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Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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Law Enforcement

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

INADEQUATE EMPHASIS on the professionalization of law enforcement is one of our Nation's critical shortcomings in the fight against crime.

Over the years, law enforcement has been blessed by many career executives and leaders who have dedicated their lives to the cause of progress. These men, aware of the grave responsibilities delegated to their trust, know of the pitfalls and dangers attendant on inadequacy, apathy, and mediocrity. They recognize that law enforcement cannot fully discharge its duties to society unless its standards are professional. The validity of this principle is generally accepted; however, its application is not easy to come by.

True, there have been great strides in the improvement of police service, particularly through technical and scientific advances. In some communities, police administration and organization are professional in their approach to present-day problems. In many areas, however, law enforcement agencies are shackled by political interference which denies them the opportunity to develop career organizations. Police agencies must be free of political pressure and domination in order to impartially protect the life and property of all citizens. Certainly, a proven career police executive must be free to act in the best interests of the entire community and the department without the threat of arbitrary reprisal or dismissal.

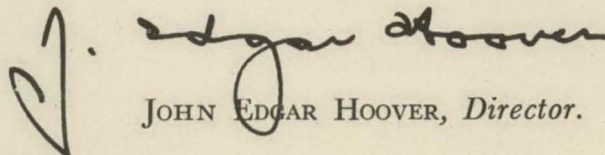
In our democratic society, the role of law enforcement grows in importance and complexity. Enforcement duties require more split-second judgments, calling for greater knowledge and understanding. The police task and responsibility to preserve law and order become heavier with our rapidly changing mode of life. Communities are demanding more of their law enforcement agencies; however, too few are concerned with the real objective—

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

raising the quality of police service through higher selection standards, more formal education, better training, and adequate financial aid. It is within this area that positive steps must be taken to improve law enforcement at all levels.

Progress is a product of cooperative effort. It is vital then that law enforcement, colleges and universities, business and professional leaders, and local governments join forces to field a professional striking force in the unconditional war against crime. More States should be making available essential police training. More universities and colleges should be initiating and increasing courses of study oriented toward the development of a career police profession. Law enforcement must raise its sights, broaden its outlook, and insist on a higher caliber of performance.

If our objective is to be reached, business, professional, and industrial leaders must crusade to overcome public apathy which breeds inadequacy and mediocrity. Their active support and influence are necessary for removal of the obstacles to the professionalization of law enforcement.

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.*

MAY 1, 1964

To Stop a Thief

REINHARD DULLIEN

President, Bundeskriminalamt, Weisbaden, Germany

As in many other parts of the world, the car thief is also a menace to the Federal Republic of Germany. President Dullien explains recent legal steps taken in his country to combat this crime.

CRIME IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, as in other parts of the world, has shown a steady increase since 1953. Figures for 1961 show a 40-percent increase over 1953. This represents actual growth in crime, not just a result of greater police efficiency. During the period under consideration, a great amount of police work has necessarily been concentrated on traffic regulation and control. The criminal police thereby were deprived of the valuable support of the other police units. And too, there was no compensating reinforcement of the criminal police itself to offset this handicap.

High on the list of crimes committed are those involving theft or larceny. Robbery, theft (larceny), and embezzlement showed a rise from almost 41 percent in 1954 to almost 46 percent in 1961 of all crimes committed. In number of thefts per 100,000 population, there were 1,033 in 1954 compared with 1,613 in 1961.

Of the thefts committed in 1954, 18 percent were thefts of motor vehicles. In 1961, this total had risen to 26 percent. In actual figures there were 41.8 automobile thefts per 100,000 population in 1954 and 214.9 automobile thefts per 100,000 population in 1961. This is an increase of about 500 percent.

Car thieves can be divided into three types:

First, the thief who takes the car with the intention of selling it; second, the offender who steals a vehicle for use to commit other crimes; and third, the "borrower" interested in joyriding.

The Thief and His Motives

The first offender bases his action on the profit he expects to make. He belongs to the category of "classic" thieves. The cars he steals are almost exclusively passenger vehicles. They undergo certain modifications at his hands and are sold either in the Federal Republic of Germany or abroad, but the majority are sold abroad.

One of the best-known such cases in this category involved a number of Volkswagens stolen between 1956 and 1958 and sold in the United States after documentation and identifying numbers had been changed. Through the excellent work of the FBI and cooperating law enforcement agencies, and with the help of the Volkswagen factory, it was possible to solve this case in a relatively short time. Unfortunately, results are not always this good.

The second type of offender, who steals a car in order to use it in another crime, belongs to the ordinary type of criminal. He is different only in that he uses the car as a definite means to help

commit an offense. Bank robbers and burglars, for instance, find a stolen car ideal for making their escape from the scene of the crime.

Both these types of offenders have a conscious and strong criminal intent. This is less likely to be true with the third type of offender, the "borrower," especially so at the beginning of his "career." He is motivated by lack of respect for the property of others, desire to gain status in the eyes of his associates, thrill, and the dulling of the sense of responsibility under the effects of alcohol. The largest number of offenders of this type is between the ages of 16 and 21, and the percentage of thefts committed by these persons, especially the males, is greater than the percentage of other offenses committed by young people in this same age group. They are also responsible for a greater percentage of these crimes than their adult counterparts.

Cause for Increase

The greater number of automobile thefts in the Federal Republic of Germany has come about partly, of course, because of the increase in the number of motor vehicles available. This has been accompanied by unwarranted carelessness on the part of owners who leave their cars unlocked and unguarded. Because of the increasing number of thefts, recovery becomes more difficult. This is particularly true in the larger cities where the greater number of thefts occurs.

Need for New Legislation

Adequate legislation for dealing with the problem of auto thefts has been difficult to formulate because of the marked difference in the types of thieves involved. They all have a common ground, however, in the ease with which a car can be stolen.

In 1957, a Combined Study Group of the Directors of the Landeskriminalaemter and the Bundeskriminalamt (referred to hereafter as the "Study Group") began a detailed analysis of this problem. The Study Group is composed of the Central Services of the Criminal Police of each of the various Bundeslaender and the governing officers of the Bundeskriminalamt who meet from time to time on a voluntary basis. The overall direction of the Study Group is in the hands of the Bundeskriminalamt. Its task lies mainly in the coordination of the methods of combating

crime and, above all, in the exchange and evaluation of information between the Federal agencies and the Bundeslaender (states). It is also concerned with making recommendations to the competent government authority concerning legislation.

Major Aspects

When making its report, the Study Group pointed out that the increase in thefts of motor vehicles could not be attributed solely to the greater number of cars being driven. It was felt that one of the major factors is the ease with which cars can be stolen and the lack of means to thwart the thief. The most alarming aspect of the problem is thought to be the "borrowing" of cars. This is particularly true as this type offense is generally committed by young persons with no prior criminal record.

It is also felt that the offender may not think he is committing an illegal act because the car is easy to take, despite the high value of the object "borrowed." This lack of responsibility soon degenerates into complete irresponsibility in the case of the repeater. He soon begins to think of his act as not only not punishable, but rather as a gallant deed of youth, proving his manliness.

