal by our society to face reality. The time may be near when the public must actively support adequate and effective law enforcement or be overwhelmed by a criminal jungle. Mere lip service will not suffice.

The path of patriotic and civic duty leads to personal glory for only a few, but it does lead to the survival of the American way of life—liberty, freedom and the pursuit of happiness. The task is a common cause. There can be no exception for special interest groups or laggards.

As we observe Independence Day, Americans who are prone to shirk their responsibilities to our great Nation might think about these things—to oppressed people who cry out for freedom, the responsibility of preserving it would be a privilege, not an inconvenience.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JULY 1, 1963

“Operation Decoy,” Bold Technique Against Crime

MICHAEL J. CODD

*Inspector and Commanding Officer
Tactical Patrol Force, New York City Police Department*

“Decoy is not and does not claim to be the complete answer to crime. It is, however, another line of defense and offense against the criminal in the overall police job of protecting residents and visitors in a large city.”

POLICEMEN THROUGHOUT the world employed disguise long before A. Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, and the current crop of television and movie writers ever thought of clever concealment as an effective and colorful tool of law enforcement. It has long been a conventional technique for conducting surveillances by placing policemen in as inconspicuous a manner as possible at locations where criminals were expected to commit crimes. Disguise was used to allow the policeman to be present—without being too noticeable—at the time and place where the person or property of a citizen was expected to become the subject of a crime. The citizen, however, was still the personal victim and target of the criminal.

A Criminal “Target”

The disguise technique has now been improved and modernized by many police departments, and its objective has expanded beyond capture of the criminal to absorbing the force and shock of criminal attack on the community. In his role as criminal “target,” the police officer can now bear the brunt of criminal violence by placing himself a buffer between the citizen and the criminal.

The art of masquerade was employed in this modernized manner for the first time in New York City last year to cope with the increase in crimes of violence—an increase reflected not only in New York but throughout the Nation. While arrests by police more than outstripped the pace of such crime, Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy felt that more was needed than arrest after the crime had occurred.

Expanding on the decoy technique, which had been used previously in isolated cases to deal with a particular crime problem in a particular area, he ordered the use of decoys throughout the city in a mass attempt to divert the attacks of prowlers and to prevent citizens from becoming the victims of such attacks. He directed that male members of the department be used in both male and female dress in areas where women in particular had been the victims of assaults, robberies, purse snatches, indecent exhibitions, and molestations.

Each team was composed of three members—the decoy in female attire and two backup or cover men in ordinary dress. Because of the grave hazard of personal injury in this technique, only members who volunteered for such duty were assigned to pose as females.

In the initial step, members of the Tactical Patrol Force, a selected and ordinarily uniformed foot patrol unit of the department, were chosen for decoy teams. Parks and public recreation and leisure areas where incidents of such assaults had occurred were chosen for the sites of decoy patrols.

The first night of the decoy patrol was a sort of "ad lib" affair. Members of the force posing as females hastily borrowed garments from their wives, sisters, or mothers, and, in the initial run, presented some hilarious versions of American womanhood. Despite the clumsiness of their attire and manners, two arrests were made in widely separated areas of the city within 4 hours after the teams took to the street. As the days went on, the men improved their dress techniques and makeup. Instead of wearing babushkas, wigs were employed and dresses were purchased which fitted the decoys in a more acceptable manner. The arrests continued to increase, and scores of criminals were shocked to find that the "defenseless woman" they had attacked was, in reality, a policeman well prepared to meet their attack.

Immediate Reaction

There was strong, immediate evidence of public support and acceptance of the program. Newspapers and other public information media devoted considerable amounts of space and air time to detailed reporting of the stories associated with arrests made by the decoys and their backup men. Strong expressions of editorial support were published by the newspapers in the metropolitan New York area. Letters from the public praising the operation piled into Commissioner Murphy's office.

Some criticism was voiced, both by the public and policemen, of the publicity given to the decoy technique. These critics felt that the publicity had a detrimental effect in that it was alerting the criminal to the tactics being employed by the police.

However, there is great value for the police agency in proper and adequate publicity being given to police accomplishments and techniques, so long as the coverage given does not become so specific as to limit or impair the usefulness of the tactic. The prevention of crime is a prime function of any police agency and can be accomplished, in part, by the creation of such a psychological atmosphere that the potential criminal—doubtful of success because of the publicity given to police



Inspector Michael J. Codd.

accomplishments—suppresses his desire to commit a crime. Additionally, such publicity insures that the public is kept informed of police concern for existing conditions and of their efforts in providing increased police protection.

Nature of Disguise

The disguise adopted by the decoy and his backup men, if they are on the visible scene, should be one consistent with the environment. Anything of a bizarre nature must be avoided, since this tends to draw undue attention to their person. If the area is residential, the decoy should be dressed, and deport himself, as would an average housewife who is returning from a neighborhood social event, a friendly visit, a church meeting; one who is out for a breath of air as a respite from the humdrum of household management; or a woman who has been delayed in getting home from work.

If crimes have been perpetrated on female employees of industrial or commercial firms, or service institutions such as hospitals, clinics, utility companies, or other enterprises which normally have female employees in transit at various hours, the decoy should be dressed in attire similar to that worn by the females so employed in the vicinity. The period during which the decoy is used in the area should be either just before or just after the normal time of movement of the e

ployee group concerned. Through this method, the decoy presents the picture of the lone, defenseless, time-killing employee arriving early or the late-coming straggler who is afraid she might be late.

Footgear is a prime consideration for the decoy. Experience has shown that the modish, pointed toe and spiked-heel shoe must be avoided. The decoy is not accustomed to wearing such constricting shoes, and he may need to suddenly react to an attack upon his person and therefore needs a more solid base than is afforded by a spiked-heel shoe. Sturdy shoes are required if pursuit of a criminal perpetrator is necessary.

The officer who is serving as the decoy must be particularly careful of the manner in which he carries his firearm and shield. These items cannot be carried in the handbag or purse which is the normal appurtenance of a woman's attire. A sudden successful purse snatch or assault and robbery could result in the criminal being armed and possessed of identification, both of which could be used to commit other crimes.

Protective Headgear

In order to reduce the hazard to which the decoy was being asked to expose himself, the department began testing an experimental form of protective headgear shortly after the decoy program was initiated. Each decoy was furnished with a plastic skull-cap type of head covering, the inside fitted with a foam-rubber cushion. These devices are sufficiently inconspicuous to permit their being worn under a wig or any head covering. They were fully accepted by the members involved. No specific cases have occurred since their adoption permitting case study evaluation of their effectiveness, but static tests indicate they should furnish a high degree of protection.

Plan of Action

Each team should develop a plan for coordination of action. The plan should include a system of signals so that maximum team effort can be achieved. This is particularly important for the proper protection of the decoy. The decoy must be informed, especially in a walking situation, when he is being followed by a person who may be about to commit a crime. The decoy must also be able to signal the backup men to move in or move back—or to reposition themselves—when he is about to move or proceed with any previously

decided alternate plan of action. Each member must at all times know what the others are doing and planning to do.

Communication and previous agreement on a plan of action are essential, since the cover used by the backup men or the distance of separation from the decoy will vary from situation to situation. The topography, area usage, time element involved, type of crime, manner of commission of the crime, and the apparent vigor or age group of the perpetrator are only a few of the many variables having a bearing on the manner in which a team will alter or diversify its plans or procedures from night to night or location to location.

Special Training Required

Each member of the team must be thoroughly trained in the modus operandi of the criminal who commits the type of crime involved at a specific



Four patrolmen of the Tactical Patrol Force leave the station house en route to areas of assignment. (Photo courtesy of New York Mirror.)



Hon. Michael J. Murphy, Police Commissioner.

location and any peculiarities connected with the perpetrator. Each member must be possessed of great patience. He must be prepared to spend hours in the area playing his adopted role, allowing the criminal to reassure himself that there is no danger to him in the existing setting. The officer may be fully convinced that the person who has repeatedly passed by him is bent on an unlawful enterprise, but he cannot act solely on this belief. To do so could result in an unlawful arrest, since the person has not, up to this point, committed any unlawful act which would give the officer knowledge of a crime committed or attempted in his presence.

Legal Questions

Some opinions have been voiced that such role playing on the part of police officers is a form of entrapment. In the training of the members engaged in this operation, great stress has been placed on the legal questions which might be raised in conjunction with the prosecution of cases initiated as a result of this technique. Emphasis has been placed on the fact that the part the decoy

plays is to present or provide an opportunity for the criminal to pursue his own course. In this fashion, the decoy is presenting only an opportunity for the criminal to commit a crime; the officer decoy has not enticed, persuaded, cajoled, or done anything to instill in the perpetrator the desire to commit a crime. Since the institution of Operation Decoy, the defense of entrapment has not been raised in any single case.

