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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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Law Enforcement

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Questionable Pattern (back cover).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

IT IS A SAD COMMENTARY on modern-day law enforcement for any officer to be guilty of a violation of civil rights. In addition to the basic immoral aspects and the attendant public scorn, such incidents are all the more regrettable because they are so unnecessary.

But for a few isolated instances, the day of police brutality is past. Scientific crime-detection techniques and professional standards have now become the strong right arm of law enforcement and there is no need for any officer to resort to dishonorable tactics. Responsible police officials do not tolerate such methods. They know there is no substitute for penetrative, intelligent investigation, supported by scientific evidence.

In recent years, our Nation has made great strides in advancing human dignity and welfare. Law enforcement has been most instrumental in these advancements, and has been a strong ally of those dedicated to preserving our God-given heritage. Our profession, called upon to protect and help preserve individual liberties, is charged with a sacred responsibility. If we do less than our utmost to live up to this trust, we fail.

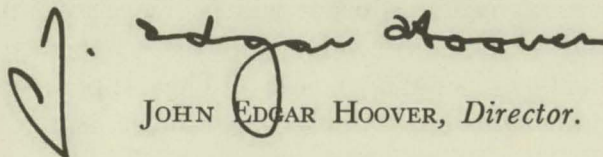
We may be proud of our progress, but we cannot be satisfied as long as incidents occur which give justification to charges of civil rights violations involving officers. Some extremists use these incidents as sounding boards. They exploit civil rights—as well as other just causes—for self-aggrandizement and personal gain. They distort issues, spread rumors and hatred, and pit one element of society against another.

The FBI is charged with the responsibility of investigating alleged violations of civil rights. This, of course, has never been a popular role. We are criticized, on the one hand, by those who cry “national police” and usurpation of functions rightfully reserved to the States. On the other hand, we are attacked by those who say we have hedged on civil rights matters involving members of law enforcement.

Our position on both points is well known. Over the years, we have consistently given these investigations prompt and impartial attention without apologies to anyone. This will continue to be our policy.

Let me make it abundantly clear that in the overwhelming majority of cases we have been extended full cooperation from the agencies concerned. Upstanding police officials realize the most effective means of refuting unfounded allegations is to expose them to the light of impartial investigations. Likewise, if the facts prove a violation has occurred, they are equally anxious to rid their agencies of the stigma.

Certainly, law enforcement problems stemming from civil rights will not resolve themselves. Where derelictions exist, corrective action is mandatory. There is no good reason why our profession should continue to be the butt of aspersion cast by blatant, self-styled Samaritans. Let us conduct our business in such a manner that they must turn elsewhere for their crusading causes.

The signature is written in dark ink. It begins with a large, stylized 'J' that loops around. To the right of the 'J' is a period. Following the period, the words 'edgar Hoover' are written in a cursive, handwritten style. The 'e' in 'edgar' is connected to the 'd', and 'Hoover' is written in a similar cursive script.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

MARCH 1, 1962

FEATURE ARTICLE

Stockholm Police Effectively Handle Criminal Offenses

by O. P. STEFANSSON, *Chief Superintendent, Criminal Investigations Department, Stockholm, Sweden*

We of the Stockholm, Sweden, Police are honored to have the opportunity of presenting to our colleagues in law enforcement a résumé of our system of handling complaints or offenses reported to our Criminal Investigations Department (CID). The system as described was inaugurated in 1953 to improve our services to Stockholm citizens, to insure the effective handling of matters brought to CID's attention, and to improve the method of keeping the ever-vital statistics which form the basis for administrative and organizational decisions.

Approximately 800,000 inhabitants of Stockholm, capital of Sweden, look to 1,708 policemen for the keeping of law and order. Three hundred forty-two policemen of varying ranks and 114 women clerical employees are assigned to the CID which is headed by an assistant commissioner. Organizationally, the CID consists of a staff division and seven numerical divisions with specific responsibilities.

Statistically, complaints received, handled, and disposed of during a 3-year period were:

1958-----	75,967
1959-----	72,712
1960-----	70,561

In each of these years, about 80 percent of the complaints pertained to crimes, and 20 percent to such things as missing persons, mental defectives, alcoholics, lost property, or assistance requests from other law enforcement agencies.

Receiving Complaints

Primarily, complaints originate with personal complainants, telephonic complainants, correspondence, or observations by the police.

Within CID headquarters between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on two shifts, six well-qualified policemen possessing typing ability staff the complaint room. From 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., complaints are taken by duty officers within each CID division.

Each complaint received must be typed on a general complaint form, unless it pertains to an offense involving an automobile or motorcycle, in which event it is typed on a separate form. May I digress momentarily to state that perhaps our associates in America will wonder why we have a separate form for motorcycles. This is because motorcycles and motorscooters are a very popular form of transportation in Sweden.

The officer receiving the complaint has the responsibility for obtaining full and complete details so that the nature of the offense and action to be taken can be immediately determined. Records are not prohibited; they are available but are seldom used.



Chief Supt. O. P. Stefansson.



CID Headquarters, Stockholm, Sweden.

The general complaint form is promptly typed, using a special duplication sheet which permits the making of as many copies as are necessary. After typing, the form is given to the officer in charge of the complaint room who inserts a code number (classification numbers are used for each type of offense) which is used for statistical purposes. The officer in charge determines the specific division which will handle the complaint and routes it by placing the division number in the provided space. If a suspect has been named, appropriate records are searched in an effort to identify him. The form then goes to a clerical employee.

All complaints are numbered consecutively from the first of the year, and the clerical employee numbers each complaint. The clerk then types pertinent information onto the ledger sheet for all complaints. Using carbon paper and a duplication sheet, an index card, which will contain identical information, is prepared simultaneously with the ledger entry.

Copies of the complaint, usually three, are prepared for the interested division. The original of the complaint, the index card, and each ledger sheet when completely filled out are sent to the Records Section for permanent retention. The Records Section maintains general name indices of complaints, suspects, wanted individuals, nicknames or aliases, and stolen or lost property.

Responsibility for the proper and expeditious investigation of a complaint rests with the chief superintendent of the division handling it. If in his judgment there is no basis for the complaint, he may decline to take action on it. If preliminary investigation fails to determine the commission

of a crime, or if it is obvious a suspect cannot be developed, the superintendent has the authority to close the matter.

Complaints are sent by the chief superintendent to a section of his division for handling. Two to four investigators are assigned to each section, and their workload or "Complaints Under Investigation" will average between 30 and 70 items.

The complaint is assigned to an investigator in the particular section, and immediately upon his determining a crime has been committed and a suspect identified, the chief of the particular section must report to the Department of Prosecutors. The report is accomplished by submitting two copies of the complaint and one index card. This is done whether or not the suspect has been apprehended.

Role of the Prosecutors

There are approximately 40 prosecutors assigned to the Department of Prosecutors, and it is probably of interest to other law enforcement agencies that the chief prosecutor's office assigns complaints to his assistants by "tombola" (lottery). It is believed the advantages and disadvantages of assignment by "tombola" are lucid. The obvious advantage is that it assures the unbiased, equitable distribution of cases. The obvious disadvantage is the denial of specialization which prevents a particular prosecutor from becoming an accomplished expert in a particular field.

On the same day the complaint is assigned to a prosecutor, it becomes a case, and he is obligated to decide whether or not he will assume responsibility for the investigation.

Generally, the prosecutor assumes responsibility; however, in some minor cases he will not, in which event the chief superintendent of the division handling these cases assumes the responsibility. In either event the prosecutor must return one copy of the complaint to the chief together with his stated decision as to responsibility.

At this stage, a cooperative rapport has been established between the prosecutor and the investigator. If the prosecutor has assumed responsibility for the investigation, authority to dismiss the case, and to issue warrants of arrests, searches, or seizures rests with him; however, if the prosecutor becomes unavailable, or if for other reasons a delay occurs which would jeopardize the case, the investigator assumes this authority.

All pertinent findings of the investigator are incorporated into a typed report. The report is reproduced in the duplication room, and usually four copies are made and sent to the prosecutor. The original of the report is sent to the Records Section where it is recorded in the indices and the complaint ledger. The original report is always filed in the personal file of the suspect. The file, of course, may also contain other items such as "mug shots," descriptive data, and a record of known prior activities of the suspect.

