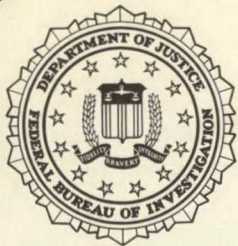


*Documented Copy*  
JUNE 1969



# **FBI**

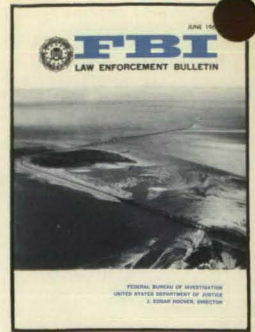
## **LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**



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

JUNE 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 6



THE COVER—An aerial view of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel near Norfolk, Va. See page 3.

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

AS THE CURRENT ACADEMIC YEAR draws to a close, it should be readily apparent that the students in the New Left revolutionary movement are not on college campuses to seek education. Rather, this conglomerate of malcontents is engineering a drive to destroy our educational system.

More and more, the New Left is being controlled by the followers of Karl Marx through the Old Left organizations of the Communist Party, USA (pro-Moscow), the Progressive Labor Party (pro-Peking), and the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyites). Not since the New Left came into being has the influence of Marxism-Leninism been so strong.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), largest of the New Left groups, is rapidly gaining a definite Marxist-Leninist coloration. At the SDS National Council meeting in Austin, Tex., in March, one of the organization's top leaders was quoted as stating, "Our primary task is to build a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement."

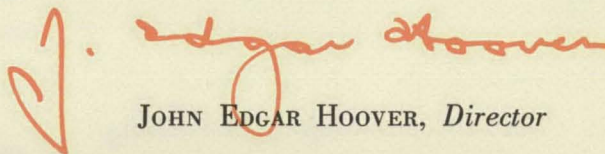
While the New Left movement may or may not make the dean's list this year, it rates an A plus in revolutionary exploits. The SDS and its adherents have rocked campuses from coast to coast with violence, riots, and sabotage. At the SDS National Convention last summer a workshop on violence and explosives was held. Literature explaining how explosive devices can be manufactured and used against Selective Service installations, ROTC buildings, and university

facilities has been distributed. The results are a disgrace to a society which owes its very existence to democratic processes under the rule of law.

Many of the criminal acts of the New Left were, and are, committed as expressions of rights under the first amendment. Corruption of the first amendment would be a better term for such antics. Certainly, free speech and dissent are not synonymous with despotic obstruction and force. The wild and insatiable demands of the New Left for unlawful power and its blind determination to silence and destroy all who stand in its way are tyrannical acts of the first order.

Under the first amendment, a person may hire a hall and speak on any subject to as many people as he can persuade to listen. However, he has no right to disrupt classes and assemblies and prevent other persons from hearing a speaker of their choice. Neither the New Left nor any other group should be allowed to plunder, riot, and terrorize our educational institutions and impose its will upon a majority of students who do not share its views. Crime under the ivy-covered arches of a college campus is no more excusable than crime in our city streets.

SDS leaders know that if a revolution is to be brought about, they must inject more discipline and organization into the movement; the anti-discipline, freewheeling, individualistic, anarchistic mood of the New Left must be controlled and molded into a strong, centralized,



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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Marxist-Leninist revolutionary force. The Old Left groups, of course, are working hard to capture at least a part of the movement.

The pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party (PLP) already has a strong beachhead inside the national SDS. On some key issues, the PLP comes close to having enough strength to swing votes in national meetings. While considerable factionalism now exists within SDS ranks on "how to bring about a revolution," the pro-Peking, the pro-Moscow, and the Trotskyites all agree on one major point—students alone cannot bring about a revolution. One well-known communist youth leader wrote, "We must view the worker-student alliance as a mutual necessity and do everything in our power to insure its growth and endurance." The PLP and the Trotskyites also supported similar linkage of the students and "workers."

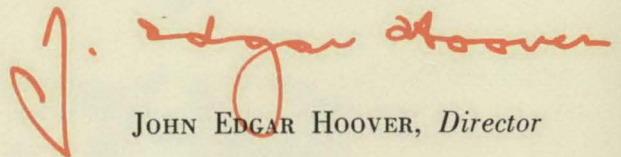
Not all SDS members accept the Old Left organizations. Many feel that SDS can promote a

viable revolutionary youth program without stringent controls and free of parental tutelage from a foreign or internal Marxist party. Whether this is possible or not remains to be seen, and the answer may be decided at the SDS National Convention this summer, where this issue will be bitterly and hotly contested.

Meanwhile, a basic fact looms. Never before in this country has there been such a strong revolutionary Marxist movement of young people which is so eager to destroy established authority. Furthermore, the New Left movement has made it emphatically clear that mere change and revision are not its objectives. Armed with a long list of "non-negotiable" demands, its immediate goal is the complete overthrow and control of our educational system. We all know what its ultimate goal is.

Concessions and appeasements will not satisfy those bent on anarchy and nihilism. America should take note before it is too late.

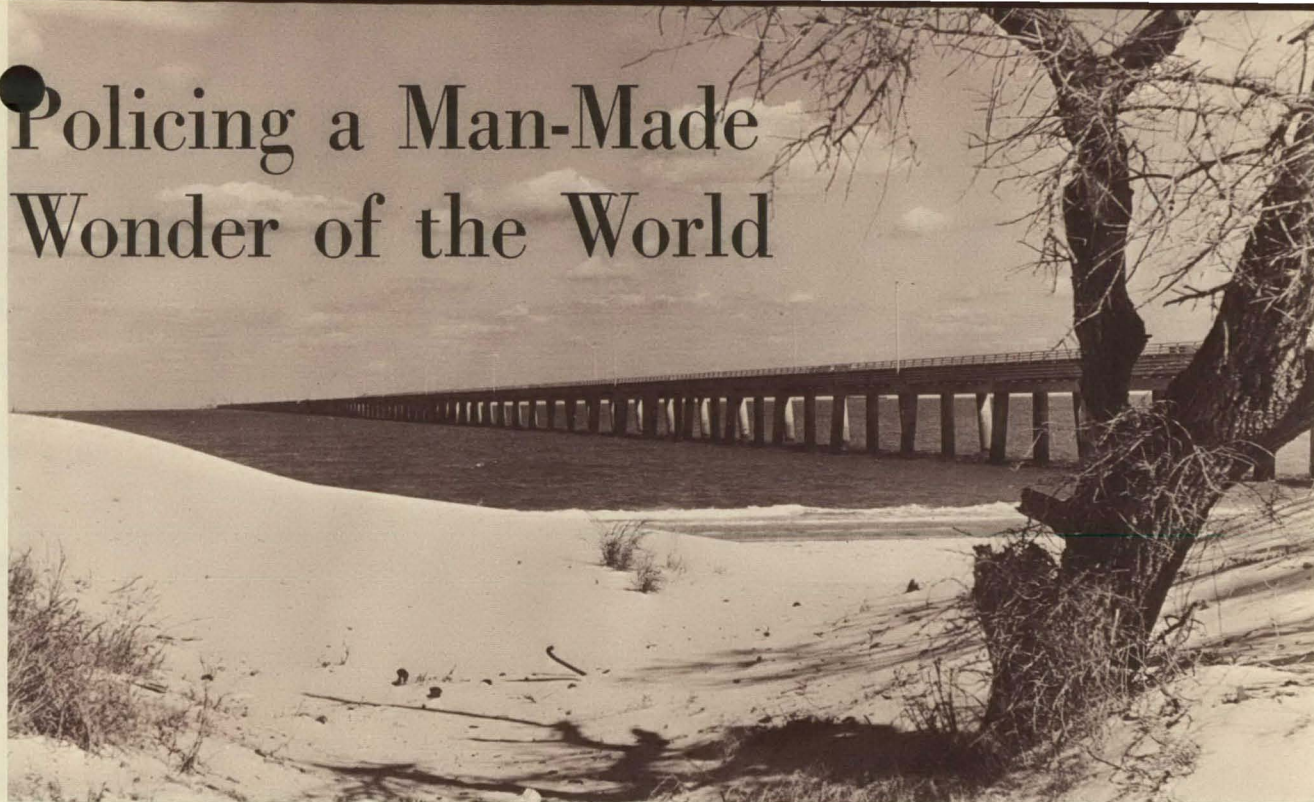
JUNE 1, 1969



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



# Policing a Man-Made Wonder of the World



By  
**COL. WILLIAM C. MEYER**

Chief of Police,  
Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel  
District, Va.



The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel is located in one of the foremost historical and recreational areas of the Nation, a mecca for tourists from around the world. From Virginia Beach, with its miles of sandy beach and sport fishing fleets, to Richmond, Capital of the Confederacy; from Jamestown, first permanent English settlement, and Williamsburg, Colonial Capital of Virginia, to NASA's Wallops Island, missile launch center—truly history meets the “Age of Tomorrow.”

