



FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



Vol. 34, No. 6

June 1965

DOCUMENTED
COPY

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

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

JUNE 1965

Vol. 34, No. 6

Published by the

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. 20535

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

AMERICA TODAY IS ENGAGED in a deadly struggle for the survival of the free world. While our Nation is fending off the strangling grip of international communism on foreign soil, attempts are being made at home to undermine and distort its actions.

Tremendous pressure and criticism are being leveled against the President and the Congress to confuse and mislead the American public. Irresponsible charges of "invaders," "brutal aggression," and "sneak attacks" are used to discredit our Government in hopes it will be forced to abandon its role as defender of freedom. Some of this protest comes from legitimate peace groups and others who are opposed to the course of action being followed in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. However, much of the agitation is part of a diabolical scheme contrived by the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), an integral arm of the international communist conspiracy, the materialistic, godless ideology dedicated to ruling the world.

The CPUSA and other communist groups are seizing this opportunity to advance their cause by false statements and half truths. Particularly, the Party is seeking to influence the youth of our country through the communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs and similar organizations.

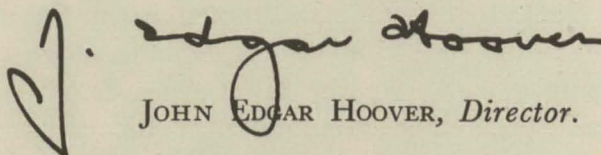
The CPUSA encouraged and endorsed the student march on the Nation's Capital on April 17, 1965, protesting United States intervention in Vietnam. Although not in actual control of this demonstration, the communists participated in the march and distributed copies of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper. Communist marchers from all over the country were present, and communist leaders claimed a major role in the demonstration.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

This is a typical example of the Party's widespread campaign to influence our country's foreign policies. The strategy is not new, but it is effective. The Party is working through noncommunist groups and front organizations to embarrass our Government and disrupt its efforts. Communist leaders are striving to initiate other marches and demonstrations to keep their campaign of fear and terror rolling. We can expect that the Party will push for some type of nationwide action similar to "peace" strikes or work stoppages to emphasize their aims. These are methods which have served communist causes so well since the days of Lenin.

Party leaders hope, of course, that more and more Americans will be duped and misled by these tactics. They envision a commanding wave of hostility against American policies abroad. The goal is to incite citizens to the point that they will demand American forces be withdrawn from Vietnam and other places, allowing international communism to take over and engulf more defenseless countries.

Fortunately, the strength and greatness of our Nation lie in its millions of patriotic and loyal citizens—Americans who will not swallow the Red bait of the cunning communist emissaries; Americans who will rally behind our Government leaders at this crucial time; and Americans who are still proud to state, "I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American."



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JUNE 1, 1965

Riot Control— A Local Responsibility

COL. E. WILSON PURDY

Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police

"The maintenance of law and order over a civil disturbance is one of the greatest challenges that confront the policeman of today. All law enforcement agencies must be prepared to control the menace of actual mob violence."

GREATER DEMANDS than ever before are being made on our police by American citizens for the preservation of law and order. The growing complexities of life, resulting from our Nation's entrance into the atomic and space age, also present increasing and difficult problems to the policeman.

Police administrators must be aware that law enforcement agencies are presently in the most critical, crucial, and abstruse era of modern American history. The entire social structure is changing from day to day. In most of our communities, where social and economic changes have taken place, you will find a restless, moving, ever-growing population which results in new tensions, new conflicts, and new demands for police service.

The most alarming characteristics possessed by some of our citizens are a disrespect for authority and, many times, an outright defiance of law and rebellion against the moral code.

The tensions, the conflicts, and sometimes frustration are not going to be resolved completely today, tomorrow, next week, next month, or next year. This is the time when we must rise to action for the fulfillment of our solemn oath taken before society.

As law enforcement officers, we find ourselves in the very important position of maintaining a delicate balance between the rights of individuals and the rights of society. This problem, presented by society today, is acute, and it demands that our enforcement agencies exercise constant, effective, and all-out efforts to study, evaluate, and reappraise plans and programs that will adequately preserve law and order.

At one time the police department concerned itself primarily with the enforcement of laws. Today we can no longer afford the luxury of being content merely with law enforcement alone. A greater responsibility has been thrust upon us by the ever-changing trend of the times. Since we accept the responsibility for enforcement, we must also share the responsibility for crime prevention.

Keeping Pace With Progress

Recognizing a greater need for better understanding of police responsibility in social tension and conflict, the Pennsylvania Association of Chiefs of Police, the Pennsylvania State Police, and the National Conference of Christians and

Jews sponsored a 3-day institute at the Pennsylvania State Police Academy, Hershey, dealing with this responsibility.

Pennsylvania's Governor, the Hon. William W. Scranton, wholeheartedly endorsed this institute, stating, "It is most important, not only to law enforcement, but to all citizens of Pennsylvania that we keep pace with progress in the crucial area of human relationships in the rapidly changing world."

The program was well planned, and all participants benefited by achieving a better understanding of their responsibility to all citizens of their community.

The keynote addresses were delivered by Prof. Louis Radelet, Michigan State University; Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); and Robert R. J. Gallati, head of Planning and Research Bureau, New York City Police Department, who is currently on terminal leave and is serving as Director of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System.

Regional Institutes Held

The interest was so great that 96 chiefs of police and 16 State police troop commanders attended the institute.

As a followup to the institute for chiefs of police, nine regional institutes were conducted throughout Pennsylvania to teach police supervisory personnel their responsibility during social tension and conflict.

These 1-day conferences were highly successful, with a total of 1,200 police officials attending to take advantage of the opportunity of learning more about effective control of crowds and mobs.

It must be clearly recognized that social tension and conflict are a hometown problem, but not of the police alone. All local government officials and civic leaders must assume their responsibility in the solution of this problem, keeping in mind that it is of prime concern to all.

Local Steps Taken

Additional steps were taken to conduct an institute on local government responsibilities. This institute was held at the State Police Academy, Hershey, with sponsorship by the Pennsylvania League of Cities, Pennsylvania State Association



Colonel Purdy.

of Township Supervisors, Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, Philadelphia Regional Office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Pennsylvania State Police.

The feature address was given by Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant Secretary of NAACP. His topic was "Understanding the Challenge of Racial and Community Tensions." The keynote address of the conference was given by Mr. George Schermer, former Executive Director of Detroit and Philadelphia Commissions on Human Relations. Mr. Schermer also moderated a panel discussion on the topic, "How Can Local Government Officials Meet the Challenge of Community Tensions and Intergroup Relation Problems." The panel members included: John G. Feild, Director of the Community Relations Service, United States Conference of Mayors; Elliot M. Shirk, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission; and me.

The institute created so much interest that 200 city, borough, and township officials took advantage of the opportunity to increase their knowledge in resolving problems created by social and community tensions.

In the past, there has been great complacency on

the part of the hometown police and local government officials in planning to cope with problems when their communities experienced serious social disturbances. This is the very reason why the Pennsylvania State Police, in cooperation with other interested agencies, took immediate steps to arouse local government officials as well as local police to action.

It must be strongly emphasized that a communitywide disturbance which is not immediately controlled endangers the effective functioning of local government. Unharnessed, violent mob action greatly endangers community morale and confidence in local enforcement agencies.

Sworn Duty

It is our sworn duty to immediately assume our responsibility or be faced with disasters resulting in loss of life and property.

Under our constitutional form of government, the maintenance of law and order is the basic responsibility of local government. In Pennsylvania this responsibility is maintained by cities, boroughs, and incorporated townships which have organized police departments.

In rural areas where there are no police agencies

in existence, the Pennsylvania State Police maintain that responsibility. We also have the added responsibility of providing assistance when requests are received from local police departments.

In Pennsylvania, local police agencies rely upon the State police for assistance when their manpower cannot adequately maintain control of disturbances, although they realize that the maintenance of peace and order is their responsibility. However, whenever the situation becomes uncontrollable, assistance is given by the State police to restore order after which control is returned to the local police and our personnel are withdrawn from the scene.