The Study Group decided that once the offender loses his inability to determine what is and is not an immoral act, he will be led to commit other offenses against property connected with the "joy-riding" itself.

The increased mobility of the potential offender also makes it easier for him to come in contact with persons already deeply enmeshed in crime. The Study Group warned that this could result in the formation of real criminal gangs and emphasized that the act of "borrowing" a car is for this reason not the innocent prank it is often thought to be. The Study Group is of the opinion that this category of young people is well on the road to crime as shown in the Federal Republic. (In 1954, 70 cars were stolen per 100,000 population aged 14 to 18. In 1960 the number had risen to 592. In the age group 18 to 21, 182 thefts of cars were committed per 100,000 population in 1954. In 1960 this figure had gone up to 627. Most of these cars had been stolen with the intent of using them in some other crime.)

The Study Group further concluded that it was of secondary importance that most of the vehicles stolen were recovered. They thought that st

should be placed on the fact that human lives were endangered by offenders driving without licenses, with little or no practice in driving, and often under the influence of alcohol.

Legal Aspects of Measures

Following this report some of the state authorities, as well as certain automobile groups, repeatedly appealed to the owners of motor vehicles to help prevent the theft of cars by installing effective safety devices. These appeals did not, unfortunately, meet with the expected response. Some owners felt that by being insured and thereby negating any financial loss they had done everything necessary. Few among them gave any thought to the possible accidents for which the automobile thieves would be responsible, and practically nobody considered the danger to the general public from this overflow of criminality.

The only remedy appeared to be effective legislation based on the idea that a car should not be permitted to operate without effective devices to prevent theft. Additional penalties for car thefts cannot be imposed until the new German penal code, now under consideration, is approved by the federal legislature. This absence of punitive provisions has, of course, led to difficulties which will be discussed later.

The interior ministries of the various states charged the Study Group with making proposals for the extension of Section 38 of the German Traffic Regulations. The Study Group took the stand that the only way to really do something to prevent the theft of motor vehicles was to require automobile manufacturers, as well as the owners of vehicles already in operation, to do the following:

1. Install only door locks, or replace the ones already installed, which are provided with catches that penetrate deeply into the doorpost and which cannot be opened with a homemade key.

2. Install at least one additional mechanical device to prevent the steering wheel from being turned, and to make the ignition system inoperative when the key is removed from the ignition.

(Installation of an authorized safety device such as a burglar alarm would exempt the car owner from provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2.)

Subsequent Legislation

This proposal was brought before the Federal Transport Ministry which has initial responsibility. When the new text of Section 38a of the German Traffic Regulations was promulgated on July



President Dullien.

7, 1960, it was found that the Ministry had treated the problem in a more general fashion than the wording suggested by the Study Group. Part of the new text reads: "Passenger cars, motor vehicles used as passenger cars, and motor bicycles must be provided with a sufficiently effective device to protect them against unauthorized use. Locking the doors and removing the ignition key are not considered to be safety measures as required in the foregoing passage."

This regulation was to take effect on July 1, 1961, and would apply to vehicles being operated for the first time after that date. Owners of vehicles already in use were given until July 1, 1962, to comply. Since the equipment manufacturers could not provide the necessary devices for all vehicles on the roads before July 1, 1962, the cutoff date had to be extended to January 1, 1963.

As can be readily seen, the new provisions of Section 38a of the German Traffic Regulations are not as stringent as the criminal police had hoped they might be. The idea of requiring a door lock with a latch which penetrates deeply into the door-

post had been proposed with the thought of preventing theft from cars as well as protecting the car itself against theft. It had been our hope also that the Ministry would provide stronger penalties for thefts of cars, particularly "borrowing" offenses for which the penalty is presently rather lenient.

It would appear that the provisions of the regulation published on July 7, 1960, are concerned primarily with traffic safety rather than with the criminal implications. For example, section 38a states "the steady increase in the number of motor vehicles and the lack of proper shelter (which leads to what we call 'lantern garages' in this country) cause a growing number of motor vehicles to be parked, even for long periods, making them easily accessible to the potential thief. For reasons of traffic safety, it is no longer possible to dispense with necessary devices in all vehicles concerned,

that is, passenger cars, vehicles used as passenger cars, and motor bicycles."

These words clearly underline the safety factor in traffic. On the other hand, the decree passed by the Federal Minister of Transport, July 31, 1961 on the practical application of the law, comes much closer to the wishes of the criminal police, which are well founded and justified. This decree reads as follows:

"In order to make it easier for the officially acknowledged experts and examiners in the field of vehicular traffic to judge the safety devices, certain standards have been compiled in directives. The Technical Supervision Service of Hanover has agreed to conduct certain tests in cooperation with the Landespolizeiamt of Lower Saxony. I therefore recommend that the results of these tests be accepted as the standard."

(Continued on page 22)



Commissioner George B. McClellan of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is shown receiving a plaque from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover commemorating the many years of friendship and cooperation between the RCMP and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Is Society Shortchanged at the Bar of Justice?

HON. JOHN F. SCILEPPI*

Judge, Court of Appeals, State of New York, Albany, N.Y.

A New York judge calls on fellow jurists to take a closer look at the expansion of concepts dealing with constitutional rights which has brought about an imbalance—a shift favoring the criminal at the expense of society. Judge Scileppi's address was given before the Judicial Section of the New York State Bar Association on February 1, 1964.

AS I LOOK OUT AT THIS GALAXY of legal luminaries, I am aware that anything I say may be held against me—but I am willing to waive all immunity, and I do. What I have to say is a matter of my personal opinion on a subject vital to the welfare of all our people. I speak neither for the court nor for any other member.

To begin with, I do not pretend to stand here and say that our court completely solves all the legal problems of our time, or that we are always entirely right.

All judicial decisions, of course, are a product of the mind, and because the human mind is fallible, the risk of human error is ever present in the work

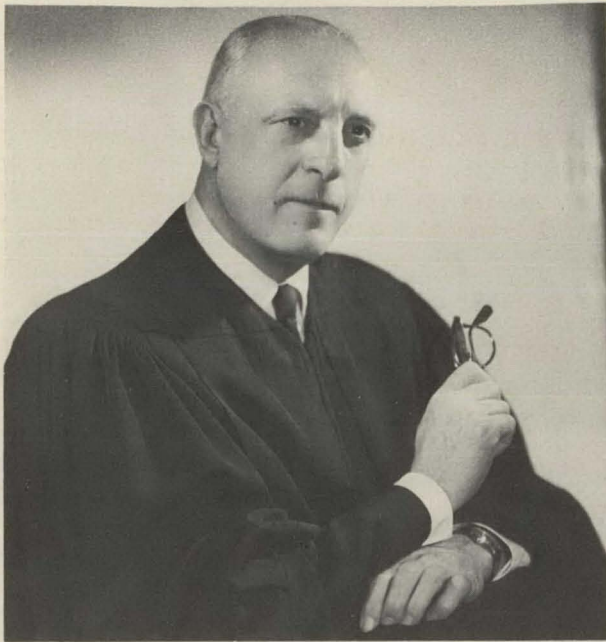
of all judges. We can only do our best to guard against this human frailty. And yet the mind is our most important implement in the performance of our work. It is God's greatest gift to man—that wonderful human faculty that enables us to judge the past, consider the present, and contemplate the future; and so, as judges, we constantly use this gift in dealing with precedent, with cases of first impression, and in considering the impact of our decisions not only on the present but on the future.

