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Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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Law Enforcement

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Interesting Pattern (back cover).



Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

A CRIMINAL IS NOT EASILY DETERRED by inconvenience; nor is he likely to become discouraged by temporary setbacks. If the commission of a crime is his goal, he usually achieves it. If the crime is auto theft, it may be accomplished with little or no effort.

American automobile owners operate what amounts to a "red carpet" service for car thieves. Perhaps in no other violation does negligence by the victim contribute more to the criminal act than it does in larceny, including auto theft. Much of the time, the thief merely enters the unlocked car, starts the motor with the key found in the ignition, and drives away. It is not surprising, therefore, that the total number of auto thefts in 1962 was 9 percent greater than the 1961 figure.

In 1962, an alltime high record of some 350,000 automobiles, valued at \$290 million, were stolen. An alarming percentage of these cars were left with keys in the ignition. For example, two 13-year-old youths recently went on an interstate car-stealing spree, stealing eight motor vehicles in 2 days. In each instance, the keys had been left in the ignition.

Last year, persons under 25 years of age made up about 86 percent of all arrests for auto thefts. Significantly, approximately 54 percent of all persons charged with auto theft were referred to juvenile courts. Who is to say where the major fault lies for these shameful figures involving American youth? What are the causes of such folly? One indisputable fact stands clear. Careless and lazy drivers who fail to properly secure their automobiles are inviting young people to break the law.

Joyrides and neighborhood jaunts by young people in stolen cars are not prankish capers of restless youth. They are crimes—costly, dangerous, and senseless violations. To the law enforcement officer, they represent even more. From experience, he recognizes the problem as a prelude to more violent crimes and the launching of criminal careers.

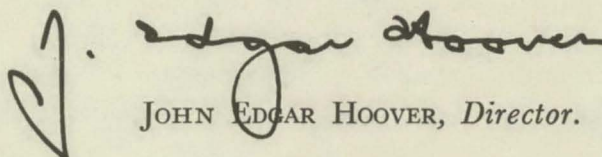
The ease with which automobiles are stolen is astonishing. To hoodlums and professional gangs, who rely heavily on "hot" cars for

their nefarious activities, appropriating a suitable vehicle is considered a very minor phase of otherwise elaborate and complicated criminal schemes. Most veteran bank robbers use stolen cars to aid their escape from crime scenes. Thrill thieves and juvenile gangs which steal cars for stripping and resale of parts are increasing. Car theft rings continue to flourish.

Certainly, law enforcement must reassess its efforts to combat auto thefts. The motoring public must come to know that through indifference it not only contributes to but also condones the problem. A new awareness of the vast scope of auto thefts in the overall crime picture is needed. Car thieves, adult and juvenile, must be dealt with realistically. Their role in the continuing rise of crime cannot be dismissed lightly.

With a little diligence, American automobile owners could strike a great blow for crime prevention. By the simple acts of removing ignition keys and locking unattended cars, an amazing reduction in auto thefts could be realized.

The first step in the solution of any problem is the recognition of its existence. Where auto thefts are concerned, it is a step long overdue.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is stylized, with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Hoover".

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

MARCH 1, 1963.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Roving Patrol Beat of Alaska Troopers Is Rough and Tough

by CAPT. WILLIAM W. TRAFTON, *Division of Police,
Department of Public Safety, Juneau, Alaska*

Alaska, 585,000 square miles of new State, is rimmed by the Arctic Ocean with its icecap to the north, by our good neighbor Canada to the east, by the Pacific Ocean to the south, by the Bering Sea to the west. She is a land of contrasts: Modern, bustling cities; primitive sod huts and skin tents; majestically rising snowcapped mountain ranges; lush valleys and muskeg swamps; twisting rivers of glacial silt; clear streams and lakes of ice blue water; extinct and active volcanoes; and deserts of drifting sand.

Arctic Bush Patrol

Over this vast expanse, including countless miles of coastline and inland waters, the 88 uniformed troopers of the Alaska State Police range on what is officially known as a Roving Patrol, but more commonly referred to as the "Bush Patrol." Troopers are assigned to three District Headquarters located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, and to outposts strategically located within each

District. They are continually on "Bush Patrol," providing police services to people within their areas of responsibility.

Traveling as the climate, weather, and seasons permit, in temperatures ranging from 95° F. above zero to 70° F. below zero, each man on Roving Patrol handles all types of police matters which are brought to his attention as he moves from town to village, to fish camp, to mining camp, to trapper's cabin.

Outside the Law

One such patrol started with two troopers in a light plane departing Fairbanks, their mission to cover the small villages en route to Nome. After several stops along the silt-laden Tanana River, they landed at Galena Air Force Station to investigate the reported theft of an outboard motor and the illegal shooting of a cow moose. After talking to the villagers and the local schoolteacher briefly, the motor was located. The person responsible was questioned and he confessed to the theft. The moose also proved easy to find. Every Indian family in the village had some of the meat. It was being smoked, dried, or boiled, and hungry Husky dogs were noisily gnawing the bits of meat left on the bones.

After confiscating much of the meat, in various stages of preservation, officers found that the poacher still proved to be elusive. His generosity in sharing his spoils endeared him to his neighbors beyond their sense of loyalty to law and order. Only after careful winnowing of the facts was the culprit identified. Then the villagers agreed that he was their benefactor. The course of justice proceeded to its culmination in court.

Story of the Old Trapper

On another occasion while on a patrol at McGrath, it was learned from the local trader that an old-time trapper had not come down the river to pur-



Capt. William W. Trafton



Trooper Joe Rychetnik, Nome, prepares to board bush plane. Roving Patrol on the Bering Sea Islands requires gear to meet any emergency and equipment to service routine matters.

chase his spring supplies and sell his catch of beaver, mink, and muskrat. With the aid of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Agent stationed in McGrath, the location of the trapper's cabin was pinpointed. The Wildlife Agent agreed to fly to the cabin in his float plane. Following an hour's flight, the plane dipped down over the river and circled the cabin area several times. No welcoming smoke was visible. The trapper's boat, with outboard motor attached to the transom, was secured to the river bank. Everything appeared normal.

After a brief foot patrol, it was determined no one had inhabited the cabin for some time. No tracks showed in the soft dirt of the path, no wood had been recently cut, and only rusty cans littered the pile of refuse. The cabin door was latched but not padlocked or otherwise protected against marauding bear. On entering the cabin, everything was in order, each item tidily in place. Kindling and wood were in the stove waiting only for a match. Beaver and other skins were piled neatly in the lean-to area.

Days on the calendar hanging on the wall were crossed off up to the middle of the past month. A search was made of the surrounding area in an ever-widening circle without success. Many times anxious eyes were cast at the swift river that flowed a hundred feet from the cabin where only a month before it had been clogged with cakes of grinding ice during the spring breakup. A search

of the riverbank downstream was fruitless.

With darkness coming on, the cabin was secured and the party returned to McGrath. The Commissioner of Public Safety was notified of the search and disappearance of the oldtimer and the case report filed as inactive.

Late in the following summer, a group of Indian hunters found what remained of the old trapper about a half mile from his cabin. His axe was lying near an outstretched arm by a partially cut tree, and homemade snowshoes were still strapped to his boots. His heart had apparently yielded in the rugged struggle for survival in the wilderness. A riverboat brought his body to McGrath where he was laid to rest near other pioneers of Alaska.

Arctic Winter Hazards

Some patrols are of a hazardous nature, particularly those during the extreme cold of arctic winters, when temperature readings have dropped from sight in thermometers and the touch of a finger on cold metal results in a blister. On one occasion, a trooper traveling in a chartered aircraft of ancient vintage was forced to land 30 or 40 miles north of Nome because of a faltering engine and low ceiling. A safe landing was made with the ski-equipped plane on the frozen surface of a small lake. The trooper, his prisoner, and the pilot were able to locate an old cabin that had been spotted from the plane before the emergency landing. Fortunately, the pilot had been able to radio his approximate location. Thirty-six hours later they were rescued by a tracked-vehicle-borne rescue group from Nome. With their supplies



Trooper D. W. Goodman with patrol car on Glenn Highway near Anchorage, Alaska.

of hot coffee and sandwiches, the rescue group was a welcome sight to the cold, hungry men.

