



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 6

June 1964

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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

JUNE 1964

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

IS A POISONOUS BACTERIA being injected into the vital bloodstream of the American way of life? Are citizens being subjected to tranquilizing doses of subtle ridicule and calculated defiance of constituted authority, law, and order?

These questions loom particularly important at the moment because June is a time of hope and anticipation for thousands of American young people. Many high school and college graduates leave the cloistered atmosphere of homes and educational institutions and move into the ranks of our workaday society. We hear a great deal about their adaptability and whether they are prepared to cope with this significant milestone in life. Not much concern, however, is evidenced over society's preparation to receive them. We might well ask ourselves if we have fully acquainted them with the time-honored principles which have made America great.

Actually, graduating seniors should have no questions as to the greatness of our way of life. But as we know, some do have questions. We do not and should not isolate and shield them from theories and ideologies which we believe to be contrary to the best interests of our country. As growing boys and girls, they have been exposed to the dubious theme running through much of entertainment, movies, television, radio, literature, arts, and theater which often depicts our orderly processes as inept, incompetent, and out of step with the times. This trend comes close to undermining the concepts and ideals on which our Nation was founded; and even in those instances when the age-old battle of "right versus wrong" is presented, "right," though usually victorious, is often tainted.

Students as well as other Americans recognize and accept the long-standing custom in our society of satirizing public officialdom. The mere fact that this practice has become a part of the American scene is a tribute to our freedoms. Obviously, no one seriously



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

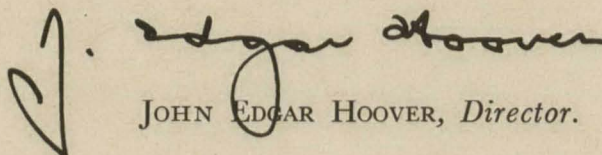
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suggests that all Congressmen, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, city officials, and other authorities are jelly-brained nincompoops as frequently featured. While some may question the degree of such jest, none can question the privilege to do so.

The real danger lies in the more subtle, low-keyed, so-called objective, and serious castigation of principles involving our way of life. This is no complaint against the inherent rights of public criticism and freedom of expression. My objection is against the wholesale defilement and universal downgrading of our treasured freedoms and institutions—the time-tested attributes of democracy which are manifested in a representative government ruled by law.

A well-known editor and columnist some months ago, speaking on this topic, stated, "I am tired of seeing America debased in the eyes of foreigners. And I am genuinely disturbed that to the idealistic youth in many countries the fraud of communism appears synonymous with morality, while we, the chief repository of real freedom, are regarded as being in the last stages of decay."

Let us cast aside those who spread distrust and ridicule of our heritage. Let us extol the virtues of our noble traditions. And let us, by example rather than words, instill in the hearts of American youth the true pride and joy known to those who can proclaim, "I am an American!"

  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*.

JUNE 1, 1964



# "Spare That Tree!"

GILBERT H. STRADT

*Forest Supervisor, Cherokee National Forest, Cleveland, Tenn.*

*The preservation of our natural resources in forest and grassland is a monumental task faced by the U.S. Forest Service, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Stradt, in conjunction with Criminal Investigator Randall G. Miller, outlines the problems involved in standing guard over our national forests against the inroads of the firebug and the forces of nature.*

THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE, a large organization of forest land managers, technicians, and specialists, is branching out into another field—an intensified law enforcement program. The average person might wonder why the Forest Service would need such a program. The need did not suddenly arise; it has existed since the beginning of the national forests.

Let us take a brief look at the Forest Service and its responsibilities. The U.S. Forest Service, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, is responsible for applying sound conservation and utilization practices to the natural resources of the national forests and national grasslands. It also has the responsibility of promoting these practices among all forest landowners through example, cooperation, research, and the dissemination of information.

## Activities of the Service

Work of the U.S. Forest Service includes three major activities: management of the national forests and national grasslands, cooperation with

State and private forest landowners, and forest and range research.

There are 155 national forests containing 181 million acres of land in 41 States and Puerto Rico. Each national forest resource—timber, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation—is managed to meet present and future public needs, both local and national.

National forest timber is managed on a sustained-yield principle, the amount cut each year approximating that which is grown. Applied forestry and sustained yield are prerequisites for assuring adequate future crops of high-quality timber.

## Managing Other Resources

Watersheds are managed to regulate streamflows. Ranges are managed to conserve land and its plant cover and to provide forage for domestic animals and livestock.

Wildlife, too, is managed as a renewable crop. The aim is to keep animal numbers in balance with available food and shelter. Hunting and fishing





Supervisor Stradt.

are permitted in national forests under State laws to provide sport for the public and check excess wildlife populations.

The recreation resource is managed to best serve the ever-increasing number of people who use the national forest for sport and relaxation.

The practice of managing the several forest resources harmoniously for the benefit of the greatest number of people is known as multiple use. This is a cardinal national forest management principle as emphasized by the Congress in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (Public Law 86-517).

"Multiple use" means the management of all renewable surface resources of the national forest so that they are utilized in combinations that will best meet the needs of the American people. It means the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources as related public services. It must be done over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to meet changing needs and conditions. And lastly, multiple use includes harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairing the productivity of the land.

The Cherokee National Forest, containing over 600,000 acres of public land, was begun in 1911 by

the establishment of purchase units for national forest purposes and created in its present form by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936. The forest is arranged in two main divisions and embraces a long, relatively narrow strip of rugged mountainous terrain along the Tennessee and North Carolina State line with elevations ranging to heights of 6,300 feet. The two divisions of the Cherokee National Forest are divided into six areas known as ranger districts, each consisting of approximately 100,000 acres. Each district is managed by the district ranger and his staff who have the responsibility of coordinating the many jobs and activities which make possible public use of all the natural resources. Each district ranger is under my supervision. My staff of fire, timber, wildlife, recreation, land, and service specialists furnishes advice and technical assistance to the rangers of the districts.

### Destructive Forces

Protection of the natural resources in the Cherokee National Forest is part of the management job. Nature creates these resources and sometimes, in moments of wrath, releases destructive forces in the shape of storms that cause damage; but the most damage is caused by people through normal use, negligence, carelessness, and sometimes by malicious intent.

Forest fires, or wildfire, head up the list of destructive forces in the Cherokee National Forest, and people create 95 percent of this problem. The prevention of forest fires is second only to suppression. Since people cause the large majority of the fires, the prevention program is directed toward the public living in and near the forest and the users of the forest.

Wildfire is not only a threat to the forest resources but endangers human life as well. Approximately 80,000 people reside within the boundaries of the Cherokee National Forest. Many residences are scattered and located in isolated areas adjacent to the forest without any protection from an uncontrolled fire. Cherokee National Forest personnel use every possible means of informing the public of the damage caused by wildfire. Movies and color slide programs are shown in public schools in and near the Cherokee Forest with the cooperation of school officials. Similar programs are presented to adult groups, such as civic clubs, sports clubs, and rural organizations, in an effort to bring about an interest



and realization of the value of the natural resources and to help protect them from fire. Newspapers, radio, and television stations cooperate by reminding the public to be careful with fire during critical periods.

This tool of fire prevention prevents many accidental fires but does not reach, nor has any effect on, the element that is responsible for 50 percent of the fires in the Cherokee National Forest—the *incendiary fire*. This type of fire constitutes willful and/or malicious intent to burn.

### Spotting Forest Fires

All fires must be spotted at the earliest possible moment. To accomplish this, lookout towers are manned by Cherokee personnel during the spring and fall when burning conditions are favorable. These towers are located on high mountain peaks and are so situated that a smoke located anywhere

in or near national forest land can be observed from two or more towers. Each tower is equipped with a firefinder that gives each lookout an azimuth reading based on the 360° compass. This reading is relayed to a central dispatcher by radio or telephone, the reading is plotted, and the exact location of the smoke is then known. The dispatcher determines the needed number of men and equipment to send to the fire. Terrain, weather conditions, and location of the fire are important factors in making this decision.

Small airplanes are used in the national forest to supplement fire detection from the towers. They are also used as scoutplanes on “going” fires to aid the fire boss in fighting the fires properly as well as safely. The bomber-type plane is brought into use to drop fire retardants to aid in the control of fires during the height of the fire season.

Setting of fires in or near national forest lands



A view from a high peak overlooking a portion of the Cherokee National Forest, Tenn. (Courtesy of U.S. Forest Service.)



violates both Federal and State laws. Forest Service personnel have had very little training in law enforcement procedures and in the collection and preservation of evidence. The need for an intensified law enforcement program, to enforce both State and Federal fire laws, brought about the addition of an experienced law enforcement officer. Randall G. Miller, an experienced Federal officer, was transferred to the Cherokee National Forest to assume the duties of Criminal Investigator, devoting full time to investigations of violations on national forest lands in Tennessee.

### Training Received

The new law enforcement program brought about training sessions for Forest Service personnel in order to stress the importance of locating and preserving evidence for the investigator. Fire bosses have been instructed to pay special attention to vehicle movements in the vicinity of the fire and jot down license numbers and descriptions when possible. The crews aid the investigator by covering tracks with a protective cover in the event the investigator wishes to make plaster-of-paris casts. If footprints are found, they are protected for casting as well as for a starting point if bloodhounds are used.

