

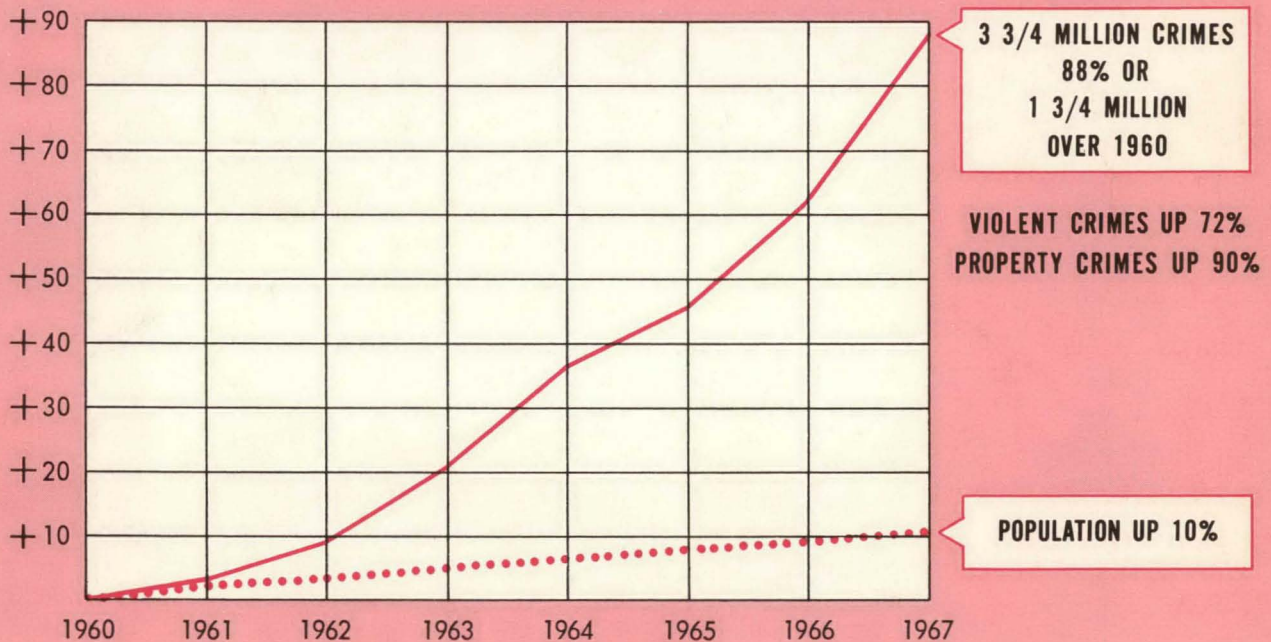


FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

NATIONAL CRIME INCREASE

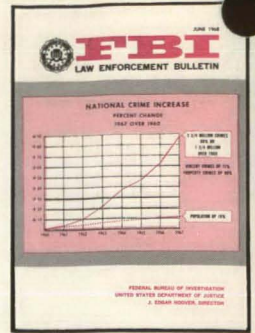
PERCENT CHANGE
1967 OVER 1960



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

JUNE 1968

VOL. 37, NO. 6



THE COVER—*National crime increase. See Mr. Hoover's message on page 1.*

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

CONTENTS

<i>Message From Director J. Edgar Hoover</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Computer Applications in Law Enforcement, by Lt. Jack W. Baker, Commanding Officer, Rec- ords Division, Police Department, San Diego, Calif.</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Role of a State Investigative Agency, by Robert D. Blair, Director, Bureau of Criminal Investiga- tion, Iowa Department of Public Safety, Des Moines, Iowa</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>FBI Training Programs (Conclusion)</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Springfield's Talking Bicycles, by Lt. C. Les Rey- nolds, Traffic Division, Police Department, Springfield, Mo.</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Nationwide Crimescope</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Investigators' Aids</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Human Relations Program for Youth, by Dallas W. Bias, Chief of Police, Charleston, W. Va. . .</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Cardiograms Sent by Radio Device</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Wanted by the FBI</i>	<i>24</i>

Published by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20535

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

THE STORY IS TOLD of a mythical young knight who rode out to encounter his first fire-breathing dragon. When he spotted the beast, he froze with fear. He closed his eyes and hoped that the monster would go away. He was wrong, of course, and the dragon devoured him.

We have on the loose in our country today a predatory monster called crime. It is growing in size and violence. Its far-reaching forages threaten every city and hamlet in the Nation, and it strikes fear in the hearts and minds of the law-abiding public. It is ripping away the very fiber of our society and our system of government.

The story of alarming crime increases each year is not a new story. It is old and it is true. One appalling aspect is the fact that many people in positions of responsibility continue to deny this truth. They prefer to close their eyes and hope that crime, if ignored, will go away. Here, as with the mythical young knight, this wistful approach is doomed to failure.

Concerted efforts have been made to minimize the seriousness of the crime problem and to explain away the shocking truths behind crime statistics. It is suggested that our population increase is responsible for a corresponding rise in the rate of crime, and that extensive population growth of the crime-prone young age group has not been taken into account in crime figures. Under close examination, as has been shown before, these arguments do not measure up.

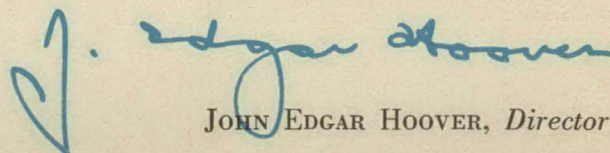
For instance, our population increased approximately 10 percent from 1960 through 1967. During that period, the volume of serious crimes rose 88 percent. Thus, crime outpaced the population growth by almost 9 to 1. The young age group population, 10 to 17 years, climbed 22 percent from 1960 through 1967. Arrests of persons in

this category for all criminal acts increased 72 percent during the same period.

We hear the claim that improved police reporting methods account for some of the rise in crime and that now citizens are more willing to report to police. These suppositions are weak. Actually, agencies which update their reporting systems are not included in the national trend totals until they have established at least two comparable years under their revised operations. This is done purposely to avoid any paper increase which might result from the change. As to more crime being reported to police, most persons would concur that armed robbery and murder, with isolated exceptions, are consistently reported year after year. Consequently, with minor fluctuations, the annual totals for these two crimes should remain fairly constant. Yet, in 1967, armed robbery increased 30 percent above the 1966 figure, and murder rose 12 percent.

Let us not forget that crime statistics are based on violations known to police. We know that there are unlawful acts which are not reported by citizens to police agencies. This will always be true. This factor was known to and recognized by the police administrators, social scientists, and experts on law and public administration who authored the Uniform Crime Reporting program in the late 1920's. The concept is not new, and the fact remains that the criminal justice agencies can only work with those offenses reported to them or detected by them.

The answer to our Nation's crime problem will be found in direct, positive action—not by waiting and hoping the problem will go away. A good beginning would be to let the guilty criminal know that when he is arrested, he will be promptly prosecuted and substantially punished for his misdeeds. A good time to begin would be NOW.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

JUNE 1, 1968



Computer searches of data from traffic contact records provide valuable investigative leads for the San Diego Department.



LT. JACK W. BAKER
Commanding Officer,
Records Division,
Police Department,
San Diego, Calif.

Computer Applications

in

Law Enforcement

This timely article by Lieutenant Baker is indicative of the tremendous progress many local law enforcement agencies are making in computer applications, particularly as to the use of field interrogation reports as sources of valuable information. Several departments have made marked progress in computer storage, manipulation, and retrieval which greatly assist the officer on the street.

training program would be required. Either analysts would have to be trained in law enforcement problems and procedures or law enforcement personnel would have to be trained as computer analysts. We decided to save time and to provide the best possible police-oriented system by training experienced police officers. This decision has proved to be most valid and economical. After the training of two officers was accomplished, the department objectives and procedures were evaluated to determine what should be automated. An implementation schedule was also established.

Systems Developed

We decided to computerize criminal records and data on wanted persons, wanted property, crime cases and modus operandi, traffic enforcement, traffic accidents, field interrogations, and patrol beat manpower utilization. The first two systems to become operational were traffic accidents and traffic enforcement. They were designed to complement each other, both in statistical reporting and in the department's selective enforcement program.

During the initial phase of designing the traffic enforcement system, it became obvious that traffic citation records contain a wealth of untapped information in addition to statistics. It is a well-known fact that many criminals are apprehended as a result of being stopped for a traffic violation, but what about the traffic violator who some weeks later commits a crime? Experience has proved that victims and/or witnesses of crimes rarely obtain a complete license number and description of the suspect's vehicle, even if it is only a few feet away. Manual searching of all traffic offense records would be impossible under these conditions; however, high-speed computer searching is practical.

A study was conducted to determine the feasibility of the theory. The



The computer center for the San Diego Police Department is located in the city administration building.

names of persons arrested on robbery, burglary, theft, and hit-and-run charges were checked, and we found that the majority of them had traffic violation records. A high percentage had received a citation within 3 months prior to their criminal arrest. Rarely was the record over 6 months old.

Goals of System

The system, as it was initially designed, had two essential goals: First, to enable a search to be made on a partial vehicle description as well as on a complete license number; and second, to build the file from available traffic data with a minimum of coding and without destroying the statistical value of the traffic enforcement system.

The source documents included in the system were traffic citations, traffic warnings, all traffic offense arrests, and field interrogation reports

Police agencies throughout the world are constantly striving to develop more efficient methods of combating crime. Many scientific advances have been inaugurated in police procedures in the last decade, and one of the most recent developments is the use of the electronic computer. Law enforcement has long realized that accurate and timely information is a key weapon in the fight against crime. With the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) becoming operational, the first major step of a computerized information network designed to fulfill this need became a reality. State and local agencies are rapidly progressing in their efforts to achieve the ultimate goal of a law enforcement information system encompassing the entire United States.

