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The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.





United States Department of Instice Bederal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

March 1, 1956

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The startling juvenile crime conditions existing today reflect that in America the home is failing in its traditional function as the first and foremost classroom—a place of learning how to live as well as a place of living. Youthful lawbreaking should be of vital concern to every home and every locality for it is not confined to any one strata of society or type of community.

More than one-half million youngsters in the age brackets from 10 through 17 were arrested in the United States in 1954. This group accounted for nearly 40 percent of the arrests for all serious crimes reported by 1, 389 cities having populations totalling approximately 39,000,000. Yet, the peak of the delinquency problem may still be in the future, considering the record birth rate of the past 15 years. If the present delinquency rate is not checked, the estimated juvenile arrests in 1964 will increase more than 45 percent over 1954.

Among the complex and various causes spawning juvenile crime, there certainly is no more basic nor common factor than apathy or failure of parents in properly discharging responsibilities to their children. Without doubt, the parent who fails to provide moral training and discipline in the home must assume the major share of the blame for juvenile delinquency. Still this basic failure is appallingly prevalent; and the regrettable fact is that the irresponsible parents who neglect their duty continue to do so because they are not held accountable for their dereliction.

It is my firm belief that juvenile crime could be abated if parents were made to face legal and financial responsibility for the criminal acts of their children. Just as mothers and fathers are obligated by law to send a youngster to school, so they also should be charged with assuring that the child will learn to act as a decent citizen. There can be little hope for a solution to the youth problem unless the duties of parenthood are fulfilled, under penalty of law if necessary. Some far-sighted judicial officials and state legislators already adhere to this policy, but many more supporters are badly needed. Now is the time for action to safeguard the future strength of America.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director



On October 24, 1929, during the period when the reckless and incompetent flyer threatened the peace and security of the community, the Aviation Bureau of the New York City Police Department was created. Today, the Bureau checks the city's 18 airports, skyports, and heliports from which more than 5,000 take-offs and landings per month are made.

Discounting aircraft of the armed services and scheduled air transport activities, there are 228 permanently based nonscheduled aircraft in New York City and 11,650 C. A. A. certified pilots residing within the City. The topography of New York City is not suitable to sustain the large number of airports needed to satisfy its aviation demands. Therefore, there are numerous airports located outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area which add to the law enforcement problem of the Aviation Bureau.

The Aviation Bureau is subject to the general regulations governing other units of the Police Department and is charged with preventing care-



On Patrol Over New York City.

Helicopters Serve Police Need in New York

by Deputy Chief Inspector Walter E. Klotz-Back, Commanding Officer, Emergency Service Division, New York City Police Department.

less flying, supervising small airports on safety laws, furnishing expert witnesses for the District Attorney in court cases, and assisting in Civil Defense exercises.

The Bureau services its own aircraft in its own maintenance shop at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn. The flying patrol is made up of one Grumman Goose carrying eight persons, one Grumman Widgeon carrying five persons and five model 47–D–1 Bell Helicopters carrying three persons each.

Personnel

The flying personnel consists of 10 pilots and 14 mechanics. The pilots are all qualified by the C. A. A. with 2,000 to 6,000 hours of flying time, instrument rating, night flying, multiple engine, land and sea experience, and repair maintenance. These men are ex-servicemen whose ranks ranged from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. The former lieutenant colonel was in command of the Air Rescue Service in Korea during the Korean War. The pilots and mechanics are on standby rotation to handle investigations of plane accidents or low flying complaints.

Because of the limitations of fixed-wing aircraft, the Aviation Bureau introduced the helicopter to police air patrol in 1947. The particularized flying characteristics of the helicopter—motionless suspension, vertical ascent and descent in restricted areas—make for ideal flying patrol in New York. Further the installation of a police two-way radio and public address amplifier surmounts problems of crowd control and panic in emergencies hitherto unsolved with fixed-wing operations.

Regularly scheduled helicopter patrols over fixed posts are maintained, covering rivers, bays, and islands surrounding the city. The schedule is drawn up to give maximum service to these special posts while activities are at their peak: river and bay traffic in the morning, beaches and resorts in the afternoon, fishing waters in the early evening.

During patrol, helicopter crews "ring in" at regular landing points for instructions from the desk officer of the Emergency Service Division and constant contact is maintained with the Communications Bureau by radio.

Helicopter crews keep a weather eye on suspicious persons in small boats in the vicinity of piers and ships, and persons or boats in need of help. If the crew observes a person or boat in distress, life preservers are dropped when the situation is not critical. The Communications Bureau is notified to send a launch to the scene and the helicopter hovers over the spot to direct the launch to it. If the situation is critical, the crew is instructed to take immediate emergency action.

Since the inauguration of regular posts, helicopters patrol over more than 589 miles of waterways and 319 square miles of terrain daily in New York City. The services offered by the helicopter are varied, numerous, and highly specialized. Specific instances serve best to illustrate the scope of the craft's versatility.

Search

The helicopter can contact vessels at sea and question occupants via public amplifier. Surface craft gone adrift can be quickly located and persons aboard and valuable property can be saved. Persons marooned in marshlands and swamps can often be quickly found by air search when access is barred to other means of transportation.

Rescue Work

In one case, a father and son were fishing from a rowboat when the tide ran out and left them high and dry in a swamp. They stepped out of the boat and were soon buried up to their armpits in mud. A helicopter was called to effect their rescue. The copilot got out on the pontoons, dug under the armpits of the sinking boy, and then signalled the 'copter pilot to ascend. The rescue procedure was repeated for the father and both were moved to safety.

One of the 'copter missions took the pilot to the Gothic spires of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to provide a flying stretcher for a badly injured steeplejack. The pilot brought the injured man down but he had problems be-



Heliport No. 1 on the East River.

fore doing so. The big construction towers hemmed the roof. There was a 30-foot space of clear roof but this was too small for a landing as the helicopter blades cut a 36-foot circle and from nose to tail the 'copter was 41 feet long. Edging in, the pilot set down on the parapet and balanced with his rotors. The big blades missed the steeple by inches as the copilot lifted the in-



Deputy Chief Inspector Walter E. Klotzback.



Coordination With Harbor Patrol.

jured worker from the scaffold onto a stretcher on one of the pontoons. The 'copter then gently lowered the victim to the ground and to a waiting ambulance.

Pursuit

Three dangerous convicts who had escaped from Rikers Island were recaptured by this new wing of the law. Prison keepers and police searched the island throughout the night without success; at dawn a helicopter joined the search. Thirty-two hours later a Radio Motor Patrol crew spotted one of the prisoners crawling out of an abandoned sewer. Shortly thereafter the remaining two were captured. The convicts later revealed they did not attempt to leave this island because they feared detection by the 'copter which kept circling over their sewer hideaway every few minutes.

For months the police had difficulty in following a gang of smugglers to their main base after they landed at a New York airport from an overseas plane. The smugglers had high speed autos. They would travel through a maze of streets and heavy traffic, doubling back and forth, changing cars and making trailing impossible with ordinary police cars.

A helicopter was called into service to trail this gang sky-wise. The police green and white markings of the helicopter were disguised by completely repainting the ship with a light blue water paint that blended with the sky. After several false starts, the detectives finally received definite information that the smugglers would arrive at the airport about 5:00 A. M. on a certain day. The detectives managed to paint a white circle on the top of the car which was to be used as the getaway vehicle. A short time later, the smugglers' chauffeur drove the marked car to the airport.

The 'copter trailed the marked car for several hours, as the white-circled vehicle crossed and recrossed bridges, entered tunnels and doubled back. In midtown Manhattan the trailing police cars took over and closed in to nab the smugglers as they attempted a switch of cars. The helicopter thus provided a new method of thwarting automobile escapes.

At one of the city's summer resorts, a speed-boat swamped by a large wave went out of control after its pilot was thrown overboard. The pilotless speedboat, making more than 30 miles per hour, cut wildly through hundreds of fishing craft and sailboats. A helicopter was summoned to the scene and in a few minutes took a position a few yards over the speedboat. When the speeds of both craft were synchronized, the pilot lowered the 'copter to within feet of the speedboat, with the copilot on the pontoon. At an opportune moment, he jumped into the runaway craft and brought it under control.

The saving of human life is always dramatic but it is particularly spectacular when accomplished by means of a helicopter. Nevertheless, the basic responsibility of the Aviation Bureau is law enforcement and service to the public. The helicopter in the sky has done and will continue to do much to safeguard New York's citizens on land, sea, and in the air.