Personal File System

Although not directly concerned with complaint processing as such, I believe our personal files, which are a byproduct of complaints, are interesting and perhaps unique. Our personal file folders contain a large block space for the date of birth of the suspect. In our archives, personal files are arranged according to the reverse date of birth;

that is, a file on a suspect born 30 December 1906 (remember we write birth dates by day, month, and year) is given the number 06-12-30 (year, month, day). Within birth-date groups the files are sequenced alphabetically by surname. If more than one suspect is involved, a personal file is made on each, but the original report and related papers to the case are placed in the youngest suspect's personal file, and "see references" to this file are placed in the others. The personal files are hung on a rail located in movable tiers by a hook riveted to the rear edge of the folder. We have found the year, month, and day system of filing to have many distinct benefits. It provides us with investigative leads when an unknown suspect is described as being in a particular age group. It has led us to accomplices of suspects apprehended, and it provides a very simple method of purging our archives when persons reach the age beyond that of participating in criminal activity.



Mr. Nils Luening, Chief of Police, Stockholm, Sweden, is greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover on the occasion of his visit to FBI Headquarters in June 1960.

Returning to the final disposition of a complaint, if a trial occurs, the verdict entered is submitted to the Records Section by the prosecutor. After the result of the trial has been entered in the complaint ledger, the result is also placed in the personal file of the suspect.

It is of significance that under this system we exercise a simple but effective means of control which also ties into complaint statistics. Control exists in each division, the Records Section through the complaint ledger, and the card indices.

At the division level, as soon as a case is disposed of, the complaint index card is moved from the "Complaints Under Investigation" drawer to the "Cleared Complaints" drawer. Cards remaining in the "Complaints Under Investigation" drawer are checked with the complaint ledger, which is the "brain" of the system, as it shows the where, why, when, and how of the progressive stages in the handling of the complaint at the division level. We faithfully check the card index "Complaints Under Investigation" once a year.

Vital Statistics Recorded

As an additional check, which ties into the ever-necessary statistics of police work, twice each month (the 1st and 16th), the chief of the section submits a report to the chief superintendent which covers the work performed in the past 15 or 16 days. These reports reflect the number of received and cleared complaints and the workload at the end of the period. The total balances of all commissions must tally with the number of index cards in the division. The form which is



Personal files hung from rails in movable tiers.

prepared by the chief of the section reflecting such statistics contains blanks for the insertion of numbers showing:

1. New complaints received.....
2. Closed, dismissed, or returned complaints.....
3. Cleared complaints.....
4. Closed, unable to identify suspect.....
5. Increase or decrease over previous period.....
6. Balance at beginning of period.....
7. Balance at end of period.....

Admittedly, the subject matter of this article tends to be somewhat "dry" since it deals with administrative procedures; however, I feel that, by reading between the lines, it is apparent that under this system we have effective checks and balances which guarantee the personal liberty of the individual, cooperation between the Criminal Investigations Division and the prosecutor's office, statistical accomplishments which are vital, and the acquisition of records which time and time again have proven invaluable in the handling of our investigative responsibilities.

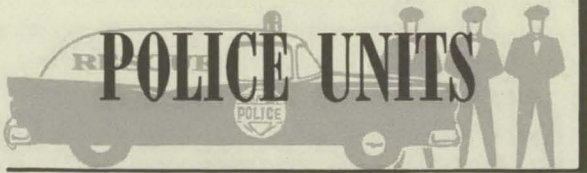


Stockholm Residents Victims of Fraud Scheme

The Stockholm, Sweden, Police have recently been faced with a swindling scheme which had never before been brought to their attention.

The plan of this scheme to defraud was simple and direct. The perpetrator would select the subject of one of the obituaries published in the local newspaper and would write him a letter, addressing him familiarly to indicate a close personal relationship. In the letter he would casually mention that the man owed him a certain amount of money . . . a personal loan.

Relatives or family of the deceased, upon receipt of such a letter, would in most instances pay the "loan" immediately and without asking any questions. However, the widow of a deceased Stockholm resident advised the police of the receipt of a letter of this kind and stated she knew definitely that her husband would not have borrowed money from anyone—he just wasn't the type. Police investigations led to the identification of the author of the letter, and the erstwhile swindler was incarcerated in a Stockholm jail on this and a number of other charges.



Small Community Takes Pride in Its German Shepherds

by CHIEF HUGH J. RATH, BAYARD, NEBR.

During the early hours of May 31, 1961, the night patrolman of the Bayard, Nebr., Police Department was called to the scene of an alleged assault and battery. Upon his arrival at the scene, he found two men attempting forcibly to enter the complainant's house. The two men, identified by the victim as being the ones who had assaulted him, were placed under arrest and ordered to get into their car and follow the officer to police headquarters. Both men refused to leave the property as ordered. The officer immediately returned to his patrol car and got his "partner" to assist in the arrest. Upon seeing the partner, an 85-pound German Shepherd, the two men got into their car, driven by the sister of one of the men, and agreed to follow the officer to the station.

En route to police headquarters, the suspects attempted an escape by making a U-turn in the highway and proceeding out of town at a high rate of speed. The arresting officer attempted to force the car to the curb several times, but the suspects would not stop. The officer was finally able to pull ahead and set up a roadblock which halted their flight.

After stopping the car, the officer approached the suspects only to find that they had rolled up the windows and locked the doors. No amount of persuasion could get them out of the car. As the suspects could not get their car started again because of a dead battery, "Dutch," the police dog, was stationed at the rear of the suspect's car to prevent any further escape attempts, and the officer returned to his patrol car to radio for assistance. The two men were later fined each \$15 and costs on guilty pleas to charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

This incident is but one of many similar services performed by "Dutch" since she became a member of the police department on October 8, 1960.

The city of Bayard, for which "Dutch" works, has a population of 1,869 and is located on the North Platte River in the area known as the pan-handle of Nebraska. The town is chiefly an agricultural community and boasts a sugar factory as its main industry.

Being located as it is in the farm belt, the town falls prey to a criminal element stemming not only from the community itself, but also from the flood of transient laborers which converges upon the community during the spring and fall of each year. Among these transient groups, made up of many nationalities from several neighboring States, are a few individuals who will invariably become involved in criminal activities.

This problem has faced the community yearly for more than 10 years. It has proved to be a changing problem from year to year as new and different modes of operation are revealed. The most frequently committed offenses fall into the category of crimes against the person.

Department Is Reorganized

To better cope with the ever-growing problems of crime prevention and apprehension, it was necessary to reorganize the department and make many changes in the policies which had remained unchanged for years. One phase of the reorganization was a study of existing patrol methods to



Chief Hugh J. Rath.



Lt. Homer E. Lovell, Bayard Police Department, and M/Sgt. Frank Schlaepfer, U.S. Army, in training session with "Dutch."

determine what modifications could be made to utilize personnel and equipment to their fullest capabilities.

In conjunction with this study of patrol policies, the record of the past few years was reviewed, and it was learned that the majority of known criminal offenses had been occurring in the back alleys of the downtown business district. The places supporting the next greatest number of offenses and disturbances were the farm implement lots where large farm machinery such as tractors, hay balers, and combines were stored.

A survey of these two locations revealed conditions which were of the type that breeds crime. Shrubby and weeds clogged the areas behind the business places, obstructed passageways and, in general, provided ideal hiding places for persons bent upon committing burglaries, assaults, and other criminal activities. For a patrolman to check these areas properly, it would leave him very little time to take care of other duties requiring his attention.

At the completion of the patrol study, certain recommendations were presented to the mayor and city council which resulted in the appropriations for organizing and training six auxiliary patrolmen who would be used on weekend nights.

Use of Dogs Contemplated

As it was financially impossible to reinforce the patrol during the week nights, which posed almost as great a problem as the weekends, a conference was held with Mayor W. L. George concerning

the possibilities of using police dogs. I explained the manner in which the dogs had been used with great success in Washington, D.C., and Alexandria, Va. In support of this program, Master Sgt. Frank Schlaepfer, U.S. Army recruiting sergeant in the area and former dog trainer, volunteered to donate time in procuring and training a dog.

The main thought confronting the plan was, "How will the public react to a prospectively vicious dog being in their midst?" This problem proved to be inconsequential as was proved one evening shortly after the dog went into service.