Results Obtained

In the first 4 months of the operation, from August 22, 1962, to December 31, 1962, there were 178 arrests. Of this number, 63 arrests were made as the result of criminal action against the person or property of the decoy. The principal criminal charge placed against the persons arrested in these cases were as follows:

Grand larceny (purse snatch).....	84
Grand larceny.....	3
Assault and robbery.....	6
Felonious assault.....	4
Simple assault.....	10
Indecent exposure.....	6

The remaining 115 arrests were the result of the effective use of the decoy technique permitting the officer to be present while the unsuspecting criminal committed or attempted to commit a crime.

The following are the types of arrest involved in this category:

Narcotics or narcotics instruments.....	50
Impersonating a female.....	1
Policy (numbers game).....	1
Interfering with police officer.....	4
Possession of burglary tools.....	7
Burglary.....	2
Grand larceny (auto).....	1
Sodomy.....	4
Possession of dangerous weapons.....	11
Malicious mischief.....	2
Felonious assault.....	1
Unlawful assembly.....	10
Disorderly conduct.....	21

Seasonal Variations

Operation Decoy was instituted in the midsummer heat of New York City. During this time of year, the pattern of crime against women was oriented mostly to the park-recreation-area situation. As the weather grew cooler and the action patterns of women changed, it was necessary to change the operation accordingly. Increased emphasis was placed on the use of the technique of the lone female waiting at the isolated bus stop, hurrying from the subway stop at a late evening hour,

the one who was returning home with loaded shopping bag from the shopping center or supermarket just before closing time.

As a variant on this theme, successful use was made of the normal appearance of an ordinary couple sitting in a parked vehicle or strolling. The strolling couple produced some unexpected dividends in that, under circumstances where a lone male would have aroused suspicion, the couple, with the additional backup man inconspicuously maintaining contact, was able to approach sufficiently close to note conditions which indicated that larceny of a car or larceny of property from a parked auto was being committed. As a result of the quality of their observations, summary arrests for these crimes were effected.

Many of the prisoners taken in the course of decoy arrests were the type of criminal whose dep-

redations have caused uneasiness and fear—particularly among women. Some of the circumstances under which arrests were effected are as follows:

On August 31, 1962, Patrolman Bruce Brennan was working as the female decoy in the vicinity of Stuyvesant Square Park, a small "sitting park" on the East Side of Manhattan. Patrolman Brennan observed a man who seemed to be closely observing the various individuals seated on the benches. The officer feigned sleep and, shortly thereafter, the prowler grabbed the pocketbook the officer was carrying and attempted to flee, but he was apprehended by Brennan and his backup men. Investigation revealed that the prisoner, 43 years of age, had 10 prior arrests on charges ranging from rape to assault. He was indicted by the New York County grand jury, pleaded guilty to



Policewoman Caryl Collins assists two decoys in arranging and wearing their disguises.

(Photo courtesy of New York Mirror.)

attempted grand larceny, and was sentenced to 1½ to 2½ years in the State penitentiary.

On August 25, 1962, Patrolman Joseph Reilly, acting as the decoy, arrested a "masher" who had seated himself beside the officer on a park bench and, shortly thereafter, commenced to molest him, believing him to be a defenseless female. He was arrested and charged with simple assault. Investigation showed he had been arrested at least 27 times previously under a variety of names, on charges of indecent exposure, narcotics violations, larceny, burglary, assault, possession of dangerous weapons and burglary tools, jostling or degeneracy, and convicted on at least 24 occasions.

On September 1, 1962, Patrolman Frank Letterese was assigned with his backup men to the area of O'Neill Park in the Bronx. He was seated on a bench, feigning sleep, when a man came close, looked him over, and then struck him with his clenched fist. At the same time, he grabbed a pocketbook containing \$5 which the officer had been using as part of his disguise. The perpetrator of this crime was pursued and apprehended by Letterese and his backup men and charged with



Decoy Patrolman Michael Studdert walks through Central Park in disguise. (Photo by Paul Slade.)

assault and robbery. Only 23 years of age, the prisoner had previously been arrested on charges of assault and robbery and degeneracy. He was found guilty of assault and robbery and sentenced to 1 to 3 years.

On September 22, 1962, Patrolman John Bray was assigned as a decoy in the area of Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. At about 11:15 p.m., while seated on a bench, he was grabbed about the shoulders by a man who attempted to drag him into the surrounding shrubbery. The officer broke his assailant's grip, identified himself as a police officer, and placed the man under arrest. At the announcement, the prisoner went berserk and began to assault Bray. He was finally subdued by the backup men. Charged with two counts of assault, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 90 days on each count. Investigation revealed he had previously been arrested for indecent exposure and sodomy. He was 25 years old.

Challenge to Duty

The foregoing cases are typical of many which the officers encountered. The men do not receive extra pay for volunteering for the duty nor are they granted automatic departmental merit awards. They are cited for outstanding work, however, in a similar manner to other members of the force. They have volunteered for the assignment because they regard it as a challenging form of police duty which enables them to come directly to grips with the criminal.

While it is a successful innovation, "Decoy is not and does not claim to be the complete answer to crime," Commissioner Murphy noted. It is, however, "another line of defense and offense against the criminal in the overall police job of protecting residents and visitors in a large city." As such, it will continue to be used when and where such usage is effective in the continuous police war against crime.

"HELPFUL HINTS" CARTOONS

The FBI has a limited number of the "Helpful Hints" cartoons which have appeared in the Law Enforcement Bulletin now available in poster size, 9 inches by 12 inches, suitable for framing. Agencies desiring copies should submit their request to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 25, D.C.



Loretta Agnes Jaronik, 18, of South Bend, Ind., receives a medal of bravery from President Kennedy. She won the award for rescuing a 6-year-old boy from a burning house. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover were among those participating in the ceremonies. (UPI Photo)

YOUNG AMERICANS RECEIVE BRAVERY AWARDS

FIVE YOUNG AMERICANS were awarded medals for bravery and service, one posthumously, by the President of the United States in ceremonies at the White House on May 7, 1963. These young people were selected for the Young American Medal Awards for 1961 from 25 candidates nominated, 16 for the bravery award and 9 for service to their community and country.

For the first time in the 11-year history of the program, a medal for bravery was awarded posthumously. The medal was presented to the parents of John Nicholas Aramino, Jr., of Leroy, N.Y.

John Nicholas Aramino, Jr.

John Aramino's act of bravery occurred on May 30, 1961, on a double-track trestle of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. John and a companion,

Robert Fore, were target shooting at tin cans in the stream far below; 9-year-old Louis Peter Brady was standing nearby watching the two older boys. The three boys were about midway of the 120-foot trestle when a freight train rounded a curve from the east shore and sped onto the trestle—its whistle blowing. At the sound of the whistle, Robert leaped to a safe position on the other set of tracks, but young Brady apparently panicked and began racing toward the west end of the trestle. Aramino shouted a warning to the boy which he apparently did not hear. Aramino then raced to the youth, caught him by the waist, and pushed him to a prone position on the ties which extend about 40 inches from the outer rail to the edge of the trestle. He shielded the boy with his own body, but a protruding steel flange attached to the engine's cowcatcher struck him on the head, killing him instantly. The Brady boy

was treated for shock and multiple bruises.

John Aramino Jr. was posthumously honored by the Carnegie Hero Fund Foundation in October 1961; the bronze medal was presented to his father on the youth's behalf.

Philip Thomas Loura

Philip Loura was nominated for the Bravery Award for an act of heroic performance on December 10, 1961.

Then only 14 years of age, Loura was skating on a pond with some other youngsters on a very cold and snowy day. One of the young children, Doreen Nealey, aged 7, skating by herself a short distance from the group, fell through thin ice into the icy waters. Her cousin, Kathleen Smith, aged 12, skating nearby, went immediately to her help. But as she tried to pull the young child from the water, the ice gave way and she, too, plunged into the water.

Loura, who was approximately 30 yards from the girls, immediately skated to shore. Entering the water, he broke the ice to the Smith girl who was approximately 15 feet from him. The water was well over the children's heads. He managed to pull the Smith girl close to shore where another youngster assisted him in bringing her to the shore. Loura then removed his skates and heavy water-soaked jacket and returned to the water to look for the Nealey child. She was spotted floating under the ice. He swam under the surface of the ice, took hold of the girl, who was unconscious, and brought her to open water. Upon reaching shore, Loura applied artificial respiration. When the child showed signs of regaining consciousness, another youngster continued the artificial respiration until she had fully recovered. By the time the fire department arrived at the scene, the older child had been taken home and the little one had revived. Loura was subsequently cited for bravery by the Governor of Maine and also received certificates of appreciation from various civic organizations. Loura lives with his father at South Windham, Maine.