A fire investigator works against unfavorable odds when he begins the investigation of an incendiary fire.



Criminal Investigator Randall G. Miller.

The time element plays an important role in fire investigations. The old axiom, "The first 5 minutes are worth the next 2 hours," could have been said by a fire investigator. Delay is a "bugbear" to fire personnel. It may multiply suppression problems, but it can also completely destroy the investigator's case. It is disappointing to arrive at the fire's point of origin only to find that a bulldozer got there first. The fire's spread, falling of burning vegetation, work of heavy equipment, and activity of firefighters are quick to destroy physical evidence.

### Incendiary Fires

Investigator Miller investigates all man-caused fires when practical. Incendiary fires are reported to my office by radio or telephone and receive top priority from the investigator. When more than one incendiary is reported within a short period of time, the available information must be analyzed and priorities set.

The fire boss, usually the first Forest Service employee to arrive at the fire, determines the origin and the cause of the fire.

The Cherokee's personnel took suppression action on 128 fires between January 1 and June 30, 1963; of these, 123 were man caused. Hunters caused fires while smoking out game; other persons left campfires smoldering; and still others tossed cigarettes or other "smokes" to the ground without completely extinguishing them. A number of forest fires were caused by residents near the forest burning garden spots, brush piles, or debris. Not recognizing the potential danger of open fires in dry windy weather, residents too often were responsible for fires escaping from brush piles or small fields. Once started, the fires spread uncontrolled toward national forest lands and required Forest Service equipment and men to be dispatched to the scene.

### Problem Areas

The Cherokee National Forest has its incendiary fire problem areas just as any other forest in the South. The problem area can be as small as a community or cover many miles of mountain roads. Each ranger district has one or more of these areas. Investigator Miller spends as much time as possible in the areas, even out of fire season, talking with residents and learning the areas as well as the peo-

*(Continued on page 20)*

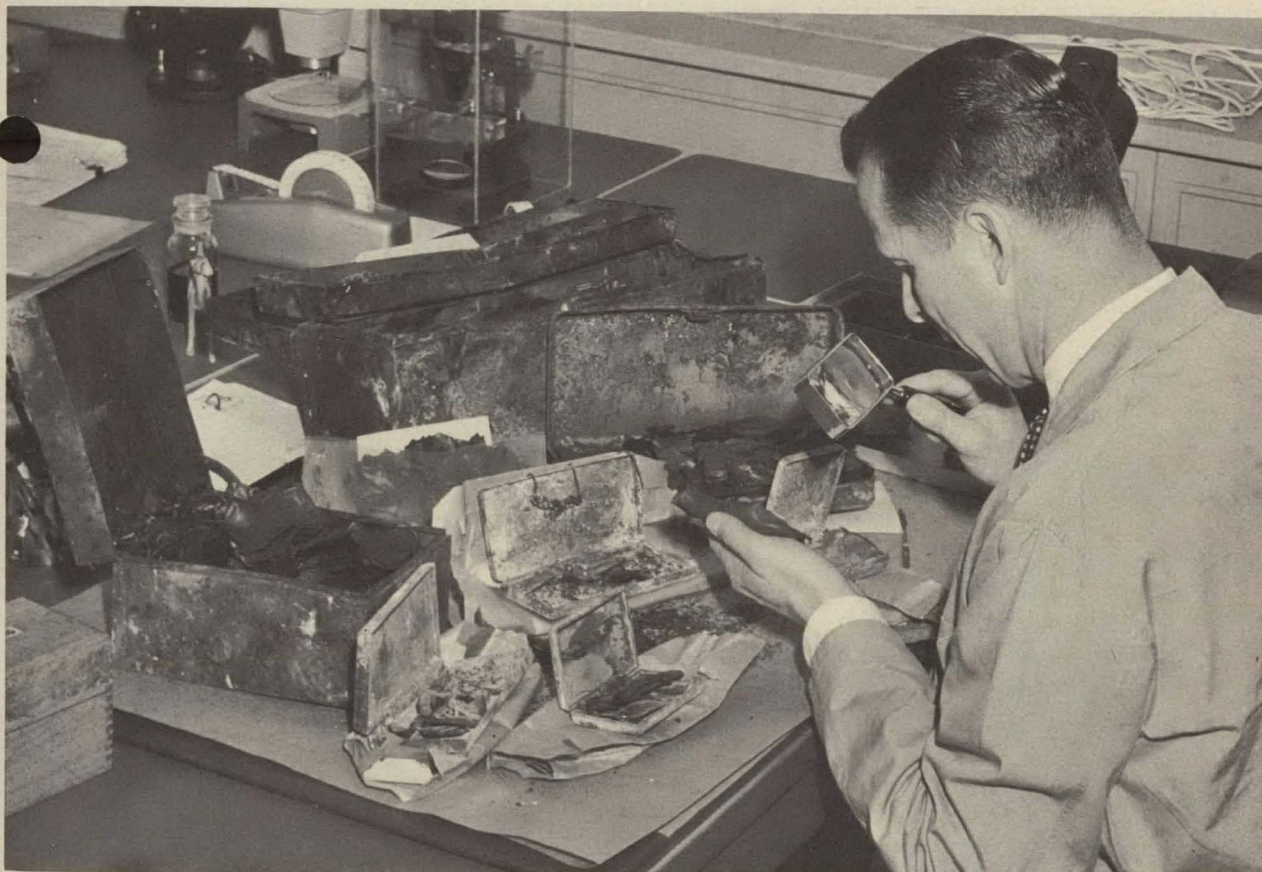


# *Evidence or Ashes?*

*In many investigations, the evidentiary value of charred documents rests solely on the cautious measures used in their recovery for examination. Here is a brief look at some points which often turn ashes into evidence, or vice versa if ignored.*

OF THE MANY PROBLEMS confronting a document examiner, one of the most difficult is the examination of charred documents.

Paper, generally speaking, is a matted or felted sheet of vegetable fiber. Bond paper, which is mostly used in the United States for writing



Special Agent scientist from the FBI Laboratory examines charred remains from an Atlantic City, N.J., hotel fire which took the lives of 25 people.





Figure 1.—Charred ashes lifted from fireplace.

paper, printing paper, and legal documents, is approximately 0.0028 to 0.0035 of an inch thick. When exposed to high heat and sufficient oxygen, it will undergo complete combustion with very little ash remaining. When burned with a limited supply of oxygen, only partial combustion takes place resulting in an extremely fragile ash.

The collection of this type of evidence is the beginning of the document examiner's problem. In order to insure proper conditions for examination by the forensic scientist, the material must be collected and transported properly. The collected ash may be hand carried to a local laboratory, or it may be necessary to send it a great distance for analysis.

The successful deciphering of charred documents depends largely upon the condition of the charred material when received in the laboratory. Therefore, the importance of properly recovering

and packaging charred documents cannot be over-emphasized.

### Collecting and Packaging

Collection of charred documentary evidence must be meticulously and delicately handled. If the

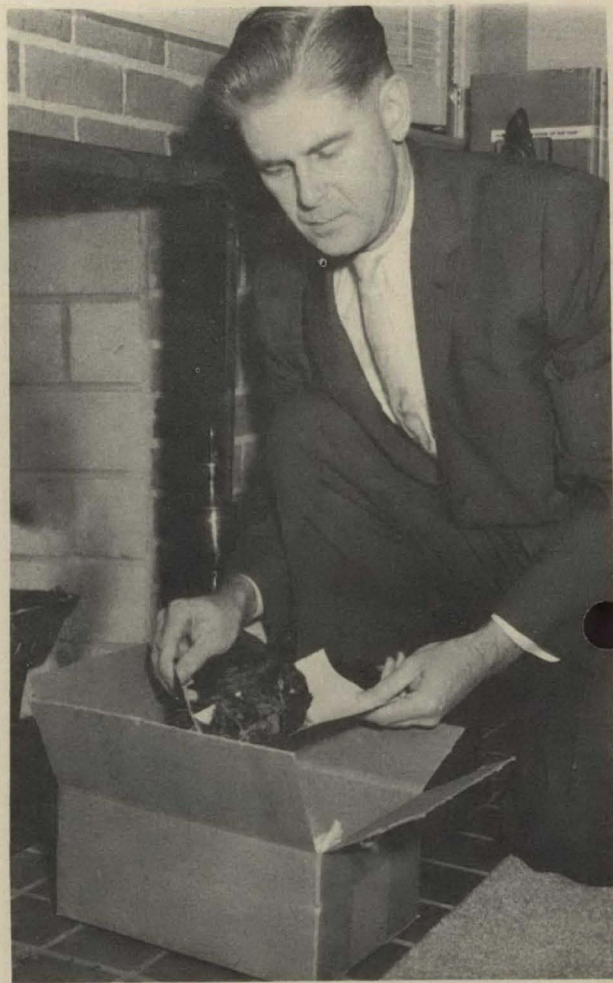


Figure 2.—Remnants placed carefully on cotton in box.

sought-after evidence is found in a fireplace or wood stove, the damper must be shut off before recovering the charred material, since drafts blowing through could cause the brittle mass to crumble or blow away. When circumstances permit, slide a stiff piece of cardboard (index stock) under the charred paper and use a small strip of stiff cardboard to help retrieve the charred fragments (fig. 1). Then slide the recovered evidence into a rigid container lined with cotton batting (fig. 2). The charred paper should then be carefully protected by covering with numerous thin



layers of cotton for packing and shipping (figs. 3 and 4).