Weathered In

One trooper stationed at Kotzebue, who covers the village of Ambler located about 150 miles northeast of Kotzebue, was not so fortunate. The village population of about 80 happy, carefree Eskimos lives almost entirely off the land. On one trip the trooper was weathered in. His lay-over was serious for him, since he was not accustomed to the blubber, air-dried fish, seal, and similar food in the Eskimo diet. After several days of adverse weather and dubious food, he hired a dog team to travel on to the village of Shungnak where there is a Government school. The temperature hovered at 25° F. below zero, and a searing gale whipped the tundra. Nevertheless, the Eskimo dog team driver said, "We go."

With fur hats, heavy down-filled parkas, Air Force flight pants, and Eskimo mukluks as protection from the hostile elements, the trooper and his guide were off, alternately riding and running beside the sled. The journey was safely completed, and the trooper eventually reached his post at Kotzebue virtually drooling at the thought of edible fare.

All in a Day's Work

By way of contrast, last summer while the Kotzebue trooper was attending an FBI-sponsored police school in Nome, he received a telephone message from his District Headquarters in Fairbanks that his services were needed in Unalakleet, about 200 miles to the southeast of Nome. Relying on the friendly midnight sun, the trooper waited until class was out at 5 p.m., chartered an airplane, flew to Unalakleet, investigated the crime,



Troopers practicing firearms training near Fairbanks, Alaska.

arrested the perpetrators, and rounded up the witnesses and the District Magistrate who proceeded to hold court. The subjects were tried, convicted, and sentenced to jail in Nome. The trooper returned to Nome with his prisoners, jailed them, and prepared and mailed off his report. With broad daylight still beaming in on him, he retired for a quick nap before resuming his studies in the classroom the following morning.

Dog Sled or Jet

One day the "Bush Patrol" trooper may be flying in luxury on a commercial airliner—the next day he may be on the trail with a dog team and snowshoes or aboard a chartered float plane on a search and rescue mission. All types of transportation, from a skinboat of sealskin or walrus hides made by Arctic Eskimos to the newest jet-powered helicopter, have been used.

Commissioner Martin B. Underwood of the Department of Public Safety, realizing the genuine need for protection and enforcement assistance of people living in remote areas, established the Roving Patrol policy as a standard function of the Alaska State Police. As a full-scale program, within the limits of budgetary restrictions, the patrols have reduced the number of emergency calls from bush areas to a minimum. Today, summons from an outpost usually indicates the commission of a major crime or a search and rescue mission.

The Arctic Is Their Beat

During the past 12 months, troopers have traveled over 500,000 air-miles, countless thousands of miles by other means of transportation, and have visited hundreds of villages, towns, and camps. During this time they have handled more than 2,000 incidents. The rate of crime in these areas



DRIVE-IN FOR PAYING FINES

A police department in the Pacific Northwest has established a drive-in window in a one-way alley at the rear of the police station so that motorists receiving parking tickets can drive up and pay their fines without inconvenience or running the risk of receiving another parking ticket while in the police station. 63-4296-50

6 *Seattle, 8/17/62*



Commissioner Martin B. Underwood.

has been reduced drastically by the frequent and unannounced arrival of a uniformed trooper.

The hardy and dedicated officers whose beat is the "Bush Patrol" know that vigilance is the price of survival; that study is the key to preparedness. They treasure their hours of classroom work as the foundation of true professionalism in law enforcement. Their library on the trail is the knowledge they have retained in their minds. Their reward is found in the admiration and respect the people they serve display as they proceed on their pilgrimage of service to the citizens of the Arctic.



NO SUSPICION REFLECTED

Youthful thieves in a midwestern city have an unusual hiding place for transporting small items—such as jewelry—which they obtain in loot from burglaries. These items are stored in a flashlight magnetically attached to the dashboard of their car. An article such as this, which is kept in plain view, could be easily overlooked by police. 63-4296-42 *St. Louis 6/1/62*

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

What enabled a squad of FBI Special Agents, under the direction of qualified document experts from the FBI Laboratory, to pick a kidnaper out of 7 million persons in New York City and environs?

After nearly 2 million public records were examined, such as motor vehicle registrations, voter registrations, and parole records, one of the field investigators, perusing probation records, "pulled" the monthly probation report bearing Angelo John LaMarca's handwriting and immediately passed it to the expert examiner heading the gigantic search. The expert confirmed that LaMarca wrote the ransom notes, and the notorious murder-kidnaping case involving the infant Peter Weinberger was solved. Therefore, the "break" in this major case came through the diligent search by FBI Agents for handwriting bearing telltale characteristics and peculiarities similar to those detected in the ransom notes.

Bases for Identification

Handwriting identification is based on the fact that each person develops individual peculiarities in his handwriting, resulting from hundreds and thousands of repeated movements of the arm and fingers. Thus, handwriting is the product of habit. Handwriting, as a person practices it, eventually becomes so automatic that he is not aware of many of the forms and connecting strokes he makes.

Each individual's handwriting can be identified—provided the writing is truly representative of normal habits—if written with natural speed and comfortable body posture, if sufficient quantity exists, and if adequate known samples are available. The document examiner must have ability and depth of training to perceive and evaluate personal characteristics which occur in sufficient numbers to be convincing, and to ferret out superficial similarities in form, resulting only from the system taught to the writer.

Handwriting Habits Are Basic Factors in Identification

The personal characteristics which bear the most weight are those movements in the line of script such as beginning strokes, connecting strokes, ending strokes, and relative heights of letters made unconsciously and automatically by the writer. Of equal importance is the line quality, because the smooth-flowing line and swift movement indicate lack of disguise or copied handwriting. Hesitant or halting strokes in special areas of letters indicate forgery or disguise. There is that quality of slow, hesitant and halting writing, resulting from forgery, which places it apart from the product of a poor writer (aged person or uneducated person).

Questioned Documents

In most of the cases, circumstances will permit a definite conclusion to be reached by the document examiner that a questioned document was or was not written by the writer of a known sample of handwriting, if an ample supply of questioned and known writing exists. Sometimes, however, circumstances, based on the documents submitted, are such that the document examiner must state that "no definite conclusion was reached." The neutral or "no conclusion" opinion might result when—

- (a) The questioned writing was of such limited quantity it did not reflect a substantial number of peculiarities.
- (b) The questioned writing was distorted or disguised.
- (c) The known writings were too limited in quantity or contained distortion or disguise.
- (d) The known writings consisted of letters and letter combinations which do not contain the letters and letter combinations present in the questioned material.

Warning to Investigator

A criminal investigation, as it progresses, often points to a certain person when the crime involves documents and handwritings. But, assume that the document examiner found it necessary to report "no definite conclusion was reached" with

regard to a likely suspect. Investigators should at this point recognize that this type of report might serve as a "proceed with caution" signal, suggesting that careful consideration be given each incident relating to this suspect. Otherwise, the investigation might not proceed in the right direction.

This is illustrated by an actual case wherein a chronic checkpasser, Elzy Blite,¹ frequently passed checks by signing the name of his stepfather, Dr. Charles Cardberry,¹ a medical doctor. Various law enforcement agencies submitted 11 checks to the FBI Laboratory, all signed "Dr. Charles Cardberry," and while they all looked similar with superficial examination, a close study revealed tiny discrepancies in the connecting strokes and inconspicuous portions of the handwriting on the first five checks in relation to the remainder of the checks. A definite conclusion could not be reached—on the basis of the available writing—whether the first five checks were written by the writer of the remainder of the checks, which investigation had disclosed were undoubtedly the work of Elzy Blite. No further known or questioned handwriting was received. Then, after 3 years, the story unraveled. For a week, Elzy Blite had been on a drinking spree in Tennessee with a man named James Lyar.¹

Wrong Crook

Lyar now had "ideas" of his own for writing the signature of "Dr. Charles Cardberry" on checks. James Lyar proceeded to an eastern city and passed a \$1,000 check, using the name "Dr. Charles Cardberry." The writing on the \$1,000 check resembled the handwriting style of the stepson, Blite, to a remarkable degree.

The police department of this eastern city subsequently wrote to the real Dr. Charles Cardberry, a law-abiding, respected citizen, about the forged \$1,000 check, and he replied, "Yes, that is my stepson, Elzy Blite, who has been using my name on checks around the country and is now incarcerated in a penitentiary in Tennessee." Based on this information, the police department issued a warrant for the arrest of Elzy Blite and filed a detainer with Tennessee authorities, but they did not know about James Lyar.