A New Approach

As the development of the modern-day computer advanced, our department officials recognized the potential of computerizing police records, both as a statistical reporting instrument and as a method of rapid information retrieval. As commanding officer of the records division, I was assigned the task of developing such a program for the department. On completion of the preliminary studies of computer configurations, computer use in business, and other law enforcement agencies' applications, the problem of developing a systems analysis staff was undertaken.

Since computer applications in law enforcement were relatively new, a



Chief O. J. Roed.

containing vehicle information. These contacts provide approximately 300,000 vehicle descriptions per year. The vehicle search file contains 6 months of these traffic contact records listing vehicle license number, State of registration, vehicle make, body style, color, and reference to the original source document. The make of the vehicle is limited to basic manufacturers, and no attempt was made to break each make into all models. This is not a handicap but actually assists, as the majority of victims and/or witnesses generally describe the suspect vehicle by basic manufacturers and not the models within the line. Vehicle color is by the primary spectrum and describes a single color or a two-tone vehicle. The year of the vehicle was not incorporated into the system because of inaccuracies in reporting by the victims and/or witnesses of crime. These inaccuracies would require multiple inquiries if the year were used. To date, the inability to search and match by use of vehicle year has posed no problem.

Advantages of System

The computerized traffic enforcement system became operational June 1, 1967, and the initial vehicle infor-

mation file contained traffic contact data from the previous 2 months. The first authentic inquiry of partial vehicle information was a success. The victim of a hit-and-run accident, which occurred the previous day, advised that the wanted vehicle was a white Chevrolet with a partial license number of "FV" in the first two positions. Inquiry into the system produced three matching records. Followup investigation of these produced the wanted vehicle and driver.

With the first valid match a reality, requests from other divisions began to come in. We soon discovered another advantage to the system, the ability to obtain fast and current local information on out-of-State registered vehicles. (Approximately one out of seven vehicles in San Diego is registered in another State.) As an example, a service station attendant, suspicious of an individual offering several new tires for sale, obtained the suspect's out-of-State license number and notified the department. Registration information was re-

quested through normal channels and the number searched on the computer. The computer inquiry showed a traffic warning issued to the driver of the vehicle 3 weeks previously. A local address was obtained. With this information the officers had no difficulty contacting the suspect. The registration information request was received from the home State the following day and gave only the suspect's name and home State address. Even on local vehicles complete license number searches often reveal a more recent address than the one reported to the department of motor vehicles.

In one typical case a theft and assault victim was able to furnish a complete license number of the wanted vehicle. A routine registration check with the department of motor vehicles proved to be useless as the vehicle had been resold several times. The present owner was unknown. A computer search of the citation file produced information from a citation issued to the present owner of the wanted vehicle.



Looking south into Mexico, this aerial view shows vehicles crossing the Mexican border at San Diego's city limits.

By the end of September 1967, the vehicle information file had reached its maximum size and retention with approximately 150,000 records available. The results of the system have been very gratifying, even during the period of file buildup, as 13 percent of our inquiries have yielded valid investigative leads which culminated in case cancellations. These cases, which normally would have taken many man-hours, were cleared with a minimum of effort. Several cases were concluded which very probably would not have been solved at all because of the meager information available. In addition to these inquiries, several suspects have been identified as driving stolen vehicles. In one case a driver had purchased a car from an individual who had put the license plates from a stolen vehicle on the car prior to selling it. The driver made an excellent witness in the auto theft case.

Locally stolen and recovered vehicles are routinely checked against the traffic contact file at the time the files are updated. Case cancellation is not the only advantage of the system, as in many cases we have been able to eliminate possible suspects early in an investigation. Police agencies from neighboring metropolitan areas are now requesting file searches into the system with equally beneficial results.

Information Required

Analysis of the file and inquiry experience have taught us the amount and type of information necessary for a practical file search. Full license number inquiries, naturally, will produce a list of traffic contacts, if any, involving that particular vehicle, while partial license numbers and/or descriptions may produce a list of several hundred possible matches. For example, a very large number of license plates issued in the San Diego



The San Diego Police Department maintains a border check station through which all pedestrians and vehicles must pass before entering this southern international gate.

area begin with the letter "K," while the beginning letter "G" is relatively uncommon. If the only description of a suspect vehicle is a white car with the license number starting with "K," an extremely long list of possible matches will result. However, a white car with the license number starting with "G" will produce a much smaller list, which is practical for followup investigation.

Off-Line Application

The present system is an "off-line" application in which the source documents are key punched at the police department and transported to the city administration building, where the computer is housed. Routine inquiries are handled at file update time, while emergency inquiry requests are phoned to the city computer center, where the file is searched. Approximately 15 minutes is required to make an inquiry by phone and receive the reply. Since January 1, 1968, all updating and inquiries are made from a remote terminal in the police records division. The terminal, an IBM 1050 with a card-reading capability, is connected to an IBM System

360 Model 30 computer. This established vehicle search as our first "on-line" system for instant information retrieval.

Final Planned Phases

This initial application, however, is only the beginning of our planned three-phase implementation of "on-line" operations. August of 1968 will see additional terminals added to the police communications center, records division, detective division, and at our border check station entering Mexico. Also at that time, wanted property, crime cases, and modus operandi systems will become operational. The final planned phase includes criminal records and wanted persons and is scheduled for August 1969. We believe that this implementation schedule will enable us to minimize procedural and operational difficulties in each subsequent and more complex phase. We desire to obtain the greatest possible use of the computer as a law enforcement tool at the local as well as at the State and Federal levels.

San Diego's potential as an aid to the FBI's National Crime Information

(Continued on page 16)



ROBERT D. BLAIR

Director,
Bureau of Criminal Investigation,
Iowa Department of Public Safety,
Des Moines, Iowa

"... Our organization is experiencing some of the same problems as other law enforcement agencies. Nevertheless, hard and diligent work by the dedicated law enforcement officer will most certainly pay dividends. . . ."

Role of a State Investigative Agency

THE Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation (B.C.I.) was first officially organized as a part of the State Department of Justice under the direction of the attorney general by authority of the 39th General Assembly as reflected by chapter 186 of the 1924 Code of Iowa. Prior to this action by the legislature, the attorney general's office employed special agents, whose services were also used by the Governor. The Bureau of Criminal Investigation became a division of the Iowa Department of Public Safety when the latter was established by legislative action in 1939.

In addition to the B.C.I., the following divisions make up the Iowa Department of Public Safety: Highway Patrol, Radio Communications, Driver's License, Motor Vehicle Registration, Auto Dealer's License, Safety Education, Fire Marshal, and a new division created by the 62nd General Assembly, The Law Enforcement Academy. The academy will be administered by a director and a seven-man council knowledgeable in law enforcement. The Special Agent in Charge of the Omaha, Nebr., field office of the FBI will also serve on the council in an ex officio capacity.

Responsibilities

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation is a service organization which cooperates with and supplements the work of local officers in Iowa. It is not a policing unit, but serves the law enforcement officers of the counties and municipalities as a central agency to which all may come for assistance in criminal matters. In addition, the bureau investigates certain matters involving internal security and the functioning of State government and cooperates with the various elected and appointive officials.

B.C.I. personnel work very closely with the other divisions of the Department of Public Safety. A communications network has been greatly increased within the State over the past few years. The 99 sheriffs' offices are all equipped with base stations as well as mobile units. Most police departments are also similarly equipped. There are nine State radio communications stations located throughout Iowa for service to local authorities as well as to State units. Teletype communications aid the investigating officers materially. At present, there are 26 teletype machines in our police departments and sheriffs' offices in addition to teletype facilities within the State communications stations.

Personnel

B.C.I. has 33 employees consisting of the director, assistant director, a supervisor of criminal records, a supervisor of special agents, 18 special agents, and 11 clerical employees. All employees, with the exception of the clerical staff, have peace officer classifications.

To become a special agent of the B.C.I., applicants must be between 22 and 32 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, but not over 6 feet 3 inches, and have vision corrected to 20-20. In addition, the applicant must be a high school graduate (upper half of graduating class) and have 5 years' experience as a law enforcement officer in city, county, State, or Federal Government; have completed 2 years at an accredited college or university and 3 years' experience; or have earned a degree from an accredited college or university. The applicant must also pass a rigid physical, written, and oral examination.

There are three main subdivisions of B.C.I.: the investigative section, the identification section, and the technical section.

The investigative section cooperates with the various sheriffs' offices

and police departments. Upon receipt of a request for aid from a duly authorized law enforcement officer, a special agent is assigned to assist that officer in the investigation of a specific case. Investigations conducted by special agents of this bureau range from cases involving murder, rape, robbery, extortion, and bank robbery through the entire category of the criminal code.

Reports

Detailed investigative reports are prepared by each agent. The initial report must be submitted within 14 days. In the event the case is still pending, a supplemental investigative report must be dictated within 45 days. The original report is maintained in B.C.I. files and a copy is submitted to the head of the requesting agency.

Investigative reports are filed chronologically by date of request. In addition, they are cross-indexed according to the type of crime and the county and by a number denoting the type of crime. Cross-indexing greatly reduces the possibility of misfiles and facilitates the quick location of an old case.

Daily reports are also filed by each special agent, and usually these reports, in conjunction with the investigative report, are carefully studied and reviewed before an arrest is made.

Identification Section

The identification section contains fingerprints and photographs of over 2 million criminals, a civilian fingerprint file for personal identification, nickname files, a criminal arrest record file which reflects in chronological order each arrest and sentence of a subject, and a card index file reflecting the name and all aliases known to have been used by a subject.