Obedience Test

On this particular night, several local citizens were discussing with the night patrolman the reliability and obedience of the dog. To demonstrate this point, the officer ordered the dog to sit next to the small daughter of one of the men with orders to "stay." The group moved away from the girl and the dog. The father was then instructed to pick up his daughter, but he was unable to get within 5 or 6 feet of the little girl. Since that time, the dog has earned the kindness and respect of the entire community.

After discussing the proposed training program and utilization of a police dog and the problems confronting such a program, Mayor George, who had been advocating such a program for several years, gave the go-ahead for the plan.

Sergeant Schlaepfer contacted a man and his wife in Cheyenne, Wyo., who had an 18-month-old female German Shepherd they wanted to dispose of because she was becoming too big to keep in their apartment. After explaining our plan to the couple, they consented to donate their dog to the Bayard Police Department for training and use in police patrol duties.

One of the first problems to be solved was that of proper and adequate housing. As the dog would be used by the night patrolman, it was decided to build a kennel in the yard of his home. In designing the kennel, consideration was given to the possibility of securing a second dog, thus making it necessary for us to build a larger kennel.

The kennel consists of a 6- by 6-foot concrete slab enclosed with heavy fencing and divided down the middle also by fencing to provide two 3- by 6-foot run areas, each having a separate entrance. To the rear of the run area is a single 8- by 4- by 4-foot masonite and shingle house

divided by a plywood partition to provide two separate shelter areas. The run areas are covered over with heavy fencing to prevent possible escape of the dogs and to prevent any possibility of poisoned food, etc., being thrown into the area. The shelters have ventilated wood floors, each covered with one bale of straw. The construction labor was donated by members of the utilities department of the city.

Training the Dog

As the dog, "Dutch," was already "obedience" trained, it took but a short while for the officer and the dog to become acquainted with each other. This enabled us to begin further advanced training much sooner than anticipated.

Training periods of from 2 to 4 hours per session were held every other evening and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons for the next 2 months. The training consisted of oral commands, building searches, patrolling of alleys, and attacking on command.

During the first few weeks of training, "Dutch" was not used in the downtown area while the nightly crowds of people were on the street, thus giving her a chance to get used to her new assignment without becoming disturbed by the outside interference that crowds of people tend to create. After a week of preliminary "beat pounding," "Dutch" was used in the normal nightly crowds.

When the dog produced immediate results, psychologically and otherwise, the department was authorized to secure another dog for training and use. In a short time, we were able to find a 14-month-old female German Shepherd named "Dilly" which was donated to the department by a family living in a neighboring town who had heard of our program. As "Dilly" had grown up as a house pet, it was found to be a rather tedious task of bringing her up to desired standards, but, after patient training, "Dilly" proved to be the more effective of the two dogs.

Patrolling Difficulties

After several weeks of training, both dogs were put into service patrolling the alleys and other areas which provided cover for potential law breakers. By using the K-9 patrol, the areas in question can be covered quickly, thoroughly, and safely, as the animals are able to get in and out of places which would be difficult for the patrol-

man, and are quick to "smell out" anyone hiding in the dense cover. The main difficulty encountered in patrolling the alleys with the dogs was the overabundance of dogs' age-old enemies—cats. On numerous occasions the routine patrols had to be interrupted while the patrolman chased the dog which was chasing a cat. In these instances, verbal commands proved to be of no avail. This situation was soon remedied, as the feline animals soon deserted the area.

Soon after the K-9 patrol was put into full swing, the rate of known criminal offenses in the alleys declined rapidly. Cases in which arrested persons attempt to flee on foot are now nonexistent. Persons refusing to enter the jail need little persuasion when the dog is put into use. The criminal element soon realized that alleys and implement lots were the most unhealthy places to congregate. The usual large number of vagrants and habitual drunks has drastically diminished to a meager few who have since confined their loafing and drinking to the taverns.

After a few months of work, the K-9 patrol was accepted as a vital link in the chain of the community's security. Its success was such as to

(Continued on page 23)



Chief Hugh J. Rath and "Dilly."

CRIME PREVENTION

Bismarck Police Move To Identify Sex Deviate Types

by FRANK WENZEL, *Asst. Chief of Police,
Bismarck, N. Dak.*

The possibility of a brutal attack by a sex maniac on one—or more—of the defenseless residents of our city is a horrifying and appalling thought.

It could happen at any time for our town is growing fast, and so is the number of calls coming into headquarters—calls from excited, indignant townspeople who report window peepers, or men exposing their naked bodies to women and defenseless children or committing other sex offenses.

What can a police department do to quell these overt actions? Certainly, there is no one answer, no magical way to stamp out carnal passions and sexual appetites, but there are understanding methods that can be employed to get at the source of these maladjusted violators.

Identifying the Offender

The first step taken in our method is the type identification of the offender. The procedure varies with each specific case, from interviewing the victim to crime scene search; but in every case, the type identification is the key to the reduction of the number of violations and the first step toward rehabilitation.

Let's take a case history from the files and review it and the methods successfully employed.

During the months of August, September, and October 1960, this department received numerous calls reporting a man exposing his nude body to women. Calls came in from indignant women at evening coffee parties where he had made his appearance, from women's bridge parties, and even from a highway patrolman's wife who had seen a naked man standing in the window of a house as she passed by. Investigation revealed that this house was near the residential area where the greatest number of calls to headquarters had originated, and that the owner, the father of a 16-year-old boy, was frequently called out of the city for 2 or 3 weeks at a time. The father was away on business at the time the highway patrolman's wife reported the incident.

A visit with the boy's school superintendent revealed that his scholastic attainments were second to none, that his appearance was equal to his excellent behavior, but that he preferred to stay out of school athletics, extracurricular activities, and that he seldom, if ever, attended school dances.

With reasonable assurance that we had the right party, we approached the boy at the school and asked him to come to the station for questioning. The boy seemed almost anxious to admit his guilt and tell of his problem, and it was apparent that he felt relief after giving us signed statements and welcomed the assistance that we might be able to offer him. His type identification was established, and experience dictated the way to handle this case. He was fingerprinted and photographed standing, both front and profile, for future reference and witness identification in case of further reports. His parents were called in, and a penetrating discussion with them and their son left no doubt as to the seriousness of their son's problem.

The youth was brought before the juvenile court and placed on probation to his parents with the



Chief Gordon William G. Kern (left) and Assistant Chief Frank Wenzel.

understanding that he was to visit with the police once a week for as long as he and his parents deemed it necessary. For 2 months thereafter, after school and on Saturdays, the boy honored his agreement faithfully, then asked to be relieved of this duty. That was 12 months ago, and as of this date, no derogatory reports have been received regarding this boy. His parents tell us he has changed. He has entered the school's athletic program, mingles more with the others, and even attends the school dance parties. His parents are inexpressibly grateful, and our uniform buttons seem just a little brighter every time we see this apparently rehabilitated youth.

It would be folly to assume that this happy ending would be the case in each instance, for there are too many types of individuals to deal with, but our department is convinced that the type identification is the first step toward alleviation of the city's problem.

Photographing the Suspect

The second step is the photographic identification of all known sex offenders. Photographs have proven to be of immeasurable value in the apprehension of known as well as unknown sex offenders. Let us open our files again for two examples.

In one case, it was a matter of ladies' undergarments being stolen night after night from the clothesline where they were left to dry. Repeated attempts by the department to apprehend the person failed, and something had to be done. Located close to the clothesline was a small bush that could easily conceal a Speed Graphic camera mounted on a tripod with flashgun attached. The line was then baited with the usual undergarments and left unattended. At the first tug on the clothesline by the quarry, the flashgun engaged and the shutter clicked, sending the thief scurrying away into the night. The following morning a man, with his wife and two children, walked into the station and reported that he was the man we were seeking. The negative had not been processed yet and, in fact, we were not certain that the picture had been recorded.

In another case occurring last September, a very excited mother called headquarters to report that her 11-year-old daughter and her girl friend, while returning to school, had been confronted by a man in the nude. Having photographs on file of all known violators, it was a matter of simple

identification by the girls at police headquarters. Both girls quickly and positively identified the man from the photo. The subject was apprehended and willingly signed statements admitting the offense.