The oldest brick home in North America, built in 1631, is near the southern terminus of our facility. A few miles from the northern terminus are stored the oldest continuous court records in the United States, dating from 1632. Ten major military installations are to be found within a radius of a few miles of our facility, including the Norfolk Naval Base, the world's largest and headquarters for NATO's Naval Command.

All of this presents our officers a distinct challenge and opportunity for service in describing these various points and directing travelers to them.

Widely acclaimed as an engineering masterpiece, this highway facility is 19.6 miles long and is composed of two tunnels, each burrowing under a major ship channel; four man-made islands, each 8 acres in area; two bridges; over 12 miles of trestle supported upon concrete pilings; causeways; and approach roads.

Established as an independent political subdivision by the Virginia General Assembly, the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District includes not only the bridge-tunnel complex itself, but also nearly a square mile of beach, marsh, field, and forest.

The creation of a separate police agency within the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District was authorized by the Virginia General Assembly in 1964. Subsequently, the security and tolls division was formed,



with a table of organization providing 72 positions, all of which are filled by sworn police officers, with the exception of one secretary. Our police officers, male and female, are commissioned under the same section of the Virginia Code that applies to all political subdivisions within the Commonwealth; but the division is charged with duties beyond those normally associated with a law enforcement agency, including firefighting, wrecker operation, and toll collection. Additionally, our jurisdiction is unique because of its length and narrowness, being nearly 20 miles long and slightly more than 50 feet wide at its narrowest point.

### ***Toll Plazas***

Since ours is a toll facility, a toll plaza is located at each terminus. Each plaza is manned continuously by not less than three officers. Depending upon traffic volume and other factors, this number often is increased.

Similarly, each mile-long tunnel is manned by two patrolmen, one of whom is on standby in the emergency garage while the other conducts foot patrol in the tunnel, walking along a catwalk which extends from one end of the tunnel to the other. These men alternate their posts, usually on a 2-hour basis.

All tunnel patrolmen are thoroughly trained in the operation of the two emergency vehicles in each garage, a combination wrecker-firefighting unit and a 10-ton wrecker.

These tunnel patrolmen not only render service to patrons, but also support our maintenance division with traffic direction within the tunnels and on the tunnel approaches while necessary preventive maintenance is being accomplished.

In addition to the plaza and tunnel personnel, at least two distinctly marked units patrol the facility around the clock to enforce traffic regulations and



**An officer observes traffic on one of the four man-made islands.**

other laws and to render service to any vehicle disabled by mechanical difficulty, tire failure, or lack of fuel. The patrol cars carry supplies of gasoline and water as well as a toolkit, hydraulic jacks, first aid kits, life preservers, highway fuses, camera kit, and other equipment. Each unit is manned by a single officer who is fully conversant with the multitude of duties he may have to perform, from directing traffic to accident investigation.

### ***Records Maintained***

Records of all patron services rendered are maintained, primarily for statistical purposes. It is interesting that during 1964-65 we serviced an average of 1 in every 800 vehicles using the facility. During 1968, this ratio improved to 1 in 1,100 vehicles.

In spite of this improvement, our officers continue to note the lack of concern some motorists have for the mechanical condition of their automobiles. It is not uncommon for a patrolman to assist a vacationing family, often from a distant State, their vehicle filled with children and luggage,

with a flat tire, no spare, and the three remaining tires worn beyond safe limits.

On a facility such as ours, as well as on any highway, a disabled vehicle is a distinct hazard. Rapid location and quick removal of the obstruction are vital to traffic safety and are major goals of our patrol activity.

The waters around the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel facility are highly productive fishing grounds, and our patrolmen keep a constant watchful eye on the commercial and pleasure boats surrounding the facility, especially the pleasure craft which flock by the hundreds to fish along the trestles and around the four man-made islands. Occasionally, some of these watercraft have problems from mechanical failure, lack of fuel, or a plain lack of seamanship. In many cases, our officers have been able to render service by sounding the call for the U.S. Coast Guard. In other instances, the public address system, with which each patrol unit is equipped, has been useful in summoning other boats to the assistance of a boat in trouble.



Reliable communications play a vital role in making our facility convenient as well as safe. We have installed three separate communications systems: two-way radio and internal and external dial telephone systems.

The radio system links the control center with patrol units, emergency vehicles, official district cars, maintenance vehicles, and various strategic locations, such as the toll plazas, tunnel ventilation equipment buildings, the maintenance shops, and administration building.

The internal telephone system connects all portions of the facility and is available to patrons for emergency use by means of phone boxes installed every one-half mile on the trestles and every 125 feet in the tunnels.

The external telephone system links the bridge-tunnel complex with the outside world and, through a system of extensions, provides a backup network for the internal telephone system.

We have never suffered a complete communications blackout, in spite of

our facility having been struck once by a ship and twice by drifting barges. Although commercial telephones and electric service were severed, we maintained communications by radio with electrical power supplied by a network of emergency generators at strategic points. These generators supplied power for emergency lighting, heating, and communications for several days until commercial service was restored.

### *Service to the Public*

Notwithstanding our emphasis upon service to the traveling public, law enforcement cannot be neglected. We realize that many motorists, awed by the experience of being surrounded by the majestic expanse of sea and sky, may forget good driving habits, and consequently we try to be lenient and understanding; but the deliberate, flagrant violator is not ignored. A fishing pier, restaurant, and scenic overlook produce occasional law enforcement situations.



Mr. J. Clyde Morris, Executive Director,  
Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel District.

We have the option of bringing violators before either of two separate court jurisdictions. One is the city of Virginia Beach and the other, some 35 miles north, is Eastville in Northampton County. We usually take an out-of-State violator to the court which is in the direction of his travel. For instance, if a violator were traveling south, he would be referred to the city of Virginia Beach. If the violator is a resident of Virginia or of a reciprocal State, he may be released on a summons and directed to appear in that court most convenient to his residence in order that he not be required to pay an additional toll to appear in court.

### *Safety Record*

We have an enviable motor vehicle safety record. It is not unusual for us to span several months each year without a single vehicle accident. In fact, our accident frequency decreased 18 percent in 1968 as compared with 1967. We attribute this record to our constant patrol methods and the parking of our patrol units at various locations in such a way that the traveling public may observe them from either direction for a considerable distance. In addition, at times

*(Continued on page 20)*

Emergency phones are located every one-half mile on the trestled roadways and every 125 feet in the tunnels for use by motorists in need of assistance.





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# The Police Blotter and the Public's Right to Know

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Does the public have a right to know the information contained in police blotters? Attorney General Sills explains the laws and procedures relating to this important issue in the State of New Jersey. It is believed his discussion will be of interest to law enforcement officers and public officials in other States who have responsibility in this area of police-press relations.



By  
**HON. ARTHUR J. SILLS\***  
Attorney General,  
State of New Jersey,  
Trenton, N.J.

\*This article is based on an address by Attorney General Sills before the New Jersey Professional Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, journalism society, at East Brunswick, N.J., January 23, 1969.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Mr. Sills earned his B.A. degree at Rutgers University in 1938 and his law degree at Harvard University in 1941. He has served as Attorney General of New Jersey since January 16, 1962.

Does the public have a right to know what is contained in the daily police blotter? The answer to this question is not always clear and apparent. First, it is necessary to define a police blotter. Basically, it is an index kept by the police officer in charge of the desk in a local precinct or station house.

Generally speaking, a police blotter may be characterized as a book or an index which contains a permanent, chronological record of every official act that comes before the police officer in charge of the desk. Such an index is a skeleton report of a precinct's or station's activities for a given period of time. An example of a typical entry is as follows:

January 1, 1969, 12:15 a.m.

Mrs. R. T. Jones called to report a strange noise outside her bedroom window. Officer Smith dispatched to the scene.

As you can readily see, only the most basic facts are recorded in the blotter. It is not meant to be a detailed report of the particular incident in question. But it becomes possible at a later time to cross index the entry



With other police records to obtain a complete report of the incident.

Information entered in the blotter will vary from station to station. The rationale most often heard is that local police officials are more familiar with the needs of their particular departments, and strict regulations with respect to police blotters might tend to burden their staffs.

### Reference Index

It is important to stress that the entry in a blotter is generally the first police notation of any incident which occurs. Depending on final disposition of the matter, other report forms may be required, such as general complaint forms, investigative forms, missing/wanted persons notices, and monthly incident and arrest reports. Therefore, the blotter serves as a reference index for members of the force and becomes an integral part of the police files.

Are police blotters open to the public and press, or may the police keep them confidential?