The charred documents may be recovered as separate sheets or as brittle layers of many sheets. No attempt should be made to separate these layers; they should remain intact and be forwarded to a laboratory for examination. If there is written or printed matter to be recovered on charred documents, these documents must be maintained in the best possible condition to enable the document examiner to apply various laboratory techniques to develop and preserve this evidence for future trial action.

In order to develop or decipher markings or messages on charred paper, the fragile matter must be made less brittle. Charred paper is not only ex-

sandwiched between two sheets of glass. After the charred documents are preserved by the glass, the material is ready for examination and photographing.

On occasions, the charred document may lend itself to laboratory treatment with a plastic spray. The spray of plastic should fall on the fragile charred matter rather than being sprayed directly from the spray container. This can be accomplished by holding the spray container about 30 inches above and parallel to the charred material. The plastic spray will then drift onto the charred document and coat it, forming a support to hold the brittle ash together. Care must be taken, however, as the plastic coat could obliterate a readable message by blending the contrasting writing or printed surfaces with the charred paper.

### Message Recovery Techniques

After the charred material is made workable by either the plastic spray method or sandwiching it between two sheets of glass, various photographic techniques can be applied to recover any obliterated

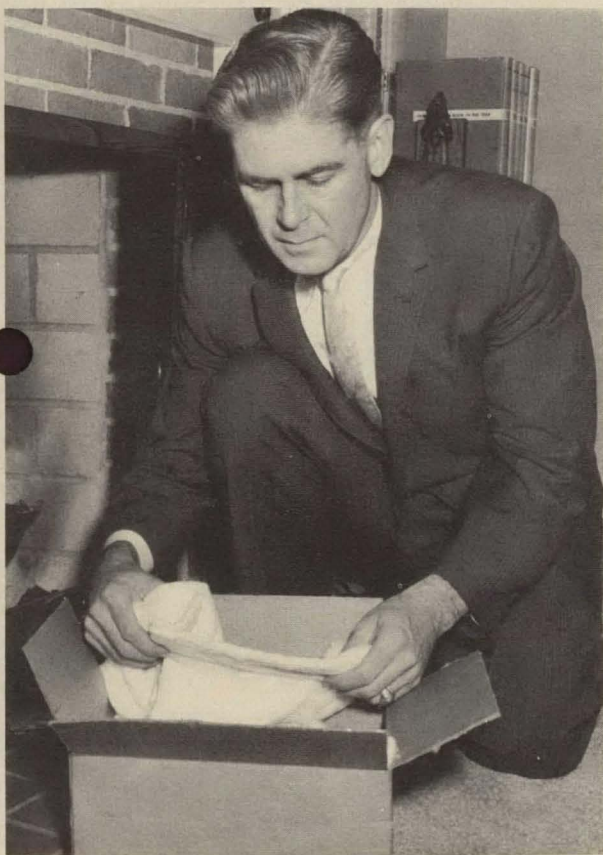


Figure 3.—Ashes protected with thin layer of cotton batting.

tremely brittle but partly hygroscopic, inasmuch as most of the moisture has been driven off by high heat of combustion. Several days' treatment in a saturated moisture chamber, such as a desiccator, with water substituted for the drying agent, will return some of the moisture to the charred paper and make it somewhat less brittle. It can then be

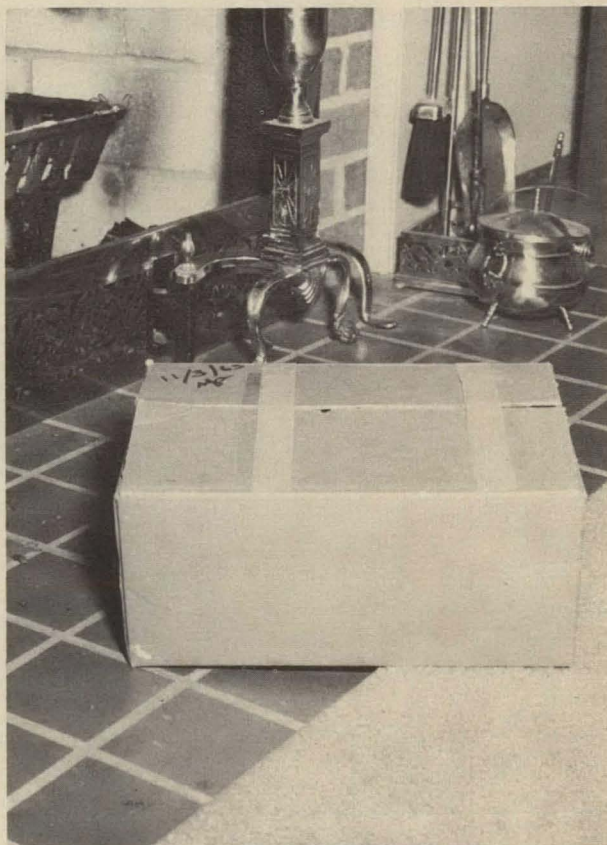


Figure 4.—Ready for transfer to FBI Laboratory.



ated message. Infrared, infrared luminescence and filters, as well as side-lighting techniques, have been successful methods of treatment in determining the contents of charred documents.

If combustion of the documents is complete, no messages can be developed from the powdered ash. Also, certain chemical reactions taking place within the writing material under high heat could cause messages to be undecipherable.

On occasions, charred currency or Government bonds will be mixed with the charred documents. Where such is the case, charred currency should be submitted to the Currency Redemption Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. Charred Government bonds should be sent to the Division of Loans and Currency, Bureau of the Public Debt, Chicago, Ill.

When time is not of the essence, a method of placing charred documents in contact with photo-

graphic plates may be used. Maintaining this contact for 2 or 3 weeks may result in the transference of an image on the photographic plates.

## A Murder Case Solved

The examination of charred material by Special Agent scientists of the FBI Laboratory assisted the sheriff of a midwestern city in solving a murder.

The brutally battered and stabbed body of a young woman was found along the side of a lonely gravel road. The authorities could locate no witnesses to this crime; however, through investigation, they learned the victim was seen in the company of a young man on the night of her death. Freshly burned fragments of unknown origin were found on the premises where this young man lived. This material was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The examinations of the charred material revealed a piece of nylon drawstring used on a woman's purse and a fragment of a photograph. By infrared photography it was possible to reconstruct the fragmentary photograph sufficiently to identify one side of the picture as a photograph of the victim's niece and the handwriting on the back as having been made by the victim's sister.

Experts of the FBI Laboratory testified to the findings in local court. The defendant, the young man who was seen with the victim the night of her death, was found guilty of second-degree murder and was sentenced to 50 years in the State penitentiary.

## A Case of Arson

The following case is a dramatic illustration of burned evidence discovered in a thorough crime scene search by officers of a southern police department who solved an arson case with the aid of the FBI Laboratory.

At 4 in the morning, local officers were investigating a prowler report and discovered a fire in the rear of a home. Subsequent investigation developed a case of arson as well as a logical suspect. After the fire was under control, partly burned matches were recovered from the debris. A partial book of matches was later found in the suspect's car. The material was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. The Laboratory report disclosed that a partly burned match

*(Continued on page 23)*



Examination of charred debris submitted to Laboratory in suspected arson case.



# *Safety Education in Action*

**HOWARD D. DAY**

*Captain, Irvington, N.J., Police Department*

To HOWARD G. MCPEEK, police director and chief of police, safety education is just as much a police function as the traditional walking of a beat.

With this objective in mind, some months ago the Irvington Police Department started an educational program which has grown to such proportions that today the biggest problem is scheduling and filling the requests for appearances and demonstrations.

Irvington, like most municipal police departments, has a basic problem—shortage of funds and manpower. However, we reasoned that if we waited for the ideal time to conduct such a program, it would never become a reality.

Up to this time we had been making the usual contacts at meetings of parent-teachers associations, civic organizations, and other interested groups. These programs were well received but did not provide the scope which we felt was needed to be effective. The old adage, "The parson delivered a wonderful sermon on church attendance to the people who never miss a Sunday," seemed to apply to our program. The field of safety education as it pertains to police work and procedure is very broad, yet our coverage was limited.