The detective division maintains current photographic files on all known perverts as well as files on modus operandi and description of vehicle and license number. They are available to any police department making inquiry about suspects.

Dealing With Prowlers

Other methods used by our department in dealing with sex offenders are as follows: When a prowler or window peeper call comes in at police headquarters, one marked radio car and one plain car are sent to the area. Officers in the unmarked car go to the rear of the house or into the alley, those in the marked car to the residence of the person complaining to interview him. License numbers of cars and anyone sitting in cars in the area are checked. If a call comes in at an early morning hour, anyone with a parked car in the area is checked out to see if he can reasonably account for the presence of his car in that particular area.

A window peeper will frequently park his car within a block or two of the place where he intends to peek or expose himself and will usually go directly to his car when seen. If he sees a squad car, he may hide in his car until the squad car leaves. The unmarked car will watch for this. Apprehensions have been made when the prowler was found nude in his car. One such individual later explained that he took off his clothes and hid them in the block where he found a window to expose himself. On this occasion, he was chased from the house and ran directly to his car, having no opportunity to recover his clothes. It was found he had hidden them in a hedge in the alley behind the house, but the owner had come from the back of the house and the trespasser had to make his exit toward the street.

The fact that a certain car is seen in the vicinity where a prowler is reported is not in itself enough to warrant bringing the owner in for questioning. However, if the same car is repeatedly seen in the neighborhood where complaints have originated, the driver or owner of the automobile is a likely suspect for whatever offense has been reported.

If a person is seen working on a car with the hood up, or uses the excuse that he has run out of

(Continued on page 15)

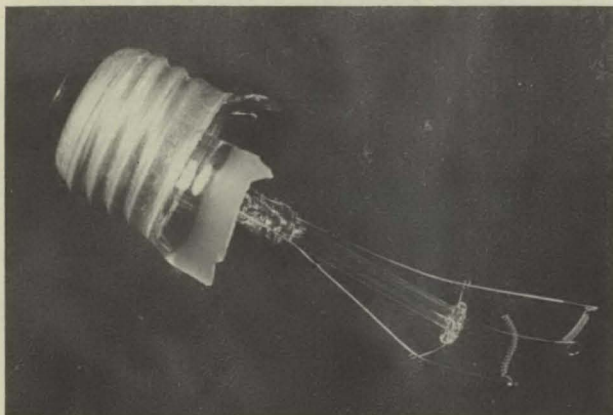
INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Condemned Man Makes Effort To Escape

When preparing to transport a prisoner to another institution, the deputy marshal in charge of the transfer noticed that his prisoner was holding his right hand in a stiff and unusual manner. He immediately checked him more closely and discovered what appeared to be a glass handcuff key concealed between the little and ring fingers of his right hand. The marshal took possession of the key, inserted it in the handcuffs, and was able to

unlock them several times before the key broke.

The key had been fashioned from the glass "shaft" or "stem" which is part of the ordinary light bulb. Apparently the prisoner had made the key while in jail and had planned to use it to free himself from the handcuffs while being transported. He had been sentenced to death by hanging for the kidnap-murder of a doctor in a mid-western State.



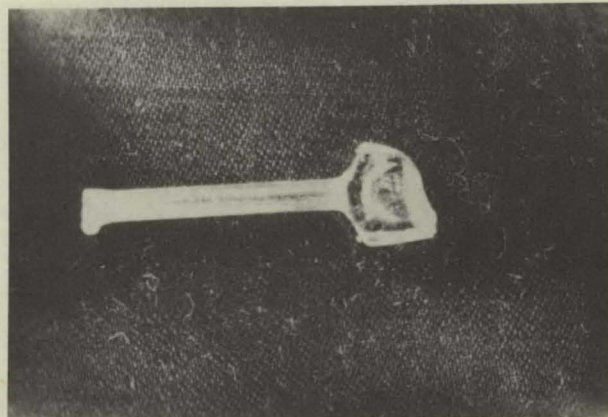
Broken light bulb exposes glass shaft from which the key was fashioned.



RUSTLERS STILL AT WORK IN THE OLD WEST

Cattle rustling still goes on in the West, but new methods have been devised by the thieves.

One method they use involves going into a pasture and shooting a 200- to 300-pound calf, then loading it into the trunk of a passenger car, and hauling it some 50 or 60 miles from the place where it was stolen. The calf is then skinned, cut up, and the meat sold to outlaw meat markets and individuals.



The finished product: A glass handcuff key, fragile but workable.



BURGLAR-SUSPECT BOOK ISSUED TO POLICE

The Philadelphia Police Department has distributed booklets to each member of the force listing all of the top burglars in Greater Philadelphia. All of the men appearing in the booklet are reported to be capable of large-scale burglaries.

The booklet, in addition to containing pictures of the 48 top burglars, gives the known habits of each man and points out whether he is a residential or a commercial burglar.



POLICE TRAINING

Supervisory School Conducted To Meet Organization Needs

by COL. SCOTT B. RADCLIFFE, *Superintendent,
Ohio State Highway Patrol*

The Ohio State Highway Patrol, like most other State organizations, is decentralized in order to provide coverage to the entire State. The decentralization of the Ohio State Highway Patrol takes the form of 10 district headquarters and 57 posts, with manpower as far as 200 miles from general headquarters.

In a widely dispersed organization such as ours, it is not a simple matter to bring our officers to a central location for in-service training. Difficulties of a central in-service training program revolve around maintaining service to the local areas without stripping the posts to a skeleton force. Other problems relate to housing, meals, travel time for the participants, and other administrative matters.

Instruction Is Uniform

To overcome these handicaps, we conducted a school for supervisors at each district headquarters, where very few posts are more than an hour's driving time from the school. To insure uniformity and quality of class presentation, two officers from general headquarters instructed in all of the schools. Two district headquarters' staff officers were each assigned a supervisory subject, thus representing their district in the school. However, in each school, these district officers were provided with a teaching outline and all necessary material to prepare their subject.

The class assignments to the district officers provided the opportunity for them to gear the material presented to the unique supervisory problems of the individual district involved. Furthermore, the participation of these men added to the acceptance of the school by the group. In most departments, the line personnel are inclined to view general headquarters representatives as theorists or "ivory tower" thinkers. We are certain that the presence and participation by local instructors gave us the necessary acceptance by the group that we desired. In

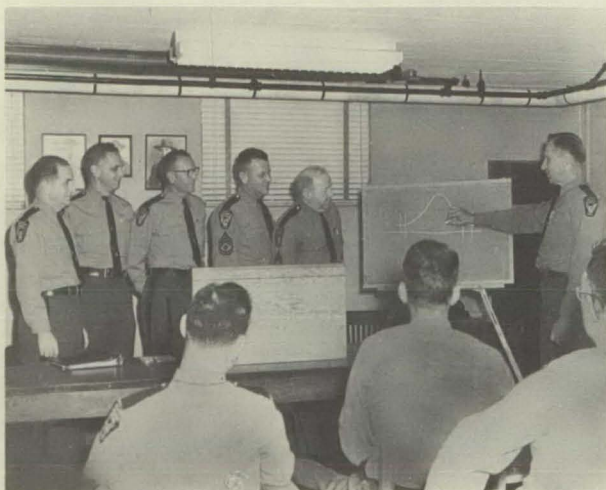
every instance, the instructors selected at the districts did an excellent job in lecturing.

The training and preparation of personnel for their position and future positions are the most important duties of management. The first step of this program was to pattern this in-service training to the needs of our organization. A staff study was developed indicating our aims and objectives based upon the criterion for Ohio State Highway Patrol supervisors. This criterion emerged during the construction of our diagnostic forced-choice evaluation for supervisors which was completed early in 1960.

In this study, the prototype supervisor became recognizable through the behavioral patterns, personal habits, and abilities of the best super-



Col. Scott B. Radcliffe.



Class conducted by Lt. L. G. Ridenour of the State Highway Patrol Training Academy.

visors. From this, the class material concentrated on the area of supervisory initiative which deals with the leading of men in unstructured situations and the assuming of responsibility inherent to any supervisory position. Secondly, the area of personnel consideration was presented under the title of "Human Relations."