Eventually, Elzy Blite, himself, protested he had never been in this city in his life, but he did

think a former drinking companion might have used his "habit" of writing "Dr. Charles Cardberry" on checks. When adequate known handwriting was received, it was determined that Elzy Blite had not written the first five checks. The "no conclusion reached" or neutral answer in the initial Laboratory reports should have served as a warning that in spite of a reasonable deduction that Elzy Blite was guilty of forging a \$1,000 check, further investigation was necessary.

Traveler's Checks

Many cases involving traveler's checks which are alleged to have been stolen and forged are submitted to the FBI Laboratory each year. Once in a while, the "victims" admit the last they remember was being in a bar away from home. These may be unscrupulous individuals who get started on a "bender" and cannot believe or don't want to believe the scrawled countersignatures are their own, written while intoxicated. This is another area where "no definite conclusion reached" reports can be of value to the field investigator when the Laboratory states, "Evidence of writing by the purchaser while intoxicated cannot be precluded." The FBI Laboratory document examiners encounter many of these cases each year.

Results and Conclusions

With regard to those cases where identifications of handwriting or printing were made and a court trial ensued, document examiners from the FBI Laboratory testified in 120 trials for the fiscal year 1961. This number does not include the many appearances of document examiners at scheduled trials wherein the subject or subjects quickly decided to plead guilty when all witnesses were assembled prior to the trial. The weight a jury places on expert testimony should, of course, be proportional to the expert's ability.

One hundred sixty years ago, handwriting identification was a novelty, and, for many years, was practiced by such amateurs as bank tellers or penmanship teachers. However, more recently, and particularly during the last 40 years, the identification of handwriting has developed to a degree that it is today a profession highly respected by law enforcement officials, lawyers, businessmen, and judges. Handwriting identification is, indeed, a science.

¹ Fictitious.

POLICE TRAINING

State of Alabama Builds New Academy for Police Training

by FLOYD H. MANN, *Director, Alabama Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Ala.*

When I took office in January 1959 as the director of the Alabama Department of Public Safety, I was approached with this question: "Will you support the Alabama Police Academy which has been conducting two 6-week basic police training courses each year for municipal, county, and State law enforcement officers of the State?" My answer to that question was, "I will not only support the idea of training law enforcement officers throughout the State, but also it is my plan to provide new, modern training facilities adequate to meet the training needs of Alabama law enforcement officers."

Accordingly, we continued to operate at the old Alabama Police Academy with its limited facilities, and at every opportunity we worked for the establishment of a new academy.

I talked to the Governor, public officials, and members of the Alabama Legislature about what we were doing with our limited facilities and how much more we could do in the field of police training with a new, modern, well-equipped police academy.

Funds Provided

After I had been in office 2 years and had made many contacts regarding the needs of a modern building, it was agreed that the 1961 regular session of the Alabama Legislature would provide the funds to build and equip a new, modern police academy. A bill was drawn asking the Legislature to provide \$300,000 for the purpose of building and equipping this school. The bill was enacted, the money was provided, and the new Alabama Police Academy became a reality.

The academy building is located in a shady pecan grove at the corner of Coliseum Boulevard and Federal Drive in East Montgomery. It was designed on a split-level floor plan because of the slope of the grounds. The beautiful trees provide a most peaceful setting for the school.

The building is of reinforced concrete and steel. Interior partitions are of concrete masonry. All

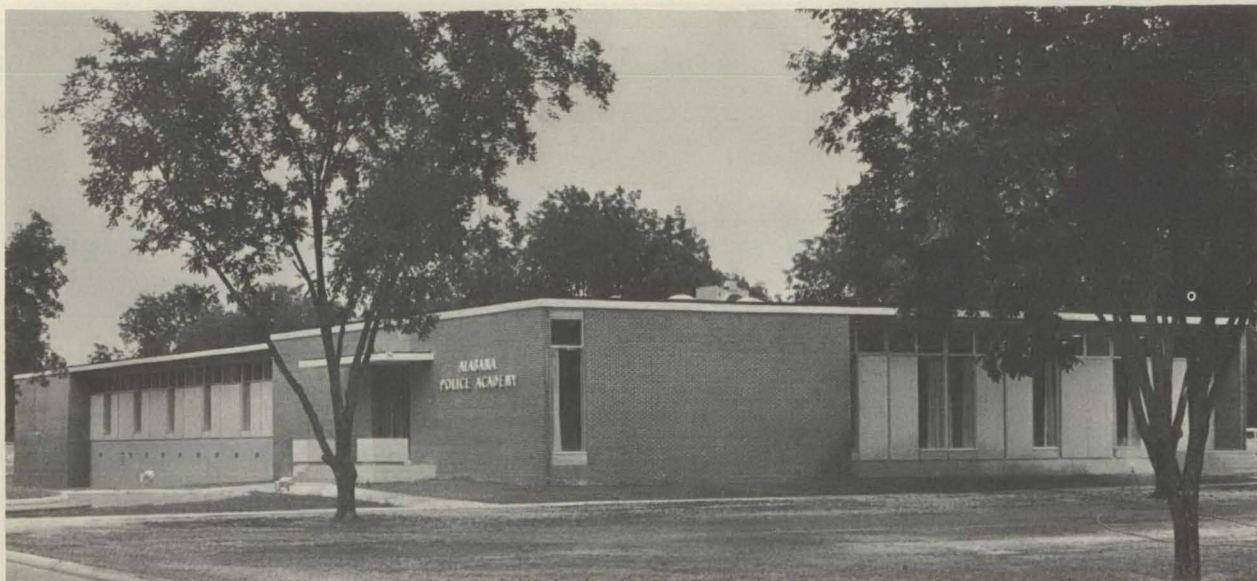
interior finishes require a minimum of maintenance. The entire building contains 20,000 square feet of floor space and was designed to provide the most modern and up-to-date training facilities. The plant is equipped with a central heating and air conditioning system.

The dormitory and classroom are located on the upper level. The dormitory consists of 10 squad rooms for students and 1 guest room for visiting instructors. The guest room is designed for 2 persons, and each squad room is for 4 students, which permits our dormitory to accommodate 42 people.

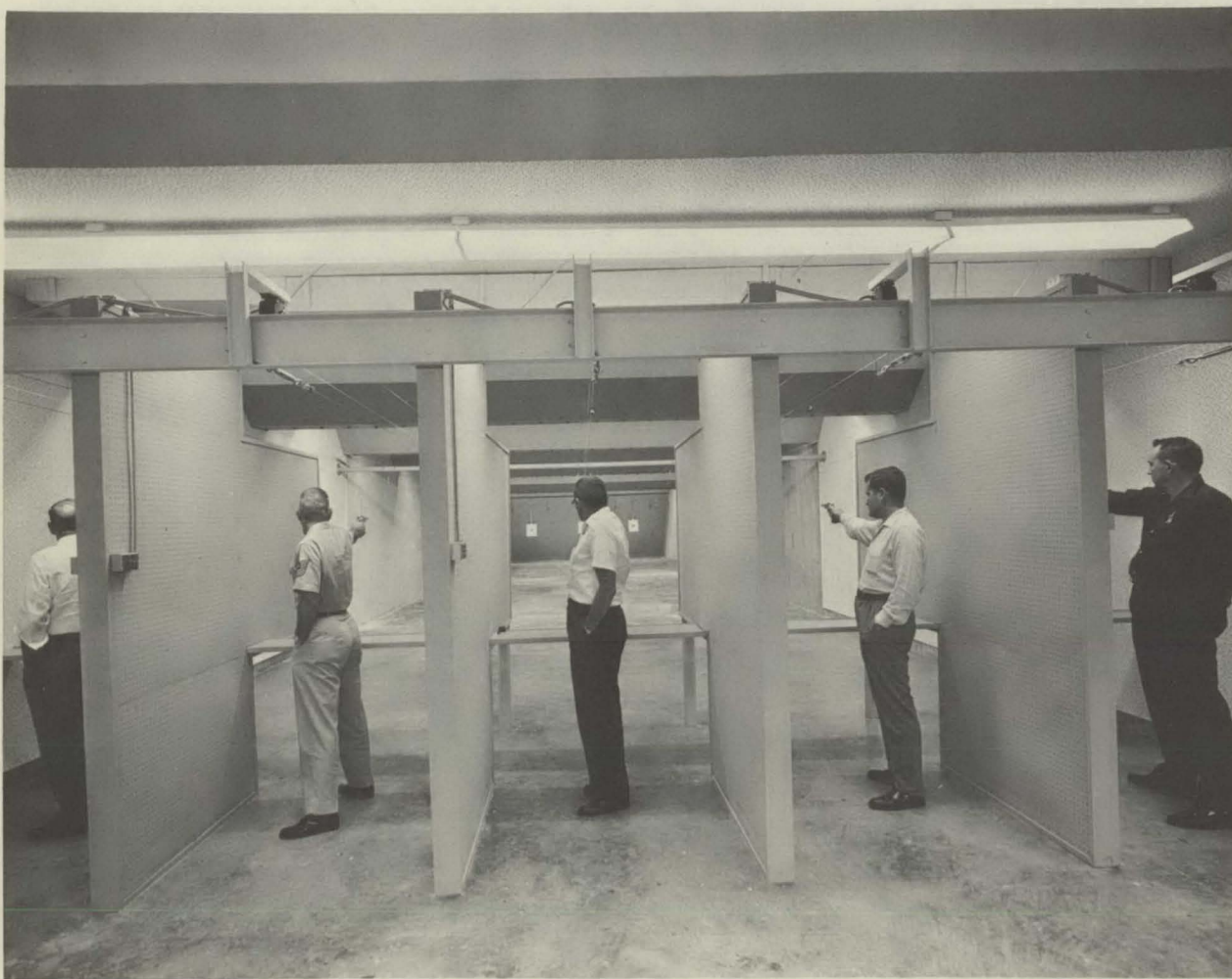
The lecture room is equipped with 42 large comfortable upholstered chairs of steel construction. Behind the lecture room there is a projection room with twin projectors. Adjoining the classroom, there is a modern photographic laboratory where both black and white and color photography work can be done.