In New Jersey there is no statutory directive that police blotters be maintained. Tradition and custom have been responsible for their growth. Just as businessmen keep records of their transactions, the police have formulated their own systems. At one time, the blotter was the primary entry book, but such is normally not the case today. This is not to say that the police blotter is no longer a vital part of police records. Rather, its function has been modified.

The right to know in New Jersey stems from our common law. But the citizen's right to inspect public records is not unlimited. From common law, we gradually evolved to the point where the right to know has been the subject of statutory enactment and is codified in Title 47 of the New Jersey Statutes. N.J.S. 47:1a-2 provides that:

"... All records which are required by law to be made, maintained or kept on file by any board, body, agency, department, commission or official of the State or of any political subdivision thereof or by any public board, body, commission or authority created pursuant to law by the State or any of its political subdivisions, or by any official acting for or on behalf thereof ... shall ... be deemed to be public records."

And the term "public records" is defined in N.J.S.A. 47:3-16, as:

"... Any paper, written or printed book, document or drawing, map or plan, photograph, microfilm, sound-recording or similar device, or any copy thereof which has been made or is required by law to be received for filing, indexing, or reproducing ... in connection with the transaction of public business and has been retained by such recipient or its successor as evidence of its activities or because of the information contained therein."

From these statutes one can conclude that the right-to-know law applies only to public records which are required to be maintained and is not

Notwithstanding this, a working relationship has developed over the years between the press and most police departments with respect to the inspection of police blotters. Based on their seasoned judgment, the police have released information which they feel would not impair the investigative operations of their departments and would not be inimical to the interests of a suspect or defendant in question.

### Working Relations

In commenting on such a working relationship, a former attorney general of Michigan stated:

"I think that the less concern you have with what you're entitled to under the law the better off you're going to be. ... I think your reporters particularly get a lot more cooperation than the law requires the public officials to give them in the matters of automobile accidents, arrests, criminal prosecutions, etc."

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*"The police blotter is not meant to be a detailed report of the particular incident in question. But it becomes possible at a later time to cross index the entry with other police records to obtain a complete report of the incident."*

---

applicable to police blotters.

While this may be true, I note, however, that the State Bureau of Archives and History has, by regulation, promulgated a records retention schedule for New Jersey Police Departments which requires that blotters be retained for a period of 6 years. Thus, we have a situation where the police are not required to maintain blotters but, if they do, they must retain them for 6 years. Nevertheless, this is not a statutory requirement and, thus, would not fall within the purview of the right-to-know law.

This observation might also be considered valid in most other States. In fact, in New Jersey the desirability of discretion for public officials is expressed in N.J.S. 47:1a-3 which provides that:

"... Where it shall appear that the record or records which are sought to be examined shall pertain to an investigation in progress ... the right of examination ... may be denied if ... inimical to the public interest. ..."

But while the statute states that records *may* be denied, it does not prohibit disclosure unless otherwise pro-



hibited by law. From this, it is clear that legislative intent was to grant discretion to public officials as the best means of approaching the problem. The lawmakers recognized that gray areas exist and that specific legislation attempting to set guidelines might frustrate the proper and responsible disclosure of information.

### ***Practice of Discretion***

The same philosophy is embodied in Executive Order No. 9, promulgated by Governor Hughes in 1963, which states, in part, that:

"All records, . . . which specifically are required by statute to be made, maintained or kept by any State or local governmental agency shall be public records, subject to inspection and examination and available for copying. . . . All other records . . . shall not. . . (But) this provision shall in no way be interpreted as to preclude the appropriate State or local officials from (1) using or making available such records for any of the purposes for which such records are

### ***Fair Trial and Free Press***

More importantly, however, the disclosure of information on a police blotter does relate to the issue of fair trial and free press. At what point, if at all, can the disclosure to the press of information from a police blotter result in prejudicial, pre-trial publicity? Does the information on a police blotter ever fall within the scope of information which the police have been directed by the courts to withhold? Who is to answer these questions?

In this general area, the American Bar Association Advisory Committee on Fair Trial and Free Press has proposed that we:

"Allow police departments and other law enforcement agencies a 'reasonable time' to adopt their own internal rules governing release of crime news during the critical pre-trial and trial period. If they fail to do so, steps could be taken to implement the recommendations by rules of court, or by legislation." (90 *N.J.L.J.* Index, p. 330, May 18, 1967)

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***"At what point, if at all, can the disclosure to the press of information from a police blotter result in prejudicial, pre-trial publicity?"***

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made, maintained or kept or (2) permitting any person who demonstrates a legitimate reason for wishing to do so to examine such records where such official shall find it is not contrary to the public interest or an undue interference with the operation of the office to permit such an examination."

Once again it is evident that the discretionary process has been deemed the appropriate means to determine whether information should be released or withheld. In any event, with respect to the police blotter, violation of the right-to-know law does not appear at issue.

But it is obvious that the sole responsibility in this area should not lie with any one group.

As former American Bar Association President Orison S. Marden wrote:

"Fair trial is not the sole responsibility of the bar and courts and free press is not the sole responsibility of the press. Both are shared responsibilities to each other and to the public." (Article appearing in 89 *N.J.L.J.* Index, p. 723, Nov. 10, 1966)

The New Jersey Supreme Court addressed itself to the issue in 1965 in

the case of *State v. Van Duyne*, N.J. 369. This case was a precursor to the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Sheppard v. Maxwell* in 1966, which ruled that pervasive and prejudicial publicity deprived the defendant of a fair trial in violation of the due process clause of the 14th amendment. The court came to grips with the overall problem of prejudicial publicity and held that the trial court had the power to control such publicity; that it should have controlled the release of leads, information, and gossip to the press by police officers, witnesses, and the counsel for both sides; and that it should have exercised its power to proscribe extrajudicial statements by any lawyers, parties, witnesses, or court officials which would or could divulge prejudicial matters.

### ***Mutual Understanding***

But these cases do not necessarily answer the question of whether the type of information on a police blotter, if disclosed, could result in prejudicial, pre-trial publicity. They serve only to guide the police with respect to the disclosure of information which may be of the type that is libelous, scandalous, scurrilous, or bearing on the guilt or innocence of a person. The real issue is not one of law, but one of mutual understanding between the press and the police. If there are this understanding and cooperation, the police will normally be inclined to provide the press all the information possible.

### ***Conclusion***

In view of the public's concern over crime today, this is one of many areas where the bench, the bar, the press, and public officials have a responsibility to the people to insure that working relationships will be maintained and that justice will prevail.





By  
**PHILIP F. BOOZ**  
Chief of Police,  
Hamilton Township,  
Trenton, N.J.

# Keeping Pace With Community Growth

**H**amilton Township in Mercer County, N.J., is the State's ninth largest municipality. During the past 25 years its population has nearly tripled; in the next 10 years Hamilton Township is expected to become

the Garden State's fourth largest community. Because of this rapid growth, there was a need to erect a larger, more modern police facility. This project was undertaken, and on February 17, 1968, the new Hamilton

The modern one-story brick building of the Hamilton Township Police is easily adaptable to additional construction if needed.





Township Police Headquarters was officially dedicated.

The new center of operations is situated on 10 acres in the geographical center of the township. It is a one-story brick building with all the necessary features for present-day law enforcement. The modern structure can easily be adapted to additional construction if needed.

### **"Nerve Center"**

The main entrance leads to a large foyer where the desk lieutenant or "nerve center" is located. To the right of this point are the administrative, judiciary, and traffic divisions; to the left are the uniform division and the detective and juvenile bureaus.

The procedure after an arrest follows a definite course of action. Police officers proceed to headquarters and stop at a rear entrance. The desk lieutenant presses a button which raises an electronically controlled door that allows the car to enter the gate. The door closes automatically and there is no possible way of escape. The subject's record is checked, and, if the crime warrants, he is photographed and fingerprinted.

### **Traffic Division**

The traffic division includes the offices of the captain, the sergeant, and the traffic records bureau. Traffic accident records are maintained here. Interested parties in a lawsuit can obtain copies of accident reports in this office. This division has an accident location file, which is cross indexed by date, and a driver record file. The driver record file contains the name of each person who is issued a traffic summons. The traffic division is also responsible for filing all motor vehicle warrants and all ordinances pertaining to streets and for keeping a record of arrests made by each police officer, according to the type of offense.

The detective bureau consists of the captain's office, the detectives' room, criminal records room, identification bureau, lineup room, and evidence room. Larcenies, lost items, fires, and deaths are under the jurisdiction of the criminal records room. Here, cases are compiled and forwarded to the prosecutor's office for trial, and monthly reports are prepared and forwarded to the FBI in Washington, D.C.

In the identification bureau persons arrested for indictable offenses are photographed and fingerprinted, and solicitor permits, gun identification cards, permits to purchase firearms, and criminal registrations are processed. The bureau contains a darkroom for developing photographs. Fingerprint records are forwarded to the FBI and the New Jersey State Bureau of Identification.

