

FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



Vol. 31, No. 6

June 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

JUNE 1962

Vol. 31, No. 6

Published by the
**FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE,**
Washington 25, D.C.

Contents

- 1 *Message from Director J. Edgar Hoover*

Feature Article:

- 3 Full Spanish Names Necessary To Assure True Identification,
by Salvador Mass Vinet, Assistant Director, Identification
Division, Police of Puerto Rico.

Crime Prevention:

- 7 Possible Rioting at Jazz Festival Averted by Police, by Chief
Joseph A. Radice, Newport, R.I., Police Department.

Facilities:

- 11 Police Department Fully Established in Only "59 Days," by
Ivan A. Robinson, Jr., Chief of Police, Downey, Calif.

Public Relations:

- 16 Police Emphasize Good Will Program With Young People,
by Chief Anton H. Lambert, Cedar City, Utah, Police
Department.

Identification:

- 19 FBI Disaster Squad Identifies Victims of Airplane Crash.
Questionable Pattern (back cover).

Investigators' Aids:

- 20 Kitchen Spoon Converted Into Handcuff Key.
Boxcar Thefts Curtailed by Use of Special Tool.
21 Attempted Burglary Foiled by Deputies.

Other Topics:

- 22 Photocopies Acceptable If Originals Unavailable.
23 Police Seeking Identity of Deceased Female.
24 Wanted by the FBI.



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

THE ARRIVAL OF SUMMER to most Americans signifies the beginning of the vacation season—a time of carefree relaxation and outdoor activities. Regrettably, to a great number it will be a season of tragedy. They will become victims of the annual onslaught of crimes of passion and violence.

According to established seasonal trends, forcible rape will rise approximately 16 percent above its annual average during the next several weeks. Murder and aggravated assault will climb some 12 percent each. A similar increase will be registered in depraved sex attacks on innocent and defenseless children. These figures represent crimes against the person which will become known to police. Untold numbers of victims will remain silent through fear of personal embarrassment.

To a large degree, this shocking picture is an indictment of the careless and unwitting citizenry. Gaining a short respite from the humdrum of everyday duties, countless individuals subject themselves and their families to unnecessary dangers. Many who adhere to some standard of safety at other times seemingly throw precautions to the wind during the summer months. For instance, vacationing travelers, in a congenial mood of good will, are apt to minimize the inherent danger connected with the signaling thumb of a hitchhiker. A hasty benevolent act could place them in the clutches of a vicious killer.

Certainly, great stress should be placed on the abhorrent crimes perpetrated by child molesters. Closing of the school year adds an extra burden to the important roles of parents and guardians in this regard. Children with time on their hands need extraordinary attention and supervision. This should not and cannot be left to public officials. Parents who fail to warn their children to avoid secluded spots, to refuse rides and reject gifts or enticements from strangers are guilty of gross negligence.

Public indifference, long a harbinger of lawlessness, does not decline with the rise of the thermometer. Many persons in haste to be off to favorite vacation sites all but abandon their homes. Their absence could not be better publicized with blinking neon lights. Yards are unkempt and littered with newspapers; accumu-

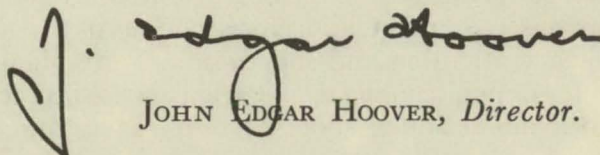
lated mail and milk bottles clutter the door. Blinds are drawn and doors are often left unlocked. Such flagrant carelessness is a "red carpet" invitation to burglars.

Other individuals add to the woes of authorities in areas they visit. Their unlocked automobiles are stolen, and luggage, clothing and other valuables left overnight in cars are taken by thieves. Some drivers climb behind the wheel of a car with no apparent appreciation of the responsibilities connected with a driving permit. They race along the Nation's highways as if licensed to kill. And all too frequently they do kill, either themselves or innocent wayfarers.

A disturbing side issue of such incidents is the additional strain placed on law enforcement. At a crucial period when most departments are engaged in exhaustive battle against rising crimes of violence, precious man-hours are spent investigating lesser violations caused by carelessness.

Understandably, as summer begins, most police authorities prepare for the worst and hope for the best. They alert the public, solicit cooperation and initiate special measures to handle seasonal outbreaks peculiar to their localities. But the protective shield of law enforcement can be stretched only so far.

To gamble with crime is to lose. The loss could be—and frequently is—a human life. As public servants who know first-hand of the exacting toll claimed by crime resulting from carelessness, we must somehow get this message across to the American people.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large "J" and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the text "Edgar Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JUNE 1, 1962



FEATURE ARTICLE

Full Spanish Names Necessary to Assure True Identification

by SALVADOR MASS VINET, *Assistant Director,
Identification Division, Police of Puerto Rico*

The Identification Division of the Police of Puerto Rico is set up and operated in a manner similar to that employed in the great majority of police departments throughout the United States.

A name file is maintained in alphabetical order, and a separate file containing fingerprint cards is filed by fingerprint classification formula. In addition, there are photographs, latent fingerprints, record jackets, a correspondence unit, and several other facets to this division to facilitate the speedy identification of subjects, suspects, and others involved in matters of a local nature or in answer to requests from other police departments or agencies in various parts of the United States.

Each day the Police of Puerto Rico receive a large number of requests from the continental United States to conduct name searches regarding various individuals, the great majority of whom, naturally, are persons with Spanish names. Unfortunately, these names, as they are submitted, are usually incomplete due to certain basic differences in the use of names in Spanish-speaking countries or areas as against the form employed by English-speaking peoples.

Complete Name Necessary

Inasmuch as Puerto Rico is a Spanish language area, the filing system in use for proper names is necessarily based upon the names as they are used in Spanish rather than upon the English system. It, therefore, becomes almost impossible to conduct a search by name with any great degree of thoroughness in the files of the Police of Puerto Rico if the name submitted is not full and complete by Spanish standards. The purpose of this article, then, becomes one of attempting to clarify the meaning and use of Spanish names for the benefit of police and other agencies in the continental United States and elsewhere, in order that those agencies will know and recognize a Spanish name for what it is and for what is necessary in

obtaining the best results in submitting requests to the Police of Puerto Rico.

Basic Difference

The basic difference between Spanish and English or American names is the fact that two last names are used in Spanish while only one last name is used in English. This practice was originated in Spain in medieval times, during which a coat of arms was based upon the two family names united in marriage. It has continued down to the present time. At first glance, the English-speaking person will wonder to himself why Spaniards continue to overburden themselves with such a carryover from the distant past and at the same time confuse others not familiar with the language.

Actually, there now exists a more valid reason for the use of two last names in Spanish than before. For example, the continental United States is composed of persons whose ancestors came from many different lands and localities, each with his own national name. As these national groups mixed and settled, a change in the



Señor Salvador Mass Vinet.

spelling and pronunciation of names was experienced due to the strangeness of the names of one group to the persons of another. A whole set of new names thus emerged, the spelling of which is different from that of the original names, but the pronunciation of which is still quite similar. Thus, in the continental United States, there are many more separate and distinct last names than in Spanish-speaking countries, since those countries have never experienced a great diversified influx of various nationalities and the relatively few last names have remained more or less pure. With the increase in population over the years, the use of a second last name has become a prime factor in the identification of persons with Spanish names.

Derivation of Surname

From where is the second last name derived? The second last name is the maiden name of the individual's mother, which she formerly used as her own first last name. For the purpose of clarification, let us see what happens to the names of a man and his bride and to their children.

Jose Antonio Torres Lopez marries his fiancée, Maria Gonzalez Martinez. They eventually have a child, Miguel Luis Torres Gonzalez. Miguel's last name, as you can see, is composed of two units, his father's first last name and his mother's first last name. Miguel, because he is a male, will always have that name and it will never change in any respect. He may refer to himself only as Torres, dropping his second last name for the purpose of simplification, but he will never refer to himself as Gonzalez. Thus, if Miguel is ever requested to identify himself, he may state only that his name is Miguel Torres. Since the name is Spanish, this should serve as a flag to the interviewing official that Miguel Torres is, at best, only part of the complete Spanish name of the individual and that further questioning regarding the second last name is necessary.

When Woman's Name Changes

Going back now to Miguel's parents, we are able to see from their names that Jose is the son of a man named Torres and a woman whose maiden name was Lopez, while his mother, Maria, is the daughter of a man named Gonzalez and a woman named Martinez. This brings us to

another difference in Spanish and American names concerning the change occurring in a woman's name upon her marriage.

Miguel's mother, Maria, was given the name Maria Gonzalez Martinez upon her birth and used her name thusly until the time of her marriage to his father, Jose Antonio Torres Lopez. After the marriage of these two persons, Jose's name remained exactly the same, Jose Antonio Torres Lopez, since as a male his name will never change. Maria, however, assumed a new last name, Torres. As in English, she could refer to herself as Mrs. Jose Torres or as Mrs. Jose Torres Lopez. In Spanish, however, she would appear as Maria Gonzalez de Torres, her mother's name of Martinez being dropped and henceforth never used except in referring to her maiden name. Maria, after her marriage, still had two last names, but the use of the "de" distinguished her as a married woman, revealing her husband's name as Torres and her father's name as Gonzalez. Her children by this marriage will all have those two last names, Torres for her husband and their father, and Gonzalez for her father and maiden name. In this way their son, Miguel Luis, was named Miguel Luis Torres Gonzalez.