There are only a few municipalities in Pennsylvania with sufficient police personnel to cope with riots and similar acute disturbances. It stands to reason, therefore, that State police must be ready to assist any police department within the Commonwealth when called upon for aid. Realization of our prime responsibility to the people of Pennsylvania and local police departments in the time of need has prompted us to undertake a vast program of continuous training in the latest techniques of mob and riot control.

There are some authorities who advocate a highly trained platoon or two of troops who could



A seminar on crowd control and riot formations highlights the problems encountered by police and community leaders.

be rushed into a tension area to control a potentially dangerous situation. This type of action is practical in a city or in an area where time and distance factors need not be considered, but in a State the size of Pennsylvania, there are innumerable areas which may be potential tension sites where experience teaches that police action must be prompt and immediate. Further, the economic use of manpower, the normal heavy workload, and many other factors do not make it feasible to have one or two platoons for the entire State.

For this apparent geographical problem, each of our 15 troops is training all of its personnel in the basic maneuver elements of strategy and tactics in mob and riot control as well as in planning and logistics.

It is our objective that, instead of having one or two trained platoons, there will be instantly available all the manpower resources of a particular troop area where outbreaks of violence may occur. If additional assistance is needed, other trained personnel from adjacent troops can be employed to augment a host troop. In the event tension simultaneously develops in other areas, these could be controlled in a similar manner. The most desirable plan would be to have a trained platoon or platoons of policemen, depending on

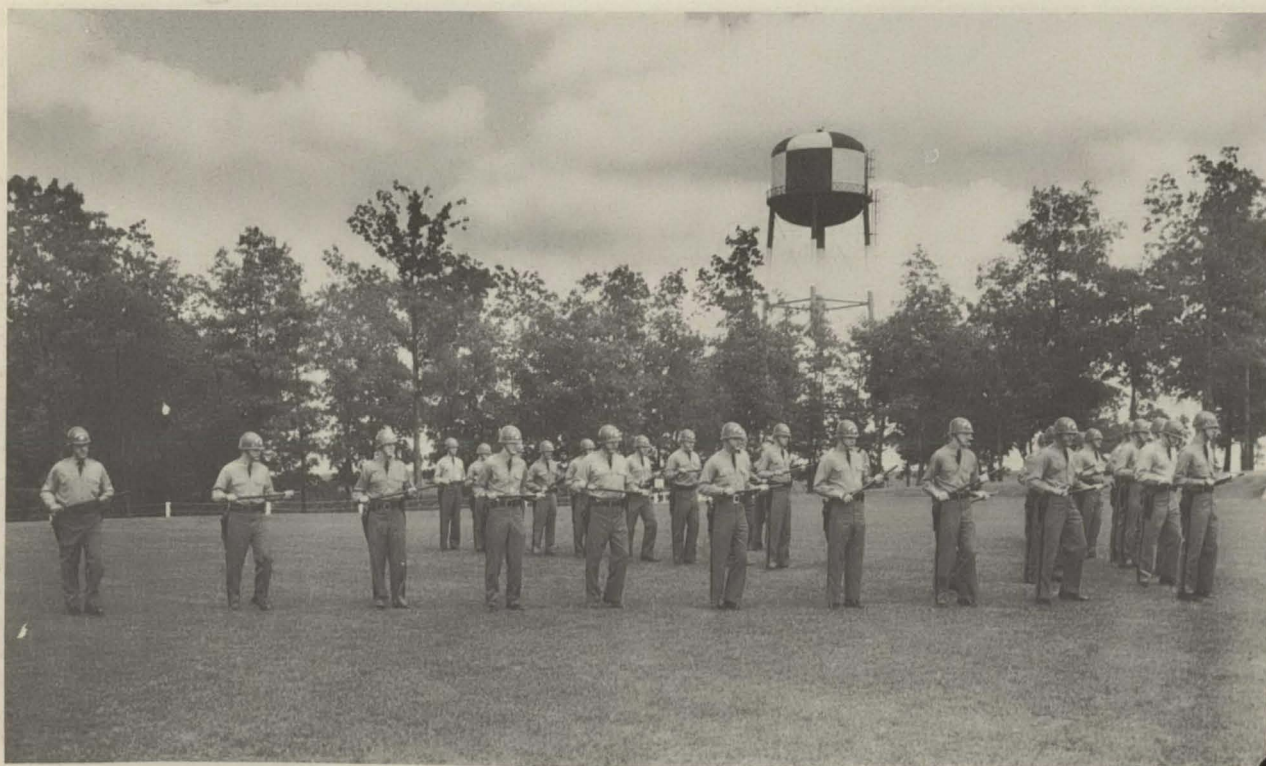
size, in local police departments to act as a unit. In the larger departments, this is not only feasible but is recommended.

In departments having only limited personnel, it is imperative that individual training in the basic rudiments be accomplished for the use of their personnel with personnel of other departments during the time of emergency.

Institute Held

Personnel of our field troops make every effort to encourage and assist in this training. Recognizing the dire need for the training of certain municipal police in crowd and riot control, our troop commanders throughout the State recently conducted a 1-day institute for police chiefs within their troop area. Tactics, strategy, communication, control, and logistics were discussed. This culminated in the demonstration of a squad-maneuver element by State police personnel. It was highly successful, and the participants felt that much was learned in matters pertaining to tactics as well as a common understanding reached in matters of mutual cooperation.

Once the possibility of a riot has been recognized the local State police troop commander will assign



The wedge formation with supporting squad in center can be effective in dispersing crowds.

a liaison officer to the tension area. Information gathered prior to and at the time is of great importance in controlling the situation. The liaison officer will maintain contact between the local chief and the State police troop commander . . . keeping the commander fully apprised of the local situation and possible developments. The State police commander's direct responsibility is to inform the Commissioner's Office, Regimental Headquarters, Harrisburg, Pa., periodically and when necessary of conditions at the scene.

When State police personnel are committed to assist local police, a member of the headquarters staff is detailed to the tension area as an observer.

Standby Preparations

As the situation develops, the State police commander may deem it advisable to place his troop on an alert basis, that is, advise all personnel either by radio or telephone to be immediately available for duty. The troop commander may place his troop or part of his troop on a standby basis—personnel to be in full uniform at a designated point ready to move upon orders. The troop commander has the prerogative to deploy part of his troop to a rendezvous area near the tension scene.

These decisions are predicated upon the development and outlook of the local situation. They enable the commander to be in a position to make maximum use of his officers at the crucial time.

In order to be of maximum benefit to each other in an emergency, it is important that close cooperation exist between the local police department and the State police at all levels of command.

It is desirable that each know the other's capabilities, limitations, and what assistance they can expect from each other under such conditions.

Emergency Situation Plans

To achieve a high degree of coordination and understanding, the State police must assume a role of leadership in promoting an atmosphere of harmony through training programs, liaison, and cooperative planning.

In planning for an emergency situation involving social tension and disturbance, it is highly important to organize an intelligence unit. Much care must be exercised in personnel selection, development of a standard operating procedure, and the selection of those who may be able to provide necessary information.

(Continued on page 21)



Agitators are taken into custody behind the protective shield of the wedge formation.



Two police boats patrol the harbor.

A Police Marine Division and How It Grew

STEPHEN M. BARAN, JR.

Chief of Police, Greenwich, Conn.

*A shore-front community solves the law enforcement problems
of its waterborne population explosion.*

GREENWICH, CONN., situated 25 miles from New York City on the north shore of Long Island Sound, is essentially a commuter-residential community of some 60,000 people. With nearly 30 miles of shoreline at hand, boating has spurted by leaps and bounds not only in Greenwich but also in shoreline communities to the east and west and across the sound.

As a result, countless numbers of sail and power boats from other ports enter and leave our waters.

Add to this the 4,500 boats of all descriptions which are registered in Greenwich and we could have a big supervisory headache.

However, when the proper steps are taken—as in Greenwich—the situation is reduced to a manageable concern.

Until 1942, if police assistance was required on the water, a private boat was “commandeered” by a patrolman or two—a practice which by present-day standards is archaic, inefficient, and unreliable.