### **Detectives' Office**

There are 12 desks in the detectives' office which adjoins two interrogation rooms. The lineup room has a one-way glass through which witnesses view suspects. There is also an intercom so witnesses may hear the suspects' voices.

Next to the detectives' office is the juvenile bureau, with a separate room where young people may be questioned.

The cell block houses 14 units and a large detention area. Ten of these cells are sectioned off for male prisoners, while a closed-circuit television allows the desk lieutenant to keep the prisoners under close observation. The purpose of the closed-circuit television is for the protection of the persons incarcerated. In the event that a prisoner should become ill or need immediate attention for some reason, he is in constant view of the main desk. There are four cells for females and a juvenile detention compartment similarly equipped, with the ex-

ception of the closed-circuit network. Adjacent to these cells is a police matron's office.

### **Communications Room**

A communications room receives all police and fire calls. Police calls are referred to the specific departments or to the desk lieutenant. When a fire call is received, the dispatcher pushes a button which sets off a siren in the proper fire department, and by telephone he relays the location of the fire to the duty fireman. This system saves precious minutes. Upon hearing the siren, the firemen quickly get their equipment in motion.

The administrative division consists of the chief of police, his secretary, and Police Commissioner Maurice T. Perilli. Their offices adjoin a conference room, where the chief meets regularly with all police captains and where the commissioner and the chief meet with civic groups, various organizations, and individual citizens.

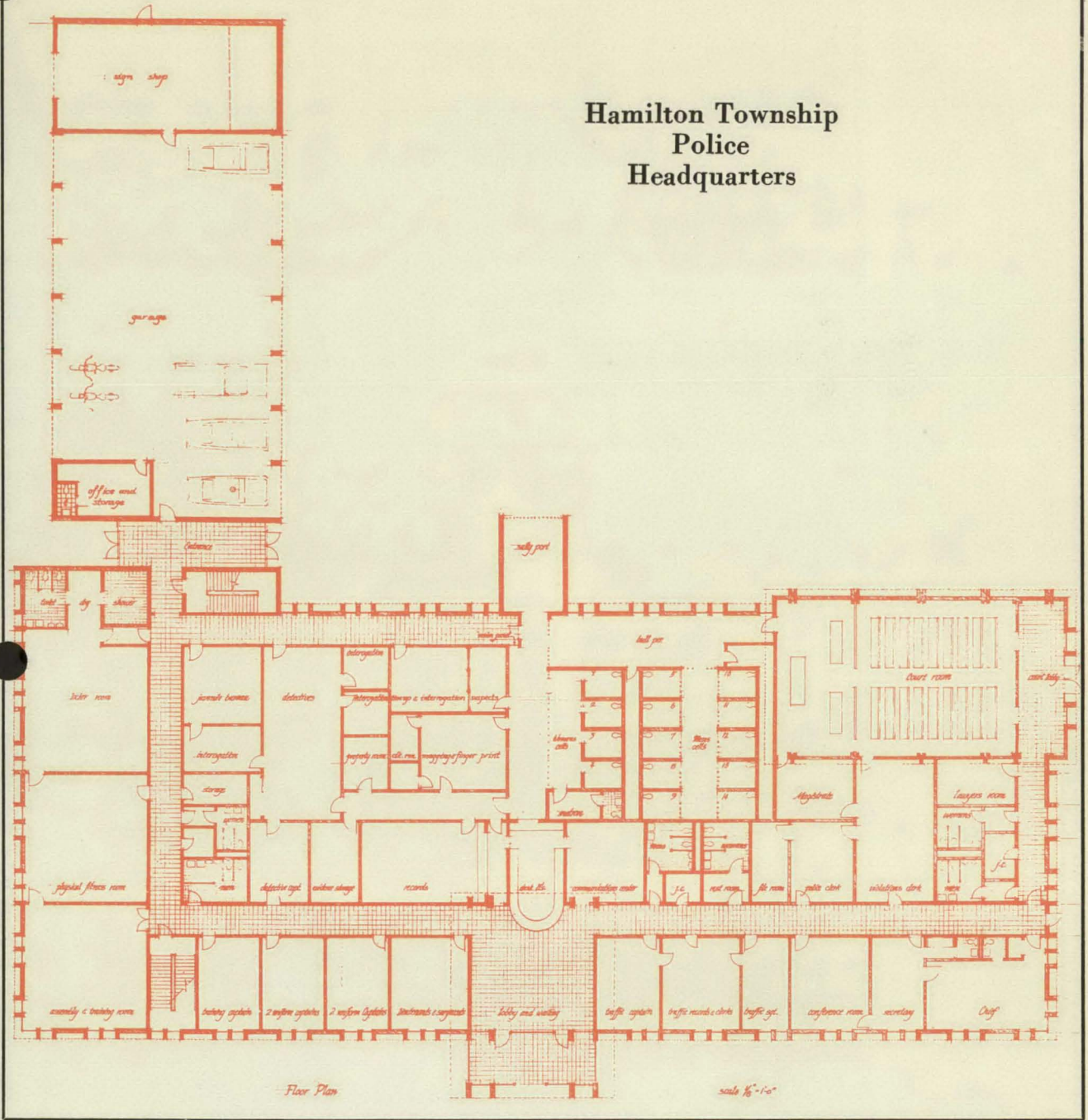
### **Judiciary Section**

The judiciary section includes the courtroom and offices of the magistrate, court clerk, and violations bureau. The courtroom is a modern structure with a seating capacity of 150. It has excellent acoustics and ample room for witnesses and attorneys. Outside the courtroom there is an attorneys' room, where a counselor and his client may converse privately prior to a hearing. A foyer from the courtroom leads to a large parking area which can accommodate 130 vehicles. The magistrate's office leads directly to the courtroom as well as to the violations bureau. The office of the court clerk receives all formal complaints from citizens and police, prepares court cases, and must be represented at all court sessions.

The new headquarters is not with-



## Hamilton Township Police Headquarters



out athletic facilities. A physical fitness room is equipped with an electric bicycle, rowing machine, punching bag, heavy bag, wall pulleys, chinning bar, medicine balls, weights, and mats. Frequent workouts here enable Hamilton Township's law enforcement officers to handle themselves better in

any given situation. For relaxation following their physical activities, officers have access to a sauna bath, locker room, and showers.

The police garage is a modern 13-bay structure which houses the latest equipment. An office and tool room are also part of this storage area. Ad-

jacent to the garage is the traffic bureau sign shop, where all street signs are made. This room also houses the traffic bureau truck, road lining machine, sign posts, and other related materials. On both sides of the garage are two separate parking areas.

(Continued on page 20)



A black and white photograph of a man, identified as FBI Inspector Dwight J. Dalbey, sitting at a dark desk in an office. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, a dark tie, and thick-rimmed glasses. He is looking slightly to his right. On the desk in front of him are some papers and a thermos. The background consists of wood-paneled walls. A framed document is hanging on the wall to the left. The photograph is set within a large, rounded rectangular frame on a light-colored background.

# *Closed-Circuit Television Inservice Police Training*

This article concerns South Carolina's Law Enforcement Training Program and the use of this mass communication system by law enforcement officers. Here the camera focuses on FBI Inspector Dwight J. Dalbey in a discussion of




r

By

J. P. STROM

Chief,  
South Carolina Law Enforcement  
Division,  
Columbia, S.C.



ement Educational Television (ETV) Training  
medium to meet the training needs of its law en-  
ject Coordinator E. Fleming Mason (left) and  
probable cause for arrest. Turn to page 14.





Chief Storm,\* South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

**"Just what we need . . ." "Up to the minute . . ."**  
**"The greatest step ever taken for the benefit of police officers in this State . . ."** These are comments of South Carolina officers who have participated in their State's Law Enforcement Educational Television (ETV) Training Program.

With nationwide attention being focused more and more on the rising crime rate, South Carolina has taken a revolutionary approach to law enforcement training which is the first of its kind anywhere in the United States.

A statewide training program utilizing the closed-circuit facilities of the South Carolina Educational Television (ETV) Network was begun in 1965 for all law enforcement officers.

Conducted by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), the program is endorsed by South Carolina Gov. Robert E. McNair, South Carolina FBI National Academy Associates, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Association, the South Carolina Police Chiefs Executive Association, the South Carolina Sheriffs Association, and the Southern Police Institute Associates.

\*Chairman of the training committee heading the South Carolina Law Enforcement ETV Training Program, Mr. Strom is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI National Academy Associates.