UNUSUAL MOTIVE

Extortionists have given many reasons for their activities, but one of the most unusual occurred in a case investigated by the FBI early in 1955. When arrested, the extortionist—a dishwasher—admitted that she had sent many obscene, threatening letters and had made threatening telephone calls to an acquaintance. The reason? The acquaintance had given the dishwasher some hair dye which had ruined her hair and she, consequently, felt that she was entitled to some compensation or revenge. The plan backfired and she was convicted and sentenced to a term of 6 months in the custody of the attorney general.



Observations on Bank Burglary Violations

In March 1955, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin published an article pointing out the fact that violations of the Federal Bank Robbery statute have been on the upswing for the past few years. This previous article dealt almost exclusively with bank robberies, endeavoring to point out various facts and to recount various experiences which might be of assistance to law enforcement officers in connection with preventing potential robberies and solving actual robberies. The purpose of this article, as the title indicates, is to point out various factors regarding bank burglary, which is also covered by the statute.

Review of the Federal Statute

The Federal statute covers banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system, banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and banks organized or operated under the laws of the United States. Savings and loan associations covered are those which are Federal savings and loan associations and institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

A burglary is committed by any person who enters or attempts to enter a bank or savings and loan association, or any building used in whole or in part as a bank or savings and loan association, with intent to commit in such bank or savings and loan association, or building, or part thereof, so used, any felony affecting the bank or savings and loan association, or a larceny.

The maximum penalty for a burglary is the same as that for robbery—a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for 20 years, or both.

If an assault is committed as a part of the offense, the financial penalty rises to a maximum of \$10,000 and the imprisonment penalty rises to a maximum of 25 years. If the offense is accompanied by a killing or kidnaping, the imprisonment penalty becomes not less than 10

years and the crime is punishable by death if the verdict of the jury shall so direct. A burglary accompanied by an assault is unusual as this crime is one of stealth rather than force.

Frequency of Violations

An analysis of the number of bank burglaries committed in the past few years and which fall under the Federal statute shows the scope of the problem in connection with this violation. During the past 5 fiscal years, 713 burglaries were either attempted or perpetrated. Of this number, 181 occurred in the fiscal year 1955.

This number indicates that, on the average, every other night during fiscal 1955, somewhere in this country, a bank burglary was either perpetrated or attempted.

Need for Adequate Safeguards

A study of these burglaries which were committed and attempted in the 1955 fiscal year (from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955) makes one point painfully clear. The insecure buildings housing some banking institutions and the inadequate safety devices used in some of these buildings encourage burglary. Many banks which were burglarized had absolutely no warning system. The vast majority of these banks were located in small towns, most of which employed no night police officer. Many were left with no night light burning. In numerous cases the burglar had little difficulty entering. One burglar simply had to raise a window and enter a building where the installation of an air-conditioning unit made it impossible to lock the window.

Another burglar simply "kicked in" a bank door. Another removed the screen, opened an unlocked window, and climbed in. Still another climbed through an unlocked washroom window and thence entered the bank proper. Countless others entered by breaking the glass in windows or doors, or by prying open windows, doors, and skylights.

Easily accessible banks, in addition to making the task of bona fide burglars easier, encourage "spur of the moment" burglaries which, conceivably, would not otherwise occur. For example, in late 1954, a 17-year-old boy entered a bank and took an adding machine. When arrested later, he told this story: "Upon passing, I looked and saw a third-floor window open on the west side of the back of the bank, and I climbed through the open window. In order to reach the third floor where the window was open, I climbed up the projecting part of the bank and went through the window . . ." This boy was not a professional burglar, but he easily yielded to the temptation of an open window. True, he was unable to obtain any money, but the mere fact that he entered classifies him as a bank burglar and the crime is so recorded.

Another bank was entered by a 13-year-old boy who had gone into the bank building to ride an automatic elevator. Noticing that the bank door was ajar, he went in, ate two sweet rolls, drank a bottle of "pop" and some milk, played with the electric switches, took bullets out of a gun he found in the bank, and, in general, "looked around." The only money he found was 8 cents in a piggy bank. He took this, together with a number of pencils, two fountain pens, and a pair of gloves. He was later apprehended as a direct result of a request made to all the local schoolteachers to be on the lookout for the fountain pens and pencils which had been taken from the bank. When questioned, the lad said, "I had not intended to enter the bank and I did so only after finding the door open."

In another case, a 40-year-old man spent part of one morning loitering around a bank. He later stated that he had come to transact some business with a bank official. According to his story, when the employees left for lunch, he entered the bank through an unlocked door and took approximately \$50 from the teller's cage. He said he tried the outer vault door and found it unlocked, and found that one safe was open. The time lock on another had been set, but the time had elapsed, so he easily opened it. With over \$22,000 stuffed in his shirt, he jumped into a truck which he had stolen earlier in the day and drove away, having completed one of the few daylight burglaries in banking history. He was apprehended within four days. Whether

his original intention actually was robbery, burglary, or merely to transact business is debatable, but the fact remains that circumstances encouraged him to burglarize.

In these particular cases, it is probable that these institutions would not have been burglarized had their doors and windows been locked. It is also reasonable to assume that these thieves might have been deterred by the sounding of a burglar alarm.

Alarms on Entrances

One youngster who admitted perpetrating 16 burglaries of residences and business establishments over a 3-month period showed a healthy respect for burglar alarms and other protective devices. Turned into the police by his parents, he also admitted attempting a bank burglary. He stated that he and his accomplice, who in this case was a 34-year-old man, had "discussed the possibility that the bank windows might be wired with a burglar alarm system." The lad stated that he and his accomplice had agreed that they would not try to enter if they found the windows wired. He further stated, "I approached the bank where I looked into the bank using a pocket flashlight . . . After observing that the bank windows were not wired, I removed the storm window and then broke the inside window with the lug wrench. I then looked into the bank and observed a light at the bottom of a stairway. . . . Inasmuch as I thought that someone was in the bank because of the light, I ran back to the car." He admitted that immediately afterwards he burglarized a service station in the vicinity of the bank. He said that on the same night he approached a cafe with burglary in mind but gave up when he saw the windows were wired.

In another case a professional burglar twice participated in the burglary of a bank in a small town. After his arrest, he admitted the two burglaries and said that he actually returned to the bank a third time. This time when he approached the door of the bank he noticed that a burglar alarm system had been installed and he left.

Value of Alarms on Safes and Vaults

In other instances the lack of entrance burglary alarms did allow the would-be burglars to enter but the presence of vault and safe alarms prevented their getting any appreciable amount of money.

One man pried open the door of a bank and entered without being detected. When he touched the knob of the vault, however, a burglar alarm sounded and the would-be burglar fled. Another burglar had to give up and flee when he encountered a tear gas vial located just inside the vault door. Less than three months earlier this bank had been successfully burglarized. mately two weeks before the second burglary was attempted, the tear gas device had been installed. The burglar who expected this bank, which was located in a community of approximately 350 inhabitants with no local officers, to be an "easy mark" learned a tearful lesson. Another burglar stated, "I searched the closets and drawers in the bank but found no money. I then decided to try the bank vault. When I turned the dials on the vault, the alarm went off. The alarm frightened me and I immediately broke another window and left the bank." He was observed leaving the bank and was apprehended shortly thereafter by local officers. He admitted the burglary plus one other actual and one attempted burglary earlier that night.

In another case where over \$12,000 in coin was stolen, an alarm on the cash vault apparently prevented the "take" from being much greater. The coins, which weighed approximately 1 ton, were taken from two unprotected safes. Displayed prominently on the cash vault was a sign indicating that it was protected by a burglar alarm system! No attempt was made to open this vault. It contained approximately \$100,000 in cash.

Even weak alarms have thwarted burglaries. In one town of approximately 100, the batteries of the alarm were so weak that the signal was not heard until a postmaster-grocer reported to work in the adjoining building the following morning and found that the bank alarm was still tinkling very weakly. The noise, though slight, had been sufficient to frighten the burglar away.

Role of Local Citizens

Citizens, of course, do not have as many opportunities to observe and furnish information about bank burglaries as they do about bank robberies and other daylight crimes, but they do play an important role. They are sometimes instrumental in actually preventing a burglary. For example, one potential burglar was frightened away when two alert citizens turned on a floodlight near the

bank. In another case two citizens apprehended a burglar as he tried to flee.