In 1942, town officials, recognizing the ever-increasing need for protection of a burgeoning boating fraternity, authorized a marine division of the Greenwich Police Department.

Growth of Marine Division

At the outset, the marine division consisted of a 22-foot runabout and one marine patrolman assigned to regular patrol of the waterfront. He was supposed to be available during off-duty hours in case of emergency. The marine building was a small wooden shack perched precariously on the edge of a private dock in Greenwich Harbor (toward the middle of the town shoreline). When the marine skipper was not in, resident water rats were.

Today our marine division has come of age, and for good reason.

The value of boats in our jurisdiction is almost \$4 million, plus hundreds of thousands of dollars in equipment on board. The mushrooming demand for mooring space has resulted in the construction of 10 marinas (6 private and 4 public) located in 6 harbors. There are eight yacht clubs and several sales and servicing facilities. Lying within our jurisdiction, which encompasses not only the 30-mile east-west shore, but 5 miles of

convex frontage jutting into the sound, are about a dozen islands. One is a public beach furnishing recreation to over 100,000 residents each year.

Since the advent of boating popularity here, our marine division, through the police department itself, has constantly kept town officials aware of needs—both in capital and in personnel. Continuous analysis of needs must be considered essential to the growth of any sound marine division.

Results of Program

The growth of our program has resulted in this: Our marine division is now housed in a modern brick structure in Greenwich Harbor with a float where we berth our 27-foot twin-screw patrol boat, a 21-foot twin-powered outboard auxiliary, a 15-foot outboard skiff, and a 28-foot diesel-powered lifeboat used for training our underwater recovery unit (SCUBA team).

The division also has a 10-foot aluminum boat which is kept on a trailer with a universal hitch so it can be taken in tow by anyone of our fleet of 26 vehicles—regular patrol, unmarked, staff, and truck. We do this with a purpose. Our town consists of an area of about 50 square miles that includes hundreds of private ponds. While add-



Chief Baran.



Capt. Thomas M. Newton of the Patrol Division.

ing to the beauty of the community, these fresh water ponds also present a constant source of danger to young children during summer and winter. The easily portable boat has been a lifesaver, literally.

An amphibious DUKW, parked adjacent to marine headquarters, has been most effective in the removal of residents from low-lying shoreline areas during flood conditions caused by storms, exceptionally high tides, or hurricanes.

Communications

The marine building has a roomy main office equipped with shortwave radio and a telephone line direct to the main switchboard at police headquarters. It has kitchen and shower facilities. In addition, there is an adjoining boat-storage facility large enough to permit repair and maintenance

work during the winter months on all boats except our largest, the 27-foot patrol boat.

Radio monitoring is maintained on the patrol boats and in marine headquarters on (1) the police band; (2) ship-to-shore; (3) ship-to-ship; and (4) the U.S. Coast Guard Station at Eaton's Neck, about 15 miles across the sound on the north shore of Long Island.

Marine equipment includes fire extinguishers, first aid kits, bull horns, blankets, resuscitators, oxygen tanks, flares, stretchers, emergency pumps, grappling hooks, life preservers, extra lines, and anchors.

Command of Division

The patrol division is under the command of a 27-year veteran of our department, Capt. Thomas M. Newton. Its line commander is Sgt. Walter E.



Aerial view of Greenwich Harbor. (The marine facility is indicated by a circle.)



Amphibious DUKW maneuvering along the Long Island Sound shoreline.

Chard, who has two other officers with him during the winter months.

With the opening of the boating season, this unit is expanded by the addition of three regular police officers, making a full complement of six. Members of the auxiliary police are added during the peak of the boating season on day and night patrols.

These measures, plus a well-planned schedule of news media releases cautioning potential larcenists and alerting unsuspecting boat owners, have combined to sharply reduce the number of marine larcenies.

We have a well-trained underwater recovery unit of eight policemen who are on call at all times, the year round. They are adept at rescues in either salt water or in the fresh water ponds which dot the land area.

The three year-round officers in the marine division have taken basic and advanced courses prescribed by the U.S. Power Squadron, and the three extra summer officers have undergone the basic course.

Duties of Division

Duties of a marine division are varied. Our prime responsibility—one that all else depends on—is *constant patrol* of the waters. Other duties include response to emergency and rescue work in adjacent communities; investigation of boating accidents; transportation of boating casualties from water to land to hospital; and first aid to minor casualties incidental to recreation and swimming at our Island Beach facility, which is about

a mile and a half from marine headquarters out in the sound.

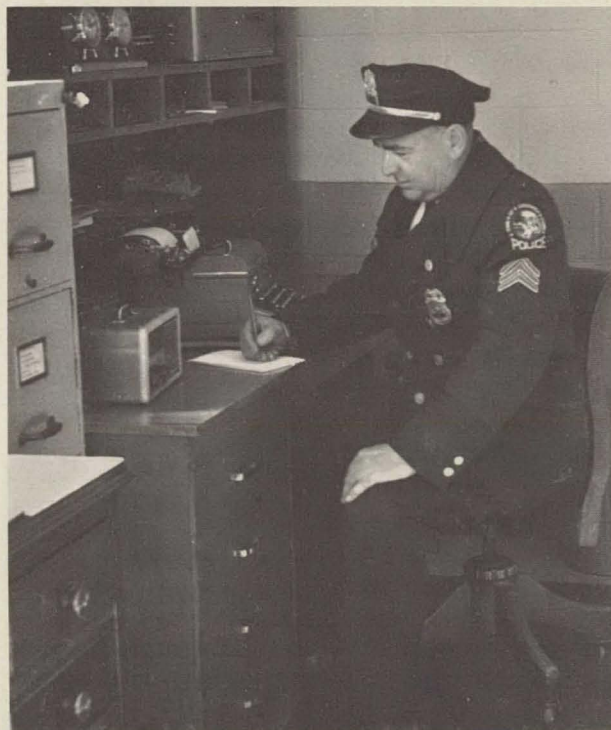
Equally important are the search for lost or overdue boats and their occupants, recovery of boats adrift, enforcement of posted speeds in harbors, confinement of swimmers and water skiers to areas designated by local ordinances, recovery of drowned bodies, search for submerged evidence, assistance to disabled or distressed craft, apprehension of thieves, and the prevention of vandalism on public and private islands.

The last chores are by no means the least. Our records show reported thefts of everything from a fire extinguisher to a \$22,000 cruiser.

The division also has been appointed by the State shell fish commission and the State boating safety commission to enforce pertinent laws.

Complete records of every incident and its disposition are kept up to date at marine headquarters. The hours of patrol are prescribed by the chief of police. They are varied according to season.

I trust that any police department which faces similar marine problems to ours will feel free to pay us a visit and observe, firsthand, how our marine division has grown from "scratch" to a well-functioning arm of the Greenwich Police Department and the community.



Marine Sgt. Walter E. Chard at his desk in the marine building.

A SCIENTIFIC LOOK AT TYPEWRITER RIBBON INKS

Chromatography has been a basic step in scientific crime detection for many years. Briefly, it is a means of separating closely related compounds by allowing a solution of them to seep through an adsorbent so that the different compounds become adsorbed in separate colored layers, thus comprising a chromatogram.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, writing inks have been examined by means of paper chromatography for the purpose of distinguishing one ink from another where other laboratory tests were inconclusive.

A variation of this technique, using thin layer chromatography, has now been applied to the differentiation of typewriter ribbon inks. In each instance the principle is the same; however, the equipment differs. In paper chromatography, the dyes comprising an ink separate into bands or zones on a strip or disc of filter paper. The separation thus obtained characterizes the particular type of ink.

Thin Layer Chromatography

Thin layer chromatography is held to be more sensitive than paper chromatography and possibly more versatile in that thin layer chromatograms can be treated with strong acids and bases without destruction. The thin layer plates are prepared by coating a 3½- by 7-inch glass plate with an adsorbent such as silica gel in the form of a slurry. The thickness of the coating is carefully controlled in order to insure uniformity of the layer which is very thin—hence the term “thin layer chromatography.” Following the coating operation, the plates are dried in an oven and stored in the presence of a desiccant until used.

