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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

June 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The question of capital punishment has sent a storm of controversy thundering across our Nation--millions of spoken and written words seek to examine the question so that decisions may be reached which befit our civilization.

The struggle for answers concerning the taking of men's lives is one to which every American should lend his voice, for the problem in a democracy such as ours is not one for a handful of men to solve alone.

As a representative of law enforcement, it is my belief that a great many of the most vociferous cries for abolition of capital punishment emanate from those areas of our society which have been insulated against the horrors man can and does perpetrate against his fellow beings. Certainly, penetrative and searching thought must be given before considering any blanket cessation of capital punishment in a time when unspeakable crimes are being committed. The savagely mutilated bodies and mentally ravaged victims of murderers, rapists and other criminal beasts beg consideration when the evidence is weighed on both sides of the scales of Justice.

At the same time, nothing is so precious in our country as the life of a human being, whether he is a criminal or not, and on the other side of the scales must be placed all of the legal safeguards which our society demands.

Experience has clearly demonstrated, however, that the time-proven deterrents to crime are sure detection, swift apprehension, and proper punishment. Each is a necessary ingredient. Law-abiding citizens have a right to expect that the efforts of law enforcement officers in detecting and apprehending criminals will be followed by realistic punishment.

It is my opinion that when no shadow of a doubt remains relative to the guilt of a defendant, the public interest demands capital punishment be invoked where the law so provides.

Who, in all good conscience, can say that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the spies who delivered the secret of the atomic bomb into the hands of the Soviets, should have been spared when their treachery caused the shadow of annihilation to fall upon all of the world's peoples? What place would there

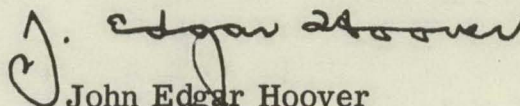
have been in civilization for these two who went to their deaths unrepentant, unwilling to the last to help their own country and their own fellow men? What would have been the chances of rehabilitating Jack Gilbert Graham, who placed a bomb in his own mother's luggage and blasted her and 43 other innocent victims into oblivion as they rode an airliner across a peaceful sky?

A judge once said, "The death penalty is a warning, just like a lighthouse throwing its beams out to sea. We hear about shipwrecks, but we do not hear about the ships the lighthouse guides safely on their way. We do not have proof of the number of ships it saves, but we do not tear the lighthouse down."

Despicable crimes must be dealt with realistically. To abolish the death penalty would absolve other Rosenbergs and Grahams from fear of the consequences for committing atrocious crimes. Where the death penalty is provided, a criminal's punishment may be meted out commensurate with his deeds. While a Power transcending man is the final Judge, this same Power gave man reason so that he might protect himself. Capital punishment is an instrument with which he may guard the righteous against the predators among men.

We must never allow misguided compassion to erase our concern for the hundreds of unfortunate, innocent victims of bestial criminals.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

At 1:07 on the morning of August 7, 1959, a 21½-ton truck loaded with high explosives blew up in the heart of the Roseburg, Oreg., business district, leaving 13 persons dead and 7 blocks of the downtown section demolished or on fire. In the first few hours of confusion and excitement and throughout the days which followed, as this southern Oregon city of 10,000 fought to right itself from the blow, the Roseburg police were confronted with many problems, some nightmarish in proportions, some peculiar to this type of emergency and others which could arise in any such urban disaster.

The explosion actually was touched off by a fire in a building supply company near which the explosives truck was parked. Among those killed in the blast were Police Officer Donald DeSues and Assistant Fire Chief Roy MacFarland, both of whom had gone to the scene when the fire alarm was first turned in at approximately 1 a.m. Three other police officers were on duty at the time, including Sgt. Sam Gosso, who was in charge of the shift. Officers DeSues and Donald Webberley took over traffic control at the fire scene, while Sergeant Gosso assisted Chief MacFarland.

In a matter of minutes, Sergeant Gosso learned that the explosives truck was parked near the fire. Hurriedly he jumped in his police car to arrange for the truck's removal. Too late. The explosives suddenly let go, and Sergeant Gosso was knocked unconscious by the blast. When he came to, his car was in flames. Despite his dazed condition and an injury to his right leg, he climbed out of the car and made his way through fallen debris and downed wires to a nearby intersection and assisted in controlling traffic and removing the injured and the dead in the immediate area.

Just prior to the explosion, Officer DeSues was directing traffic at one intersection, and Officer Webberley was on his way on foot to another. The blast killed DeSues instantly and knocked Webberley to the ground, covering him with debris

A Stricken City Presents Many Police Problems

by CHIEF VERNON M. MURDOCH, JR., *Roseburg,
Oreg., Police Department*

and causing a hemorrhage of his right lung. Nevertheless, Webberley also assisted in rescue operations until his condition forced him to return to the police station. En route, he arrested one individual who already had begun looting.

Rescue Operations Begun

I was awakened at home by the explosion and proceeded immediately to the scene. With Melvin L. Taylor, assistant chief of police, I commandeered certain vehicles to transport injured persons to the hospital. Also at the spot were representatives of the Oregon State police, dispatched by Sgt. Robert Keefe to assist in the rescue operations. The fire department, under the direction of Lt. Don Starmer, after Assistant Chief MacFarland



Chief Vernon M. Murdoch, Jr.



Farm Bureau Exchange grain elevator and automobile dealer's establishment shortly after explosion.

was killed, was fighting to hold the fire in a confined area.

The immediate police task was to see that the injured and the dead were removed. Later, with this job completed, I proceeded to the police station. En route, I observed that almost every window in a major portion of the city had been broken, leaving many businesses and homes without security. This was our next concern, and many persons who were known to the department and who volunteered to guard certain buildings were pressed into service on an emergency basis. They were dispatched to strategic and high value locations, such as banks, jewelry stores and sporting goods establishments, where looting could easily take place. These persons remained on duty until relieved by active or reserve officers.

Units Offer Assistance

During the first hour after the explosion, offers of assistance began rolling in from other law enforcement agencies both inside and outside of Roseburg. Coordinating these offers was one of my first problems. Within minutes, the State police set up roadblocks to shut off any traffic entering the city. The area wrecked by the blast was sealed off, and no unauthorized person was permitted to enter.

In those early hours, our department also was augmented by Douglas County sheriff's officers under Sheriff Ira C. Byrd, by the police reserve and by police officers from the surrounding communities of Winston, Myrtle Creek and Canyon-

ville. Offers also came from the police departments at Medford, Grants Pass, Eugene, Albany, Salem, and Springfield. Assistance from an unexpected source came at about 2 a.m. when the Rumble Bees Motorcycle Club of Roseburg advised that it had 15 members with motorcycles at my disposal. The offer was accepted, and they patrolled the downtown business area until 7 a.m. They performed security work and kept all persons from entering any building or structure.

On the morning of the first day, these emergency duties were taken over by units of the Oregon National Guard from Salem, the State capital. From August 7, the day of the explosion, until August 16, these units completely sealed off that area which was considered critical because of damage, unsafe buildings and insecure business establishments. As the days wore on, this area was reduced, little by little, as various structures were OK'd by building inspectors. Because of the crush of other duties, the police were not able to handle their usual function of identifying the dead and locating the missing. The identification of those killed was handled by the office of Dr. Clifford Babbitt, county coroner, and inquiries regarding the missing were turned over to the American Red Cross. The coroner's staff identified disfigured bodies through dental work and a check of those persons who possibly could have been in the area. The police were provided with a list of those missing and presumed dead, and the Red Cross provided a list of the injured, in order that the best information available would be on hand for the flood of inquiries concerning relatives and friends.

Police Facilities Crippled

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, a meeting of the police department was held. When we took stock, we found that we were short four members, killed and injured; we were without electric power; our radio and teletype systems were out of service, and all patrol vehicles were damaged. We solved the personnel problem by canceling all days off and dividing the day into two 12-hour shifts. Equal numbers of personnel were assigned to these shifts.

With the assistance of Mike Deller, superintendent of School District No. 4, who provided a truck-mounted power generator, and employees of the Trowbridge Electric Company, an emergency power supply was used from approximately 4 a.m. on August 7 to 4 p.m. on August 9, when

power was restored to the Fire and Police Building.

The radio situation was remedied by assigning Chief Ben Scheele of the Winston Police Department and his police vehicle to the area immediately in front of the police building. His car was used as a dispatching unit. The Oregon State Police were advised of our teletype problem, and they sent an all-points bulletin to all stations, announcing that we were off the circuit. Thereafter, the State police continued to send and receive various teletype messages for our department until service was restored.

Because of the damage to patrol vehicles, it was necessary to seek emergency transportation elsewhere. One of our cars was burned and lost in the fire, and others developed engine trouble and transmission difficulties through excessive use. Fortunately, the Oregon National Guard supplied

two 4-door sedans which were used from August 8 until August 18. Without these patrol units we would have been totally inoperative.

Pass System Formed

One of the biggest headaches over the entire period involved the issuing of passes. Naturally, it was necessary to allow certain persons to enter the critical area for the purpose of inspection, clean-up and repair, and it was determined that the only possible way of controlling such movement was through passes. Four persons were assigned to the police pass detail each day, working a shift from 6 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. No passes were valid after 7:30 p.m. in the sealed-off area, with the exception of those held by persons in charge of emergency equipment, such as fire, police, and National Guard vehicles.



