



FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

JULY 1969

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THE COVER—FBI Director Hoover presents President Nixon an honorary FBI Special Agent's badge. See page 2.—Photo courtesy of the Washington Evening Star, photographer Joseph Silverman.

FBI

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

WE CAN NEVER KNOW or fully appreciate the hardships and grievances of the courageous men who in 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence. But I think many present-day Americans, in viewing the tragic conflict and lawlessness in our society, can feel something of their concern and anxiety for the cause of liberty and freedom under law.

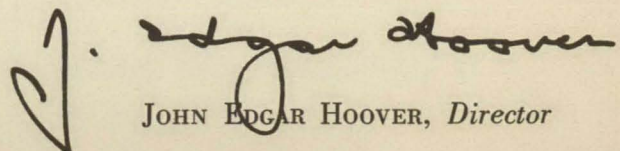
We owe a great debt to our Founding Fathers who were willing to sacrifice all for the right to establish a system of self-government in which men and women would have a choice and a part. Because of their valiant efforts, today we live in a Nation which offers its citizens more equality, more justice, more freedom, and a greater opportunity to pursue happiness than ever provided by any other system in recorded history.

The privileges we share as Americans are not available to all people. Millions of people living under oppressive and tyrannical governments cannot understand the unrest and turbulence in our communities. They long for a concept of living which provides the ideals and principles of self-government. Unfortunately, many Americans today have become so accustomed to our inherited rights that they tend to take them for granted. They want and demand the privileges of a free society, but they do not want to be bothered with the attendant responsibilities. They shrink from duty and service.

Our system of freedom and justice is not, as some people seem to believe, a system under which they get what they want and do as they please without any regard for the rights of others. Under our rule of law and democratic process, all citizens are entitled to the same rights and freedoms and the same opportunity to progress, each according to his own ability. Likewise, liberty is not a license to choose which laws will be obeyed and which will be ignored. If we are to fulfill the visions of our forefathers, we must remember that lawful process is the only means a free people should use to resolve differences and effect changes.

Certainly, we must never downgrade the constitutional safeguards of dissent and petition. These and other rights of expression are vital to our existence as a free society. On the other hand, we must not permit the abuse of these safeguards by dissidents who unlawfully force their will upon the majority of citizens. The truth is all Americans, if they choose to be objective, have far more reason to praise than criticize our Nation.

As we commemorate our independence, let us renew our faith and pride in our country. Let us make patriotism a common virtue. Let us acknowledge the abundant blessings we share, and let us remember that every privilege has a related responsibility.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

JULY 1, 1969

AT SPECIAL WHITE HOUSE CEREMONIES
OF FBI NA GRADUATION EXERCISES—

President Nixon Urges Respect for Law and Law Enforcement

President Nixon addresses the graduates of the 83d Session of the FBI National Academy following the presentation of an honorary FBI Special Agent's badge to the President by Director Hoover.



"It has become quite fashionable in recent years to look upon the man, the policeman, the sheriff, the representatives of various law enforcement agencies, as a second-class citizen. It has become quite fashionable to downgrade him and every time there is a conflict involving the law on the one side and those charged with breaking the law on the other side, the automatic reaction is to take the side of those who may have been charged with breaking the law."

These cogent remarks were highlighted in an address by President Nixon to the 100 graduates of the 83d Session of the FBI National Academy in a special ceremony in the East Room of the White House on May 28, 1969.

Stressing the importance of respect for law and respect for those charged with the responsibility of enforcing it, the President asserted that unless we have both, "we are not going to continue to survive as a free country."

Mr. Nixon told the assembly of



Members of the platform party at the graduation exercises were, left to right: Mr. Clyde Tolson, Associate Director, FBI; the Honorable John N. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States; President Nixon; Director Hoover; Dr. Edward Bradley Lewis, Pastor, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.; and Mr. Joseph J. Casper, Assistant Director, FBI.

officers and dignitaries, "The greatest guarantee against the emergence of a police state in America is a competent, effective, just police force throughout our Nation."

The Chief Executive pointed out that he was not suggesting that law enforcement is above criticism. He said that when law enforcement officials are wrong, they should be criticized so that they can correct their mistakes. "But when they are right," President Nixon emphasized, "when they are protecting our society from those who would injure it, or destroy it, or endanger it, let us back them up. Let us give them the encouragement. Let us pay them adequately. But above everything else, let us give them respect, respect that money can-

not buy, but which they deserve by what they are doing."

The President was presented to the graduating class and the guests attending the ceremony by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover who gave Mr. Nixon a mounted gold FBI badge making the Chief Executive an honorary member of the FBI family.

Commenting on the role of the FBI, President Nixon stated, "I do not know of any one function or, I should say, any one man or one organization that has done more to establish respect for law in the best sense than the Director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover, and the FBI organization."

Another distinguished guest and speaker, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, told the graduating class

that, "Your graduation comes at a time of real crisis in our country. . . . It, of course, is a time of change. It is a time when you gentlemen will face new problems of mass disorders and campus riots, the expansion of narcotics, and much of the social unrest that exists in the country today."

Speaking of the training provided by the FBI Academy, Mr. Mitchell noted, "Above all—I think it is most important—it has trained you to relate to your community. The police and law enforcement establishment cannot be an island unto itself. It must exist with respect to and for the benefit of the community that you serve."

The Attorney General stressed the role which the Federal Government, under the leadership of President

Nixon, hopes to play in the "war on crime." However, he pointed out that local, State, and Federal Governments alone cannot do the job. What is needed, Mr. Mitchell explained, is the total involvement of concerned citizens and organizations, which he referred to as the "voluntary sector" of our society. A main objective of the Department of Justice, he added, will be to engage professional organizations to direct the work and activities of volunteers so that programs will be well handled and implemented.

The graduates represented 44 States, the District of Columbia, the White House Police, the U.S. Army, and the U.S. Air Force, as well as Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Canada, Jamaica, Malaysia, and Thailand.

Diplomas were presented by President Nixon and Mr. Hoover. Dr. Edward B. Lewis, Capitol Hill Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation for the exercises.

Superintendent James T. McGuire, Illinois State Police, Springfield, Ill., president of the graduating class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers, expressing their appreciation for the opportunity of attending the Academy and receiving the valuable training.

In ceremonies prior to the graduation exercises, Capt. Alfred T. Zlotowski, Sr., Jennings, Mo., Police Department, was presented the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion. Lt. Robert L. Tucker, North Little Rock, Ark., Police Department, was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement.

Following is the address given by President Nixon:

Mr. Attorney General, Director Hoover, all of the distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, Your Excellencies, the Ambassadors from the foreign nations who are represented in the graduating class, and all of the families and friends of those who are here in the class:

I am very privileged and honored that this

graduation ceremony is being held here in the White House, which belongs to all of the people of America and I don't think that there could be any more appropriate use of this great room, the East Room, where so many ceremonies are held, than to have law enforcement at its highest level respected in the way that we respect it today.

I want to express my appreciation, too, to Mr. Hoover for giving me an honorary membership in the FBI and that allows me to tell a little story which he would have told, I am sure, if he had not thought it might be perhaps a bit presumptuous.

But he remembers, and I remember very well, that in 1937 I graduated from law school, during the depression years, just as did the Attorney General. In 1937 when I was graduating from law school, the Federal Bureau of Investigation then, as now, was doing some recruiting in the law schools and, along with three or four other members of the class, I submitted an application to become a member of the FBI and I never heard anything from that application.

Now, years later, after I became Vice President of the United States, I asked Mr. Hoover what happened to my application. He did not know that I had submitted one because, after all, there were many law school graduates in those depression years, I am sure, that were not able to be received into the FBI, whatever their qualifications might have been, because there were more applicants than there were positions.

So, he said, as he would always do, "I will check the files." Sure enough, he found my application. I don't know whether this part of the story is true or not, although Mr. Hoover tells the truth but, nevertheless, he said that what had happened was that actually I had been approved as an agent of the FBI and that I would have been made a member of the FBI except for one fact: that the Congress did not appropriate the necessary funds requested for the Bureau in the year 1937.

I just want to say in Mr. Hoover's presence and in Mr. Mitchell's presence that that will never happen again.

There is very little that I can add to the words of the Attorney General on law enforcement and the words of Mr. Hoover but I do think that it is appropriate in this room for me to say very briefly what I think the Nation feels about this class and what you represent.

As we consider America at this time in our history, we know we have problems. We have the problem of war abroad. We also have the problem of a great crisis of respect for law at home.