Ink samples are applied as spots, as shown in the accompanying illustration. As many as five spots can be applied on a single plate. In research conducted in the FBI Laboratory, two samples each of a given ribbon's impressions were run side by side. After spotting samples of ribbon inks on the plate, using a mixture of extracting solvents, the chromatogram was then developed through the use of a different mixture of developing solvents. Development consists of immersing the sample-bearing plates into a glass jar containing approximately one-half inch of developing solvent mixture. The jar is covered. To improve developing conditions, a piece of white blotting paper is used to line the wall of the jar and act as a wick to further saturate the atmosphere within the jar with solvent vapor. By capillary attraction, the developing solvent rises through the adsorbent on the plate carrying with it the soluble dye. Where different dyes are used and spots appear on the thin layer chromatograms, a basis is formed for distinguishing between ribbon inks which appear to be visually similar.

Soluble Dyes

While the preparation of a thin layer chromatogram is relatively simple, the obtaining of a suitable sample of typewriter ribbon ink from a

typewritten document poses a considerably more difficult problem. Two methods, each having its own advantages and disadvantages, are suggested. In situations where the dyes are extremely soluble in the mixture of extracting solvents, it was found that a sample could be obtained by moistening a very small sable-hair brush with the extracting solvent and applying the brush to a period or comma on the questioned document. The dyes are picked up by the brush and applied to the thin layer with great care to avoid disturbing the layer. Numerous repetitions of this procedure are necessary in order to secure a sufficient amount of dyestuffs for a successful examination.

Letterpress Transfer

Another sampling procedure involves the preparation of a letterpress transfer of the typewriting from a questioned document. This was effected by moistening a sheet of Whatman paper with the extracting solvent mixture and sandwiching the transfer sheet against the questioned document between several layers of white blotting paper within a hydraulic press. One hundred ten tons of pressure were applied for 1½ minutes. The transfer sheet was removed from the press and cut into sections approximately the size of postage stamps and folded accordion fashion. The

sections thus folded to prevent clumping were immersed and occasionally agitated in test tubes containing extracting solvents. After 2 hours, the extract containing the dye solution was poured into beakers and evaporated almost to dryness. With the use of a pipette, the extract containing a high concentration of dyestuffs was applied to the plate and developed.

A Choice

It was found that the letterpress method of obtaining a sample is faster and more efficient than the sable-hair brush technique. On the other hand, however, the sable-hair brush method may be preferable when the dyes are highly soluble. The defacement of a document sampled by either technique is minimal.

Based upon research and examination conducted in the FBI Laboratory of 25 different commercially available typewriter ribbons, it was determined that successful differentiation can be expected in about 25 percent of the examinations of this type, thus providing the questioned document examiner with one more technique in his quest for the truth.

GOOD SCHEME OVERWORKED

Arriving in a midwestern city, a bogus-check group reviewed public records concerning local mortgages and obtained the name and address of a mortgagee and of the bank holding the mortgage. Armed with a commercial-type bogus check for some \$1,200, a female member of the group appeared at the bank, stating she had left her payment book at home but was leaving town for a period of time and wanted to make two advance payments on the mortgage. The teller checked the account under the name of the mortgagee, determined the amount of the payments, accepted the check, and gave the woman a large cash balance.

By the time the check was returned and the fraud discovered, the perpetrators had left the area.

So well had their scheme worked, however, that the subjects returned to the area and attempted it again, but were detected, apprehended, and prosecuted.

Milwaukee Courier
 Dated 12/24/64
 Bufile # 63-4296-30



FBI Laboratory technician prepares ink samples for developing.

LIFTING LATENT FINGERPRINTS

*Latent impressions, regardless of the area of ridges present, are of the greatest importance to the criminal investigator, as identification of them may solve the crime and result in successful prosecution of the suspect. Consequently, it is most important to make every effort to preserve them and identify them.**

ALL LATENT IMPRESSIONS which have been developed with fingerprint powder should be photographed, if possible, on the original object. After being photographed, they should be lifted, as this provides the examiner a second method of preserving the latent prints.

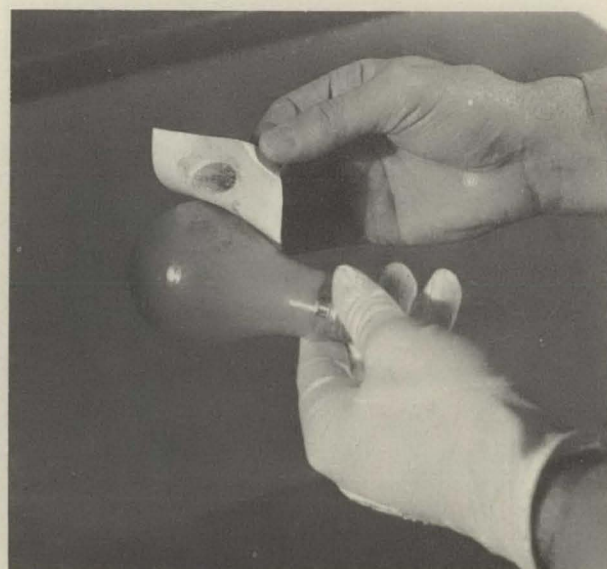
Opaque Lifts

The commonest form of opaque material for lifting latent impressions is rubber tape, which is obtainable from fingerprint supply houses in sheets 4 by 9 inches in size. This material is very similar to rubber tire patching, having an adhesive surface which is protected by a sheet of plastic material. Lifting tape of this type has been found to retain its adhesive qualities over lengthy periods in storage. Black and white colors are available for lifting the different colored powders. Powders which show a dark photographic contrast should be lifted on white tape and those having a light photographic contrast, on black tape. Fabric-backed opaque lifts are also available but not so commonly used as the rubber type. Transparent tape should not be used at any time to protect latent impressions lifted on opaque tape, nor should transparent tape lifts of latent prints be mounted on the adhesive side of rubber lifting tape. Under such circumstances it may not be possible to determine on which material the

latent is lifted, and as a result, the correct position of the latent impression is open to question.

Using Rubber Tape

In lifting a print, a piece of tape large enough to cover the impression, with an ample margin, is cut from the sheet. The plastic cover is then peeled carefully from the piece of tape. To do this, insert the thumbnail under a corner of the plastic cover and pull it toward the opposite corner. The pull should be gentle and steady, taking care not to



Rubber lifting tape is preferable for lifting impressions from irregularly curved or uneven surfaces.

*This is an up-to-date revision of the article on latent fingerprints which was published in the February 1951 issue of this magazine.

break or tear the cover. If the pull is stopped while removing the plastic, a line will be left on the tape at the line of contact of the plastic with the surface. Many times the powder on the latent print will not adhere to this line, and as a result the line shows across the latent impression and may obliterate ridge characteristics. The plastic cover, after removal, should be kept free of dust and lint as it will be replaced on the tape to protect the lifted latent impression. If placed on a dirty surface after removal, the plastic will collect dust and fibers through electrical attraction which will interfere with the legibility of the lifted print by adhering to the tape.

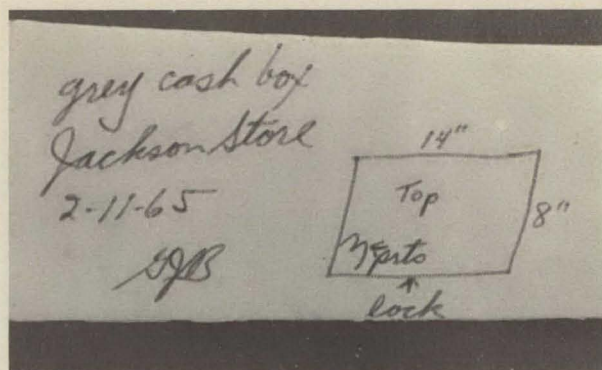
After the plastic cover is removed, the adhesive side of the tape is applied to the latent print and pressed gently and evenly to it by sliding a finger back and forth across it. In doing this, the tape should not be rubbed so hard that it slips on the surface as this will blur the print. After peeling the tape from the surface, replace the plastic cover to protect the latent. Throughout the process, the operator should so handle the tape that his own prints are not placed on the adhesive surface. If the latent print holds a great deal of powder which cannot be brushed off without damaging the ridge formation, it is sometimes possible to procure a more legible print by relifting on a new piece of tape. Air bubbles under the plastic are of no concern, since the cover is removed prior to photographing.