Aerial view of Roseburg following explosion.

Because no one was permitted to enter any building to clean up, conduct business, or for any other purpose until after the structure had been inspected, we soon found that communications between the police pass detail and the building department had broken down. This situation was remedied, however, by the installation of a series of emergency telephones between the two departments.

It also was found that the pass system was running into difficulty, since a number of the persons allowed in the area were not staying in specified locations. It was necessary to reissue passes to persons in some instances. Finally, a uniform system was established in which the person issued a pass was required to go to the address listed or the building designated and to no other part of the area. If a pass was abused by anyone, it was taken from him, and he was not issued another. This occurred on several occasions. Approximately 25,000 passes were issued from August 7 to August 14.

Other Agencies Relocated

It was necessary to make emergency arrangements for several establishments and governmental agencies located within the closed area. For example, mail began to pile up at the U.S. Post Office, and eventually, on the third day, provision was made for persons to call for their mail between the hours of 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. They were required, however, to reach the post office by a designated route and return the same way. West-



Building one-half block from scene of blast.

ern Union also received many telegrams and money orders directed from outsiders to persons within the stricken city. Consequently, an access route was also established for Western Union. Doctors were permitted to reach their offices with or without a pass, or in some instances with an escort, to secure narcotics and other necessary items. Other persons who had valuable material in business establishments were either escorted into the area or given a time-limit pass to take the necessary action.

Since there was no way of knowing how long the area would be closed, many persons moved their offices or businesses from that section to other locations in order that they might continue their services. These included doctors, insurance people, attorneys and the personnel of the city's three banks. Most were aware that they would not be able to resume business in their old locations, even when the city was again open, because of damage to their buildings. The utility companies also made other arrangements. Druggists were permitted in their places of business to dispense prescriptions. Passes, with a time limit, were issued to individuals who found it necessary to obtain these prescriptions.

It was determined that persons in damaged private homes were not exposed to too much danger, and it was felt that they must secure their property as best they could during daylight hours to reduce the possibility of looting. Merely to forestall such looting, many passes were issued for private homes which later were condemned and ordered torn down. Occupants of these residences, however, were not permitted to remain after 7:30 p.m.

Traffic Pattern Established

Traffic, of course, was another big problem. From the start, it was necessary to establish a traffic pattern around the blast area. This pattern kept changing as time passed and more and more streets were opened. Located in the critical section was what is known as Oak Street Bridge across the Umpqua River. On the other side of this bridge were located both of the city's hospitals. The bridge was kept open, but for emergency traffic only. Permitted to use the bridge were fire and police vehicles, construction equipment and trucks, doctors and nurses, and other employees of the two hospitals.

From the outset, National Guardsmen were stationed at the perimeter of the area, and traffic movement in the vicinity was held to a minimum. It was necessary to reroute traffic entirely, and during peak traffic hours, control was maintained on a set pattern. Much use, of course, was made of "No Parking" and "No Stopping" signs, and barricades and other markers were erected as well. When sections near the center of the area eventually were opened, a 9:30 p.m. closing time was set, and National Guardsmen were assigned to see that no traffic stopped in or entered the area after that hour.

Police Building Damaged

One of the structures severely damaged by the explosion was the Fire and Police Building itself. It was determined that this building was unsafe for public occupancy and, in fact, might collapse at any moment. No move was made from the building, however, until 10 days after the blast. On August 17, it was found that, with considerable crowding, the main police business office and the city administration offices could be located in a building formerly used as a public library. With all police personnel on hand, moving operations began at approximately 4:15 p.m. E. W. Roelle, radio engineer for the city of Roseburg, explained the situation by telegram to the Federal Communications Commission and received the necessary approval for relocating the base transmitter. The move was made, and the radio station was back in service at 6 p.m. In the interim, a small 10-watt emergency pack set was used to dispatch necessary police vehicles. On the 17th, only essential items were moved into the new quarters, so that a semblance of service could be provided to the public.

Since the Roseburg Fire Department was on the police radio frequency, it was necessary to establish a remote transmitter at their location, some four blocks north of the police department. This was set up by the telephone company, using a land line. Because of shortage of personnel, it was found feasible for the police department to assume the responsibility of dispatching fire equipment and personnel in the event of a general alarm. This freed an additional member of the fire department for a fire truck, rather than having him tied up merely in answering telephones. This was accomplished through the use of a duplicate set of telephones installed in the police department.



Total destruction of Coca-Cola plant and trucks.

Many problems existed for some time as a result of the emergency. City prisoners were housed in the county jail, with a fee of \$2 per day per prisoner for their keep. Police officers wrote their reports in an office shared with the building inspector. The temporary main office of the police department, a room approximately 15 by 25 feet, served as the working area for the records sergeant, detective sergeant, police dispatch desk and court clerk. The chief shared an office with the city manager. Municipal court, formerly held in the Fire and Police Building, was held in the county courthouse auditorium, making it necessary to assign one man to court and prisoner detail every day. The police department is responsible for the collection of parking meter money, and since it is counted by machine, it was necessary to collect the money one day and count it the same night so as not to disturb regular business operations of other city departments. Parking, always a problem, became more so, since city employees who had parking space provided at the former location were forced to park their private vehicles on meters.

Because of the emergency and the press of more urgent business, certain normal functions of the police were overlooked. Traffic citations were few. No meter control existed between August 7 and August 17. Persons who normally would be arrested for minor violations were merely warned, so as not to overcrowd the county jail. This situation continued for approximately one month.

At 4 p.m. each day, representatives of each of the emergency agencies involved met for policy

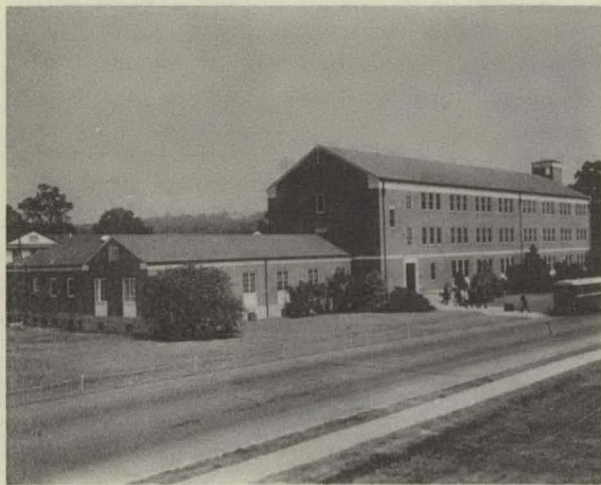
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20th Anniversary of FBI Academy Observed in June

"I want to see groups of highly trained, enthusiastic men of law enforcement, properly supported by equipment, appropriation, and freedom from paralyzing influence." In these words, Director J. Edgar Hoover concisely expressed the theory underlying the foundation of the FBI's Academy at Quantico, Va., which is celebrating its 20th anniversary this month. A major phase of Director Hoover's blitzkrieg on crime, the Academy provides a central training facility. Here new Special Agents of the FBI receive a concentrated indoctrination in FBI operations and more experienced Agents are afforded refresher courses. In addition, the Academy gives to State and local officers the opportunity to secure a sound and practical foundation in proved techniques applicable to the communities they serve. The institution today enjoys the reputation of being the finest law enforcement training facility in existence.

When J. Edgar Hoover became head of the FBI, he recognized that to effectively combat the syndicated mobs which were getting a foothold in the United States he would have to institute a means whereby the young men entering the law



The present-day FBI Academy building at the U.S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Va.

enforcement profession received intensified formal training. Classroom training was initiated in the Department of Justice building. The enactment of the crime bills in 1932 and 1934 enabled Special Agents to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties, making intensive firearms training an immediate necessity. Firearms ranges at nearby military installations were used for some time, but the lack of proper facilities for firearms training practical for law enforcement work, combined with the frequent unavailability of billeting, convinced Director Hoover that the FBI must establish its own ranges. At the invitation of the U.S. Marine Corps and by special congressional appropriation and authorization, construction of the Academy was initiated in the fall of 1939 on Barnett Avenue on the Marine Base at Quantico. The original portion of the Academy was completed in the spring of 1940 and pressed into use almost immediately. The structure provided dormitory space for 64 men, two classrooms, dining and kitchen facilities, a gymnasium, and a small gun-cleaning room and vault.

The physical plant of the FBI Academy had a modest beginning and has through the years kept pace for practical purposes with the enlarged program and advanced techniques of FBI training. The trainees are assigned to dormitory-type rooms and off-duty hours may be passed in the lounge, which includes a small library and a television set, or in the gymnasium. Because a great amount of off-duty time is devoted to digesting the day's material and preparing for the next day's classes, little time remains at the end of the training day for relaxation or personal pursuits.

The curriculum has been developed to encompass a multitude of subjects ranging from raids and dangerous assignments to codes and ciphers. Based upon an effort to reduce the risk of life to an absolute minimum, the trainee combines practical experience outdoors with a substantial amount of formal classroom instruction.