The fingerprint files constitute the clearinghouse for criminal records in

Iowa. Under State law sheriffs and police departments are required to fingerprint those persons arrested for commission of specific types of violations and to forward copies of such fingerprints to B.C.I. Fingerprints have long been recognized as the only infallible method of personal identification known to man. As the fingerprint cards are received, they are classified and searched against the master fingerprint file. If the prints are identified, a complete transcript of the subject's criminal record, as contained in our files, is immediately forwarded to the agency submitting the fingerprints.

Fingerprints

Chapter 749, section 2, of the Code of Iowa states that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, and the chief of police of each city regardless of the form of government thereof and having a population of 10,000 or over, to take the fingerprints of all persons held either for investigation, for the commission of a felony, as a fugitive from justice, or for bootlegging, the maintenance of an intoxicated liquor nuisance, manufacturing intoxicating liquor, operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated, or for illegal transportation of intoxicating liquor, and to take the fingerprints of all unidentified dead bodies in their respective jurisdictions, and to forward such fingerprint records on such forms and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Public Safety, within 48 hours after same are taken, to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. If the fingerprints of any person are taken under the provisions hereof whose fingerprints are not already on file, the said person is not convicted of any offense, then said fingerprint record shall be destroyed by any officer having them. In addition to the fingerprints as herein provided,

any such officer may also take the palm prints of any such person."

At the present time the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation is exploring the possibilities of tying into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Particularly in this day and age, it is becoming more and more important to be able to render quick and efficient service to the officer in the field. A speeder apprehended in one State today may be the subject of a felony crime committed yesterday in a State a thousand miles away. In bygone years a law enforcement officer had more time to ascertain where suspected stolen merchandise may have been purloined. The rapid search by computerized systems is a tool we must make available to each officer.

Technical Section

The number of cases handled in the technical laboratory is increasing each year. This phase of law enforcement has always been important, and particularly so over the past few years. The technical section of the B.C.I. is a crime laboratory which utilizes the aid of science in the solution of crimes that frequently cannot be solved in any other way. One of the most important services rendered by the laboratory to local officers is the comparison of handwriting, particularly in fraudulent check cases; however, the examinations are many and varied. They may involve a questioned fraudulent alteration of a document, the restoration of a faded or obliterated writing, comparison of type-written material, and possibly a comparison of inks and/or papers.

Photography

The B.C.I. has recently acquired photographic equipment for the purpose of rapidly preparing prints for instant use and dissemination. For

routine matters the standard developing technique is still utilized. A large number of cases involve firearms identification as well as toolmark comparisons and the restoration of obliterated serial numbers. Photography is an important tool of the modern trained investigator, and our technical laboratory is equipped to handle many photographic problems from "shooting a crime scene" to using ultraviolet light and photographing invisible stains and writings, alterations of documents, and latent fingerprints for permanent record.

Polygraph Services

The B.C.I. offers polygraph services to other law enforcement agencies. Two members of the staff have been formally trained as operators and have conducted numerous examinations over the past 12 years. The polygraph examination itself is neither the first nor the last step in an investigation. When utilized for its greatest benefit to the investigator, it takes its proper place as one of several necessary steps between the initiation of a case and its disposition. We propose to place a polygraph examination in its legitimate perspective and, at the same time, to emphasize those factors which make it a valuable investigative tool.

The polygraph will never substitute for good field investigation and has no place, in fact, as a mechanical investigator. Its use can preclude the investigator's spending needless time and effort in an investigation of a suspect who is not involved in the offense in question, open up new avenues for further investigation, or verify his investigation—where possible—through a signed statement from the suspect. When an investigation uncovers one or more suspects and the preliminary questioning develops no verification, a polygraph examination can be of great assistance. This examination should not be used as a last recourse,

but as an integral part of a good investigation.

Other Services

In addition to the aforementioned responsibilities, B.C.I. also licenses and administers the State private detective law as set forth in chapter 80A of the Code of Iowa.

Other services of B.C.I. include testimony of the special agents and technicians in court. The services of this department of State government are available without charge to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies and the courts of Iowa upon request as provided by statute.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation has been actively engaged in or has participated in the investigation of over a thousand crimes each year. In addition, the services involving technical examination and furnishing criminal record information and investigative aid in certain phases of local investigations have been utilized in much greater numbers each year.

A van-type panel unit was recently acquired for technical services in the field. This unit is equipped with insulation which aids materially in the summer as well as in the winter months. Doors with slots were installed for storing the usual equipment needed at the crime scene for the proper collection and preservation of evidence. This vehicle is also used at times for surveillance-type assignments, as it is unmarked and does not use the official license plate.

Cooperation

The B.C.I. also cooperates with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition to maintaining liaison on matters such as burglary suspects, auto thieves, confidence operators, and sex criminals, the B.C.I. Agent and the FBI Agent

(Continued on page 18)

This is the conclusion of a two-part article on FBI training programs.

Police Management Schools

Because of far-reaching changes in management concepts and techniques, an obvious need has developed to train police managers and supervisors in the new thinking and procedures in management and human relations. To assist law enforcement in meeting this need, the FBI has expanded its capabilities to provide instruction in these areas for command personnel of local law enforcement agencies.

Eight specially selected Special Agents assigned to FBI Headquarters attended an intensive training course in management and human relations. They travel throughout the country conducting police management schools. Such schools are usually of 5 days' duration and are scheduled at the request of a law enforcement agency or group through the local FBI field office. The curricula for these schools include lectures and seminars on such topics as: introduction to management, police planning, organization principles as applied to police management, evaluation of personnel, police personnel management, handling of personnel problems, supervisory and executive development, recruitment and selection of patrolmen, police cadets, human relations in management, administrative devices and



After a recent police management school conducted by representatives of the FBI Training Division for the North Dakota Highway Patrol at Bismarck, N. Dak., Governor William L. Guy expressed his appreciation for the FBI's efforts in this regard. Shown, left to right, are: Mr. Richard G. Held, Special Agent in Charge of the Minneapolis FBI Office; Governor Guy; and Special Agents James P. Morgan, Jr., and Gerald W. Shanahan, FBI Training Division.

FBI TRAINING PROGRAMS

controls, inspections of a police department, and decision making.

During the period from May to December 1967, 77 such schools were attended by 3,288 law enforcement administrators. These management schools have proved that there is a definite need for such training. The chief of police of a large city in the Southwest remarked, "This school was very helpful to me as chief as it pointed out my own faults as a leader."

A captain of police in the Midwest stated, "This was the most worthwhile school I have ever attended in my 20 years as a police officer." A sergeant of a large metropolitan police department on the east coast commented, "This course was greatly appreciated. It taught me to re-evaluate myself and to consider areas in which I felt a need and reassurance. This was the best seminar I have ever attended and sincerely hope that all command person-

nel from sergeant to chief will have the opportunity to receive this type of training." Numerous similar acknowledgements have been received from command personnel in attendance at the management schools.

New Agents' Training

When a newly appointed Special Agent enters on duty with the FBI, he can look forward to 14 weeks of intensive training. Nine weeks of this course are given in Washington, D.C., and 5 weeks at the FBI Academy at Quantico. Emphasis is placed on the practical application of those skills and techniques used in day-to-day investigations. On reaching his first office of assignment, the new Agent is qualified to investigate various criminal, security, and civil matters within the FBI's jurisdiction. Attention is also given to the personal growth and development of each Agent so that he may operate effectively in his interpersonal relationships while dealing

with people from all walks of life. The instruction is provided by experienced Agents who serve in supervisory categories. Each instructor is well versed in specific areas of the FBI's investigative responsibilities.

After completion of the 14-week course, the new Agent is only beginning his training. In his first office he receives on-the-job training in diversified assignments to broaden his knowledge of FBI operations. His performance will be carefully evaluated and his progress closely followed. In addition, through a correspondence course Special Agent accountants receive a series of accounting problems on such matters as frauds, embezzlements, and bankruptcies. Their solutions to these problems are sent to headquarters, where they are reviewed and graded.

Inservice Training

After 3 years of field assignment, Agents return to Washington, D.C.,

for their first inservice training, which lasts for 2 weeks. This course is designed to bring the Agents up to date on new investigative techniques, effect of recent court decisions, policy matters, and other information to assist them in their day-to-day operations. The sessions are conducted on a seminar-type basis during which there is a free exchange of information and ideas based on the experience of each class member.

Specialized inservice classes are held to meet the needs of Agents spending a substantial amount of time in a specialized field. These special courses cover such matters as: accounting, administration, security, burglary, fugitives, bank robberies, and legal matters. Agents return to Washington for their second inservice training 3 years later and every 5 years thereafter for the rest of their FBI careers. Over 1,200 Agents were afforded this refresher training during the 1967 fiscal year.

Clerical Indoctrination

There are almost 9,000 clerical and technical employees on the rolls of the FBI who perform vital support functions. This total includes young men and women from all sections of the country. New clerical employees are afforded an intensive orientation program to make them aware of the goals and missions of the FBI and the part which they are expected to play in achieving organizational objectives. Personnel policies of the FBI, together with promotional opportunities, are brought to their attention during this indoctrination program.

The FBI takes an active interest in these young employees and has a trained staff available to assist them in obtaining suitable housing and in adjusting to their new environment. After this orientation, new clerical employees are assigned to the various units where they receive either on-the-

A laboratory expert shows a collection of pills and capsules used in the Toxicology Unit to a National Academy officer.





Newly appointed Special Agents receive 14 weeks of intensive training.

job training or formal classroom instruction in their new responsibilities.

In addition, the FBI conducts many other training sessions for the professional development of its Agent, clerical, and technical personnel. These include language training, stenographic training, moot court sessions, laboratory training, supervisory training, and other courses specifically designed to meet special needs of the organization.