Loretta Agnes Jaronik

The only girl to receive a medal for bravery from among the 16 candidates was Loretta Agnes Jaronik of South Bend, Ind. Her act of bravery occurred on November 16, 1961, when she was 16 years old.

While en route to a part-time job she had after school hours, Loretta noticed a house in the neighborhood was on fire, a house occupied by a woman and her seven children. The woman had already escorted her six daughters from the house and believed that her 6-year-old son had escaped out the back door when the fire began. She became hysterical when she saw her young son in an upstairs window.

When Loretta arrived on the scene and learned that the child was still inside, she immediately ran into the burning house and tried to reach the second floor. She was driven back by the heavy smoke. On her second attempt, she was able to get close to the top of the stairs but again had to return to the outside because of the dense smoke. Without any hesitation, she ran into the kitchen, soaked a towel in water, placed it over her face, and successfully reached the child in the upstairs bedroom. As she attempted to return the way she had gone up, she found herself gasping for breath because of the lack of oxygen and the added weight of the child. She reentered the bedroom, broke out the glass in the window, climbed outside onto the porch roof with the boy, and was brought to safety with the assistance of firemen who had arrived at the scene.

Loretta lives with her mother and eight brothers and sisters.

William R. Gordon, Jr.

William Gordon was one of two boys selected to receive the Young American Medal Award for Service for 1961. He has an outstanding record of accomplishments in school and civil activities.

In the scholastic field he was a member of the National Honor Society, and served as president of the Student Council and vice president of the Delaware Association of Student Councils. Through his accomplishments in school, he has been the recipient of many awards and several college scholarships. He is attending Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa, on one of the scholarships.

Gordon is very active in Scouting and achieved the coveted rank of Eagle Scout in 1961. He also earned the Bronze Palm and Emergency Service Award. He is president of his Scouting post where he is responsible for the directing of the operations of the unit. He is also active in the Order of the Arrow, a Scouting service fraternity the purpose of which is to assist the Scout Council.

and provide the opportunity for more boys to enjoy camp life.

In the tri-state Scouting Exposition he gave generously of his time, energy, and enthusiasm. He set up arrangements which gave the Exposition wide coverage and contacted news media which covered the relaying of a torch more than 230 miles to open the Exposition.

CANDIDATES FOR AWARDS

Law enforcement officers who desire to recommend boys and girls as candidates for Young American Medal Awards should submit their names and information concerning their heroic acts or outstanding service to the Governors of their respective states.

His civic accomplishments include aid to organizing the Community Fund Committee which went over its goal in raising funds for seven designated charities. During the Christmas season of 1961, he organized a group of students who held a party for the boys and girls in a House of Detention in his area. Finally, he was sent to Boys' State as a representative of his school and was elected to the position of Lieutenant Governor of that body. He was president of the First State Junior Achievement Bank, and his outstanding leader-

ship qualities enabled him to achieve second place in a statewide "Best President" contest. He was then 18 years of age.

Gordon lives with his parents and a brother and sister in Wilmington, Del.

William T. Leonard

William Leonard has been described as a gang leader—but for the good of the young people he works with. He has worked as a youth counselor at the Rhinelander Boys' Club, New York City, where he exercised personal influence over a thousand boys on Second Street in connection with their pursuit of wholesome recreational activities. He was named "Rhinelander Boy of the Year" for his contributions of time and energy for the betterment of young people.

While working as a youth counselor, Leonard became interested in astronomy and made a detailed study of outer space. He took a telescope to a boys' camp and assisted other interested boys in the study of astronomy. Since that time, he has built a telescope and has helped to organize science fairs in the New York Public Schools. His work has been so successful that the Children's Aid Society provided a special room at the Rhinelander Boys' Club for the study of astronomy.



On May 8, 1963, some of the winners of the Young American Medals Awards for 1961 visited FBI Headquarters and were photographed with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Shown in Mr. Hoover's office, left to right, are: Mr. William R. Gordon, Sr.; William R. Gordon, Jr.; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Sarah Jaronik; Mr. Hoover; Loretta Agnes Jaronik; Mr. Harold Dyer; and Philip Thomas Loura.

For his services to his young fellow men, Leonard was selected by Bronx High School principals as the Outstanding Teenager of the Bronx. The trustees of the Children's Aid Society awarded him a scholarship to Iona College, New Rochelle, N.Y., which he is presently attending.

William Thomas Leonard was born on August 23, 1943, in New York City and lives there with his parents.

Selecting the Winners

The winners of these medals for bravery and service are selected by the Young American Medals Committee composed of J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, chairman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Department of Justice Special Assistant for Public Information Edwin O. Guthman, who serves as Executive Secretary. Selection of the winners is approved by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

During the presentation by the President of the United States, each winner received, in addition to the medal, a descriptive certificate bearing the signatures of the President, the Attorney General, and the members of the committee.

MAN'S PENURIOUS HABITS LEAD TO HIS ARREST

Frugality proved to be the undoing of a 23-year-old bank robber. He was caught stealing 2 dozen eggs with \$1,500 in his pocket.

A milkman detected the suspect lifting the eggs from his truck and held him for police. The sum of money aroused the officers' suspicion and the man was placed in a lineup. He promptly was identified by a number of bank employees as the individual who had robbed them at gunpoint. The egg thief pleaded guilty to 17 charges, including 15 counts of armed robbery involving more than \$30,000.

Until the egg incident, police were at a dead end on the bank robberies. Further checking helped to explain why. This bank robber's habits were unlike the habits of a conventional bank robber. For example, he made his wife save all dinner table scraps, and when driving, turned the motor of his car off when going downhill in order to save gas.

Slot Machine Tactics Land Ex-con Back in Jail

Public telephones have been the target of many individuals with plots to steal money. One scheme perpetrated on the west coast by an ex-convict served only to put the man back in jail for a period of 6 months.

This individual would place a telephone call from a busy downtown pay booth to another pay booth nearby. He would then place a match book under the hook of the first telephone to prevent the receiver from being fully depressed. Dashing to the second telephone booth he would take the receiver off the hook just long enough to stop the ringing. After hanging up the receiver on the second phone, he would return to the first booth and place an "out of order" sign in the booth to keep the receiver from being depressed by callers. As long as the first call was held, the second telephone was out of operation. The man would then go on his way for the next 2 hours setting up similar arrangements with other telephones.

Meanwhile, persons wishing to make calls would step into the second booth and insert a dime in the coin slot for the call. Nothing would happen. They were unable to place a call or get back their money.

When the enterprising schemer returned to the telephone booths, he would remove the "out of order" sign and slam the receiver down in the first booth, thus completing the call to the other booth. He would then hurry to the second booth, lift the receiver, replace it, and collect all the coins which had previously been placed in the telephone by unsuccessful callers and were now released.

"It was just like hitting the jackpot," the man commented on his arrest.

This scheme can usually be perpetrated in areas where the telephone company has made no provision for automatically limiting the time a coin station call can be held open under the above conditions.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Theft, embezzlement, robbery, receiving, and illegal possession of Government property are offenses within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Auto Thefts— Causes and Prevention

A survey on the thefts of 23,197 motor vehicles—representing a property value of more than \$20 million—as reported by 2,263 law enforcement agencies for November, 1962.

AUTO THEFT has long been a major law enforcement problem. Its continuing growth suggests serious consequences for the individual citizen and the community as a whole. During the past 10 years, 1953 to 1962, auto thefts increased almost four times faster than the population growth. Automobile registrations climbed 42 percent during this same period while the percentage increase in autos stolen was 63 percent. Another factor, the young age population, 10 to 17 years, a small segment of whom contributes a disproportionate share to the total auto theft problem, increased 42 percent during these 10 years. In 1962, there were an estimated 356,000 cars stolen with a property value of about \$308 million.