The citizen's chief service, however, is the invaluable information he might be able to give to law enforcement officers. For example, one case was brought to a successful conclusion chiefly because of the information furnished by a housewife who had spent a rather sleepless night. When interviewed in connection with the bank burglary, she stated that a strange car had passed by her house several times during the night. She also had noted that this car was parked in a nearby pasture for some time. Following this lead, local officers found a wine bottle in the pasture. The seal number was discernible. Painstaking investigation by FBI Agents resulted in the identity of the man who had purchased the bottle of wine. This ultimately "broke" the case as the suspect and his accomplice subsequently admitted burglarizing the bank plus three other business establishments and a post office that night.

A citizen was directly responsible for the apprehension of another bank burglar at the scene of his crime. A young man threw a brick through the glass in the rear window of a bank. He then drove away and returned in approximately 15 minutes. Throwing another brick through the window, he entered. In the meantime, a citizen who had heard the first crash had contacted the town marshal. Almost simultaneously to the burglar's entering the bank, the town marshal drove up. Recognizing the marshal's car, the burglar broke out the window in the front of the bank and fled. The marshal took him into custody shortly thereafter.

Role of Night Police Officers

The value of night police officers who patrol conscientiously cannot be overemphasized. Numerous burglars who were apprehended stated that this was one of the first factors they considered before making definite plans to burglarize a bank. Many absolutely refused to attempt a burglary in a town where a night officer was employed.

On the other hand, of course, some burglaries do occur in communities where patrolling officers are on duty. One group of burglars admitted watching a patrol car pull away from the vicinity of the bank which they then proceeded to burglarize. Some burglars admitted checking in advance to see at what time the institution they had chosen to enter was checked by police. If they

found that the officer or officers followed a set routine, it was relatively easy for them to perpetrate their crime while the officers were in other areas. For this reason, it is recommended that officers vary their routine so as to make their patrolling more effective.

A few burglars who failed to reckon with the fact that officers were on patrol were apprehended at the scene by these officers. For every bank burglar who is caught at the scene, however, there are dozens who escape and have to be tracked down.

In tracking down these burglars, officers must call upon all their resources—initiative, ingenuity, common sense, good judgment. They also have to rely on the help of local citizens as mentioned heretofore. Obviously, they must check the crime scene with the utmost care.

Physical Evidence

The burglar, whether he be a professional or an amateur, usually leaves definite clues. Buttons found at the scene of one burglary, for example, were identified by the FBI Laboratory as having come from the clothing of a suspect.

A scrap of cloth caught on a cut screen; toolmarks left on a window, door, skylight, safe or vault; actual tools left at the scene; safe insulation in subject's clothing; cigarette butts, handkerchiefs, heelprints, fingerprints—all are of vital importance. No officer can afford to overlook a single clue. Cigarette butts, tobacco spittle, cigar stubs, or other items left at the scene may reveal personal habits of the burglars. The value of heelprints, fingerprints, and toolmarks is obvious.

Preserving the Crime Scene

Any officer who has been called in to investigate a burglary only to find that custodial employees have neatly swept up all the broken glass, rearranged scattered papers, dusted the desks and tellers' cages, and, in general, thoroughly cleaned the bank, knows that his chances of solving the case are greatly lessened. For that reason, the assistance of banking officials should be sought in connection with training their janitorial employees—and any others also who might be the first to arrive at the bank after a burglary—to touch absolutely nothing until officers arrive.

The importance of preserving the crime scene is illustrated by a case in which the prompt, intelli-

gent actions of local officers led to the solution of a bank burglary. Within a few minutes after the bank's burglary alarm in a small town had sounded, a local officer was at the scene. He protected the area until a fingerprint expert arrived to take latent prints from a piece of glass broken out by the burglar. Subsequently, the sheriff, who had a standing policy of fingerprinting all suspicious persons, turned over to FBI Agents fingerprints of logical suspects. Among these prints were those of a man who the sheriff merely felt was "capable of such a burglary." When the prints were examined in the FBI Identification Division, those of the man whom the sheriff had fingerprinted on a "hunch" were found to be identical with those found on the bank's window.

A prisoner who is now serving a 10-year prison sentence probably will go along with the idea that it is unwise to leave fingerprints behind. Less than a month after a bank burglary, the subject was caught in the act of burglarizing a business establishment. He was questioned concerning the bank burglary but vigorously denied any connection with it. His fingerprints, however, were sent to the FBI Identification Division. The word came back that his prints matched those taken from the bank. The subject subsequently admitted burglarizing the bank and several other business establishments.

Connection With Other Crimes

Occasionally articles found at the scene of a bank burglary establish a connection with other crimes which may have been committed by the same individuals. For example, investigators of one bank burglary found two new wallets at the scene. They knew that three other local establishments had been entered on the night of the bank burglary and that the loot from one included several wallets similar to those found at the bank. When apprehended by FBI Agents and local officers the two suspects, ages 17 and 14, admitted all four burglaries. One stated that his accomplice had removed the wallets from his pocket in order to place in the pocket a revolver he found in the bank.

Sometimes tools left at the scene of a burglary may be recognized as property stolen from nearby stores or residences. For example, a neck yoke, pick head, and a "two by four" were found at the scene of one burglary. All had been stolen from a hardware store next door. Also left behind was an axe the burglar had carried into the bank from a coal bin located outside the bank.

In another town, a bank, a hardware store, a drugstore, a doctor's office, and a grocery all were entered. Left at the bank were two compacts, two pairs of surgical scissors, a pencil with a compass, a roll of adhesive tape, and a wire coat hanger. Apparently bits stolen from the hardware store had been used to bore 14 holes in the vault in a vain effort to disengage the locking bar. It is surmised that the mirrors of the compacts were used along with the coat hanger in an attempt to fish for the locking bar of the vault.

Found at the scene of another burglary were a claw hammer, screwdriver, wood chisel, hacksaw with blade, and a keyhole saw, which the burglar had stolen from a former employee.

As these examples indicate, officers can expect to find that in many cases the bank has been only one of several business establishments entered. As a result, the solution of any one of these burglaries may lead to the solution of others.

On the occasion of interviewing a suspect or subject in a burglary case, the line of questioning should be handled in such a manner so as to obtain data regarding any other thefts in which the individual may have been involved.

For example, late in 1954, a bank was entered and a typewriter stolen. The following night, local officers arrested a man in the process of stealing a typewriter from an office building. An FBI Agent read of this arrest in a newspaper and interviewed the man. He admitted climbing the fire escape of the bank, breaking a window with a brick, entering, obtaining the typewriter, and carrying it back down the fire escape. He possessed no burglary tools and was obviously an office building burglar who inadvertently had entered a bank. He had previously served time for burglary and only recently had been released from prison.

A review of these burglaries during fiscal 1955 indicates that officers may expect burglars to fall roughly into two general classes—the amateurs and the professionals. Each class should be subdivided, however, as some burglars who are amateurs in the field of bank burglary are not amateurs in the general field of burglary. They often are experienced office or residence burglars who enter, take any available valuables and depart. They make no determined effort to open

safes, and, as a general rule, have no elaborate burglary tools. Some of these "amateur" burglars will have been arrested previously on minor charges; a few will have served time for major offenses. Some will be considered "ne'er do wells," others will be well regarded in their communities. The majority will be adult males as burglary is almost exclusively a man's job. Women, obviously, are not as adept at climbing walls, jimmying windows, or opening safes as are men.

The possibility that juveniles are involved should not be overlooked, as many teen-age boys try their luck at burglary. They usually can be classified as amateurs as they enter banks with the expectation of obtaining any readily available cash and are not equipped to open safes or vaults.

In general, the professional burglar may specialize in banks or, on the other hand, he may deliberately steer clear of them. For example, one man who bragged about his prowess as a safe cracker and who stated that he had made approximately \$75,000 from burglaries and safe jobs confided that he would "do anything he could get away with" but he would never "take a bank."

One group of suspects admitted a total of 56 burglaries, chiefly of stores in small towns, but said that they had never burglarized a bank.

Two men arrested on local charges of burglary admitted 140 burglaries but emphatically denied burglarizing banks.

Other professional burglars indiscriminately "patronize" both banks and other business establishments. The professional bank burglar generally has "safe burglary" as his criminal speciality, and large loot—whether in safes in banks or other types of establishments—as his objective.