### **Background**

Prior to December 30, 1965, the date of our first telecast, South Carolina had no statewide program for law enforcement training whereby every officer could acquire the same up-to-date information. Training was handled primarily by individual departments—the larger ones, of course, being better equipped financially, as well as in terms of manpower, to provide training. Smaller departments and agencies suffered. Yet, their members were expected to perform their duties in the same manner as officers in metropolitan areas.

Short courses to provide basic and advanced training in specialized fields were conducted by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division at its headquarters in Columbia or in various locations throughout the State.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation also provided specialized training and/or assisted with schools conducted by SLED or other departments.

Two major problems of the schools, however, were: (1) frequently the same officers attended all the schools, and many of the officers who needed the training never had an opportunity to attend; and (2) the cost, both financially and in terms of manpower, made attendance prohibitive for the majority of officers.

### **Complete Training Needed**

Thus, training reached the acute stage in the early 1960's. The various law enforcement agencies continued to set up isolated schools or short training sessions as could best be done with limited funds, time, and personnel—as well as students.

The need for more complete, up-to-the-minute training was emphasized even more when court decisions made it imperative that officers be experts on law and its enforcement. The manner in which law enforcement officers performed their duties—every minute detail of any case—was important. Therefore, training needs in South Carolina reached a critical stage.

During the latter part of 1964 and early 1965, the State Law Enforcement Division turned its thoughts toward utilizing closed-circuit facilities of the South Carolina Educational Television Network to assist in providing the training, since mass communications seemed to be the only answer.

### **Educational TV**

The network is a State agency and consists of statewide open and closed-circuit facilities capable of providing any type of educational material to all South Carolinians. Thus communication may either be private, as with the closed-circuit system, or public through its five broadcast channels which reach 90 percent of the State's population. The South Carolina ETV Network has long been recognized as





South Carolina officers are used in the law enforcement ETV training programs. The officer above illustrates a point of search and seizure.

the Nation's leader in educational television, and some 45 countries have sent visitors to its production center in Columbia.

The basic plan was to develop a series of inservice training programs which would be broadcast over the statewide closed-circuit network. Since schools in every county were equipped to receive closed-circuit ETV, officers in each county could visit a local school and receive this up-to-date law enforcement training. Following the broadcast, a discussion leader would assist the "students" in making local application of the subject matter presented.

With a definite plan for upgrading law enforcement training in South Carolina, I consulted Governor Mc-

Nair, South Carolina Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod, ETV General Manager Henry J. Cauthen, key law enforcement personnel in South Carolina, as well as FBI Training Division staff members.

Final details were worked out for the Nation's first statewide law enforcement training program utilizing closed-circuit television, and the South Carolina Law Enforcement ETV Training Program was born.

### ***Governor Announces Program***

In announcing the training program on September 20, 1965, Governor McNair stated, "Law enforcement is a complex profession requiring constant retraining as new tech-

niques are developed and laws changed. South Carolina already has outstanding law enforcement officers. I foresee that the State will maintain a force of officers—county, city, and State—which will be second to none as a result of this continuing training program via the ETV Network. All of us should take great pride in this 'first' for South Carolina and the Nation."

### ***Program Organization***

The ETV Training Program has an intricate organization which involves all branches of law enforcement and is operated in the following manner:

1. Members of the previously mentioned law enforcement officers associations formed a Law Enforcement ETV Training Committee which serves as the policy-making and advisory group for the program. Governor McNair appointed me chairman of the committee.
2. E. Fleming Mason, a former FBI Agent (now retired) who has concentrated his efforts in the training field during a major portion of his career, was appointed statewide project director. Mr. Mason is also a former commanding officer of the South Carolina Highway Patrol.
3. Since South Carolina is divided into 16 judicial districts, 16 judicial district area coordinators have been appointed by the Governor to have overall responsibility for program participation within their area.
4. Each area coordinator, in turn, selected a discussion leader for each county within his judicial district. Each discussion leader then chose one or more assistants. Each discussion leader and assistant discussion leader was subsequently appointed to his position in the training program by the Governor.
5. The discussion leaders and their assistants selected a school or some other facility equipped with closed-circuit outlets within their county and made arrangements for it to be open when the program was shown. They also extend the training beyond the television program by reviewing it, answering questions, and making local application of the subject matter through use of a study workbook.





Gov. Robert E. McNair (standing) addresses area coordinators and discussion leaders at the outset of the South Carolina Law Enforcement ETV Training Program. Seated left to right are: Chief Strom, Project Coordinator Mason, and ETV General Manager Henry J. Cauthen.

### ***Preview Program***

Prior to each program, all area coordinators and discussion leaders have an opportunity to view the program at the ETV Center in Columbia, where they also receive lesson guides to assist them in the follow-up and printed materials to give to officers as they leave the classrooms.

### ***The Training Session***

Each month officers go to an appointed location within their own county for a training session, and, therefore, all officers receive the same information.

The first portion of the session is devoted to watching a video-taped ETV program which has the overall title, "From Crime to Court." This title was selected because topics for

instruction will spell out every detail of law enforcement from the time officers are called to investigate a crime to the time they present testimony in court.

Following the ETV program, discussion leaders at each school devote the remaining time to reviewing the subject matter presented on television.

### ***Unit Topics***

The subject matter is divided into units of instruction. Thus far, the following have been presented:

Searches and Seizures, S.C. Law (3 programs)  
 Searches and Seizures, Federal Law (1 program)  
 Law of Arrest (2 programs)  
 Probable Cause for Arrest (2 programs)  
 Duties and Responsibilities of Magistrates (4 programs)  
 Rules of Evidence (6 programs)

### **Basic Criminal Law**

Burglary and Related Subjects (1 program)  
 Rape and Related Subjects (1 program)  
 Homicide (3 programs)  
 Assault and Battery (1 program)  
 Alcohol Beverage Control Act (1 program)  
 Larceny and Related Offenses (2 programs)  
 Arson and Related Offenses (1 program)  
 Forgery (1 program)  
 Worthless Checks (1 program)  
 Defenses (1 program)  
 Traffic Violations That Kill (3 programs)  
 The Criminal Investigator and the Coroner (3 programs)  
 The Criminal Investigator and the Press (2 programs)  
 Riot Control and Prevention Techniques (3 programs)

### ***Proposed Programs***

Proposed programs include following:



- Chemical Tests for Intoxication and the Law (6 programs)
- Automobile Accident Investigation (4 programs)
- The Structure and Operation of the South Carolina Courts (3 programs)
- Duties and Responsibilities of the Juror, Petty and Grand (1 program)
- Crime Scene Search—Methods and Techniques (3 programs)
- Testifying in Court (2 programs)
- Physical Search of the Body (2 programs)
- Hypothetical Arrest Problems (3 programs)
- The Art of Interrogation (3 programs)
- Self-Defense Techniques (3 programs)
- Scientific Aids to Police (13 programs)  
(Programs included in this unit deal with lie detectors, ballistics, fibers, fingerprints.)
- Report Writing (2 programs)
- Patrol Car Operations (2 programs)
- Community Relations (4 programs)
- The Transportation of Prisoners (1 program)
- Use of Temporary Restraining Devices (1 program)
- Arresting Techniques (4 programs)

### ***Instructors***

Material for each program is thoroughly researched by the State Attorney General's office. Television instructors have been State Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod; Assistant Attorneys General J. C. Coleman, C. T. Goolsby, and Grady Patterson (now State treasurer); FBI Inspector Dwight J. Dalbey; Alcoholic Beverage Control Chief Commissioner Otis L. Livingston; and instructors of the South Carolina Highway Patrol. These instructors have also met with discussion leaders at their training programs at ETV to answer questions.

### ***Financing the Program***

The initial sum for the Law Enforcement ETV Training Program was approved in September 1965 by the State Budget and Control Board.

On April 1, 1966, the State Law Enforcement Division became the first agency in the United States to receive a major grant under the Law

Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. The grant of \$180,700 was used to help defray expenses of the Law Enforcement ETV Training Program over a 2-year period.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and the ETV Network have submitted a proposal to the South Carolina Governor's Commission on Criminal Administration and Juvenile Delinquency outlining ways in which ETV can be used to accomplish objectives of the Omnibus Crime Bill. Information about the Law Enforcement ETV Training Program is included for the Commission's consideration in establishing its projects.

### ***Many Departments Attend Sessions***

Approximately 4,000 officers receive this training each month. Not only do officers from all sheriffs' offices, city police departments, the highway patrol, and the State Law Enforcement Division go to these monthly training sessions, but others having law enforcement responsibilities have attended and participated in the discussions.

Throughout the State discussion leaders report that local magistrates, solicitors, coroners, newspaper representatives, and city judges and



ETV cameras go on location to film a segment for one of the training programs.



recorders have attended. Also in attendance have been city attorneys, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Division agents, agents of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, members of the Office of Special Investigation and the Air Police at Shaw Air Force Base, officers with the Forestry Commission, South Carolina Tax Commission, Civil Defense Auxiliary Police, officers with the Southern Railway, Naval Base Police, South Carolina probation officers, officers with the South Carolina Ports Authority, and officers from the Naval Weapons Station in Charleston.