Name Prefixes

The "de" which appears in the name of a married woman is not considered a part of her name and merely denotes the fact that she is married. On the other hand, there are a number of proper Spanish names in which "de," "del," "de la," and "la" are an integral part and should not be confused with the "de" for marriage. Examples are names such as De Jesus, Del Valle, De La Hoz, and La Rosa. The prefixes in names of this type should be capitalized in order to avoid the confusion which could result with a name like De Jesus. In this manner, one can tell at a glance that Maria Rodriguez de De Jesus is married to a man named De Jesus while Juanita Velez De La Hoz is a single girl whose mother's last name is De La Hoz.

Unit Filing System

In the filing system used in the Identification Division of the Police of Puerto Rico, names are filed alphabetically by units. Three units are used, the first unit representing the first last name, the second unit the second last name, and the third



Señor Luis Velez-Feliciano is the Director of the Identification Division.

unit the first name or names of the individual. The name Pedro Lopez Rivera would be filed as follows:

<i>First Unit</i>	<i>Second Unit</i>	<i>Third Unit</i>
Lopez	Rivera	Pedro

If Pedro has more than one first name, such as Pedro Juan Lopez Rivera, the name would be filed in the same manner:

<i>First Unit</i>	<i>Second Unit</i>	<i>Third Unit</i>
Lopez	Rivera	Pedro Juan

Thus, if there are several persons with more or less the same names, they would be filed alphabetically by the first unit, then by the second unit, and lastly by the third unit. As an example, the names Pedro Juan Lopez Rivera, Domingo Lemus Rodriguez, Tomas Rivera Lopez, and Pedro Jose Lopez Rivera, would be filed as follows:

1. Domingo Lemus Rodriguez
2. Pedro Jose Lopez Rivera
3. Pedro Juan Lopez Rivera
4. Tomas Rivera Lopez

With the first consideration being on the first unit, it is clear that Lemus precedes Lopez, which in turn precedes Rivera. It is equally clear that in names two and three, both the first and second units are the same, namely Lopez and Rivera, and that the two names are then filed according to the third unit, Pedro Jose coming before Pedro Juan. The name Tomas Rivera Lopez, which contains the same two last names in reverse order, serves to indicate how important it is to obtain both names in their correct sequence.

Names such as De Jesus, Del Valle, De La Hoz, and La Rosa are considered to be one unit. Jaime De Jesus Vazquez and Enrique La Rosa Otero would be filed in this manner:

<i>First Unit</i>	<i>Second Unit</i>	<i>Third Unit</i>
1. De Jesus	Vazquez	Jaime
2. La Rosa	Otero	Enrique

In the case of single and married women, the same unit system is employed, as with Gloria Caban Suarez, a single girl:

<i>First Unit</i>	<i>Second Unit</i>	<i>Third Unit</i>
Caban	Suarez	Gloria

After Gloria's marriage to Antonio Medina Molina, her name became Gloria Caban de Medina and would appear in the files as:

<i>First Unit</i>	<i>Second Unit</i>	<i>Third Unit</i>
Caban	Medina	Gloria

Other Name Differences

As is clearly shown above, in dealing with the names of women it is of prime importance that their maiden names be obtained, since they will always be filed first under their first last names which do not change even after marriage. The submission of Gloria's name as Mrs. Gloria Medina or as Mrs. Antonio Medina would not be sufficient to insure an identification. The "de" denoting marriage is not used in filing since it is not considered to be an actual part of the name.

It should be noted that Spanish names may appear to differ slightly in various places. For instance, names will sometimes appear to be hyphenated, as in Jose Antonio Lopez-Colon, or with the letter "y," as in Pablo Cordero y Garcia. The use of the hyphen or the letter "y" does not change the name or make it any different from the same names without the hyphen or "y." This type name is filed in the same manner as the others.

Sometimes the letters "Vda." are found in a woman's name, such as Carmen Ramos Vda. de Nieves. This abbreviation, "Vda.," stands for the Spanish word "viuda" which means widow. Carmen is thus shown to be the widow of a man named Nieves. The letters "Vda.," like the "de" denoting marriage, are not employed in filing or indexing names.

In addition, certain first names with religious overtones are sometimes given to children by their parents, names such as Maria de Lourdes and Maria de los Angeles, and should not be confused

with their last names. It is also not unusual to find boys with girls' names, such as Jose Maria Velez, the Maria being derived from the Virgin Mary.

Importance of Full Name

In summary, then, the main point of this entire article boils down to one essential thing, namely, that as full and complete a name as possible should be obtained in dealing with Spanish names. The pivotal point is the inclusion of the second last name, without which an otherwise successful identification may not be made. The submission of requests for name searches on names such as Mrs. Josefina Perez or Pedro Torres to the Police of Puerto Rico is the same as submitting the name John Smith to the New York City Police Department.

It is hoped that this article will be of some value and assistance to persons reading it. It is very difficult to cover such a complex subject as Spanish names in a clear and yet concise manner. In the event there arises a question in the minds of anyone which this article does not answer, you are invited to call upon the Police of Puerto Rico at any time, and we will be happy to assist you in any way we can.



POSEY SNATCHER LANDS IN WEST GERMAN JAIL

For 10 months a 26-year-old German was the terror of the many flowershop owners and gardeners of West Berlin for his bold thieving expeditions through their shops and nurseries.

The so-called "posey pincher" was well aware of his countrymen's fondness for flowers, and, given the opportunity to buy them at reduced prices, they bought lavishly and his business prospered. He first sold his sweet-smelling booty, worth a total of from 8,000 to 10,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,000 to \$2,500), on the street. He later turned to door-to-door peddling by which he soon built up a permanent clientele.

The local constabulary finally caught up with the posey snatcher and now he has to pay with 3 years "behind the Swedish curtains," a German expression, dating from the 30 Years' War, which is the rough equivalent of "in the pokey."

#63-4296-232 Bonn Legat Crimdel
6 dtd. 1-15-62

Trucker Convicted in Grain-stealing Scheme

FBI Agents and police officers in a midwestern city successfully conducted an investigation of a grain-stealing scheme which may have harvested a large amount of profit for the thieves. Two of the perpetrators of this scheme were arrested and charged with theft from interstate shipment. The charges involved some 200,000 pounds of grain which netted approximately \$6,000.

The scheme was brazen in its boldness and simplicity. Following the fall harvest, when grain elevators are overflowing with golden grain, the owners put up notices advertising the need of truckers to haul the grain away to some nearby city grain firm or milling company. Truckers responding to the notice simply make application, present their identification papers, sign a bill of lading, and haul the grain away—but not all of them are honest.

In this case, the two truckers—once the truck was loaded—hailed the grain in three trips to an elevator in a neighboring State and sold the grain as their own. They used fictitious names, faked vehicle registrations, and were in possession of a number of stolen license plates. One of the defendants had 16 extra sets of license plates and a number of false registration documents in his car when he was arrested.

Brought before a U.S. District Judge, both pleaded guilty to charges of stealing grain on interstate consignment with intent to convert to their own use.

Before sentence could be handed down, one of the defendants died of a heart attack. The other was later sentenced to 3 years in the custody of the Attorney General. On instructions from the court, he is to serve 6 months in custody, after which he will be placed on 3 years' probation. 1-61 Newsletter
Edward T. Mattson, Bufile #1-4119 (NA)
Bufile #87-57187 ★
Percy R. Anderson FBI #256644 B
Lester C. Pope FBI #836458 (doc.)

QUICK KEY IMPRESSIONS

Remarkable success has been achieved in obtaining key impressions on short notice. The key is placed on a sheet of paper, then it is sprayed with fingerprint powder. The resulting outline is most satisfactory to a locksmith for reproduction of the original key. Bufile #63-4296-22

Anchorage Crimdel dtd. 2-23-62
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

CRIME PREVENTION

Possible Rioting at Jazz Festival Averted by Police

by CHIEF JOSEPH A. RADICE, *Newport, R.I.,
Police Department*

The unfavorable worldwide publicity that followed the Jazz Festival of 1960 at Newport, R.I., when thousands of beer-drinking, carousing college-age youths descended upon the city of Newport, invaded its beaches, parks, and other areas, and engaged in impromptu parties, left an intolerable blemish on the city's reputation. This stigma had to be erased if Newport were ever to regain its reputation as one of the leading vacation spots in America.