We have never really had the latter problem, respect for law, certainly not in this magnitude, in our history before. And difficult as it is to find an answer to end the war abroad, and to keep the peace abroad, difficult as that problem is, a problem which is my primary responsibility, perhaps even more difficult is that of establishing and maintaining respect for law at the highest level all over the United States.

We have been doing a lot of thinking about that in this administration. I have been doing a lot of thinking about it because of my own background in the law and I have talked with the Attorney General and Mr. Hoover at great length about it, as they will tell you.

I do have some observations with respect to that problem that I think are quite appropriate to this occasion.

First, if we are going to have respect for law in the United States, we have to have law that deserves respect.

That means something more than the laws, the written laws on the books, being fair and equitable. That is the responsibility of the Congress, the State legislatures and also the municipal legislative bodies.

But it also means the man who enforces the law. He must be strong, he must be competent, he must be efficient, and he must be fair, and that is what the FBI has stood for. That is what law enforcement, as represented by the graduates of this class all over America, I know have stood for in the past, and will stand for even more in the future.

And so, our problem at this time is to see to it that all over America our laws, the written laws, deserve the respect of all Americans, and that those who carry out the law, who have that hard, difficult, grueling, sometimes dangerous task of enforcing the law—that they carry out their responsibilities in a way that deserves respect.

I do not know of any one function or, I should say any one man or one organization that has done more to establish respect for law in the best sense than the director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover, and the FBI organization.

Now, a further word: during the last presidential campaign, you heard from all of the major candidates discussion of the problem of enforcement of law and respect for law in this Nation. And I am sure that many people in the country may have received the impression that the primary responsibility was at the Federal level.

There is a great deal of responsibility at the Federal level—what a President can and an Attorney General, the Members of



Director Hoover presents the FBI National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award, donated by The American Legion, to Capt. Alfred T. Zlotopolski, Sr., Police Department, Jennings, Mo.

the Congress in the passing of laws, and the Federal courts. But the men in this room know what is really the truth, that is, that 85 percent of the job, as far as enforcement of the law is concerned, is not done by the Federal Government and its agencies, but by local government.

That is why it is so important that the kind of training that you have received is going to go back all over America and to some other countries as well.

And I think that the fact that this ceremony pays tribute to the men in the city and in the town and in the county and in the State who day by day carry on law enforcement responsibilities is something that the Nation needs to be reminded of.

That allows me to make two other points: The Attorney General referred to the matter of compensation. Compensation for law enforcement officials is inadequate. It is inadequate not in all cities, but in most, not in all towns, but in most.

And when we talk about the men who have these responsibilities, I would strongly urge that all of the local legislative bodies recognize that if we are going to be able to have within our law enforcement bodies the kind of men and the kind of women who can meet the high standards that we expect, the standards that you men repre-

sent, it is absolutely essential that they be adequately compensated.

That is one part of the problem. But then there is another part of the problem. And this is something that money can't buy. No matter how well we pay our law enforcement officials, it isn't going to mean much to them unless they also have some respect from the community, from the State, from the Nation for the job that they are doing.

It has become quite fashionable in recent years to look upon the man, the policeman, the sheriff, the representatives of various law enforcement agencies, as a second-class citizen. It has become quite fashionable to downgrade him and every time there is a conflict involving the law on the one side and those charged with breaking the law on the other side, the automatic reaction is to take the side of those who may have been charged with breaking the law.

Now we all know that sometimes one side may be right and sometimes the other side may be right. But we also know that in this country, unless we have not only respect for our laws, but for the men and women who are doing their very best to carry them out fairly and equitably, we are not going to continue to survive as a free country.

As a matter of fact, the greatest guarantee against the emergence of a police state in America is a competent, effective, just police force throughout our Nation. That is what we are talking about.

That is the challenge that the members of this class have and all of your colleagues across the country.

And that brings me to my final observation: When I sometimes read and hear about criticism of those in the police forces who are going a fair job, underpaid but, nevertheless, giving it everything that they have, who are doing their very best, and, nevertheless, receive the condemnation of those who are so quick to criticize, I think particularly on a day like this of their families. And I see their wives here, and I see their children.

And I wonder what they must feel when they pick up the papers or look at television and hear law enforcement described in the deriding terms that it is so often described.

What I am not suggesting is that law enforcement should be above criticism, because it is through criticism that we all do a better job in any particular assignment that we may have. But I am simply saying here to you, the members of this class, to the members of your families and to the American people, let us, whenever our law

enforcement officials are wrong, criticize them so that they may improve and do what is right.

But when they are right, when they are protecting our society from those who would injure it or destroy it or endanger it, let us back them up. Let us give them the encouragement. Let us pay them adequately.

But above everything else, let us give them respect, respect that money cannot buy, but which they deserve by what they are doing.

Thank you.

Attorney General Mitchell addressed the class as follows:

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Mr. Hoover, Dr. Lewis, honored graduates, and ladies and gentlemen:

I think that's the first time I've had an introduction that's longer than my talk, but I appreciate it very much. As the Director said, this is the first occasion for the holding of a graduating exercise of the FBI National Academy in the White House, and I think it is singularly important that it occur at this particular time—the time of problems in our country.

There are only a hundred graduates here, representing 44 states and the foreign governments that were mentioned, but I feel that they are representative of the entire law enforcement establishment, and I feel that by holding this exercise in the White House today we are paying honor to all such law enforcement agencies and the members thereof.

Your graduation comes at a time of real crisis in our country with respect to your endeavors. It, of course, is a time of change. It is a time when you gentlemen will face new problems of mass disorders and campus riots, the expansion of narcotics, and much of the social unrest that exists in the country today.

I know from reading literature on the National Academy that your curriculum is enlightened as it should be, representative of the "West Point of Law Enforcement," and that it has well prepared you for the duties that you face in your future careers. It has trained you in the administrative role, and executive role, and to be instructors and, above all—I think it is most important—it has trained you to relate to your community. The police and law enforcement establishment cannot be an island unto itself. It must exist with respect to and for the benefit of the community that you serve.

Of course, here in Washington we represent the Federal role, particularly in the



Attorney General Mitchell

Department of Justice, and the law enforcement aspects of it, and you, in turn, represent local law enforcement and the local law enforcement problems. Our jurisdictions do not always tally. They are not always the same, but I would let you know that we here in Washington have great concern for the problems you face in the area of local law enforcement. I think the fact that the National Academy exists for the purpose of further training of the local law enforcement establishment is evidence of that.

In other areas I would point out that the Federal Government has taken cognizance of the local problems, particularly through the establishment of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. As you know, or should know, the President has asked for the full funding of \$300 million to be appropriated by the Congress to implement the entire spectrum of law enforcement and the administration of justice. This, of course, goes through the programs that are involved from the apprehension of the suspected criminal through his trial and prosecution and his incarceration and, hopefully thereafter, his rehabilitation.

We're further happy to report that in the applications that have been made to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration during its short life of 6 months the majority of the states and municipalities have indicated a desire to upgrade the law enforcement aspect of it, particularly in the police departments, and I think this is a salutary start for the use of these appropriated monies.

As you may know, this present Administration under the leadership of President

Nixon, early in its term, recognized problems of crime and the attendant problems that resulted from it. As a matter of first priority, there was a complete package put together for the District of Columbia as we felt the Nation's Capital was deserving of better things than had existed in the past. It not only provided for more police which, of course, is essential, and I'm sure you gentlemen know better than I that without an adequate police force crime in the streets is bound to multiply. But it was rounded out with respect to the other problems that exist in this area, including a better prosecuting staff, a better public defender staff so that the defendants could be well represented in the courts, expansion of the court system; and the entire gambit of problems that exist were attended to and they will be further reviewed as the necessity presents itself.

The President has also sent to Congress a number of messages plus legislation, and further messages and legislation will follow. The first one had to do with the problem that exists in our country in the field of organized crime. I'm sure that you gentlemen know how organized crime begets and fosters additional crime, whether it be in the field of narcotics, extortion, or whatever the particular activity that they engage in. In addition to meaningful legislation that went with this message, a request was made for substantial additional appropriations to handle the problem. To effectively operate against organized crime, it takes manpower and money. We have requested from the Congress the additional money and manpower to put together a more effective program than had previously existed. We will implement the number of our strike forces. They will be put into different cities, and I'm sure that their results will prove themselves after the periods required for their implementation. In this connection we are seeking to establish local liaison with the local law enforcement offices and, of course, the local prosecutors. We feel that by so doing, with the breadth of the strike forces, we will undoubtedly provide evidence for the crimes that do not fall within the Federal jurisdiction but may be prosecuted on the state and local level.