The prime of physical condition is demanded of every appointee. Without it, completion of sev-



Agent loading his weapon in a prone position on the old FBI ranges in 1941.

eral of the courses would be impossible. Every type of personal combat is coldly analyzed and a counteroffensive based on physical laws prescribed. These tactics constitute a group of sudden, surprise attacks, founded in applied physics, about which the average criminal is totally ignorant. Mastery of the numerous holds, locks, and throws with their many variations place the Agent or police officer in a distinctly advantageous position in a physical encounter. The student is expected to approach his physical training with grim seriousness and with knowledge of the fact that it may become a last resort in a life-or-death struggle.

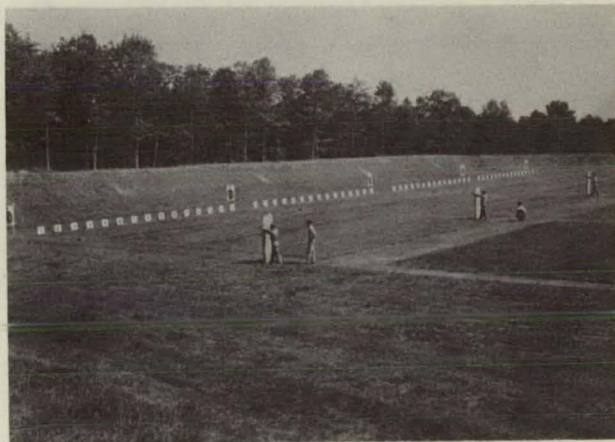
Back in the classroom the student is introduced to the half-hundred subjects which he must thoroughly master. General Communist matters, espionage, sabotage, criminal procedure, interviewing, and other matters must be studied. His perception must be sharpened and he may be called upon to render a complete written report on a relatively small and seemingly unimportant disturbance in the classroom which has been purposely staged without warning. He may be requested to orally describe what he saw as he gazed out the window during a "break" period. It is not enough to *observe* fully and accurately; one must develop the facility of communicating clearly and with precision both orally and in writing. Commenting on the absolute need for keen observation, Associate Director Clyde Tolson has said: "Precision is the cardinal virtue of any investigating agency. Many a criminal has been convicted, and many an innocent person absolved, because somebody took the pains to be accurate about an 'unimportant little fact.'"

The FBI National Academy, a professional institute for carefully selected top-notch officers

from law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation, offers a course of instruction geared to the needs of the officer in his community. Part of the course is given at the Academy at Quantico. The National Academy appointee must be of unquestionable integrity, between the ages of 25 and 50, in excellent health, with at least 5 years of substantially continuous experience in law enforcement. He must be a high school graduate or possess a military equivalency certificate. To date, 3,819 State and local officers have successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction.

Proper firearms development is one phase of an officer's training which cannot be over-emphasized. No part of his instruction is more important or more valuable. His life and often the life of his fellow officers may depend directly upon his skill with the weapon he is carrying. Although the revolver today has become almost as much a symbol of American law enforcement as the familiar shield or badge, the FBI trainee from the beginning is imbued with the knowledge that it is no mere ornament or decoration. Without doubt, it is one of the most important parts of his official equipment.

Embryo FBI Agents receive training in four basic weapons, preceded, of course, by days of "dry firing" under the direction of instructors who spend hours teaching the art of holding, aiming, and squeezing. Firing begins with the .38 police revolver and is followed by the .30-caliber rifle, the .45-caliber machinegun, commonly known as the Thompson submachinegun or "Tommy" gun, and 12-gage shotgun. He also



Agents firing the practical pistol course on the FBI ranges of today.

fires the powerful .357 Magnum revolver. Before graduation, the new Agent must demonstrate to the satisfaction of his instructors that he is fully qualified in the use of the four basic weapons used in the training program.

The first FBI range was opened in December 1940. It was a combined pistol and rifle range with a covered firing shed and 12 firing points. The pressing need for additional Agents at the start of World War II resulted in the leveling of an area to the left of the original range. Its lack of surfacing caused it to quickly acquire the name "Mud Flats." In 1942, an area to the right of the rifle range was cleared for another pistol range, and both that area and "Mud Flats" were paved to permit all-weather shooting. A combined skeet and moving-target range was opened in 1944, and another skeet field was built in 1948. While these ranges were most convenient, since they were located only about a half-mile from the Academy, the need for additional space by both the Marines and the FBI necessitated a move to the present site in 1954.

Today's FBI ranges at Quantico are unique in that they are a radical departure from the usual military or civilian range. Located about 10 miles west of the Academy, the ranges comprise one of the finest training fields in the world for combat handgun practice by law enforcement officers. Designed with a view to presenting realistic situations which will later confront the student, moving targets, complete with full-sized photographs of various opposing situations and positions, confront the Agent as he walks one of the many courses.

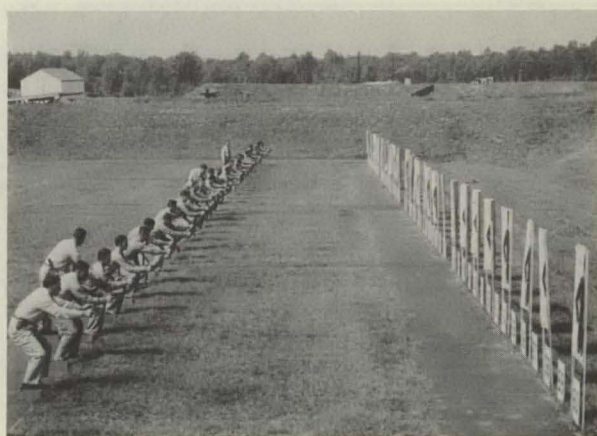


Agent firing at silhouette target on the 1941 FBI ranges which acquired the name "Mud Flats."

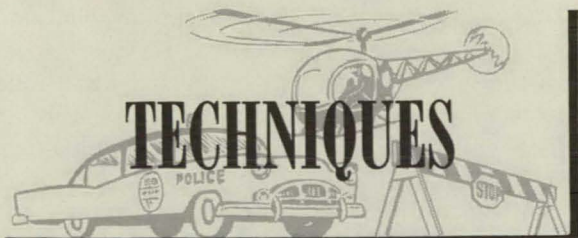
The FBI's attitude toward the use of firearms in the execution of official duties is completely clear from Director Hoover's statement: "Our men are not gunmen nor so-called 'trigger men' but every one of them is trained in the use of firearms. They have never received any 'shoot-to-kill' orders, but if any gangster raises his gun against them, they have blanket orders to shoot first and shoot straight."

Graduation from the 13-week course does not in any manner signal the end of the new FBI Agent's training. Upon arrival at his "first office," he is thoroughly indoctrinated with the specific problems under investigation by the field office. He attends a series of weekly conferences conducted by the Special Agent in Charge and is required to continue his study of FBI procedure and policy along with the many facets of investigation. In addition, he is charged with maintaining the excellent quality of his marksmanship. The Agent regularly returns to Washington and the Academy for inservice training where he is refreshed in many important phases of law enforcement. Likewise, the National Academy graduate returns to his home department to impart to his fellow officers the fruit of his labors and apply in practice what he learned in theory.

The history of the FBI's Academy is the story of American law enforcement and the people's efforts to achieve security and safety through the practical application of ethical means to attain justice. The Academy serves to make the law enforcement officer as effective a part of his community as the FBI is of America.



Agents firing at silhouette targets on the modern ranges located at the U.S. Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Va.



Rochester "Clinic" Proves Helpful in Shoplifting Cases

by HAROLD M. FITZPATRICK, Captain of Detectives,
Rochester, Minn., Police Department

Since 1957, retailers in Rochester, Minn., have been sending their employees over a 3-day period each year to shoplifting "clinics." The clinics are sponsored by the Retail Division of the Chamber of Commerce and are conducted by the Detective Bureau of the Rochester Police Department.

Approximately 450 sales and employer personnel recently attended the gatherings, which have been made annual events because of their marked success in helping to reduce shoplifting and to increase convictions for larceny—the offense with which shoplifters are charged under Minnesota law. In the year following the first clinics there was a 62 percent increase in the number of shoplifters appearing in court.

Sales personnel are informed of the major categories into which shoplifters can be grouped, the various practices employed and what to watch for, and the procedures to be followed in the event a shoplifter is suspected or detected.

Each year we have been able to emphasize the new Minnesota shoplifting law which is significant in results and effective in intent. The new law, which specifically protects the sales employees or the employers against liability for false arrest charges, reads as follows:

CHAPTER 805, H.F. No. 415

Laws of Minnesota 1957

An Act Relating to Larceny in Retail and Wholesale Establishments, and Providing for a Right of Detention and Arrest.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. (622.26) *Subdivision 1.* For the purposes of this act the terms defined in this section have the meanings ascribed to them.

Subd. 2. "Merchant" means any person who owns or has in his possession or subject to his control personal property with authority to sell the same in the regular course of business at retail or wholesale.

Subd. 3. "Person" includes an individual, a partnership, corporation or association.

SECTION 2. (622.27) Detention of persons believed to have taken property from merchant without payment therefor.