Conference techniques were taught and utilized for a half day. This tool was no doubt the high light of the school. With a group of 20 super-

visors, totaling nearly 300 years' experience, even the most complex supervisory problems were approached with logical and realistic solutions. Care was exercised by the conference leader to provide each member with the opportunity to participate actively in problem-solving and decision-making.

The Carnegie method of problem-solving was applied by defining each problem in a single declarative statement and listing possible causes of the problem on the blackboard. The next step was for the class to suggest possible solutions to the problem and then selecting the best of these.

This type of school differed from previous supervisory schools in that no forms or reports were presented, discussed, or in any way suggested as a substitute for personal supervision. Instead, all available time was devoted to methods and techniques to be employed for guiding, coaching, developing, evaluating, and directing subordinates.

Results Obtained

1. Supervisory problems in each of the 10 districts were uniform.

2. The men recognized their limitations and requested more training in the future, covering the same subjects.

3. With the decentralized training, the students were able to commute daily to school. Therefore, they were not away from their commands for any extended period of time.

4. Forced participation during the conferences brought out ideas and suggestions from men who would normally be silent under regular lecture-type conditions.



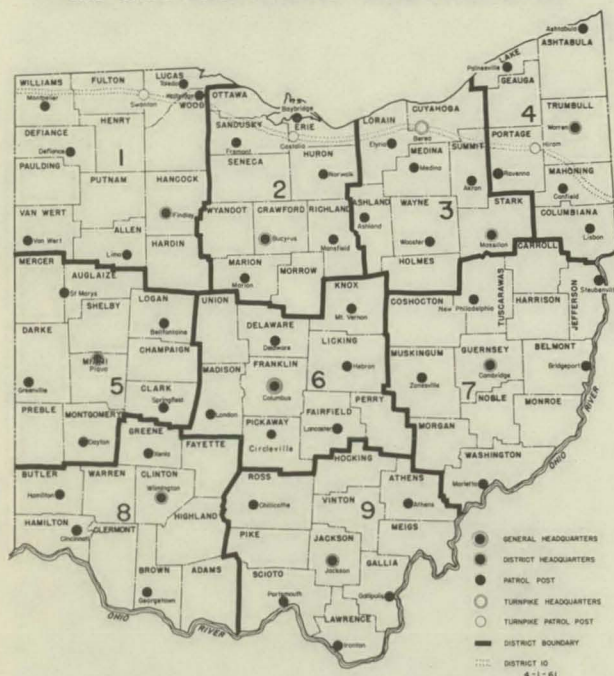
LIGHT UP THE SCENE

An automobile stalled or broken down on a highway at night can be a serious hazard to traffic, as well as to the motorist who is having the car trouble.

A State trooper in the East has found an answer to the problem by using the following technique:

Spray the inside of the trunk lid with a fluorescent blaze-orange paint, and when a breakdown occurs, just raise the lid and you have a built-in reflector, 1 yard square, that can be seen for a great distance. It takes no room and will not deteriorate.

OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL—DISTRICTS AND POSTS



Widespread district headquarters of the Ohio State Highway Patrol.

Sex Deviates

(Continued from page 11)

gas, he should certainly be checked out. Offenders have been caught in this way when they had no valid excuse for being in the area at unusual hours of the night.

Rehabilitation Problems

The rehabilitation of a sex deviate is similar in many ways to that of an alcoholic or drug addict, his personal attitude being very important. Opportunities can many times be controlled somewhat by his wife or family. Embarrassment of arrest and the fact that his wife or family knows of his deviation build up pressure and will help him resist temptations.

After identification has been made and the offender is apprehended and taken to court, another difficulty presents itself. Since these offenses are misdemeanors unless physical contact is made, the maximum sentence is 90 days in the city or county jail. It has been the policy of our courts to suspend the remainder of the jail sentence if the prisoner will admit himself voluntarily to the State hospital for treatment or make arrangements with a psychiatrist to contact the court and state that the subject has agreed to work with him. Most of these cases, however, again become problems for the police.

Many times, where children are involved, parents will not report these incidents to the police because they do not want their children taken to the police station and questioned or allowed to testify in court as to what they have seen. With this situation existing, it is possible for a sexual deviate to work in an area for quite some time before the police are aware of it. Therefore, one of our main interests is to educate the public to report all offenses of this nature immediately. The police then know the area where the trouble exists and can take necessary steps toward apprehension of the offenders and correction of their affliction.



THEFT LOOT

Currency, jewelry, and furs are the items least likely to be recovered after theft. This is due, at least in part, to a lack of personal identification and the quick assimilation of such items into our everyday living.

MARCH 1962

Youthful "Gunmen" Run Afoul of the Law

Two young boys, 14 and 15 years of age, were arrested while shooting a zip gun in the vicinity of police target ranges in an eastern city. A third boy, aged 15, was also arrested when it was learned that the other two had obtained the homemade weapon from him.

The zip gun was constructed from a cap pistol of the usual type. A steel barrel had been inserted inside the soft metal barrel and bound with friction tape. The hammer had been filed down and given additional force by a wire spring wound under the firing chamber. The gun is capable of shooting a .22 caliber shell.

The three boys were turned over to juvenile court.



Cap pistol converted into zip gun capable of shooting .22 caliber shells.



NEW USE FOR UMBRELLAS

An east coast police department has on several occasions in recent months arrested teenage hoodlums on local charges. All of these teenagers, surprisingly, were found to be carrying closed umbrellas.

Close inspection of this rainy-day paraphernalia revealed that the points of all the umbrellas had been sharpened, and police reported they were being used as offensive weapons. It was noted that in carrying their umbrellas the hoodlums were careful not to let the points touch the ground.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS



Many checkpassers have spent years perfecting their techniques and have become very adept in their field. To cope with these skilled criminals effectively, law enforcement must use all the resources at its command. One of the most effective facilities available to all law enforcement agencies is the National Fraudulent Check File, probably the most comprehensive file of its nature in the world. It is an invaluable investigative aid in the location and apprehension of both the professional checkpasser and amateurs who might possibly be on their way toward becoming professionals.

The File and Its Purposes

The National Fraudulent Check File, established in 1936, is a central repository for photographs of bogus checks cashed in all parts of the country. Checks are submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination and search in this file by law enforcement agencies in all 50 States and in many foreign countries.

The purposes of this file are to tie together bogus checks passed in different locations by individual checkpassers and to identify unknown checkpassers, thus enabling the FBI to furnish interested law enforcement agencies with a checkpasser's identity, information regarding his apprehension, his travels, and descriptive information, such as his fingerprint identification record, photograph, and physical description. In order to accomplish this, all checks, fraudulent and/or forged, are searched in this file. If, upon completion of the search, no similar checks are found, photographs of the current checks are inserted in the file. In most instances, current checks are also compared with signatures on fingerprint cards of previously arrested persons on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. If current checks are identified with previous material or with signatures on fingerprint cards, all pertinent information is furnished to interested law enforcement agencies.

Bogus Check File in FBI Laboratory Is a Valuable Tool

The National Fraudulent Check File contains photographs of all names used on submitted bogus checks, as well as photographs of signatures on fingerprint cards of known checkpassers. These are arranged alphabetically. In addition, the file also contains complete photographs of checks which are handwritten, handprinted, and typewritten, as well as checks containing mechanical impressions, such as check protector and rubber stamp impressions, each filed according to method of preparation. Whenever necessary, the make and model of a typewriter and check protector used in making out a check can be determined through comparison with the extensive known standards of typewriters and check protectors maintained in the FBI Laboratory.

Data To Be Furnished

When checks are submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination, the following information, whenever known, should be furnished:

1. Names of the suspect and victim.
2. Description of the person passing the check, true name, aliases, and previous criminal record, if known.
3. Modus operandi, including information concerning other checks which may have been passed by the suspect.
4. Information as to whether any part of the check was written by the victim or by a person other than the suspect, whether any names on the check are attempted forgeries of genuine signatures, and whether the check form itself has been stolen or is fictitious.

Original Checks Best

The original checks should always be submitted, if possible. However, photographs or Photostats of good quality are satisfactory in most instances for ordinary check file searches if the originals are not available. Wherever possible, such photocopies should be submitted in duplicate, thereby providing the necessary copies for possible addi-

tions to the file while at the same time expediting the report to the contributing agency.