The President has also sent to Congress a message on obscenity within the limitations and the guidelines provided by the Supreme Court, which to some of us have been rather disheartening. We have found ways to get at this unholy traffic in pornography and other obscene materials. We are doing this by attacking it on the basis

(Continued on page 20)

The Rumor Clinic

A rumor is a rumor is a rumor. This is the theme, and hopefully, the lasting effect of a community relations rumor clinic presented by the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., to several junior and senior high schools.

The rumor is potentially the most disruptive social phenomenon facing our cities and towns today. Urban life



By

CAPT. HERBERT S. TAYLOR

Commanding Officer,
Community Relations Division,
Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D.C.

Students in the audience are amused at the rumors that have replaced facts concerning an incident in a skit.





In the rumor clinic skit, a girl and a boy play the parts of an older sister driving her brother to school. Two policemen, seated together at the rear of the stage, act the parts of officers patrolling in a scout car.

In the skit, the girl, rushing to get her brother to class on time, runs a red light, and the officers stop her to issue a traffic violation ticket.



According to the script, the boy is arrested for disorderly conduct after he angrily snatches the ticket book from the traffic officer's hand and hurls it to the ground.

particularly vulnerable to this ill effect, as witnessed by entire communities which have been thrown into complete disorder.

This malady was evident in Washington during the disorders of October 1968, which were apparently triggered by a completely baseless rumor. A renowned entertainer was rumored to have been killed or wounded by a police officer. The only element of fact concerning the rumor was a local performance by this personality on the initial night of the disturbance. It is likely that the rumor started among a group of youths who were unable to gain admission to the performance and spread to those who were leaving the concert. On the following day a published report from the celebrity, then in another city, denied any injury or damaging incident, although it was too late to alter the situation.

Types of Rumors

The origin of rumors is usually difficult to establish, but they can be classified as baseless, exaggerated, or malicious. The rumor clinic conducted by our department is concerned with analyzing the exaggerated type. Whether it is falsely designed by a malicious trickster or inadvertently evolves from a misinterpreted incident, the effects are the same: A rumor is a rumor.

Our department initiated the clinic to expose the mechanism of a rumor. The presentation before teenage school groups should curtail student belief in most unsubstantiated reports. However, more importantly, a greater interest among youth should raise the level of sophistication about rumors throughout the community.

Developed by the community relations division, this project is a fresh approach to an old technique. As currently presented, it consists of a brief skit based on a routine traffic en-

forcement situation involving both students and police officers.

A narrator selects six student volunteers from the audience. One will remain and observe the skit while the others are sent to another room. The presentation follows this pattern:

Four chairs, two to a row, are placed on the stage to simulate two automobiles. A girl and boy who have previously rehearsed their roles are seated in the first two chairs at the front of the stage, and the audience is told that the actors are playing the respective parts of an elder sister who is driving her brother to school. Two policemen, seated together at the rear of the stage, act the parts of officers who are patrolling in a scout car.

"Can't you get this heap to move any faster, Mary? You know I am going to be late for school if you don't put that foot of yours to the floor."

"Well, if you would get those long legs out of bed on time you wouldn't always be late."

"I declare, all that time you spend spraying your hair, it's a wonder that you ever get me to school on time."

This conversation continues for several minutes until a police siren is heard in the background.

"Oh Mary, look what you did, you just ran right through a red light and the fuzz is right behind us."

Officer Approaches Car

As one of the police officers approaches, the young man begins a tirade.

"You cops are all the same, always messing with us kids. You can't do anything but run after us. Why don't you go catch yourself a robber and leave us alone?"

This exchange builds to a climax when the young man snatches the ticket book from the officer's hand and hurls it to the floor. He is arrested at once, and while being led from the stage, he hears Mary scream, "Don't

take my baby brother!" At this point the curtain is drawn.

During the next act, the narrator calls the first volunteer who was asked to leave the room. He and the student who witnessed the incident come on stage, and the witness relates the facts of the case as he remembers them. When he has finished, the next volunteer enters and listens to the story as told by the first volunteer. The story is reiterated until the last of the six volunteers has heard it, and as one might expect, the final recounting of the incident is quite different from what actually happened.

The narrator concludes the program by showing the relation between what the students observed and their everyday experience. There is also a question and answer period in which the students and faculty discuss the presentation.

Brief Rehearsal

Preparation for this program is relatively simple. Several days before the performance a member of the community relations division visits the school and explains the procedure to representatives of the faculty. They are asked to select two students, a boy and a girl, who will play the leading roles. Arrangements are made to hold a brief rehearsal during which the objectives of the program are explained to participating students and a short script is practiced. Instead of using a written script, we have encouraged the students to develop their own lines based on certain key statements and actions. It is important that they act the part in light of their own experiences and speak in a natural manner. This spontaneity is one of the key factors in establishing a rapport with the audience. If the school has a dramatics club, we seek the assistance of its staff. Usually 1 hour of rehearsal the day before the program and a few minutes of review immediately prior



In the second act of the presentation, the narrator listens as a student who did not witness the arrest tells her version of the incident after the story has passed from one witness through four other student nonwitnesses.

to curtain time are sufficient.

During the presentation we make a tape recording and photograph all participants. These mementos and certificates of appreciation are presented to the school and the students who take part in the program.

The rumor clinic has been well received in several junior and senior high schools in the District of Columbia.

The community benefits equally from this type of educational program. During the study of a rumor,

police officers, students, and members of the faculty are provided an opportunity to become better acquainted in a congenial atmosphere. The student's interest in law enforcement as well as his concern about community problems is stimulated.

A principal (right) of a local junior high school congratulates members of the Metropolitan Washington Police Community Relations Division after a presentation of the rumor clinic at his school.



It's the Little Things That Count



By
LOREN M. PITTMAN
Chief of Police,
River Rouge, Mich.

Everything was quiet and peaceful on the wintry Sunday evening in River Rouge, Mich.—quieter than usual perhaps, for few persons ventured outside their warm homes after a storm had dumped nearly a foot of fresh snow on the ground earlier in the day.

The snow made driving extremely hazardous, and the police on the afternoon shift of this cold, blustery day had been kept busy answering distress calls of motorists involved in minor traffic accidents caused by icy road conditions.

Two River Rouge patrolmen, Ted Washington, a veteran of 9 years, and his partner, Arthur Welch, Jr., with 7 months on the force, had already handled a number of traffic tieups, so they were not too surprised when they saw a white sedan sliding through a stop sign at an intersection ahead of them.

Officers Warn Motorist

Motioning the driver over, the officers warned him about the icy roads and cautioned him to go slowly and carefully. They issued no ticket because there was no traffic in the area.

Although issuing only a warning, the officers did record the driver's name and address and that of his passenger. They also logged the make, license number, and description of the automobile, and the time, 9:15 p.m. All this was routine police procedure.

A few minutes later another young male motorist drove up in front of a church in River Rouge. Accompanied by his 20-year-old fiancée and his sister, this young man had risked the icy roads in order to provide transportation for a priest who was awaiting them at the parish rectory. He let his fiancée and sister off in front of the rectory and dutifully drove around the corner to park his car because there was a "No Standing" sign in front of the church.

Man Stabbed on Street

While walking back to the rectory, he noticed a car pulling to the curb near him and watched as a man got out from the passenger side and approached him. He attempted to walk around the stranger, who suddenly, and for no apparent reason, plunged a knife into his chest—once, twice, three times, and, as he fell forward, the assailant struck a fourth blow, this time into his victim's back, before turning and fleeing back to the waiting automobile.

Although seriously wounded and unable to call out, the victim somehow managed to drag himself through the snow to the rectory before collapsing on the floor.

A telephone call quickly brought Det. Lt. Edgar O'Hara and Det. Sgt. Gene Barnes to the scene.

The victim of the brutal attack was
(Continued on page 22)

45 Years of Service to

On July 1, 1969, the Identification Division of the FBI observes its 45th anniversary of service to law enforcement. This occasion points up the significance and value of a central clearinghouse of fingerprints available to authorities throughout the Nation.

A tremendous boon was given to professional law enforcement when the Identification Division of the FBI was established on July 1, 1924.

For many years police groups have recognized that the science of fingerprints constitutes the greatest advancement made in the field of personal identification. While one individual may resemble another in physical characteristics, his fingerprints are unique and remain so throughout his lifetime.