FBI Crime Reports

Today, I shall make a few observations about the present—the crime index in our country.

We find increasing public concern over the mounting crime rate in our society, over the decline of law and order, and the growing defiance of law. Our State has its share of this. Frankly, I'm concerned about this threat to our society as a judge and as a private citizen, and, as I see it, this problem commands the attention of our judi-

*Born in Queens County, Judge Scileppi has spent all of his life in New York. He graduated from Fordham University Law School in 1925 and has been a member of Queens County Bar Association for more than 25 years. He is also a member of the New York State Bar Association and was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954. Currently an Associate Judge, New York State Court of Appeals, he has had a total judiciary service of some 24 years in both civil and criminal courts of Queens County.



Judge Scileppi.

cial as well as the executive and legislative branches of Government.

Let us consider for a moment the 1962 FBI crime report called "Crime in the United States," released in July of 1963. The report shows that *in 1962 two million serious reported crimes* were committed in the United States, or at the rate of *a crime every 4 minutes*, a 6-percent increase in crime over 1961, and in New York City an increase of 10 percent this year over last.

Crime in the past 5 years increased four times faster than the growth of our population. In 1962, 78 police were killed in the line of duty, 48 of them by crime action. Let us look at a few categories:

MURDER—I am now dealing in approximate figures:

In the United States, 8,400, or one every hour.

In the State of New York, 600.

FORCIBLE RAPE:

United States, 16,000, or one every 32 minutes.

New York State, 1,100.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT:

United States, 140,000, or one every 4 minutes.

New York State, 14,000.

ROBBERY:

United States, 95,000, or one every 6 minutes.

New York State, 7,500.

BURGLARY:

United States, 900,000, or one every 35 seconds.

New York State, 63,000.

LARCENY OVER \$50:

United States, 540,000, or one every minute.

New York State, 73,000.

AUTO THEFTS:

United States, 356,000, or one every 1½ minutes.

New York State, 32,000.

The Challenge

I hardly need say that this is a drab and dismal picture and should give us all concern, on or off the Bench. This challenge to law and order is a serious problem and one which can only be met by effective law enforcement. I am not suggesting that this is our responsibility, or that the judiciary should overlook or disregard well-recognized legal principles in making our decisions in order to meet this serious problem. What I am suggesting is that we can no longer afford to coddle the guilty in dealing with those who have been convicted of serious crime—that we must resort to sterner measures in the treatment of the convicted criminal—the killer, the rapist, the robber, the professional gambler, the drug pusher, and the like. This is one way we can help meet the problem and we owe this to the public.

I have always believed in the concept that man lives in the hope of reward and the fear of punishment, and, as Daniel Webster said, "The law is made to protect the innocent by punishing the guilty." So that if we are to meet the challenge of crime, we must adopt and employ a get-tough policy toward crime and criminals in meting out punishment.

Interpreting the Law

Moreover, I do not think that as judges we should reach out to make fine distinctions in the interpretation of our laws for the purpose of giving greater protection to the guilty at the expense of the innocent victims of crime and of society in general. To employ a realistic interpretation of the law is not necessarily a violation of basic constitutional rights. I see no necessity, therefore, for the adoption of new legal concepts which in effect serve to extend the protection already afforded criminals under the Constitution, both on the trial level and in postconviction proceedings—some of these brought on many years after their conviction and after a complete review thereof. For example, we should not indulge in legal gymnastics to bring a case within the area of constitutional protection unless it clearly appears that it does.

The interpretation and application of the crimi-

nal law dealing with search and seizure since the decision in *Mapp v. Ohio* has given all our courts considerable difficulty.

This is a very sensitive area of the law—we are constantly faced with the consideration of the constitutional rights of the accused vis-a-vis the constitutional rights of the innocent—the public. We generally talk in terms of the rights of the accused, but the problem is one of balancing the interests of society and of the individual—of society which includes the innocent victims of crime, on the one hand, and of the individual, on the other. Unless careful balance is maintained in this area, we risk an invasion of either individual rights or the rights of society.

Imbalance of Rights

It is fundamental that the basic constitutional rights of defendants must be zealously protected, and, as judges, we must never permit those rights to be violated. As we know, these rights have been established by our Constitution as interpreted by our courts and by the Supreme Court, and we are bound to follow that law. *My personal concern is with the expansion of concepts dealing with these constitutional rights which has brought about an imbalance in this area of the law.* The rights of society are only reflected in the adjudication of the rights of the individual; they are never directly presented in a criminal case for decision. The direct question is always: What are the constitutional rights of the defendant? But what of the

constitutional rights of the rest of society? We should not overlook the fact that society also has rights—the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the right to be secure from organized and unorganized crime. These, too, are constitutional rights which must be recognized and protected in the administration of the criminal law.

Differences of Opinion

I know that there is great difference of opinion on this subject. Believe me, I am not advocating letting down the bars of constitutional protection; but I don't think we should further raise the bars of protection either. What I am saying is that we must be equally conscious of the rights of society in dealing with this very troublesome and sensitive area of the law. The criminal already has adequate protection as defined by the Constitution and by court decisions, without the necessity for straining and bending over backward to give him added protection. I think it time to give some thought to the rights of the decent, law-abiding people who make up the bulk of our society. One such area is that involving unlawful searches and seizures. The Constitution prohibits only unreasonable searches and seizures, not all searches and seizures. Courts, therefore, should not be swift to suppress evidence if it can reasonably be sustained by a realistic interpretation and application of the law.

Whether you agree with these views is not important. What is important is a recognition of this problem and a willingness to take a close look at it.

AWARDS FOR VALOR TO DESERVING OFFICERS

The California Peace Officers' Association is undertaking the sponsorship of an "Awards for Valor" program for deserving members of law enforcement in California. First awards are expected to be made this month.

Under this program, to qualify for consideration for an award, the officers would have to meet certain standards as set forth below:

1. The situation was extremely dangerous.
2. A strong possibility existed at the time the peace officer acted that he could have suffered serious injury or death.
3. The officer was aware of the danger.
4. The act was not foolhardy.

5. The officer did not use poor judgment or procedures, thus creating necessity for his acts.

Only regularly appointed law enforcement officers are to be considered for the awards which will be given annually during law enforcement week in the spring. Public Law 87-726, signed by the President October 1, 1962, recognizes the calendar week in May on which the 15th of the month occurs as Police Week. It is during this week that the awards are to be made.

Three committees will review the nominations, with the first two screening the nominations to be brought before the third or final selection committee which will meet once a year.

May 1964

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Let. San Francisco, dated 2/25/63 Subject Peace Officers Assoc.
State of Calif
All - Comm. Off. Meeting

Television— A Boom to Jail Operations

RALPH LAMB

Sheriff, Clark County, Las Vegas, Nev.

A county sheriff discusses the use of closed circuit television as a security measure in jail operations—a system, he says, which paid for itself in the first year.