Of course, prints developed with black powder should be lifted on white tape and prints developed with gray or aluminum powder on black tape. The gold bronze and red bronze powders have a bright metallic glitter, but they will photograph dark and should be lifted on the white tape. Dragon's blood powder may be lifted on either black or white tape.

Latent impressions which appear to have been made simultaneously by adjacent fingers or palms should, if possible, be lifted on a single piece of tape, or this fact noted, since this may facilitate the work of the person making comparisons.

Labeling Each Impression

An identification tag should be affixed to every lift at the time it is made. The person lifting the impression should place his initials and the date and place of lifting on the tag, which may be inserted under the plastic at a corner of the lift so that it will not become detached nor cover any of the lifted impression. If it is possible to do so in a



Identification data written on back of white rubber lifting tape.

permanent manner, the identification data may be written on the back of the tape itself. The person lifting the impression, in any case, should be able to show from the identification data and appropriate notes or sketches the location of the print at the crime scene. If a large number of lifts are made at any given location, they may be numbered serially and detailed written notes kept rather than attempting to place detailed identifying data on each lift.

Rubber tape has been found to be superior to transparent tape for lifting impressions from irregularly curved or uneven surfaces or painted surfaces from which the paint may peel.

Transparent Lifts

Transparent lifting tape is now available with a durable adhesive surface and offers some advantage in making immediate comparisons with inked fingerprints, since the lifted impressions are in the correct position rather than laterally reversed as on opaque lifts. Dispensers greatly facilitate the use of transparent tape, since attempts to peel the tape directly from the roll often consume excessive time and result in continual diagonal tearing of the tape. A quarter inch of tape folded under at the end provides an excellent pull tab and will also prevent inadvertent leaving of the operator's prints on the tape itself.

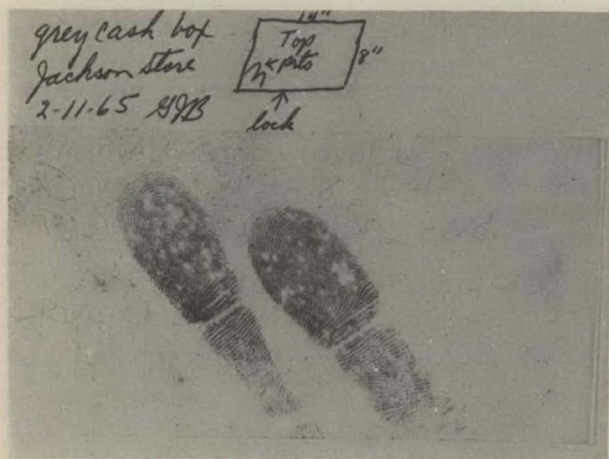
Transparent lifts are best mounted on a glossy black or white material contrasting with the powder used. If good card stock is used for this purpose, air bubbles under the lifts are not a problem, since trapped air can be pushed through the pores of the cardboard. Paper surfaces having a soft, fibrous, grained, or textured surface should not be used as they will interfere with the legibility of the impression.



A dispenser is necessary to use transparent lifting tape efficiently.

Trapped air is a problem under lifts which are mounted on a nonporous background such as plastic or glass. It is also pointed out that glass mounts may be broken readily and are undesirable for that reason. The narrow width household-type of cellophane tape, although of possible emergency use, is not generally suitable for use in lifting latent impressions because of its often deteriorated adhesive surface. Transparent tape lifts should never be placed on similar transparent material as a backing, since this prevents correct determination of the print's position. For the same reason, transparent lifts should not be mounted on the adhesive surface of opaque lifts.

Impressions too large to lift on a single strip of tape should be lifted on separate strips until the



Adequate identification data may be written on mounting card of transparent lift.

entire area is obtained. The tape should not be applied as a unit consisting of overlapping strips since the lapped edges will obscure certain characteristics.

The electrical properties of transparent tape may cause pieces of it to curl under or adhere to any nearby surface. It may also be difficult to use in a windy area because of its flimsy nature.

Photographic Record

Photographs of the latent prints on lifts should be made to facilitate comparisons. The contrast in the photograph is generally better than in the lift; the position and color can be made to agree with those of the inked print; and the lift is spared continual wear and tear if the number of comparisons to be made is great or incalculable. Many lifts also lose contrast with age.

Since the plastic cover of a rubber lift is removed before photographing, air bubbles in a lift of this type are no problem. It should be noted, however, that the print on such a lift is laterally inverted; i.e., the left side of the print on the lift corresponds to the right side of the original print. In order to reproduce the position correctly, it will be necessary in preparing prints of the negative to place the glossy side of the negative next to the emulsion side of the printing paper. If a print is developed with gray powder, the color may be reversed by preparing a contact negative from the original negative and printing the second negative.

Transparent lifts mounted on clear plastic are seldom satisfactory for producing prints directly. More legible and contrasting photographs can ordinarily be had by preparing a negative from which the prints are made. Fingerprint powders containing excessive amounts of chalk are sometimes absorbed by the adhesive surface of lifting tape.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL

COPIA 63-4276-4750

DOUBLE EXPOSURE

To avoid the possibility of releasing the wrong prisoner from a jail, police in a large eastern city are installing a system of photographing each inmate. At the time of release, not only will the name of the person be checked, but he will also be carefully compared with the photograph on file.

Baltimore Crimdel

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Dated 12/22/64

Balti # 62 4696-3

EXPOSED TRIGGER MAKES FIRING EASY

Two juveniles, when arrested recently in connection with burglaries in a west coast city, had a .22-caliber firearm with a sawed-off barrel and the trigger guard removed, exposing the trigger. It had no stock. The juveniles admitted that they had practiced with it and were planning to use it in committing robberies.

When one uses the semiautomatic weapon, the trigger is hooked over the belt and a clip inserted. By racking the bolt forward, chambering a round, and pulling forward on the barrel, the weapon is fired. After the first shot is fired, the bolt is racked back, a new round chambered, and the same firing procedure followed in rapid succession.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL

DATED 2/5/65/ BOfi # 63-4296-47221.956

STARTER REVOLVERS FIRE LIVE AMMUNITION

Italian-made starter revolvers capable of firing a bullet through a hole in the top of the barrel have turned up in various parts of the country recently.

The weapon, made for use as a starting gun with a sealed barrel, when used as intended with a blank .22-caliber shell, emits gases through a small vent directly on top of the barrel. However, when a regular .22-caliber cartridge is fired from the chamber, the bullet deflects up through the vent and out of the barrel at a 45-degree angle.

Because of the ejection angle, a suspect armed with such a weapon, while seemingly lowering the barrel to the ground, could shoot an arresting officer.

WFO Crimdel

Dated 1-28-65

BOfi # 63-4296-53.



Dr. Henry J. Walls (l.), director, New Scotland Yard Laboratory, London, England, and Mr. E. Glyn Davies (r.), forensic science adviser to the British Home Office, London, are shown with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover during their recent visit to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Zip Shotgun Fires 12-Gage Shell

A ZIP SHOTGUN confiscated by police officers in a southern city fires a 12-gage shotgun shell. The weapon was used to assault two persons who, although struck by the pellets, were not seriously injured. The firearm was identified as a flare gun from a Navy emergency kit. It is operated by pulling and releasing the spring-driven plunger at the rear. The metal lever extending above the plunger serves as a safety lock.



Zip shotgun shown ready for action and broken down with shell extending from barrel.

MEMPHIS CRIMDEL
DATED 12-8-64.

BuFi # 63-4296-28.

TELL-TALE SHOES

A 34-year-old inmate of a minimum security branch of a west coast State prison made good his escape by climbing over the fence. He was picked up 4 days later by two alert police inspectors. They recognized the shoes he was wearing as a style worn only by inmates of this prison.