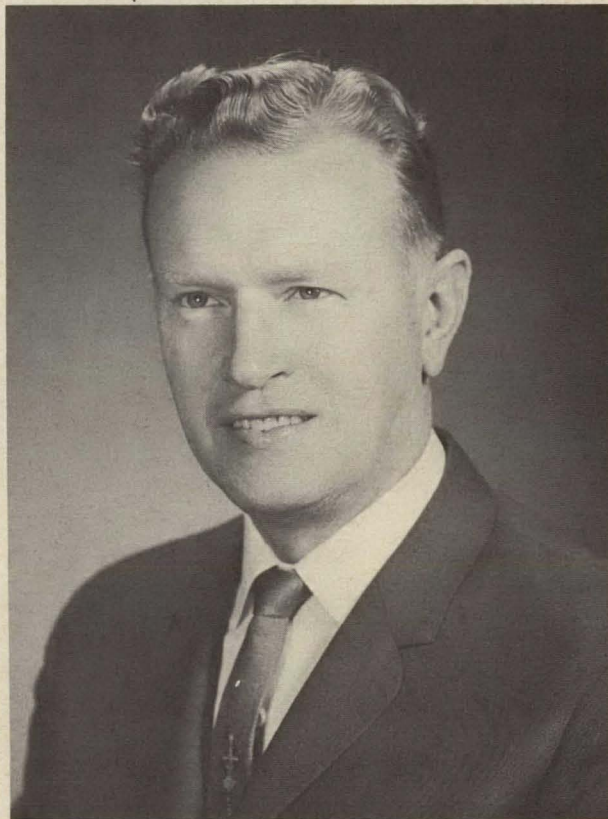
## **"Selling" Safety**

Safety education falls into many categories. For our purposes, we decided to break it down into two major divisions—adult and children. Accordingly, it seemed desirable that two types of programs should be maintained, one for adults and one for children. After much consideration, it was our belief that long-range planning for

school programs would bring the best results.

Our potential audience throughout 10 public schools, 2 high schools, and 3 parochial schools amounted to approximately 11,000 students. We then went to work to sell two important products: (1) safety, and (2) the uniformed police officer.

Patrolman Frank Rossmeissl was assigned as



**Captain Day.**



our representative. Since children's contacts are usually with the patrolman on the post or beat, it seemed logical that lectures before school assemblies should be by a man in uniform, and not a "stranger" in civilian clothes or a uniform covered with gold braid.

### Using Available Skills

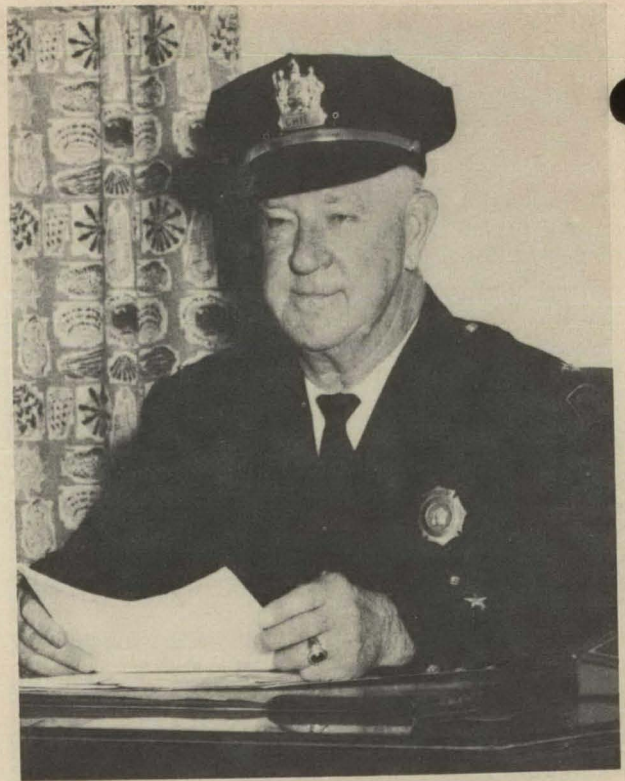
Patrolman Rossmessl's background was a definite asset to him. He is active in Boy Scouts of America as a Merit Badge Counselor, a supervisor of junior police, a first-aid instructor, a member of the Police Athletic League, plus being the father of three young boys. Handy with a hammer and saw, he constructed a miniature traffic light, using an old transformer from an electric train set that was donated by a member of our detective bureau. Total cost of the light was \$7.23. It has proved invaluable as a demonstrative aid when working with kindergarten and first-grade children.

### Covering the Field

The next problem was to determine how broad a field should be covered. To answer this question, we turned to the files of our Bureau of Records and Identification. A check of the past 3 years was made of all types of accidents. This informa-



Irvington High School graduate Walter Peto receives the first commendation award from Officer Edward Marcin for maintaining highest average in driver education.



Chief Howard G. McPeck.

tion, together with the compiled statistics of the National Safety Council and insurance companies, gave us a broad picture. It enabled us to plan for diversification in our presentations.

The following programs have been presented throughout our schools during the past 2 years. It is estimated that over 40,000 students have participated. Programs are usually presented four times during the school year.

1. Winter Safety
  - a. Ice skating
  - b. Sleigh riding
2. Summer Safety
  - a. Swimming and diving
  - b. Boating and canoeing
3. Home Safety
4. Traffic and Pedestrian
5. First Aid
6. Bicycle Safety
  - a. Registration
  - b. Riding in traffic
7. Safety Patrol Program
  - a. Awarding of lapel pins
  - b. Awarding of distinguished service pin (one for each school)
8. Safety While at Play
  - a. Abandoned refrigerators
  - b. Local hazards
9. Driver Education Program (taught in the high school)



Included as part of our bicycle program is a phase on the security of bicycles; this serves as another preventive toward the reduction of bicycle larcenies committed in our municipality.

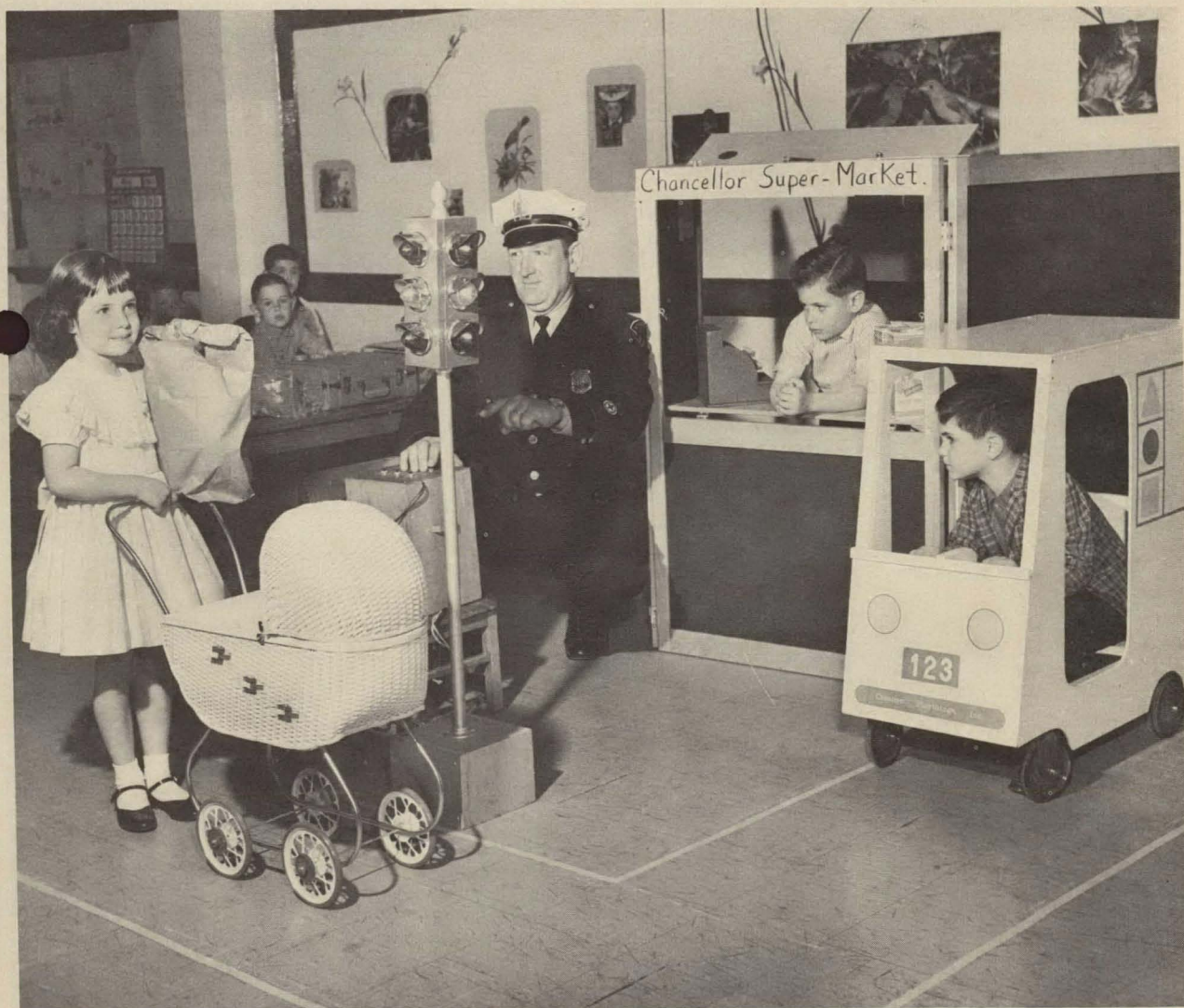
### Child and Parent Participation

In conjunction with the art departments of our schools, children participate in making safety posters depicting various safety themes. Winners are awarded first, second, and third prizes. The winning posters are displayed for a period of time in the schools and then placed on display in the local library. Store windows are also used for display purposes.