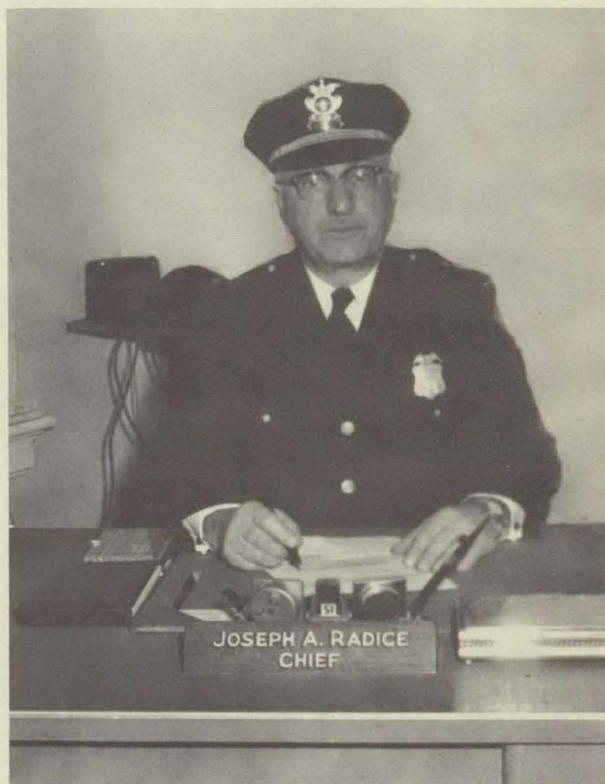
During the riots that ended the 1960 Jazz Festival, when police and mobs of young people clashed, Governor Christopher Del Sesto sent in the Rhode Island State Police and National Guard units to help restore order. In addition, police from every community in the State also responded. Martial law was in effect for a period of approximately 24 hours; fire hoses and tear gas were required to control the crowds.

When all had subsided the next morning, the area surrounding the site of the Jazz Festival was littered with thousands of beer cans which had been the chief weapon used against the police by the mobs. Hundreds of rioters had been arrested and thousands had been evacuated from the city, escorted by the police and National Guardsmen. All approaches to the city were closed and only those with legitimate reasons were allowed to enter. This condition was a blow to the economy of this resort city, as many vacationers were forced to cancel reservations at hotels and motels.

Causes of the Riots

The day following the 1960 riots, I ordered all superior officers of the Newport Police Department to submit written reports as to the causes of the riotous conditions and their suggestions as how to avoid future riots. These reports were studied at subsequent staff meetings and were the basis for laying out the plans for 1961. They pointed up the following as the major causes of the riotous conditions:

1. Manpower shortage due to the limited size of the department (77 men and 1 policewoman).
2. The disputes which had arisen each year since 1954 concerning who should bear the cost of policing the festival.
3. The overselling of tickets to the park which had a seating capacity of approximately 13,000. On the night of the riot, thousands of tickets had been sold over and above the capacity of the park. The result was that large numbers of these people were not able to enter, even though they had purchased standing-room tickets.
4. The lack of city ordinances regulating the consumption of alcoholic beverages on the streets, beaches, and parks of the city. Thousands of college-age youngsters came from all over the country



Chief Joseph A. Radice.

to take advantage of these conditions, knowing full well that the police were understaffed and unable to cope with the situation. In 1959, conditions were bad, but the police had managed to maintain control.

5. Long tours of duty on the part of the Newport Police who were forced to work approximately 16 to 20 hours every day of the festival. The demands of these long hours sapped the strength of the men and, when on Saturday, the fourth day of the festival, thousands of beer-drinking youths came into the city from nearby communities and from the beaches in the area, traffic control broke down and even flagrant violations of the laws and ordinances could not be handled.

Plans for 1961 Festival

When a license was issued by the city council for another music festival in 1961, there was a great deal of concern expressed by police officials and other interested citizens, especially those living in the immediate area of the 1960 riots. At the same time, the chamber of commerce, clergymen, and other citizens endorsed the program and felt that it would be an opportunity to erase the stigma of the previous festivals.



Signs erected at the three main approaches to the city of Newport, R.I., for visitors coming to the Jazz Festival.

As chief of police, I informed city officials that, if afforded sufficient numbers of trained police officers and equipment, the festival could be handled without incident.

Manpower requirements, equipment needs, city ordinances desired, and certain regulations regarding the operation of the festival were outlined and submitted to the city manager by me, and they were in turn submitted to the city council for approval. In almost every instance, all that was requested was granted. With these tools, we were able to begin to put the plans into operation. I assigned Capt. Arthur S. Maloney as the coordinator of the program. The following is a brief summary of the steps taken by the Newport Police Department in meeting the demands placed upon it.

Recruiting Manpower

Negotiations were begun with police officials of neighboring communities for the purpose of employing off-duty policemen during the 4-day festival period. The response to this appeal for assistance was most gratifying, as almost every off-duty policeman solicited responded immediately. These men were provided with insurance coverage, housing facilities, and meals. The following Rhode Island communities responded with trained policemen: Warwick, 54; Woonsocket, 23; Pawtucket, 30; Cranston, 19; East Providence, 13; Tiverton, 4; Rhode Island State Prison guards, 37. These men were sworn in as temporary members of the Newport, R.I., Police Department.

Equipment Made Available

Because of the riotous condition which had occurred the previous year, it was decided that a plentiful supply of tear gas and tear gas operational equipment should be available on a standby basis. The Rhode Island State Adult Correctional Institutions made this supply available. In addition, manpower trained in the use of tear gas was provided, and these men were retained as a special squad at the Command Post on an around-the-clock basis, ready for any emergency that might arise. With the exception of a few minor incidents, this squad was not called upon for action.

For several weeks prior to the festival, meetings were held with staff members of the Newport Police Department and with representatives of the police departments that were assisting them. All



Police examine visitor's travel bag for prohibited beverages.

phases of the operation were discussed, and all were informed of their own specific assignment, hours of employment, area of assignment, and the particular laws and ordinances which would be in effect for the festival. A riot control plan was drafted and copies of this were sent to these men for study.

In addition, all members of the Newport Department attended several sessions devoted to the problems of crowd control. Instructions on crowd habits and the many different elements which cause a crowd, under certain circumstances, to change into a riotous mob were provided.

It was advocated that the police should in their initial contacts be very strict and stern in all approaches to the public, and clearly show that there would be no leniency shown to anyone who displayed a tendency to flout the laws of the community. This attitude shown by the police officers had a remarkable effect upon the visitors, and after a couple of days, there was no question as to who was in command of the situation, even though some of these young people had undoubtedly arrived in the city with the avowed purpose of continuing along the same riotous lines of previous years. Respect for strict authority, administered with restraint, became clearly evident among the young people, and there was a lessening of tensions on both sides, with the result that persons attending the festival enjoyed it a great deal more.

Organization of Personnel

Whenever possible, the recruited personnel were assigned to duties which were most compatible

with their rank in their own department, and where the experience would be of greatest asset to the program. Lines of authority were clearly drawn and the chain of command defined.

Blockades Put Into Effect

The immediate area surrounding Freebody Park where the festival was held was controlled by a series of blockades. Only those persons holding tickets or having other legitimate reasons were admitted into the area. Patrons, employees, and performers were obliged to present their tickets or passes before they would be admitted inside the blockade. Residents and their guests were provided with special passes issued by me for themselves, their families, and their vehicles.

Traffic Control Plan

A specific traffic pattern was devised to control the flow of traffic in all areas of the city, with special emphasis on the immediate area bounding the site of the festival. Parking bans, parking restrictions, one-way streets, and restricted turning movements were designed to ease the flow of vehicles and also to provide maximum protection to pedestrians. In this connection, it was decided to use the members of the Auxiliary Police of the Newport Police Department mainly on traffic control posts, since they were familiar with the street layout of the city and knew how to direct visitors on their way. They generally worked a 12-hour tour of duty from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Communications System

A complex system of radio communications was set up under the direction of the Civilian Defense Director for the city of Newport. As a civilian defense drill, the Newport County Radio Club and the Narragansett Bay Citizens Band Radio Club were incorporated into the system. A central communications unit was set up in the Command Post of the Newport Police Department with field stations located at Newport Beach, Newport Hospital, Freebody Park, and surrounding communities. These, together with the various police units which were integrated into the system, were able to provide a coverage that would have been impossible using only police equipment.

These units were manned by civilian defense volunteers on an around-the-clock basis all during

the festival period. Instant knowledge of what was happening in all areas of the city and the ability to dispatch assistance where needed were perhaps the keys to the successful operation of policing the festival.

Command Post Set Up

The Acquidneck Medical Center, located in the immediate problem area, offered its facilities, and it was used as an auxiliary police headquarters. A police command post was set up at this location and all administrative police business connected with the festival was handled at this point. All out-of-the-city policemen were instructed to report to this location for their assignments, as there were adequate parking areas and most assignments were within walking distance from the command post.

Public Information

Months before the festival, news releases were sent out from the Newport Police which were given national publicity by the various news agencies. All of these releases emphasized the fact that the police would not tolerate any infractions of the laws that would be in effect during the festival. In addition, large signs were erected at all entrances to the city listing the special city ordi-

nances regarding drinking of alcoholic beverages on the streets. Hundreds of posters were placed in the immediate area of the festival, so there could be no doubt in anyone's mind concerning these regulations.