The Training Division is presently using the most modern training and teaching aids available, including a teaching machine system which consists of slide and film projectors, an instructor's console, and student response units. This system enables the instructor to test the class while the material is being presented to obtain some assurance as to whether the stu-

dents are absorbing the instruction. Constant research is conducted in the field of educational technology to explore future use of sophisticated equipment and methodology in FBI training.

The FBI feels that adequate recruit and indoctrination programs are only the first essential steps in building an effective and efficient law enforcement agency. Professional people must continue to learn throughout their careers. Each agency must provide the necessary climate and facilities to implement programs of continuing education for their personnel.

FBI police training coordinators and police instructors are in daily contact with police departments all over the country. They bring new developments and training techniques to the attention of the Training Divi-

sion at FBI Headquarters. This information is in turn made available to all of our police instructors in the field for use in their lectures. This insures a constant flow of new information and techniques to local law enforcement officers through the field police training program. As in the past, the FBI stands ready to furnish counsel and support in local training programs at the request of law enforcement officials.

RELEASE BY OFFICER AFTER ARREST

Title 95, Montana Code of Criminal Procedure, section 610, enacted in 1967, reads as follows: "A peace officer having custody of a person arrested without a warrant is authorized to release the person without requiring him to appear before a court when the officer is satisfied that there are no grounds for criminal complaint against the person arrested."

Statutes of this type validate the practical rule of "station adjustment" by which an officer who has made a lawful arrest without warrant (on probable cause for belief of guilt in felony situations), but who later finds from investigation that the known facts will not support a criminal charge, may immediately release the arrested person without first taking him before a magistrate.

*Casper to Mohr Memo 2-9-68 re: JED
LEB, State Legislation*

DIPLOMATIC PINCH

In order to spare women embarrassment when booking them for motoring offenses, officers in an English city have been instructed not to ask, but only to estimate, their age. Only an approximate age of women defendants is given in court.

*London criminal 4/24/67
Bufile #63-4296-241 11*

The safety of our children in today's traffic is of grave concern to almost everyone—particularly parents, school officials, and the police. We are constantly striving to find better ways and means to protect boys and girls and instill in them a concern for their own safety. Walking along a sidewalk or crossing a street within a crosswalk affords a child a certain amount of protection from vehicular traffic. He is also in a position to observe movements and conditions around him.

On a bicycle moving along the street in traffic, a child is exposed to the same hazards as any motorist, but with far greater potential danger. With the increasing number of motor vehicles on our streets and highways, the hazards are also increasing. A solution to this problem deserves the serious consideration of everyone. Springfield, Mo., is trying.

Operation Bicycle

"Say, have you seen Jimmy Bicycle lately? He's a mess!"

"Oh, no, I saw Jimmy Bicycle just last Saturday, and he is all bright and shiny and new."

"No, he's a mess! He was involved in an accident."

"Oh, that's terrible. Tell me about it."

This three-way conversation among a police officer, a girl's bicycle, and a boy's bicycle is a part of a 45-minute

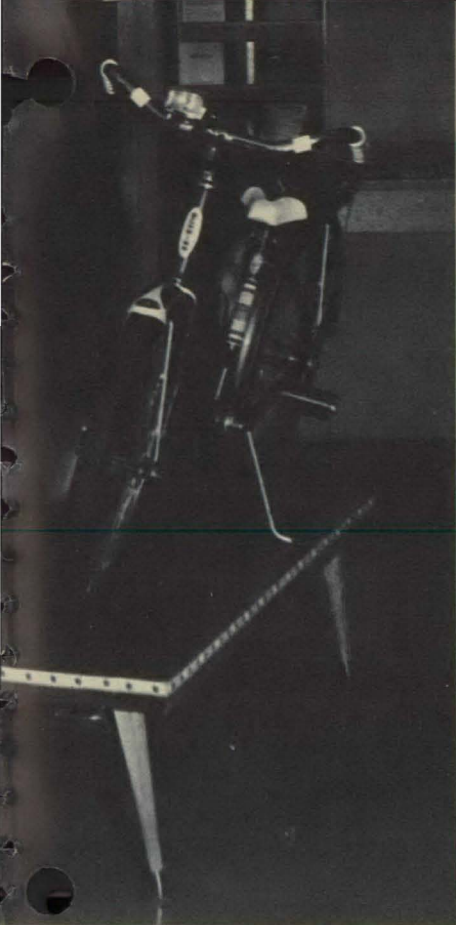


The bicycles are mounted on tables near the speaker's rostrum which disp

Springfield's Talking



LT. C. LES REYNOLDS
Traffic Division,
Police Department,
Springfield, Mo.



animated traffic signal.

Bicycles

program seen and heard from the stages of hundreds of schools, week after week, before the wide-eyed audience of thousands of children during the past 5 years in the Springfield, southwest Missouri, area.

If accident records are any measure of the effectiveness of this program, then it is a success. At this writing, there has not been a single bicycle fatality for 127 months, and only one during the entire period since the program was started in this city of over 100,000 people and 50,000 registered vehicles.

It was not always this way. It all started on a Sunday afternoon in October 1961. A 6-year-old girl was riding her bicycle along a residential street in Springfield, and just as an automobile started to pass, she turned the bicycle directly into its path. She was dead on arrival at the hospital. Chief of Police Samuel L. Robards, a veteran of 25 years' service and a graduate of the 16th Session of the FBI National Academy, was understandably concerned. At the time this was the second child killed on a bicycle in Springfield within a 2-year period.

The traffic division was assigned the task of developing an effective bicycle safety program that could be seen and understood by every child of elementary school age in the Springfield area.

Beginnings

During the remainder of the 1961-62 school year, we put into effect a program consisting of a bicycle safety film, a lecture by a police officer, and a bicycle inspection. This program resulted in some degree of success.

The police officer conducting the program noticed, however, that the younger children stared intently at the equipment attached to his uniform. They appeared to be intrigued particularly by the brass objects and other shiny articles. It was extremely hard to keep their attention on the subject under discussion.

In conferences with the chief, the officer discussed this distraction and proposed a program using visual aids with a great deal of color to attract and keep the attention of the younger children. We held a meeting with the parent-teacher association council and the junior chamber of commerce. Those present considered the need for a better bicycle safety program, and both organizations agreed to assist and cooperate with us in every way possible.

About this time we learned that Trooper Don Cannon of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol had at one time worked out a bicycle program using prerecorded conversations on tape and concealed speakers to make two bicycles appear to be talking to each other. This sounded as if it might be the type of program we needed.

Model Equipment

Subsequent correspondence with the traffic safety education section of the Oklahoma Highway Patrol resulted in a trip to that State and a visit with Trooper Cannon to see his bicycles. Trooper Cannon offered to lend his equipment as a model, since he was not using it at that time. We accepted his offer.

After returning to Springfield, we called another meeting with the PTA council and the junior chamber of commerce. The operation was explained and the cost of developing such a program discussed. The junior chamber agreed to obtain the bicycles needed, and the PTA council agreed to finance the construction and purchase of other necessary equipment.

The safety chairman of the junior chamber contacted the Schwinn Bicycle Co. of Chicago and explained the proposed program. The bicycle company graciously consented to donate a girl's and a boy's bicycle.

Props for Program

We hired a cabinetmaker to build the props which included two collapsible tables. The tables are 15 inches high and are long enough to accommodate a bicycle standing on top of each one. The legs are easily removed from the tables, and a handle on one side of each facilitates moving them about. There is also a collapsible speaker's stand with a removable shelf underneath to accommodate a tape re-



Chief Samuel L. Robards.

corder. The speaker's stand folds up for easy handling and storing. The complete unit requires only 4½ feet of storage space.

An electronics technician did the wiring installation, which includes a control panel on top of the speaker's stand, concealed speakers under both tables, an animated traffic signal on the front of the rostrum, and rewiring of both bicycles so that the horn and lights can be operated electrically on 110 volts and controlled from the stand.

Officer Jim Grammer of the traffic division, who made the original trip to Oklahoma, began working with personnel from one of the local radio stations to prepare and record the script. This required several sessions, since timing had to be developed to allow the officer to speak between the conversation of the two bikes. The voices of the two bikes were made to sound like children's voices so they would be more acceptable to the young audience.

Schedule Planned

Once the program had been completed, a schedule was worked out with the school system so every ele-

mentary and junior high school would be visited. The program was well received in the elementary schools from the very beginning. It was obvious that the color and visual aids were holding the younger children's attention. The junior high school students were less receptive. It appeared they felt they were too old for this type of instruction. After the first year they were dropped, since the new students coming into junior high each year would already have seen the program in elementary school.

Within a short time we added a second officer to the program to expedite setting up and taking down the props. The second man, Officer C. J. "Buck" Tindle, helps build a friendlier atmosphere among the children by speaking from the floor where they are seated.