Subdivision 1. A merchant or merchant's employee who has reasonable cause for believing that a person has taken, or is in the act of taking, any article of value without paying therefor, from the possession of the merchant in his place of business or from any vehicle or premises under his control, with the intent wrongfully to deprive the merchant of his property or the use and benefit thereof or to appropriate the same to the use of the taker or any other person, may detain such person for the sole purpose of delivering him to a peace officer without unnecessary delay and then and there making a charge against such person to the peace officer. The person detained shall be informed promptly of the purpose of the detention and shall not be subjected to unnecessary or unreasonable force, nor to interrogation against his will.

Subd. 2. Upon a charge being made, a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest any person, whom he has reasonable cause for believing has committed or attempted to commit the offense described in *subd. 1.*

Subd. 3. No merchant, merchant's employee, or peace officer shall be criminally or civilly liable for false arrest or false imprisonment or wrongful detention under *subd. 1* or *2* if his action was based upon reasonable cause. Approved by the Governor April 27, 1957.



Chief of Police James J. Macken, Jr. (left) and Capt. of Detectives Harold M. Fitzpatrick.

Personnel Cooperation

Because of Minnesota law, we are able to stress certain points to increase cooperation of sales personnel in curbing shoplifters. Attention is called to the "reasonable cause" provision in the statute quoted above. We make it clear in lectures at the clinics that "reasonable cause" is the crux of the statute in relation to detention of a person. We do so because we can tell sales personnel that if the detaining person (the salesman or saleslady) has a suspicion of larceny based on some evidence—but not on mere whim—the employee, as well as the arresting officer, "is freed from a charge of false arrest or false imprisonment."

It is further emphasized to sales personnel that "reasonable cause does *not* mean 'beyond a reasonable doubt' or even a 'preponderance of evidence.'" It merely—and we find this to be important in dealing with salespeople—means a "suspicion based upon a logical inference." In practice, we tell the retail employees, "reasonable cause" will be assumed in all probability if the suspect conceals merchandise on his person or fails to pay for the merchandise.

The protective feature of the Minnesota law and the "reasonable cause" provision have a large part in our lectures, several of which are arranged annually for groups of approximately 50 persons each. We believe that possible fear or timidity on the part of some employees in making decisions and following them with action is overcome by the extent to which the statute goes specifically in protecting them. We feel that, for purposes of law enforcement, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that we are seeking the cooperation of citizens who, on the whole, are not familiar with criminal procedures, powers of arrest, or normal police department operations. Obviously, the people in the best position to detect shoplifting should be encouraged to be on the alert for it. The statute gives such encouragement.

At the same time, it is felt that the statute should be used carefully. It does not change the nature of evidence required for a conviction. In fact, the seller is made responsible to inform the suspect that he is suspected of shoplifting and is being held solely for the purpose of awaiting the arrival of a police officer.

Certain procedures to obtain convictions are suggested, but at the same time we emphasize that sales personnel should adhere to the varying policies of their employer with regard to shoplifters.

It is suggested that the sales employee attempt to have witnesses to the secretion of stolen goods, and that after advising a person that he is under suspicion to try to obtain an admission through interrogation. Such admissions are invaluable in court procedures.

The sales employee is also advised to make certain that the stolen article is identified carefully as to the point of theft, the price, the place of concealment on the accused, and when and where observed on the accused. Marking of the article prior to delivery to the police is also suggested.

Shoplifters Grouped

The lectures for salespeople are confined largely to basic facts about procedures together with concise explanations of the main groupings of shoplifters and the rights, powers and duties of the seller, as a citizen and employee protecting his employer's interest, to act in cases of shoplifting.

The four main groups are listed as the novice and juvenile; the professional shoplifter; the narcotic addict; and the kleptomaniac. The professional and narcotic addict groups are linked in our lectures for purposes of emphasizing that both groups usually consist of criminals adept in shoplifting. The novice group is the largest, and most persons detected are first offenders. They steal because of financial hardship or an irresistible opportunity to take an article.

The professional and narcotic addict shoplifters steal articles for resale purposes. This is in contrast to the other shoplifters who steal articles for their own use or because of an uncontrolled compulsion to steal.

Visual Aids Effective

Heavy reliance is placed on motion picture scenes of shoplifting to give sales personnel a visual introduction to shoplifter practices. This proves much more effective than oral explanations, although the latter are made to call attention to various shoplifting techniques which we find to be the most common and, therefore, to be the most guarded against.

The films are most effective, and their value is enhanced by the fact that they reveal shoplifting techniques at the various age levels and in the various shoplifter categories. Although taken in a large department store, the scope of the films

is sufficiently broad to inform personnel of supermarkets and other retail establishments of the many "gimmicks" to which shoplifters resort. With the aid of the films, it is possible to place greater emphasis on what sales personnel should watch for—loitering, carrying of unwrapped store merchandise, the possession of shopping bags into which merchandise can be dropped, and the carrying of false bottom (booster) boxes which can be placed over the stolen article. We, of course, advise sales personnel to immediately report actual or suspected shoplifting to someone in authority in the retail establishment.

Rochester, Minn., is a city with a peculiarly extensive shoplifting problem. A rapidly growing community—from approximately 30,000 to 42,000 in less than 10 years—it is an internationally patronized medical center and has an average daily transient population of 10,000. Such a large floating population inevitably includes criminal elements.

A predominant factor in drawing these elements to the city is the fact that Rochester is the shopping center for a region extending into Iowa and Wisconsin. Rochester has many large retail establishments, and, beyond what normally would be expected in a community of this size, an extensive luxury business.

Fraudulent check activities pose a law enforcement problem in such a community. I mention this because stringent procedures to reduce them drastically and apprehend check artists led, a few years ago, to conferences of law enforcement agencies with hotel, retail, and other business interests. Attention was called at these gatherings to a growing shoplifting problem, noticeably in drug, department, and women's apparel stores and supermarkets—and out of the discussions came the idea of annual training sessions for sales personnel.

Full cooperation of the chamber of commerce, and more specifically its retail division, has enabled the police department to make of the sessions, or clinics, a most effective weapon for the detection and lowering of crime incidents. The cooperation received includes the essential practice of employers' releasing employees from their normal duties to attend the clinics. Needless to say, the cooperation has been cordial and at the same time has been of substantial benefit to the employer.

The clinics have led to marked increases in arrests, and, with procedures approved in coopera-

tion with the courts, Rochester has made extensive progress toward controlling a form of crime that has been all too common. Evidence requirements were discussed with the courts, and the clinics for personnel were publicized.

Clerks have learned to keep an eye open for loitering adults carrying spacious shopping bags and for juveniles carrying zipper notebooks or cases. One local news and magazine establishment coped with the shoplifting problem by requiring that students leave such cases at the counter while looking over various publications.

Has the program been effective? The answer is obvious. In general, there can be reported a significant increase in Rochester's shoplifting arrests since our enforcement program was launched with the cooperation of sales personnel. The program has been as effective in detecting the petty shoplifter as the one operating on a large scale. One detection of the theft of a 9-cent item by a first offender can be contrasted with the detection of another shoplifter who had hidden 22 valuable items in the lining of a suit coat. Both incidents prove that our program is paying off.

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CALLING CARD

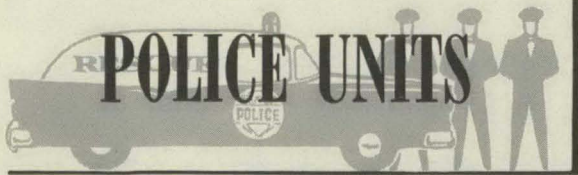
During an investigation of a theft from an interstate shipment case in a South Dakota city, Chief of Detectives Ralph Johnson, Rapid City, S. Dak., Police Department, assisted in conducting a crime scene search of the area involved.

Beneath a freight car near where the crime occurred, the officer found a high school library receipt indicating that a juvenile who was known to the police officer had paid a 4-cent fine at the library a few days prior to the theft. The receipt appeared to be in good condition and obviously had not been lying on the ground very long.

The juvenile was located and interviewed by the officer. At first the boy denied any knowledge of the theft. Upon being asked if he had recently paid a fine at the library, the youth replied that he had. The officer then asked if he had a receipt for the fine, and, if so, to exhibit it. The boy searched through his pockets, and then said that he guessed he had lost the receipt.

Upon being shown the lost receipt and asked if it was his, the youth looked startled for a moment. He then furnished a statement admitting the theft.

Ralph Johnson - Main File 1.6886



Two Mobile Units Provide Facilities for Emergencies

*by C. H. NICHOLSON, Chief Radio Engineer,
Illinois State Highway Police*

The Illinois State Highway Police, under the supervision of Supt. William H. Morris, has met the need for emergency equipment in the event of a major disaster either man-made or from the forces of nature. Such catastrophes call for a central coordination point where the efforts of State police, Civil Defense, or other volunteer workers can be coordinated. Such equipment can be beneficially used in connection with major crimes where a large number of police officers are used in the course of the investigation.

To put such thoughts into action, the Illinois State Police, after much consideration, designed and had made two trailers fully equipped for use as emergency portable radio stations and temporary police headquarters. The design and contemplated problems in this construction were worked out and should be of interest to other law enforcement agencies who might feel the need for similar equipment to face an emergency situation.