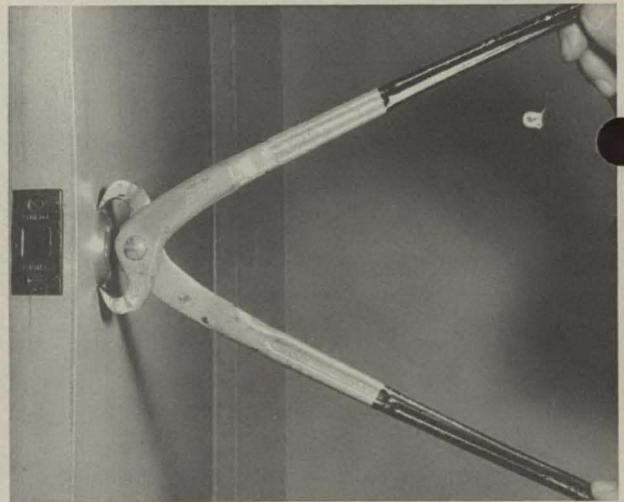
18 SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL
DATED 12-18-64

BuFi # 63-4296-47

Burglars Use Tool of "Village Smithy"

A UNIQUE METHOD OF ENTRY was employed by burglars who broke into a large mail order store on the west coast and stole approximately \$3,000 worth of furs.

An ordinary pair of horseshoe pincers, a tool used by blacksmiths to remove worn shoes from horses' hoofs, was used to bite into the lock housing of the door so that it could be unscrewed from the door. Once the lock housing is removed, a small screwdriver, or similar device, can be inserted and the locking bolt pulled back.



Method by which burglars used horseshoe pincers to remove door locks.

SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL

BuFi # 63-4296-47

936

INSTANT DISGUISE

A man arrested in connection with several armed robberies admitted to officers that prior to each violation he disguised his features by using an instant suntan lotion which darkens the skin. He said he used this technique to make subsequent identification more difficult.

JACKSON
CRIMDEL

DATED 12-15-64,

BuFi # 63-4296-511

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

MANY A SLIP T'WIXT "GUM" AND LIP

A bartender in a west coast city was arrested in the act of receiving telephonic wagers on horses—and failing to have a tax gambling stamp.

In lieu of betting slips, he used sticks of gum to record the wagers, the idea being that in an emergency he could dispose of the evidence by slapping the gum into his mouth and chewing it.

A single stick of gum, although small, can serve as a marker for as many as 10 or 15 bets. For example, the figure 319 would indicate the horse, the track, and the race; the number 10, the amount of the bet; and the letters AL, the name of the bettor.

In this instance, however, the police bore down upon him quickly and seized him and his records. Their speed left him with an open—but empty—mouth. *SAN FRANCISCO CRIMDEL DATED 2-28-64*

BUA # 63-4296-47

GAMBLERS "MOPPED UP" IN SURPRISE RAID

LOCAL POLICE in a southeastern city wove a bit of unintended subtlety into a successful gambling raid. In order to conduct a surveillance of and a raid on the premises under suspicion, a janitor's supply truck was borrowed from a local firm and the policeman driver was outfitted in an appropriate company uniform. Several other police officers were concealed within the paneled portion of the truck out of sight. Although it was a bright red color, the truck was able to move freely in the neighborhood without creating any suspicion. The occupants of the gambling house were completely surprised when several police officers piled out of the vehicle to arrest them.

Stenciled on the sides of the truck, in addition to the firm's name was its motto: "We're Mopping Up." *TAMPA CRIMDEL DATED 7-25-63*

BUFI # 63-4296-64-254


Reporting Arrest Data

FREQUENTLY, FINGERPRINT CONTRIBUTORS submit current arrest data on a subject to the FBI Identification Division but do not desire an up-to-date copy of his identification record. In such instances, it would be of great help if they would place a checkmark in the space "Check if No Record is Desired" on the face of the arrest fingerprint card or, preferably when possible, use the Record of Additional Arrest, Form 1-1.

An arrest fingerprint card bearing this checkmark or the Record of Additional Arrest form is then filed in the individual's arrest record. This will be added to the arrest record sheet at a later date when a current fingerprint card requiring an answer is received.

It is emphasized that the Record of Additional Arrest form should be used only in instances in which contributors are in possession of the person's FBI number and do not wish to have an up-to-date copy of the identification record. This form has been revised to provide the simultaneous impressions of the four fingers of the right hand (see illustration) rather than the single impression which was formerly used. If any of the fingers on the right hand are amputated or badly scarred, the simultaneous impressions of the four

fingers of the left hand should be substituted and so indicated. It will be appreciated if contributors follow this procedure without exception in the submission of Record of Additional Arrest forms.

Record of Additional Arrest 1-1 (Rev. 5-11-63)		Date: 12-31-64
Re: John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington, D. C. 20537		Attention: Identification Division
Dear Sir:		
Recorded below is an additional arrest of an individual who has an FBI number. It is understood that no reply will be received when this form is submitted.		
Name	DOE, JOHN NWM	Date of Disposition: 12-31-64
Aliases		Disposition: \$25.00 or 5 days in jail
Sex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	FBI No. 0 000 000
	Arrest No. 123456	
Date of Arrest or Received	12-30-64	
Charge	Petty Larceny	
Record from (Indicate F.D., S.O., etc.)	P.D.	
Address of Contributor	Anywhere, U.S.A.	
Inked Impressions - Four fingers of right hand taken simultaneously. If amputated or badly scarred, use left hand and so indicate.		Signature (in ink) of person fingerprinted: John Doe
		Signature (in ink) of official taking print: A. White
		Date: 1-2-65

Record of Additional Arrest form.

Weekend Training Academy for Erring Youth

YOUTHFUL DELINQUENTS in Alameda County, Calif., now receive a chance to work off energy with manual labor instead of receiving a light rap on the wrist for minor offenses. The program is called the Weekend Training Academy.

The juvenile court has been giving truants, traffic violators, first offenders for minor offenses, and repeaters whose actions do not warrant commitment to detention homes judgments in the form of a series of weekends doing supervised chores on county or private agency properties. Girls also—though relatively few in number—have been assigned to indoor housekeeping duties at various county agencies. Duty hours are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; malingering adds more weekends to their sentence.

Thus, if an offender is sentenced by juvenile court to five weekends of work at the training academy, he is ordered to report over a period of 10 weeks, with one weekend off for every weekend worked. If the work is substandard, the offender must make up for it by working an additional weekend. After each day's work, the entire group of young people meets at Juvenile Hall with juvenile authorities, probation officers, and parents. The attitude and work performance of the group are then discussed.

These erring boys and girls are given an opportunity to constructively make up for some of the expense they have cost the community through their malicious offenses. Assignment to specific tasks has impressed them with the seriousness of their offenses, and parents, too, have been affected in that they are expected to see that the youth arrive on time at Juvenile Hall each weekend for their tour of duty.

Reactions of the young people have been good, according to juvenile authorities, and probation officers and counselors agree that the program appears to be giving their young charges a sense of responsibility.

SAN FRANCISCO
CRIMDOEL, DATED 2-5-65

BUFF H 63-4296-47

INTERSTATE GAMBLING

During 1964, there were some 65 persons convicted under interstate gambling and racketeering laws as a result of FBI investigations.

YEAR-END PRESS RELEASE,

1-4-65

Committee on Crime Records Meets

THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), convened in Washington, D.C., at a regularly scheduled meeting on April 28, 1965. Members of this Committee, who are appointed by the President of the IACP, serve in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the latter's conduct of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the only nationwide collection of crime statistics. This Committee continuously reviews the methods employed in compilation and publication and considers all proposed changes in the program.

Briefly, the Committee approved a more refined collection of robbery by type, a revision in the larceny classification, and a special nationwide survey on sex offenses and restated its position with regard to the definition of auto theft and the format utilized in the publication of crime statistics.

The Committee reviewed recent public statements attributed to a few sociologists who endeavored to minimize or explain away the extent of crime in the United States. The members were unanimous in rejecting these views as unrealistic or invalid. They noted that the crime reporting program is made possible by the voluntary cooperation of thousands of law enforcement agencies which submit reports to the FBI. Historically, the purpose of the program has been to measure the nature and extent of police activity as it relates to crime. The Committee wholeheartedly reaffirmed this objective and expressed its full confidence in the FBI's administration of this program of police statistics.