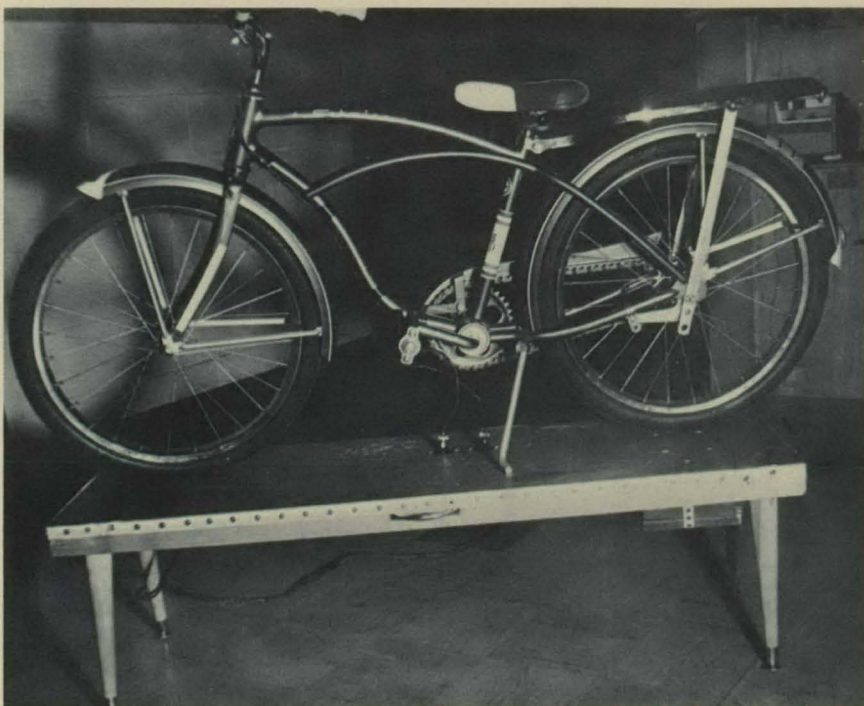
After arriving at a school, the officers need approximately 20 minutes to prepare for the program. Whenever possible, the bicycles and other props are concealed on stage behind closed curtains until the program gets under-

way. Both officers are first introduced either by the school principal, the president of the school safety council, or, if in one of the smaller communities, a law enforcement representative from the area. Both officers always appear in full uniform.

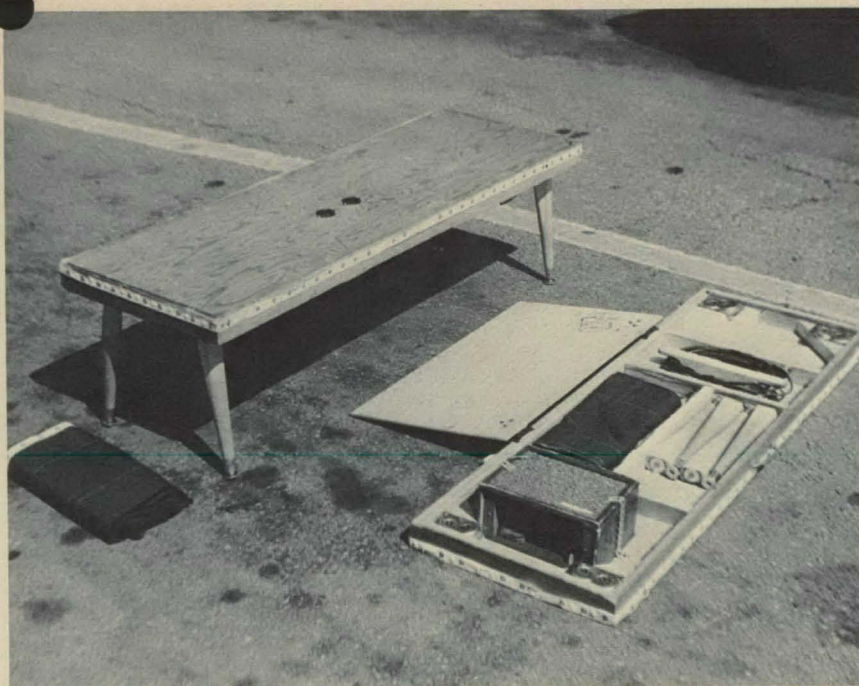
Program Begins

After introductions the first officer goes backstage while the second officer starts the program from the first row in front of the stage. After explaining to the children the police department's interest in their safety, the officer leads the children in a song, "Johnny Brown's Bike Has a Hole in Its Tire," to the tune of "Battle Hymn of the Republic." There is a great deal of humor in the song that invariably brings laughter from children and teachers alike. After the preliminaries the officer on the floor asks a question, "Do you know bicycles can talk?" And the curtains open.

The speaker's rostrum is positioned in the center of the stage. The boy's



The bicycles are wired so an officer can activate their horns and lights from the control panel in the rostrum.



Collapsible tables are used for displaying the bicycles and storing equipment.

bike is on the right and the girl's the left. Both are positioned on the tables at angles so that the front of each bicycle faces the center of the audience. Each bike is approximately 15 feet from the speaker's rostrum. The officer activates the animated traffic signal on the front of the rostrum and explains the significance of the red, amber, and green lights to the children.

Talking Bicycles

Danny, the boy's bicycle, is the first to speak, interrupting the officer's conversation. Debbie, the girl's bicycle, cautions him to be quiet. As the bikes speak, their headlights blink out each word. The sound comes from the speakers mounted under the tables and concealed by colored skirts. The sound is channeled to each speaker from a tape recorder placed on the shelf under the rostrum. The switch is turned to the left or right, depending upon which voice is on the tape. The horn on either bike can be activated from buttons on the control

panel on top of the rostrum. During the program, bike conditions, hazards, and rules are discussed. The officer asks questions of the bicycles, and each tells of personal experiences when their riders performed unsafe acts. The proper method of operation is then explained.

A boy and girl chosen from the audience come on stage to demonstrate hand signals. This has always appeared to impress the children, and the results have been notable. During the last few minutes of the program, the officers answer questions from the audience. If a safety council exists in the school, the officers introduce the members to the other children and compliment their work.

Publicity Results

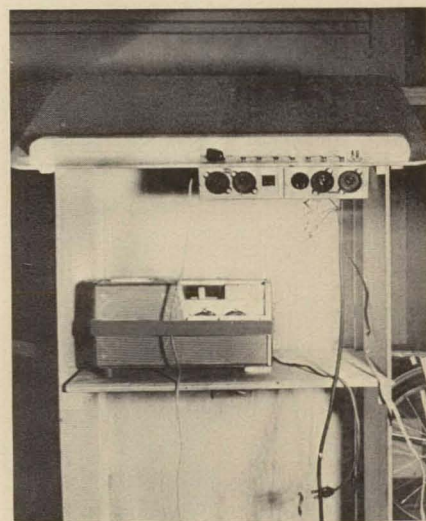
Originally, all equipment used in the program was transported in the back seat and on the floorboard of a patrol car. When members of the Springfield Claims Association learned of this, they offered to provide a trailer for this purpose. The offer

was accepted. When the trailer was completed, the local Ford agency presented the department a new station wagon to pull the trailer and to use in other traffic safety programs. These additions to the project have facilitated the movement of the equipment tremendously.

As word of the program began to spread, the department began getting requests from outside the local school system, and, whenever possible, they are honored. Cities over a hundred miles away must agree to cover expenses of the officers for food, gas, and lodging when they are required to stay overnight.

On February 9, 1963, Honorable John M. Dalton, then Governor of Missouri, while in Springfield, paid a surprise visit to police headquarters to see the talking bicycles. Governor Dalton complimented Chief Robards for his efforts in promoting child safety.

In September 1963, the Missouri Safety Council featured a story about the bicycle program in their periodical, *Safety News and Views*. The following month the program was displayed in St. Louis, Mo., for the annual parent-teachers association congress.



The control panel and tape recorder are concealed in the speaker's rostrum.

One problem that has occurred over the years has been the number of requests from adult groups which want to feature the program. Since the skit is entirely geared for children, it is not appropriate as a program for an adult audience. A solution to this problem now appears probable. The department is in the process of adding other units that will be interchangeable with the bicycles. These will include a 300-pound replica of a Model A Ford roadster and a motorcycle; both are driveable. With these units and additional tapes, several programs using a combination of any two of the units can be prepared. The traffic signal is a permanent part of the equipment and can be used with any combination.

Over the years the relationship between the police department and

school officials has been extremely good. The department receives full cooperation and support from the school system. Parent and community organizations continue to express appreciation for the department's efforts. The real reward has come in the reduction of deaths from bicycle accidents and in the many letters of appreciation from the children—letters with such comments as:

"I try to obey all the safety rules and I haven't had any bad wrecks, but my sister has!"

"I used to do wheelies. I won't do it again!"

"I learned more than I 'new'."

Such frank yet meaningful remarks are rewarding. They indicate that our talking bikes are getting the job done by gaining and keeping the attention of the young children.

COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Continued from page 5)

Center should be substantial because of its geographic location—the southwest corner of the United States—and the tremendous volume of people and vehicles crossing the border into Mexico at San Diego's city limits. The San Diego Police Department maintains a border check station through which all pedestrians and vehicles must pass before entering this southern international gate. In 1966 over 6 million vehicles and 22 million people passed through this check station.

San Diego police have apprehended numerous persons wanted by law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation at our border check station, including some from as far north as Canada wanted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. As we develop the ability to rapidly check license numbers, property, and persons from the border check terminal, the apprehension rate will increase manyfold.

Scientific Aid

TEST FOR CLEANLINESS

Father and son executives of a cleaning establishment were found guilty of fraud against the Government in an operation reported to the FBI by a discharged employee of the laundry.

The company was under contract to clean the blankets of several U.S. Navy installations, but apparently the firm did not actually clean the blankets but merely put them into an air tumbler to fluff them up and remove creases. The informant alleged this was the practice for dark-colored blankets, whereas the laundry cleaned light-colored ones if they appeared to be soiled. But the establishment charged the Government whether it cleaned the blankets or not.

An assistant U.S. attorney stated that he would be interested in prosecution if it could be proved that the blankets had not been cleaned.

The FBI Laboratory devised a system to mark the blankets in such a manner that it could be determined whether they had been washed in water or drycleaned.

Two fluorescent circles, invisible to the naked eye, were placed on a blanket for demonstration purposes. In one circle there was a chemical that could be washed out if the blanket was laundered. In the other circle was a chemical that could be removed only if the blanket was drycleaned.