The benefit of many years of experience in

State police emergency work was at our disposal in designing two portable mobile State police headquarters and radio stations. These units, of the trailer type, measuring 8 by 30 feet were for replacement of two older signal corps type trucks which had become obsolete. Preliminary considerations and planning were discussed carefully with Superintendent Morris and Maj. Walter A. Eichen, and a general agreement was reached before proceeding with the project.

Bitter experience had shown us that it is advisable to reduce the number and complexity of paraphernalia mounted and stored in such emergency units because the checking and servicing of the equipment presents a serious problem in keeping all items in readiness for action on a continual year-in and year-out basis.

Assignment of Units

In the past it was shown that it is sometimes important to be able to move into the disaster area without too much delay, due to the distance of travel; therefore, two vehicles were deemed necessary. One is stationed in the northern section of the State which has the greatest population and the most important target areas. However, emergencies due to floods, tornadoes and mine disasters are more common in the southern and central portions of the State. We therefore stationed one emergency vehicle at our Sterling State Police Headquarters where it can be quickly available to the Chicago, Rockford, or Rock Island target areas and yet will not be in danger of nuclear destruction. The second trailer is stationed near Springfield, the State Capital, and close to the geographical center of the region so that it will be available to central and southern Illinois without great delay. Actually, in the past, southern Illinois has had the greater number of situations requiring special assignment and use of officers, emergency units and special radio contact. Emergency headquarters and radio stations have been set up 19 times since 1937. Only three of these



Chief Radio Engineer C. H. Nicholson.

emergencies were in the northern section of the State. All consisted of damage by heavy storms, tornadoes, floods and twice due to mine disasters.

Need for Field Station

About 1950, Illinois State Police policy changed somewhat with regard to emergency situations. At that time, radio contact to and from cars throughout the State under all conditions had improved to such an extent that only major disasters would require an emergency field headquarters to be set up. Where a particular operation required a field command and centralized communications for groups of troopers called into an area, a portable field headquarters and radio station would always be necessary. Where troopers dispatched from a district headquarters station could handle the detail, though urgent in nature, no field station was necessary. It is up to the State Police Command to decide this question when each emergency arises.

Mobile Type Selected

Experience has shown that the features as incorporated in a mobile unit are necessary and desirable. For instance, the use of a trailer is better for the purpose than a bus or truck because the towing vehicle can be used for other purposes both during emergencies and when no emergency exists. After all, the percentage of time such a unit is in actual use is almost negligible. Therefore, the tying up of a valuable vehicle which contributes nothing except in emergencies is quite wasteful. Yet, it is pointed out that the public and other agencies would be most critical of a State police organization which failed to make such a vehicle available and ready in times of disaster. The obsolete equipment formerly used was for communications purposes only and the State Police Command had to find a building in a disaster area suitable to be converted into an emergency headquarters, and the communications truck was then set up as close as possible. In practice, this was found to be a poor arrangement. Many times, such a building, when selected, had no heat or electricity due to the emergency. It was, therefore, necessary that a field headquarters be combined with radio communications.

With former equipment we made use of an emergency power plant on a small trailer pulled by a truck. This trailer had to be uncoupled and moved 50 or 100 feet away to reduce the terrific

engine noise to a tolerable level in the radio operating vehicle. This generator engine caused difficulties because of bad contacts in connection cables and the requirement of remote attendance, and those servicing the unit were at the mercy of the elements. Therefore, a carefully silenced, rubber-mounted 5-kilowatt, 115-volt, alternating current plant was placed beneath the bench compartment of the small radio service shop at the rear of the trailer, carefully soundproofed from the rest of the rooms.

It was recalled that several times on emergency scenes, trouble was encountered with gasoline supply lines, filter screens, gas pump, contaminated storage cans, etc., becoming fouled or clogged due to frost or sludge or foreign matter. The use of LP gas (Propane) was a known remedy. After checking carefully, it was found that the availability of this type of pressurized gas made it satisfactory for emergency work. A gas engine runs beautifully on this product without any danger of interruption from frost, vapor locks, sludging or other ills so common to liquid fuel. The engine can, of course, also be run on gasoline if for any reason LP gas should become unobtainable.

Collapsible Radio Tower

One of the most necessary items is a collapsible tower or mast which can be erected quickly to as



Supt. William H. Morris.

great a height as possible. This need is met by the telescoping lattice structure shown. It is mounted on tracks on the roof of the trailer in a horizontal position. It is unlocked, swung down on a large hinge at the back and set in position against the rear of the trailer. A base jack is then placed against the ground and the tower extended by means of an elevating crank. It is designed to extend to 50 feet without guys and to a 75-foot height with one set of manila guys which are furnished complete with fasteners and screw-in type guy anchors.

A coaxial antenna for 42.5 megacycles, used also on 39.5, and a 155.37 megacycle coaxial antenna are stored within the unit to be quickly mounted in place on the tower before it is raised.

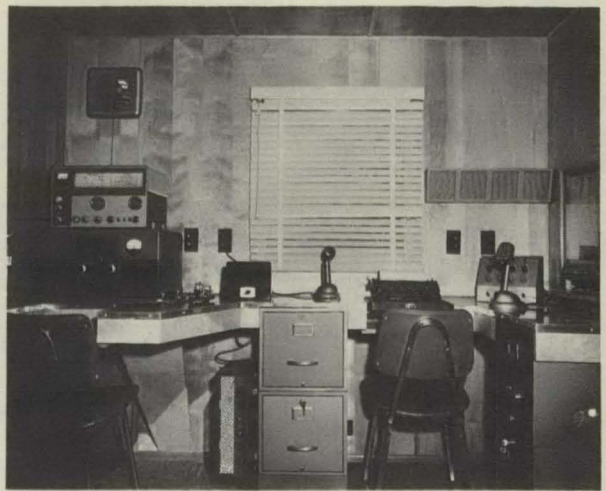
The 115-volt power plant is supplemented with a double pole double throw line transfer switch so that the trailer power may be obtained from an outside source when available. A long heavy extension cord with insulated clips allows connection to any 115-volt external source.

Police Headquarters

A police command office is located in the forward part of the trailer. This has storage cabinets and file cabinets. A reception clerk and trooper office is located in the center compartment. Here a door is provided on each side of the trailer so that the public or groups of people may be interviewed successively without congestion as they pass through the vehicle and out the other door. Since the unit will be more often exhibited than used, the ability to pass in and out of separate doors is a very important feature. This middle office also has an observation window, and a slot under the window opens into the radio room so that messages and written material can be passed from the clerk or trooper to the radio operator without entering the radio room.

Radio Room Equipment

In the radio room itself are two operating positions—one for police channels and the other an amateur station. The police radio equipment is General Electric FM and consists of a 100-watt transmitter on 42.5 megacycles (State police base station channel in Illinois) and a 50-watt, 155.37 megacycle transmitter which is in the intersystem police service. All State police cars, stations and sheriffs' offices monitor 42.5 megacycles, and all



Illinois State Police emergency headquarters and radio station.

cities, towns and village departments monitor 155.37 megacycles. It is evident, therefore, that the vehicle can contact any police department in Illinois having police radio equipment. Receivers in this trailer monitor 42.5, 42.66 (State police mobile), 39.5 and 155.37 megacycles. A suitable control panel is mounted on the desk controlling all transmitters and receivers. In front of the operator is also a microphone boom and typewriter in a well. A filing cabinet serves as a support for the desk. Here also is mounted and controlled a public address system and an office intercommunications system connecting the command office, clerk's office and radio operating position. Outside speakers on the roof of the vehicle may be used to address audiences or to furnish information or news. With these outside roof speakers are mounted adjustable floodlights to light up the trailer surroundings in time of need.

Civil Defense Communications

The rack of transmitting and receiving equipment on the other side of the radio room is arranged so that it may be swung out of the cabinet and away from its normal position, and it can be readily serviced from both sides when necessary. This rack cabinet has a built-in cooling fan and filter circulating outside air to the radio equipment. A separate outside door is furnished in the radio room enabling the occupant to go in and out without going through the police section.

The amateur transmitter and receiver mounted in the other end of the desk is self-contained on

the table. A typewriter position and file cabinet are provided here as well as in the clerk's position in the next room. The amateur transmitter is a single side band Viking Pacemaker which can be used as a 100-watt CW or a 35-watt radiotelephone on all amateur bands with a band spread National NC 109 communications receiver. This was provided solely in case of a great natural disaster or for Civil Defense Communications into Civil Defense nets, such as the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) or Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) and, of course, would be indispensable in a nuclear war. The majority of Illinois State Police radio technicians hold amateur radio operator licenses, and we also have a voluntary radio operator auxiliary group. Of course, local amateurs in any area could be enlisted in such emergencies. Because of the Civil Defense angle, a Conelrad receiver is mounted in the equipment rack.

Repair Shop and Facilities

In past emergencies much improvised repair work had to be done on State police car equipment and the portable radio equipment in use; therefore, a radio repair shop has been furnished in the rear of the trailer with an access door to the radio room and access doors in the repair bench to get at the generator unit. We can now cope with any radio service problems that may arise in the field.