Additional plans being implemented include a coloring sketchbook prepared by Detective Vito Rizzo who serves as our department artist when the need arises. The only cost involved is for the necessary paper. The books are for distribution to preschool children entering kindergarten. Each book shows various safety sketches pertinent to our local conditions.

District school maps for distribution to the parents are also a part of the program. Various hazards are noted, and parents are urged to teach their children the safest route to school, which, of course, may not always be the shortest way.

Our program now encompasses many aspects of safety and in no way is considered a substitute for



Patrolman Frank Rossmeissl and kindergarten tots dramatize traffic lesson in safety. The miniature traffic light was fashioned by Rossmeissl and Robert Boughrum, Alarms Bureau.



any school project promoting safety. We believe there are three phases of work which are important in promoting the safety of children—the work in the home, the work in the school, and the work of the police department and other agencies.

It would seem from the experience gathered thus far that the Biblical quotation, "And a little child shall lead them," is becoming a reality.

Hundreds of congratulatory letters have been received from parents, and many offers have been made by civic and service organizations to join in donating their time to the program and in giving their financial support. This will definitely enable us to expand our Safety Education Program with increased effectiveness throughout our community.

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## Maine State Police Seek Identity of Skeleton

MAINE STATE POLICE are seeking to establish the identity of a man whose skeleton was discovered in the woods at Milford, Maine, October 20, 1962.

Post mortem examination disclosed the man was probably Caucasian, in the early 20's to early 30's age group, height 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, weight 130 to 145 pounds. He had light brown or sandy colored hair with grey streaks. The skull indicated that this person had a long face with tapering jaw and protruding chin.

All teeth were present except one upper 6-year molar. The lower left 6-year molar shows three occlusal amalgam fillings; upper left 6-year molar—one occlusal amalgam filling; upper right 12-year molar—one occlusal amalgam filling; evi-

dence of hypoplasia on left cuspid; impacted lower right and upper right third-year molars; and cavities in lower left and lower right 12-year molars.

The skeleton was fully clothed in a medium weight navy blue sweater with long sleeves and crew neck, greyish colored sport shirt, collar size 15 to 15½ inches, labeled "Klopfenstein's by Donegal," blue-gray trousers, low black shoes with rubber soles and heels, and a brown cloth and fur hat. Inquiry on the "Klopfenstein" label established that there are only two stores by that name where the shirt could have been purchased—in Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Pockets of the clothing contained two \$1 bill and \$1.73 in change, a black comb, and a red, plastic-handled Boy Scout type knife with the letters "PROV U.S." on the cutting blade.

On the left wrist of the skeleton was a 17-jewel shock and waterproof Wittnauer watch with luminous dial and silver stretch bracelet. Inscribed on the inside of the back case of the watch are the date 10-14-60 and the initials DUN. To the right of the date and initials appear the number 2725 and above, the case number 2903713.

Anyone having information which might lead to the identification of this person is asked to contact Carl E. Buchanan, Detective, Bureau of Criminal Investigations, Maine State Police, Troop "E," Orono, Maine.

BOSTON LET., OF 3-24-64



Inscriptions inside watch case.

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## PAINT EXAMINATIONS

Items bearing small foreign deposits of paint should be submitted whenever possible for removal by FBI Laboratory examiner.





Officers of the Bismarck, N. Dak., Police Department, left to right, Lt. Charles Anderson, Chief Gordon W. G. Kern, and Sgt. Ray Ulrich, with the portable traffic signal.

## *Portable Traffic Signal for Emergency Use*

**GORDON W. G. KERN**

*Chief of Police, Bismarck, N. Dak.*

WHEN TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL LIGHTS go out of service at intersections in Bismarck, N. Dak., because of power failure or mechanical trouble, the Bismarck police have the answer—a portable traffic signal system.

After experimenting with other methods, Lt. Charles Anderson and Sgt. Ray Ulrich of the Traffic Division conferred with me and were given the go-ahead to plan and build a gasoline motor portable signal system.

With the help of public works mechanics, a two-wheel trailer with a flat bed was built. Airplane tail wheels were used, and 2-inch planks formed

the 4-foot-square flat bed. A telescoping ball-type trailer hitch was welded to the trailer frame. Almost all of the parts used thus far were salvage material.

Four signal light heads were fitted to a central pipe, which was then screwed into the top of a standard signal control box. This unit was then bolted to the trailer bed.

### **Powerplant Purchased**

For power to activate the signals, a portable powerplant was purchased. This is a 1,000-watt,



115-volt generator powered by a 3-horsepower gasoline engine. This unit is mounted on a steel plate with rubber mountings and secured to the trailer beside the control box. An electrician who was familiar with the project wired the signal heads to the control box and the powerplant.

### Temporary Use

Many times in the past few months this portable unit has been put in use at intersections where the regular systems have failed. The trailer is hitched to a Cushman Truckster, pulled to the intersection, placed in the center, and the motor started. The lights are in operation while the permanent signals are being replaced.

Many man-hours are saved each month with this mechanical device, as traffic officers are freed from

directing traffic to take care of other duties. This portable traffic signal can also be used at special locations such as schools, sports arenas, etc. The cost of building the unit is quite nominal as most parts are salvage material. The main cost is the powerplant which can be purchased through an electrical supply company. Total cash outlay for the parts used was just under \$200.

### Saving of Manpower

In contemplation of the major traffic signal replacement system underway at the present time, the Bismarck police have built three more of these units and are finding them to be especially valuable in the saving of manpower by providing temporary signals on streets and intersections where the present signals are being replaced.



Mr. Ahmet Demir, General Director, Turkish National Police (TNP), during a recent visit to FBI Headquarters presented FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover with a plaque bearing the TNP emblem. Shown in Mr. Hoover's office, left to right, are: Mr. Hasan Lemet, Agency for International Development representative to TNP; Mr. Demir; Mr. Hoover; and Mr. Halit Elver, Chief of the Identification Division, TNP.



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## Fraudulent Scheme to Obtain Hi-Fi Equipment

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO the manager of an electronics firm in an eastern city received a telephone call from a woman inquiring about the price of very expensive hi-fi equipment. She was quoted a price and advised a 10-percent payment would be necessary upon delivery and the balance on monthly terms, providing her credit was satisfactory.

She ordered the set. The name given to the dealer was checked and found to have an excellent credit rating. The equipment was delivered at the address given and received by a maid who advised that the required downpayment check had been dropped in the mail. The equipment was left at the address, and after several days had passed with no receipt of the check, a personal call was made, and it was found that the house was vacant.

A check with the real estate company revealed that a woman had phoned the company several days previously and stated she was interested in purchasing the residence and had asked if she might have a key so that she could look at the house.

No more has been heard of the woman—or of the hi-fi equipment.

**WFO CRIMDEL, DATED 4/18/63,  
BuFi # 63-4296-53.**

## DRIVE-IN BURGLARY

One burglar who disliked to pick locks and force windows chose another means to force entry into the places he wanted to ransack. He would steal a car, aim it at the front door of a store, and simply step on the gas. After finishing his job, he would use the car, if operable, to haul away his loot! Liquor stores and fish markets were his specific targets.

He was charged with eight "crackup" burglaries.

**PITTSBURGH CRIMDEL,  
June 1964 DATED 12/31/63,  
BuFi # 63-4296-39.**

## Fraud by Wire Violation in Auto Repossessions

AS THE RESULT OF AN FBI INVESTIGATION, three men were charged and convicted of committing fraud by wire in a scheme involving the repossession of automobiles.

Their method of operation was to locate automobiles they believed to be subject to repossession, then call the legal owner, usually a finance company, and report they had found the automobile in a damaged condition. They would ask if the firm wanted the car repossessed. They would also report the car as being at some out-of-State location (where they had previously arranged for telephone answering service). The car actually was within the State at a local address. Usually the firms seeking repossession would send the titles, or power of attorney, to the culprits who would repossess the automobile, undamaged.

The victimized companies, having sent all legal documents to the out-of-State answering service, were then powerless to identify the perpetrators of the fraud, as the scheme was conducted through long-distance calls and no signatures nor personal contacts were involved. The papers, by arrangement with the answering service, were forwarded to a temporary address set up by the defendants.

Since the operation was handled only through numerous long-distance calls, it resulted in the telephone company being left with two unpaid telephone bills totaling some \$2,055.

The break in the scheme came when one of the men had one of the telephone calls to a victimized company charged to the account of his common-law wife's father. This eventually led to his identity and subsequently to the identity and location of the two remaining defendants.

**SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL, DATED 10-4-63  
BuFi # 63-4296-46.**

## EVIDENCE

Whenever possible, submit suspect weapon rather than test bullet to FBI Laboratory for examination.



## Making Dangerous Bombs Young Boy Admits

TWO BOMBS brought to school in a Southwest city by a 14-year-old boy were turned over to a demolition squad for disposal. The boy admitted making the bombs and exploding others of similar make. They were constructed of 1-inch copper tubing filled with sugar and weedkiller powder, and had fuses attached for detonation.