Burglary Tools

Professional safe burglars, regardless of their prey, necessarily must be equipped with adequate tools for their work. Tools found in the possession of one professional burglar included: 2 wrecking bars, a 12-pound sledge hammer, two steel punches, a hand brace and bit, 7 wood bits of assorted sizes, one expansion bit, 2 steel drill bits, one extension shank, one keyhole saw with extra blade, and one music stand. This stand could be adjusted to hold a punch firmly while being struck with a sledge. Others have used acetylene cut-

(Continued on page 20)



The police radio network of New Mexico has within the past 11 years grown and expanded from 1 FM State police base station and 4 AM city police department base stations to the present total of 44 police FM base stations throughout the State. Of these 44 stations, 11 are State police, 11 are county sheriffs' departments, 20 are city police departments and 2 stations furnish cooperative service with the military police and the FBI.

Through the close cooperation of State, city, and county enforcement agencies, a State police radio system has developed into a most efficient operation. The coordinated system has provided State-wide radio coverage, both to mobile units as well as station-to-station communication. With the exception of a few stations, located in smaller communities, all stations operate on a 24-hour schedule.

There are 12 cross-monitor stations located along the New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas State borders which provide an invaluable communications service to the State-line operations.



Capt. K. K. Miller.

Police Radio System Covers New Mexico

by Capt. K. K. Miller, Supervisor of Communications, New Mexico State Police

For interstate communications, the State police headquarters, located at Santa Fe, is equipped with TWX teletype service. In addition, the city of Albuquerque, which is the largest city in the State, and the cities of Roswell and Tucumcari use TWX service.

The State of New Mexico is composed of 122,666 square miles in area with a population of 750,000. We have approximately 7,000 miles of improved highways. Elevations range from 2,850 feet to 13,151 feet. The initial planning of radio communications on a State-wide basis was somewhat difficult in the early stages due to the fact that higher elevations were inaccessible by roads or to powerlines. The cost to provide such access was prohibitive. However, this handicap was gradually overcome by the year-to-year expansion of Rural Electrification Administration service lines in the remote areas of the State.

There was an urgent need for a state-wide communications system. The cost of an independent State-owned and operated system, which would provide the necessary coverage to mobile units, was entirely out of reason. Therefore, the State invited counties and municipalities to operate their base stations and mobile units on the State police frequency of 39.90 mc. in areas where such service was needed and a State police base station did not exist.

State Frequency Units

Twenty-eight of the county and city owned and operated base stations in the State system operate on the State police frequency. Such operation enables State, county, or city mobile units to operate out of one base station at each location. There are 237 mobile police radios operating on the State frequency. These are broken down as follows: State police, 105; State Game and Fish Department enforcement division, 20; State Corporation Commission enforcement vehicles, 4; county sheriffs, city police, Federal Bureau of Investigation and military police, 108.

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It is possible for a police radio-equipped car operating on the State's frequency to leave El Paso, Tex., 20 miles from the southern State line, and travel a distance of 419 miles to Alamosa, Colo., which is 30 miles north of the northern border of the State, and still remain in radio contact with one or more base stations.

The State police at present own and operate five mountaintop unattended stations. Two of these are 250-watt transmitters and 3 are 50- and 60-watt transmitters. Four of these stations are 2-way repeaters and 1 station is landline controlled. Elevations of the mountaintop stations range from 4,800 feet to 10,690 feet.

Repeater Stations

Two of the mountaintop repeater stations serve as key stations for the entire State. One is located on Sandia Peak near the city of Albuquerque, elevation 10,690 feet, with the control located at the State police headquarters, 40 miles north at the capital city of Santa Fe. This station serves as a relay center and has point-to-point contact with all stations in the northern half of the State. The other repeater key station is located in the mountains near Alamogordo at an elevation of 9,250 feet, with the control point at the State police district office at Alamogordo. This station serves as a relay center for all stations in the southern half of the State.

Our key control centers at Santa Fe and Alamogordo are equipped with local 250-watt talk-out transmitters on 39.90 mc. for emergency standby and short range communications. Frequencies used in the control and repeater stations are in the 152 mc. and 72 mc. bands. State mobile transmitters operate on two frequencies, 39.90 mc. and 39.78 mc. The latter channel serves as a clear mobile channel when operating into any of three mountaintop repeater stations. Mobile talk-back range, operating through the repeater stations, is possible up to 100 miles and in some cases as much as 120 miles. Station-to-station range extends 150 to 175 miles among several stations in the network.

Equipment

At four State police field stations located in areas where telephone service is unavailable or unreliable for emergency communications, we have installed emergency base stations at the officers' quarters or residence. These stations are equipped with a radio callup tone activated relay which will operate an alarm bell. The callup control point is at police headquarters where the operator selects the proper ringing key for a particular station.

The State police department installs and maintains only State-owned station and mobile equipment. State-owned station equipment consists of 8 control and repeater transmitters, 14 base station transmitters, and 9 monitor receivers. Our present radio equipment has a cost valuation of \$115,000.

We use automatic standby powerplants at 2 of our remote stations and 1 standby powerplant at the State headquarters. We plan to install standby plants at other locations just as soon as funds are available. Uninterrupted radio communications are a must in police work; therefore, automatic standby powerplants are essential to the operation of an efficient system.

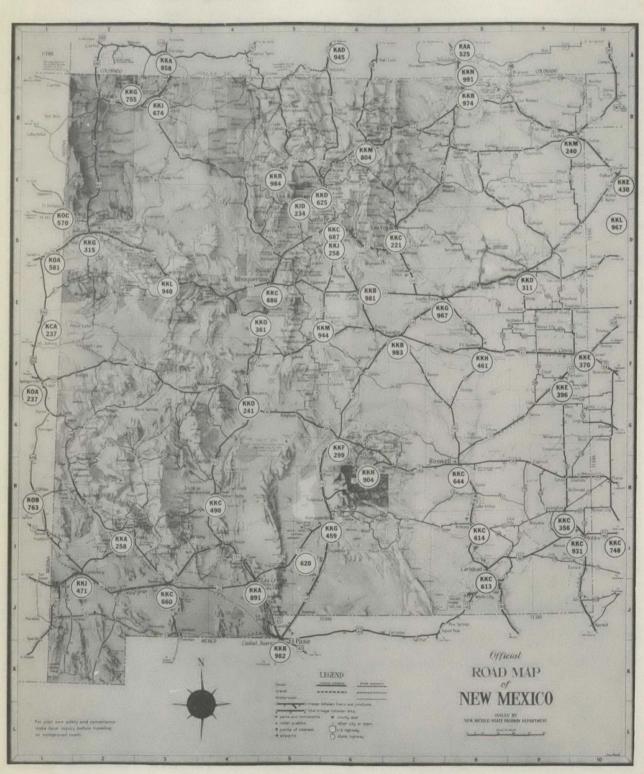


Repeater station on Sandia Peak, elevation 10,690 feet.

Our antenna towers range in height from 30 feet to 200 feet, depending on the location and desired range.

Types of talk-out station antennas used are of either the solid skirt coaxial or ground plane de-

sign; however, at one station a 40-mc. corner reflector with 5-db gain is used to provide additional forward gain in transmitting as well as receiving, and also provides a rejection of unwanted signals from the sides and back end.



New Mexico coordinated police radio network.

Repeater and control antennas are of several types—coaxial, isoplane, and directional, depending upon distances, terrain, and transmitter power.

Maintenance

Two full-time radio technicians and one part-time technician are employed to service and maintain all State Police radio equipment. Some emergency mobile service work is performed at local commercial communications shops; however, we employ and use a preventive maintenance program and thereby we have found that breakdown of equipment is kept at a minimum with less expense.

Mobile units are completely checked and serviced at least once every 6 months. This service includes a check of all tubes, relays, cables, antenna, chassis, power output, and frequency measurements of the transmitter and an overall operational checkup.

Base station equipment is inspected once every 30 to 45 days. Service records are kept on all equipment.

The cost of maintenance of all radio equipment runs about \$22,000 per year. This figure includes technicians' salaries, travel and car expenses, parts, tubes, and outside emergency repairs.

Plans

Present plans call for extending and improving our system during the next 2 years. Approximately 30 to 40 mobile radio units will be added due to an increase in police personnel. Our plans also include the addition of one new repeater station, a point-to-point station channel in the 152 mc. band, additional standby powerplants, and the possible installation of a radio-telegraph station for interstate communications which would tie in with the national police radio telegraph network.

The coordinated State radio network in New Mexico has brought about a closely woven relationship between all law enforcement agencies within the State. As a result, these agencies are rendering to the people of the State of New Mexico and to visitors to our State a most efficient and economical state-wide police service, which provides protection and safety on a city, county, and State level.