RECENTLY, A PRISON INSPECTOR from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, after inspection of the Clark County Jail, Las Vegas, Nev., made the comment that the jail is "one of the best in the West."

The Clark County Sheriff's Office, whose responsibility it is to operate and control the jail, is not content to rest on this statement. Improvements are continually being made with increased efficiency, security, and economy of operation foremost in mind.

Built in 1959

The jail was built in 1959 as part of the new Clark County Court House and Office Building. It is estimated that the jail portion of the building cost approximately \$2,000,000. The sheriff's office and the jail occupy parts of the second and third floors of the building. The jail has a capacity, at the present time, of 250 prisoners. It is expected that the total capacity of the jail will be increased by another hundred with the addition of a fourth floor. The additional construction is now in the planning stages.

The new jail, first occupied on March 25, 1960, posed a manpower problem. The sheriff's office at

that time did not have an overabundance of personnel; therefore the jail was designed and constructed to provide maximum security with a minimum of manpower.

Some of the systems built into the jail to assist in the achievement of the above goals were closed circuit television, an escape alarm, remotely operated doors used in conjunction with the television system, and two-way communications (utilizing 20 units) strategically located throughout the jail.

All of the above systems have been instrumental in realizing quite a substantial savings in manpower, time, and money, while maintaining maximum security and efficiency.

Cost of Closed Circuit TV

The original cost of the closed circuit television system in 1959 was \$75,000. The cost included six television cameras and six monitor sets and the installation of all units.

The location of the cameras is of key importance in the operation of this system. Our use of the system is based on the coverage of the jail corridors which provide access to the cell blocks and the jail exits. The monitors are located in direct

view of the jailor who maintains a desk in the booking area of the jail. All remote-control doors are operated from this same location, and the doors are all within view of the television cameras or in direct view of the jailor.

Security is now being increased with the addition of one more camera and two more remote-control doors. Our research has discovered that the cost of the new installation of the camera and the monitor set is now only \$2,500 per unit compared with the 1959 cost of \$12,500.

We have found that the yearly maintenance cost for the entire system since installation has amounted to \$6,000.

Fewer Personnel Needed

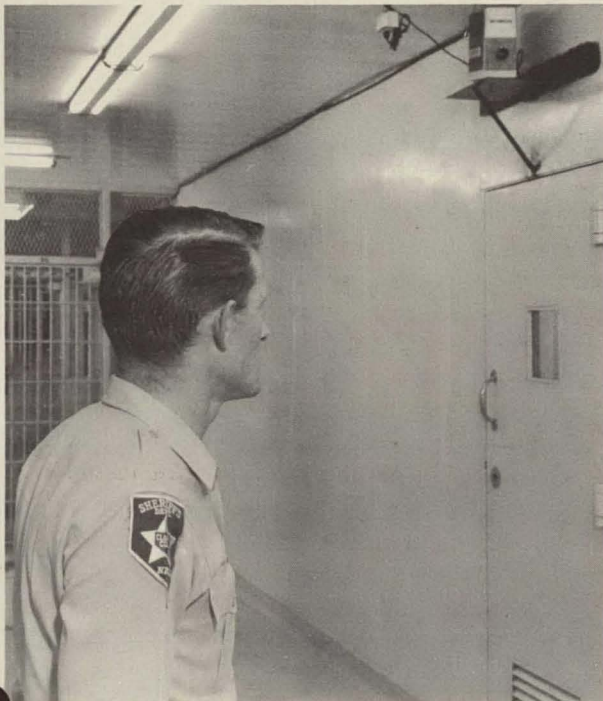
Without the closed circuit television system, it would be necessary to employ 16 more deputies to operate the jail and maintain the same security and efficiency. This would amount to an additional \$80,000 per year in salaries. By using these calculations we have determined that the television system paid for itself in the first year of operation. Twenty persons, all designated as deputies, are now required to operate the jail. These include 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 night

supervisor, 1 steward, 1 cook, 1 part-time cook, 4 matrons, and 10 deputies. Without the television and the other integrated systems, this total would have to be increased to 36.

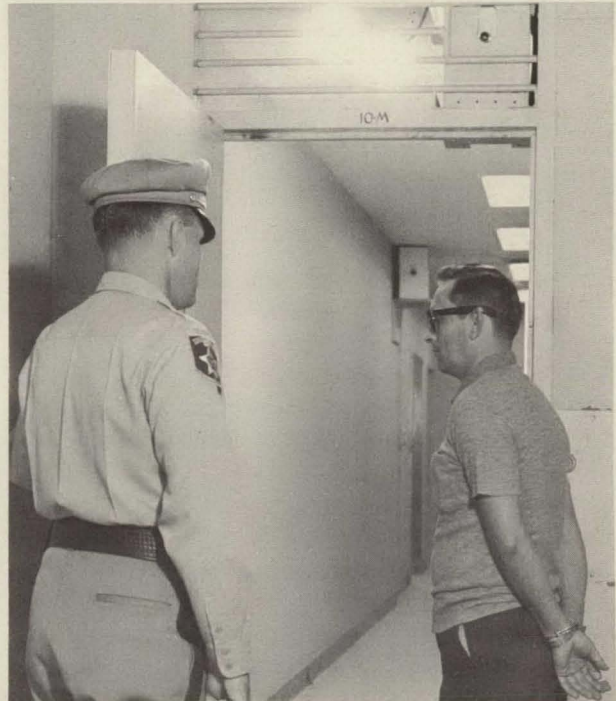
From Patrol Car to Booking

For a prisoner to be brought to the booking area of the Clark County Jail, he must be brought into the building on the street level and be transported to the third floor. The building is constructed to include a security garage located immediately adjacent to the street-level jail entrance. The garage is equipped with an electrically operated door. A camera mounted above the door views the entire garage area and records the entrance of a car and its occupants the moment the car enters the garage.

To gain entrance to the building, a two-way communications unit located within the camera view is utilized for contacting the jailor on duty who has full view of the monitor unit. The jailor then operates the remotely controlled door for the prisoner and officers to gain entrance. When the first door has again been closed by the arresting or transporting officer, a second camera picks up the action. Access to the third floor is gained



Installed camera, prior to concealment.



Ground floor entrance showing first and second TV cameras.

through use of a self-service elevator. The second camera transmits the action to the jailor until the prisoner and the officers are on the elevator.

There is no camera coverage within the confines of the elevator; however, strategically placed escape alarm trips within the elevator can flash a distress signal to the jailor and to the sheriff's office dispatch room if trouble is encountered.

When the elevator reaches the third floor, the prisoner and the officers are confronted with a remotely controlled door, and they again come within the range of a television camera. It is at this point that the new camera is being installed. (It was previously necessary for a deputy to physically leave the area of the booking desk and manually unlock the entrance doors.) After passing through a series of two remotely controlled doors, the prisoner and the officers are within the direct view of the booking area and the jailor.

It should be noted at this point that nowhere on the trip from the patrol car to the booking desk

is there an outside exit available to the prisoner, and it is not necessary for an inside deputy to leave the booking area.

Through the use of these three cameras and the four other cameras, which cover the main corridors of the jail, tight security can be maintained by one deputy who has the monitor units in view.