Prior to 1924, a number of individual police agencies had set up their own fingerprint record bureaus. However, as time went by, the need for a central clearinghouse of fingerprint data readily available to law enforcement authorities throughout the Nation became apparent. This repository of fingerprint information came about with the establishment of the Identification Division from a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprint cards obtained

from the criminal records of Leavenworth Penitentiary and the files of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Today there are approximately 193 million fingerprint cards on file at the FBI, representing more than 83 million persons.

ID Records Protect Citizens

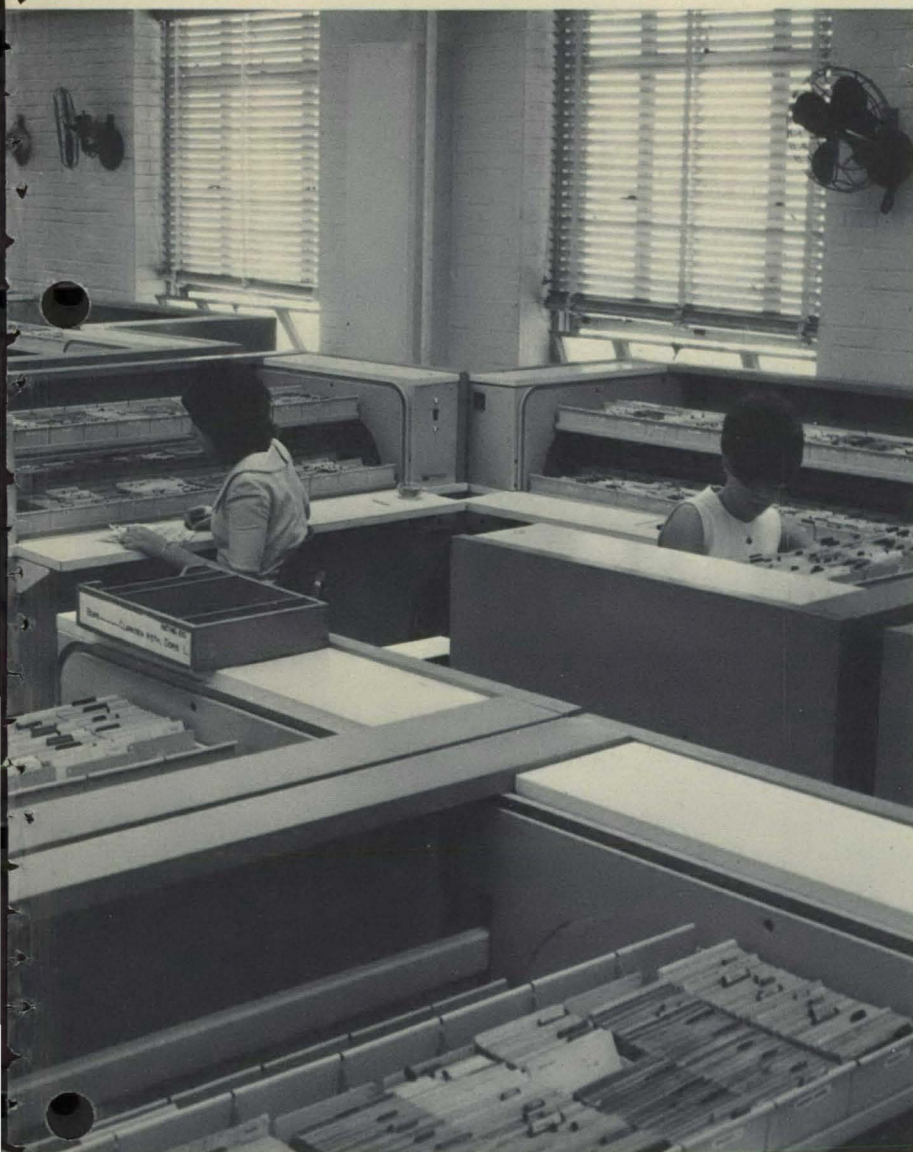
Approximately 29,000 fingerprint cards, both criminal and civil, are received in the Identification Division of the FBI every working day from law enforcement and governmental agencies across the country. Identification data furnished to the contributor must be absolutely correct and transmitted promptly if the information is to be of maximum value.

Every section of the Identification Division works to attain the highest degree of efficiency possible and thereby provides safeguards for the

In the Card Index Section, the name on each print



ched through the alphabetical files to expedite location of any previous record under the same name.



American public. A potential threat to the security of the country or a vital industry may be removed through positive identification of an applicant's fingerprints. A dangerous fugitive, wanted in one State, may be located through fingerprint identification after his arrest on a minor charge under a different name by a police agency in another State. An amnesia victim may regain his lost identity through the work of the FBI's Identification Division, or heartbroken parents may discover the joy of finding a missing son or daughter.

Latent Fingerprint Section

Law enforcement agencies regularly submit evidence to the FBI for handling in the Latest Fingerprint Section, one of the many sections of the Identification Division. Here, identification technicians, many among the most highly skilled specialists in their field, examine latent impressions which are often extremely fragmentary and have been developed on objects associated with various crimes.

In a great number of instances, local departments submitting such evidence receive a report similar to this one: "The latent fingerprint found on the .38 caliber Colt revolver submitted by your office is identical with the right index finger of Harry J. Johnson,* FBI #123456 A, the suspect in a bank robbery case in your city."

Latent fingerprint experts in the FBI handled 29,256 cases in 1968. In the same year they processed over 182,000 different items of evidence. These experts travel extensively throughout the country to provide testimony about fingerprint matters in cases such as kidnaping, bank robbery, extortion, bombing, murder, and major theft.

A short time ago an elderly woman was the victim of a vicious attack at her home in a southern State. She

* Fictitious.



The huge volume of fingerprint cards received daily is recorded before being processed through the Identification Division.

had been savagely beaten about the head. Her assailant departed only after she had feigned unconsciousness. Police officers found a partial palm print on a windowsill through which the culprit had entered. This print was lifted and forwarded to the Identification Division for examination. Within a short time FBI latent fingerprint experts identified the subject and offered testimony when the case came to trial in local court. Even though the victim was unable to identify her attacker, the jury found him guilty after a short deliberation. He was sentenced to serve 10 years in the State penitentiary for breaking and entering and assault.

FBI Disaster Squad

A short time ago an airplane crashed into the Caribbean, and all of the 51 persons aboard perished, including nine crewmembers. Many of

the victims were Americans, and almost immediately the services of the FBI Disaster Squad were requested. Members of the squad, who are assigned to the FBI Identification Division, departed at once for the scene of the crash. After their work was completed, bodies of all victims recovered had been positively identified by fingerprints or by other means.

Victims Identified

This accident is representative of the 83 disasters in which members of the FBI Disaster Squad have participated since it was established in 1940. In numerous air crashes, violent explosions, fires resulting in extensive damage, natural disasters such as hurricanes, and other tragic accidents, the FBI Disaster Squad has been able to identify a high percentage of the victims through fingerprints and assist

in establishing the identification of victims through other means.

Thus, the FBI Disaster Squad has rendered an invaluable service not only to local authorities but also to loved ones surviving victims of these tragic situations.

Missing Persons Located

Notices of missing persons are posted in the files of the Identification Division at the request of law enforcement agencies or immediate relatives, provided individuals have been missing not more than 7 years.