For most examinations other than a search through the file, the original checks should be submitted because photocopies are usually not satisfactory.

Other Examinations Conducted

In addition to searches in the National Fraudulent Check File and comparisons with signatures on fingerprint cards, comparisons of questioned checks and known material are also conducted in the FBI Laboratory. Where such comparisons are requested, the following questions should be answered in the letter of transmittal:

1. *Is the submitted evidence involved in a criminal matter?*

Examinations are not made of evidence involved in a civil case, except where the evidence has been received from a Federal agency and the U.S. Government is a party in interest.

2. *Has the submitted evidence been subjected to the same type of examination by another expert, or will it be so subjected?*

Except for file searches, such as searches in the Na-



Technician conducting a search in the National Fraudulent Check File.

tional Fraudulent Check File or comparisons with signatures on fingerprint cards, examinations are not made of evidence which has been or will be subjected to the same type of examination by another expert or agency. This policy eliminates duplication of effort.

What To Do About Forgers

If the question of forgery is involved, it is necessary to have handwriting specimens of the person suspected of committing the forgery and of the person whose writing has been allegedly forged. Known handwriting specimens should be obtained by dictating the questioned wording to the suspect. The writing should be done on blank check forms with the same kind of writing medium. For example, if the questioned check is written with pen and ink, the known handwriting specimens should be prepared with pen and ink. If the original is in pencil, the specimens should be written with pencil. As soon as each specimen is completed, it should be removed from the sight of the writer. The questioned check should never be shown to him. With each specimen obtained in this manner, it becomes more difficult for the suspect to continue disguising his handwriting.

Whenever a checkpasser is apprehended, he should be thoroughly questioned regarding his checkpassing activities, including his recent itinerary and his associates. A complete description, together with numerous handwriting specimens of figures and words appearing on the checks, should also be obtained on check forms. Such a followup



Overall view of a section of the National Fraudulent Check File.

may make it possible to clear up other cases of like nature.

Availability of Services

Examinations of checks, file searches, and all other examinations of evidence in criminal cases conducted in the FBI Laboratory are furnished to any interested and duly constituted law enforcement agency without charge. In addition, when the testimony of an FBI Laboratory examiner is needed at a trial, such testimony, as well as all travel expenses, is furnished without charge.

The depredations of the spurious checkpasser have been widely publicized through many media. The ever-mounting cost to the community demands that all possible measures be taken to curb the profits reaped by this type of thief. The service which can be rendered to law enforcement agencies through the National Fraudulent Check File certainly forms one means of protecting citizen and businessman alike from these insidious criminals.



Fallout Shelters May Be New Field for Criminals

Recent intense interest in home fallout and survival shelters offers a new avenue of fraud for unscrupulous construction firms and home improvement salesmen.

Since such shelters are eligible for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration under its home improvement loan program, there is a possibility of false statements being made within the purview of Section 1010, Title 18, U.S. Code (Federal Housing Administration Matters), over which the FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction. This field also gives rise to other possible violations within FBI jurisdiction such as are handled under the Federal Reserve Act, fraud by wire, and, when growing out of FBI investigations, mail fraud statutes.

Information relating to any such violation which comes to the attention of local law enforcement agencies should be immediately reported to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Field Office.

Nothing Is Impossible in the World of Crime

An auto supply store in the business district of a small southern city was burglarized four times in 2 months. Though there was no evidence of any forcible entry at any time, the thief had made off with the contents of the cash register on each occasion.

A stakeout of the store for four successive nights finally resulted in the capture of an 18-year-old youth after he had gained entry through the basement and was approaching the cash register.

The youth admitted the four previous burglaries, saying he had gained entry to the store in each instance by raising an unlocked trapdoor on a rear loading platform of the store. The owner of the store had advised police officers that entry by this means was impossible, inasmuch as two heavy automatic washing machines were fastened to the trapdoor, and at no time had the two machines been disturbed. Upon attempting to lift the trapdoor, officers had ascertained that two grown men were unable to budge the door. However, the youth, who had exceptional strength, willingly demonstrated that he could raise it himself. After gaining entry, he inserted a 10-inch board into the opening to hold the trapdoor open while he entered the store, and, following the theft, he would remove the board and lower the trapdoor without having to displace the machines fastened to it.

This is ample proof that when crimes are being investigated, even "impossible" situations should be considered.



ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

A Federal statute classifies as an offense the killing or assaulting of any one of a specified group of Federal officers who are engaged in their regular duties or who are killed or assaulted as a result of their regular duties.



BANKRUPTCY

Federal statutes contain numerous regulations designed to prevent frauds in connection with bankruptcy proceedings. Violations are investigated by Special Agents of the FBI.

OTHER TOPICS

Bank Tellers Use Description Forms As Aid to Police

by CHIEF ALLEN M. MIGLIO and CAPT. CHARLES H. GLOSSER, *Harper Woods, Mich., Police Department*

At the scene of a crime of any proportion, there exists a certain amount of confusion until the arrival of the police, and this condition exists in a lesser degree until witnesses and personnel involved can be separated and interrogated for pertinent data. This particularly applies to bank holdups, supermarket and loan-office holdups, and other crime scenes where a number of people may be present at the time.

In all cases, immediately upon the completion of the crime and the departure of the perpetrators, the normal reaction of the victims and witnesses, undoubtedly out of fright and shock, is to gather in a group and discuss the terrifying episode. Experience has taught us that this discussion is centered primarily upon the weapon displayed by the subject or subjects, the violent deaths that may have resulted if the weapon was used, and the capture of the culprit that might have been made had an opportunity presented itself.

Vital Information Lacking

Identification of the felons? Up to this point, no one had brought up the matter or given a thought to the dress, mannerisms, or any other features so vitally important to the investigation and ultimate successful conclusion of the case. Therefore, only after diligent and time-consuming work on the part of the officers and detectives assigned can descriptions be obtained for broadcast. In too many cases, a composite must be drawn from several varied descriptions submitted by witnesses who completely disagree on height, weight, dress, etc., causing precious loss of time.

In an effort to eliminate, or at least alleviate, this condition as much as possible, we devised the description form accompanying this article.

In a meeting with the managers of the banks in the city, the form was discussed and explained in detail. We are pleased to announce that the wholehearted cooperation of all employees was pledged,

and we were also pleased with their reception of the form and recognition of its value. Pads were placed at the fingertips of the tellers and made available to all other bank personnel with instructions that, in the event of a holdup and the departure of the subject, the employees will immediately concentrate on filling out the form while the picture of the subject is still vivid in their minds.

How Form Is Used

We request that no conversation whatsoever be carried on so that there can be no distractions. We emphasized, of course, that the alarm be given, above all else, at the earliest opportunity. You will note the absence of the word "police" or department designation on the form. This was done because of the aversion some people have to being witnesses in a police case.

We are convinced that prompt attention to the form will enable us, upon our arrival, to have an accurate description of the wanted person or persons for immediate transmission to the mobile units and blockade points.



Chief Allen M. Miglio (right) and
Capt. Charles H. Glosser.

DESCRIPTION FORM

Please fill out as accurately as possible. Use check mark () where applicable.

Male ☐ Female ☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other ☐ Glasses ☐ Mustache ☐
 Type and Color: Hat ☐ Cap ☐ Jacket ☐ Shoes ☐
 Type and Color: Coat ☐ Pants ☐ Suit ☐ Other ☐
 Scars or Marks ☐ Voice ☐ Accent ☐
 Clean Shaven? ☐ Neat or Shabby Dress? ☐ Color Hair ☐ Eyes ☐
 Gun and Type ☐ Held in right hand ☐ Left hand ☐
 Age ☐ Height ☐ Weight ☐ Build ☐ Complexion ☐
 Any other unusual actions or words; repeated use of words; if bandit limped, etc.
 Describe ☐
 If female involved, describe clothing ☐

Form used to insure accurate description of bank bandits.

The form has been distributed and explained to other merchants in the city, and periodic visits to each establishment are made by officers of this department to assure its use and to conduct orientation periods for new employees.



**"LEARN AND LIVE" SESSION
POINTS UP POLICE RISKS**

Police trainees in a midwestern police department have been afforded realistic training in order to adequately prepare them for the dangers inherent in the ordinary routine of their duties.