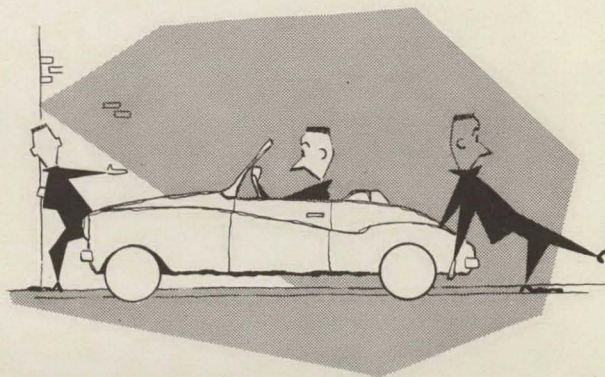
Over 60 million passenger cars were registered in the United States as of July 1962. With the auto industry rapidly approaching another record sales year, it can reasonably be expected that the total motor vehicle registrations will materially increase. Along with the increasing availability of cars is the continual sharp growth in the age group of potential auto thieves—persons under 18 years of age.

Cost In Service

Nationally, law enforcement agencies recover slightly more than 90 percent of all autos stolen. In 1962, unrecovered automobiles represented a property loss of about \$30 million. Over the past 10 years the total estimated loss in unrecovered motor vehicles was about \$190 million. This loss

is only part of the total cost. It not only affects the owner of a stolen motor vehicle and the insurance companies, but also each automobile owner because of mounting insurance claims. Increases in auto theft along with other criminal activity result in the need for greater police service, manpower, and equipment. Accordingly, each citizen should be seriously concerned with this problem regardless of whether his car is stolen, because he feels the impact of these thefts with each increase in taxes and insurance rates. More important is the increasing involvement of our young age group in this offense and its influence on their conduct later.

In an effort to further delineate the nature of the auto theft situation, the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation initiated a nationwide survey during the month of November 1962. November was selected because over the years it has been the peak month



for such offenses. Completed questionnaires were received from 2,263 cities with over 2,500 population and from metropolitan county police agencies.

The final tabulations represent 1,603 law enforcement agencies reporting at least one auto theft and representing a total population of 89,500,000. These agencies reported on 23,197 stolen motor vehicles having a property value of over \$20 million.

Place and Time of Theft

Over half of the motor vehicles were stolen from private residences, apartments, or streets in residential areas. Three-fourths of these thefts occurred at night or after 6 p.m. Autos stolen from streets in business or commercial areas made up 21 percent of the theft total, and 63 percent of these were stolen after sunset. Fifteen percent were stolen from free parking areas such as shopping centers, and 6 percent were taken from public garages or commercial parking lots. Over half of these thefts occurred at night. The remaining 5

percent of the autos stolen were primarily from used car lots with 66 percent of these thefts occurring at night.

Over two-thirds of all auto thefts covered by this survey occurred after sunset. The incidence of daylight theft exceeded 40 percent in free parking areas, public garages, and commercial parking lots.

Condition of Ignition

The key was in the car or the ignition was unlocked in 55 percent of the thefts from public garages or commercial parking lots, and in 50 percent of the thefts from private residences or apartments. Over 45 percent of the motor vehicles taken from free parking areas and used car lots had the ignition unlocked or the key in the car. Forty-two percent of the thefts from public streets in business or commercial areas were in the same condition. Thirty-four percent of the cars stolen from public streets in residential areas had the key in the car or the ignition was unlocked.

AUTO THEFT BY LOCATION AND TIME OF THEFT

FROM A PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR APARTMENT
DWELLING (GARAGE, DRIVEWAY, OR APARTMENT
OFF-STREET PARKING AREA)

76%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA

74%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A COMMERCIAL OR
BUSINESS AREA

63%

FROM A SHOPPING CENTER OR OTHER FREE
PARKING AREA

57%

FROM A PUBLIC GARAGE OR PARKING LOT
(WHERE FEE PAID)

56%

OTHER (USED CAR LOT, ETC.)

66%

TOTAL

68%

NIGHT

DAY

FBI CHART

On an over-all basis, keys were in the motor vehicles or the ignition was unlocked in 42 percent of the thefts.

Purpose of Theft

Eight percent of the autos stolen were for the purpose of stripping for parts. Five percent were taken for use in another crime or escape, and one percent were known to have been for the purpose of resale. The percentages are incomplete, particularly theft for resale, because 13 percent of all cars stolen during the month were not recovered during the course of the survey.

About 80 percent of the motor vehicles were stolen for transportation only or the purpose was unknown. In most instances based on mere recovery of a stolen motor vehicle, police departments cannot make a determination as to the purpose of theft.

Recovery of Vehicles

During the course of the survey, 87 percent of the stolen vehicles were recovered. The local law enforcement agencies in whose jurisdiction the cars were stolen recovered 67 percent during the month. Fifty-five percent of the stolen autos were recovered within 48 hours, and 20 percent were recovered by other law enforcement agencies outside the jurisdiction where the original theft occurred.

Offenders Arrested

During this one-month survey the police cleared 4,656 violations by arrest. Sixty-four percent were cleared by the arrests of persons under 18 years of age, and 36 percent were by arrests of adults. In those cases involving persons under 18, the juvenile was alone in nearly one-third of the thefts. In 58 percent of the violations 2 or more juveniles were involved and in 10 percent of the offenses, the juvenile was with an adult.

In the 2,972 clearances which involved juvenile offenders, 1,369 or 46 percent resulted from "on view" arrests. The remaining 1,603 cases or 54 percent were cleared by arrests following investigation. Adult clearances totaled 1,684. Fifty-three percent of these or 898 were cleared by "on view" arrests; 786 were cleared after investigation.

Fifty-nine percent of the juveniles arrested in November had prior police arrests, and 41 percent



of these had a prior arrest for auto theft. This indicates a rather substantial recidivism for these young offenders, and particularly the young auto thief.

Forty-one percent of the young offenders arrested had no known prior police arrest record, which is a high percentage for juveniles embarking on what could become serious criminal careers.

Observations Noted

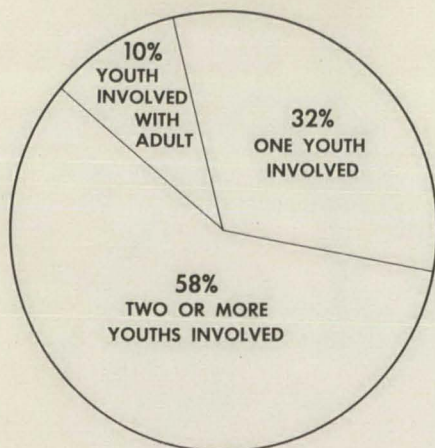
Law enforcement nationally resolves by arrest slightly more than one out of four auto thefts but recovers over 90 percent of the stolen vehicles. The basic problems are volume (one theft occurs almost every minute) and the lack of witnesses. The number of thefts in 1962 represented a 9 percent increase over 1961, and another 9 percent rise in auto thefts has been recorded for the first 3 months of 1963.

Auto theft is a young man's crime. In 1962, 87 percent of the individuals arrested for this offense were under 25 years of age, and 62 percent were under 18 years of age. A surprising number of juveniles apprehended are too young to qualify for driver's permits even in States that issue them at age 16. There were almost 30,000 arrests of young people 15 years of age or younger in 1962 for auto theft.

Seriousness of Offense

Many of the auto thefts by young people are impulsive acts. Aside from the obvious danger is the grave possibility that it is the beginning of

YOUTHS UNDER 18 INVOLVED IN AUTO THEFT (Based on clearance data)



FBI CHART

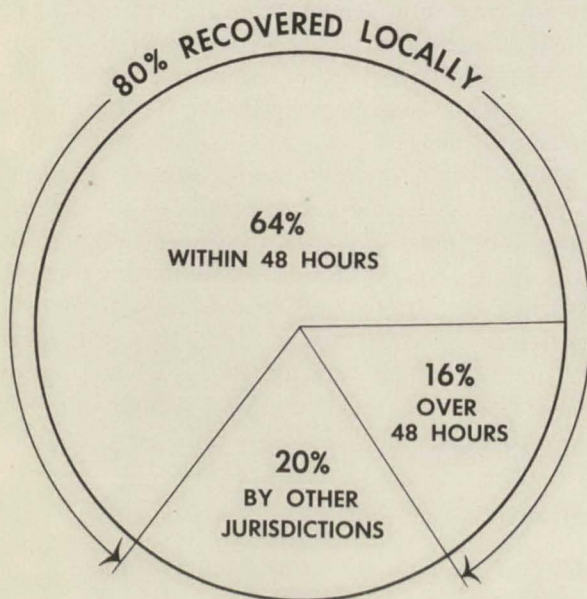
a criminal life for those involved. This is a serious offense if one only considers that the young car thief is "borrowing" a piece of personal property with an average value of \$866. The cost in police time and effort to handle auto theft cases is enormous. Law enforcement machinery put in motion to recover a stolen car and apprehend the offender cannot distinguish between the so-called "joy-riding" offenses and theft for profit solely on the basis of the complaint.