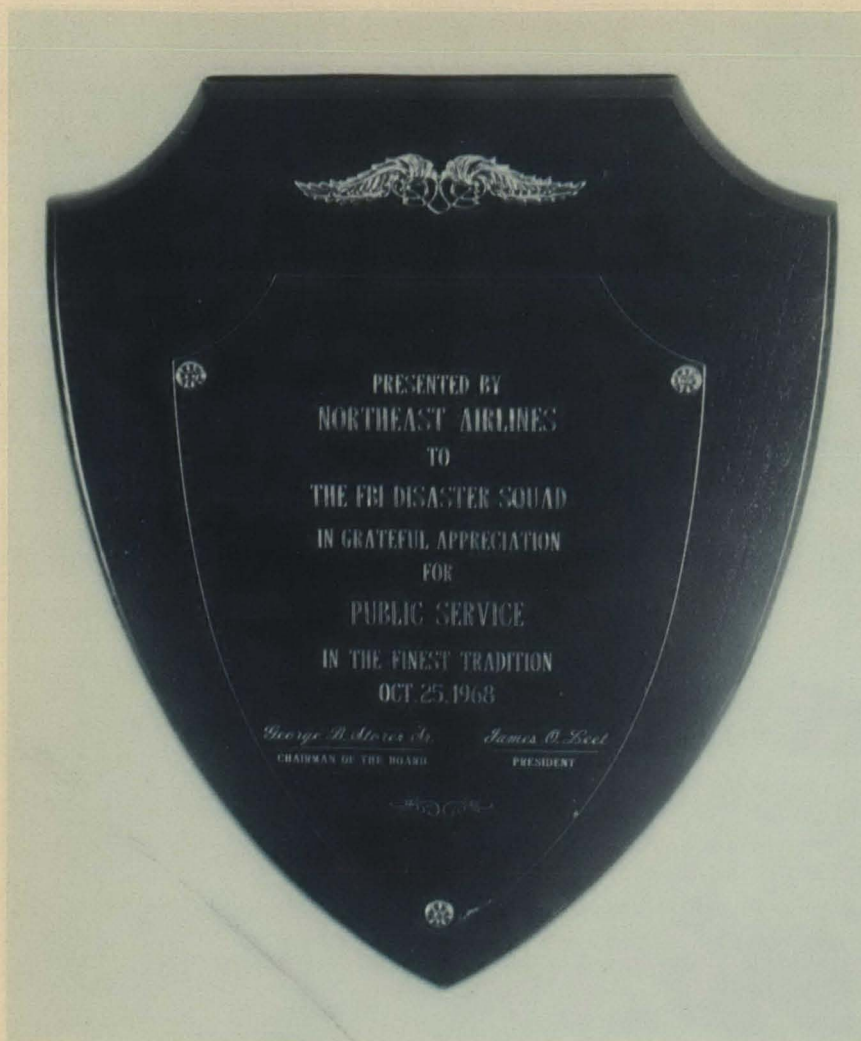
Although arrest information cannot be furnished to private citizens, valuable information leading to the location of the missing persons has been made available in many instances. The FBI receives numerous letters from grateful parents or other relatives expressing heartfelt thanks



A latent fingerprint technician examines evidence by using a carbon arc lamp.

New fingerprint clerks study fingerprint identification techniques.





Recently the FBI Disaster Squad received a plaque from Northeast Airlines in appreciation for the Squad's services rendered on October 25, 1968, in connection with a plane crash near Lebanon, N.H.

for assistance provided by the Identification Division in locating persons reported as missing for a considerable period.

Fingerprint Search Automation

The FBI Identification Division has long experimented with a number of different automated systems in order to improve upon the manual system of conducting fingerprint searches presently in use. A fundamental objective has been to increase the speed of searches while maintaining the same high degree of efficiency which has been possible only through searches made manually. As a result, contracts were awarded some time ago to companies which are developing and processing equipment capable of scanning data appearing on an inked fingerprint card.

Considerable progress has been achieved even as refinements continue to be made in the basic system. Perhaps before many years pass, a fully automated system will be operational in the Identification Division to improve upon the already superb record of accomplishments being heralded on this remarkable 45th anniversary of service to law enforcement organizations and the Nation.

SECRETS OF THE TRADE

After the apprehension of an experienced burglar in northwestern Oregon, a sheriff's deputy became the recipient of some special trade secrets.

The safecracker explained that he had developed a simple means of determining if an electric eye was on the premises. He would remove the top from a can of baby powder and cast the powder out ahead of him in the area to be burglarized. If the electric eye was on, the powder, as it drifted to the floor, would be picked

up in the beam of white light and make it visible. Thus, he would not unknowingly walk through it.

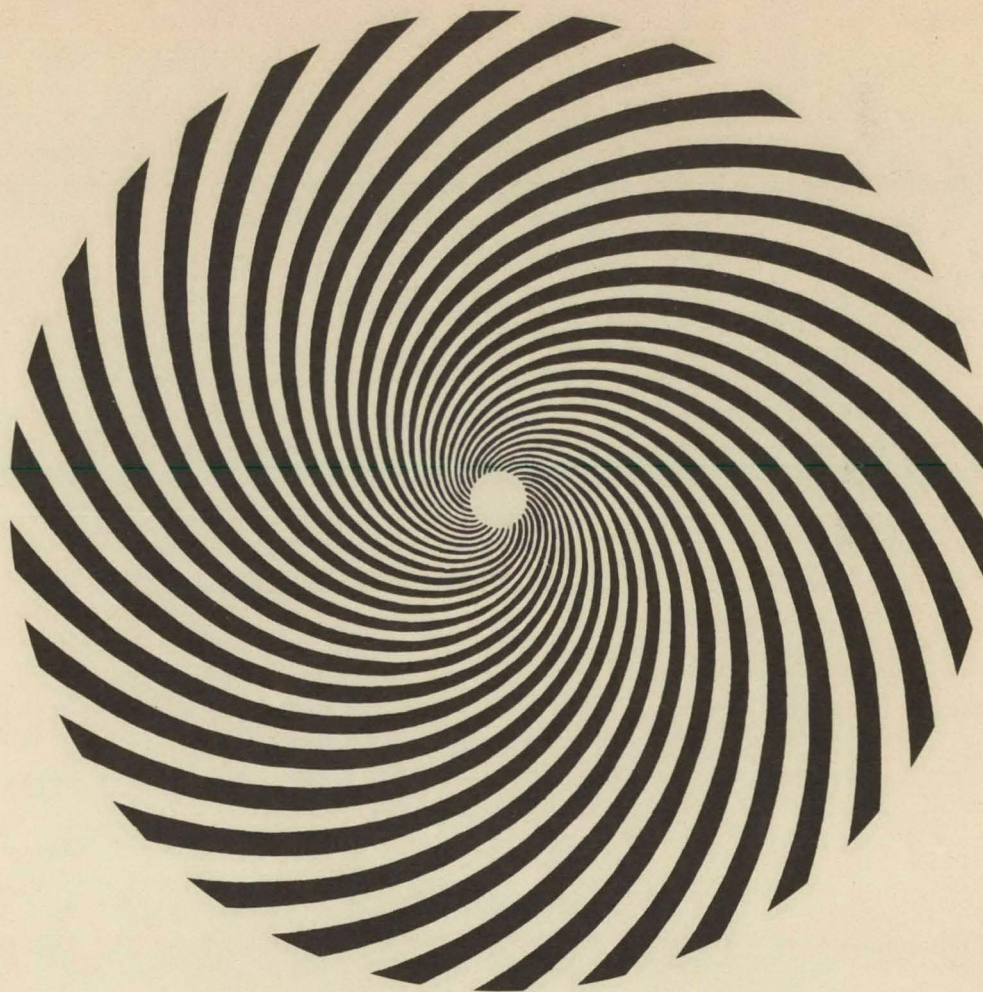
LOCK-SWITCHING THIEF

County police in a southern State recently reported a perplexing technique being used by burglars in rural areas. The thieves select stores which still use padlocks on their doors. Merchants habitually hook the pad-

locks in the hasp loop after opening their stores each morning. Sometime during the day, the burglars surreptitiously replace the open padlock with an identically designed lock of their own. When the proprietor leaves for the day, he locks the door with the switched padlock. During the night the thieves return, open their own padlock, and easily commit the burglary. When they leave, they replace the original lock taken earlier in the day. This procedure not only confuses store owners, but can baffle police as to means of entry.

16 Portland Crimdel,
1-17-69 (63-4296-40)

Charlotte Crimdel
(63-4296-8)
2-26-69



The revolving manipulations of illegal gambling are difficult to follow.

Gambling Investigations

For sheer complexity, diversity, and number of obstacles to be overcome, few investigative operations present the law enforcement officer with more of a challenge than do those involving professional, illegal gambling.

To begin with, unlike most crimes, few gambling violations start with a complainant—that is, a person who feels he has been injured and is willing to cooperate in the detection and prosecution of the criminal responsi-

ble. On the contrary, bettors are more apt to think of themselves as members of the gambling “fraternity,” rather than victims of it.

Through vast wealth and power, the hoodlum combines promote organized gambling and secure the electronic devices and other material needed to help them thwart police efforts. Often graft and corruption make it possible for them to buy “protection.”

The world of gambling, filled with

inventive and original schemes to make money or simply to make a bet, extends into many forms of American life. Illegal gambling is an underestimated crime—one which earns its financiers billions of dollars annually. There are few independent “bookies” in this day of speedy transportation and far-reaching communications; if the bookie is making money, the bosses of organized crime are getting their percentage. Failure to combat illegal gambling effectively is a defi-

nite aid to the business of crime—helping to finance narcotics and vice rings as well as other underworld rackets.