The boy was judged to be mentally ill and was placed in a sanitarium.



Homemade bombs made from copper tubing.  
SAN ANTONIO CRIMDEL, DATED 3/16/62  
BUFI # 63-4296-45#481.

## BANK ROBBER HALTED BY TEAR GAS DEVICE

Recently, a robber in a southern city held up a bank and fled with approximately \$6,000, plus an activated tear gas bomb placed in the loot by the alert victim teller. The bomb, made to resemble a bundle of currency, was activated by pushing a button concealed under the wrapper.

As the robber drove away from the bank in a stolen vehicle, the gas bomb exploded, filling the car with tear gas, blinding the robber, and scattering the money in all directions.

The robber was forced to flee from his car, leaving behind his gun and glasses. He was found cowering in a basement three blocks away—and, by his own admission, “scared half to death.”

All the loot was recovered except approximately \$15.

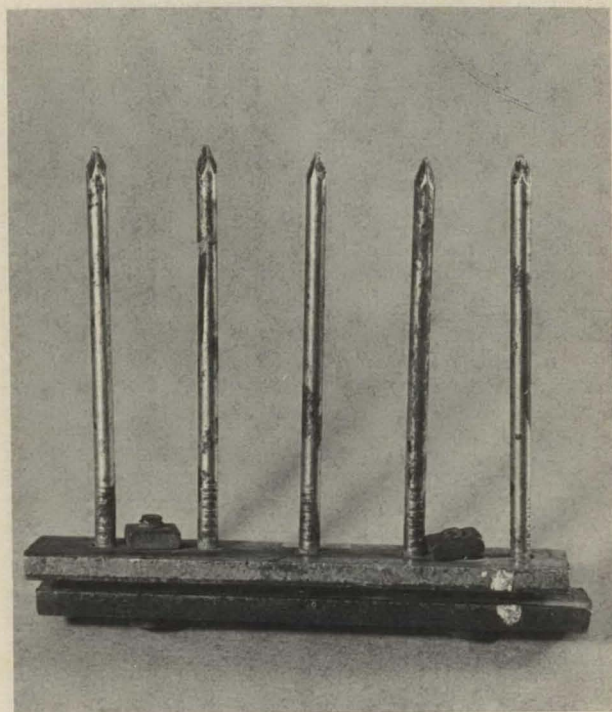
18 ATLANTA CRIMDEL, DATED 3/19/63;  
BUFI # 63-4296-2.

## “Meat Tenderizer,” Gangland Style

LITTLE BOYS ARE USUALLY expected to resort to clenched fists and kicking feet when things are not to their liking, but one 12-year-old was recently relieved of a dangerous weapon during a street fight just as he was about to go into action with it.

The counterpart of brass knuckles taken from the boy had been fashioned from two base plates between which five nails had been inserted and then bolted into place. To be used in close contact, the base plate is held in the palm of the hand and the fingers slipped between the nails.

The weapon is referred to by gang members as a “meat tenderizer.”



Homemade brass knuckles referred to as a “meat tenderizer.”  
BALTIMORE CRIMDEL, DATED 6-18-63;  
BUFI # 63-4296-3 SERIAL # 702.

## ADDICT BUMPS INTO THE LAW

To satisfy a \$9-a-day drug habit, a 31-year-old man sought devious ways to obtain and transport his supply. Not long ago he was arrested for transporting about a gram of heroin to the United States from south of the border. He had concealed the miniature package on the bumper of his car. The purchase had been made in a border town.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
EL PASO CRIMDEL, DATED 2/7/64;  
BUFI # 63-4296-16.



## A Professional Approach to Burglary

TWO BURGLARS in a midwestern city were arrested by local authorities and charged with house burglary. One of the men admitted perpetrating some 110 burglaries in the past year, naming the other individual as his accomplice in each. He said burglary was their full-time occupation.

In discussing their techniques with FBI Agents later, one of the burglars explained the pair's "working" hours were between the first hours of darkness and 9 p.m. These hours were chosen because most homeowners were believed to be less alert or suspicious of burglars during the early part of the evening; more people are away from their homes; and there is more activity in neighborhood shopping areas, schools, etc. enabling burglars to approach their victims' homes with little or no suspicion.

Both men did considerable research concerning their prospective victims—obtaining information where possible on their assets and valuables. Neighborhoods of well-to-do-citizens were preferred.

One of their research projects was to obtain a

OMAHA CRIMDEL, DATED 2/20/64; BUFI # 63-4296-36.

list of coin collectors in the city, reasoning that ordinarily coin collections are valuable and that collectors usually are persons of affluence and are likely to have cash on hand.

The two burglars ignored no possible lead as to their next likely victim. On one occasion, they were watching television and observed a local resident being awarded two color TV sets as a prize in a bowling contest. They noted his name and address as given on the program, and as soon as the TV sets were delivered to the man the following day, they immediately burglarized his home and took both sets.

Another stratagem they employed was that of obtaining an old-model car and registering it under a fictitious name. They would park the car away from their own residences. On leaving home to commit a burglary, they would drive in one of their own personal cars, taking a circuitous route to avoid police detection, to the old model car. When certain they were not followed, they would change cars and proceed to the homes they planned to burglarize.

### TO CATCH A FUGITIVE TRY PAGING HIM

State authorities in a southwestern town seeking a fugitive were hampered in their search by not having a good description of the man. They received a tip that the fugitive was probably in one of the local bars. The question then arose as to how the unknown man could be located among the numerous men in the many bars without arousing his suspicion. The answer was simple: Page him!

Arrangements were made to maintain radio contact with headquarters through a radio car as the plainclothesmen made the rounds of the bars. A few minutes after the detectives sauntered into a bar, the bartender would receive a telephone call asking for the fugitive by name. The bartender would then page the wanted man. This procedure was followed at each bar until at the fifth bar a man answered the call. His identity was established, and he was immediately arrested. Police reflected telephone calls are difficult for even a wanted man to ignore.

### NIGHTTIME BURGLAR MEETS WITH COOL RECEPTION

A 29-year-old man attempting to enter a drugstore late one night in a southern city ran into unforeseen difficulties.

As he attempted to enter the store through the outside vent of an air-conditioning unit on the roof, he fell about 6 feet, head first, landing with his head wedged against the blower of the air-conditioning unit. He was unable to budge. This occurred about 10:30 p.m., and at 9:30 the following morning, when the drugstore opened for business, the unit was turned on. The powerful blower pulled and wrapped the helpless man around it securely. After some 30 minutes, when the air seemed to be getting no cooler in the store, the druggist went to investigate and found that the air-conditioning unit and the would-be burglar had incapacitated each other. The air-conditioning service and the police were called, but it took the fire department rescue squad to extricate the hapless fellow.

June 1964

ALBUQUERQUE CRIMDEL,  
BUFI # 63-4296-62;  
DATED 7/15/63

BIRMINGHAM CRIMDEL,

DATED 7/23/63;  
BUFI # 63-4296-11-547

19



## NATIONAL FOREST

(Continued from page 6)

ple. Considerable effort is spent trying to overcome the "outsider" barrier found in the mountains.

### Devices for Incendiarism

Generally, incendiaries are set by a simple match, but other devices have been found also. Seven soft drink bottles filled with kerosene and equipped with a rag wick were found in one fire. They had been tossed from an automobile along a 2-mile stretch of road. The bottles were checked for fingerprints without success.

Hundreds of fires through the years have been set with delayed-action devices called "slow matches." For example, a candle is wrapped with kitchen or book matches in such a manner that the candle will burn for as long as 30 minutes before igniting the matches. Pieces of rope soaked in oil have been used. The rope is placed in a clean spot with end extending into the leaves or other forest fuel. These delayed-action devices give the firebug plenty of time to get out of the area before the fire is discovered. Lighted cigarettes with a match attached have been used also, but most of the Cherokee's fires are started by the violator driving along and flipping lighted matches into the woods. Sometimes he stops his car long enough to step into the woods and drop a match.

### Investigative Procedures

The forest investigator employs every possible investigative aid. Bloodhounds are available from county and State authorities when a fire has been set by someone on foot. Plaster of paris and camera are brought into use when a footprint or tire track is found. Stakeouts are planned occasionally in high incendiary areas when the firebug sets a pattern.

Special attention is given vehicles traveling in the vicinity of a fire after firefighters enter the case. During critical fire weather, small scoutplanes patrolling for smoke also observe vehicles of suspected firebugs and report their movements to ground forces. County sheriffs, State authorities, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in national forest areas are very cooperative in as-

sisting Investigator Miller when requested. The fact that States and counties retained certain authority, such as enforcement of laws when lands were purchased for national forests, makes close cooperation possible among all law enforcement departments. Good cooperation between law enforcement agencies usually leads to a complete and successful investigation.