Prevention is the best hope of reducing the number of auto thefts, particularly when we recognize the number of young people involved in the transportation type theft. These make up the large majority of auto thefts to which "opportunity" contributes greatly. On the other hand, commercial thefts such as autos stolen for resale and for use in the commission of another crime are usually accomplished by the hardened criminal. Prevention tactics will not substantially impede these thefts. Prompt and intelligent investigative action which identifies the latter's operations and recovers the stolen vehicles, apprehension of the offenders and successful prosecutive action are the only deterrents.

Public Responsibility

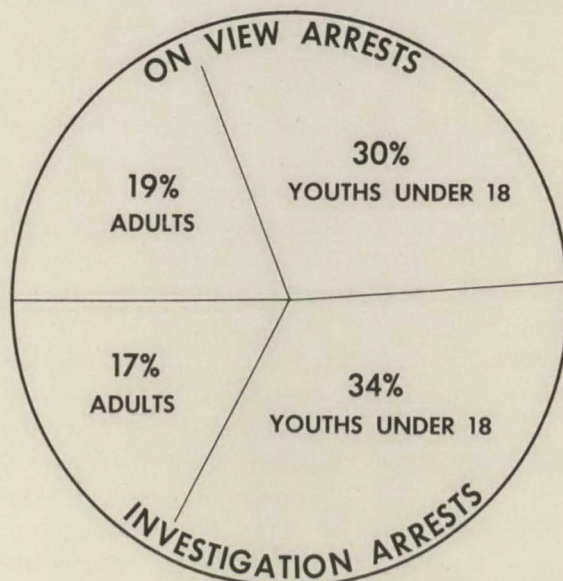
The survey discloses the public has a definite responsibility in reducing the opportunity for theft by removing the keys from the car and locking the ignition. A positive attitude change in this connection by the public can materially reduce transportation type thefts by young offenders. Key ordinances have been adopted in many areas for the purpose of penalizing the driver for leaving the keys in the car while it is unattended. The effectiveness of these ordinances requires a public awareness that the law exists and full enforcement by the issuance of citations. Communities

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED



FBI CHART

AUTO THEFT CLEARED BY ARREST



FBI CHART

AUTO THEFT BY LOCATION OF THEFT

FROM A PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR APARTMENT
DWELLING (GARAGE, DRIVEWAY, OR APARTMENT
OFF-STREET PARKING AREA)

14%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA

39%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A COMMERCIAL OR
BUSINESS AREA

21%

FROM A SHOPPING CENTER OR OTHER FREE
PARKING AREA

15%

FROM A PUBLIC GARAGE OR PARKING LOT
(WHERE FEE PAID)

6%

OTHER (USED CAR LOT, ETC.)

5%

FBI CHART

which have local ordinances penalizing the car owners for leaving keys in cars while unattended had a lower auto theft rate when the ordinance was enforced by the issuance of citations. During the survey, 1,391 cities with populations under 100,000 had an over-all monthly rate of 20 auto thefts for each 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for cities having a key ordinance was 18, and cities without such an ordinance had a theft rate of 21. In the cities where the ordinance was enforced by the issuance of citations, the rate of theft was 15, and where citations were not issued during the month, the rate was 19.

Theft Areas

Free parking areas at shopping centers are locations from which cars are frequently stolen. Forty-seven percent of the cars stolen in these areas during the survey had the key in the car or the ignition unlocked. The shoppers at such locations should be aware of this situation and reminded they have a responsibility to secure their property. The volume of thefts was greatest on public streets in residential areas, and 34 percent of these vehicles had the key in the car or the ignition unlocked. This theft area should be given particular attention in prevention procedures initiated to reduce auto theft.

The survey indicates that patrol activity is effective in clearing up auto theft. It should be given

greater attention as one of the best police resources in attacking the auto theft problem. Each law enforcement agency as part of its regular police procedures should identify, through statistical compilation, the areas of its territorial jurisdiction where the incidence of crime is the greatest. Once these areas are identified, effective remedial action should be taken, such as concentrating more patrols in that area, both mobile and foot. Because of the high recidivism of the juvenile in car theft crime, "on view" arrests of the youthful offenders by patrol action will have a great impact in reducing the volume of auto theft. Patrols should be aware that the frequency of car theft is highest during the third watch and that young offenders are usually acting in pairs or larger groups. During the survey, in 58 percent of the clearances involving juveniles, two or more offenders were involved. The patrols should also be aware of the prime theft areas.

Controlling Program

Preventive action for law enforcement in the control of crime is primarily a public education program. Here are some steps to consider: Conduct investigative surveys to reduce the number of autos that are in the "temptation" category. Visit used car lots and have the operators remove the keys and lock the ignitions of cars on the lot. Consider having lot operators install chains or

LOCATION AND CONDITION OF CARS AT TIME OF THEFT

FROM A PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR APARTMENT
DWELLING (GARAGE, DRIVEWAY, OR APARTMENT
OFF-STREET PARKING AREA)

50%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A RESIDENTIAL AREA

34%

FROM A PUBLIC STREET IN A COMMERCIAL OR
BUSINESS AREA

42%

FROM A SHOPPING CENTER OR OTHER FREE
PARKING AREA

47%

FROM A PUBLIC GARAGE OR PARKING LOT
(WHERE FEE PAID)

55%

OTHER (USED CAR LOT, ETC.)

46%

TOTAL

42%

KEY IN CAR OR
IGNITION UNLOCKED

NO KEY IN CAR AND
IGNITION LOCKED

FBI CHART

take other security precautions in connection with their entrances and exits. Visit industrial concerns where employee parking lots are located and endeavor to improve the security of the lot and to have all users lock their cars. Contact parking garages and commercial lots and suggest any security precautions needed. Foot and mobile patrolmen upon observing a car parked on the street with the key in the car or the ignition unlocked should, when possible, alert the operator to basic security measures.

The above suggestions are not all inclusive, but are a few preventive measures which could be taken by law enforcement agencies in areas where the incidence of auto theft is high. Certain police departments are now employing some of the aforementioned activities and techniques.

Need for Cooperation

Auto theft today is not merely a local problem. Twenty percent of the motor vehicles recovered during the survey were recovered outside the juris-

diction of the agency where the car was stolen. In some of the large metropolitan areas, over 50 percent of the stolen autos were recovered in another jurisdiction. The auto thief has no regard for political or geographical boundaries. This problem of mobility creates a communications need. All surrounding law enforcement agencies should be notified promptly of all auto thefts, and of course the information furnished must be accurate if it is to be effective in apprehending the thief and recovering the stolen car. Cooperation between law enforcement agencies is particularly necessary in the metropolitan complex.

Accuracy in auto theft records is all important. Almost 90 percent of all automobile theft records are of a numerical nature. Auto theft indices must be broken down for immediate reference. One mistake in these figures is not like a mistake in spelling where the meaning can be determined from the context. One incorrect or misplaced digit voids the entire series.

An automobile is an expensive piece of personal property, and each manufacturer has a responsi-

bility to the purchasers of his product to provide the most secure ignition mechanisms. After such ignition devices are placed on motor vehicles, the owners and operators then have an equally great responsibility to use these devices not only to protect this valuable property, but also to remove the "open invitation" to steal the automobile by leaving the key in the car or the ignition unlocked.

Due to the nature of car theft, the greatest impact will be obtained by intelligent preventive action and alert, properly oriented patrol operations. The investigative function of law enforcement does have a deterrent effect on auto theft, but this depends heavily on the action of the courts. Fifty-seven percent of all persons arrested for auto theft are diverted to juvenile courts. Each offender should at least leave the courtroom with an appreciation of the seriousness of the offense since any reduction in the number of repeaters in this crime, particularly the young offender, will significantly reduce the number of auto thefts committed.

With the increasing demands on police service in criminal and civil matters, traffic control and accident investigations and a multitude of other duties, there has not been a corresponding increase in police personnel. Accordingly, law enforcement agencies must now, more than ever, intelligently plan and utilize their available resources in the most efficient manner possible to insure that maximum results are obtained. There is no panacea in crime control, but each department on a continuing basis must identify and analyze local crime problems, design a logical course of action and pursue it.

THE LOST CHORD

Two walkie-talkie radios, stolen from freight train cabooses in the freight yards of a midwestern city, furnished a lot of jaded pleasure to a group of youngsters for several days. The radios were valued at \$400 each.

The youngsters used the walkie-talkies, normally operated by train crews for switching cars, to broadcast a makeshift "hit parade."