### ***Press and Public Support***

The Wildlife Resources Department and the South Carolina Police Academy have also utilized certain units of instruction.

Support from the press has been outstanding. All over the State, editors have taken a personal interest in the program and have written editorials encouraging officers in their newspapers' coverage area to take advantage of the training offered. Also, reporters and photographers have accepted the invitation of the area coordinators and discussion leaders to attend the sessions. In turn, they have written excellent and factual articles about the program content without revealing any information which might benefit the criminal element of society. Photographs of officers attending have consistently appeared in the papers.

Those working in radio and television also lent their support right from the beginning.

Ever since its beginning, public interest in the program has been extremely high. Project Director Mason,

area coordinators and discussion leaders, and members of my staff and I have been requested by civic and service organizations to speak about this new approach to law enforcement training.

### ***International Honors***

The State Law Enforcement Division has also received international honors and \$1,500 from American Express Co. for the training program. SLED was one of five law enforcement agencies to receive the American Express Police Science Award in October 1968.

### ***Evaluation of Program***

An indepth study and evaluation of the South Carolina Law Enforcement

*(Continued on page 22)*

Prior to video-taping a program, Project Coordinator Mason (third from left) and State Attorney General Daniel R. McLeod receive a final microphone adjustment.





# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## PARKING LOT THIEVES

Police in an east coast city report some thieves use the stalled automobile ruse to steal from unsuspecting women at large shopping centers.

When a thief sees a lone woman enter the parking area, if by her appearance and automobile she seems to be a likely prospect, he watches to make certain that she enters a store out of sight of the parking lot. He then raises the hood on her car, disables it, lowers the hood, and waits for her to return. The car will not start when the woman prepares to leave.

The thief, in a very gentlemanly manner, offers to assist her. He raises the hood, manipulates some wires, and asks her to get inside and try it again. The car, of course, does not start. Usually the woman will place her handbag on the front seat while working with the ignition. When this occurs, the thief then suggests that the woman get out and hold a meaningless wire while he attempts to start the car. As she is leaving the front seat to hold the wire, the thief corrects the trouble, and while the victim's head is

under the hood, he quickly removes her wallet or any other valuables from her handbag and starts the motor. He accepts the woman's thanks and leaves as quickly as possible without arousing suspicion. Many times several hours pass before the victim discovers her loss.

## A CREDITABLE SERVICE

The glib, door-to-door salesman has been the object of much scrutiny for a long time. Often he refuses to leave until a contract is signed. To aid citizens in avoiding deceptive practices, a credit bureau in a southern city has put a new service into effect. By dialing a certain telephone number, the interested citizen may hear a 90-second recorded message designed to prevent him from falling prey to deceitful salesmen and fraudulent schemes. This service is in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Periodically in this region, salesmen will saturate the area with all types of products, and in the end the

purchaser is left with little or nothing for his money. Each week the telephone service has a new message for its callers to keep them informed of the latest schemes used by unscrupulous salesmen.

## A TOO CLOSE SHAVE

A fugitive from a west coast city decided to hide in a small southwestern town. To further avoid detection by law enforcement officials, he grew a beard and obtained employment as a cement mixer, a job completely alien to his usual occupation. One day while hosing down a mixture of lime and fine sand, some of the material splashed on him. When he returned to his room that evening, he had a hunk of concrete hanging from his chin. With the assistance of his landlord, he eliminated the substance by shaving off his beard. Upon removal of the beard the landlord immediately recognized the fugitive and called local authorities who quickly apprehended him.

## SAFETY PROGRAMS

APPROVED

Wisconsin and Delaware are the first two States to have highway safety programs approved by the Office of the Secretary of Transportation under the regulations of the Highway Safety Act of 1966, according to an official announcement from the National

Highway Safety Bureau (NHSB).

In related developments, the NHSB has published part of a projected 17-volume series of highway safety program manuals. The NHSB noted that the volumes have been prepared to make the most up-to-date advice available to the States and their communities and to help them in their efforts to make America's highways safer for

everyone.

The initial volumes relate to the standard areas of periodic motor vehicle inspection, registration, motorcycle safety, driver education, driver licensing, codes and laws, traffic courts, alcohol in relation to highway safety, identification and surveillance of accident locations, traffic records, and emergency medical services.

*Statutory Report, Insurance  
Institute for Highway Safety,*

*1-31-69  
p. 643*

*NY Crimdel, (Bufile 63-4296  
634) 1-6-69*

*Jackson Crimdel, (Bufile 63-4296-  
54) 12-19-68*

*Albuquerque Crimdel,*

*(Bufile 63-4296-62) 1-20-69*



## POLICING BRIDGE-TUNNEL

*(Continued from page 5)*

during peak traffic periods, we park an unmanned, marked patrol car at various locations on the facility, and this we believe has a distinct effect on a large portion of the traveling public.

We know there are many pros and cons on the use of a warning notice for minor traffic violations by enforcement agencies; however, its use seems to be working very well for us. We keep a card file on each warning notice issued, and prior to an officer's issuing a warning notice, he checks the name and license number with our police dispatcher on duty. To my knowledge, a previous recipient of a warning notice has never been stopped for another infraction on this

facility. These warning notices are used primarily where a verbal warning would be sufficient. However, it is our opinion that many verbal warnings given by officers end in arguments and thus defeat the purpose for which the violator was originally stopped by the officer.

Training necessarily plays an important role in preparing our officers to carry out their duties in a confident and competent manner. In addition to general law and police subjects, all of our personnel receive the Red Cross Advanced Course in First Aid as well as instruction in the use of the oxygen resuscitator-inhalator. We also give instruction in emergency childbirth and the handling of demented persons. All male members of the division are trained in firefighting, particularly vehicular fires, but also

they must learn how to handle structural fires, since they must provide fire protection to a dozen different buildings throughout the district, including the administration and maintenance complexes, a restaurant, and tunnel ventilation buildings. This phase of our training includes instruction in the use of fire proximity suits, self-contained breathing apparatus, and a variety of rescue equipment. A patrolman assigned to tunnel duty receives additional training in wrecker operation.

Naturally, our organization, being one of Virginia's newer police agencies, could not have undertaken a serious training program without the generous assistance given to us by the Norfolk office of the FBI, the Virginia State Police, and the various city police departments of the Tidewater Virginia area. They have furnished us their training facilities as well as instructors for the varied police subjects taught in our own classes. Needless to say, we are most grateful.



A disabled vehicle is a distinct hazard, and rapid location and quick removal are major objectives of our patrol activity.

## NEW POLICE BUILDING

*(Continued from page 11)*

A modern pistol range highlights the basement area, which also serves as a storage compartment. All police officers are required to be qualified marksmen. In addition to slow, timed, and rapid fire, provisions have been made for shooting from behind right and left barricades as well as shooting from the hip.

When planning the new police headquarters, we made an extensive study of law enforcement facilities in several States. Many off-duty hours were devoted to the preparation of layout sketches for the architects. The present beautifully designed building reflects ideas based on many years of police experience, and it is a fitting tribute to the efforts, ingenuity, and foresight of the officials and men of the Hamilton Township department.



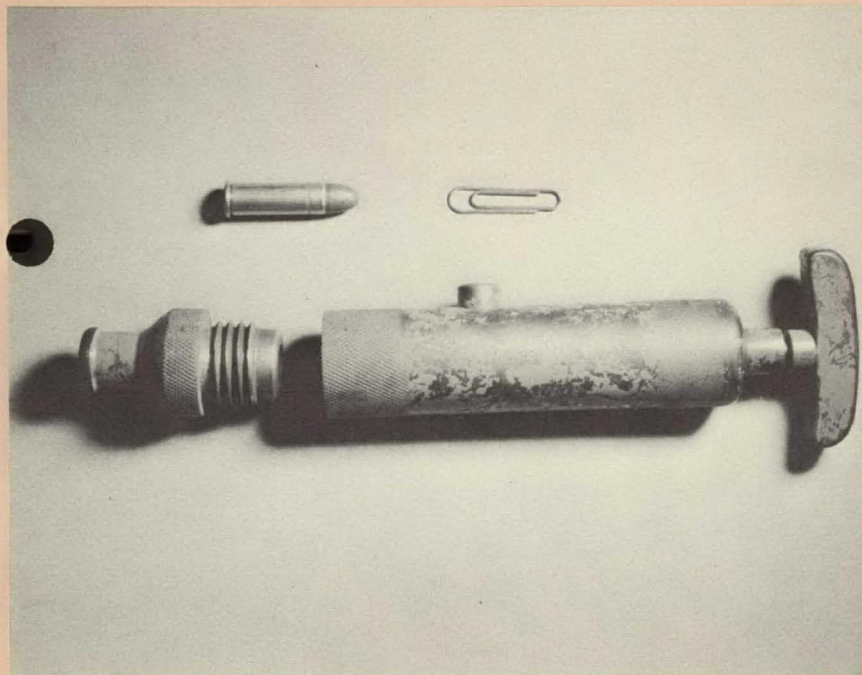
# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

*Phoenix Crimdel Bufile (63-4296-38) 12-12-68*

## An Extraordinary Fire Extinguisher

Authorities in a southwestern State confiscated a single-shot .38-caliber weapon described as a small fire extinguisher. This red, portable apparatus had been rebuilt so that a bullet could be inserted in the nozzle. The nozzle was screwed into the body

of the extinguisher. To cock the instrument, the handle was pulled back as though to activate a conventional extinguisher. It was fired by depressing a small button extending from the body of the apparatus. It was very effective at short range.