In Monroe County, Tenn., smoke was spotted by the observer in a scoutplane, and at the same time a vehicle was seen leaving the area. Radio contact was made with ground forces which led to the identification of the vehicle and its occupants. Through the cooperation of the Monroe County sheriff and his deputies, two men were arrested and convicted of willfully setting fires and were given 2-year prison terms. This action was taken in what had been a problem area for years. The fire occurrence in that area stopped with these arrests and has since remained quiet.

### Native Problems

Fire cases are very difficult to solve under the best of conditions, but when the cases are in hill and mountain country, problems increase. The incendiary fires are set in sparsely populated and little-traveled areas. Some mountain residents are reluctant to give any helpful information.



Incendiary devices used in delayed-action forest fires.





Aerial view of the vast timberland made from plane scouting the forest for fires. (Courtesy of U.S. Forest Service.)



Clouds hang low over the mountain ranges which must be continually scanned for forest fires. (Courtesy of U.S. Forest Service.)

They do not wish to "get involved"; the old "Code of the Hills" is still very strong.

The most difficult question to answer is—who is responsible? Another question that plagues the mind of any investigator is—why? No one seems to know the real reason, even the firebug himself. A variety of reasons are heard by way of the mountain grapevine during an investigation, but they are usually rather farfetched. The natives of mountainous areas are sometimes very "set in their ways." They oppose and sometimes become angry when new laws or regulations are made that restrict old ways or habits. It does not seem to matter who brings about these restrictions or changes; some residents show their opposition or resentment by setting the woods on fire.

### Reasons for Wildfires

In the past, fires have been set to create jobs. In the event of a fire, the ranger or fire boss would drive through a community hiring firefighters at random. As a result, a local resident needing money would step out into the woods, set a delayed-action fire device, rush home or down to the country store, and wait for the Forest Service truck to come by hiring firefighting help. This would put several dollars in his pocket. But this problem has been eliminated by a change in the policy of hiring firefighters. Persons have been suspected of setting fires for revenge when the ranger was unable to give them employment. Reasons, such as a saw-miller's failing to get a sale of timber to cut or an arrest for game violations in restricted areas

such as game management areas, have been heard. Opposition to improvements and new road construction have been suspected as reasons for some wildfires.

### The Firebug or Incendiary

No one knows what enters the mind of the firebug or incendiary. He would hardly come under the classification of pyromaniac, and yet he must have some of the characteristics of a pyromaniac in wanting to burn. Possibly, it is the change in seasons, winter to spring and summer to fall, or perhaps it is because in spring and fall the woods burn better.

As we know of no individuals who obtain satisfaction of sexual desires by fire, we rarely think of the woods burner as a pyromaniac, but as a naive individual who lashes out at the world by setting the woods on fire. Some oldtimers still believe burning kills all the snakes, insects, and other undesirable vermin and makes blackberries and huckleberries grow. Then, possibly, burning the woods could be a habit handed down from one generation to another.

A ranger tells the story of an old and feeble woman who lived back in the mountains and sent word to the forest ranger to come by to see her. On arriving at the house, he was greeted by the old lady who came out and sat down on the porch. She told the ranger she was very old and her eyesight was beginning to fail her, and she had one request to make before she went blind or passed on. In answer to the ranger's question as to what her



request was, she answered, "I would like to burn off the mountain one more time."

### Damage Immeasurable

When all the reasons for burning and stories that are told are studied and compared with existing conditions, one word seems to stand out, "ignorance."

The firebug is not interested or concerned with the cost to the Government and taxpayer for fire suppression. The fact that the Cherokee National Forest spends about \$75,000 a year suppressing incendiary fires does not bother him or even the residents of incendiary areas.

### Nature's Role

The amount of damage to the forest is practically immeasurable. A value can be placed on sawlogs and pulpwood damaged or killed, but timber is only a part of the picture. Watershed, scenic beauty, trout streams, and wildlife habitats are damaged likewise. Often burned-over land must be given special treatment to prevent erosion and help Nature restore the land to being productive and useful again.

Modern equipment and trained men have done much toward reducing the size of fires and the

acreage burned in the Cherokee National Forest.

Nature plays a very important role in fire control. In March and April the winds are usually high, and, if accompanied by dry weather, the forest reaches an explosive stage where only a spark is needed to set off a rolling flame of destruction. The spring of 1963 was the worst fire season in years. Brakeshoe fragments from braking trains, exhaust from road graders, and leaves caught near the exhaust of mountain-climbing motorbikes were responsible for many fires.

### Investigator's Duties

Investigator Miller's duties extend beyond fire investigation. Timber theft, both willful and unintentional, occurs occasionally in the Cherokee National Forest on which criminal and/or civil action is taken.

The recreation resource requires much of Investigator Miller's time when reports of vandalism and destruction of Government property occur.

Crimes in the Cherokee National Forest cannot be completely stopped, but through a combination of education of the forest-using public and continued cooperation of local and Federal authorities in a concentrated law enforcement program, the willful and/or malicious violations can be reduced to a minimum.

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### SERVICE STATION OPERATORS VICTIMS OF "SLICK" SCHEME

A man and a woman acting as partners in a round-robin tire-selling scheme were arrested on the west coast for the perpetration of this plot to defraud service station owners. The scheme netted them between \$2,500 and \$3,000 during a 25-day period.

The woman would drive up to a service station and indicate to the operator that she wanted to buy a set of asphalt or racing "slicks" for her sports car. She was always careful to select stations that did not have this particular treadless tire in stock, and then she would somehow maneuver the operator into purchasing the tires from her confederate, paying cash. Subsequently, she would make the purchase with a phony credit card, and the pair, now having obtained possession of the tires, would move on to another service station to start the whole operation all over again.

### "AUTOMATIC" STARTERS DEvised BY ERRING YOUTHS

Two easy methods for starting and driving away unlocked motor vehicles have been used recently by youths in one southwest area. One method is accomplished with a metal scouring pad being jammed into the rear part of the ignition switch, effecting contact and allowing the motor to be started.

The other method is effected by placing chewing gum on the face of the ignition switch, fashioning it into a cover and making a water-tight seal over and around the keyhole area and the switch. Water is then squirted through the gum into the inner part of the switch, permitting electrical contact to be made, with the water acting as a conductor. The water may leak out, but the youths just simply add more and continue on their way in the stolen automobile.

22

SEATTLE CRIMDEL,

DATED 11/15/63;

BUFI # 63-4296-50

LAS VEGAS CRIMDEL,

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

DATED 10/12/63;

BUFI # 63-4296-50



## CHARRED DOCUMENTS

(Continued from page 10)

found at the scene of the crime had been torn from the matchbook found in the suspect's car. An Agent of the FBI Laboratory offered expert testimony at the trial. This suspect was found guilty of arson and sentenced to serve 6 to 8 years in the State penitentiary.

Law enforcement officers should give full consideration to the possibility that burned or charred documents or other burned material can be developed into important evidence by careful handling followed by laboratory analysis.

Listed are further references on restoration of charred documents:

"Action of Charred Paper on the Photographic Plate and a Method of Deciphering Charred Records," Raymond Davis. Photographic Technologist, Bureau of Standards, October 18, 1922.

"Charred Documents, Their Handling and Decipherment," Donald Doud. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology and Police Science, March-April 1953, vol. 43, No. 6, pp. 812-826.

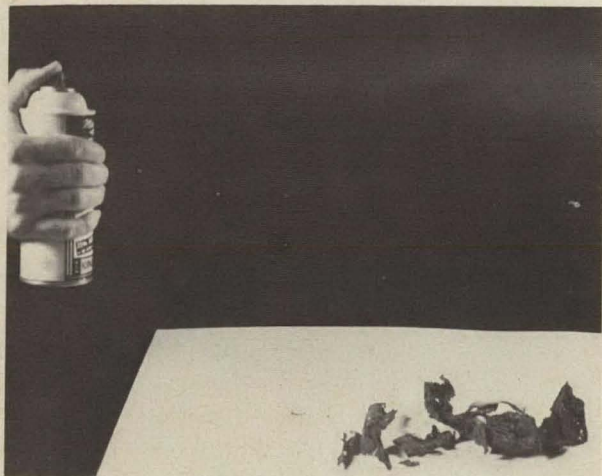
"Decipherment of Charred Documents," David A. Black. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, January-February 1948, vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 542-546.

"Decipherment of Charred Documents," Julius Grant. The Analyst, 1941, vol. 67, pp. 42-47.

"The Decipherment of Charred Documents," John F. Tyrrell. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, July-August 1938, vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 236-242.

"A New Method for the Decipherment of Charred Documents," W. D. Taylor and J. J. Walls. London: Nature, April 4, 1941.

"Suspect Documents," Wilson R. Harrison. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1958, pp. 110-114, 461-462.



Spray of plastic should fall on charred material rather than being sprayed directly.

June 1964

## CHILDREN'S CARTOON BOOK ENCOURAGES RESPECT FOR LAW

A 16-page cartoon booklet depicting the role of the policeman in the community has been distributed to children between the ages of 10 and 14 in New York City's public and private schools by the New York Police Department. The booklet, in color, encourages a greater respect for law and order among the younger generation.

It is an educational project of the department's Office of Community Relations and explains what a policeman is, details his duties, and shows him in action in a variety of situations.