The system revealed without question that the blankets handled by the laundry were neither washed nor drycleaned—but merely air-tumbled and refolded.

The father executive of the laundry pleaded guilty to the charge of fraud against the Government and was fined \$5,000. Charges against the son were dismissed.

THE "DENVER SHOE"

Police in Paris, France, have adopted the use of a device called the "Denver Shoe" which is attached to cars parked illegally on the streets when warnings to move them have gone unheeded.

The shoe immobilizes the car, and the driver or owner must report to the nearest police station to get an officer to return to the car to unlock and remove the device. The driver must also pay a fine.

Cars that are not reclaimed by their owners are towed away.

Police consider the use of the Denver Shoe a success, since 80 percent of the warnings placed on the cars before they are "shoed" have been heeded.

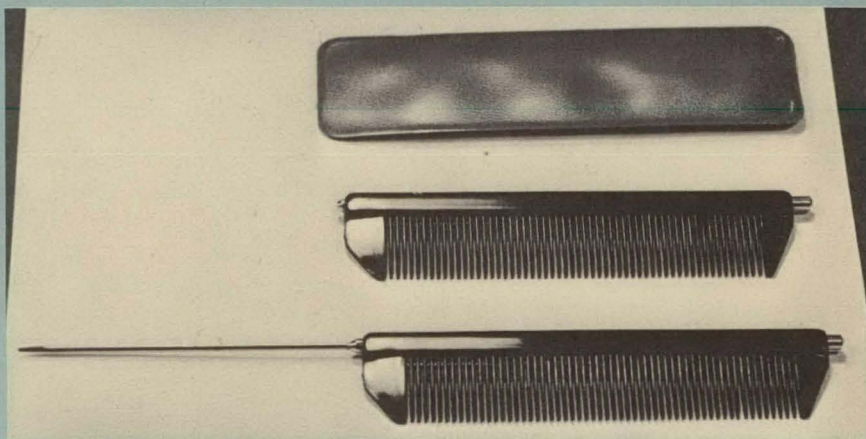
NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Incoming let from Chief of Police John F. Belletier, Revere, Mass. 3-1-68; Baltimore crimdel 11-21-67, #63-4296-3 #933; and Pittsburgh crimdel 11-21-67, #63-4296-39, #853

NOT FOR GROOMING

A law enforcement officer searching a suspect following his arrest may very easily overlook a harmless looking comb in the man's pocket. This oversight could mean the difference between life and death to the officer.

The comb has a concealed 3¼-inch stiletto-type spike which springs out and locks into position when a release button is pressed at one end. When the button is pressed again, the spike slips back into the comb. The spike can be extended whether the comb is in or out of its case.



A comb-stiletto.

Detroit crimdel 7-25-67 Bufile #63-4296-15

CREDIT CARD RACKET

An oil company in a midwestern city was bilked out of \$100,000 worth of merchandise in a little over 6 months' time in a credit card racket.

One of the conspirators in the racket would stop at an oil station and tell the operator he had inadvertently left his credit card while purchasing gas a few days before. He would watch the operator shuffle through cards left behind by careless drivers and try to catch the name on one or more of the cards. He would return later during a different shift, repeat his story of having left his credit card, and this time mention a name he had previously spotted. The attendant going through the cards would give him the one with that name on it. The man would then sell the card to a conspiring service sta-

tion owner for \$75. The owners themselves would charge as much as \$250 worth of merchandise at their stations and let the oil company take the loss.

Warrants charging conspiracy to cheat and defraud were issued to 18 persons in this credit card racket.

Kansas City crimdel 1-2-68, Bufile #63-4296-23 Serial 839

NO MORE PROBLEMS

Police in Hays, Kan., had difficulty in moving portable traffic and school signs because of severe winter weather which caused ice to form on the bases of the signs.

To solve the problem, the officers attached pieces of rubber inner tubes to the bottom of the signs and had no difficulty then in moving them.

A MATTER OF TIMING

An officer of a west coast police department on his way to work one morning heard the burglar alarm ringing outside a women's dress shop. He spotted a man with an armful of women's clothes on the roof of the building and arrested him.

Investigation disclosed that the burglar had climbed on the roof during the night, pried open a ventilator, and from the attic of the store had smashed a hole in the ceiling. With a bamboo pole and a hook made from a bent windshield wiper, the burglar had spent several hours fishing some three hundred coats, sweaters, and skirts off the racks in the store below. He was just in the process of removing his first armful of clothing when he was spotted by the officer and taken into custody.

San Francisco crimdel 1-5-68 Bufile #63-4296-47

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

New York Criminal 3-18-68, Bufile #63-4296-34

NEW FIREARMS LAW

The New York City Police Department (NYCPD) has the responsibility of registering an estimated 3 million guns in the city under a new firearms law. The new ordinance requires that all rifles and shotguns be registered with the NYCPD before August 13, 1968. Failure to do so will evoke a penalty of a fine up to \$500 or up to 1 year in jail, or both.

Compliance with the following steps is necessary for a person to obtain a permit under the new law:

1. The applicant, who must be 18 years of age or over, requests registration forms from any precinct in New York City or from the Firearms Control Board.
2. The person fills out five forms, some of which must be notarized.
3. He sends the application together with a \$3 fee and photographs as directed to the Firearms Control Board.
4. The registrant must then wait until notified by mail to report to his home precinct for fingerprinting.

The fingerprints are checked by the FBI, New York State Police, and NYCPD, and a check of the applicant's background is made by the New York State Department of Mental Health.

As a rule, an individual should receive his permit from the New York City Firearms Control Board approxi-

mately 30 days after he is fingerprinted.

The new law also covers the sale of ammunition. In the future before any ammunition is purchased, the buyer must produce a certificate of registration for his gun, and the bullets he buys must be the same caliber as the registered gun.

*Baltimore Criminal 8-30-67
Bufile #63-4296-3*

VALUE OF A FOOTPRINT

When a prisoner was convicted on a charge of transporting two stolen airplanes in interstate commerce, he was continued on bail pending the submission of a presentence report. The subject failed to appear in court on the scheduled day, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest and a fugitive stop placed with the FBI Identification Division.

For the next 2 months the whereabouts of the subject was unknown. However, the body of a man believed to be the missing fugitive was found in a shallow grave. So badly decomposed was the body, however, that police were unable to use the hands for identification. Instead they forwarded the feet to the FBI along with inked footprint impressions made at the time of his birth 38 years before.

The FBI Identification Division concluded that the right foot of the body was identical with that of the missing man.

in many instances work very closely with the sheriffs and police departments on violations such as bank robbery and bank burglary.

In addition to the routine criminal investigations, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation cooperate with the sheriffs and police officers in the presentation of material at the various schools of instruction throughout the State. Our State is very fortunate in having three very active law enforcement associations; namely, the Iowa Sheriff's Association, the Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police and Police Officers, and the Iowa State Policeman's Association.

In other matters, depending upon the nature of the assignment, B.C.I. Agents also work in close cooperation with other Federal investigative agencies, such as the Secret Service, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, State Department, and Narcotics Bureau.

There is certainly no doubt that our organization is experiencing some of the same problems as other law enforcement agencies. Nevertheless, hard and diligent work by the dedicated law enforcement officer will most certainly pay dividends, and it is a pleasure for us at the B.C.I. to furnish service and cooperation whenever called upon to do so.

*Pittsburgh Criminal 9-12-67
Bufile #63-4296-39*

BANDAGED HEROIN

Search of a narcotics suspect arrested by law enforcement officers failed to disclose any narcotics. They observed, however, that the suspect's right hand and wrist were in a cast and it was also covered with extra layers of medical gauze. Removing the bandage, they found five packets of heroin.

Human Relations Program for Youth

" . . . One of the more vital phases of such a program—communication—has been accomplished. It is now possible for the police department to communicate with all segments of the community, and we know that, by working together in lawful pursuit of our objectives, we can build a better and safer community for all.

Human relations are not necessarily an adult prerogative. They can also be a worthy and helpful endeavor for young people. With this thought in mind, the Charleston Police Department established a police cadet corps in three city high schools with the express purpose of promoting human relations among all age groups.

At the outset our plan was to have specially selected police officers become recognized instructors in the schools, organize cadet classes among the upperclassmen, and have the students wear cadet uniforms (which we had purchased) on the day of police classes. We also planned to improve the police image with the young people, encourage good citizenship, and

DALLAS W. BIAS
Chief of Police,
Charleston, W. Va.



teach the principles of law enforcement, with the side effect that some of the students might later enter the field of law enforcement. The city provided scholarships for 2 years of college for those interested.

In addition to the basic classroom police courses, the cadets were assigned to ride in regular squad cars 4 hours each week. This practice gave them the opportunity to increase their knowledge of police services and to acquaint themselves with the men of the department. Discussing what they had learned, the cadets could interest their fellow students in police work.

We now have two cadets who will join the Charleston Police Department at the expiration of their studies at West Virginia State College. Also, our relationship with the young people in the high schools has improved.

Youth Program Needed

After observing the riots in other trouble areas, we realized that we, like police in many other cities, must be out of touch with minority groups—and particularly with the Negro youth. As in other cities, we, too, have a low economic and predominantly Negro area, known as the Triangle, situated in midtown Charleston.

I was aware that we had a Triangle Improvement Council, staffed by both Negro and Caucasian leaders in that area, working to improve conditions. I was invited to meet with this group, and during the meeting I proposed the idea of permanently assigning a police officer to work in conjunction with the council in an effort to establish a community youth program.

The suggested program would involve the formation of an auxiliary police cadet unit whose members would participate in drill teams, drum and bugle corps, dances, and other activities. We found the community receptive to this idea, with parents,

church organizations, and other groups willing to do their share. An outstanding Negro patrolman was selected to head the program whose primary aim was to bring about better relations among the police, civil rights groups, and the youth of the community.