Those in attendance were: Chief of Police Edward M. Toothman, Oakland, Calif., *Chairman*; Jerome J. Daunt, FBI, *Executive Secretary*; Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, *Consultant*; Chief of Police William L. Faulstich, Redwood City, Calif.; A. Everett Leonard, Field Service Division, IACP; Inspector Joseph H. McCabe, New York City Police Department; James M. Slavin, Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Ill.; James I. Waller, Director of Public Safety, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Chief of Police Walter L. Wiski, Duluth, Minn.; and Chief of Police Paul E. Blubaum, Phoenix, Ariz.; Donald N. Cassidy, Senior Coordinator, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; and John E. Ingersoll, Director, Field Service Division, IACP, *Observers*.

DAUNT TO DELOACH MEMO
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
DATED APRIL-30-65

RIOT CONTROL

(Continued from page 7)

Col. Rex Applegate in his new book "Crowd and Riot Control"* made this statement about intelligence in mob-control actions: "Intelligence secured prior to, during, and after the riot action is as vital to police as it is to the military on the battlefield. Prior intelligence enables the mob action to be faced with the proper forces and equipment to combat it. Intelligence during the action is essential if the police are to be able to tactically dominate and disperse the mob. Intelligence after the action is necessary to determine who the mob members were, causes of the riot, to identify the leaders, and to forestall any recurrence. The role of police intelligence in critical areas with a mob history and potential is a continuous one."

Techniques Studied

The State police further realize that many of the local police departments do not possess instructors nor the intelligence-gathering means to keep abreast of techniques utilized by mobs or rioters.

In recent outbreaks throughout the Nation, it became apparent that information concerning the characteristics of crowd and mob actions was not available to enhance good planning. Prompt action, therefore, was taken to assign observers to various disturbances which have occurred in various sections of the United States.

The assigned officers made a concentrated study of successful techniques employed by police and techniques used by the rioters and demonstrators. The results of the study were disseminated throughout the State police field forces and then to the local police. By this procedure all law enforcement agencies were placed in a better position to cope with any emergency that might occur.

Profile of a Riot

It is a known fact that riots may ensue from any number of reasons, and all police departments must possess a knowledge of how to deal with each circumstance.

In any disorder, it is important to remember that we are dealing with people—our people, cit-

izens of the United States—people who have either real or imagined grievances or who are misguided in their actions. Nevertheless, riots are emotional rampages as potentially destructive as any national disaster, and it is incumbent upon the police to prevent them if at all possible or to bring them under control once they are in progress.

The Police Image

The police commander must remember that first impressions endure and that they influence most subsequent actions. It is imperative then that the first impression made by the police in these disturbances be one of ability to cope with the situation by being prepared, fully equipped, and in sufficient numbers.

There must be evidence of a methodical and coordinated beginning which indicates existence of a strategic plan. There is a natural human tendency toward human impatience. This tendency can very definitely sway the judgment of the police. Conditioned to an instantaneous response, where they observe willful and wholesale destruction of property and widespread civil disobedience, by acting on impulse they can very easily embroil themselves beyond their capabilities, fail in their effort, and thereby contribute a psychological advantage to the mob.

This contribution will have to be redeemed later at much greater cost and effort. The cost of an impulsive and illogical beginning can come very high.

Action With a Plan

One of the important assets in making an impression on the rioters is strength in personnel. In fact, a show of strength is a stabilizing move, but strength is always a relative condition. There are instances when 10 policemen represent a preponderance of strength, and instances where 10,000 policemen might not have any psychological effect at all.

To stage a show of strength which is deficient is to parade a weakness in the face of opposition and thereby invite added resistance. A reliable check for a commander contemplating a move of this nature is the question: If successful, what part of the strategic plan will this resolve?

This one question can keep the action consistent with the blueprint of the problem, but, more than that, it can alert the commander to his oversight if

*"Crowd and Riot Control" by Col. Rex Applegate, USA, Retired, published by the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg.

he is about ready to substitute motion for progress and begin action without a plan.

Control With Discipline

One of the most important requirements for police personnel assigned to perform duty in a disturbance area is discipline. Success or failure of the mission depends strictly upon this aspect. When a crowd loses its sense of reason and respect for the law and is on the brink of becoming a mob, the police involved must be well disciplined to insure proper control.

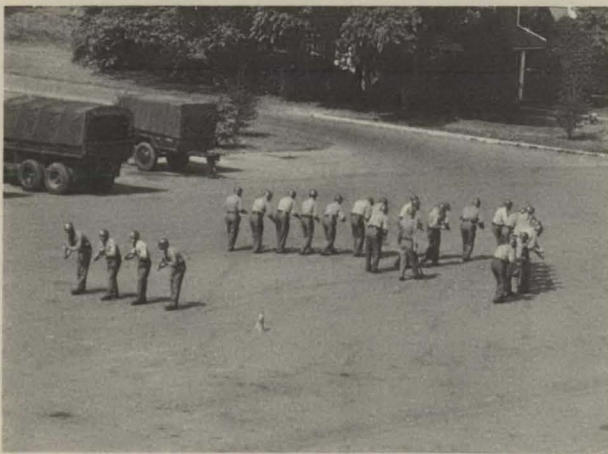
The disciplined action of the police assigned rests solely upon its commander. The greatest weapon of the police is organization. A well-disciplined police unit moving into a position with precision and determination, and all personnel concentrated on mob control with complete confidence, creates an impression of a powerful, competent machine.

Organization is the vital difference between a police unit and a mob.

The maintenance of law and order over a civil disturbance is one of the greatest challenges that confront the policeman of today. All law enforcement agencies must be prepared to control the menace of actual mob violence.

In Being Prepared

It is very important to remember that the actions of policemen are always before the public which subjects them to the inevitability of public criticism. The police department is on trial with the people of our Nation as its judge and jury. It cannot be



The squad wedge with rear guard protects the advancing officers from assaults from the rear.

overemphasized that immediate action has to be taken to instill in the policeman the techniques and principles of crowd and riot control.

The public considers each citizen responsible for his conduct or actions in that, when one policeman commits a mistake, all policemen make the same mistake.

Police administrators are responsible for the actions of citizens of their communities. As a matter of suggestion, to assist police administrators in orienting supervisory personnel and establishing responsibilities for all civic leaders, the following activities are recommended: (1) Seminar concerning tension and disturbance responsibilities for all local government officials; (2) inservice training program on techniques in controlling crowds and mobs for all police personnel; (3) observers assigned to disturbances in other areas for the purpose of obtaining information on techniques used by the police, as well as the tactics used by the rioters; (4) organization and establishment of standard operating procedures for utilization of personnel assigned to controlling tension and disturbances; and (5) development within the police department of the characteristics of a well-disciplined force.

All police administrators must strive for a well-planned and organized unit prior to the time that emergencies arise. Human life is very precious.

There is no substitute for local government officials and local police assuming their responsibilities during community tension. Conditions which result in rioting, looting, and destruction of property must cease. The steady increase in the number of incidents reflects that these problems will not resolve themselves; rather, the hope for the future of our American way of life lies in the cooperation of all local government officials in resolving social tensions.

We must follow the ideals of equal rights and justice.

CIVIL RIGHTS

In addition to investigations conducted under other statutes relating to civil rights and racial matters during 1964, the FBI also investigated a total of some 960 cases under the new Civil Rights Act of 1964. YEAR-END PRESS RELEASE

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

DATED 1-4-65

"SUITED" FOR THE HOUR— AND THE DEED

A 29-year-old man, when arrested in an alley by two officers of a Midwest police department, was wearing an all-black outfit—to better conceal his nocturnal burglarizing activities. He wore a black hood, black turtleneck sweater, black trousers, shoes, and gloves. To prevent reflection of light, he had covered all metal parts of his costume with black friction tape. He boasted of being able to walk within a few feet of a person without being noticed in his homemade black outfit, and he wore dark glasses for about 2 hours previous to going on a "score" to accustom his eyes to the darkness.