A central heating plant operating from LP gas, a small water tank and sink with hot and cold water, and ventilating fans in all rooms, are a part of the equipment design. No air conditioning was



Communications facilities in trailer.

thought necessary. Ducts have been provided so that telephones can be installed quickly by local companies at any point where the unit is set up. All interior lighting is of the fluorescent type for low generator drain. Venetian blinds are provided for all windows. There are small closets in each room but no beds or kitchen accommodations were included as past experience has proved that it is better to obtain such accommodations elsewhere.

Cost and Other Features

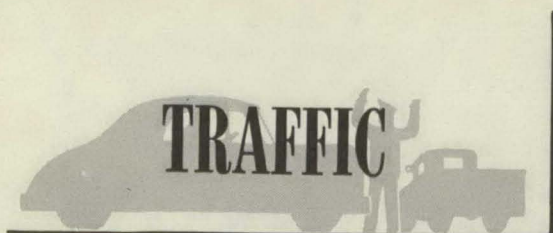
The 8,600-pound weight of each trailer was as evenly distributed as possible to make for easier towing. Three carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are wall-mounted in the unit and leveling jacks are provided underneath to aid in obtaining a solid foundation in a semi-permanent set up when necessary. A medicine cabinet is mounted for first aid supplies. An outside ship's ladder is provided for easy access to the roof of the unit to erect the antenna and service the speakers and floodlights. A long sectionalized rod antenna with base insulator is provided on the roof for the amateur equipment. Several of our trucks have been equipped with trailer hitches and electrical connections to tow these two units. A flag pole and bulletin board are stored in the vehicle and can be set up outside when it is placed in service. The cost of each trailer with built-in power plant and telescoping radio tower was \$6,850. The police radio equipment amounted to \$1,231. Cost of amplifiers and amateur gear was \$865, for an overall total of \$8,946, a price well worthwhile for the protection afforded.

We are indebted to Virgil O. Lehman, assistant chief radio engineer, for much of the design detail and specifications; also to Eli C. Swaringen, radio laboratory supervisor, and his men for construction details and for solving many of the specific design problems and the mounting of components.

Space does not allow the description of a great many other details of construction. Any department may contact the Illinois State Police if further details are desired.

FBI JURISDICTION

Numerous aggravated offenses which occur on Indian and Government reservations are within the scope of the FBI's jurisdiction.



Signs of Safety on the Highways Alert Motorists

by CHIEF OF POLICE ADOLPH JAGGI, *Argyle, Wis.*

In my love for travel I have visited many villages, cities and states in these United States. While driving along busy highways I have been on the lookout for an idea to help cut down the number of accidents or something outstanding to slow down traffic coming into the smaller villages and towns. To my way of thinking it had to be a "jolt-ing" type of safety notice to catch the eye of the driver. This "jolt" must make him immediately raise his foot from the gas pedal and arouse in him the feeling of responsibility he should have when he gets behind the wheel of a car. I wanted this sign or picture to plant itself deeply in the eyes and minds of all drivers so that it would not be forgotten in a few hours, but would always be remembered.

In 1953 our son Peter narrowly escaped being hit by a car. He was crossing the road opposite my place of business on a curve in the city limits of Brodhead, Wis. The driver was coming into the city much too fast. It was then that I decided to erect a safety sign on this curve. I called upon a painter who lives in Brodhead to do the painting for me and I had him paint a picture of a schoolboy, books in hand, representing 8-year-old

Peter. At the top in large luminous letters was printed "THIS IS PETE—FOR PETE'S SAKE DRIVE CAREFUL." It did slow down the traffic on that curve.

A photographer from nearby Monroe, Wis., took pictures of it, which appeared in numerous papers in the United States. I received many letters and cards complimenting me for pushing safety on the highway. After this I had the painter paint two other signs.

In October 1956, I was appointed chief of police in Argyle, Wis. By 1959 the traffic into Argyle became steadily heavier—especially during the summer. Many people go through Argyle to Yellowstone Lake for boating, fishing, and camping. I felt something should be done to protect our townspeople and to prevent accidents to others.

I erected the sign, "THIS IS PETE—FOR PETE'S SAKE DRIVE CAREFUL," on Highway 81 east of Argyle. On the very top we placed a broken bicycle. On Highway 78 west is a scenic sign reading "THIS IS GOD'S COUNTRY — DON'T DRIVE THROUGH IT LIKE HELL!" On Highway 78 north, the picture is of smashed cars and injured people.



Chief Adolph Jaggi.



Chief Jaggi and one of three signs he designed.

The reading on this safety poster says—"LEAVE YOUR BLOOD AT THE RED CROSS AND NOT ON THE HIGHWAY."

These picture signs have caught the eye of many motorists, and people have stopped to talk with me about them. I can truthfully say these safety signs have cut the speeding and accidents down to next to nothing in our town. They have helped to make Argyle a more peaceful and happy community.

It would be an excellent idea for other cities, towns and villages to erect similar signs. I am confident they would help teach public safety.

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WARNING POSTERS AVAILABLE

A poster issued by the FBI and entitled "Death in Disguise?" warns American motorists against picking up hitchhikers who may be criminals, sex maniacs, or murderers. Another poster, in the form of a coloring picture for school children, advises them to beware of strangers, to avoid dark and lonely streets and to know their local policemen.

These posters are available in 8- by 10½-inch size for distribution, and may be obtained by sending requests to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

NEAT SAFE MAN CAUGHT

Two musical-looking safecrackers were arrested in a Palo Alto, Calif., department store recently after "casing the joint" and then taking the cases in with them. When the police arrived, the "artist" was plying his trade and the lookout was not. The safecrackers' "instruments" were found to consist of the usual pliers, hammer, flashlight, wrecking bar, Stillson wrench, acetylene welding set, cutting torch, gauges, hoses, connections, and work gloves, packed neatly into a guitar case, a leather suitcase, and a tool box. The "artist" claimed that his proficiency in packing had been acquired in the process of committing some 2,000 burglaries and boasted that he could "peel" the usual type of safe in less than 4 minutes. Because of this speed, neatness, and proficiency, the burglar said, he generally operated during the daylight hours on Sundays and managed to hit a number of stores in the same neighborhood before moving on to a new locality.

FBI Nationwide Criminal Activities -
JUNE 1960 10-19-59

A STRICKEN CITY

(Continued from page 7)

discussions and for decisions as to necessary adjustments. These included the chief of police, a State police lieutenant, the colonel in charge of the National Guard and his aide, City Manager John Warburton, Mayor Arlo Jacklin, City Engineer Kenneth Meng, a representative of the Red Cross, a member of the fire marshal's office and members of the Civil Defense organization. Also present were a representative of the News Review, Roseburg newspaper, and a representative of radio station KRXL. The latter, Ken Bushey, acted as official coordinator of the information that was dispensed by the emergency city government to the public by radio, television and the press.

Not until August 15 were any business establishments, which occupied buildings which had to be inspected and passed for public occupancy, permitted to open. The merchants cooperated, and all attempted to open at 8 a.m. on that same Saturday morning. Certain areas of the city still remained closed to pedestrians and vehicles.

Many of the difficulties which arose and the emergency measures adopted in the wake of the disaster existed for some time, but the Roseburg Police Department itself has been compensated. At the time of the explosion, the city was negotiating the purchase of a building to be converted for fire and police department use in the latter part of 1960. However, this date was moved up, and the building, which contains all necessary space for present and future operation, including a self-sustained jail, was to be ready for occupancy on March 1, 1960.

(Photos courtesy of Paul Jenkins, News Review, Roseburg, Oreg.)

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS

The FBI has jurisdiction over the Federal statute which classifies as a violation the escape or attempted escape of a person in lawful Federal custody after arrest or conviction for a Federal offense.

ANTITRUST

Investigations of monopolies and alleged combinations and agreements in restraint of trade or commerce are conducted by the FBI.

OTHER TOPICS

A big problem facing the Lakeland Police Department in the summer of 1954 was an increasing number of nighttime breaking and entering cases in the downtown section of the city. The limited number of beat patrolmen was spread too thinly to be a preventive measure or to catch the wrongdoers at their work. It became clear that it was necessary for more frequent checks to be made at each business house. Either additional officers would have to be added to the foot patrol or travel time between check points would have to be lessened. Adding more men was impossible, due to a shortage of personnel and the fact that there were no funds available for the hiring of additional officers.

It was concluded that some means of mobile conveyance would have to be developed which would cut down the travel time between check points; however, motorcycles or automobiles were



Chief Leo H. Brooker.

Bicycle Patrol Highly Effective on Night Beats

*by LEO H. BROOKER, Chief of Police,
Lakeland, Fla.*

not the answer, as the officers using such vehicles could not physically check the doors of the business houses from the street, and the time saved by use of these vehicles would be consumed by the officer alighting from and reentering a patrol car, after checking the doors.

It was decided that the beat patrolmen should use bicycles. An officer on a bicycle could cover the same beat as a man afoot in less than one fourth the time. His check would be as thorough as the foot patrolmen's and, in addition, he could move more quietly and could approach the wrongdoer before the latter knew of his presence.