We coordinated our program with a number of civic and neighborhood organizations. The assigned officer attends meetings of these organizations to learn their needs and the manner in which the police department can assist them.

Program Launched

We found that the youth of the community, especially those unable to participate in school athletics, needed a constructive recreational program. In order that these young people not become idle or delinquent, and to give them a feeling of usefulness, we formed drill teams and drum and bugle corps. These groups presently perform at halftime ceremonies of college, high school, and junior high school ball games in the city of Charleston and at other active civic events.

Speeches at least twice a week before church, school, and social groups help make the public aware of our objectives and the need for a better relationship in the community. As a result, we have several hundred people of other communities assisting us.

Since our program is not supported by any outside grants or funds, donations to cover the cost of equipment, drums, and uniforms have been received. Each active member is given an official uniform.

Results of Program

At the beginning of this program, which started on September 15, 1966, the director recruited 75 active members—ages ranging from 9 to 16

years—most of whom were known to the juvenile bureau as delinquents. After working for 4 months initiating additional activities, which included basketball, karate, judo, lectures, and dancing, we were able to enlist approximately 300 children, both boys and girls, from the ages of 9 through 18 years. Of these, a number who were school dropouts have been encouraged to reenroll in regular classes.

Several youths have been referred to the Job Corps and are receiving training at centers throughout the United States.

Through counseling, the department has helped a great number of families in the community solve problems that otherwise might have resulted in violations of the law.

At the end of 1966, with this program in effect less than 4 months, the yearly report on juvenile offenses showed approximately a 27-percent decrease in cases involving the Negro population, as opposed to approximately a 1½-percent reduction of cases involving the white population.

Further Benefits

In 1967, because of the good will of a prominent citizen in this area, we were allowed to use part of a building, which was renovated by the hard work of our eager human relations officer and other volunteers. We now have an attractive Charleston Police Community Youth Canteen, with a jukebox, a place for dancing, pool tables, and candy and soft drink machines. All the money made through these activities goes into the Community Youth Fund, which is used for the purchase of musical equipment and other necessities of the youth corps.

We are endeavoring in every way to win the confidence of the parents and children in the community. To reduce the chances of misunderstanding of law enforcement actions, any minority group, we are strictly

partial in our enforcement procedures and activities.

The youth program has been endorsed by all civil rights groups, civic groups, and many of our citizens. We believe this is bringing about a better understanding among all people concerned. And efforts are being made to encourage representatives and leaders of minority groups to become more active and involved in the operations and management of local government.

Fruits of the Program

Since the inception of the human relations program, its achievements have been appreciated from time to time. For example, late in 1967 the city council voted down a proposal for an open housing regulation. The night the measure was killed, many of its supporters walked out of the council meeting in protest. Under-

standably, the integrated group which sought passage of the legislation was disappointed. Sensing that the situation was ripe for exploitation, non-resident professional agitators moved into the area and made an attempt to start disorderly action. However, the youth leadership developed in connection with our human relations program would have no part of unlawful activity. Instead, a representative called at the police department for a permit to conduct an open housing demonstration parade in the downtown area.

Permission for the parade was granted, and the entire police force was used to cover the march route, handle traffic, and escort and protect a peaceful demonstration. The group of approximately 1,000 marchers and sympathizers assembled in front of the public library. After public speeches made by the leaders, the demon-

strators carrying placards, headed by the department's motorcycle unit, marched in a peaceful manner. The demonstration lasted about 2 hours, and there were no disorderly incidents.

News accounts of the parade were favorable to both the police and the demonstrators. Leaders of the protest expressed gratitude and appreciation for "the splendid job" done by the police department. While there is still much to be done in the area of improved human relations, we feel that, along with other progress, one of the more vital phases of such a program—communication—has been accomplished. It is now possible for the police department to communicate with all segments of the community, and we know that, by working together in lawful pursuit of our objectives, we can build a better and safer community for all.

Bonn Crimdel, 10-20-67, 10-27-67, Bufile #63-4296-32

THEY SAW IT ON TV

With the cooperation of the West German Federal Criminal Police, West German television telecasts information and clues from actual unsolved crimes one night each week.

Viewers are given pertinent facts on cases, shown pictures of wanted subjects, and asked to act as "arm-chair detectives." Those who think they have clues which may assist in solving the crime are requested to call the network studio which has a direct line to police headquarters. Police officials are also in the studio to assist in handling leads.

As a result of the program, police received some helpful clues to the identity of an extortionist who threatened to dynamite express trains if his demands for money were not met. Also, one fugitive featured on the first cast was identified and apprehended while the program was in

progress after seven calls were received from viewers. A second pending case was solved as a direct result of this program, and police say they have good leads to others.

The cases publicized on TV are those in which police have few, if any, clues or avenues of investigation.

*San Francisco Crimdel
12-14-67, Bufile #63-4296-17*

LESSON UNHEEDED

A burglar was arrested inside a public library while trying to break open the office safe. The silent alarm of the safe had given him away. In the stolen car he was using, officers recovered a loaded .32 automatic pistol, an M-1 carbine, \$600 worth of stolen clothing, and a copy of the "Blue Book on Crime." This book gives in detail methods police use to thwart criminals.

*Portland Crimdel 2-1-68
Bufile #63-4296-40*

THE LAW TRIUMPHS

An arresting officer went to a motel to pick up a juvenile who had escaped from a girl's reformatory and found her in a room with a man. The man was arrested on a morals charge. When getting dressed, the man took a paper packet from his clothing and tossed it on the bed.

The officer seized the packet, found marihuana in it, and charged the man with possession of an illegal drug for which he was later convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The defendant argued on appeal that the search exceeded the limits justifiable for his arrest on the morals charge.

The State Supreme Court, in affirming the conviction, ruled that the defendant had voluntarily produced the marihuana when he tossed it on the bed and that in fact there was no search.



Left to right: Miami Fire Chief Lawrence Kenney, Dr. Eugene L. Nagel, Department of Anesthesiology, University of Miami School of Medicine, and Communications Director Ben Demby display the portable cardiograph radio transceiver they developed.

Voluntary filler credited Miami 11-15-67

Cardiograms Sent by Radio Device

Officials of Miami, Fla., are using a portable radio device which records the heart action of a stricken person at the scene of an emergency and transmits it to a hospital. Mr. Ben Demby, director of the city's communications department, working with the fire department and a group of physicians headed by Dr. Eugene L. Nagel of the Department of Anesthesiology, University of Miami School of Medicine, developed the new equipment.

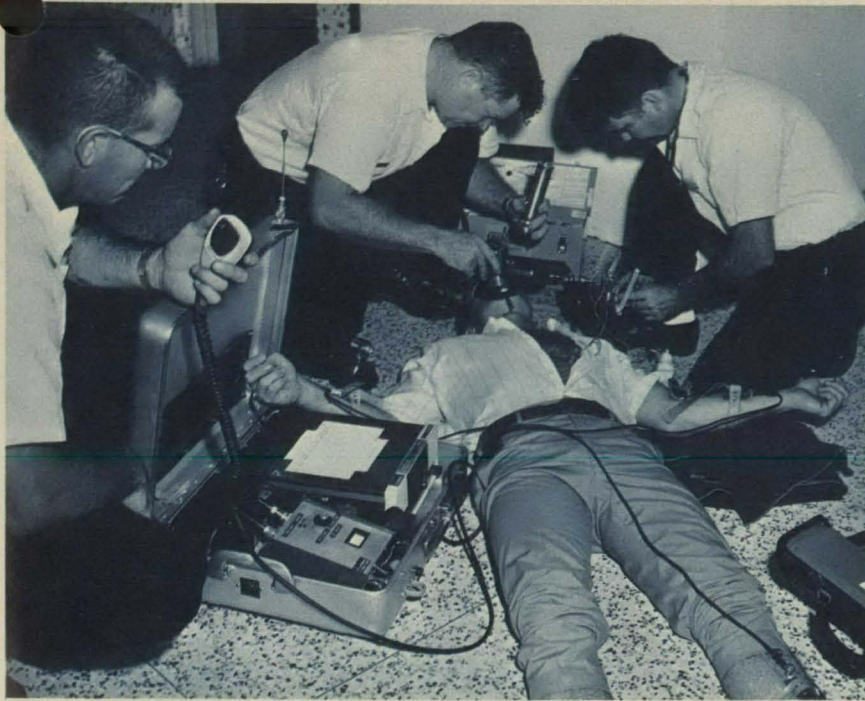
The cardiograph radio transceiver is compact and portable. With other components, it is used aboard a fire department rescue truck. It can also be used by helicopter rescue units transporting ill or injured persons.

The unique apparatus not only permits rapid transmission of cardiograms but also enables exchange of voice messages from the medical center to the scene of the emergency which may be miles away.

Present operations include the re-

cording by the fire department rescue team of cardiograms from selected patients and transmitting the information to the medical center. These records are placed on magnetic tapes and compared by physicians with the patient's cardiograms and other records made subsequently upon arrival at the hospital.

"Securing information on a patient's condition at the moment of illness or injury," Dr. Nagel explains, "is of tremendous value to physicians be-



Miami firemen demonstrate the cardiograph radio transceiver.

SCIENTIFIC FIGHT AGAINST CROOKED GAMBLING

Misappropriation of funds, larceny, embezzlement, forgery, and violence are crimes often resulting from efforts to get funds for gambling activities or for paying gambling losses. Gambling attracts criminals and underworld mobsters and provides the nutrient necessary for crime. It also attracts persons in the trades, rural people, and so-called white-collar workers.