Science Solves "Impossible" Hit-and-Run Case

In Seattle, Wash., in late 1954, a hit-and-run driver struck and killed a 5-year-old boy. There were no witnesses to the accident.

A special detail of the Seattle Police Department submitted the victim's clothing to the FBI Laboratory for examination. As the accident occurred on a rainy, windy night, and the child's body lay on the edge of the street for almost an hour before being discovered, the clothes were saturated with water and were covered with blood, dirt, and trash.

Nevertheless, Laboratory examiners were able to determine that paint found on the victim's clothing consisted of eight layers, the outer layer composed of a bright purple metallic enamel. The Laboratory informed the special detail of the local department of its findings, listing the colors of each layer of paint. The second layer of paint consisted of a black primer and a the third layer consisted of a very pale blue enamel.

In checking with various departments of their police agency, officers of the special detail located a traffic officer who recalled giving a ticket to the driver of a 1946 or 1947 Cadillac which was purple in color.

On the basis of this information, the driver of a purple Cadillac was apprehended, along with a passenger. The driver furnished a signed statement, admitting having hit some object the night of the hit-and-run accident. He said that he had been afraid to report the matter to the police department. He further stated that his car had been blue when he purchased it and that about 2 days prior to the accident he had repainted it purple. The passenger also furnished a signed statement admitting that he had been a passenger in his friend's car on the night of the accident and recalled hitting some unknown object.

Samples of paint were taken from the Cadillac and submitted to the FBI Laboratory. When the samples were compared with the flecks originally taken from the victim's clothing, it was found that both specimens consisted of the same layers.

At the trial, a Laboratory examiner testified as to the results of the paint comparisons. The defendant was found guilty of hit-and-run driving.

Once again, cooperative police work and scientific examination successfully concluded a case which initially seemed to defy solution.

CRIME PREVENTION

A well-coordinated youth program including the police department, juvenile court, and probation office can curb juvenile delinquency. The secret lies in securing the cooperation of all groups interested in children. Such has been the experience in the city of Aberdeen and Brown County, S. Dak. Aberdeen, the county seat of Brown County, is a city of 25,000 population. The total county population is 32,600.

This is a rural area and some of the problems of the more urban areas are not present here; however, only a few years ago juvenile delinquency had reached dangerous proportions in our community. The Aberdeen Police Department has taken the following steps in the overall program



Chief Sam N. Swenson.

Curbing Juvenile Delinquency in Aberdeen, S. Dak.

by Chief Sam N. Swenson, Aberdeen, S. Dak., Police Department, and Donald W. Kinder. Brown County, S. Dak., Probation Officer.

aimed specifically at prevention of juvenile delin quency:

- 1. Curfew enforcement;
- 2. School patrols;
- 3. Halloween parties;
- 4. Bicycle safety programs;
- 5. Special handling of juvenile traffic offenders;
- 6. Policing of amusement places frequented by juveniles.

The curfew ordinance requires that all children under 15 years of age must be in by 10:00 p.m. every night. Fifteen- and sixteen-year-olds may be out until 11:30 p. m. Some cities feel that this is too lenient. However, many of the presentday social activities designed to keep the kids off the streets last even later. With proper supervision these time limits have been satisfactory. It is believed that the places of business which stay open at night, as well as the parents, should be responsible for the control of these youngsters. Any youngster found in violation of the curfew by a police officer is immediately taken home and turned over to the parents. This serves as notification to the parents and gets the child off the streets on that occasion. A subsequent violation by that child (and parent) results in court action. Although we have an ordinance to control the offending business place which caters to curfew offenders, we have found that a severe reprimand is sufficient to keep such places in check.

The school patrol is under the direction of Traffic Sergeant Leonard Kaiser. It operates at all school crossings during the school year. As each new school year begins, Sergeant Kaiser organizes, instructs, and supervises the patrols at each school. Since the inauguration of this program there has never been a fatality or a personal injury where the patrol has been on duty. The program is enhanced in the eyes of the participants by a patrol party at Christmas and at the end of the school year. As an additional incentive, each "graduate" of the patrol is given a diploma signed by the Governor, the Superintendent

of the Highway Patrol, the Secretary of the State Highway Commission, the State Commander of the American Legion, the Chief of Police, and the Traffic Sergeant. We believe that this program is instilling in the youngsters in their formative years the proper respect for authority and regulations.

We are especially proud of our Halloween parties and the part they have played in solving the so-called Halloween problem. Contributions of money and merchandise are made by the merchants and various service clubs through the police department. The names of all contributors are carried in the local paper. When the program was first started, one big party was held for all children to attend. Since 1946, through the cooperation of the Parent-Teacher Association organizations, a party has been sponsored on Halloween night at each school in the city and nearby rural schools. The contributions of money and merchandise are distributed proportionately to the PTA organizations. Before this program was started, we found it necessary to put on extra police at Halloween time. Since then, Halloween vandalism has gradually declined, until in 1954 we were fortunate in that not a single call reporting a Halloween prank was received by the department. While this program originated with and is coordinated by the police department, it is the cooperation of merchants, service clubs, school authorities, and the PTA which makes it such an outstanding success each year.

Safety Program

The bicycle safety program is sponsored by one of the service clubs annually. Each spring all bicycles are inspected by police officers who call at the various schools. The bikes are checked for lights, brakes, reflectors, and general safety condition. Scotch-lite reflector tape is furnished by the sponsoring service club and is placed properly on each bicycle by the traffic sergeant and other officers. Each bike owner is required to demonstrate safe-riding habits for the officers and members of the sponsoring service club. He is furnished a booklet on safety rules and regulations relating to riding. If bicycle and rider meet all requirements, the rider is then given a certificate which permits him or her to ride in the annual bicycle parade.

Because of the increased number of juvenile offenders in the field of traffic regulation and because of the overall importance of the traffic problem as it relates to police work, we give special attention to the juvenile in this matter. By alert, prompt, courteous action on the part of police officers of this department, and with the fine cooperation of the State Highway Patrol, the traffic offenses by juveniles have been kept to a minimum. Each morning the County Probation Officer checks reports at the police department to ascertain if any juveniles have been investigated for traffic offenses. If a juvenile has been investigated, the Probation Officer takes the necessary action to transfer the matter to juvenile court if deemed advisable. In major traffic violations (moving violations), the court has acted to restrict the driving of the offenders for as much as 90 days depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

We have two roller skating rinks open in the summer and numerous ice skating rinks operating in the winter. These rinks, the swimming pool, parks, and all other amusement places frequented by youngsters are given special attention by the police department. The patrol cars stop at such places often and, where possible, a foot patrol officer makes periodic appearances. This affords



Donald W. Kinder.



Bicycle parade winner.

the youngsters the protection to which they are entitled and it impresses upon the young mind the fact that the police officer is alert and ready to assist at all times.

Juvenile Court

The juvenile court plays a vital role in any program relating to the control of juvenile delinquency. The juvenile court for Brown County, S. Dak., is located in the Court House in the city of Aberdeen. It is under the direction and guidance of the Judge Mose S. Lindau who has served in this capacity for the past 5 years. During this period the juvenile court has taken great strides in curbing delinquency in the Brown County area. The County Probation Officer is on the staff of the juvenile court.

The court operates in an informal manner and is based on the principle that all children brought before it are to be helped and protected rather than punished. Although it is a court in which legal issues are decided and judicial action is taken, it is not concerned so much with the specific offense for which the child is brought into court as with the child himself. It seeks to determine how best the child can be restored to the community as a good citizen. Legal counsel is prohibited from the juvenile court because the procedures are hearings rather than trials, and it would place the judge in the position of being both prosecutor and judge. If, however, the child or the family feels a great injustice is done by the actions of the juvenile court in preventing legal representation, they may appeal the case to the Circuit Court for trial, or on application to the judge, where the child is 14 years or older, the child may be transferred to the Municipal or Circuit Court for trial.

Citizen Help

The juvenile court knows that within itself it can never hope to curb juvenile delinquency. Help of all kinds is needed to curb, correct, and guide the delinquents. The juvenile court panel is one remedy used. It is composed of youth workers in an administrative capacity, secured from such groups as the YMCA, YWCA, PTA, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts. It also includes a member of the Governor's Children's Committee, the psychologist and personnel director of the local college, the child welfare worker, a church representative of the child's faith, and the school principal. The panel, after hearing the case, holds an open discussion concerning the best service for helping the child. Each person, knowing what service he or she can render to the child, helps in laying out the boy's or girl's future program. Another group called upon is the Youth Leaders Round Table. It meets to help coordinate the youth activities in the city and works toward the prevention of delinquency as well as helping with the cure.