Police, using a radio direction finder, located the youths while the trainmen kept them transmitting by requesting songs. The boys were captured in a basement sitting around a walkie-talkie singing to the accompaniment of a guitar.

Burglar Releases Trap Set for His Capture

Police in a southwestern city had received several complaints from a laundry official that the business office of his establishment had been ransacked and the coins taken from a cigarette machine on several occasions. Investigation of the burglaries failed to identify the perpetrator of these night maraudings. Entry in each case had been made through a ventilator louver from the roof.

Shortly after this series of complaints had been received, an officer of the local police department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, devised a trap by which the burglar himself would notify the police department when entry was again made.

A hole was bored in the cigarette machine and through the wall into another room where there was a telephone on a desk. An extra fine fishing leader was attached to the back of the money tray in the cigarette machine and was run through the hole in the wall. A paperclip was attached to the other end of the leader, which in turn was connected to the telephone dial. The telephone receiver was removed and the police number dialed, but instead of releasing the cylinder upon dialing the last digit to complete the call, the paperclip was inserted beneath the finger stop and into the dial opening which prevented the cylinder from returning to place.

Switchboard operators and motorized units of the police department were briefed on the procedure and the arrival of the burglar awaited. It was not long in coming. At about 11 p.m. one night, the light blinked on the police switchboard, indicating the call from the laundry had been completed. The operator dispatched the nearest patrol unit to the laundry. The intruder, a former employee, was found crouched behind some machinery. He was arrested and charged with several counts of burglary.

BARRATRY

Barratry is the offense of frequently stirring up quarrels and suits, either at law or otherwise.

In maritime law, barratry is a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship, to the injury of the owner.

Director Hoover Urges Tribute to Lawmen

On May 15, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called on all Americans to honor the memory of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. Speaking before the 71st Session of the FBI National Academy, he stated every citizen owes these brave men a tremendous debt of gratitude, for in their sacrifice they were guarding what is our most sacred possession—freedom. The complete text of Mr. Hoover's statement is set forth below.

GENTLEMEN: The President of the United States and the Congress have designated today, May 15, as Peace Officers Memorial Day. This morning I want to say a few words relative to this significant occasion.

I think it is the beginning of keener recognition of the contributions made by law enforcement officers throughout the country. This is something that has been needed for a long time. I know the President feels very strongly about the magnificent work and the sacrifices that have been made by law enforcement. Just recently, I had the occasion to visit with him for a while and during the course of this time he spoke about the great success that has been achieved by the law enforcement profession.

It is, therefore, appropriate that the President has designated May 15 as the day for Peace Officers Memorial Day for enforcement officers. On this occasion we honor the memory of those brave and courageous law enforcement officers who were killed in line of duty—killed while protecting our sacred freedoms. In 1962, a total of 77 officers met violent death during the performance of their duties, 47 at the hands of vicious criminals.

These men died in the highest traditions of their country. They died that others might live, that law and order might be supreme. Every citizen, young and adult, owes them a tremendous debt of

gratitude, for in their sacrifice they were guarding what is our most sacred possession—freedom.

The memory of these brave men should inspire us—as their associates—to rededicate ourselves to the high principles of our profession. No profession in America has a more noble purpose than ours—for we are the guardians of law and order, the men who make possible the day-to-day exercise of those liberties which have made our Nation great.

In the days ahead our responsibilities will continue to expand. Crime is today on a steady upward march. We face many obstacles—often a shortage of manpower, equipment and adequate training or a lack of support by the citizenry. The rising racial tensions in all parts of our country not only try the souls of men but subject to brutal attack those of us who are in law enforcement.

Of deep concern is that of the 59 persons arrested in connection with last year's police slayings, 21 were either on parole or probation. The abuses of probation and parole procedures work a tremendous handicap on law enforcement. I often wish that the bleeding hearts who are ever so solicitous for the criminal had to face the deadly bullets, the guns and knives of the criminal.

Day after day, as we serve as officers of the law, we know that our lives are on the line—that



Following his message, Director Hoover was photographed with class officers. Shown, left to right, are: Chief of Police Leigh M. Brilliant, Walnut Creek, Calif., Vice President; Lt. Harry B. Nelson, New York State Police, Albany, N.Y., Secretary-Treasurer; Mr. Hoover; and Lt. Forrest M. Dodge, Louisville, Ky., Police Department, President.

night, tomorrow or next week we may be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. That risk is part of our job and we accept it with honor and dedication.

You men in the FBI National Academy are today truly on the front line of the battle against the criminal. We are glad to welcome officers from other lands to our class—for they too face the same problem, of protecting their homelands against the depredations of the criminal.

With deep reverence we rededicate ourselves today to the highest principles of our profession. In protecting law and order we are working for the best interests of our Nation. We are servants of the people—the guardians of the democratic way of life which is the bulwark of our security. Let us keep in mind that ours is a most noble profession but that we can only command the respect due us by living exemplary lives, both privately and publicly. I thank you.

HEADLESS, FOOTLESS BODY IDENTIFIED IN FBI FILES

The FBI Identification Division recently received from the sheriff's office at Lockport, N.Y., 10 fingers from the body of an unknown male recovered from the Niagara River. The torso of the victim had been found with the head and both feet cut off.

An identification was immediately made when the prints of the fingers were checked against those of an individual listed in FBI files as 74 to 78 years of age and whose arrest record dated back to 1932 for drunkenness, resisting arrest, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct. This individual had been arrested in Louisiana, North Dakota, California, Washington State, and Canada.

THREE NARCOTICS RUNNERS CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS

At an inservice school conducted for State police in a southwestern State, the men were alerted to be especially watchful for automobiles with wide door panels when searching for contraband narcotics.

It was shortly after this training session that a State police officer who had attended the school stopped a car occupied by three men as it sped away from a Mexican border town. Upon his order for the occupants to lower the windows, they were unable to do so. Examination of the car door revealed that the panels were packed with several packages of marijuana—later valued at \$65,000.

Teenage Offenders Referred to Clergy for Aid

ROBERT L. MILKE

Chief of Police, Mequon, Wis., Police Department

AS A RESULT of a new policy recently instituted by our police department at Mequon, Wis., many juvenile offenders are being referred to their clergymen for counsel and guidance.

Although we are a bit cautious in estimating the results of this program at the present time, it has been accepted with great enthusiasm by the clergy and by the parents of delinquents in Mequon.

How the System Works

When a juvenile is arrested by members of our department, he is questioned by an officer assigned to youth work. This interview determines the offender's church affiliation and the name of his minister, priest, or rabbi. A simple form letter is then sent to the appropriate clergyman outlining the misdeed of the youth. This is done for each juvenile violator.

Depending upon the severity of the offense and whether the boy—or girl—is a first offender, the juvenile officer decides if guidance by the clergyman will be sufficient to warrant immediate disposition or if the offender should also be referred to juvenile court.

Purpose of Action

The new system was planned after it was decided to take advantage of all existing facilities to aid the delinquent toward rehabilitation and to help in the prevention of youthful criminality, rather

than to let him face his problems alone without help and guidance.

We feel that by enlisting the aid of the clergy and the church, teenage offenders may be able to escape a juvenile record and stand a better chance of not becoming repeater problems. The whole purpose of the system is to work with the young people through closer cooperation with police, family, and church. The success of the program depends entirely on the effort put forth by individual clergymen. So far, the response has been tremendous and certainly well received.

Effects of the Program

Two immediate effects of the new program have already become apparent in the community: Parents are taking their children to church, and the youngsters themselves are, in many cases, becoming interested and active in church youth groups.

The system is not confined only to Mequon or to those juveniles with a regular church affiliation. Juveniles from neighboring communities, including the city of Milwaukee, are also referred to their churches when they get into trouble with the law. If the youth has no church affiliation, he is referred to a church of his faith in his neighborhood.

Police Form Used

The police form letter outlining the juvenile offense which is sent to the clergyman is purposely



Chief Robert L. Milke.

kept brief, since it is felt that the details of any guidance or counseling should be worked out among the clergyman, parents, and the child. Frequently, the clergyman will call upon the juvenile officer in person to obtain a complete background of the offense.

Only four repeaters have been arrested since the system was inaugurated, and we are completely optimistic about the future success of the program.

Form Letter Sent to Clergyman Outlining Offense

**DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF MEQUON**

Mequon, Wis.

DEAR SIR:

In conformity with our newly adopted policy regarding juvenile offenders under age eighteen, we are referring the name of _____ to your attention. This juvenile was arrested by members of our department on _____ at _____ for the charge of _____. The parents' names and address are _____

- ☐ Juvenile indicates he is a member of your church.
- ☐ Juvenile claims no church affiliation, but needs proper religious guidance.