A veteran of the Armed Forces, the man admitted using his service training to set up "scores" and to avoid detection. He made detailed drawings of his "target" and attacked it as he would a tactical military problem. CLEVELAND

CRIMINAL, DATED 8-4-64
BOP # 63-4296-11

PUBLIC SCRUTINY FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

One county judge believes there is nothing like public scrutiny to cure juvenile delinquency—especially scrutiny of offenders by youths of their own age or own group.

"If a kid is brought before you and you fine him," the judge says, "his family pays the fine and the kid is not reached. If you put him in jail, he becomes something of a hero to his crowd and is quite likely to get into trouble again. If you put him to work where his buddies can see him, he is not likely to repeat an offense." The judge feels this practice serves as a deterrent to others.

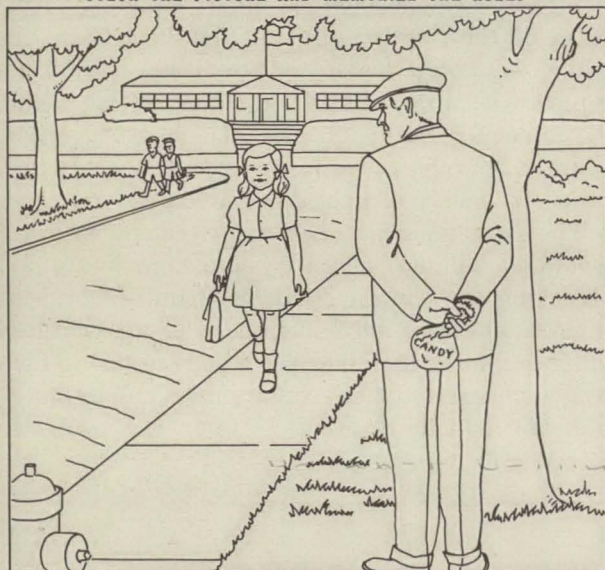
Three youthful offenders whose cases the judge has tried recently were put to work cleaning up school property. They were placed under the supervision of school principals until their jobs were completed. THE EVENING STAR

LOODOWN (Co., Va.) Judge puts
OFFENDERS ON DISPLAY 8-31-64

Child Molester Posters Available

Boys and Girls

COLOR THE PICTURE AND MEMORIZE THE RULES



FOR YOUR PROTECTION, REMEMBER TO:

- Turn down gifts from strangers
- Avoid dark and lonely streets
- Refuse rides offered by strangers
- Know your local policeman

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUMMERTIME IS NEAR AT HAND, and schools are closing their doors for the long summer vacation. Millions of children are looking forward to the happy, carefree days ahead—not always under parental supervision. Without warning a child's happiness can be crushed by the lurking stranger near playgrounds, parks, picnic spots—wherever children gather for fun and play.

To emphasize the threat of the child molester and to alert children to the dangers of accepting gifts or rides from strangers, the FBI Child Molester Poster has been an extremely helpful aid. Millions have been distributed in the past to law enforcement agencies, schools, civic and service organizations, etc. They are still available in quantity, free of charge, by writing to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., 20535.

KEYS TO GOOD RELATIONS

Honesty and cooperation are the keys to good relationships between law enforcement agencies and news media. FALL QUARTER ISSUE

1964, "THE POLICEMEN'S MAGAZINE,"
PAGE 6.

WANTED BY THE FBI

LOUISE AMY VINCENT, also known as: Louise Amy Johnson.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement—Robbery

LOUISE AMY VINCENT is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for robbery. A Federal warrant for her arrest was issued on February 25, 1963, at Baltimore, Md.

The Crime

On February 6, 1963, this vicious female criminal escaped from the Maryland Institute for Women in Jessup, Md., where she was serving a sentence of up to 8 years after conviction in January 1961 for robbery with a deadly weapon. During this robbery, Vincent and another female allegedly stabbed their victim with a knife and then robbed him.

Caution

Since Vincent has previous convictions for carrying a deadly weapon and robbery with a deadly weapon, she should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age	25, born November 16, 1939, Baltimore, Md.
Height	5 feet 2½ inches.
Weight	130 to 140 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Medium.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Counter girl, short-order cook.
Scars and marks	Cyst at base of spine.
FBI No.	723,271 D
Fingerprint classification	13 M 5 U OII 8 O 1 U III

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to im-



Louise Amy Vincent.

mediately 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.

INCREDULOUS CREDIT

Recently, a woman secured employment in the accounting office of a large department store in Southwest city. Soon thereafter her male companion opened a charge account at the store. Advised of the time of day and the department in which he would make his purchases, she intercepted his charge slips as they came into the credit department. Although he made substantial charged "purchases" at the store, his monthly bill failed to reflect comparable purchases.

The shortage became apparent when inventories would not balance. Security employees, routinely observing work in the credit department, checked the waste baskets and found one sales slip charged to his account which had not been recorded. The whole scheme was then soon disclosed and brought to an abrupt end. *ALBUQUERQUE CRIMINAL*

*DATED 9-22-64
BOP # 63-4296-62.*

YOUNG DRIVERS

A report by the President's Committee for Traffic Safety shows young, inexperienced drivers, with the highest accident rates, are becoming an ever-increasing proportion of all drivers.

*REPORTS OF PRESIDENT'S
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1965 O - 771-538

COMMITTEE FOR TRAFFIC

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Night Deposit Thief Caught in the Act

AN ELUSIVE THIEF made his way across the country from one city to another setting a trap for taking night deposits from slots in banks and loan and trust companies.

The technique he used was simple but effective and involved the use of folded telephone directory covers. The cover was folded down the middle to form a V and fastened with transparent tape at each end to create an open-side envelope. This "trough" he then suspended inside the slot with about 12 inches of tape. The obvious aim of the thief was to intercept the bank deposits as they were inserted into the slot. In reported cases, although many of the devices had been forced to the bottom of the box, one of the traps discovered by bank officials contained 10 deposit envelopes,

presumably recently deposited.

The perpetrator of this method of stealing bank deposits was located in Albany, N.Y., driving an expensive car. Surveilled by FBI Agents and detectives of the Albany Police Department, he was apprehended about 2:25 a.m., August 28, 1964, at a night deposit from which he was observed to be removing objects, subsequently identified as a bank deposit slip, a check, and the telephone directory cover device.

He was immediately taken into custody by an FBI Agent. Upon being questioned, he admitted having utilized this device in numerous cities throughout the United States, estimating he had appropriated between \$300,000 and \$350,000 in this fashion since 1958.

AIRTEL TO ALL SACs 8-13-64 RE USE OF TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
COVERS IN THEATS FROM NIGHT DEPOSITORIES. BUFI # 63-4296-52.

ATED 8-11-64 **SCIENCE AND CRIME**

HOT SOCKS FOR COLD TRAIL

Reportedly, the Laser ray can blind humans, detonate certain explosives, irradiate the moon, perform delicate feats of surgery, carry communications, drill holes in a wire smaller than a human hair, and vaporize minute quantities of any known substance.

Burglars have reportedly considered using the beam for cracking safes; however, experts advise that a portable unit small enough to take into a building would not be powerful enough to penetrate the extremely tough steel of the safes.

Prior to a bank robbery in the Midwest, the robbers obtained a large quantity of black pepper and some new socks. Immediately following the robbery and after arriving at a designated spot in a wooded area, they put a generous quantity of pepper in the socks—then slipped them on over their shoes. Their theory was that the pepper would sift out onto the ground as they made their getaway to make tracking by pursuing bloodhounds impossible. The dogs were not completely baffled—they got two of the four robbers.

SAVANNAH # 63-4296-49, SER 585

BOSTON # 63-4296-5 SER 636

SATURDAY EVENING POST 12-1-64

SPRINGFIELD CRIMINAL

DATED 12-1-64

BUFI # 63-4296-52

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

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN

D-1

D-2



The pattern presented here is classified as a double loop-type whorl with a meeting tracing. The deltas are located at points D-1 and D-2. Inasmuch as the left loop is very small and might easily be obliterated by improper inking, this impression is referenced to a loop with five ridge counts.