Close cooperation with the schools has done much in the line of prevention of delinquency. Falling grades, truancy, lack of interest in school activities are among the strongest indications that a child is getting off on the wrong foot and is starting on the road to becoming a delinquent. When this situation is noticed, the school informs the probation officer and a conference is held with the child and the parents to find out what the difficulty is. In 9-out of 10 cases the difficulty is eliminated and the child never has to appear in juvenile court.

Building youth leadership, character, and self-control through youth groups such as Hi-Y, 4-H, DeMolay, Junior Catholic Daughters, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Teen Clubs, Church Youth Leagues, Sons and Daughters of The American Legion, etc., go a long way in preventing delinquency. Through organizations such as these, the rules and regulations of society can be given with greater understanding and meaning than through a lecture by an adult or through a textbook. Youth measures itself with one another, not with an adult or by what might be printed in a book. No

(Continued on page 21)

OTHER TOPICS

Park Forest, Ill., is a suburban community which lies about 30 miles southwest of Chicago. This community today numbers approximately 25,000 population. Ground was broken in 1947 for the rental housing areas and the first residents arrived in July of 1948. The village was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in February of 1949. It is anticipated that the village will grow to approximately 35,000 in the near future.

The rental areas are set up in 11 irregular, curving streets instead of the conventional patterns. Small clusters of buildings are set up with a parking bay in each court. There are no garages in the rental area and parking is accommodated in carports and court parking areas.

In addition to the rental units, there are approximately 3,600 privately owned homes, occupying large lots and also laid out on curving streets. Originally, the builders planned a park-like atmosphere with large sites being set aside for parks. This idea has been complicated by the development of a large shopping area with branches of metropolitan department stores attracting large numbers of people from surrounding communities. The shopping center in the central area has a parking lot which accommodates 2,500 cars. The continuing sale of homes attracts some 5,000 cars to the village on weekends. Approximately 8,000 vehicles are registered in the community.

One of the principal police problems consists of the protection of children in the village. There are 4,500 children of school age in Park Forest and it is estimated that almost one-half of the residents are children. The majority of these youngsters are of preschool age. The police department supervises the school-crossing program which employs 6 adult crossing guards and has an active school patrol organized at each of the 6 elementary schools.

One helpful aspect of the community is the small number of animals in the area, inasmuch

Suggestions for Policing a Planned Suburb

by Col. Milan Playsic, Commissioner of Public Safety, Park Forest, Ill.

as pets are not allowed in the rental facilities and must be restrained by the owners of private homes.

Patrol Areas

Traffic control and patrol activity constitute a vast majority of the police activities. The department has three squad cars patrolling 24 hours a day. The village is divided into three patrol areas. Patrol area A, which includes the rental area, has an unusual patrol problem caused by the unique pattern of the street arrangements. Street parking is kept to a minimum because of the availability of the parking courts which are large, circular in area, and upon which the rear doors of the apartments face. The patrol car in this area patrols the parking courts as well as the streets. Close scrutiny is possible in the early morning or late evening hours as there is little traffic in this community at those times.



Col. Milan Playsic.

Patrol area B is composed principally of the commercial area and consists of foot patrol after the closing hours of the business establishments. The unique feature of this community is that most business places contain burglar alarm systems which operate directly into the police station. Some 31 different alarms are maintained in the police station. These systems are installed and maintained by the private companies at their own expense.

Patrol area C consists primarily of the individual private home areas and covers a larger area than either of the other two.

The department operates with 1-man patrol cars, 24 hours a day. A clerk operator handles the radio communications and the department is manned by a lieutenant and two sergeants on different shifts. In handling calls, the clerk operator dispatches two cars to each scene, except on animal or obvious nuisance calls. The officers are

instructed to await the appearance of the second car before entering a building on an emergency call. The third patrol car changes its patrol activity to cover these two districts in response to a call.

In addition, the Park Forest Police Department maintains communications for 3 other adjacent communities which have a total of 5 patrol cars. While these cars do not come into Park Forest on routine calls, they are available for emergencies, reciprocal assistance, and for roadblocks.

Like most communities, Park Forest is concerned with problems of juveniles. However, the number of juvenile violators is considerably below the average throughout the country. This is attributable to the community's recreational resources, planned recreation events, and the feeling of community pride and civic responsibility which is engendered in a new and modern community.

The Park Forest police records system is mod-



An aerial view of a shopping center with parking facilities.



A recreational area for children.

eled on the recommended FBI police records system, with monthly uniform crime reports being submitted to the FBI. Accident statistics are submitted to the National Safety Council. The department has a policy of fingerprinting all criminal violators and these fingerprint cards are submitted to the FBI and the Illinois State Bureau of Identification at Springfield, Ill. Approximately 6,000 complaints are handled or are referred to other agencies annually. Most of these are minor in nature but often result in time-consuming investigations. Each active case requires a followup and a supplemental report.

The physical facilities of the department have recently been enlarged and include a modern two-cell jail structure which adjoins the Public Safety Building and which provides for an enlarged records bureau, property room, and squad room for personnel.

Civic Assistance

The citizens of Park Forest are exceptionally cooperative in the affairs of village government. The department has a large auxiliary police force which meets regularly and is trained under the civil defense program. These officers also assist in management of traffic at times and are on a constant alert system for emergency calls.

The village has a large number of community organizations of a civic nature and is one of the first communities to have a Community Service Society available to the entire community. The police department makes many referrals to the Director of the Community Service Society and

in this manner many domestic disturbances and emotional and mental disturbance problems receive prompt and valuable assistance.

For the past 2 years, the police department has made frequent use of the services of a chaplain who represents all of the religious denominations in the community. The chaplain is on call 24 hours a day and is called on all juvenile, domestic, and emergency cases, and assumes the responsibility for integrating the operation of the police department with the religious and social agencies available in the community for treatment or referral services. This chaplain, who is a member of the public safety department, also attends all interviews of suspects or violators and, when necessary or feasible, refers cases to the church with which the person is affiliated. This arrangement has resulted in early treatment and has contributed much to the overall crime prevention program.

"Just Mash the Starter"

"How do you start cars?"

"I just mash down on the starter."

This reply was given by a car thief who admittedly had stolen two cars and a truck within a period of less than a month. He went on to explain that he would look around until he found a vehicle with the keys in it and then would climb in and drive off.

Neither the question nor the answer was unusual. There was one unusual aspect of the case. The culprit was 4 feet 5 inches tall, weighed 50 pounds, and was 8 years old. He had learned to drive at the age of 5.

The young thief first came to the attention of the police when they received a call from a housewife stating that a young boy was sitting in an abandoned car in her yard maintaining that he had been kidnapped. When the investigating officer arrived, he noted that the front seat of the vehicle was extended to its foremost position, allowing barely enough room for a small person to get behind the wheel. The lad finally admitted, after further questioning, that he had stolen the car from his hometown in a neighboring State.

A few days later the same boy was arrested while driving another car which he had stolen from his hometown and again had driven into the same neighboring State. This time the car had been reported stolen and the State Police were on the lookout for this particular car. Needless to say, they were surprised to find the car operated by an 8-year-old, chugging along at a speed of 10 to 15 miles per hour. He was released to the juvenile authorities in the town where he was residing. They, in turn, released him to the custody of his parents.

A few days later he was again arrested. This time he had stolen a truck. He was unable to release the handbrake of the truck and also was unable to shift out of low gear. As a result, the truck started smoking. Police officers investigated and found the lad standing on the floorboard driving. Again he was released to juvenile authorities, who, in turn, released him to his father.

The boy, described as a frail youth in need of medical and psychiatric treatment, gave various reasons for stealing the vehicles. He said that the older boys at school had been teasing him and he had just decided to take a ride. He also said that he wanted to visit relatives in another State.

BANK BURGLARY

(Continued from page 9)

ting torches, dynamite, nitroglycerine, chisels, screwdrivers, electric drills, and countless other tools and explosives.

Burglars store these tools in various places—in their homes, outbuildings, basements, cars, and car trunks. One man kept his tools hidden in a roadside ditch. Another kept his tools in a secret compartment in the front of his truck. This man—a true professional—admitted that he and his associates had studied diagrams which showed the weak spots in various types of safes and several ways of opening them.