Court Sessions Held

Court sessions were held on a 24-hour basis under Judge Arthur Sullivan, First District Court of the State of Rhode Island. Persons arrested were placed before the court just as soon as the necessary preliminary steps could be processed.

Results of Program

There were no riots at Newport in 1961. The vast group of news media representatives who were on hand in anticipation of possible difficulties reported an absence of chaos and destruction. As the estimated 10,000 visitors each day entered our city, each was impressed with the fact we were armed with the equipment, the ordinances, the manpower, and the determination to maintain control of the festival and its patrons.

As one newspaperman expressed it, "About 125 persons were treated for injuries at hospitals during last year's riots. This year, only cases of sunburn were reported . . . the law was respected. The law earned that respect."

LOTTERY TICKETS SEIZED IN CANADIAN CITY

In two successive raids, Montreal City Police and the Quebec Provincial Police struck at the illegal lottery ticket racket in the Montreal area.

The first raid yielded 1 million tickets, which if sold would have totaled over \$250,000, on hockey games and on a televised bowling program in the city. In the second raid, an estimated 4 million tickets with a market value of over \$1 million were confiscated. The tickets were described as being of the "Royal Five-Way Action" variety, and, according to the police, many of them appeared to be ready for immediate delivery.

Also seized was a list of names and addresses of the pushers of the tickets. It was estimated that approximately 250,000 pool tickets were printed for each hockey league game. #63-4296-243

Ottawa Legat Crimdel dtd. 2-20-62.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL A MUST FOR BOOKMAKERS

Some bookmakers favor fancy apartments as temporary headquarters for their telephone betting business, frequently changing locations to avoid police detection.

In selecting these temporary quarters, their first consideration is to make certain that they are equipped with an effective, electric garbage disposal. When police raids occur, they stuff all their illegal booking slips and other records into the disposal, flip the switch, and have all the evidence ground to bits before the police can seize it.

Aware of this practice, police officers, before conducting a raid on one of these apartments, cut off the electric power in the building before entering the apartment, thus foiling the bookies' plans for destruction of the evidence. #63-4296-13

DENVER Crimdel dated 2-9-62



Police Department Fully Established in Only "59 Days"

by IVAN A. ROBINSON, JR., *Chief of Police,
Downey, Calif.*

(The city of Downey, Calif., before June 6, 1957, had no police department and was dependent upon county services for its police needs. The city decided to have its own police department and appointed Ivan A. Robinson, Jr., as chief on May 1, 1957, with instructions to have a fully operational department in 60 days!)

This is Chief Robinson's story of how he accomplished that commission in 59 days.)

With the unique and challenging instructions from the city council: "Have a fully operative police department by midnight June 30," I was appointed chief of police in Downey, Calif., on May 1, 1957—the largest city to be incorporated in the country!

The city of Downey, named after Civil War Governor John Gately Downey, was founded in 1873 with a rich background of Indian and Spanish history. It is located 12 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles, 12 miles north of Long Beach, and has a population of 83,000, an area of 12.8 square miles with 173 miles of streets, 27 public and 3 parochial schools, 4 large parks, 30 churches, 114 industrial manufacturers, and 324 retail stores.

My instructions from the council and the city manager were tempered with unanimous declaration that their full support was guaranteed, and that I had authority to establish a truly professional police department—without political interference—for the primary purpose of "serving and protecting" the citizens of Downey and all other persons within the city limits.

Thus, I was given the opportunity to realize the dream of all professional police officers—to organize a police agency using modern techniques, equipment, and procedures without inheriting any of the effects or resistances of past operations or administrations.

To attempt a chronological listing of the series of events and the thousands of details handled in the "59 days" would be folly. The major con-

siderations, however, can be assembled and presented in a semblance of order. Let it suffice to say that by working 20 hours per day, the success of this venture was made possible by the dedicated and tireless efforts of the team of highly trained and experienced staff officers I selected—Deputy Chief Loren D. Morgan and Capts. Roger E. Harmon, Jack C. Martin, and Robert F. Topliff.

Personnel Selection

The city council members indicated their desire for a minimum-sized police department of well-trained, qualified personnel. In order to attract this type of applicant, they adopted a pay scale higher than the surrounding area with a 40-hour week, State retirement system, 12 working days vacation per year, 7 holidays, 1 day per month cumulative sick leave, marksmanship bonus pay, overtime pay for off-duty court appearances and special events, paid false arrest insurance, membership in the Los Angeles County Peace Officers' Association, and paid 75 percent of the employee's medical insurance.



Chief Ivan A. Robinson.

In order to fill the 50 authorized positions, the first operation was the screening of 450 applications of experienced police officers. Of those sending in written applications, 273 met the minimum requirements. The magnitude of the selection process required speedy action unfettered by red tape. With the understanding assistance of an assistant city manager with a police background, regular personnel procedures were discarded, and oral interviews of 30 minutes' duration were held first. In order to properly identify the successful candidates, Polaroid pictures were taken and immediately attached to the application forms. A written examination was then given to the approximately 125 men selected from the 273 interviewed.

Background Investigations

Simultaneously with medical and psychiatric examinations, background investigations were made on each candidate by Capt. Jack Martin and three detectives.

Realizing that medical soundness was an important key to long-range success of the department and to protect the city from excessive future disability pension benefits, the medical examinations were conducted by specialists of the Gallatin Medical Center. The medical tests included complete examination and history, transverse and lateral X-rays of the chest and lower back, cardiograph, blood, serology, and urology tests, and eye, ear, nose, and throat examinations.

In order to eliminate unsound applicants in both the psychological and psychiatric areas, a complete series of group tests and individual interviews were conducted by a nationally known psychiatrist.

Upon completion of the entire selection process beginning with 450 applicants, only 48 of the 50 positions were filled, and further recruiting was necessary. Certainly, they were "the cream of the crop," ranging in experience from 2 years to 12 years in the policeman rank and up to 20 years individual experience in the staff positions.

Organization and Budget

Recognizing the need for rapid expansion and to accomplish a proper distribution of responsibilities, the department was divided into three major divisions and administration: Services, investigation, and uniform.

Using a simplified performance type of budgeting, requests from each division were justified by written documents identifying its needs. A total budget of \$435,000, including a funding account for all major capital outlay items, was appropriated. Expenditure classifications were segregated into: Salaries and wages; utility, transportation, and communication services; contract services; material and supplies; fixed charges and debt services; and capital outlay.

Supplies and Contracts

To set the scene somewhat, I think it appropriate to state that the department did not own a pencil, paper clip, rubberband, desk, radio, etc., and that each individual item of equipment and supplies had to be planned for and purchased.

Contracts were negotiated for services to adequately serve the public's desires and departmental needs. They were: Emergency hospital and ambulance service; vehicle purchase and maintenance; towing and impounding; animal control and shelter; blood and breath analysis; legal and prosecution services; firearms training facility; prisoner detention facility; building alteration and construction; radio maintenance and repair; fuel and dispensing facility; vehicle washing; false arrest, bonding, medical and life insurance; recruit



Deputy Chief Loren D. Morgan.



First watch to perform police duties in Downey.

training at Los Angeles Police Academy; and medical and psychiatric examinations.

Building and Communications

The police department was allocated four standard classrooms to develop into a working department on a remodeling appropriation of \$5,000. The uniform, investigation, and service divisions were each allocated one room, with the fourth remodeled as administrative offices.

The problem of communications was compounded by a 2-month delivery quotation and the fact that there were no available radio frequencies. However, through the cooperation of the chiefs, we were invited to share the radio frequency with the Whittier, Montebello, and El Monte Police Departments and the Whittier and Montebello Fire Departments. Monitors were also installed for emergency messages of the California Highway Patrol and Los Angeles Police and Sheriff's Departments.

Through miracles of coordination by Deputy Chief Morgan, Motorola, Inc., the Federal Communications Commission, and the General Telephone Co., complete radio, teletype, and PBX installations were completed in 5 weeks. Communications manuals were developed and adopted by all agencies which insured expeditious and adequate air time for emergency services.

Manuals, Orders, Bulletins

Convinced that a high level of police service can best be accomplished by tightly disciplined, well trained, informed, and carefully supervised personnel, manuals on conduct, uniforms, communi-

cation, juvenile procedure, and report writing were developed. In addition to these manuals, the California Peace Officers' Association code of ethics was presented to each man on the first day of training.

To insure uniformity of information at all levels, a system of orders and bulletins was adopted:

1. GENERAL ORDERS for basic policy and procedures of a long range or permanent nature.
2. SPECIAL ORDERS for procedures or activities of a nonpermanent nature.
3. PERSONNEL ORDERS for assignments, vacations, disciplinary actions, etc.
4. INFORMATION BULLETINS for articles of a technical, educational, or special interest value.
5. TRAINING BULLETINS covering full information on subject matters to be given in inservice training courses.
6. INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUMS for a communications system to be used by all members of the department.

Reporting and Records

The record function was included in the formation of the service division with additional responsibilities encompassing identification, prisoner control and transportation, court liaison, communication, and supplies.

The entire operation had to be flexible enough for alterations with future growth and yet remain basically the same to avoid loss of continuity. For standardization, the FBI's Manual of Police Records was followed and coordinated with the California State reporting requirements.