Planned Expansion

With the construction of a fourth floor jail wing, now in the planning stages, the addition of strategically located television cameras and the integrated use of our various existing systems, it is believed our jail can be effectively and efficiently operated with maximum security and very little increase in manpower.

Business Is "Good"

The jail opened in March 1960 with a total of 39 prisoners; in April 1963, there were 165. During the period of March 1960 through March 1963, 11,659 prisoners were booked into the jail. Approximately 70 percent of these bookings were made by the Clark County Sheriff's Office; the remaining 30 percent were made by other agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and other Federal agencies.

Other Improvements

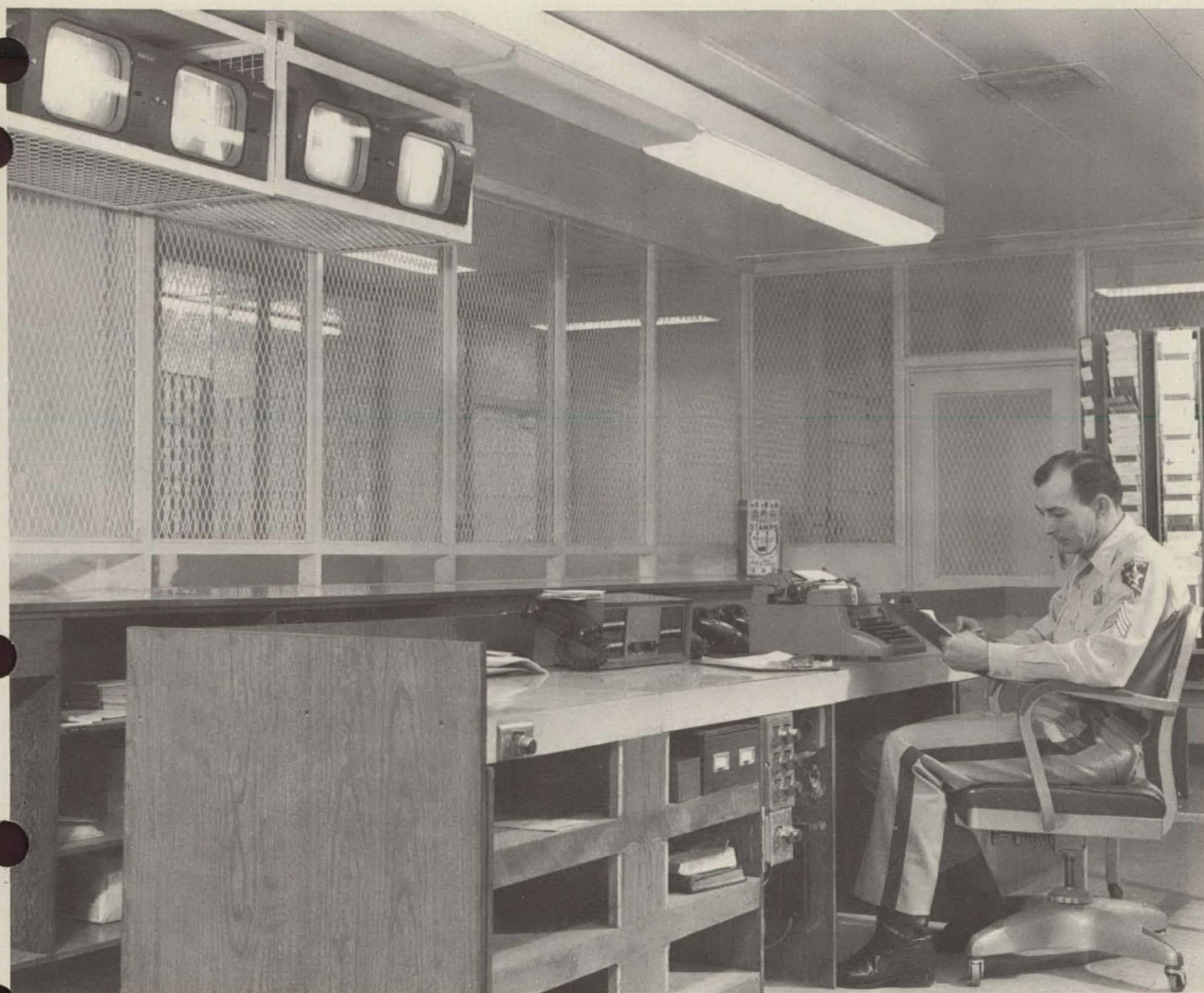
With the cooperation of the local telephone company, Southern Nevada Division, Central Telephone Co., Las Vegas, Nev., we have been able to install telephone jacks just outside the cell block entrances. By the use of a pay phone mounted on a mobile cart, we are able to permit prisoners to make their allowable telephone calls without having to take them out of the cell blocks. At appointed times throughout the day, a deputy takes the telephone to the cell blocks and those desiring to make calls can then do so. The deputy logs the calls made and is near the telephone at all times.

We have, in the recent past, improved the security of the jail by installing additional barred doors at the entrances of the wash rooms and the mess hall. By using these doors one deputy can now efficiently and effectively handle a job that previously required two deputies.

Located directly adjacent to the jail proper is our "line-up" room in the auditorium. The prisoners



Sheriff Lamb



Booking area showing location of closed circuit TV monitors. Panel to left of officer contains remote controls to operate doors.

brought in for a line-up need not be taken out of the jail at any time but are moved directly to the stage from the jail.

The line-up room is equipped with lighting facilities which can duplicate natural lighting or almost any lighting condition required for any given situation.

Other Facilities of Jail

The jail visiting room is constructed to prevent the passage of any contraband or other materials between the prisoner and visitor. The visitor is separated from the prisoner by glass, and communication is maintained between the two through the use of audiophones.

Adjacent to the visiting room is an observation

room. One wall of the observation room contains a one-way glass, and visitor and prisoner alike can be observed by the deputy on duty, if such is necessary or desired.

The jail provides hospital facilities for both male and female prisoners. Examining rooms and in-patient services are also provided.

The women's portion of the jail can, at the present time, accommodate 24 prisoners and has sewing and laundry facilities. The female prisoners receive their meals in their own section of the jail and need not be taken through the male section at any time. The booking and visiting facilities are available to both male and female prisoners without either passing through the others' portion of the jail.

The Clark County Jail is an integral part of my



Corridor from approximate position of TV camera.



Hospital facilities are available to prisoners.

office and therefore falls under my general supervision. Captain Ray Gubser of my staff is assigned to the direct supervision of the overall operation and facilities of the jail. All personnel of the jail are under his command.

We are very proud of the Clark County jail, its

operation, and its facilities. Although many problems arise in the operation of a jail the size of ours, we feel that we have solved many of them through the proper use of modern facilities and techniques. We intend to continue to improve our jail in the future by extending their use.

Too Good To Keep, Burglar Gets Two Years

A BURGLAR in France temporarily succeeded in deceiving law enforcement authorities by substituting a .38-caliber slug in his abdomen for a .25-caliber slug, following an attempted burglary.