The solution is complex. First, we must recognize illegal gambling as a serious threat to our country; and second, we must resolve to defeat it in an organized and continuous campaign. The difficulty of this task is not readily apparent. The average citizen sees little, if anything, wrong with placing a \$2 bet at the local tavern and will lend little support to a campaign to halt gambling. The pressure of more urgent police business often deters police efforts against illegal gambling. It is easy to delay action until a more opportune moment. However, a significant percentage of the profit from illegal gambling is now being invested in legitimate businesses. This itself is sufficient reason why a successful battle against illegal gambling is necessary. We must remember that organized crime and illegal gambling are closely entwined.

Arrests and Convictions

Despite all these difficulties, however, it is interesting to note that more than 1,200 persons have been arrested or convicted to date as a result of the FBI's efforts since the passage of the 1961 Federal antigambling legislation. In addition, where no Federal jurisdiction exists, the dissemination of information to other law enforcement agencies—including the use of affidavits by FBI Agents to secure local search warrants—has resulted in some 1,500 raids over the past 2 years. These raids have led to the arrest of more than 7,800 persons and the seizure of currency and gambling paraphernalia valued at approximately \$3 million.

Illegal gambling investigations require the use of foresight, planning, imagination, and quick thinking on the part of the FBI Agents and

police officers conducting such investigations.

While much has been written and discussed about locating and entering illegal gambling establishments, investigating agencies cannot, of course, publicly divulge all their techniques and know-how. Basic flexible investigative approaches, modified with sufficient imagination and ingenuity to meet a given situation, are usually preferable. Alertness and keen observation on the part of officers are essential. And of course, there is no substitute for experience. Ruses, disguises, and countermeasures used by gambling figures must be spotted quickly and recognized for what they are.

Probably no other single phase of a gambling raid is so essential to success as is the approach and the gaining entry before the subject of the raid can destroy his workpapers and any other incriminating evidence which he may have in his possession at the time. As most investigating officers know, gambling evidence is primarily paper in nature and may be burned, bleached, dissolved, or flushed down a toilet in a matter of seconds. For this reason, the more planning that goes into a raid, the more successful it is likely to be.

Runners, writers, or other representatives of big gambling rings can often be traced from sites where they normally pick up their wagers. One ring in a southern State was broken up when an alert police officer noticed that an unusually large number of customers were leaving a shoeshine parlor with dirty footwear. In another State a bookmaker taking advantage of a nice spell of weather was arrested when police became suspicious of the steady stream of motorists stopping to visit a certain clump of bushes in a local park. And in many areas vice squad officers like to see rain since runners often become less security conscious and head straight for their

destination without checking to make sure they are not being followed.

One source who manages a store that specializes in selling and repairing adding machines advises that he can usually spot a member of the gambling element when the latter brings in a machine to be repaired. Whereas most legitimate customers carry their equipment around without any protective covering, bookmakers and policy operators often transport theirs wrapped in blankets, paper, or some other type of screening material.

In the Midwest an unguarded window allowed ten persons to flee a gambling raid by dropping two stories to the ground. More than 100 others also tried to flee but were trapped inside when a 300-pound man became stuck in the window and prevented anyone else from getting out.

Attempted Elusions

In another area, during surveillance of the hoodlum and gambling elements, police ascertained that some of them were driving into parking lots and car-sales firms run by associates and then driving out in different cars which they had borrowed in hopes of throwing off possible "tails." And in many parts of the country, gamblers reportedly monitor police radio calls in order to get advance warning on pending raids.

In an east coast city at least one numbers runner provides his customers a convenient service that also affords him a personal measure of security from detection. Instead of meeting the bettors in a public place and risking being seen recording their wagers, he has keys to their houses or apartments, where he drops in daily to pick up the money and the numbers on which they desire to place a wager.

In the same locality officers raiding a numbers "bank" could not understand at first why there were no re-

is to seize when the gamblers obviously had not had time to destroy them. Finally one of the officers took down a roll of paper towels from a rack on the wall and found the records hidden inside the cardboard roller.

In another major city police saw a woman clerk pop some bookmaking papers into her mouth during a raid and assumed that she had swallowed them. Subsequently, during a search at the jail, the officers discovered that the woman—instead of downing the records—had stuffed them under her false teeth.

Three of the most popular methods employed by gamblers to destroy their records in the event of a police raid are by fire, by the use of water-soluble paper (which completely disintegrates when exposed to water), and by flushing the records down a convenient toilet. Recognizing this, law enforcement officers have devised a number of techniques to prevent such destruction or at least to reduce it to a minimum while they are gaining access to the site of the records.

Charred Wagering Data

Several agencies advise that their men routinely wear asbestos gloves on gambling raids in case they have to snatch betting slips or similar wagering data from a fire. Others carry a fire extinguisher with them. If neither works, careful preservation of the ash residue can still be useful, particularly when forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for restoration and examination. In a recent case a mass of charred documents was identified by the Laboratory as being numbers-pool and horserace plays.

Although water-soluble paper leaves no incriminating records to be restored and introduced into court, Laboratory examiners have been successful in identifying the chemical compounds of soluble paper found in a container of water at a bookmaker's

establishment. Testimony to this effect was offered in court as corroborative evidence of the nature of the bookmaker's operation. In addition, a careful search of the raided premises will sometimes uncover records from previous periods which were not readily available to the gambler when he was forced to destroy his current workpapers.

One of the most unusual dilemmas to confront police in some time, however, occurred on the East Coast recently when a woman policy writer slipped out of her housecoat, gathered up her records written on water-soluble paper, and leaped into a bathtub before the raiding party could break down her outer door. By the time the officers reached the bathroom, the woman was sitting in the tub, stirring the paper in the water, and shouting at the police not to enter.

Countermeasures

For the gamblers who specialize in flushing their records down a toilet, at least two countermeasures have been developed. In one town police arranged to have the subject's water cut off ahead of time in order to preclude the loss of more than one load of documents. In another town the sewerline leading from the policy "bank" was disconnected just prior to the commencement of the raid, the end of the pipe was covered with a burlap sack, and the evidence flushed down the toilet was recovered and led to the conviction of the operator.

Similarly, to circumvent a bookmaker who grinds up his documents in a garbage-disposal unit or records his incoming messages on quickly erasable tapes, officers may have his electricity cut off before they announce the raid.

On the other hand, law enforcement officers will occasionally encounter new and bizarre destruction techniques requiring fast thinking

and fast action. A west coast bookmaker, for example, supplied himself with a number of balloons and a helium container. When local police tried to gain entrance to the gambler's office, he jammed his papers into the balloons, filled them with gas, and tossed them out a window to disappear into the sky. Unfortunately for him, however, a high-jumping detective outside the window managed to snare the evidence before it could be wafted away.

In addition to the Federal, State, and local laws specifically banning gambling operations, broader legislation, such as that governing health, safety, and fire conditions in a community, is available for use if necessary. Other areas in which a gambling operation may be vulnerable are in its communications and transportation.

Because few bookmakers could stay in business long without a telephone, the provision in the interstate transmission of wagering information statute which requires a telephone company to terminate service to a professional gambler is a most valuable weapon in the drive against organized crime. According to the statute, which has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, any common carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission—after being alerted by a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency that its facilities are being, or will be, used for the transmission or receiving of wagering information, and after giving "reasonable notice" to the offending subscriber—must discontinue its services to that subscriber.

For marking money in gambling investigations, a number of agencies use common substances, such as an eyewash, which are not visible under ordinary light but which will fluoresce under an ultraviolet or infrared light.

In Paris, France, a major investi-

(Continued on page 23)

NA GRADUATION

(Continued from page 6)

the pandering and the sale of obscenity and also through restrictions on the mails with respect to the transmittal of obscenity to minors.

The President has a message going to Congress in the field of narcotics and dangerous drugs. I do not believe that there are any of us here who do not realize the important effect upon crime and its proliferation that narcotics have and what flows and results from them. This legislation will plug many of the loopholes in existing legislation and, here again, the President is asking for additional appropriations to provide for the implementation of the operations and, particularly, the staff and the enforcement side of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

There will be further messages as this Administration pursues the problems in the field of court reform and bail reform and other areas which will round out a total picture of the program that we have for the

reduction and perhaps, hopefully, in some areas the elimination of crime.