Other marks of the true professional include "casing" the bank in advance. One burglar stated that he entered the bank chosen as his victim and requested some change. He then added, "My purpose was to get a chance to look over the interior of the bank and to see the vault if possible. I saw the vault well enough so that I knew I could easily burglarize it." A few days later he did just that. The fact that the small town in which this bank was located had no night officer had previously been determined.

In general, a professional bank burglary is well planned. Indicative of this is the fact that

burglars have admitted that they actually checked the moon in advance in order to choose exactly the right hour to do their "work." They felt that working in the light of the moon invited detection.

A cursory examination of the crime scene usually indicates to the investigating officer whether he is faced with the problem of tracking down a professional. If an expertly opened safe or vault reveals that it is a professional job, the investigator often finds of value modus operandi files maintained by various law enforcement bodies in the general area. A check of known burglars who have recently been paroled or released from prison also occasionally "pays off." In general, the officer can expect at least two persons to be involved. He also can reasonably expect these burglars to possess criminal records.

In general, a professional burglar obtains a bigger "haul" than the amateur, but often he too leaves the bank empty handed. Bank burglary actually is a very unprofitable business. Of the 181 burglaries attempted or perpetrated in the 1955 fiscal year, fewer than 50 resulted in a take of over \$100. Over 50% of the burglaries netted absolutely nothing. True, a few burglars made big hauls of \$12,000, \$22,000, and \$42,000, but these were the exception rather than the rule. The average burglar, especially the amateur, can expect to get very little.

One fact of paramount importance is being recognized by more and more banking officials and law enforcement officers—it is easier to *prevent* a burglary than it is to *solve* one which has already been perpetrated.

Each law enforcement officer realizes that citizen cooperation, scientific examination of physical evidence, careful study of modus operandi files, and painstaking investigation of every possible "lead" all pay dividends. It is also realized that successfully combatting the bank burglar—whether he be a curious juvenile, a petty thief, or an inveterate burglar and skilled safecracker—depends to a great extent on the security measures adopted and carried out by citizens, police agencies, and banking type institutions in protecting their own interests.

INKED IMPRESSIONS

Common faults in the taking of inked fingerprint impressions include: hands are not clean; too much ink is used; the fingers are not rolled completely.

Rejected Suitor Turns to Impersonation

Various and sundry motives have been given by persons found guilty of impersonation. A slightly different one came to light recently when a 27-year-old man, sentenced on a charge of impersonating an FBI Agent, blamed all his troubles on love.

In June 1954, the young man's girl friend told him that she would not marry him and would like to discontinue their friendship. He immediately began a campaign of harassment, hoping to surround her with so much trouble that she would eventually turn to him and become his wife.

First, he told the young woman that FBI Agents had contacted him regarding certain morals charges which had been placed against her when she was a juvenile. Next, he resorted to telephoning the girl, at times using foul and abusive language and threatening to shoot her if she would not marry him. He also made numerous telephone calls to her friends and relatives.

In addition to the threatening personal telephone calls, the spurned lover made many long distance calls to the young woman's employer. Purporting to be an FBI Agent, he requested the employer to interview the young woman regarding alleged Communist activity. To verify his charges, he sent the employer an alleged FBI report reflecting Communist activity on the part of the young woman.

During this time, he anonymously called the FBI and furnished information to the effect that the young woman was attending Communist meetings. He also called the local police department in the town where the young woman was residing for the summer, reporting that she was selling marijuana cigarettes. When detectives interviewed her, they found no marijuana in her room and the young woman emphatically denied using or selling the narcotic.

When interviewed by FBI Agents, the young woman stated that the accusations leveled against her were unfounded. She indicated that her unknown accuser was possibly the former suitor who had plagued her relentlessly since she had broken off their association. She told of the threatening telephone calls she had received.

When arrested in August 1954, on the charge of transmitting in interstate commerce a threat to injure his former girl friend, the subject admitted making the calls but denied that he had made any threats to kill. He said that they were just having a lovers' quarrel. He also admitted making the anonymous calls to the FBI and the police department.

The prolific caller at first denied calling his friend's employer and said that he had never impersonated an FBI Agent. His landlord, however, told Agents that the young man had made so many telephone calls from his home that it had been necessary for him to place padlocks on his two telephones. The landlord's telephone bill indicated that numerous calls had been made from his number to the city in which the young woman's employer lived. When confronted with this information, the determined suitor admitted making the calls. He further admitted sending the fictitious FBI report. He said all his actions had stemmed from love.

Pleading guilty to two counts of impersonation, the man was sentenced to 6 months in a Federal penitentiary and probation for 3 years.

CURBING DELINQUENCY

(Continued from page 16)

one wants to be left out of the crowd, so all follow the standards set by the group.

Youth activities sponsored by the city, the schools, service clubs and other civic organizations constitute a year-round project. American Legion Junior Baseball, YMCA swimming and athletic programs, the Red Cross swimming program, two roller rinks, park programs, Halloween parties, scouting, school patrol, teen recreation nights at YMCA, Brown County 4-H Fair, bike parades and Christmas parties are some of the projects sponsored by these civic-minded groups.

We believe that through the close cooperation of the law enforcement agencies, courts, schools, and civic groups, delinquency can be controlled to a great extent. The following figures show the delinquency rate, other than traffic violations, of Brown County, over 5 years:

1950—154 cases. 1951—138 cases. 1952—77 cases. 1952—77 cases.

The figures demonstrate that this program has served to control juvenile delinquency in our community.

Transportation Fires and the Radiation Factor

Atomic Energy Commission plants are located at widely scattered points and it is obviously necessary to ship materials in one stage of process or another from plant to plant. When such materials are hazardous, they are accompanied by personnel who are trained in the procedures to be taken in the event of an emergency. However, it is conceivable that such a shipment by truck or train could be involved in an accident and the trained personnel incapacitated.

If you are called upon to fight a fire in a highway truck or railroad car which you have reason to believe contains a shipment belonging to the Atomic Energy Commission, the rules here stated should be observed. They are designed to provide the maximum protection to emergency personnel, the maximum protection to the surroundings, and, if possible, a minimum loss of valuable Government materials.

- 1. Follow the suggestions of the trained personnel accompanying the shipment. They will be provided with instruments, personal protective equipment, and special firefighting equipment as determined by the nature of the shipment.
- 2. Assist in any manner in which they request, including placing of telephone calls, obtaining of police assistance, etc.
- 3. If trained personnel are not available or are incapacitated, then the following rules are observed:
- (a) If there is a placard on the truck asking that a particular office be notified, notify this office by collect long-distance telephone immediately.
- (b) Notify the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- (c) Notify the proper police authorities and request an adequate guard at the scene of the accident.
- (d) If the contents of the cargo are exposed, attempt to prevent the taking of pictures or, if pictures are taken, obtain the names of those taking the pictures, if possible.
- (e) Advantage should be taken of any shielding afforded by roadside ditches, other vehicles, etc., just as you would on a fire involving any cargo truck, the contents of which are unknown but suspected of being explosive.
- (f) Fight the fire from upwind, attack at maximum range, using solid streams of water from a point far enough back that the stream of water breaks up into a shower (see fig. 1). If this causes yiolent reactions, such as water-sodium reactions, discontinue the use of water. If the truck does not expose other property, allow the

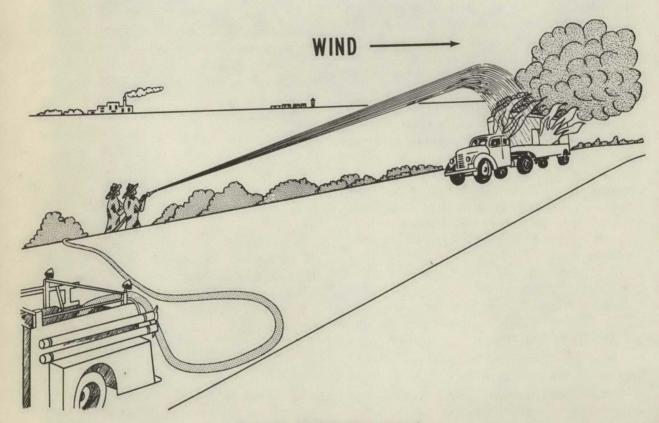


Figure 1.—Fight fire from upwind.