Director Floyd H. Mann.



Alabama Police Academy.



Small-arms range.

At the opposite end of the building, away from the lecture room and the dormitory, there is a beautiful lounge equipped with comfortable chairs and a television set. Near the lounge are the administrative offices and a library for those attending the academy. Near the library is a modern kitchen and a dining hall that will accommodate 60 people.

The lower level of the building contains storage rooms, a gymnasium, and a 1,000-inch small-arms range with electrically operated target carriers. In this area of the building, there is a small-arms shop and gun room.

Provisions Made for All

I believe that the Alabama Police Academy is one of the first efforts on the part of State Police and Highway Patrols across the Nation to provide basic police training courses for all municipal, county, and State law enforcement officers. The academy was organized in 1954 as a part of the Department of Public Safety's training school. Since 1954, the Department of Public Safety has conducted 14 sessions of the Alabama Police Academy and has 325 graduates.

Sunday, September 23, 1962, the new Alabama Police Academy was dedicated at 2 p.m. At 4:30 p.m., a new class was enrolled as the Fifteenth Session. There were 38 officers representing 36 law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Alabama in this class.

The objective of the new academy is to adequately meet the training needs of all law enforcement officers of our State at a nominal cost. The only charge to those attending the Alabama Police Academy is the cost of meals and the ammunition used in firearms training.

Training Program

A much improved curriculum has been developed for both phases of the training program at the academy: first, for the Department of Public Safety, which includes recruit, in-service, and specialized training, such as radar and riot control training, and, secondly, for all other law enforcement agencies of the State other than the Department of Public Safety. This program in the past has been limited to the two 6-week courses of basic police training courses each year.

Since so few of the law enforcement agencies of the State of Alabama have the facilities for



Maj. Grady H. Bowles, Superintendent of the Alabama Police Academy.

conducting any training schools, and, because many of those who have come to the academy have not had any police training, it will be necessary to continue to offer the basic courses. It is our plan to conduct enough basic police courses to meet the training needs of those who have not had them. We also plan to enrich the curriculum at each opportunity, and to conduct specialized courses that may be necessary, such as, photography, fingerprinting, and other specialized fields.

It is our aim to develop a curriculum that will meet many of the needs of Alabama law enforcement officers.

We feel that those who are fortunate enough to attend regional and national schools will be better prepared if they will first attend the Alabama Police Academy.

The motto of the Alabama Police Academy is to upgrade our profession—by upgrading law enforcement at the municipal, county, and State levels.

★

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

In typewriting comparisons, state the name, model number, and serial number of the suspected typewriter from which the known specimens were obtained.



Modern Facilities for Cranford, N.J., Police Department

by CHIEF LESTER W. POWELL, *Cranford, N.J.,
Police Department*

On March 17, 1962, the Cranford Police Department moved into the new \$775,000 Cranford, N.J., Municipal Building. When the transition from the old building to the new was completed, the 40-man department and the citizens of this community could turn their backs on antiquated police facilities and look to a modern future in step with the normal growth of this community which is located in the New York metropolitan area.

Inadequate Facilities

Cranford, a township of 30,000 persons, is almost completely residential and has had a rapid development of private homes by virtue of its proximity to New York City and surrounding industrial areas.

For the past 10 years, the housing facilities of the local police department were woefully inadequate. A complete lack of space in the former

private clapboard residence which housed the department for the past 25 years was apparent in every area of the building. Records and files cluttered corners from the attic to the basement. A small squadroom made it practically impossible to inspect the men prior to their tours of duty. Private interrogation and interviews were impossible to conduct with any degree of privacy.

For the detention of prisoners, there was one small cell located on the main floor and another located in the upper part of the building adjacent to the detective's office. The cell blocks had no sanitary facilities, little, if any, ventilation, and were poorly lighted. Prisoners who were awaiting court action were generally transported to the county jail located several miles distant.

Problems To Be Met

As an example of the problems in the old quarters, I recall that my cramped personal office on the second floor had the dubious distinction of leaking water during rainstorms. The water would then seep down to the desk of the Municipal Court-Violations Bureau on the floor below.

Physical discomfort for the personnel and those who came on police business was bad enough, but actual hindrance of day-to-day operations was a problem that had to be resolved to avoid inefficiency and low morale.

I made requests year after year in my annual report to the municipal committee for adequate housing facilities for expanded operations. In March of 1961 this dream was realized, and the municipal committee awarded contracts to begin the erection of a new municipal building which would incorporate the municipal offices, the municipal court, and the police department.

Transfer Is Made

A negative attitude on the part of many citizens gave way to a positive one when, on March 17,



Chief Lester W. Powell.



Colonial setting of Cranford, N.J., Municipal Building.

1962, the police department began an orderly transfer of equipment to the new quarters in a beautiful colonial-type building which was located across the street from the small clapboard house which has since disappeared from the scene.

The department used walkie-talkie units during the move to maintain radio communications while its modern equipment was being installed. The transfer was completed without any interruption in service, and in June of 1962 the new building was dedicated during a municipal-wide celebration.

Thousands of citizens and other interested persons inspected the facilities with the resulting comment, "We consider it to be one of the finest in the State. Congratulations on the progressive thinking of the members of the police department and the municipal committee."

Police Desk Area

A tour through the building impresses one with its businesslike atmosphere. Its interior is pleasing to the eye with soft colors on the walls and terrazzo floors. The halls are wide, and the rooms throughout the building are spacious and fully air conditioned. The police desk is in an area dominated by a large raised limed-oak desk and is separated from the observer by a railing. The impressive desk is a far cry from the old hub of operations where a visitor had the psychological advantage of looking slightly down at the desk officer.

This spacious room is conveniently located on the main floor and is easily accessible to citizens who have business at police headquarters. Its location eliminates distractions for the officer on duty, such as passing vehicles, pedestrians, etc., which were a problem at the former location.

The desk is elevated in the rear half of the room and is separated from the rest of the room by a railing 2 feet high and running the entire width of the room. It prevents anyone from interfering with the desk officer in the performance of his duties.

This new vantage point gives the desk officer easy access to all lines of communication including the Civil Defense Control System, the direct communication to the First Aid Squad Building, and to the callbox arrangement which is of the most modern type manufactured.

The recordings on the tape from the officers in the field are large enough to be read by the officer from a normal position at the desk. Also conveniently located are a phone, a clock, and recall lights for the attracting of officers who might be assigned to a foot detail in the business area. The



Former quarters of Cranford Police Department.

bank-alarm systems are in decided contrast to the older system that personnel had to contend with before the move to the new building.