Downey police officers accept first police units. (Left to right)—Capt. Jack Martin, Deputy Chief L. D. Morgan, Chief Ivan A. Robinson, Capt. Roger Harmon.

Report forms were adopted of the "M.O." type in conjunction with a field report form to match. By utilizing the field report, a greater percentage of time is gained in keeping the officer in the field. The field form carried by the officer is approved, assigned a case number, the heading verified, and then typed on the corresponding office form of lightweight paper.

To provide a standard of reporting, filing, and indexing of crimes and incidents, the headings of all such reports were grouped by definition according to the nature of the incident, such definition being patterned after State and Federal reporting practices.

Files Established

As a reference to the report, a master alphabetical name file was established. It is the primary source of information of known persons. To obtain information when the only data known concerns the incident, a subject heading file was provided according to each of the report headings used. This file refers to the date and case number as well as a brief synopsis of the incident.

Numerical files were provided for all reports, property, evidence, licenses, and photographs, and also refer to the person or circumstance by date and connection with the case.

The large volume of printed forms and manuals needed, both for the department and other city functions, made it more practical and economical to purchase a model 1250 Multilith offset printing press. This enabled us to keep a small inventory during our period of growth and to remain flexible through constant reevaluation of our operational requirements.

With some modification made according to necessity, the original concept of record functions has been maintained.

Investigation Division

In addition to completing background investigations on all potential officer candidates, development of a detective case assignment log, monthly activity report forms, tickler systems, and appropriate forms, the three detectives working during the formation period performed a unique function in personally contacting each commercial business obtaining the name, address, and phone number; person and alternate person to notify in emergency; and, name, address, and phone number of

alarm company if the business were so equipped. At the same time, the detectives handed out a brochure on measures to reduce the acceptance of bad checks.

The investigation division encompassed both the detective bureau and juvenile activity. Officers assigned to the bureau were given specific details, with juvenile work being considered as only one of these details and not a separate bureau activity.

Uniform Division

The California Highway Patrol agreed to continue traffic enforcement, direction, and collision investigation on an interim basis of 1 year. The uniform division was primarily concerned, therefore, with patrol service only.

The regular three-watch system was instituted at the outset, and the entire watch, including supervisors, was rotated every three 28-day periods. The city was divided into four reporting districts to coincide with the workload indicated by previous studies of criminal activity.

Each patrol unit was furnished the finest equipment available. Added to the basic equipment, i.e., radio, red light, and siren, were 50-foot rope, fire extinguisher, first aid kit, Halligan wrecking bar, measure meters, blankets, broom, dustpan, coveralls, bicycle racks, shotgun, 12-inch traffic cones, flares, seat belts, and red flashlight cone for direction of traffic during darkness.

Orientation and Training

Although each officer hired was highly competent and experienced, many details of orientation and training were necessary.

One week prior to the activation of the department, classes were held 8 hours per day to acquaint the personnel with rules and regulations, procedures, report forms, allied services, the municipal code, public relations, and various other subjects.

The population explosion in Downey caught the mapmakers unprepared, and the problem was magnified by the type of residential development consisting mostly of custom, ranch-type homes in areas with many winding dead-end streets lacking both lights and sidewalks.

Considerable work and expense were expended toward providing workable maps in each district. During this orientation period, the officers spent additional hours in patrolling the streets and becoming acquainted with the area.

The public was kept informed of the daily status of the departmental development through the interest and excellent coverage of nine newspapers—two metropolitan, two area dailies, one area semi-weekly, and four weeklies. Press conferences were held every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Public and Press Relations

An open-door policy was developed regarding the press and other communication mediums with no details of the operation suppressed at any time. To this date, this confidence and open-door policy have not been violated.

On the evening of June 26, 1957, the city presented a unique combination program to the citizens of the community—the first formal budget of the city government and the introduction of the members of the new police department. The response of 750 people was tremendous. All equipment was displayed on the lawn of the high school auditorium. Inside, each officer in full uniform was personally introduced and presented the code

of ethics by Deputy Chief Richard Simon of the Los Angeles Police Department and long-time resident of the community. Finally, at midnight June 30, 1957, the Downey Police Department was activated; fully equipped with adequate facilities and manned by the “cream of the crop.” Once again, citizens of the community responded and cheered as the first watch drove off into the night.

Citizens Can Be Proud

The citizens can be proud of a professional police department with no hands out, no solicitations made for relief funds, and no special privileges for its members not afforded to any other citizen of the community.

It is with a great deal of pride and humility that I review this period—pride in the men of the department and in the job that was accomplished in “59 days” and sincere humility in recognizing the wonderful cooperation given to the department by so many civic-minded people.



Chief Robinson shown assembled with officers of the Downey Department at ceremonies observing their first anniversary.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Police Emphasize Good Will Program With Young People

by CHIEF ANTON H. LAMBERT, *Cedar City, Utah,
Police Department*

Cedar City, Utah, a college town of nearly 8,000, located on heavily traveled U.S. Highway 91 in southern Utah, has approached the matter of public relations with a simple basic program. This is how it works: Bearing in mind that official contact with police is usually unpleasant, the Cedar City Police Department has, over the past several years, grasped at every opportunity to cultivate friendship among the children in the community, soliciting their cooperation and friendship, with the end result of promoting a healthy attitude toward the local police. The starting point, of course, in the program with children is in the school.



Chief Anton H. Lambert.

Each year the Cedar City Department contacts all elementary and junior and senior high schools in the town, arranging for personal talks with new students, with the thought in mind of making their acquaintance and having them know us. Following this personal talk with the smaller children and youth in the community, we know when the children greet us on the streets with a friendly "Hi," that the child is recognizing the policeman as a friend.

A local politician in the last Cedar City election, who observed this friendly attitude toward the police, made the statement that there was only one man more popular with the children in Cedar City and that was Santa Claus!

Children Meet the Police

This thought may have been generated as a result of invitations extended to new students at the schools to take them on a personalized tour of their police department facilities. Children participating in the tour are shown the police department's files, mug shots, and the jail. Courtroom procedures are explained with emphasis on the slogan, "Crime Does Not Pay." Frequently, the young people interested in fingerprinting are furnished a print of their own hands taken on a card at the police station which they may retain as a memento of the visit. Contact with the police in this manner helps the children realize the police are their friends and creates a favorable image in their impressionable minds.

It has been observed that as a response to teaching the children friendship with the police in this manner, the parents, too, are more friendly. As an example of this, a socially prominent lady in the community was given a traffic ticket for not heeding a stop sign. When issued the traffic citation, this mature woman cried and remarked to the policeman, "I'll never forgive you." It was quite obvious for many months that she had meant what she said. Through her grandchildren regularly

coming home, displaying and talking about the friendship of the police, the lady subsequently came to the police department and made the statement, "If my grandchildren feel you are all right, you must be." The lady, thereafter, became a steadfast friend of all police officers in the community.

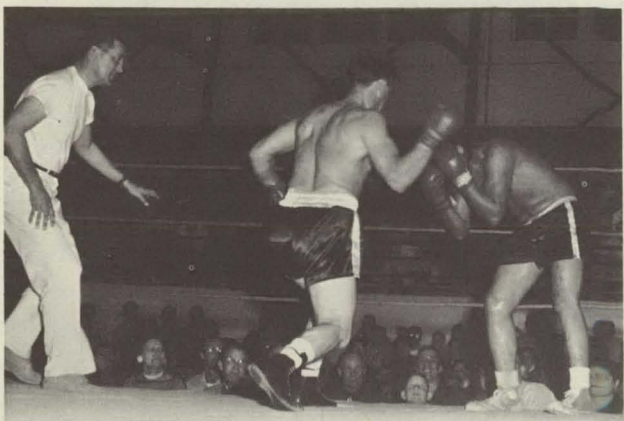
Successful Cooperation

The Cedar City Department has been successful in soliciting cooperation from many quarters with regard to the activities of the youth in the community. Little League baseball and basketball activities are fully endorsed, with the advantage of including in Little League bylaws a rule that if any player becomes involved in a crime or is termed a juvenile delinquent because of his activities, he is automatically disqualified from further play.

Today in Cedar City, as a result of the friendship seed planted several years ago with the children of the community, young people violating laws within the town constitute a very minor problem, the much greater problem being the transients traveling through.

Traffic Duty Assistance

Traffic duty presents to each individual officer the greatest opportunity to make a favorable impression of himself and his department through his contact with the public. With traffic problems, once again, we turn to the youth of our community to assist in putting across the public relations program of obeying traffic laws.



Boxing is part of the training program for boys and young men sponsored by the department. Chief Lambert is shown refereeing a match.



Grammar school students are taken on tour of their local police department.

When children are contacted through traffic safety talks at various schools, a course is given in identification of traffic signs, pointing out how each can help by obeying the traffic signals, and also by reminding their parents of the meaning of a traffic signal or sign when the parent is driving on the highway.

Each year local merchants are furnished with a large business calendar depicting the image of a friendly policeman assisting children at busy intersections. The safety calendars are sponsored and paid for by the merchants. The demand for the calendars has developed to the point where merchants come to the police department requesting a calendar if they are overlooked in our distribution of them.