One of the most interesting and valuable techniques is a slide and lecture session, during which colored photos of scenes taken when police officers have lost their lives in the performance of their duty are flashed on a screen, and all the details of the occurrence are supplied to the class by the lecturer. The incident is then analyzed, the dangers are pointed out, and the precautionary measures to be taken are carefully explained and emphasized without exaggeration or dramatization.

This training can be of incalculable value to young men embarking on law enforcement careers.



BURNED BODIES

While heat will shrivel and distort the human frame, pathologists may be able to determine whether the deceased was alive at the time of a fire. There is always the possibility that a fire may have been started to cover up the traces of a murderer.

FBI Tours Arranged To Accommodate Everyone

A record-breaking total of nearly 420,000 persons toured FBI Headquarters during 1961 and viewed the operations and facilities of the FBI. This surpassed the previous high record of about 395,000 persons who made the tour in 1956.

Tours of FBI Headquarters are offered daily between the hours of 9:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and last approximately 1 hour. Reservations are not necessary for groups of less than 15 persons.

A visitor to the FBI first views a series of exhibits devoted to some of the most famous criminal and espionage investigations conducted by this Bureau during its colorful history. The FBI's guest observes Laboratory experts conducting actual examinations on evidence submitted in current cases as he visits the facilities of the world-famous FBI Laboratory. The tourist sees the latest scientific crime-detection equipment and stops are included at various units involved in document examinations, soil analyses, firearms, toolmark comparison, and other microscopic studies.

One of the high lights of the tour is a demonstration of different weapons utilized by the G-Man which takes place on the indoor firearms range. Here a Special Agent fires the .38-caliber revolver and the Thompson submachinegun and also discusses the philosophy of the FBI's use of firearms.

To assure that everyone is accommodated on the tours, it is suggested that those police officers who wish to bring large groups, such as safety patrols, to view the facilities of the FBI, send in advance a written request stating the size of the group and the time and date they wish to make the tour. In view of the large number of visitors touring the FBI Building each day, it is felt that in this way requests for tours can be arranged at times suitable to both the visiting group and the Bureau.

Visitors are asked to enter the Department of Justice Building at the Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., entrance where they will be welcomed by a representative of the FBI.



LAB EXAMINATIONS

Clearly state what examinations are desired when submitting evidence to the FBI Laboratory.

Law Gets Last Laugh in Numbers Racket Raid

The Anchorage, Alaska, Police Department succeeded in assembling all the evidence it felt was sufficient for prosecuting the operators of several gambling games. The games were being run behind double-locked doors and other maximum security precautions had been taken, making it difficult for the police to secure necessary evidence.

Since all of the regular officers and detectives were presumed known to the gambling operators, it was decided that a young candidate for appointment as a patrolman recruit be selected to act as the inside man in gathering evidence and planning raids.

This police recruit, because of his youthful appearance and deceptively disarming and winsome manner, had no difficulty in gaining access to the games and participating in them. Over a period of approximately a week, the young man—who had formerly been a member of the police force of another city—had gathered enough information to make possible a raid on the largest of the operations.

On the night of the raid, he visited the game for a last-minute check, the ink on his deputization card still not quite dry. As he walked through the various game rooms, making mental notes for future reference, his inquisitiveness was noticed by one of the gamblers who asked him the reason for all this curiosity. Parrying in an offhand manner, he replied that he was an undercover officer, getting ready to raid the place. This remark drew hearty laughter from all present.

The "undercover officer," satisfied the time was right for police action, left shortly to carry the chips, marked money, and other evidence to the police station and to brief the raiding party. He returned to the gambling establishment as soon as the raiding plans were completed. As he entered this time, he was asked where his fellow officers were. He replied that they would be along in a few minutes—drawing more laughter. This humor soon faded when, a few minutes later, the raiding officers entered and found the gambling in full swing.

HUSBAND AND WIFE STEAL IN JOINT ENTERPRISE

A husband-and-wife team found tire stealing very lucrative by operating on cars parked in various shopping centers in city and suburban areas.

Their modus operandi consisted of going into a shopping center parking lot and selecting a late-model car. The woman carried a tool for opening the car trunk, and, as she stood near the car selected, the man opened the trunk in seconds and removed the spare tire. The woman then accompanied him back to their own car in which the stolen tire was placed.

Both subjects carried knives, and the woman was reported especially dangerous.

The tire theft operation was big business, bringing in \$7 to \$10 per tire. Several groups apparently operated as teams in the thefts of tires.



SOIL EVIDENCE

Soil deposits on small items should not be removed by the investigator. Submit the items.

OUTSIDE BURGLAR ALARMS HAVE GONE UNDERCOVER

A large banking concern in the East and its numerous outlying branch banks are no longer using the outdoor-type burglar alarm.

The bell-type alarms have been discontinued in the interest of protecting bank employees and bank customers from hasty and unpredicted acts on the part of criminals who, upon being surprised in the act of robbing or burglarizing a bank, might resort to some form of violence.

During the day, the alarm systems are connected in such a manner that the alarm sounds either in the nearest police station or in another portion of the building where an employee can make the appropriate telephone call for assistance. After banking hours, these alarms are connected with a protective association.



PLASTER CASTS

Be sure to have enough plaster on hand when shoe print and tire tread casts are to be made.

Killer Shatters Marriage Plans of Young Couple

On August 25, 1961, a young couple sat in a car at a secluded parking lot in a wildlife refuge in a midwestern State, happily making plans for their marriage as soon as the girl became of age some 7 months hence. The boy was 20. Both were well liked and held good reputations in their hometown.

As they sat in the dark beauty of the night, the boy noticed a big car enter the other end of the parking lot, pause for a few minutes, then pass slowly by so that his own vehicle was silhouetted in the glare of the headlights. The car returned a few minutes later and parked behind the boy's car. A man's harsh voice ordered them to get out.

Shot Fired

As the boy turned to face the approaching man, a bullet crashed across his face, driving him to the pavement. Fighting to retain consciousness, he felt his wallet jerked from his pocket and heard the girl scream his name as the big car roared away.

In the hospital critically injured but his mind amazingly clear, the boy was able to give officers a description of his assailant. FBI Agents entered the case and joined police officers, sheriff's deputies, and State troopers in an intensive effort to locate the gunman and the missing girl.

A fired .32-caliber automatic cartridge case of Remington manufacture was found at the scene of the shooting. A suspect, developed by police and sheriff's officers and who had previously served time for murder, was held for questioning.

Body Located

For more than 3 days, an abandoned, ghostly farmhouse hid the secret of what had happened to the young girl after her fiance had been shot and left for dead at the parking lot. Then, on Sunday, August 28, a group of young people searching for a picnic spot came upon the abandoned farm—a lonely and forlorn scene about 18 miles from the parking lot at the wildlife refuge.

One member of this group, carefully stepping across the creaking boards, sighted a leather billfold at her feet—the one the assailant had taken from the injured boy. An officer called to the scene found the girl's body in a cistern at the corner of the porch. She had been shot through the head. Other lacerations on her head and face attested to the brutal treatment she had received from her kidnaper.

Further evidence, including two more cartridge cases of the same caliber as that found on the parking lot, pointed to the guilt of the suspect being held by the police. This was further corroborated by the boy when the suspect was brought to the hospital for identification. The boy unhesitatingly identified him as his assailant. The man denied the crimes but admitted having purchased the gun and shells. He had thrown the gun in the river, knowing he would be questioned concerning the case, but denied having fired it at any time he had it in his possession.

Verdict of Guilty

The overpowering evidence against him, however, was sufficient to warrant his being charged on a three-count indictment: Intent to commit murder on a Government reservation, robbery on a Government reservation, and violation of the Federal Firearms Act. The verdict of the jury was "Guilty on all counts."

He was also charged with the murder of the girl.

The prisoner was sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States for a period of time aggregating 40 years on the three-count indictment.

While in quarantine at the penitentiary, he approached a fellow inmate to author an appeal to the U.S. District Court from his 40-year sentence, and during his association with this inmate, related to him the details of the shooting and the killing of the girl.

The inmate later testified at the murder trial as to what his fellow prisoner had confided to him and also that his life had been threatened if he testified against him at the trial.