Radios Installed

Since it was possible the patrolman on the bicycle might run into a situation where he would need assistance, especially if he came unexpectedly upon a group of individuals in the act of breaking and entering, it was realized he should have some means of communication with the police station. Lakeland does not have call boxes, and few telephones are available in the downtown area at night after the stores are closed. Obviously, the officer could not ride to the station for the needed assistance. The answer was radio communication. Through use of radio equipment, the patrolman could obtain assistance immediately, for his own protection or for the apprehension of the criminals.

Installation of the radio equipment offered no problem. A small package-carrying wire basket, obtained from the local bicycle accessory store, was installed on the handlebars of each bicycle to be used for the patrol work. When the officer starts out on the patrol he places a battery-operated "Handie-Talkie" two-way radio in the basket. The bicycle-riding patrolman travels an eccentric and overlapping route, frequently changing directions of travel and contact points to prevent would-be burglars from figuring out how long it takes to

cover the beat and how much time they would have for their activities before the patrolman returns. The patrolman makes check calls to the station every 15 minutes, relating his position, and, in the event he misses a call, investigation is conducted immediately to ascertain if he has run into trouble.

Success of Experiment

The Lakeland Police Department began using the radio-equipped bicycles on July 8, 1954. Exactly 21 days later, two juveniles were arrested on breaking and entering charges as a result of observation made by an alert bicycle patrolman. Their arrests cleared 16 similar incidents. It is possible that none of the offenses would have been cleared in the absence of the use of the radio-equipped bicycles. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of breakings and enterings in the business area after the inauguration of the radio-equipped bicycles. We conservatively estimate that the number of breakings and enterings in the area covered by the bicycle patrolmen decreased more than 75 percent as a result of using the bicycle patrol. The bicycle patrol also greatly reduced the number of armed robberies and other night crimes in the downtown area. On many occasions sexual perverts were discovered in the commission of indecent acts as the patrolmen were making their silent checks in the still of the night.

Cost of Operation

The cost of placing a radio bicycle in operation is small, as the only expense is the bicycle. The "Handie-Talkies" are available at the police station. It has been our experience that a bicycle will last for 2 years on patrol work with only normal maintenance handled by the department automobile maintenance man. Batteries for the two-way "Handie-Talkie" normally last about 6 months in continual operation for patrol work. The number of officers with radio-equipped bicycles needed for any community depends entirely upon the size of the area patrolled and the particular problems of that area. In Lakeland, a community of 50,000 inhabitants, we use three such officers. They are utilized on the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift only, as they are not needed at any other time of the day or night.

Generally speaking, any activity which increases the efficiency of any phase of police work by 75 per-



Patrolman and radio-equipped bicycle.

cent is costly to the taxpayer. This did not hold true in Lakeland, as the use of the bicycle patrol has actually saved the taxpayer money. To obtain the same coverage now afforded the night patrol by use of the radio-equipped bicycles, it would have been necessary to hire at least four additional patrolmen. The cost of hiring and training such recruits, as well as providing necessary equipment (including uniforms and two-way portable radios) would have cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 per year. Through use of the bicycle patrol, the city of Lakeland was saved that amount of money. The use of the radios has also eliminated the necessity for the installation of call boxes, which has resulted in a saving to the city of approximately \$120 a month.

SCHOOL-BUS SURVEILLANCES

The Tennessee Highway Patrol, in an effort to catch drivers who fail to stop for school buses taking on or discharging passengers, has installed troopers with two-way radios aboard school buses selected at random throughout the State. The radios are used to keep the troopers in contact with other officers following in patrol cars at a discreet distance. The program has been instituted simultaneously in all counties throughout the State and has been receiving widespread publicity as part of an overall campaign to impress upon drivers the seriousness of violating school-bus ordinances.

*FBI Nationwide Criminal Activities
12-14-59*

Conferences Held Early in Year on Auto Thefts

A series of valuable special conferences on the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles, sponsored by the FBI, was held in cities all over the Nation and in Puerto Rico from January through February 26, 1960.

There were 197 of the open-forum, panel-type conferences in all, attended by 13,036 persons, representing 5,014 agencies.

Program Presented

A complete program pertaining to all phases of automobile thefts was participated in by law enforcement executives and heads of other interested agencies. The program included the development of methods to combat auto theft by means of educating drivers through public relations activities emphasizing preventive practices; State and local enforcement methods of spotting and processing stolen cars; theft investigations; and practices involved in guarding against the use of auto auctions, used car lots and junk and salvage yards to conceal stolen car operations.

Observations Made

The interest and enthusiasm with which these meetings were received were evident in the many comments made and in the general belief that they were timely and important. Conferees realized the necessity for making a cooperative, combined effort aimed at solving the staggering problem of automobile thefts, and many ideas and suggestions were discussed in this respect.

Since for the most part automobile thefts in many areas are a juvenile problem, a liaison program developed by one police department drew considerable interest and favorable comment. This program operates in the following manner: Anytime a juvenile is arrested for a crime involving an automobile, he is first processed by the juvenile officer. He is then interviewed by an officer from the central auto theft detail of the department for any information he may have concerning auto theft activities. The success of this program can be measured by the fact that, through a series of interviews with members of one juvenile

gang, the police department was able to clear approximately 100 stolen car reports. In another instance when three juveniles were interviewed, 18 stolen car reports were cleared by the interviews.

Salvage Dealers Cooperate

One method of combating salvage thefts was described during a west coast conference. It consists of keeping close supervision over the sale of salvage vehicles by insurance firms and adjustors handling the cars, together with close checks on the re-registration of these vehicles. Additionally, a local ordinance requires wrecking yard operators and salvage dealers to keep a record, described as a "Buy Book," of any purchase of an automobile or part, including the name, address and description of the person from whom the item is purchased. If the name of a particular individual appears frequently as the seller of automotive parts, an investigation is conducted into his activities.

Closely related to this suggestion is another which was made requiring all auto dealers acquiring used cars by purchase or trade to file a report on each such car with their local police department. This report would bear complete identifying data with respect to the automobile as well as descriptive information about the person from whom the car was acquired.

Deterrent Factors Probed

It was deemed most important to educate the driving public to the importance of removing ignition keys and locking cars and trunks when parking to discourage the casual amateur, the "joyrider," or the thief who steals simply for transportation. In some cities there are ordinances penalizing car drivers who park and leave the key in the ignition.

Training courses were stressed for officers assigned to the auto theft details in their departments so that they are completely familiar with the various methods used by car thieves to "hot wire" automobiles.

Both prosecutors and investigative officers were able to meet and fully discuss at the conferences their mutual goals and problems. Attorneys were able to forewarn police officers as to their legal limitations and obligations when stopping cars driven by suspected car thieves.

The jurisdiction of the FBI in automobile thefts was thoroughly reviewed. The services of the

FBI Laboratory, Identification Division and training programs were discussed and an explanation was given as to how they can be of assistance to local and State police agencies.

Conferences Evaluated

Many persons attending the conferences voiced their appreciation to Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI for providing them with this means of discussing mutual problems to cope with the ever-mounting number of auto thefts.

Typical of the comments was one made by a midwest police officer: "This conference is another example of the FBI's being alert to the needs of law enforcement throughout the country." One officer cited it as "another example of Director J. Edgar Hoover's aggressive leadership in the field of law enforcement." Numerous other comments made can best be summarized by quoting one made by the director of public safety in an eastern city: "This conference makes available to you the know-how of the FBI. We are all indebted to the FBI for the organization of this very valuable conference. All law enforcement will benefit from it."

It is felt that the conferences will have far-reaching results in reducing the number of car thefts and in helping law enforcement at all levels to join forces in combating this ever-increasing evil.

Bufile - 62-95377 ★

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

The victim of a house burglary in Cincinnati has devised an investigative technique for capturing the thief that may prove of value to law enforcement officers. Having lost a \$1,000 camera, plus two guns and camera accessories in a recent burglary, the victim inserted an ad in the classified columns of a local newspaper seeking to buy such a camera. The name and telephone number he used were those of a friend.

When the friend received a call from a man offering to sell a camera of a similar make and value, the police were notified. The burglar appeared at the purchaser's house where he was arrested and, upon questioning, admitted a number of other thefts. He then led officers to his home and turned over \$12,000 in stolen loot, including approximately 100 missing guns.

Cincinnati Crimdel 12/17/59
JUNE 1960 63-4296-Ser. #280.

Novel Confidence Game Nets One Wallet

Confidence men find many and devious ways to interest prospective victims in their "game." Two such unscrupulous con men appealed to a young janitor's pride of country to "relieve" him of his wallet containing \$115 in cash.

The young man had just withdrawn the money from his bank in Portland and was getting into his car when the first con man approached him saying he was a foreigner just off his ship, and a stranger in the city. He asked directions to a certain address which the young man was unable to supply.

Just then the second confidence man walked up, and the first one asked him for directions. Replying that he knew the address, he proposed that the young man drive them there. When the three arrived at the address, the foreigner flashed a big roll of bills and offered to pay the young man for his trouble. The second con man then advised his companion that he should not carry so much money but should put it in a bank, to which the foreigner replied that he did not trust banks nor did he trust Americans. The other man then stated that all Americans trust each other and just to prove it he gave the young man his wallet and told him to walk around the block. When the young man returned, the con man suggested that the young man give him his wallet and he and the foreigner would walk around the block with it—presumably to show that they, too, could be trusted. The unsuspecting young man surrendered his wallet to the two connivers, who walked out of sight and never returned.