Meeting the Public

While each traffic complaint is handled on its own merit, we feel we have been reasonably successful in our public relations as Cedar City, at this writing, has not had a traffic fatality in the past 3 years. One of the public relations devices used by Cedar City has been the issuance of a citation for a minor traffic violation involving an out-of-state car which reads as follows:

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Cedar City extends its greeting to you and hopes that your visit may be pleasant.

You have unknowingly violated the following traffic law by -----

Feeling that this was unintentional and that you will not err in this respect again, there will be no penalty to you—Our Guest.

If we can be of any service to you during your stay in our city, we would appreciate your calling at the Public Safety Building, East Lincoln Avenue.

CEDAR CITY POLICE

By Officer -----

Frequently we are reassured of the value of the program as exemplified by this letter recently received in the department:

DEAR SIR:

Perhaps you have received many letters of this sort from different individuals regarding your generous attitudes in the arts of human understanding, in the issuance of what I call, "Courtesy Citations," in your city.

Because of the tremendous emotional effect that this citation has had upon myself, my wife, and boy, I want to express my gratitude to the police force and the city management for adopting such a wonderful and compassionate viewpoint to ease the stress on a weary traveler and his family.

On Monday morning, August 28th, 1961, I parked in front of one of your local cafes for breakfast before continuing to Salt Lake City for a short vacation. Being approximately 9 a.m., I deposited a few pennies in the meter to give me a full hour of breakfast. My wife going out to the car for a moment came back with the "Over-parking" greetings. I was surprised at the citation because I wondered where I had erred. I realized later that I had put the money into the meter next to my car. Familiar only with parallel parking, which we have here in my home town, I ignorantly, but with a law-abiding conscience, committed a natural mistake.

I know that ignorance of the law is no excuse, and here in my home town where the population is increasing a thousandfold, even the minor infringements are dealt with, "always" financially. Perhaps that is as it should be, because with tremendous population increases, laws have to become more stringent.

I made quite a complimentary issue of this episode inside the cafe and to bystanders outside, and in the future I will always make Cedar City a stopping point on my itinerary.

Thanks again from my wife and boy and myself.

Yours truly.

Contacts Are Important

Once each week a short safety talk or illustration is given by a member of the department over a local radio or television station. The safety talks, over the past years, have been given at the suggestion of the local civic clubs which frequently sponsor traffic safety programs as a civic enterprise.

Realizing that the greatest success comes to a police department through the outstanding service it can render the community, an important facet of our public relations program has been the regular contacts we make with civic clubs and local business organizations. One of our most enthusiastic supporters has been the junior chamber of commerce with which we cooperate very closely each year in sponsoring a local rodeo. The Cedar City Police Department has the responsibility of actually marking and grading the individual riders and determining the winners of the various contests at the rodeo.

Recently, our police department sponsored a program for young boys featuring boxing bouts and raised over \$1,000 for the March of Dimes. We have noted that contacts with students in the classrooms at the college in Cedar City have given us the opportunity to answer many questions concerning police work and to clear up many erroneous impressions young people may have gathered concerning police activities. College officials now extend invitations to us frequently for classroom discussion with the students. Officers of the department explain fingerprints, answer questions concerning juvenile delinquency, and participate in open forum discussions concerning psychology as related to the criminal and other phases of police science. Frequently, the bases for discussion with the students are local facts and figures with regard to crime that we have available for them.

Auxiliary Police Assist

To augment the limited number of police officers available in our rural community, it has been necessary to develop and train an auxiliary police force. Each auxiliary police officer donates free time to accompany a more experienced patrolman on patrol duty. Our auxiliary policemen are a great asset in the public relations program.

In the final analysis, a successful public relations program, whether sponsored by an urban or rural police department, is only as successful as the amount of effort expended toward it.

★

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

It is possible to identify the source of stamps, papers, etc., by matching the torn edges.



IDENTIFICATION

FBI Disaster Squad Identifies Victims of Airplane Crash

Shortly after taking off from Idlewild Airport, New York City, March 1, 1962, a 707 Astrojet bound for Los Angeles with 95 persons aboard crashed into the shallow waters of Jamaica Bay. The plane plunged nose first into the tidal marshes of the bay near a bird sanctuary, practically disintegrating upon impact. Parts were strewn over a wide area, and the cockpit itself was buried in about 12 feet of silt. None of the 87 passengers and 8 crew members survived the crash.

At the request of officials of the airline and the New York City Police Department, the FBI dispatched its Disaster Squad to New York to assist in identifying the crash victims.

Operations Set Up

Upon arrival in New York the same day, the Disaster Squad, assisted by Special Agents in the field, set up operations at the Bellevue Morgue in Manhattan where they worked closely with identification technicians of the New York City Police Department. It was determined that the 87 passengers consisted of 63 males and 24 females. The crew was comprised of four males and four females.

Many unique problems were encountered during the identification process which consumed more than a week. Body recovery was hampered by high winds, freezing rain, snow flurries, and unusually high tides. Skindivers and heavy equipment—including a 35-ton derrick floated in on a barge—were used at the scene.

Victims Identified

Of 92 bodies or parts of bodies which could be fingerprinted, the FBI Disaster Squad positively identified 77 victims (all of the crew members and 69 passengers) by means of fingerprint comparisons. This resulted in an 83.7 percent identifica-

tion. The remaining 18 passengers were identified by personal effects and dental and medical examinations. In several instances, identifications were made through latent fingerprints obtained from residences or offices of the victims.

A man and wife were identified by latent fingerprints developed on a bottle and on a mirror at their residence in California. Another passenger was identified by a latent fingerprint developed on a venetian blind in her apartment. Two men were similarly identified—one by a fingerprint on a shaving cream tube found among his personal effects at his place of employment and the other by a latent fingerprint developed on paper found on his desk at his place of employment.

52-Year-old Prints

Many of the passengers were identified through fingerprints taken for application or identification purposes in FBI files. One of these was identified with fingerprints taken in 1910.

The FBI Disaster Squad has aided in the identification of disaster victims on numerous occasions and stands ready at all times to respond to any emergency where there has been a request for its services.

*Bu. Memo - Trotter to Mohr
44-3-13-62★*

IDENTIFICATION PICTURES

One police department is making identification pictures, or "mug shots," more inclusive than the customary full-face and profile picture made by most departments.

When taking pictures of arrested persons, the department requires them to hold their hands, palms inward and fingers extended, against the upper part of their chests. Thus, any amputation, prominent scar, or tattoo on the subject's hands, fingers, or outer forearms is readily visible and recorded in the picture.

*Nationwide Criminal Activities 23
JAN. 31, 1962.*

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Kitchen Spoon Converted Into Handcuff Key

A handcuffed prisoner recently escaped from the custody of his guardians while being transported to court in a west-coast city. His escape was made by tripping the handcuffs with an improvised key made from an ordinary kitchen teaspoon.

The key was made by breaking off about 4 inches of the handle and bending the ends to about a 90° angle. By inserting the end of the spoon inside and behind the spring, it was released and the handcuffs opened.

Experiments were made on handcuffs of different makes and these, too, were opened with the improvised key.



Teaspoon converted into effective handcuff key.

Bufile # 63-4296-47-788
SAN FRANCISCO ★

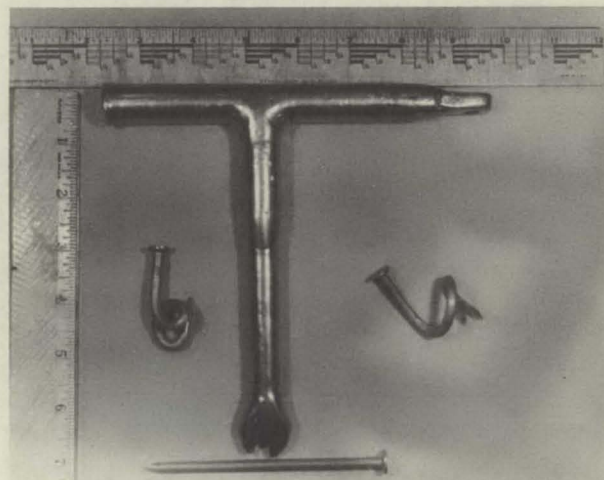
HANDWRITING SAMPLES

In forgery cases, always furnish samples of the genuine signature of the victim along with samples of the suspect's handwriting.

Boxcar Thefts Curtailed by Use of Special Tool

The theft of merchandise from railroad boxcars has been forestalled in some areas by placing 30-penny nails in the hasps of every boxcar which contains liquor, beer, or cigarettes. The spikes are then "pigtailed" with a specially designed tool (see photo).

This method of curtailment has been so effective that, on frequent occasions, liquor and beer distributors in the area call the railroad's chief special agent upon the arrival of such a car and request that it be "nailed," in the event the company is unable to unload the car immediately and it must stand overnight.



Tool used to "pigtail" 30-penny nails on boxcars.

Bufile # 63-4296-25-503
Little Rock Crimdel ★

HIT-AND-RUN CASES

In hit-and-run cases, soil should be removed from automobile fenders in lumps rather than by scraping.