Gambling, in all its forms, is nationwide in scope and touches much of the young adult as well as the adult population. The gambling element frequently engages in schemes, tricks, and devices to defraud the gullible and unwary. However, unfair and unethical gambling practices can be detected by experts knowledgeable and experienced in these matters.

The FBI Laboratory has compiled a vast store of information about gambling practices and procedures. Included in the types of gambling evidence handled are: dice; playing cards; counter games; trade stimulators; table, club, and casino games; park, fair, and carnival games; as well as pinball and slot machines. Examinations of bookmaking paraphernalia are also made. Findings resulting from such examinations are set forth in Laboratory reports and, subsequently, are often the subject of testimony by experts on gambling.

*Louisville incident 11-22-67
Bufile #63-4296-27*
FALSE BUT ACCEPTED

A departure from the usual procedure of forging or raising the amounts of money orders was recently brought to police attention.

An unknown subject obtained a valid money order, then photographed it, and made up various duplicates from the negative. Copies were excellent reproductions of the original and were passed without difficulty.

use often the same symptoms do not exist when the patient reaches the hospital. Thus, the changes in patient condition between point of initial treatment and the emergency room will be known. This may suggest different

treatment or, in some cases, methods of transport."

Funds for the project were supplied by the Florida Heart Association and the United Health Foundation, a United Fund agency.

*Baltimore incident 2-13-68
Bufile #63-4296-3*

FROZEN ASSETS

Upon being interviewed following the robbery of a bank, the female associate of one of the bandits admitted having some of the loot in her possession.

As investigating FBI Agents watched, she went to a freezer and removed a package wrapped in aluminum foil. In this package was a 3-pound loaf of chopped raw meat which she placed in a pan of boiling water. After the meat had thawed, she gave it to the Agents who cut the loaf open to reveal another package wrapped in foil containing \$2,000 of the bank robbery loot.

*Phoenix incident 2-23-68
Bufile #63-4296-38*

A RINGING SHOT

Demands for money by telephone have been made successfully and forcefully in the past. In one such incident recently, an attendant at a service station was told that a gun was trained on his head. As proof of this, he was told to watch an outdoor sign and a hole would appear in it. When the attendant heard the gunshot, he followed telephonic instructions to place \$30 in an envelope and leave it in the restroom. He then lay face down on the floor of the office while the robber drove into the station, picked up the money, and got away.

WANTED BY THE FBI



JAMES EARL RAY, also known as: Eric Starvo Galt, Harvey Lowmyer, John Willard, James McBride, James Walton, W. C. Herron, and James O'Conner.

Civil Rights—Conspiracy; Interstate Flight—Armed Robbery

JAMES EARL RAY is currently the subject of a massive and intensive search by the FBI for conspiring to interfere with a constitutional right of a United States citizen. A Federal warrant for his arrest on the conspiracy charge was issued at Birmingham, Ala., on April 17, 1968. Ray was placed on the FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list on April 20, 1968. In addition, based on an indictment returned May 7, 1968, Shelby County, Memphis, Tenn., authorities are seeking Ray on a charge of first-degree murder.

Ray, who escaped on April 23, 1967, from the Missouri State Penitentiary, is also sought for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for armed robbery. A Federal warrant on this charge was issued on July 20, 1967, at Jefferson City, Mo.

The fugitive had been confined at the Missouri institution on March 17, 1960, to serve a 20-year sentence following conviction in St. Louis for armed robbery and for operating a motor vehicle without permission of the owner.

Criminal Record

Ray has a known arrest record dating back to 1949. Prior to the 1960 conviction, he had been convicted of burglary in Los Angeles, Calif., in 1949; armed robbery in Chicago, Ill., in 1952; and forging U.S. Postal Money Orders in Missouri in 1955. He has served terms in the Los Angeles County Jail in 1949; in State Prisons at Joliet and Pontiac, Ill., in 1952-54; and in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., in 1955-58.

Description

Age-----	40, born Mar. 10, 1928, Alton, Ill.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches.
Weight-----	163 to 174 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown, possibly cut short.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Scars and marks.	Small scar on center of forehead and small scar on palm of right hand.
Remarks-----	Noticeably protruding left ear; reportedly a "lone wolf"; allegedly attended dance instruction school and completed course in bartending.
Occupations-----	Baker, color matcher, laborer.
FBI No-----	405,942 G.
Fingerprint classification:	16 M 9 U OOO 12 M 4 W IOI

In addition, acquaintances describe Ray as a "drifter" whose language diction reflect a "rural" quality and indicate he has had limited education. He is said to have a nervous habit of occasionally tugging at an ear lobe. He is reportedly a fan of western and country music, drinks vodka and beer, dresses neatly, and claims employment as a merchant seaman and cook on Mississippi River vessels.

Caution

Since Ray is sought in connection with a murder wherein the victim was shot, he should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Notify the FBI

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

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)

VIOLATIONS RE ANTI-POVERTY FUNDS

The FBI has been designated to investigate violations involving the obtaining by fraud, embezzlement, misapplication, or theft of moneys, funds, assets, or property which is the subject of a grant or contract of assistance pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. These criminal provisions were established by Congress in December 1967 and apply to the activities of anyone connected in any capacity with any agency receiving financial assistance under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

CHECK THAT CHECK

About \$2,500 worth of checks among a group of over \$600,000 stolen from the American Express Company have been cashed in \$20 denominations of the "DF" series. The "F" in the series has been altered to an E or a P to read DE or DP. Other checks with the prefix "AF" have been altered to read AE. On some of the checks with altered prefix

letters, the number 3 has been changed to an 8.

So professional are the changes that they could easily pass unnoticed. Representatives of the American Express Company throughout the world and all banks and numerous large business houses in the United States have been notified of the alterations.

HELP THE POLICE

A daily newspaper in a western city is cooperating with police authorities in publicizing cars reported stolen in the area. Each day the paper prints the year, make, model, and license number of the cars stolen the previous day. A word of caution accompanies the notice as follows:

"If you see a license number which appears on this list, notify the nearest officer. But DO NOT—repeat, DO NOT—try to apprehend the driver yourself. Just alert the nearest officer."

The list of license numbers is published in such a manner that it can be clipped out of the paper and posted on the dashboard of a car for the convenience of anyone wishing to help the police.

DEFENSIVE TACTICS

Hatpins are an age-old defense weapon used by females in distress. But a more recent, instant weapon for the modern woman is the ballpoint pen which is generally readily available.

One police officer advises that the best protection for a woman is a loud scream, but, if a weapon is necessary, a ballpoint pen driven into the eye, ear, neck, or face is the next best defense. A ballpoint pen, too, has the advantage of leaving a mark on an assailant which could be valuable to police for identification.

SHRINKAGE DISCOUNTED

Persons smuggling LSD into the United States have discovered that the drug can be dissolved into a liquid solution. They dip a wool sports coat into the liquid and allow it to dry. Then the smugglers wear the coat into the country or from State to State. Thereafter, they place the coat in water, wring it out, and use the liquid in whatever manner they desire.

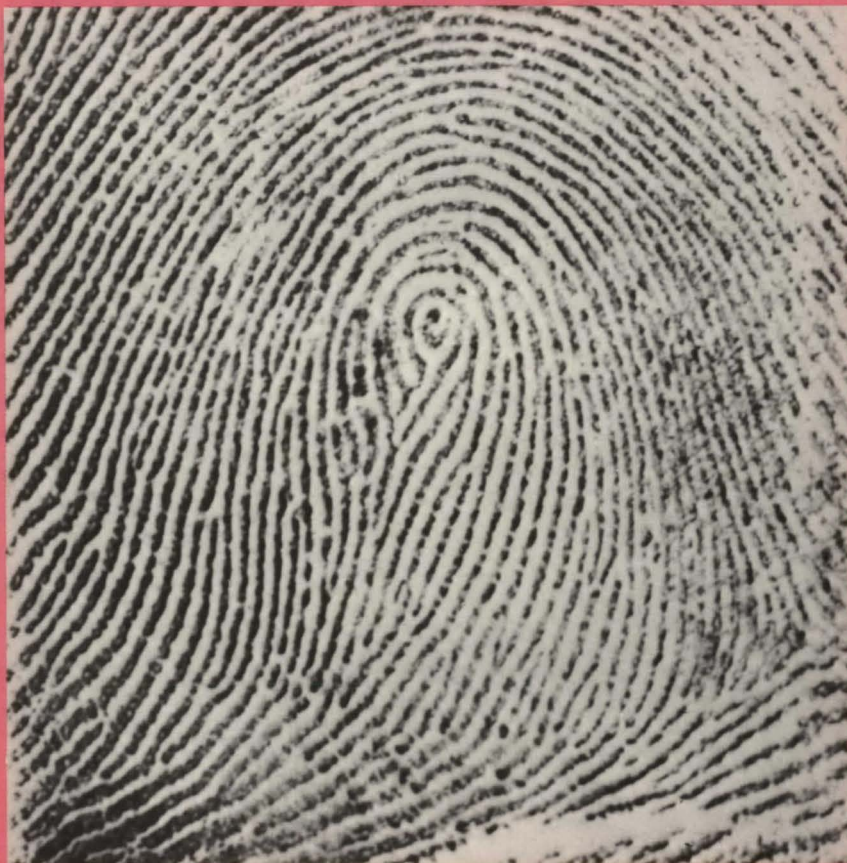
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



Because of the complete circuit formed by the ridge in the center of this impression, the pattern appears to be a central pocket loop-type whorl; however, careful observation discloses that the left or inner delta is located on this recurving ridge. This, therefore, is considered to spoil the recurve. Consequently, this pattern is given the preferred classification of a loop with 21 ridge counts and is referenced to a central pocket loop-type whorl with an inner tracing.