Crimdel Portland 12/1/59

TV GUARDS UNDERPASS

Because of the numerous assaults that have taken place upon women and children in the pedestrians' underpass at the Camden, N.J., plaza of the Benjamin Franklin Bridge, a combination closed-circuit television and loud-speaker monitoring system has been ordered installed. The original cost of the installation was figured at \$10,000. The bridge provides the main artery from Philadelphia, Pa., to Camden, and the underpass is used by hundreds of persons daily. Delaware River Port Authority policemen will keep a 24-hour watch on the television. If trouble develops, bridge policemen can reach any part of the underpass in a matter of seconds.

Philadelphia Crimdel 63-4296-37-447.
Ser. 283 2/1/60

WANTED BY THE FBI

JOSEPH CORBETT, JR., also known as James Barron, Charles Osborne, Walter Osborne, W. William Osborne, Walter Osborn, and William Osborn

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Murder)

On August 1, 1955, Joseph Corbett, Jr., a one-time premedical student, broke out of the California Institution for Men at Chino, Calif., where he was serving a 5-year-to-life sentence for the slaying of an Air Force sergeant in 1950. As a result of his escape, Corbett has been added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." The FBI's nationwide search is based upon a Federal warrant issued March 21, 1960, at Los Angeles, Calif., charging that Corbett unlawfully fled the State of California to avoid confinement.

The Fugitive

Following his escape, Corbett assumed the name Walter Osborne and fled to Glendale, Calif., where he was briefly employed as a clerk-typist. Terminating this employment in August 1955, Corbett indicated that he was returning to Seattle, his native city, where he said his father was ill. He continued his flight to Los Angeles, Calif., where he worked for a short period for an ice company. He terminated this employment rather suddenly in November 1955, and is believed to have fled to Denver, Colo. There he was employed by an ice company, later as a warehouseman and laborer, followed by employment with a paint manufacturing firm where he worked for 3 years. He resigned in October of 1959, stating that he was leaving the area, but is known to have re-

mained in Denver until February 1960, when he suddenly disappeared.

Corbett has been described as a calm, aloof individual with a superior general intelligence. He has pursued college-level studies at the University of Washington and the University of California. He has been interested in firearms since his youth and has reportedly engaged in extensive target practice in Colorado mountain areas. He is reportedly left-handed in most actions, extremely nearsighted, and may walk in a stooped manner. He assertedly led a quiet life in Denver and showed no particular affinity for alcohol and tobacco. He is reported to be a proficient typist and is said to be unusually meticulous about his personal appearance. He has, in the past, displayed some interest in horse races.

In view of Corbett's avid interest in firearms, he should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Joseph Corbett, Jr., is described as follows:

Age-----	31, born October 25, 1928, at Seattle, Wash. (not supported by birth records).												
Height-----	6 feet 1 inch to 6 feet 2 inches.												
Weight-----	160 to 170 pounds.												
Build-----	Medium.												
Hair-----	Light brown.												
Eyes-----	Hazel.												
Complexion-----	Fair.												
Race-----	White.												
Nationality-----	American.												
Occupations-----	Alkyd cooker (paint manufacturing), clerk-typist, laboratory technician, laborer, warehouseman.												
Scars and marks-----	Mole under chin, crescent-shaped scar right thumb, scar right side of abdomen.												
FBI Number-----	605,861 A.												
Fingerprint classification--	<table><tbody><tr><td>19</td><td>O</td><td>29</td><td>W</td><td>100</td><td>20.</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>27</td><td>W</td><td>100</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	19	O	29	W	100	20.	I	27	W	100		
19	O	29	W	100	20.								
I	27	W	100										

Notify FBI

Anyone having information concerning the whereabouts of this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



Joseph Corbett, Jr.

Laundry Pickup Man Not So Clean

On June 9, 1959, the manager of a motel located a short distance from the city of Frankfort, Ky., reported the theft of money from the cash drawer in his motel office to Detective Joseph B. Wilson of the Kentucky State Police, an FBI National Academy graduate.

The motel manager advised Detective Wilson that there had been a series of thefts from his motel office and that these thefts had occurred, in each instance, after the laundry had been picked up.

Detective Wilson, making use of his Academy training, recorded the serial numbers of three 1-dollar bills, then dusted them with ultraviolet powder. The bills were then placed in an envelope in another drawer in readiness for the next laundry pickup which was scheduled for June 11.

Prior to the laundryman's arrival on June 11, the dusted bills were placed in the cash drawer. After the laundryman had made his rounds, the manager looked into the drawer and found that six 1-dollar bills were missing, including the three marked bills. He immediately called Detective Wilson, who subsequently picked up the laundryman when he returned to the motel to drop off the clean laundry.

The suspect denied taking the money and took everything out of his pockets for inspection. Detective Wilson, using an ultraviolet light on the man's hands and clothing, revealed the telltale powder marks on the suspect's right hand and on his right trouser pocket. Seeing the futility of denying his guilt, the laundry truck driver stated that he had hidden the money in a service station along his route. Accompanying the officer to the station, the subject went in the men's restroom and proceeded to take the screws out of the light switch plate. Removing the plate, he withdrew the six 1-dollar bills and handed them to the detective. Three of them were the marked bills.

The subject entered a plea of guilty to the charge of theft, was given a 30 days' suspended sentence, and was placed on probation for a period of 1 year by a trial commissioner of Franklin County, Ky. *NAI #144*

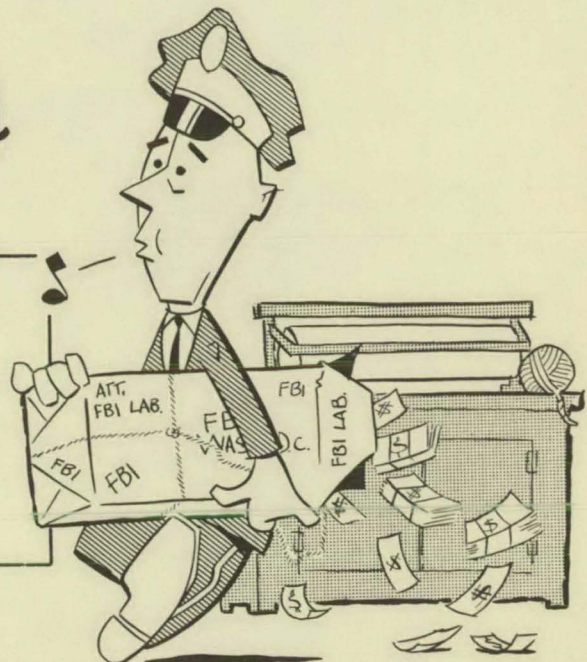
ELECTION LAWS

Anyone who intimidates, threatens, or coerces any other person for the purpose of interfering with his right to vote at any general, special, or primary election involving candidates for Federal office violates Federal statutes under the FBI's jurisdiction. The purchase or sale of votes in a general or special election also is prohibited.

Helpful Hints

EVIDENCE

REMEMBER TO WRAP
EVIDENCE PROPERLY
BEFORE MAILING TO
THE FBI FOR EXAM-
INATION.



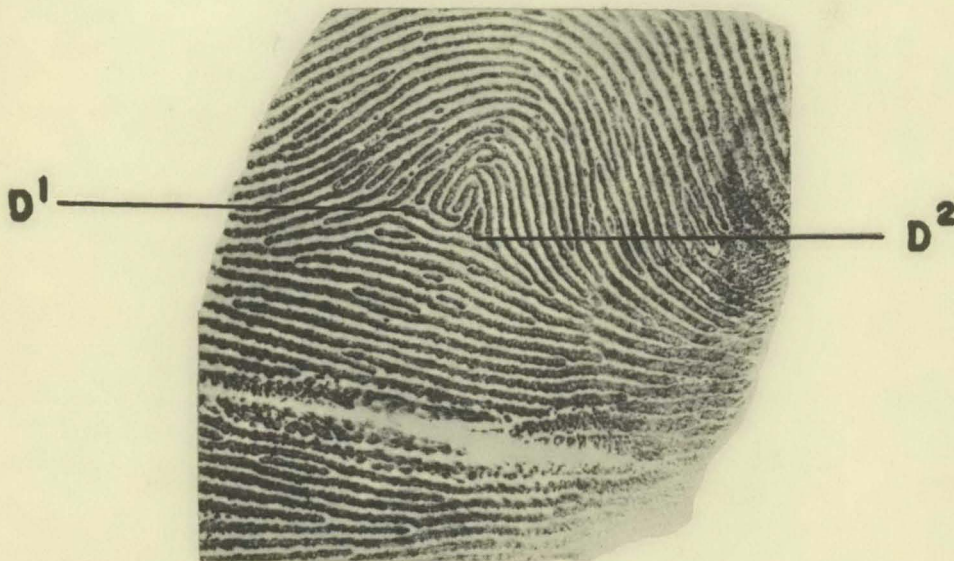
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern



The unusual and questionable pattern presented here is classified as a whorl with meeting tracing and is referenced to a loop. The deltas are found at D¹ and D². The reference is necessary due to the questionable nature of the recurve in front of D².