Wounded by police as he fled the crime scene, the burglar was later apprehended and lodged in prison to await trial. While still in prison, he opened the wound in his abdomen and removed the .25-caliber slug, replacing it with a .38 slug. Shortly thereafter, he requested a surgical operation to have the slug removed from his body.

Police authorities were sure of their man and that the operation would produce a .25 slug. However, at the conclusion of the operation, the surgeon displayed the .38 slug he had extracted from the prisoner, to the complete astonishment of police authorities.

During the trial, the burglar pleaded not guilty to the burglary charge filed against him, maintain-

ing that he was not at the scene of the crime as claimed by the police and exhibited the .38 slug as evidence that he was not the burglar wounded by the police.

Just as the judge was ready to render his decision, the burglar, for some unknown reason, gleefully revealed his stratagem. He was immediately sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Let. from Dept. Paris, 12/13/62
Bul. #63-4276-231-82

A THOUSAND TIMES OVER

A woman was ordered to write the sentence, "I should not drive an automobile without a license" a thousand times. The penalty was imposed by a police court judge after the woman was found guilty of driving without a license.

New York Criminal, dated 12/24/63
Bul. #63-4291-24
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Police-Community Relations

HENRY P. CROWE

Chief of Police, Portsmouth, Va.

"No one is compelled to choose the profession of a police officer, but having chosen it, everyone is obliged to perform its duties and live up to the high standards of its requirements."

—Calvin Coolidge

A GREAT MANY WORDS have been written, and many more spoken, concerning police-community relations. It is a subject with which each police officer and every citizen should be vitally concerned. Much lipservice is given on the subject; however, lipservice provides no basis for building a good police-community relationship.

From the start, it must be understood that this is a two-part responsibility—on the one hand are the police, and on the other, the citizens. Should either fail to maintain an alert and open mind regarding the subject, the objective will be lost. As this article is intended for use by police officers, it deals solely with the police officer's responsibility in the field of community relations.

Selling Himself

A police department may be compared to a super-sales organization, with each member continually striving to be the No. 1 salesman of the month. One might ask, "What does a policeman have to sell?" The correct answer would be a multitude of things, including himself, his department, his community, respect for law and order, respect for his sound judgment, and respect for the authority inherent in his uniform and badge. But this is

not all; there must also be respect for his fairness in dealing with all men, respect for willingness to help those in need of help, respect for unswerving devotion to duty, respect for the high ideals and principles of dedicated law enforcement officers, and, above all, personal respect based on his personal conduct.

Knowing His Fellow Man

Each salesman must work out his own individual selling techniques. Each must be somewhat of a student of psychology, quick to recognize a person willing and anxious to buy his product or the person who needs to be convinced. He must recognize that all individuals do not react the same in any given situation, but that groups of individuals, or mobs, have a tendency to follow the leader and act in unison. A good salesman is soon able to recognize a buyer who will react to persuasion or one that requires so-called high-pressure tactics. All these are gleaned from study and experience. However, there are certain techniques which, if followed, will prove invaluable in any situation confronting a salesman, regardless of the product.

These suggestions are listed, and no attempt



Chief Crowe.

has been made to place them in order of priority as they are all important. To downgrade any one of them would be like leaving the seasoning out of the stew. Remember, when each member of the department believes that he is the No. 1 salesman in the organization, a climate of endeavor and achievement will be created which will make our work more interesting and much less a chore. Our customers are the citizens, local or foreign, and they are won and held through an all-out effort of every member to sell himself, his department, and his community.

Selling Techniques

The following rules represent basic techniques of selling:

Courteous words instead of sharp retorts. Avoid any show of sarcasm in words or attitude. This may be the alleged offender's first brush with police; therefore, he may well be nervous. The treatment he receives from you will have a lasting effect. If you do a good selling job, the offender can, in the future, be the best supporter your department has. And, too, quite often persons who are nervous or frightened will assume an attitude of belligerency as a shield against showing their emotions. You, as a salesman, must be quick

to recognize this. Any show of sarcasm or belligerency on your part will tend to aggravate the situation and, instead of enlisting an able assistant salesman, you will generate opposition that may serve only to degrade your product. Always bear in mind that firmness is strengthened and not weakened by courtesy; so, be courteous, not curt.

Smile and be polite. A ready smile at the opportune moment is an asset to anyone in the selling business. It is hard for anyone to ignore a friendly smile, and it will tend to put your prospective buyer at ease. Politeness, like civility, requires one only to refrain from rudeness. A polite and friendly smile implies tact and dignity, and touching your cap when addressing a woman, regardless of the occasion, implies gentility. One is seldom ill at ease in such presence.

Enthusiasm instead of dullness. If you are not enthusiastic about your wares, you cannot expect others to be. Enter into each project as though it were the most important of your career. Believe in yourself, your department, and your community, and display this belief by being enthusiastic about your job and its relationship to the community. Learn about your product and your community in order that you may discuss either freely when talking to a prospective buyer.

Response instead of indifference. Listen to the other fellow! Many hard sales have been made because the salesman knew when not to talk, but to listen. Show by your attitude that you are interested. Many a buyer sold himself because the salesman's response was courteous and well timed. Be alert to the buyer's moods.

Warmth instead of coldness. A good salesman knows that warmth attracts and that coldness repels. Do not expect a buyer to respond if you are cold and aloof. Coldness implies indifference, apathy, lack of cordiality, and lack of response. Do not wait for the buyer to show warmth; remember, you are the salesman, and you want the buyer to respond to you. Warmth, animation, and interest are implied by facial expression, posture, words, and overall appearance.

Understanding instead of the closed mind. Try to understand the buyer's problems. Be able and willing to discuss them with the customer. The more you know about the buyer, the better job of selling you will be able to do. Keeping an open mind is of the utmost importance, as it insures your ability to comprehend, to discern, to reason, to use good judgment and, above all, to understand better any given situation.

Attention instead of neglect. A good salesman tries to make each buyer feel that his concern is of paramount interest. Address yourself to him, not at him. Be sure to listen attentively to what he has to say. Should it be necessary to disagree with him, do so in a polite manner. An attentive salesman is one that is considerate, polite, alert, and regardful of others.

Patience instead of irritation. Patience is a trait that is rarely inherent in most individuals; it must be acquired. To acquire patience, one must exercise self-command and self-discipline. Being patient with another does not imply weakness, nor resignation; it does imply composure, perseverance, and forbearance. Composure implies not lack of agitation, but control of agitation. Perseverance implies steadfastness in purpose. Forbearance implies tolerance and sufficient self-command to refrain from paying injury in kind, or taking unrestrained, thoughtless retaliatory action. Patience is a must if you really desire to be a salesman.

Sincerity instead of sham. Mere words in themselves are not proof of sincerity, as actions speak louder than words. Sincerity is the quality of meaning exactly what one says. It is a convincing and valued quality. One who is sincere possesses candor which, in itself, implies impartiality without self-interest. To be sincere is to be honest and straightforward in your dealings with all men. Sincerity is a must in the makeup of any good salesman. He must be sincere in his beliefs regarding himself and his wares, and he must be sincere in words and actions when selling his products, himself, his department, and his community.