This policy has been instituted as an added measure to assist law enforcement officials in working in closer alliance with the church and the juvenile, and as a method of combining forces to aid in the control of delinquency in our community.

Feel free to consult my office at any time for additional information in this matter and be assured of continuous support in matters of mutual concern.

Yours truly,

ROBERT L. MILKE,
Chief of Police.

Contact Lens Wearers Given Identification Card

Florida optometrists, working in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety, have developed an identification card for motorists wearing contact lenses which should be of immense value.

The card carries substantially the same information as the driver's license, plus the visual acuity on the reverse side, with and without corrections.

When applying for a driver's license, the applicant will present the card which will eliminate his having to remove the contact lenses, or the necessity of contacting the optometrist for verification of his visual acuity.

Many motorists who formerly used glasses are now wearing contact lenses, but the restriction to glasses still appears on their driver's license. Therefore, when stopped by a law enforcement officer for some reason or another and no glasses

are visible, it will be necessary for the person to prove that he is complying with the restriction. By producing the optometrist's identification card showing he is wearing contact lenses, he will not have to remove his lenses as proof that he is wearing them.

All members of the Florida Optometric Association who fit contact lenses furnish the cards to their wearers in the interest of public service and safety on the highways.

Driver license supervisors and examiners of the highway patrol throughout the State of Florida are cooperating with association members in explaining the contact lens identification program to the public.

Response to the program from the public has been very encouraging to authorities.

Follow That (Used) Car!

NORMAN D. YOUNG

Chief of Police, Pine Bluff, Ark., Police Department

A city ordinance requires Pine Bluff, Ark., automobile dealers to furnish the police department pertinent information on used motor vehicles bought and sold. Chief of Police Young explains the merits of the program.

DELAYS IN registering transfer of ownership of motor vehicles frequently result in time-consuming investigations in criminal cases and create considerable inconvenience in other matters relating to car ownership.

In the city of Pine Bluff, Ark., the current procedure for obtaining information concerning the registered owner of an automobile is through the "1028" booklet prepared yearly by the Motor Ve-

hicle Bureau—reflecting owner's name, address, and description of car—or by radio message to Headquarters, Arkansas State Police, Little Rock, Ark.

In the past, it was found to be common practice that the transfer of ownership of used cars purchased locally was not reported to the Motor Vehicle Bureau for several months and, frequently, not until the end of the year when a new license is required. This meant that numerous automobiles were being driven by actual owners but were still registered in the name of former owners. From time to time, this practice created problems in properly identifying criminal suspects and in recording traffic violations and collection of fines.

To collect fines in traffic violations—if not immediately paid by the offender—a card is mailed to the person in whose name the car is registered, advising him of the violation and the amount of the fine. If the fine is not paid, a summons is mailed. Failure to comply with the summons causes a warrant to be issued. Previously when the warrant was issued, it was frequently found that the person to whom the notices had been mailed was the former owner of the car. This necessitated further investigation to establish the identity of the present owner and the one responsible for the traffic violation.

Consequently this procedure resulted in a constant backlog of traffic violations which continually bogged down operations of the traffic department. The expenditure in collecting the fines was greater than the fines themselves.



Chief Norman D. Young.

In an effort to eliminate or at least alleviate this condition as much as possible, I recommended the following ordinance to the Pine Bluff City Council. It was passed on February 6, 1961.

ORDINANCE No. 3667

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING THAT ALL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS WITHIN THE CITY OF PINE BLUFF FURNISH THE PINE BLUFF POLICE DEPARTMENT CERTAIN INFORMATION ON VEHICLES PURCHASED AND SOLD, PROVIDING A PENALTY AND FOR OTHER PURPOSE.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Pine Bluff, Ark.:

SECTION 1.—Starting February 6, 1961, all automobile dealers in the city of Pine Bluff shall furnish the Pine Bluff Police Department, on forms provided by said department, the following information:

(1) When used vehicles are purchased or taken in, the dealers shall furnish the make, model, state license number, date of purchase, and the name and address of the person from whom received.

(2) When used vehicles are sold, the dealers shall furnish the make, model, state license number, date of sale, and the name and address of the person to whom sold.

SECTION 2.—Any person, firm, or corporation willfully violating the foregoing provision shall, on conviction, be fined in an amount not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

Passed and approved this 6th day of February 1961.

OFFIE LITES,
Mayor.

The form set forth below was distributed to all car dealers.

PINE BLUFF POLICE DEPARTMENT *Traffic Division*

Make ----- Model ----- Lic.-----

Received from-----

Address ----- Date-----

Sold to-----

Address ----- Date-----

Agency -----

When the form is returned by the car dealer to the traffic department, the "1028" booklet of car registrations is altered to reflect the current owner.

The traffic department has directly benefited from this procedure by having the identity of the current owner of the majority of automobiles in Pine Bluff readily available. Traffic violations issued based on the license displayed on the car are now collected; they do not accumulate to an extent that they cannot be handled. This has resulted in a direct increase of fees collected. More efficient operation of the traffic department with limited personnel has also been a direct result of the new ordinance.

Aid to Detectives

The detective bureau has also benefited. Formerly, when criminal cases were being investigated and the licenses displayed on cars played a major role in solving crimes, a check of the current registration often failed to show the current owner. This meant costly delay in investigation. Now, detectives have immediate access to this information by a radio call to the desk sergeant on duty. This greatly increases the efficiency of criminal investigations and results in a quicker solution to many cases.

Response to Ordinance

At first, the car dealers were opposed to the ordinance. The police department agreed that if the ordinance affected the administration of their businesses adversely it would be repealed. Accordingly, the ordinance was put into effect with that understanding. It has now been in effect 2 years. Objections have been dissipated, and compliance with the regulation has been complete.

The car dealers have found it takes less of their time under this new procedure than under the old when actual investigation was necessary by the police to establish current ownership of a particular car.

When this method was first started, a police officer personally collected the forms from the dealers on a weekly basis. This was found to be unsatisfactory to both the car dealer and police. Now the forms are mailed directly to the police department. Usually, one person in each car agency is responsible for handling the forms. The response from the car dealers has been 100 percent, and the ones who were originally opposed to the plan have stated they are pleased with it and are now freely cooperating.

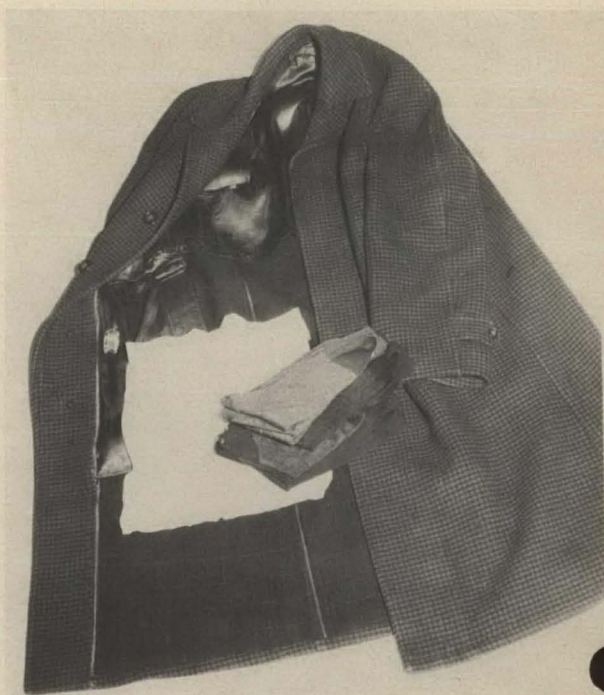
NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Shoplifting Techniques Come to Police Attention

The technique used may be old, or it may be new, but the idea of shoplifting still remains the same: To "get away with it" if possible. Various means have been found by unscrupulous people to take advantage of any opportunity to practice their shoplifting techniques.

One method used by shoplifters in a midwestern city consisted of a device known as a "cannon" which really was a short length of 42-inch linoleum purchased in the store and wrapped in paper to form a cylinder 6 or 8 inches in diameter. Carrying this cylinder or "cannon," the shoplifter loosened the wrapping at one end and stuffed a large quantity of small articles into it, rearranged the paper to appear normal, and carried the stolen merchandise out of the store undetected. As many as three men's suits have been carried away at one time in this manner.