The pumplike object is actually a fire extinguisher which has been converted into a weapon. The component parts shown here make up a single-shot instrument that is considered to be very dangerous at short range.

*Sacramento Crimdel Bufile (63-4296-67) 1-10-69*  
**ELECTRONIC DETECTIVE**

A newly installed device has proven quite successful in detecting book thieves at a State college library in California. If a patron attempts to conceal a book and leave without go-

ing through proper checkout procedures, a buzzer sounds, a red light appears, and the exit turnstile locks. An expensive piece of equipment, it is described as a solid-state electronic contrivance which reacts to highly sensitized library materials.

*Las Vegas Crimdel Bufile (63-4296-65) 1-17-69*

## NEW TWIST IN AUTO TRUNK THEFTS

Officers of the Las Vegas, Nev., Sheriff's Office were called recently to investigate the theft of clothing from a locked automobile belonging to a hotel guest. Strange as it may seem, clothing and other possessions visible in the passenger compartment of the car had not been taken. Rather, items were missing from the trunk.

The thief had punched a small hole to the right of the electrically operated trunk lock and pried outward on the lid, springing the lock open. The trunk lid had been closed after the loot was taken.

The casual observer could not readily spot this small hole; moreover, the owner of the vehicle did not become aware of the theft until he opened the trunk.

*Seattle Crimdel (63-4296-50) 1-10-69*  
**INCENDIARY DEVICE**

A fire department official in a western city recently reported the discovery of an unusual incendiary device.

Investigation produced evidence that photographic flashbulbs were wired to flashlight batteries through an alarm clock which acted as a timing mechanism. These materials were contained in a can of ordinary black gunpowder. When the hands of the clock made contact by crossing each other, they completed an electric circuit from the batteries to the flashbulbs. The current traveling this circuit set off the bulbs and the heat from the flash ignited the gunpowder causing a conflagration.



## TV TRAINING PROGRAM

*(Continued from page 18)*

ETV Training Program was conducted during late 1967. Dr. Lark O. Daniel, director of instructional technology at San Diego State College, served as educational consultant in evaluating the training program.

In the final report of the evaluation of the program, Dr. Daniel stated: "The ETV program has been successful, in relation to the law enforcement officers of South Carolina, in a number of ways." Some of the principal findings are as follows:

1. Using televised instruction as the teaching medium, it has achieved its primary mission of increasing the competency of the law enforcement officers.
2. Both their knowledge and their skills may be expected to have been improved as a result of participating in the program.
3. The attitude of the average officer toward the job of law enforcement has become more positive as a byproduct of the ETV programs.
4. Even though attitudes toward being taught via TV are very positive at the beginning, they become even more favorable after actual experience with the law enforcement ETV training program.
5. In general, law officers of all differentiating characteristics are favorably inclined toward ETV as a means for instruction.
6. Acceptance of ETV as a vehicle of instruction increases as responsibility, age, income, service, and education increase.
7. For the group of officers represented in this analysis, attitudes toward the job appear to be positive.
8. The ETV law enforcement training project has enhanced morale among the law enforcement officers of South Carolina.

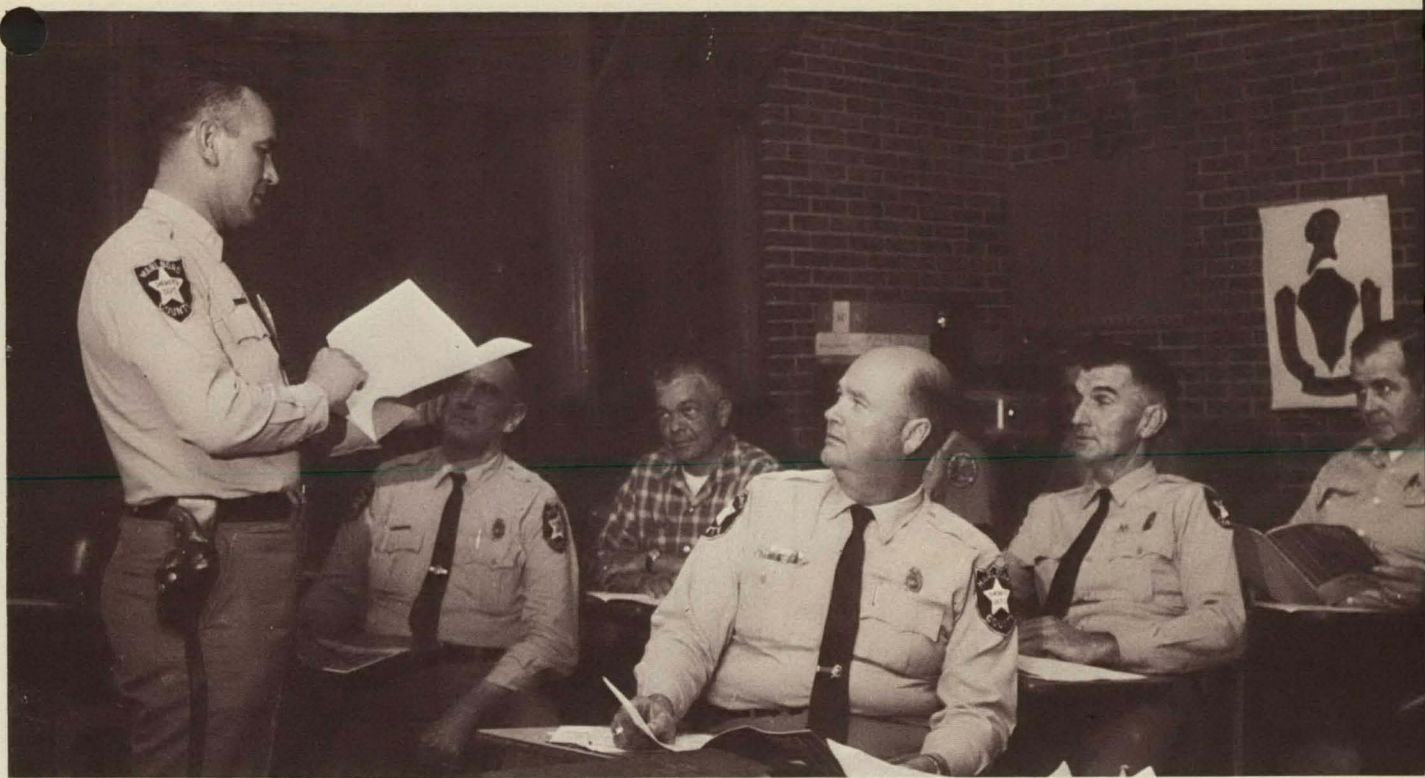
### ***Accomplishments of Program***

The critical training needs of law enforcement officers are now being



Once a month approximately 4,000 South Carolina law enforcement officers watch a television training program over closed-circuit ETV facilities in public schools or at other locations.





Following each closed-circuit telecast, discussion leaders in each county assist other officers in making local application of material presented on ETV.

met through the communications medium of television. Officers in small departments have an opportunity to receive up-to-date training, and they will be as well equipped along this line as members of larger law enforcement departments.

It is estimated that this project has benefited counties, cities, and the State by:

1. Substantially reducing travel and subsistence costs officers may have spent traveling great distances outside their territories for routine or specialized training. Officers are now able to drive

a short distance to a location within their territories and receive the latest information in their profession.

2. Cutting court costs. A poorly prepared case and lack of evidence from officers can cause a case to be dismissed from court or may result in the guilty being adjudged innocent or result in an injustice to the innocent. The expense involved in a trial, no matter what the outcome, must be paid. Therefore, a case that is dismissed because of error in the officer's preparation or the presentation of his case, or some missing link in evidence, represents money wasted and causes unfavorable public reaction. A major hazard in having a case dismissed for the above reasons is

that criminals may go free to commit the same or more serious crimes.