The killer's fight with society was ended as the judge quietly intoned the sentence of 150 years in prison with the stipulation that he spend each August 25—the anniversary of the murder of the girl—in solitary confinement.

German Shepherds

(Continued from page 9)

allow the members of the auxiliary patrol to be put into "standby" service to be used as the need arose for assistance at dances, sports events, parades, and special events.

Caring for the Dogs

The care of the dogs has been accomplished with very little difficulty. Each dog is fed at the completion of the shift to which she is assigned. The food ration consists of 1½ quarts of commercial dry food, liquid vitamins, and water. Each dog is exercised for approximately half an hour each day, just prior to going on duty. The exercises consist of running, jumping, and a brush-up on vocal commands. This daily exercise keeps the dogs at a trim weight of from 80 to 90 pounds. Each dog is checked periodically by the veterinarian to prevent sickness, etc.

As the dogs have been trained to respond to the commands of two officers, the problem of not being able to use the dogs because of sickness or days off of the officers has been eliminated.

Successes of K-9 Patrol

Because of the decline in criminal activities, "Dutch" is now used for general patrol, not only in the business district, but also accompanies the night patrolman on all calls needing official attention. This policy, on one occasion, averted possible injury to the night patrolman when he arrested a disorderly drunk in the residential section. The arrest was made without incident, but as the officer was taking the offender into the station, the man turned and took a "roundhouse" swing at him. Before the officer could retaliate, "Dutch," who had been left in the patrol car, leaped through

the open car window and knocked the assailant to the sidewalk where he was subdued without further hostilities.

During the present renovation of the jail facilities, it was necessary to cut a hole through the outside wall of the jail to facilitate new plumbing fixtures. This hole, which would be ample in size to permit a prisoner to escape, was left open for several days. It was necessary to post "Dutch" outside the hole to prevent any possible escape attempt. Needless to say, no one attempted to leave the premises via the hole.

Financial Outlay for Dogs

The use of the two police dogs in the city of Bayard, I feel, has proved beyond a doubt to be of great value in preserving the peace. Their usefulness far outweighs the cost of their maintenance. The basic financial outlay for the K-9 program was:

Construction materials for kennels.....	\$72.35
Veterinarian fees (shots, etc.).....	34.00
Licenses	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$110.35

The average monthly cost of maintaining the two dogs, which includes food and medical care, has amounted to approximately \$8.

Although the police dog cannot replace the police officer, the properly trained dog can be a priceless possession to the lone patrolman in covering beats in the dark alleys and out-of-the-way places where there is potential danger to his life. In small communities such as Bayard, where budgets are unable to provide the many necessary aids and additional manpower needed from time to time to provide maximum police protection, the police dog is a very great aid in carrying out police functions. The dogs, if properly trained and employed, together with good patrol planning, can win the respect and praise of all the citizens in the community.



ESPIONAGE

Generally speaking, espionage consists of the illegal obtaining or disclosure of information affecting the national security of the United States either for the benefit of a foreign power or to the detriment of this country.



TOGETHERNESS

Groups of latent impressions, such as those of adjacent fingers or fingers and palms which appear to have been made simultaneously, should be lifted as units; that is, on a single piece of tape, as this may facilitate the task of making comparisons.

WANTED BY THE FBI

MAX LOUIS CANTOR, also known as **Max Canter**, **Max Cantor**, **Max Lewis Cantor**, **Marvin Davidson**, **Harold Davis**, **Joseph Harris**, **Marvin Harrison**, **Max Kantor**, **Joseph Sarunkile**.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Burglary; Assault With a Dangerous Weapon)

During the early morning hours of August 8, 1959, a Baltimore, Md., resident, returning home, noticed that a window had been broken out of his kitchen door. Upon entering the living room of his residence, he encountered an individual and asked the intruder what he was doing. The man did not reply, but pointed what appeared to be a gun at him and threatened to shoot if the homeowner moved. A struggle ensued, and the occupant of the house was viciously struck on the head with the object the burglar had in his hand. The intruder fled from the house and disappeared.

Within hours, Baltimore police arrested Max Louis Cantor in the vicinity of the burglary. The fugitive was identified in a lineup as the burglar. Cantor was thereafter charged with burglary and assault and striking with intent to kill.

Cantor was subsequently released on bond but never appeared for trial. Upon indications that the fugitive had fled the State of Maryland, a Federal warrant was issued March 15, 1960, at Baltimore, charging him with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for assault with a dangerous weapon and burglary.

Cantor's arrest record contains numerous entries dating back to 1927. In 1941, he was arrested in

Columbus, Ohio, charged with burglary and grand larceny, and sentenced to serve from 25 to 150 years on five charges of nighttime burglary of an inhabited dwelling. Released in 1952, the fugitive was paroled under lifetime parole to live in New York City. He remained there until 1954 when he moved to Baltimore. Cantor has admitted that he has been a burglar for many years. He said that he located victims by checking newspapers for items concerning people going on vacation. He admitted that he would case the home, verify that the occupants had in fact left on vacation, and then burglarize the home.

Caution

In view of the fact that the fugitive was reported to have had a gun in his possession at the time of the offense, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Max Louis Cantor is described as follows:

Age-----	49, born September 18, 1912, Syracuse, N.Y. (not supported by birth records).
Height-----	5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 8 inches.
Weight-----	165 to 174 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black, turning gray, receding.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Auditor, clerk, tailor, salesman.
Scars and marks---	Mole on corner of right eye, cut scar first joint middle finger of left hand, cut scar first joint of left ring finger, cut scar first joint of little finger on left hand.
Remarks-----	Reportedly wears glasses and has dentures.
FBI Number-----	215,001.
Fingerprint classification-----	11 0 25 W I00 12 M 20 W 011

Ref: 17 21 29
20 20 20



Max Louis Cantor.

Notify FBI

Anyone having information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (Zone) (State)

Women in the Rackets Test Merchants' Vigilance

An ingenious aspect of shoplifting was successfully worked in a large department store in the East. A woman, apparently calling from a nearby telephone booth, ordered two expensive blankets, described the color, quality, and size she wanted, then requested that they be wrapped. Explaining that she was in a hurry, she said she would be in shortly to pick them up. The clerk who received the telephone order followed instructions, wrapped the blankets, and placed the package on the counter for the expected customer. She waited on several customers before she discovered the package was gone.

It was believed the thief who made the telephone call had immediately proceeded to the vicinity of the blanket counter and observed the salesgirl wrap the blankets and place the package on the counter. Then, while the clerk was attending to other customers, she picked up the package and was able to leave the store with a normally wrapped package without being detected.

In another part of the country, another woman, described as being a "sweet-appearing old lady who could pass for anyone's grandmother," was detained in a store while carrying an innocent-appearing cardboard box, 9 by 17 by 10 inches in size, wrapped and bound for mailing. The box was found to have one end hinged through which merchandise could be slipped.

The elderly shoplifter was also carrying a large paper bag containing a number of small paper

sacks, each bearing the printed name of a local store. The sacks were used as containers for pilfered merchandise, but gave the appearance of being bona fide purchases from the stores whose names appeared on the sacks.

The little old lady was detected by a salesclerk when she attempted to "lift" a dress and the hanger became entangled in the dummy package into which she was stuffing it.

Working with this "sweet little old lady" were another woman and a man who, driving along the street in a station wagon, would relieve her of the packages after her visits to the various stores.

Her photograph and fingerprints, with those of her accomplices, now "grace" the police department files with other individuals of that ilk.



TECHNIQUE TO COMBAT PETTY THEFTS OF TOOLS

A detective agency responsible for security at a large dam project in the Southwest reports that the contractors have been experiencing a siege of petty thefts of tools.

A method the agency had used in similar situations with considerable success in combating this type of thievery was being contemplated for use.

This method consists of rigging several types of power tools with a miniature transmitter about the size of a matchbox which is small enough to fit inside the housing of the power tool. The transmitter emits a signal strong enough to be picked up on a receiver at a distance that would permit following the tool if it were taken.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. W. P. Collins,
Director,
Property Protection Department,
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company,
Rossford, Ohio.

Questionable Pattern



This pattern has the general appearance of a loop; however, the lack of a definite sufficient recurve causes the impression to be classified as a tented arch with reference to a loop. Because of the possibility of a recurve in front of the left delta formation, a reference to a whorl is also necessary.