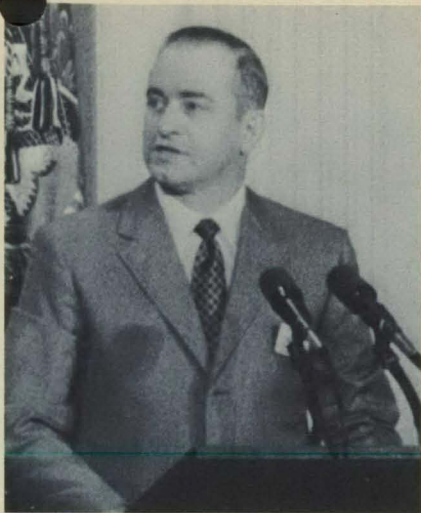
President Nixon has said on a number of occasions, and I have learned to agree with this position, that it is most important that we involve another factor into our war on crime, Government, whether it be state or local, apparently, and I think it's been demonstrated, cannot with its own resources and in its own isolation fully handle this problem. The President has recommended that the volunteer and voluntary sector be brought into this overall war. This, of course, will focus on the entire spectrum of the law enforcement establishment, the prosecutor's office, the courts, the prisons and, subsequently, rehabilitation.

We at the Justice Department have been working in organizing these groups. We are shortly to call a national conference to implement the plans that we have devised in this area. I hasten to add that we are not looking for vigilantes in the streets; we are looking for the professional organizations like the American Bar Association,

the International Association of Chief Police, the prosecutors' organizations to direct the involvement of the citizens' organizations to the end that this program will be well handled and well implemented. This particular force of volunteer action I commend to you gentlemen in the community for a very, very important reason. The responsibilities of the Federal Government and, of course, the volunteer sector can only go so far. Local crime, of course, needs local treatment through the states and their political subdivisions. I believe that the total involvement of the community in this particular area will make known to the legislators, the city councils, the mayors, the governors that the law enforcement establishment and, particularly, the police departments have got to be upgraded, they have got to have pay increases, they have got to have better education, they have to have all of the facets that are necessary to cope with the new problems that I mentioned previously. In many instances, this concept has been too long neglected. I think that you will find our volunteer organiza-

Director Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Lt. Robert L. Tucker, Police Department, North Little Rock, Ark., prior to the graduation exercises. The class officers of the 83d Session received plaques bearing the seal of the FBI National Academy on that occasion. Shown at the time of presentation are, from left to right: Capt. Carl B. DeNisio, U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., vice president; Lt. Tucker; Mr. Hoover; Supt. James T. McGuire, Illinois State Police, Springfield, Ill., president; and Undersheriff Harry D. Ramirez, Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department, Martinez, Calif., secretary-treasurer.





Supt. James T. McGuire

tions a ready ally in the upgrading and implementation of your programs.

In closing I would like to observe that I believe your 12 weeks in the FBI Academy have undoubtedly provided you a better background and a better understanding of the problems and provided you new tools with which to work on them. And in your role and in your part in resolving the conflict that exists in this country, we in the Justice Department wish you well and assure you that if there's anything that we can ever do at any time to help either on the Federal or local level, we are available to do so.

Thank you very much. Good luck.

KEY TO THE PLACE

Recently in a southern city the local police conducted an investigation of a gambling establishment. Since they knew the place was locked and barricaded at all times, they set up a surveillance to observe the customers as they came and went to determine how they entered. The police noted that the customers used a key to get into the place and, after closer observation, spotted where they kept the key. As a result, the police, armed with an arrest warrant, successfully conducted a raid and arrested 16 suspects.

San Antonio Crimdel
July 1969 *bu file (63-4296)*
4-11-69

NUMBERS GAME

A car thief in a southern city devised a simple method for stealing numerous vehicles. He would go to a used-car lot and test-drive a late-model car. During the demonstration he would obtain the coded number on the ignition key. With this number he could order a duplicate key from a locksmith. After dark, he would return to the lot and steal the automobile. However, his success was limited since not all manufacturers place the coded number on their keys.

Richard Crimdel
bu file (63-4296-41) 1-30-69

BALLOON SIGNALS

Some State highway departments are suggesting that motorists in distress on superhighways use ordinary balloons to signal for help.

One State official points out that balloons are inexpensive, easy to obtain, and distinctive enough to attract the attention of cruising patrolmen and passing motorists. Different color balloons could be used to indicate the general nature of the trouble—red for medical aid needed, green for police assistance, blue for mechanical trouble, and so on.

Crime Control Digest
4-22-69

FLYING TV

The New York City Police Department is experimenting with low-light-level television cameras in its helicopter fleet to permit police officials viewing the pictures over the city's closed-circuit TV network to make quick evaluation of fires, accidents, and the pursuit of fleeing criminals.

When deemed necessary, the TV-equipped helicopters will be directed to fly over the incident scene and take pictures of actions in which firemen and policemen are involved.

Crime Control Digest
4-22-69

KEEPING THE VICTIMS FIT

In a southwestern city a pair of holdup men are using a novel scheme to increase their "getaway time." They usually pick an establishment and an hour when there is only one employee on duty. Then one robber will empty the cash register, and the other will put the victim through a series of strenuous exercises designed to temporarily exhaust him and thus increase the amount of time required for him to summon assistance from police.

San Antonio Crimdel
bu file (63-4296) 4-14-69
FLIMFLAM

Recently two men claiming to be security investigators relieved an 80-year-old retired physician of \$30,000 through a flimflam. The two men informed the victim that they suspected money was being taken out of his account at the bank. They requested him to go to the bank and withdraw as much money as possible and put it in a safe-deposit box.

He proceeded to his bank and withdrew \$30,000 in \$100 bills and placed it in his safe-deposit box. Once again the two crooks contacted the man and told him to take the money to a certain building for the purpose of photographing the bills. When the victim had complied with these instructions, the flimflam artists took the money and fled.

Mobile Crimdel
bu file (63-4296)
4-1-69

BURGLARY DEVICE

Police in a west coast city recently revealed yet another burglary tool used to pilfer vending machines. This instrument is said to be highly effective in removing the "ace" lock commonly found on machines of this type.

The tool is inserted into the lock, and a crescent wrench, or some similar object, is attached to supply leverage. With sufficient force, the lock can be twisted from its mountings.

San Diego Crimdel
bu file (63-4296)
1-30-69

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

(Continued from page 11)

unable to give the detectives more than a brief description of his assailant, but he said the car was "old and a dirty white."

This information gave the two detectives little to work with, but they quickly put out a police broadcast to watch for a car matching that description.

Advised by our police dispatcher that a 22-year-old man had just been brutally stabbed and left lying on the street in front of a church rectory he was about to enter, we knew that we were confronted with the type of vicious, wanton, senseless street crime that is almost impossible to prevent—and nearly as impossible to solve.

Where do you begin?

There was no apparent motive, because the victim was not robbed. He lived miles away from the area where

he was attacked and was a complete stranger to the neighborhood. The vicinity around the church is a quiet, residential area from which relatively few police calls are received.

The victim was a law-abiding young man with no known enemies and was assaulted without provocation. There had been no argument or contact between the victim and his assailant prior to the stabbing.

Attention to Details

Fortunately, we solved this case in less than a day because two police officers paid attention to routine details and never relaxed for a moment as they performed their daily police duties. The assailant pled guilty to assault to commit great bodily harm less than murder.

Even the extraordinary can become routine if it is done over and over enough times. And this is often where

a policeman gets into trouble. He can stop a thousand speeders and go through the routine of issuing tickets again and again. He can relax on ticket 1,001 and get his head blown off. He can answer 500 family arguments, and just about the time he considers 501 a "routine" call, he's met at the door by an irate husband jabbing a shotgun in his face.

Two officers who heard the radio broadcast of the stabbing were Patrolmen Washington and Welch, who were still on routine patrol duty. Both officers recalled the car they had stopped a few minutes before. It, too, was "old and a dirty white" and a 1959 model of a popular make.

The officers knew that the traffic offender had had sufficient time to reach the vicinity of the assault scene and that his car matched the description of the wanted vehicle.

The two patrolmen relayed their information to the detectives and, sud-



Patrolman Arthur Welch, Jr. (left), Patrolman Ted Washington (center), and Chief Pittman check over the officers' log reports for routine information that might be helpful in the solution of pending cases.

ly, the pieces of the mystery began to fall into place.

Meanwhile, the victim, lying in critical condition in a nearby hospital, began to recall additional details of the attack. He was "nearly certain" that his assailant had dropped his knife in the snow as he fled to the car.

Detectives O'Hara and Barnes, with the help of other officers, began a slow and careful search in the foot of fresh snow, and after several hours of shoveling and sifting, they found a switchblade knife.