Communications System

A PBX telephone system with five incoming lines and nine extensions has been installed, making it possible to distribute all incoming calls immediately. Also situated in front of the desk officer is a combination speaker-receiver. This is on the front panel of the desk, concealed from all but the officer. It is controlled from the chief's office and is often used by him to communicate with the desk officer and with any room in the police wing. One need only speak in a normal tone of voice to be audible. It is also connected with the cell block and is so sensitive that the breathing of a prisoner can be heard. It is the responsibility of the deskman to be aware of the condition of a prisoner at all times, and this operation makes his task considerably easier.

A great deal can be said for the overall communication network which enables interoffice conversation and conferences. This network also provides the necessary protection to prisoners and police personnel during interrogations, processing, and the incarceration of prisoners. These factors have been instrumental in increasing the efficiency of the Detective Bureau.

The executive office is a model of trimness and efficiency. From the chief's office there is a com-



Portion of the Traffic Safety Bureau.

plete intercommunications system with the rest of the department. The equipment affords the chief the opportunity of conversing with the occupants of individual rooms, or he can speak to all rooms simultaneously.

A 20- by 30-foot squadroom adjacent to the desk area affords ample space for inspection and for the carrying out of sobriety examinations and the housing of emergency equipment such as tear gas, riot guns, first-aid equipment, disaster control equipment, and various other types of equipment necessary for emergency purposes. The squadroom is also equipped with desks, chairs, typewriters, and a large bulletin board for the placement of special orders, work schedules, etc. In this room it is also possible for the platoon commanders to conduct their rollcalls and inspections.

Cell Blocks

One of the features of the new building that has caused much favorable comment in local and State circles is the cell block. The block of cells for male prisoners is located in close proximity to the desk area and is entered through a locked door. It contains four cells, each of which has a modern unit that combines the toilet, hot and cold running water and a drinking fountain. The cells, two on each side of a hall housing a shower, are air conditioned. Activity in the cell block is monitored by the communications network linked to the desk.

The female detention area includes two cells and a matron's room. These cells are also modern and functional, with the same sanitary and washing facilities included. As a concession to the female inmates, an unbreakable mirror hangs on each cell wall, and there is an enclosed shower in the areaway. The matron's quarters contain a cot, a desk, a chair, and a direct line to the desk officer. One wall of this room is made entirely of extra heavy unbreakable glass and enables the matron to keep an eye on the cell occupants. These facilities can also be used for the incarceration of juvenile offenders, as this area is definitely separated and apart from the main cell block zone.

Adequate Space Provided

The Detective Bureau has been afforded adequate space and this enables each plainclothes officer to occupy his own desk. This means that several investigations may be carried out at one time with a minimum of interference. Proper handling and

security of evidence are now a reality as lockers have been provided for the storage of evidential material. The filing of investigation records has been facilitated, and a very necessary law reference library has been provided with the procurement of adequate space. A separate room for the fingerprinting of applicants and prisoners and the photographing of prisoners has been provided, thus making this operation more secure and affording the necessary privacy.

The photographic laboratory has been moved from a converted bathroom in the old quarters to the present modern laboratory in which both developing and printing phases may be conducted simultaneously. The laboratory enables the photographers to use the new equipment which heretofore could not be properly set up because of lack of space.

An interview room has also been installed which affords privacy for confidential interviews of witnesses, suspects, or prisoners. Maximum security measures were considered when installations were made in this room. It is equipped with a one-way mirror for the identification of a suspect by a witness.

Traffic Bureau Facilities

Vehicular traffic growth throughout the Metropolitan New York area has far exceeded the imagination, and Cranford is no exception. A selective enforcement program has kept accidents to a minimum, with planning, charting, and investigations all conducted by personnel of the Traffic Bureau. In the past years, as the workload increased in this department, the efficiency of the unit was hampered due to lack of proper facilities.

The facilities now provided for the Traffic Bureau are in sharp contrast to the poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, dark corner in the basement of the former location. First and foremost, this new office provides a central location for the filing of traffic field survey materials as well as the equipment for emergency and motorized radar and electric timing devices. Records which were formerly filed in various locations in connection with traffic studies or installation of signaling devices, speed zoning, parking, and restrictive traffic placements are now consolidated here.

The new facilities and surroundings of this unit have improved contacts with the general public and particularly the youth in our community. It



Photo laboratory.

is from this office that the issuance of bicycle registrations is conducted, and it affords the youngsters of our community the opportunity of meeting the police officers in a pleasant atmosphere.

This office is also equipped with radio communications equipment so that the personnel working in this area are in constant contact with all mobile equipment. This office maintains emergency operations plans to be followed in the event of a river tragedy or a railroad or airplane disaster. The improved lighting and space that are now available, coupled with new equipment, have afforded the personnel of this unit the opportunity of carrying out drafting and map diagramming, whereas they formerly had to perform this work elsewhere because of the lack of proper facilities.

Located on the lower level is the Cranford Municipal Courtroom which will seat approximately 180 persons in drastic comparison with the 30-seat capacity of the old courtroom. The courtroom is dominated by a high, rich walnut facade bench separating it from the remainder of the room by a white colonial railing. It creates a dignified impression upon those occupying the walnut pewlike seats. Court files are kept close by in the court clerk's office which is adjacent to the courtroom as is the magistrate's private office.

Also on the lower level is a training room with a seating capacity of 110 that is used by the members of the police department for carrying out educational programs. It has been used by the Union County Police Chiefs Association in educational programs for representatives of the 21 municipalities in Union County.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

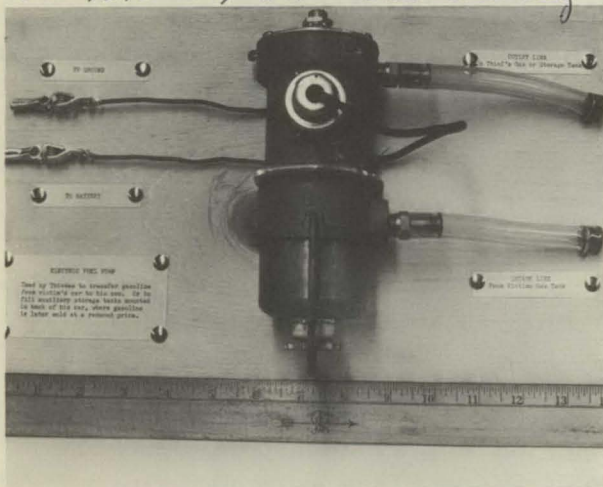
Thieves Drain Gas Tanks With Electrical Device

Thieves in the Southwest have devised a scheme to siphon gasoline from parked automobiles with little chance of being caught, so swiftly can they accomplish the theft.

The device they use consists of a small electric pump with two hoses attached, one of which is inserted into the victim's gasoline tank and the other into the thief's automobile gas tank or storage tank mounted in the trunk of his car.

The pump operates by running one electric wire to the battery of the thief's car and grounding a second wire. The device is so effective that it can pump a gasoline tank dry in a matter of seconds.

63-4296-35, #544 Oklahoma City



Pump used for siphoning gasoline from the tank of a car.

★

GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's Identification Division maintains a general appearance file containing descriptive data and photographs of more than 1,500 confidence men and major thieves. *June, 1962, FBI notes*

Electronics Used in Criminal Pursuits

The underworld moves swiftly and adapts its criminal methods to the changing times with skill and precision. Electronics has opened up a brand new field for their skill, and one hoodlum, a TV repairman, has already perfected a device in this field to aid him in his criminal pursuits.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police examined the device they found wired under the car of a prospective robbery victim. It had been made a part of the electrical circuit of the car between the coil and the ignition key. The device operates by breaking the car's electrical circuit and bringing the car or truck to a halt. The circuit-breaking device is a solenoid and can be operated by light or radio waves.

The robber selects his victim—usually a payroll messenger or armored truck driver—and carefully makes his plans to wire the car with the device—a small radio receiver which can be fitted inside the distributor cap of an automobile. By following the car or truck with his own automobile, the robber can cause his victim's car to stall at any desired time by transmitting a radio signal from a transmitter he carries with him tuned to the same frequency as the receiver. The transmitted signal causes the solenoid, coupled with the receiver, to open the circuit to the distributor. When the driver gets out of his car or truck to see what is wrong, the robber moves in to make his strike.

63-4296-1, Ser #477 Albany

★

QUOTABLE QUOTE

"The Federal courts are filled with frivolous and repeated petitions seeking release from confinement on strange and unusual grounds. Often such petitions are based upon assertions of alleged facts, which have originated in the fertile minds of cunning criminals." *Wyman v. Argo*, 308 F. 2d 674 (1962).