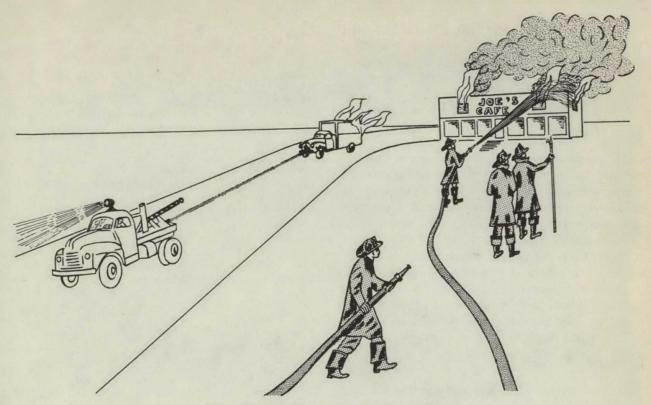


Figure 2.—Tow burning truck, if possible.

fire to burn out. If the truck exposes other property, a towline should be secured to the truck, if possible, and it should be towed to the nearest location where the fire can be allowed to burn out (see Fig. 2).

(g) If the use of water does not cause a violent reaction, then wet down and extinguish the fire. If the cargo appears to be in separate packages, not all of which are already involved, try to prevent extension of the fire. Pike poles or tow cables might be useful to separate burning from undamaged packages.

(h) Do no closeup overhauling of the fire until the arrival of Atomic Energy Commission representatives.

(i) See that a guard is established around the area and that no material is removed from the wreckage. (Note.—It is quite impossible to have an atomic explosion in any disaster that could befall such a shipment. If there should be an explosion, it will simply be a chemical explosion, typical of metal-water reactions or flammable gases or liquids.)

If the fire exposes but has not yet involved containers which give the appearance of ordinary gas cylinders, every effort should be made to get the fire under control and keep the gas cylinders cooled

down so that expansion of the contents will not cause a rupture of the safety disc and release of the contents.

It may be that an Atomic Energy Commission shipment is involved in an accident without serious fire or any fire at all. If the truck is not badly damaged, it of course can be removed by normal means to a convenient location where it can be placed under guard. If the truck has been smashed and the cargo disarranged, then the best procedure would be to detour traffic around the area and set up a guard around the truck until Atomic Energy Commission personnel arrive on the scene.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The above article, reprinted by permission of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, is a chapter of "Radiation Hazards in Firefighting," Safety and Fire Protection Technical Bulletin No. 4, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., which can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 35¢ each.

HAIRS AND FIBERS can be vital evidence in crimes of violence, such as murder, rape, assault, hit and run, etc.

LAB EXAMINERS can determine whether hair is human or animal in origin, which can be important in connection with evidence.

WANTED BY THE FBI

WILBUR CALVIN CARR, with aliases: Bill Carr, Wiburn Coslvin Carr, Wilber C. Carr, William Calvin Carr, W. C. Davis, Roy Moye, Johnnie Nobles.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Confinement (Burglary)

On the night of May 9, 1955, Wilbur Calvin Carrescaped from the Ben Hill, Ga., County Jail where he was being held while awaiting transfer to the Georgia State Penitentiary, having been convicted on two separate charges of safe burglary.

Local authorities obtained information which reflected that Carr had fled interstate. On May 17, 1955, a complaint was filed before a United States commissioner at Albany, Ga., charging Carr with fleeing from the State of Georgia to avoid confinement for the crime of burglary.

Criminal Record

Carr has been convicted for burglary, illegal transportation of firearms in interstate commerce, illegal possession of gasoline ration coupons, breaking and entering to commit a felony, safe burglary, and Federal alcohol tax violation.

Caution

This fugitive reportedly has been in possession of numerous firearms, as well as dynamite caps and nitroglycerine, and, accordingly, should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.



Wilbur Calvin Carr.

Description

Carr is described as follows:

Age	47, born March 14, 1908, Wilkinson County, Ga. (not verified).
Height	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight	204 pounds.
Build	Stocky.
Hair	Brown, wavy, graying at sides.
Eyes	Blue.
Complexion	Ruddy.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Cook, baker, painter, tavern manager.
Scars and marks	Small burn scar left temple, dim cut scar inside base left thumb, small cut scar on right hand at base of ring finger, 2 small cut scars on forefinger left hand, 1-inch scar on right kneecap, bullet scar inside left leg below knee.
FBI Number	696,663.
Fingerprint classification	15 M 1 Aa 14
Classification	S 1 Ta
Reference	T, A , T
Welcience	T R R

Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Wilbur Calvin Carr is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in charge of the nearest FBI field office.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER

The FBI has jurisdiction over the interstate transportation via common carrier or express shipment of obscene matter. Investigations of obscene matter transmitted through the mails are handled by postal inspectors.

EXTORTION

Use of the mails to convey a threat to kidnap or injure or demand ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person is a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. A threat to injure property coupled with an intent to extort is a violation. Interstate communication by means other than by mail containing such threats or demands also is a violation.

Modus Operandi—Auto Theft

Three automobile thieves recently convicted of interstate transportation of stolen automobiles conducted their operations from an isolated farm in Georgia. In general, two of the men stole the cars, usually Fords and Mercurys, and delivered them to the farm. These men, one of whom was a used-car dealer, also obtained additional engine number plates, license plates, ignition switches, and different locks for the doors, glove compartments, and trunks of the stolen automobiles.

After the cars and accessory materials had been delivered to the farm, the third member of the gang—a skilled mechanic especially placed at the farm—expertly changed the motor numbers, replaced the locks, and made any other changes deemed necessary. The cars were then ready for sale. Titles afforded no problem as none were required in this State.

Many of the cars were sold at an auction in a nearby State. The ring's activities flourished until an alert automobile dealer became suspicious and contacted the FBI. A detailed examination of the automobile in question revealed that changes had been made and that the car was one which had been stolen a few days previously.

Records of the automobile auction revealed that the ring had sold a number of cars at auctions during the preceding months. FBI offices in more than 10 States conducted investigations to locate these vehicles. Agents, with the cooperation of local police departments, succeeded in gathering enough evidence to convict the three conspirators.

*

DEAD MEN DO TELL TALES

On December 21, 1954, a young man robbed a savings and loan association in Salt Lake City, Utah. As he rushed from the bank, he left behind a newspaper which he had used to conceal a gun. On this newspaper, FBI technicians were able to develop one latent print which became a vital clue and eventually led to the solution of this case, plus others.

Months later, in September 1955, an armed robbery suspect was killed by police in Santa Barbara, Calif. Newspaper publicity regarding this dead man indicated to investigating officers in Salt Lake City that he possibly could be the man who had robbed the savings and loan association in that city.

The prints of the dead man were obtained and sent to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the latent print which had been developed on the newspaper left in the robbed association. The fingerprint on the newspaper matched that of the deceased man's right thumb. The hunch had been correct.

In addition, investigators found in the dead man's room a topcoat and a briefcase, plus several photographs of the man. When these items were exhibited to a witness to the Salt Lake City robbery, he positively identified a photograph as that of the robber and identified the briefcase as being the same in color, size, and type as the one carried by the bandit. He also said that the topcoat was identical with the one worn by the robber.

It was subsequently proved that this bandit had committed one other bank robbery, plus a number of local crimes.



FIREARMS SAFETY SCHOOL

During the week of September 12–19, 1955, Sheriff Rupert L. Gillmouthe, Hood River County, Oreg., Sheriff's Office, conducted a firearms safety program at the Wy-East High School in Odell, Oreg. The course, originally planned for 100 to 150 participants, actually attracted 500 students. The classes were held in 1-hour sessions for 6 different groups each day.

The curriculum included a general introduction and lectures regarding firearms and safety; Oregon State game and fish laws and regulations; safety rules; fire regulations and techniques in connection with camping; observation of conservation laws and care of animals, game birds and fish; first aid, courtesy and sportsmanship in relation to hunting; practical training and written tests on firearms.

Representatives of the National Rifle Association, the Oregon State Game Commission, the U. S. Forest Service, and the local Isaac Walton League, as well as local sportsmen and officials of the local high school, participated in the program. According to Sheriff Gillmouthe, the program received considerable favorable response and consideration is being given to holding similar courses in various other high schools in the area. Sheriff Gillmouthe advised that the course resulted in good publicity and valuable public relations for local law enforcement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300 (GPO)

Superintendent State Police Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The above pattern is not questionable but is shown as a matter of interest in connection with the location of the delta. The delta, point D, is located on the end of a ridge running between the type lines toward the core, point C. This pattern is classified as a loop with 13 ridge counts.