3. Reducing the number of civil lawsuits involving officers. Suits for breaches of any laws are both embarrassing and expensive. Specific instruction in the many laws will keep officers better informed and thus in a much better position to avoid lawsuits.
4. Preventing crimes and saving lives. Each year millions of dollars are lost as a result of crime, not to mention the loss of human lives on which no price tag could possibly be placed. Up-to-date enforcement training will further provide officers with knowledge—their greatest weapon in the constant fight to curtail crime.

### *Cleveland Criminal Profile* **YOUTHFUL COOPERATION**

(63-4296-11) 2-4-69

Officials in a midwestern city are coordinating a program in which high school youths will patrol recreational facilities. The chief of police believes this arrangement will be beneficial to the students as well as to the com-

munity. Also, he predicts there will be better compliance with rules and regulations, since teenagers tend to communicate with their own age group better than with adults.

All patrol members will work with a partner and will be selected by the city recreation department. Training

will be provided by the police department, which will explain various ordinances relating to conduct at the recreation areas. No power of arrest will be granted to the junior officers, but walkie-talkies will be provided for summoning police in the event of trouble.



# WANTED BY THE FBI

protrusion of upper  
front teeth.

FBI No.----- 653,940 E.  
Fingerprint  
classification----- 7 O 25 W 6  
S 18 Ra

## Caution

Collins is reportedly armed with a handgun and should be considered 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.



**GENE ELDON COLLINS, also known as: Bill Coburn, Gene E. Eldon.**

**Bank Robbery—Escaped Federal Prisoner**

Gene Eldon Collins is currently being sought by the FBI for bank robbery and as an escaped Federal prisoner.

Collins, along with three other Federal prisoners, escaped from the Pulaski County Jail in Little Rock, Ark., on October 15, 1968. Using hacksaw blades, the prisoners cut through cell bars, and, after obtaining an acetylene torch from outside associates, burned through window bars before fleeing in an automobile. Federal warrants for Collins' arrest were issued on October 16, 1968, at Little Rock.

Prior to his escape, Collins had been indicted by a Federal grand jury on charges that on or about July 31, 1967, he unlawfully took from a victim approximately \$22,209 belonging to the National Bank of Commerce, Broadmoor Office Branch, Pine Bluff, Ark. Collins previously has been

convicted of issuing insufficient funds checks.

## Description

Age-----	32, born Oct. 17, 1936, Live Oak, Calif.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight-----	170 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Light brown.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Fair.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Scars and marks-----	Cut scar on center of forehead, brown scar outer corner of right eye, cut scar on chin, scars on back of both hands, appendectomy scar.
Occupations-----	Insurance salesman, service station opera- tor.
Remarks-----	Reportedly has slight

*Cincinnati Grand Jury file  
(63-4296-10) 11-15-68*  
**BURGLARY SPECIALISTS**

There are specialists in all professions, such as medicine and law, but midwestern police have uncovered a gang of burglary specialists who frequent large department, clothing, and jewelry stores.

One member of the group, an expert locksmith, goes to the scene first, pulls the lock out of the front door to gain entrance, and replaces it with another of his own which looks like the original. Next he opens the rear door of the store, where his accomplices have a truck waiting. They then load it with merchandise from the store.

This gang ordinarily attacks shopping centers and uses a very daring approach. If questioned by police, they say they are store employees and show proof by producing a set of keys for the phony lock.



## 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)

*No credit - Unsolicited - lgg*

### EMERGENCY DRIVING TECHNIQUES

The Florida Highway Patrol recently made a study of emergency driving situations. Even with the best of driving habits, emergencies will develop through mechanical failure or improper actions of other drivers. The Florida Patrol believes that most of the traffic problems encountered by motorists can be dealt with safely and suggests that drivers keep a "cushion of space" around their vehicle to provide an escape route.

#### What To Do

Emergencies and their remedies listed by the patrol include:

**Blowout**—Maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel and steer straight in the lane. Do not brake, let up on the accelerator, and slow gradually. When slowed to about 15 m.p.h., pull onto the shoulder.

**Accelerator Sticks**—Either depress the clutch or put the selector lever in the neutral position, then turn off the ignition and coast to a safe stop on the shoulder.

**Fire**—Bring the vehicle to an im-

mediate stop clear of traffic. If there is no fire extinguisher available, dirt or mud can be thrown on the fire. If the fire is out of control, stay clear of the vehicle.

**Imminent Crash From Rear**—A driver seeing that he is going to be hit from the rear should take his foot off the brake and lay across the seat to prevent whiplash. Brakes should be applied again immediately after impact.

**Imminent Head-On Crash**—Avoid head-on crashes at all costs. Try for the shoulder; even the ditch is better than a head-on crash. If there are cars to the right, it is still better to move to the right forcing them to move right than to meet the oncoming vehicle.

**Being Forced onto the Shoulder**—Drivers forced to the shoulder should grip the steering wheel firmly. Do not apply the brakes. Ease up on the accelerator and continue with two wheels on the shoulder until the car slows, then ease back onto the highway.

*San Francisco Crimdel Bufile (63-4296-57)-246*  
**DOG POWER**

Burglars who tried to enter a warehouse in San Francisco were driven away after a scuffle in which one of the building's two guards suffered a badly bruised foreleg.

The guards, Phantom and Mako, are German shepherd dogs that were leased from a firm having animals for this purpose. When thieves attempted to break in the building, Mako barked while Phantom bit one of the burglars. Although Phantom was left with an injured leg after the fracas, he and his canine companion managed to frighten off the intruders.

*Sacramento, Crimdel Bufile*  
**ROBBERY BY TELEPHONE**  
*(63-4296-67)*

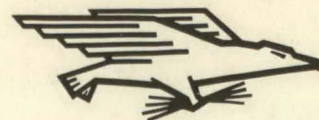
In a west coast city recently, a gasoline station attendant received a telephone call from a man who demanded, "Throw the money over the fence (adjoining the station) or you're dead." Fearing for his safety, the attendant placed the station's receipts in a manila envelope and tossed it over the wall. Afterwards the victim called police who were unable to locate the money or the thief.



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

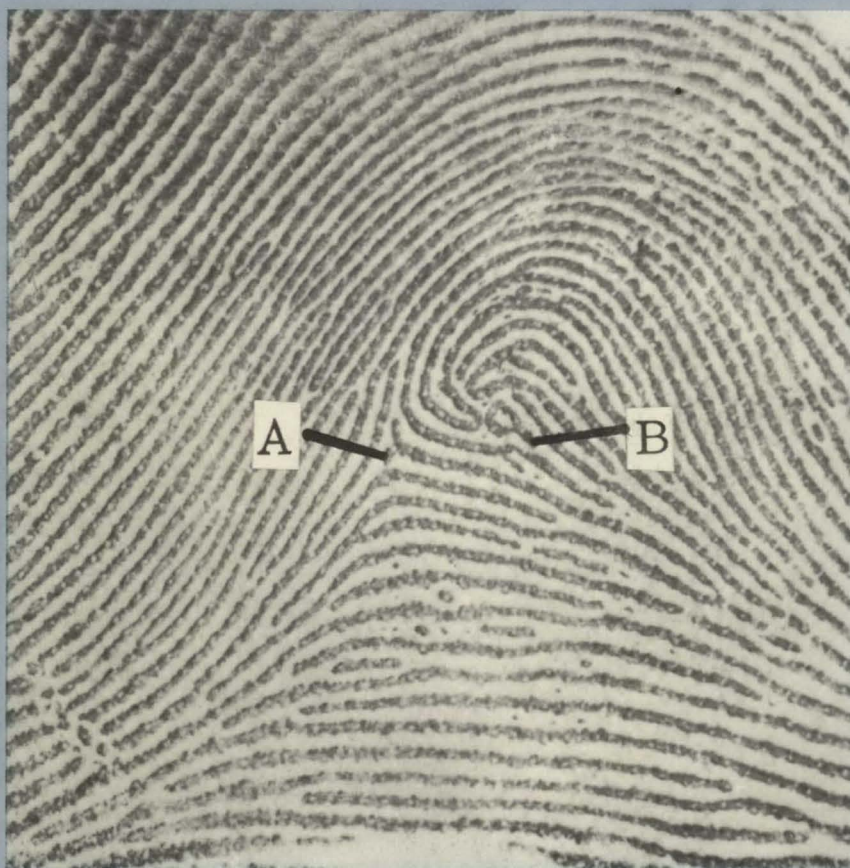
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## INTERESTING PATTERN



This unusual pattern, consisting of three separate loops with deltas located at points A and B, is classified as an accidental-type whorl. The tracing is meeting referenced to outer.