Monitoring Radio Used in Burglary Attempt

Walkie-talkies and two-way radios have been used for some time by burglars when breaking into homes or places of business for the purpose of alerting one another in the event a patrolman or police car comes into sight.

A new innovation in this respect was noted in a recent burglary in that a radio capable of receiving a signal from 152 to 174 megacycles was utilized by two armed burglars. The two men had affixed an antenna, taken from a portable TV set, to the side of the radio receiver to increase the range of its reception. They entered the residence and immediately set up the radio on the local police band to monitor the police calls. Another individual in the house, whose presence was unknown to the burglars, called the police by phone. As the broadcast went out over the air, the two burglars heard the call and immediately fled the scene. One of them was captured by police officers responding to the call.

It was found that the receiver they were using covered all major local radio broadcasts put out by local and Federal authorities.

An ordinance outlawing the use of an interceptor on radios has been passed in the midwestern city in which this incident occurred, thus making the use of an interceptor a crime. 63-4296-23

Kansas City 10/23/62



Radio equipped with TV antenna used by burglars to monitor police calls. The revolver on top of the set is to show the approximate size.

CAR THEFT OPERATION ACROSS THE BORDER

A unique car theft operation has been uncovered in the Southwest which, for a time, was successful for the perpetrators. The cars were stolen from used car lots in large cities near the border and driven into Mexico and sold.

The thieves' method of operation was to approach the used car lots as prospective buyers and, while examining the cars, take down the key numbers. New keys would then be made and the thieves would return to the lot a few nights later and drive the cars away.

Since the thieves arrived at the border before the cars were reported stolen, they had no difficulty in crossing into Mexico. To the buyer, possession of the car key was tantamount to ownership. 63-4296-45

San Antonio 3/9/62
MARCH 1963

SNEAK THIEVES FIND NEW WAYS TO PERFORM

An increase in thefts from passengers on city buses or other forms of public transit has been noted in a midwestern city.

Passengers on buses or elevated trains have reported being robbed by thieves who, when the bus or train is stopped to take on or discharge passengers, with a quick motion, reach through an open window from the outside and grab a purse, a package, or anything lying loose on a passenger's lap.

On the other hand, a pickpocket, making the most of his opportunity, operates from the inside. Posing as a cripple, he sits next to a window and asks his seatmate to open (or close) the window. When the good neighbor reaches over to do him the favor, the ingrate picks his pocket.

63-4296-9

Chicago 7/3/62



OTHER TOPICS

On October 18, 1962, Public Law 87-840 was enacted into law and became effective December 17, 1962. This law amends and broadens the Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices Statute in considerable detail. The new legislation defines as a gambling device any machine designed for gambling. It requires maintenance of detailed records on a monthly basis relating to such gambling devices by manufacturers, dealers, repairmen, lessors, and users, and it gives FBI Agents the right to have access to such records. Violations of the Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices Statute come under the jurisdiction of the FBI.

Law Before Amendment

The statute prior to these amendments prohibited the interstate transportation of gambling devices (slot machines) and required manufacturers and dealers of such devices to register annually with the Attorney General and to report monthly their records of sales and deliveries of such gambling devices. The definition of gambling devices had been limited solely to slot machines.

Provisions of New Amendments

(1) The new law extends the act to include any machine or mechanical device designed primarily for gambling. This includes such devices as roulette wheels, electronic pointmakers, and similar devices not formerly defined as gambling devices.

(2) All lawful gambling devices and all such devices used or designed for use and transported to gambling establishments where betting is legal under State law are specifically exempted from the act. Also it is not unlawful to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any gambling device into any State in which the transported device is specifically enumerated as lawful in a statute of that State.

(3) Persons engaged in the manufacturing of gambling devices must register with the Attorney

Statute Amended To Encompass All Gambling Devices

General after November 30 of the preceding calendar year. Such person is no longer required to file monthly reports with the Attorney General concerning sales transactions.

(4) Any person engaged in the repairing, reconditioning, buying, selling, leasing, using, or making available for use by others any gambling device, if in such business he buys or receives any device knowing it has been transported in interstate commerce, must also register with the Attorney General.

(5) Persons required to register [Nos. (3) and (4) above] must keep detailed records in a designated place on each gambling device acquired, possessed, or owned. Such records are to include—

- (a) The identity or source of each device;
- (b) Identification of the device itself;
- (c) The identity of purchasers; and
- (d) Consignees and carriers.

(6) Every manufacturer of a gambling device is required to affix serial numbers on each device together with his name and trade name and the date of manufacture.

(7) The transfer of unmarked gambling devices by sale, delivery, or shipment in intrastate as well as interstate and foreign commerce by persons required to be registered is made unlawful.

Devices Excepted by Law

(1) Any machine or mechanical device designed and manufactured primarily for use at a racetrack in connection with parimutuel betting.

(2) Any machine or mechanical device such as coin-operated bowling alley, shuffleboard, marble machine (so-called pinball machine), or mechanical gun not designed and manufactured primarily for use in connection with gambling and which when operated does not deliver or entitle a person to receive any property or money.

(3) Any so-called claw, crane, or digger machine or similar devices which are not operated by coin, and designed and manufactured primarily for use at carnivals, county, or State fairs.

☆
**Fugitives and
Gamblers**
☆

FBI Sponsors Conferences on Major Criminal Acts

Prompted by the rising trend in various types of criminal activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation sponsored a series of law enforcement conferences throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico during October, November, and December, 1962, to discuss these matters. A total of 198 conferences were held, with 13,694 persons in attendance. Some 4,451 law enforcement agencies and 1,310 other organizations, such as banking institutions, hotels, department stores, and credit agencies, were represented.

The conferences were devoted to the topic, "Major Criminal Violations." Recently enacted legislation giving the FBI increased jurisdiction in fugitive investigations, the growing number of violations involving the fraudulent use of checks and illegally obtained credit cards, and interstate gambling activities constituted the main subtopics discussed and studied. Federal assistance available to local law enforcement agencies, as well as points of policy and jurisdiction in these matters, was explained.

Weapons Against Gambling

Federal legislation passed late in 1961 gives the FBI new weapons in the battle against interstate gambling. Three main divisions of the legislation are the big weapons: "Interstate Transportation of Wagering Information" which restricts the use of wire communication facilities across State lines in wagering or betting; "Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia" which makes it illegal to transport supplies to be used in gambling; and "Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering." These hit hard at hoodlums who travel around the country and move from one community to another perpetrating their illegal activities.

The new laws are particularly effective because gamblers have to have quick means of communicating odds and results of games. And they need a means of laying off or getting someone else to

take some of the bets when there is too much bet on one side.

Increased concentration on organized crime and constant attention to activities of thousands of hoodlums are possible through the use of these new laws. Federal investigative agencies and State and local authorities are cooperating in this endeavor.

Fugitive Felon Act

Further legislation which has lengthened the arm of the law is the extension of the Fugitive Felon Act, passed by Congress in 1961, giving the Federal Bureau of Investigation the authority, upon request of local authorities, to pursue any felon who flees a State to avoid prosecution.

This increased jurisdiction already has been of tremendous service to local authorities in locating fugitives who had fled across State lines. This resulted in the apprehension by the FBI of 2,517 fugitives for local police agencies during the 12-month period ending December 31, 1962. Approximately 1,750 fugitives are now being sought for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution under the Fugitive Felon Act.

Role of News Media

The Nation's newspapers and other news media have been important allies in keeping the country alert to law enforcement problems, achievements, and needs. Since the inception of the Ten Most

AUTOMATED CRIME

Many gamblers attempt to conceal evidence in automobiles. One had a secret compartment in the back of the front seat of his car. By throwing a switch on the dashboard, an electric motor was activated, opening the secret compartment. When the device was discovered, the compartment contained a rifle and a shotgun.

FROM ALPHA TO OMEGA

Some gamblers attempt to conceal bets by writing them in foreign languages. Greek symbols are especially popular as they lend themselves quite easily to coding systems.

Wanted Fugitives program, more than one-third of the 164 criminals on the list were located as a result of publicity.

In the past year, 14 Top Ten Fugitives were located, 10 by FBI Agents and 4 by police. This makes 64 apprehensions for the past 4 years, the highest net total for 4 consecutive years in the history of the program. Five of the 14 were caught after being on the list less than 2 weeks, and 5 others were apprehended after being listed for less than 5 weeks.