They also checked with the records bureau and learned that a 1959 white car was registered in the name of a Detroit woman, who was later identified as the traffic violator's mother.

Arrest Made

By Monday afternoon the detectives had located the car and arrested the driver, 19, and his passenger, 21, at latter's home in River Rouge.

When questioned by officers, the 21-year-old man signed a voluntary statement confessing the stabbing.

The success in solving this case only reinforces the old adage, "It's the little things that count."

Law enforcement authorities across the Nation constantly stress that the police officer leads a hazardous life and that his greatest danger is carelessness.

A policeman can never afford to relax, to skip details, or to look the other way, when, for example, a motorist fails to stop at an icy intersection.

Because two River Rouge patrolmen did their job correctly—even though they had no intention of issuing a ticket—our detectives had the names and addresses of two men as well as the license number of a car matching that of a vehicle possibly used in an attempted murder.

Again, attention to routine matters paid off—a valuable lesson to remember.

On May 12, 1969, the circuit court in River Rouge sentenced the subject in this case to 5 years' probation on condition that he receive psychiatric treatment.

tion by trained personnel is generally necessary to detect the rigging devices. In any event it is recommended that the raiding officers take detailed notes and extensive photographs of the equipment seized, including a complete description of anything that may conceivably be of value. In some instances, a concealed wire leading to batteries in the basement or an adjoining room may indicate the rigged nature of a table or wheel. In others the power unit and all necessary equipment may be self-contained in the table, and nothing less than careful examination under laboratory conditions could possibly uncover them. In fact, careless dismantling of such an item may ruin the evidentiary nature of anything found therein. The same, of course, also applies to telephonic devices, such as "cheeseboxes" and "black boxes," which are often sealed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying them.

In gambling investigations, the thing to expect is the unexpected.

Most criminals usually make some effort to cover their unlawful activities. None, however, is more adept than the wary gambler when it comes to evading exposure and arrest. Most of the time investigators find it is not only a battle against crime, but also a battle of wits.

GAMBLING INVESTIGATIONS

(Continued from page 19)

gation of 25 bookmakers was finally brought to a successful conclusion through the use of an assortment of techniques, including television coverage of the meets between the bookmakers and their customers.

When a bookmaker adopts the line that any slips found on him are personal bets he is making himself, it is usually possible through careful scrutiny to identify a number of duplicate wagers, which are almost certain not to be found on a personal bettor.

From a legal standpoint, agencies contemplating raids on gambling establishments should make arrangements, once the premises have been

secured, to have telephone company experts conduct a survey to identify any telephonic equipment located thereon. Another advantage stemming from this procedure was discovered by one department when a bookmaker yanked three telephones out of the wall and tossed them through a window in an attempt to prevent officers from monitoring incoming bets during the raid. Fortunately, however, the telephone company employee accompanying the police retrieved the instruments and had them in working condition less than 10 minutes later.

Casino equipment, especially that which has been rigged to cheat players, is often quite complex. Because it has been designed to fool even knowledgeable bettors, close examina-

POLICE TO LEARN SIGN LANGUAGE

Police in a midwest city are studying sign language so they can identify themselves to deaf-mutes. The police are taking this action because of problems of communication encountered when they contacted deaf-mutes. The latter either did not understand the questions or they did not realize they were being questioned by police.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS BANK ROBBER?



The FBI is looking for the unidentified bank robber shown in the above photograph taken by a concealed camera on February 5, 1969, during the robbery of the Playa Del Rey Branch of the Bank of America, 203 Culver Boulevard, Playa Del Rey, Calif.

This young man and a male accomplice entered the bank 5 minutes before the 3 p.m. closing time, announced the holdup to the manager, and directed him to lock the front, and only, door of the bank. The robber pictured then handed a white plastic laundry bag to two tellers and had them fill it from three cash drawers while the other robber stood watch in the middle of the lobby. Both men held handguns partially concealed in their right jacket pockets. They then ordered the manager to open the locked door, turned right upon exiting from the building, and immediately disappeared from the view of bank employees.

The loss to the bank was \$4,868, including \$300 in bait money.

Built-Up Heel



One distinguishing characteristic revealed by the concealed camera photographs is the built-up right heel of the robber shown above. A composite description of him follows:

Age.....	20 to 24 years.
Height.....	6 feet.
Weight.....	150 to 160 pounds.
Build.....	Slender.
Hair.....	Brown, straight, thinning.
Complexion.....	Medium, pock-marked.
Race.....	White.
Nationality.....	American.

At the time of the holdup, this man was unshaven and wore dark wrap-around-type sunglasses, olive-color ¾-length military jacket, olive-color pants, and the shoes with the built-up right heel.

Anyone having any information or knowledge believed to pertain to this person please notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

EXPLORING LAW ENFORCEMENT

In central California the Fresno Police Department is sponsoring a new Boy Scout Explorer Troop which will devote its activities to learning about law enforcement. To qualify, youths must have an above-average record of scholastic and civic accomplishment, no difficulties with police, and a sincere desire to learn more about public order.

The program consists of a basic school taught by off-duty police officers, who stress physical training and concepts of law enforcement. Those Explorers who pass the initial instruction will be permitted to wear the Police Explorer Scout uniform and continue in an advanced course.

Sacramento Crimdel
1-17-69, Bufile (63-4296-67)

BOOTS ARE MADE FOR WALKIN'

A police official in an eastern city recently uncovered an unusual attempted escape. A prisoner had removed two metal supporters from the soles of his "desert boots" and was using these to dig the mortar out between the bricks of the prison wall.

Baltimore Crimdel
Bufile (63-4296)
4-8-69

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Plaque Awarded to NA Lecturer

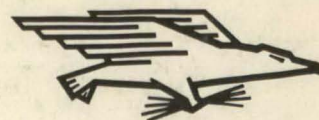


Recently FBI Director Hoover presented a National Academy seal plaque to Dr. Frontis W. Johnston, Dean of the Faculty, Davidson College, Davidson, N.C., in recognition of his 20 years of service as a visiting lecturer before FBI National Academy classes. Shown, left to right, are: Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Hoover.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

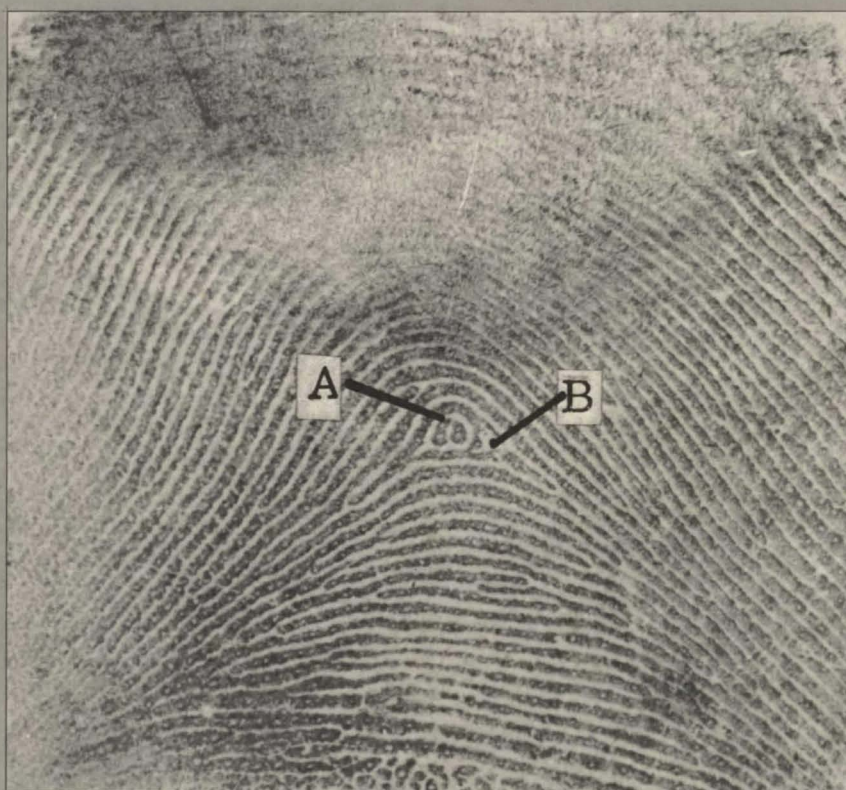
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



In the Identification Division of the FBI, this questionable pattern is given the preferred classification of a loop with two ridge counts and is referenced to a tented arch. The core is found at point A and the delta is located at point B.