Consideration instead of annoyance. To be considerate is to be mature in your thoughts. A good salesman must be considerate of the problems and ideas of others, and be able to listen without annoyance, and to persuade without apparent force. He must bear in mind that what may be minor to him may be of the utmost importance to the buyer of his wares. If he is considerate and sincere in dealing with others, they will follow his lead.

Facts instead of arguments. A police officer's best weapons are facts. It is hard for anyone to deny facts, and, once stated, they can be repeated time and time again without confusion. Never argue with a buyer, reason with him.

Creative ideas instead of the humdrum. Be creative in your thinking and in your approach to

the buyer. Remember the world is progressing, and a good salesman must progress, too, or fall by the wayside. The day of bluster, muscle, and indifference is gone; for a policeman to be a good salesman, he must be progressive in thinking and action. Much of the time, he is working alone and must act promptly without time to refer to sales manuals. Therefore, he must be alert to his surroundings. He must keep ahead of the buyers with creative ideas, or he will be at the bottom of the list as a salesman.

Helpfulness instead of hindrance. He must be helpful not only to the buyer but to the other salesmen in his organization. If he has a good idea, he should be willing to pass it on to others. Being helpful, or rendering aid, is one of the most important functions in the daily life of the police salesman. If you must be a rider and not a pusher, don't drag your feet.

Giving instead of getting. Giving of yourself and of your time to others and receiving or asking little or nothing in return is one of the most difficult, and yet one of the most rewarding, rules of selling. Giving, as we speak of it, is not in a monetary sense, but rather on a personal basis—to give for the joy of giving.

Action instead of delay. Do not wait for the buyer to come to you. Delay can mean the difference between selling to an enthusiastic buyer who will acclaim your wares and selling to a reluctant buyer who will buy only to get rid of you. Action indicates a man that is energetic, aggressive, and confident of himself and what he is selling. To delay or to procrastinate implies laziness or lack of confidence.

Appreciation instead of apathy. One who appreciates others is generally appreciated in return. When a buyer really knows that you appreciate him and his problems, your job of selling is half done. A salesman who is apathetic toward others will never make a sale, regardless of how valuable his wares are.

These are basic techniques of selling, and, although each is a separate trait in the character of a person, when interfused they produce an outstanding salesman in any profession. It must be remembered that none of these rules, or traits, are signs of weakness but rather a definite indication of great strength of character which implies that the man possessing them is confident and has pride yet shuns the egotistical traits of the braggart.

Appearance is another must in the art of selling, and, although it is not listed as one of the rules of

selling, it cannot be ignored. It is extremely important if the police officer is to be a successful salesman. A well-groomed salesman, in uniform or civilian attire, inspires confidence. A salesman presenting a poor appearance will have an adverse effect on any buyer, as it will be assumed his wares are also of inferior quality.

This, then, is a word picture of the police officer

as a salesman, a man who needs the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. These are the things he must do to discharge his obligations in the police-community relationship. If every officer will strive to follow the rules, a climate of friendliness and good will shall prevail which will make our job—law enforcement—a more rewarding and productive profession.

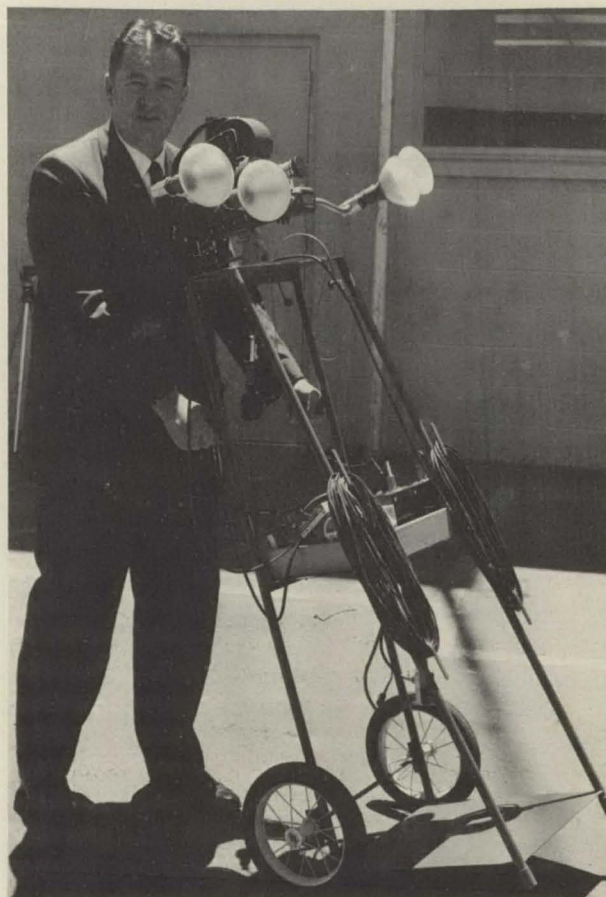
Sound Camera on Wheels for Crime Scene Use

THREE OFFICERS of the Colorado Springs, Colo., Police Department have designed an ingenious platform to carry their camera equipment and recorder to crime scenes. The portable platform has been used effectively in covering homicide and other crime scene investigations conducted by their department.

The framework of the platform, designed for supporting a 16-millimeter sound camera, was constructed by police mechanics of the department under the careful supervision of the three officers. The wheels to propel the platform were obtained from a bicycle shop.

In recording crime scenes, one officer pushes the mobile platform to the site and operates the motion picture camera while another officer uses the attached microphone to describe details of the scene of the crime—after identifying himself and the camera operator. The entire scene is recorded on film with sound for later production in court.

In a recent homicide case at a residence in which a woman had been murdered, officers began the investigation of the crime scene at the front door, using their mobilized camera throughout to record the entire scene on film.



Officer Richard Smith demonstrates mobile camera platform.

Denver Criminel, dated 7-8-63 Bufile. #63-4296-13-548

HOT DIVERSIONARY TACTICS

A pickpocket operating with confederates at a London, England, racetrack had a rather unusual scheme to approach his victims. The scheme consisted of burning the ear of an intended victim in a crowd with a lighted cigar as if it were an accident. In the resulting confusion and apologies, a confederate moved in to lift the victim's watch or wallet.

London Criminel, dated 12/6/63/
18

LICKED BY STAMPS

The attempt to redeem trading stamps resulted in the arrest of a 23-year-old man on burglary charges and the subsequent recovery of several thousand dollars' worth of stolen merchandise. The subject at the time of his arrest was in possession of approximately a million trading stamps valued at \$3,000 which he had obtained in a series of burglaries.