Bad-Check Business

Supplied only with a fountain pen, hoodlums have made the bad-check business a big business in the United States. Each year, bad-check passers defraud business establishments of an estimated \$500 million, or nearly \$1,000 a minute. Approximately 33,000 checks of the fraudulent variety are examined yearly by the FBI Laboratory scientists. The National Fraudulent Check

NO RINGS, NO EVIDENCE

The usual procedure followed by the police in a raid on a bookmaker is for an officer to immediately seize the telephone. When the next call is received for placing a bet, the officer handles it. The evidence against the bookie is increased. Knowing this, a bookie on the eastern seaboard devised and installed an electronic device on his cash register which could be activated to keep his telephone from ringing when an officer is on the premises.

Similarly, some bookmakers modify the "A" block cover on a regulation telephone by the addition of two nuts and bolts and a pair of lead wires connected to the ordinary telephone company installation. The current then passes through the regular wires to the lead wires. A magnet is placed across the nuts and bolts holding the lead wires. By removing this magnet, the current is interrupted and the telephone goes dead. Thus, when a police officer enters the establishment, the bookie merely kicks the magnet off the "A" block cover unobserved, causing the line to go dead, and no incoming calls can be received.

File, established in 1936, contains photographs of bad checks submitted to the Laboratory for examination. The FBI is more than willing to assist local law enforcement in combating bad-check artists by investigating those cases wherein the passer causes a forged check to be transported interstate.

In the past 2 years, the FBI Laboratory examined approximately 66,000 fraudulent checks, their face value totaling well over \$12,200,000. During the conferences, business officials were asked to require proper identification in cashing checks, not to be in too much of a hurry, to ask questions to help in identifying the checkpasser, and to examine signatures and endorsements carefully.

One police department in a western State has found it expedient to maintain an alphabetical list of known checkpassers in the city area, and this list is furnished to the local merchants as a preventive measure against accepting checks from these individuals.

Benefits of Conferences

Effective law enforcement is not a simple, accidental product of our way of life. It can only be achieved through diligence and dedication to service. Like any other profession, law enforcement should reassess its progress and direction from time to time. A meeting of members for full discussion and evaluation of new and existing problems is one means of doing this.

It is only through the coordination of services in all such agencies that local, State, and National governments are able to keep pace with the constant increase in crime across the country. The

"MUTUAL" VIOLATIONS

At least one bigtime bookie operated during the past season near the "large bets" window at an eastern race-track where he would accept wages of a sizable amount, not bothering to accept small bets of \$2, \$5, or \$10.

A selling point with the bettors, who were aware of his scheme, was that in the event they won "big" they would not have to report their name, address, and background to the employee at the track window when cashing their ticket. This information must be supplied for the benefit of the Internal Revenue Service when large winnings are made. Thus, by placing their bets with the bookie, the bettors circumvented the law.

flood of information which flows today among Federal, State, and local agencies exemplifies the spirit of mutual helpfulness and recognition of the essential necessity for cooperation among the various levels of law enforcement.

Willingness to share skills, experience, and information should characterize efforts of all agencies. Cooperation is the key to better and more effective law enforcement.

UNLIMITED TRUST

Passing of bad checks is not limited to any particular age group or type of check. In one instance, an 11-year-old boy, unaccompanied by an adult, succeeded in obtaining transportation on a commercial carrier by passing bad checks to ticket agents in two cities.

In another instance, police received a complaint from a victim who had cashed a check dated for the year 1920 and drawn on a bank which had closed in 1932 and had never reopened.

Horse Player Loses When He "Wins"

A novel method of playing the horses to win might have been more lucrative had the perpetrator not been in such a hurry to present the "winning" tickets at the cashier's window.

The racing fan, having had a run of bad luck in picking the winners at the race track, decided to change his luck in his own way. Using as props a razor blade, two pots of glue, and some discarded track tickets, he set about putting his plan in action.

Collecting a number of discarded tickets from the grounds at the raceway, he cut out the numbers from one of the tickets and pasted the winning number from one of the old tickets to a losing ticket discarded that day. Clutching the forgery in his hand, he proceeded to the \$10 window and presented the ticket, receiving in exchange \$94 in "winnings."

Emboldened by the success of his plan, he continued his forging activities in feverish excitement. In his haste to present the tickets at the window, he failed to allow sufficient time for the mucilage to dry. The cashier discovered the forgery and turned him over to the police who booked him on a charge of grand larceny. 63-4296-34

New York, 7/10/62
MARCH 1963

Some Conditions Which Affect Crime Picture

Some of the conditions which will affect the amount and type of crime that occurs from place to place are briefly outlined below:

Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.

Composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

Economic status and mores of the population.

Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types.

Climate, including seasonal weather conditions. Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.

Effective strength of the police force.

Standards governing appointments to the police force.

Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.

The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

UCR, 1961

FBI TOURS AT ALLTIME HIGH

Conducted tours of the FBI reached an alltime high during 1962 when almost one-half million visitors were shown through Bureau headquarters. This huge influx of tourists topped, by almost 72,000 people, the number of persons taking tours in 1961.

In view of the great popularity of the Bureau tour, and to assure that everyone has an opportunity to view our facilities, it is suggested that those police officers wishing to bring large groups send several weeks in advance a written request stating the size of the group and the time and date they wish to make the tour. In this way, it is believed that these requests can be arranged at times suitable to both the visiting group and the Bureau. Reservations are not necessary for groups of less than 15 persons.

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.

Sheriff's Office

Uses Bloodhounds

With Good Results

A pair of four-legged pursuers, bloodhounds named Mutt and Riley, have been on duty with the Guilford County Sheriff's Department, Greensboro, N.C., for more than a year.

The bloodhounds cost \$400, all of which was raised from jail vending-machine profits. Another \$600 was required to buy a surplus truck to haul them around, and only \$100 of this was supplied by the county, the rest coming from the vending machines.

The sheriff's deputies built the kennels, while off duty, at the home of Deputy Clyde D. McManus who was placed in charge of the dogs. The care and feeding of the dogs, administered by Deputy McManus, require no more than 30 minutes a day. However, to keep them in shape requires the cooperation of all off-duty deputies. The men use their own time to train and exercise the dogs.

Not only do the dogs work for the sheriff's office, but they are on call to the State Prison Department, State Highway Patrol, the ABC Board, and

neighboring law enforcement agencies. These calls are handled by off-duty deputies.

In addition to the pursuit of criminals, the bloodhounds are called upon to handle such cases as finding lost children, retrieving wandering mental patients, and ferreting out stolen property and illegal stills. Break-ins and peeping toms are also part of their work.

In their year with the department, Mutt and Riley have located 9 of 11 escaped convicts and have run down a felon who received two life sentences.

Sheriff John Walters advises that the dogs have "found their man" 75 percent of the time in 150 calls.

Two female bloodhound pups have been added to the kennels for training in police work.

★

"Good Fishing"

Not Confined to Fishermen

Police who have been unsuccessful in their attempts to discover the manner in which thieves have been tapping coin-changing machines located in 24-hour-a-day laundromats may be interested to know of one device used by thieves in areas in the Midwest.

The gadget consists of a length of "leader" fishing line, the end of which is tied to a piece of rubber band approximately the diameter of a quarter. Another shorter length of line is tied to the other end of the rubber band. At the opposite end of this short length a 25-cent piece is fastened with heavy duty cellophane tape.

The coin is inserted in the coin changer with the longer length of fishing line held in the hand. Change for the quarter is returned and, by a slight pull on the line, the quarter is dropped again, the machine returning 25 cents in change each time this pressure is exerted.

The same piece of equipment can be used on the 50-cent machines with a longer piece of rubber band employed and a 50-cent piece affixed to the short end of the line.

Thieves usually strike at a time when police observation from the street is not so likely and when the laundromat is the least busy—around 9 o'clock in the morning.

Some coin changers contain as much as \$300, and thus make a tempting target. 63-4296-10, #567

Cincinnati

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



Mutt and Riley in the hands of their trainer.

Helpless Given Protection Through Tags and Labels

Invalids in St. Paul, Minn., and New Britain, Conn., are sought out by their local fire and police departments for special attention in the event of fire in the buildings where they are confined.