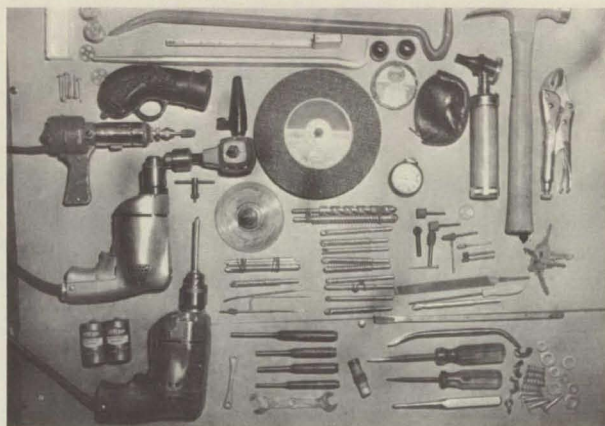
Attempted Burglary Foiled by Deputies

The occupant of a second-floor apartment awoke one night, shortly after midnight, to the sound of drilling. Looking out of the window, he observed a parked car by a telephone booth and three individuals, one of them inside the booth, drilling into the telephone. He immediately notified the sheriff's office.

Two deputies arriving on the scene observed a female standing inside the booth, one male standing between the car and the booth, and a third man seated behind the wheel of the car which was partially parked on the sidewalk.

Upon seeing the officers, the three jumped into their car, but were ordered out. The two men, placed against the wall, immediately began to resist. They were both individually handcuffed and placed in the police car, one man in the front seat, the other in the rear seat with the woman. They were charged with attempted burglary of the telephone coin depository and with the possession of burglary tools.

The woman, at the time of the arrival of the deputies on the scene, was inside the booth holding a small electric drill with which she was drilling into the key-locking device of the coin depository. Attached to the drill was an extension cord which was plugged into a power converter placed on the rear floor of the car. A control box was mounted under the dashboard between the glove compartment and the right side of the door frame. The control box has one two-prong electrical outlet, one red indicator light, and one five-position



Assortment of burglary tools used by looters.

voltage control switch which is also the on-and-off switch. The entire unit is carried directly to the battery terminals of the car and can operate with the ignition key either in the "off" or "on" position.

Examination and search of the impounded car at the jail revealed a large assortment of burglary tools the three telephone coin box looters were carrying in their car. Examination for hidden panels and latent fingerprints in the car proved negative.



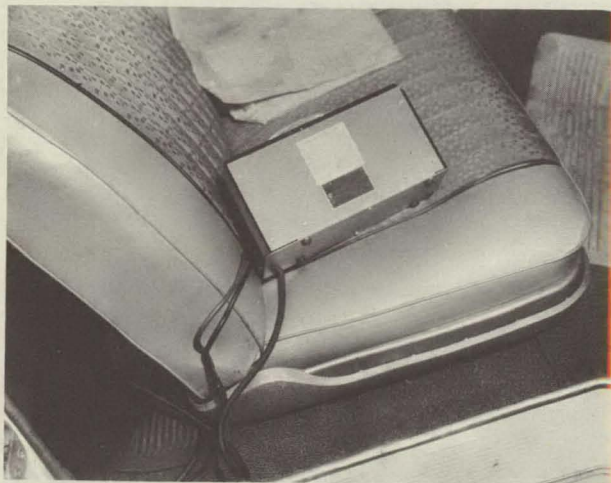
CHILD MOLESTER POSTER BRINGS FAST RESULTS

Approximately 24,000 FBI child molester posters were distributed throughout a county school system in one of the northwestern States. Children in the elementary schools were instructed to color the poster and were given a note from their principals regarding the poster to take home to their parents.

In a matter of a few days, four incidents at different schools in the area were reported to the principals in which an individual had exposed himself and had attempted enticement of several schoolgirls into his car by offering them candy and ice cream. The car was parked in the vicinity of the schoolgrounds, and the girls were able to furnish a good description of the man and car.

The principals' calls to the local police department soon resulted in the arrest of this child molester, and he was given a suspended sentence of 1 year in the county jail on charges of indecent exposure.

*SAC Let. Portland Airtel
dtd. 10-25-61 concerning Child Mol Post.
Subject - LEO Gene Clark.
FBI # 446 223 B.*



Power converter used in the attempted burglary.

*Bufile # 63-4296-11-440
JUNE 1962
Cleveland Criminal.*

Photocopies Acceptable If Originals Unavailable

The testimony of a document examiner, whenever possible, should be predicated on the examination of original documents.

No reproduction, regardless of the copying process employed, is as satisfactory for a detailed document examination as the original. This is especially true in the examination of simulated and traced forgeries because most photocopies do not reflect line quality, retouching, shading, direction of motion, retracing, carbon deposits, indentations in the paper, and other minute details which determine whether a handwritten document is genuine or forged.

Similarly, in the examination of typewriting, checkwriter impressions, mechanical printing, and erasures, it is imperative that the original documents be available to the examiner, since photocopies do not permit a detailed study of the imperfections which constitute the identifying characteristics.

The fact that the original documents are not always available for examination is well appreciated by the FBI Laboratory, and in no case should this situation constitute a valid reason for not requesting a Laboratory examination. There are many cases in which the document examiner can arrive at a sound and reliable conclusion from photocopies, and the Laboratory will make whatever examinations are possible.

In those cases where it is not possible to make the original documents available for examination, the question of whether the document should be reproduced by photography, Photostating, or one of the several other copying processes now available must be resolved.

Most document examiners consider a well-made photograph as the most preferable copy of a document, since a good-quality photograph contains the maximum amount of detail and is the most accurate class of reproduction. An additional advantage of photography is that there is a negative available for preparing a series of high-quality prints and enlargements suitable for courtroom demonstrations.

The next most desirable type of reproduction from a document examiner's point of view is a Photostat. Although Photostats are usually limited in showing detail and gradation of tone, they

are satisfactory for comparison with reference files such as the FBI Laboratory's National Fraudulent Check File and Anonymous Letter File. However, one of the main disadvantages in this process is the lack of a negative from which additional copies can be prepared. Photographic enlargements prepared from Photostats are usually not satisfactory for making courtroom demonstrations.

There are several relatively new copying machines on the market today, and copies made from these machines are usually suitable for record purposes. However, for the purpose of scientific examinations of questioned documents, reproductions prepared by many of these processes are not adequate. *memo Griffith to Conrad dtd. 4/13/62*

★

SPECIAL POLICE UNIT REDUCES CRIME RATE

A special squad of seven detectives doing night patrol in so-called "trouble areas" in their city has been very successful in reducing certain types of crimes in those areas.

They have reduced burglaries 47 percent and property losses 80 percent from a like 2-week period in the month immediately preceding. In addition, this squad has arrested 48 persons for armed robbery, burglary, breaking and entering, larceny, and other charges. Also, this squad checked 609 persons and 247 automobiles, found 14 business places unlocked, discovered 10 break-ins, staked out 43 businesses, answered 26 alarms or calls, and drove 5,636 miles on patrol in a 15-day period.

★

CAUGHT IN A TRAP OF HIS OWN MAKING

A newly arrived inmate at a midwestern penitentiary complained of irritation and soreness in his nasal passages. On being X-rayed at the prison hospital, a handcuff key was found lodged in the prisoner's sinus area. Ruefully, the prisoner admitted he had planned to use the key in an attempt to escape and had placed the key in his nostril. To hold it in place, he had stuffed a piece of cotton into the nostril, but the key had been pushed too far up and he was unable to dislodge it.

Bufile # 63-4296-23

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

KANSAS City Crimdel dtd-11-24-61

Police Seeking Identity of Deceased Female

Information has been received from County Detective Curtis A. Seltzer, Sr., district attorney's office, Easton, Pa., that on November 2, 1959, two hunters found a skeleton of a woman along the bank of the Delaware River about 2 miles north of Easton, in Forks Township. Identity of the victim has not been established.

The bones contained no flesh at all, which signifies that the remains had been there for quite some time. According to Dr. Wilton Krogman, anthropologist of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., the age indicated by the skeleton is between 25 and 30 years, a white female on the stocky side, 5 feet 4½ inches—plus or minus 3 inches—with dark ash-blond hair. Death occurred between 3 and 5 years before discovery of the skeleton and is believed to have been caused by a concussion.

Fetal bones were also found suggesting that the victim had been pregnant for 5 months. It could not be determined whether the body had been embalmed because of the absence of flesh.

Dental Work

The dental work was the most unusual feature of the skeleton. It was believed to be the type performed in possibly northwestern or west-central Europe and was estimated to cost between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Dentists viewing the teeth felt quite certain that this type of work was foreign to dentists in the United States, unless it was performed by a European dentist in this country.