Copies of the booklet are available to groups interested in youth and youth work and can be obtained in limited quantities by writing to the Office of Community Relations, Police Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, New York 13, N.Y.

N.Y.P.D. PRESS RELEASE, DATED 10-5-63  
BUFI # -

## VACATION-BOUND AUTOS ARE CLUES FOR HOUSE BURGLARS

House burglars in an eastern city post themselves on weekends and holidays at strategic locations, such as expressways, main highways, bridges, or tunnels, to look for automobiles leaving the area carrying loaded luggage racks, camping or fishing equipment, etc. They note the car license numbers, and, through a source at the Department of Motor Vehicles, they obtain the listing and home address of the owner of the vehicle. Since the families are apparently on their way out of town, the burglars take the opportunity to ransack their homes.

BALTIMORE CRIMDEL, DATED 3/4/64  
BUFI # 63-4296-3.

## A CORNY BURGLARY

The manager of a drive-in theater found himself short of two essential items recently—cash and popcorn.

Police investigators said burglars covered the floors and concrete walks with kernels of unpopped corn, then wheeled out a 350-pound safe containing \$6,000 from the theater office. The kernels of popcorn served as ball bearings to roll out the safe.

SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL,  
DATED 2/7/64;  
BUFI # 63-4296-3.



# WANTED BY THE FBI

**EDWARD LEE OSBORNE, also known as: Edward Brook, Edward Lee Brooks, Edward Steive Brooks, Robert Horton, Junior Osborn, Edward Lee Osborne, Jr., Edwin Lee Osborne, and others.**

## Unlawful Interstate Flight To "Avoid Prosecution—Burglary

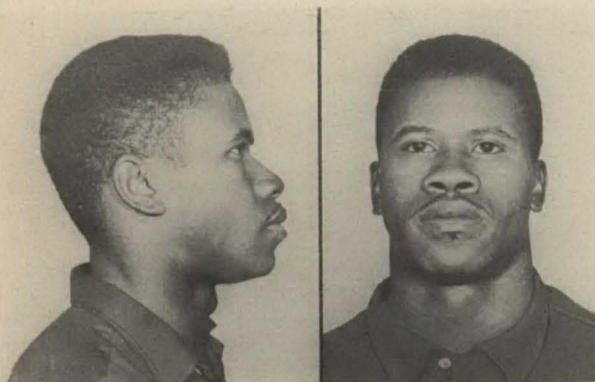
EDWARD LEE OSBORNE, a 32-year-old fugitive, is currently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on February 18, 1963, at Wichita, Kans., charging him with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for burglary.

## The Crime

Osborne allegedly burglarized a brokerage company office at Wichita, Kans., in February 1962. He was arrested by Wichita police and appeared for a hearing in the Court of Common Pleas, Wichita, Kans., on March 29, 1962. His case was bound over for trial in district court, Wichita, Kans., on May 9, 1962, but he failed to appear for trial.

## The Criminal

Osborne is also presently being sought by Oklahoma City, Okla., authorities for the December 17, 1962, holdup of an Oklahoma City bootlegger. The robbery reportedly was committed by three men, including Osborne, who allegedly was armed with a sawed-off shotgun. Osborne has reportedly



Edward Lee Osborne.

used a sawed-off shotgun in the commission of two armed robberies. He has been convicted of forgery and interstate transportation of a stolen automobile. He has been employed as a truck driver, cook, sheet metal worker, and baker.

## Caution

In the past, Osborne has been armed with a sawed-off shotgun and should be considered armed and dangerous.

## Description

Age	32, born April 5, 1932, Oklahoma County, Okla. (not supported by birth records).
Height	5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet 1 inch.
Weight	160 pounds.
Build	Slender.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Dark.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Baker, cook, sheet metal worker, truckdriver.
Scars and marks	Scar, back of neck; scar, left forearm; scar, base of right thumb; scar, right ankle.
FBI No.	306,262 A.
Fingerprint Classification.	7 11 aU IOO 11 2 U III

## Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local telephone directories.

## DISAPPEARING "ACT-ION"

Police have encountered some bookies recently who keep abreast of scientific developments. In a raid covering 13 establishments and resulting in the apprehension of 22 persons, one individual was observed to drop 2 sheets of paper into 2 buckets of water. The paper, presumably made of water-soluble plastic, immediately dissolved.

NEWARK CRIMDEL,

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964 O-729-271

DATED 11/26/63;





President Johnson congratulates Mr. Hoover on his 40th Anniversary as Director of the FBI.  
(Courtesy of UPI Photo.)

## *"A Magnificent Public Servant"*

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REMARKS AT THE WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY ON MAY 8

Mr. Hoover, distinguished guests, and friends:

One of the best things about going away on a trip is coming home and finding so many old and dear friends waiting for you in your backyard.

The White House gardeners were anxious for me to make the trip to the Appalachian States—they said they wanted me out of town for a day so they could cut the grass in the flower garden.

All during this last trip to the depressed areas of Appalachia I kept thinking—what a great Nation this is. And I kept thinking that the foundation of our greatness is the ability of our people to solve our problems by reasonable and compassionate means.

There is another reason for America's greatness: the tireless devotion of those men and women who serve the public's welfare.

J. Edgar Hoover is such a man.

J. Edgar Hoover is a household word. He is a hero to millions of decent citizens, and an anathema to evil men.

No other American, now or in our past, has served the cause of justice so faithfully or so well. No other American has fought so long or so hard for a safer, better national life.

There is a story—a true story—they tell about Frank Murphy, when he was Attorney General under Franklin Roosevelt. It seems that Frank went to his office one Sunday, and was stopped by the Justice Department

guard who asked for identification. Frank had forgotten his wallet.

"I can't let you in the building without identification," said the guard.

"But, I'm Frank Murphy, the Attorney General," said Frank.

"Mister," said the guard, "I don't care if you are J. Edgar Hoover himself."

J. Edgar Hoover has served the Government since 1917—he has served *nine* Presidents, and this Sunday, May 10, he celebrates his 40th year as Director of the FBI. Under his guiding hand, the FBI has become the greatest criminal investigation body in history. The country has been made safer from groups that would subvert our way of life and men who would harm and destroy our persons.

Edgar has been my friend for almost 30 years, and he was our close neighbor for 19 years. I am proud and happy to join the rest of the Nation in honoring this quiet, humble and magnificent public servant.

Edgar, the law says that you must retire next January when you reach your 70th birthday, and I know you wouldn't want to break the law.

But the Nation cannot afford to lose you. Therefore, by virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in the President, I have today signed an Executive order exempting you from compulsory retirement for an indefinite period of time.

Again, Edgar, congratulations on behalf of a grateful Nation.



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

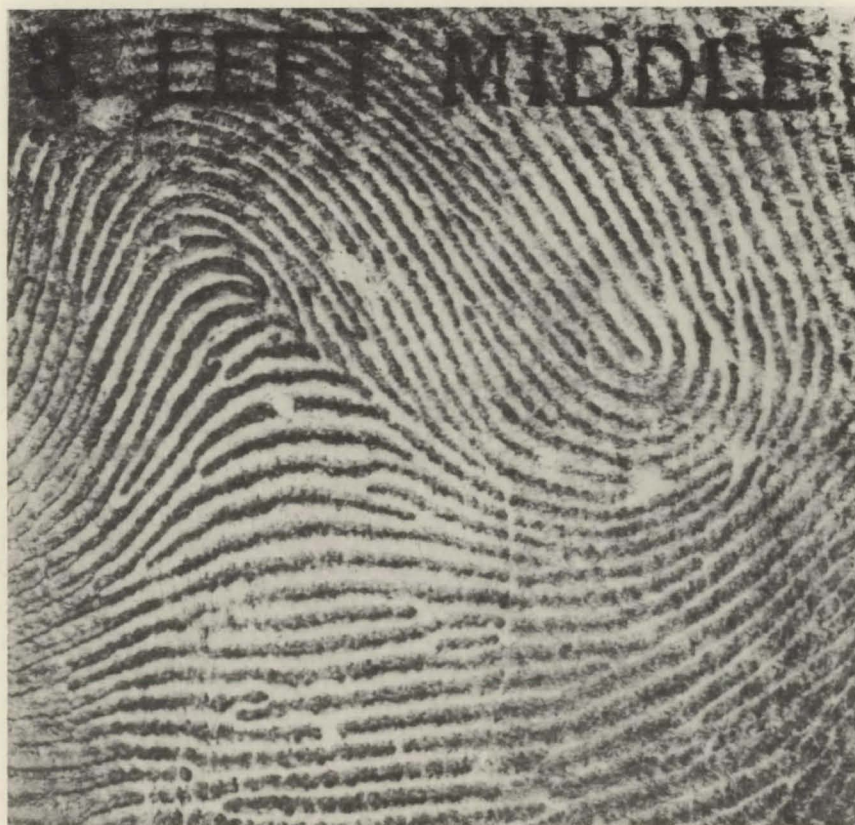
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This pattern is of interest because of the location and size of the two looping ridge formations. It is classified as whorl of the double loop type with an inner tracing. As a result of the breaks in the tracing ridge, a reference search would be conducted as a meeting whorl.