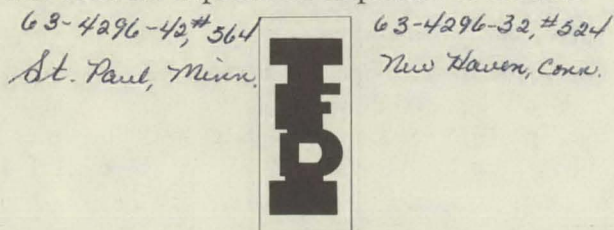
The St. Paul Fire Department uses a reflectorized-type metal tag attached by two brass nails to the left-hand side of the front and back doors of the invalid's home. One is also attached to the outside of one of the windows of the invalid's bedroom. In cases where invalids live in apartment houses, the front and back doors of the apartment house are marked as well as the invalid's entrance door and the outside of his bedroom window.

The tag is designed as a blocked capital "I" for "Invalid," with "FD" worked into it signifying "Fire Department." Its reflection can be easily picked up by a spotlight in the nighttime hours.

There are approximately 850 of these installations in St. Paul, and members of the fire department are constantly on the alert to seek out additional homes where invalids are confined. Files are maintained at the fire department of the marked homes in each district, and these are reviewed and checked every 2 years.

The New Britain Fire Department started its program of identifying the homes of invalids approximately a year ago, using stickers or decals.

Since the program was initiated, a number of fires have taken place at dwellings where the decals were displayed. In all instances the invalid was removed from the dwelling without mishap. In one instance, officials state the decal was directly responsible for the saving of a life, for in this case the invalid was nearly surrounded by fire. Had it not been known in advance that there was an invalid inside and immediate steps taken to effect the rescue, the officials said smoke and flame would have overcome the person within a very few minutes after the department responded to the call.



Reflectorized tag used to identify homes of invalids.

In addition to maintaining a list of the invalids at the dispatcher's desk in New Britain, lists are also maintained in the autos of the chief and the deputy chief. Thus, when the station responds to an alarm, notice is given if an invalid is in the dwelling or in nearby locations in the event the fire should spread. Approximately 110 persons are using the stickers in this city of 90,000 population, and the list is checked periodically for accuracy of information.

BANK ROBBERY CONFERENCES

Conferences on matters relating to the violation of the Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute will be held in cities across the country starting in April 1963. The conferences will be under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and both operators of banking institutions and law enforcement officials will be invited to participate in order that problems of mutual interest concerning bank robberies can be discussed.

The conferences are planned as a part of an all-out campaign to halt the sharp increase of violations. During 1962 there were a total of 1,250 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute as compared with 955 violations which occurred during 1961.

If the fight against bank robberies is to succeed, mutual cooperation and sustained efforts on all levels are imperative. Attention will be focused on these matters at the forthcoming sessions of the FBI-sponsored special conferences with the hope that a solution can be found to lower the number of these violations.

BANK CUSTOMERS PROTECTED FROM FRAUD

Officials of a bank in the West have introduced a new system to protect their customers against fraudulent check operators. It is known as the Cert-A-Check system and, for a nominal fee, the bank provides the depositor with personalized checks which, in addition to the depositor's name and address in the upper right-hand corner, also bear a clear photograph of the depositor, thus providing immediate identification when the check is presented for cashing. 63-4296-13

Denver, 10/29/62

WANTED BY THE FBI

CLARK ROBERSON, also known as James Cotton

Unlawful Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Clark Roberson is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder. Roberson was wanted by North Carolina authorities for the murder of his spouse, and, upon indications that he had fled the State, a Federal warrant was issued on September 6, 1961, at Sanford, N.C., for his arrest.

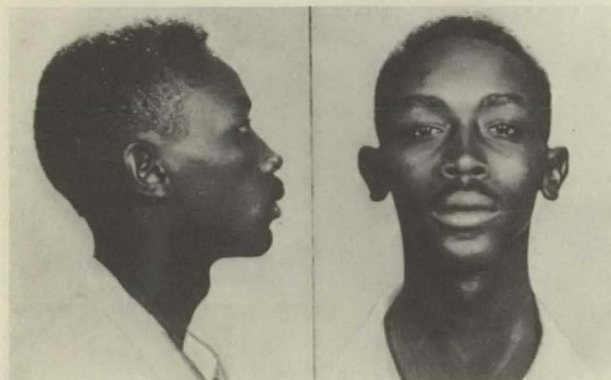
The Crime

The slender, 27-year-old fugitive allegedly shot and killed his wife with a .30-.30 rifle on December 12, 1960, after he reportedly found her with another man. His wife's body was found on the morning after the crime in a cemetery at the rear of a church. The church was only a short distance from her apartment in Lee County, N.C.

Roberson, who bears a scar on his forehead over the right eye, has been employed as a foundry worker, porter, cook, telephone lineman, laborer, and truck driver. Roberson has had previous conflicts with the law in which he was convicted for assault. He was also charged by the military authorities for being absent without official leave.

Description

Age ----- 28, born February 9, 1935, Lee County, N.C.
Height ----- 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight ----- 140 to 150 pounds.
Build ----- Slender.



Clark Roberson.

Hair ----- Black.
Eyes ----- Brown.
Complexion ----- Dark.
Race ----- Negro.
Nationality ----- American.
Occupations ----- Cook, foundry worker, laborer, porter, telephone lineman, truck driver.
Scars and marks ----- 1-inch scar on forehead over right eye.
FBI number ----- 630,538 C.
Fingerprint ----- 21 L 28 W MMO 12
Classification ----- M 12 W I I I

Caution

Roberson is wanted for allegedly murdering his wife with a high-power rifle and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to immediately contact 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.



NO PLACE TO GO BUT BACK TO PRISON

A 23-year-old man serving a sentence of 1 to 15 years in a medium security prison for burglary made his escape from that institution on June 25, 1961. A car stolen for the purpose of making his getaway was later found abandoned. Two days after he had made his escape, it was learned that he had been seen in the general vicinity of his home.

Search of the man's home and outbuildings failed to turn up any evidence of his whereabouts. Investigating officers observed an old car near the house set up on blocks with the wheels removed and the trunk and doors of the car locked. Examination of the car led to the location of the itinerant escapee behind the back seat of the car. He had removed part of the panel between the back seat and the trunk and crawled in behind the back seat, pulling it back into place. 68-4296-39#528

Pittsburgh FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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)

Signatures Verified on Historical Documents

Just as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is eager to establish innocence as well as guilt in its services to the public, so is it interested in verifying or establishing the existence of matter that may be of historical rather than criminal interest.

In this respect, the FBI Laboratory had occasion to examine five handwritten documents relating to the Philippine Insurrection of 1899 which had been submitted by the Archivist of the United States. The Laboratory was requested to determine whether signatures appearing on the documents had been written in human blood.

Despite the then 56-year age of the documents, Laboratory experts were able to prove the presence of blood on two signatures. Although the remaining signatures contained an insufficient amount of encrustation to allow an individual analysis, a composite sample gave a positive test. Additional tests gave definite indications that the blood was of human origin.

FBI Laboratory Pamphlet, p. 13
★

COMMUNICATIONS

It is a Federal violation to divulge or use for one's own benefit any information intercepted from a radio, telephone, or telegraph message unless the person transmitting such messages authorizes its divulgence or use. *Cooperation - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement, p. 19*

Safety Measures Taken To Protect Works of Art

In the last few years art treasures in galleries and museums of the Old World have been stolen from their places of exhibit and carried off to parts unknown. In some cases they have been found and restored, but a need for safeguarding these irreplaceable works of art is strongly felt.

A special security system has been put into operation in the museums and art galleries of West Germany which is believed to be an ultramodern detection system. Although expensive, it is believed to be effective in protecting these treasures.

The system consists of an electric-eye installation in each door, each window, and in the basement. When activated by any moving object, an alarm is tripped in the office of the local security force. In addition, the system is supported by rays from a selenious battery which makes it impossible for any thief to make a surreptitious entry into a gallery protected by this system.

In cases where the paintings or art objects are of such value as to warrant a further safeguard, a third safety alarm system, connected to the hooks to which the paintings are attached, is employed. This alarm is activated when any change in the constant pressure on the hook is registered.

63-4296-237

Madrid, 8/10/62 ★

FINGERPRINTING

Notations should be made on all fingerprint cards of any known arrest or FBI numbers.

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

Interesting Pattern



The impression presented here is very unusual in that the ridges flow from the top to bottom and do not tend to form any of the more familiar patterns. Close examination reveals a delta-like formation at the lower left. This impression is given the classification of a tented arch.