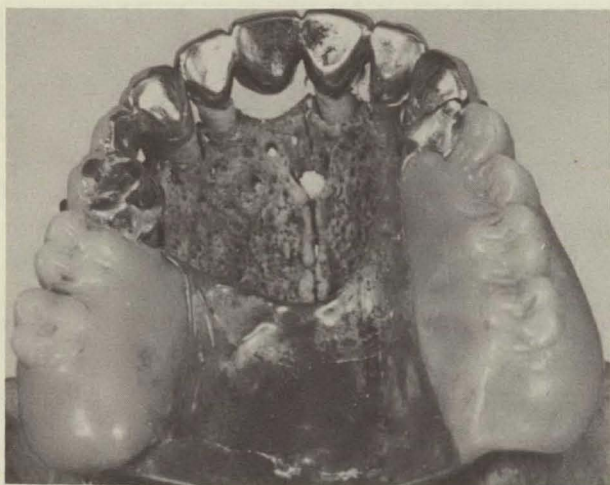
The upper jaw has an eight-unit bridge spanning from right second bicuspid to left cuspid with gold veneer crowns and acrylic facings. The bridge was cemented onto the right second bicuspid, cuspid, lateral, and left-central, lateral, and cuspid. There were only six remaining teeth to which the eight-unit bridge was cemented. The victim was also wearing an upper partial cast-gold palatal denture with gold clasps and rest areas on the right second bicuspid and left bicuspid acrylic saddle areas with right first and second molars and left first and second premolars and first and second molars.

Three-Unit Bridge

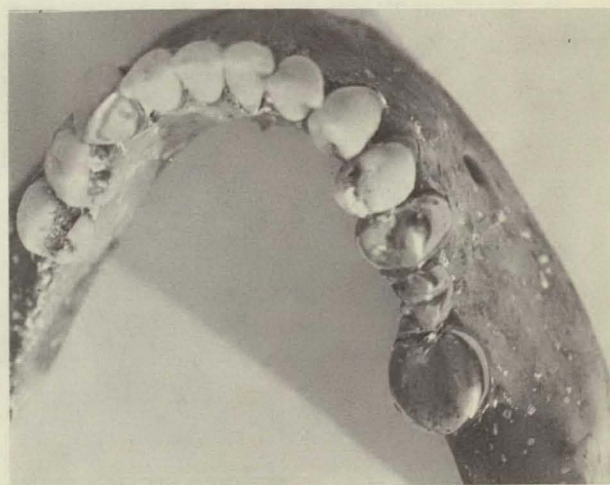
In the lower jaw, there is a three-unit bridge made out of what appears to be stainless steel metal with the second premolar and third molar as abutment teeth. The abutment teeth have a full crown coverage.

It is suggested that police departments and sheriff's offices reading this article contact dentists in their areas and show them the dental pictures and their description. It is only through the identification of the dental work that positive proof of the identification would be possible.

Any information regarding the identity of this person should be forwarded to: Curtis A. Seltzer, County Detective, District Attorney's Office, Telephone BL 2-2021, or to Sgt. Thomas Cavanaugh, Pennsylvania State Police, Telephone BL 2-4082, both of Easton, Pa.



Upper jaw.



Lower jaw.

WANTED BY THE FBI

MORRIS BRADY, also known as Morrie Brady, Morris Moche Brody

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder, Robbery)

Charged with the coldblooded gunshot slaying of one of his underworld associates, inveterate gambler and ex-convict Morris Brady is currently the object of an intensive FBI manhunt. A Federal warrant issued on January 17, 1961, at Tucson, Ariz., alleges Brady fled interstate to avoid prosecution for murder and robbery.

The Crime

The blood-bathed body of a Tucson hoodlum was discovered lying face-up in a street on the night of December 13, 1960. Known as a top burglar and jewel thief, the victim was alleged to have had a large quantity of cash and jewelry in his possession during a secret meeting with Brady and two of his companions. Brady was reportedly negotiating a trade of the cash and jewels for a quantity of counterfeit money. When discovered, the victim's body, which had left a trail of blood in the street, indicated that a blood-soaked bag had been dragged from under the dying man after he fell fatally wounded to the ground. This bag allegedly contained the burglar's loot for trade.

Crime Career

Considered an excellent truckdriver who can handle large tractor-trailer rigs, Brady has a long history of criminal activities including convictions



Morris Brady.

for theft from interstate shipment, interstate transportation of stolen property, receiving stolen property, and conducting a disorderly house (gambling).

Caution

Since a .32 caliber revolver was used in the murder of the victim, Brady should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age-----	38, born January 4, 1924, Chotin. Rumania.
Height-----	5 feet 9 inches.
Weight-----	170 to 175 pounds.
Build-----	Medium to heavy.
Hair-----	Dark brown.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American (naturalized).
Occupations-----	Laborer, scrap dealer.
Scars and marks---	Scar right side of upper lip.
FBI number-----	578,550 B
Fingerprint classification.	5 O 17 W IIO 15 L 19 W OIO

Notify the FBI

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

★

LADY'S SPIKED HEEL CAN BE DANGEROUS WEAPON

Officers responding to a report that a man had been beaten and shot during an afterdark fight promptly rushed the wounded victim to the hospital where he was thoroughly examined and treated.

Diagnosis by the examining physician showed that the victim's wounds were made by the spiked heel of a woman's pump rather than by a shot from a revolver or similar type of weapon. This was confirmed by the female assailant upon her arrest.

Bufile-63-4296-49 dtl. 3-28-62

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Title)

(Address)

(Zone)

(State)

Bets Sweet But Illegal

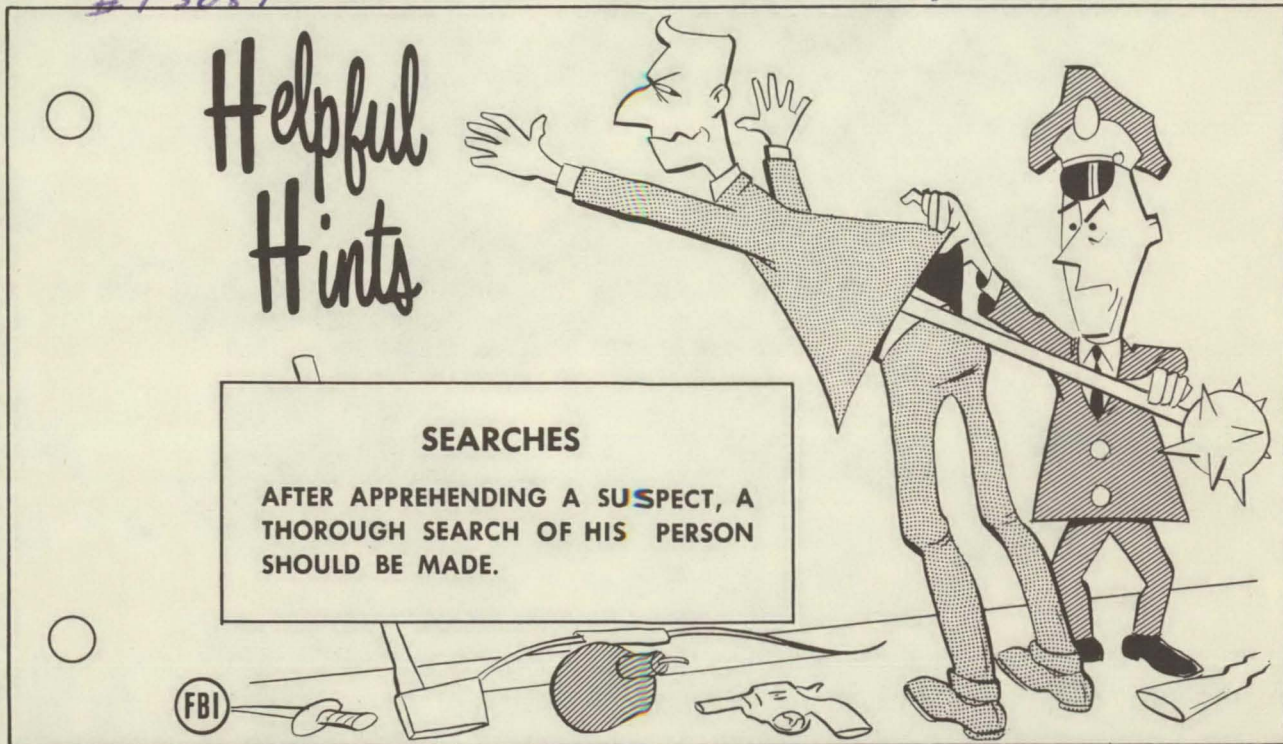
A New England chief of police who in the past several months has been conducting successful raids on illegal gambling discovered a new medium used by the bookies for registering bets.

The bookies were found to be recording their clients' bets on candy wafers, a hard-surfaced candy in various colors and flavors about the size

Chief Daniel J. Brennan
1-3087

of a quarter and sold in packages of 30. Previously, when raided or arrested, the bookies' usual wagering records and betting slips were nonexistent. The chief and his men were mystified as to the manner in which they were keeping their records until the use of the candy wafers was discovered. Bufile # 63-4396-5 dtd

discovered. Bufile # 63-4296-5 dtd. 12-62
Boston Crimdel.



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



In view of the fact that the delta is attached to the only looping ridge in such a manner as to preclude a ridge count, this pattern is classified as a tented arch and is referenced to a loop.