Another technique discovered by a store detective in the South consisted of a towel pinned inside the overcoat with safety pins and used as a "pouch" or inner pocket into which stolen articles could be stuffed. An extra supply of safety pins was also kept on the inside of the coat so that some stolen



Overcoat showing towel pinned to the inside to carry stolen merchandise.

items could be hooked or pinned to them. At the time the man using this device was caught, there were 11 pairs of men's socks hidden in the pouch.

POUND FOR POUND EXCHANGE BUT VALUE REDUCED

Managers of chain food stores are frequently plagued with customers who think up new methods of cheating and committing petty thievery. In one method used extensively recently, the customer stops at the dairy counter, removes a pound of margarine from its carton, and refills the carton with a pound of butter. When the customer is checked out, he is charged for a pound of margarine, thus cheating the store of the difference in price between the margarine and the more expensive butter.

PROPER IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINAL EVIDENCE

Care in identifying and labeling physical evidence cannot be overemphasized. An officer, legally searching an area believed to have been used in criminal pursuits, found a portable typewriter in its case. He dutifully put a tag of identification on the case. He overlooked the importance of identifying the typewriter inside the case or recording its serial number. When it came time to introduce the item at the trial, only the case—not the typewriter—was admitted as evidence.

Checkpassing Scheme Operative in Small Towns

A new twist in passing checks—which was relatively successful—came to the attention of the police in a west coast city.

The operators of the scheme rented an office, obtained a telephone, and opened an account—under a fictitious name—at a local bank with a \$100 deposit. Requests for checks to be made for their firm were then made.

When Friday night came, and the bank was closed for the weekend, payroll checks in the amount of \$150 per check were drawn on the fictitious account and cashed at various stores. To verify the employment of the casher of the check, it was suggested the merchants call the company. Another member of the gang, awaiting just such calls at the "firm's" telephone, would verify the employment status of the check casher.

No difficulty was encountered when operating in fairly small cities, but in the larger cities where ordinance regulations were more rigorous, their plan was more difficult to put into motion.

SUPERMARKET SHOPLIFTERS DEVELOP NEW SYSTEM

Shoplifters are working in teams now to execute a new method of operation recently brought to the attention of police in an eastern State. Supermarkets are selected for their scene of operation.

One member of the shoplifting team will enter the market to purchase an order of groceries usually consisting of expensive items such as canned hams and other delicacies not readily perishable. He then checks out with the cashier, paying for the groceries.

Up to this point, everything is on the level. Then he meets his accomplice outside, turns over to him the cash register tape, indicating the cost of the items purchased, and the trading stamps. A short time later, the second shoplifter enters the store, picks up similar items, places them in bags, and proceeds to walk out at the end of the row of cashiers without paying. If he is stopped by store employees, he merely displays the cash register tape and trading stamps in his possession which, if examined, will check with the items he has in the bags.

Deceitful Trick Fails, Extortioner Apprehended

Early one afternoon recently, the manager of a supermarket in the Pacific Northwest received a telephone call from an unknown male. The caller stated he was holding the manager's wife and child hostage in his car and advised the manager to meet him at a designated spot with all of the money in the store to secure their safe release.

The manager of the store, justifiably concerned, immediately telephoned his home, knowing that his wife had not planned to leave the house that afternoon. There was no answer to his call. He then called the police department which immediately sent a squad car to the man's home to investigate. The wife and child were both at home and unharmed. Asked why she had not answered the phone when her husband called, she replied she had received a call a short time before from a person identifying himself as a telephone company lineman informing her that the line was being worked on and that she was not to answer the phone for at least an hour.

The payoff spot was covered by police, but the extortioner failed to put in an appearance.

Later the same day, the manager of a supermarket in a city some 70 miles away received a similar extortion telephone call, called his residence, received no answer, and notified the police. The same modus operandi had been used in this instance as in the other, but this time the extortioner made his appearance at the payoff spot and was apprehended by police. The man had an automatic pistol and revolver, both loaded, in his possession at the time of his arrest.

THIEVES IMMOBILIZE TRUCKS, STEAL CARGOES

Valuable cargoes transported in trucks are being burglarized in a number of cities by thieves who use ice picks and small wrenches as aids to facilitate their thefts. Their aim is to immobilize the trucks by punching holes into the tires with the ice picks or removing the air valves from the tires with small wrenches. The driver of the truck, upon finding his truck immobilized, departs in search of repairs; the thieves, awaiting just such an opportunity, plunder the truck.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ALBERT JAMES SALVINO, also known as: John Batalino, Carl D. Burton, John Carlino, Tony Greco, Carl Mareno, Tony Marino, Carl Moreno, Anthony Lewis Morina, John J. Rocco, Frank Sisco, "Tony" and others.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle

The Crime

On March 19, 1960, Salvino allegedly rented an automobile in Corpus Christi, Tex., for what was supposed to be a 3-hour drive. A worthless \$10 check was passed to pay for the rental. However, the car was allegedly first driven to Louisiana where license plates were reportedly taken from another car, and the stolen car was then driven to Charlotte, N.C., where it was found abandoned on July 5, 1960. According to witnesses, Salvino was driving the car for some time before it was abandoned.

On September 15, 1961, this criminal and a female companion reportedly rented a car at Norfolk, Va., for 3 days. The whereabouts of the car was not known until October 5, 1961, when the woman companion, with the stolen car in her possession, was arrested in Tucson, Ariz., for defrauding an innkeeper. Federal warrants were issued at Charlotte on July 22, 1960, and Tucson on October 6, 1961, charging Salvino with transporting the stolen cars interstate.

Salvino has been convicted of forgery, military desertion, and escape. He reportedly is a smooth

talker, capable of easily gaining the confidence of potential victims. He is said to frequent Italian restaurants and eat large quantities of Italian food.

Caution

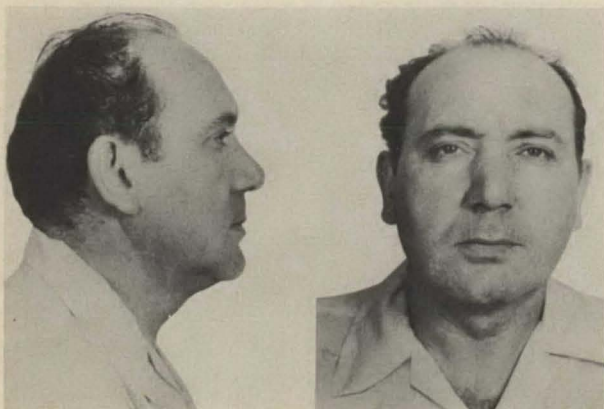
Salvino has been treated as a narcotic addict and may be armed with a .22-caliber automatic pistol. He should be considered very dangerous.

Description

Age ----- 45, born June 18, 1918, Stockton, California (not supported by birth records).
Height ----- 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight ----- 175 to 190 pounds.
Build ----- Heavy.
Hair ----- Black, balding.
Eyes ----- Brown.
Complexion ----- Medium.
Race ----- White.
Nationality ----- American.
Occupations ----- Produce handler, truckdriver.
Scars and marks ----- Cut scar on chin, 1-inch round scar upper left arm, scar right ankle.
Remarks ----- May wear mustache.
FBI No. ----- 2,118,182
Fingerprint classification. 16 M 1 R 110 10 Ref: T
M 1 U 001 U

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.



Albert James Salvino.

WHEELCHAIR CRIMINAL

A MAN SHOT during the robbery of a bar a few years ago in a Midwest city was left paralyzed and since has been confined to a wheelchair. Not deterred by this infirmity, however, he continued his criminal career from the wheelchair and was recently arrested for shoplifting in a supermarket. He pleaded guilty to a charge of simple larceny. He has also been arrested in another locality for driving a car for two men in the commission of a burglary.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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

_____		_____
(Name)		(Title)

(Address)		
_____	_____	_____
(City)	(Zone)	(State)

Price Tag Racket

A racket in which at least two women collaborated proved to be quite lucrative for both of the women involved.

Their method of operation was to go into a store which carried women's wearing apparel. One would select a high-priced garment; the other, one that was low priced. In trying on the dresses

in the seclusion of the fitting rooms, they would switch the price tags. The first woman would then buy the costlier garment for the amount on the low price tag.

In this way, both of them were able to get expensive clothes for a much lower-than-normal price.

Helpful Hints

EXPLOSIVES

EXTREME CARE SHOULD BE USED IN HANDLING EXPLOSIVES DURING THEIR DESTRUCTION. AVOID POSSIBLE PRE-IGNITION BY ELIMINATING ALL SMOKING, SPARKS AND FLAMES.



FBI

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

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This questionable pattern is classified as a loop with one ridge count. A reference to a tented arch is necessitated by the appendage attached to the only sufficient recurve.