Mobile Criminel, dated 9/25/63
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
Bufile #63-4296-61

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

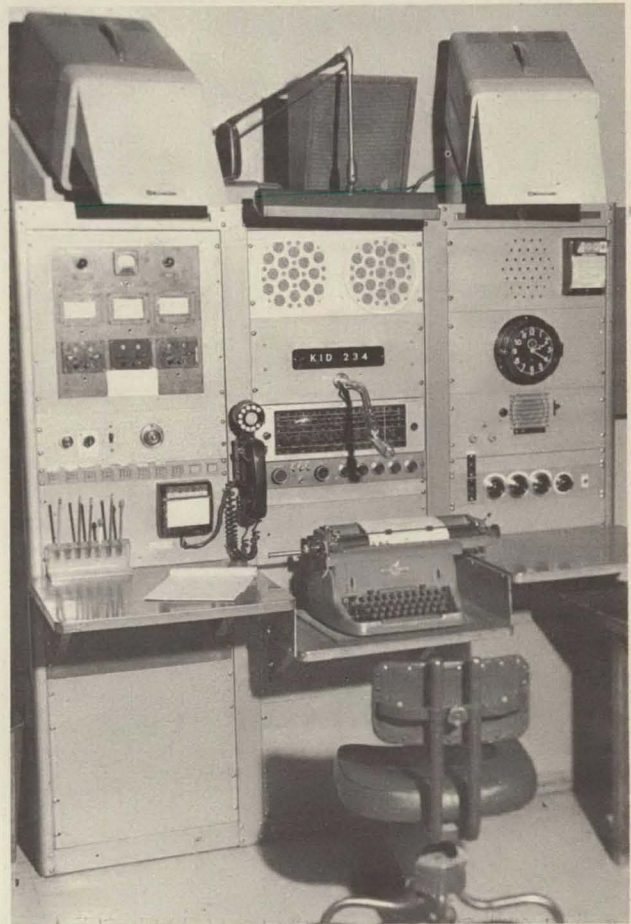
Cell Block Monitored on Television

THE CHIEF OF POLICE at Los Alamos, N. Mex., was given the responsibility of converting an old abandoned service station building into a police headquarters.

The chief found it necessary to have the cell block located on one side of a driveway and the police office on the other side, thus creating the problem of controlling the cell block with the limited amount of manpower assigned to him. He did not have enough prisoners, or cell blocks, to require a full-time jailor, and he could not take a man off road patrol duty to stay with the prisoners.

To resolve his problem, he installed TV cameras in the cell block and put monitors on the top of the radio console at the sergeant's desk in the main headquarters. An officer is regularly on duty at the office desk 24 hours a day. When a prisoner is placed in jail, the TV cameras are turned on, and the officer on duty at the desk has full view of the cell block and the prisoner.

The television screen is so situated that the general public cannot see or hear anything going on in the jail. Metal sheets on the monitors are angled down so that only the duty officer at the desk can see the screen. An intercom system permits communication between officer and prisoner.



TV monitors with metal shields at office desk.

Albuquerque Criminal, dated 6-14-63

Bufile # 63-4296-62, serial # 623

SEMINARS FOR DIRECTORS OF POLICE TRAINING

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have coordinated training programs and presented them for the benefit of police personnel in many parts of the country. One that has proved to be a successful innovation is a seminar conducted for police training directors. Teaching methods, techniques, and training programs are discussed and evaluated. Attendance is restricted to those officers who handle training in their departments.

May 1964

SAC Let. No. 63-47B, dated 7/17/63

WRONG NUMBER FOR PARLAY CARDS

Police in a southern city were temporarily thwarted in their search for evidence after arresting a man on charges of possessing gambling paraphernalia.

A thorough search was fruitless until one of the officers thumbed through a local telephone directory. A stack of bets and football parlay cards was inside in a cavity which had been formed by neatly cutting the center of the pages in the exact size of the parlay cards.

*Oklahoma City Criminal,
dated 11/16/62,
Bufile # 63-4296-35*

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

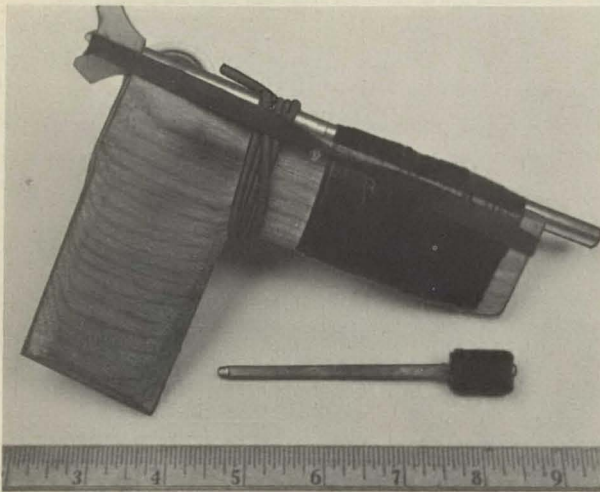
Operational Zipguns Made From Auto Aerials

POLICE IN A SOUTHWESTERN CITY are greatly concerned with reports of the theft of car radio aerials because many of them are stolen for conversion into zipguns.

One, confiscated from a gang member, was a homemade .22 caliber pistol. It was completely operational. The improvised weapon showed

careful workmanship and even had a spare firing pin. The component parts of the zipgun were an automobile radio aerial, a block of wood, a rubber band, and some friction tape.

The young boy who made it stated he carried the weapon for self-protection as he had been previously used as a target for someone else's weapon.



Homemade zipgun with spare firing pin.



Weapon shows details of construction.

SAN Antonio Criminal, dated 4-22-63, Bufile # 63-4296-45, Serial # 538

ADDICTS LOOT TRASH FOR NEEDLES AND SYRINGES

Officers of a narcotics squad in an eastern city have been making arrests recently of addicts and confiscating from them hypodermic syringes and needles which appear to be new and in good condition.

The addicts have been getting these supplies by foraging through doctors' trash cans. After using the syringes and needles, the doctors dispose of them through the regular trash collections.

As a result of this, doctors are being requested to render both syringes and needles inoperable and find other means of disposing of them.

Baltimore Criminal, dated 7/3/63,

20

Bufile # 63-4296-3 Serial 704

PAINT AND BRUSH CAMOUFLAGE FOR ROBBERY

A lone bandit carrying a can of paint and a brush recently entered the office of a credit union on the east coast at approximately 8:40 a.m. As he entered the office, he placed a cardboard sign on the outside of the door reading, "Closed, open 12 o'clock Friday." He then produced a pistol and robbed the lone female teller of almost \$6,000.

The bandit had distorted his features by using a rubber band or string which ran from his mouth to his ear and pulled back the muscles of his face into a grotesque grimace, making recognition or identification almost impossible.

Newark Criminal, dated 10/31/63

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Bufile # 63-4296-31

Homeowner Swindled by Fake Fire Inspectors

THREE MALE SWINDLERS convinced a homeowner in a southeastern State that they were legitimate fire inspectors and were admitted into the house. They proceeded throughout the house, ostensibly looking for fire hazards. When they came to the master bedroom, they told the lady of the house the law forbade them to check for exposed electrical wiring with anyone else present in the room. The woman momentarily left, and during her absence the thieves thoroughly rifled a desk, taking several blank checks from a checkbook.

The woman did not notice anything amiss until the end of the month when she received canceled checks from her bank amounting to \$7,000. In checking her book, she found that six checks had been taken from the center of the book.

She also recalled that following the "visit" of the men to her home, she had received telephone calls allegedly from the telephone company. Each time a man said the company was on the line and requested that she leave the receiver off the hook for an hour and a half. She had complied with the requests.

Police presume the calls were made when the thieves were about to pass the checks, and, with the receiver off the hook, bank officials were unable to verify the validity of the checks.

It has also been determined that the fake "fire inspectors" opened an account in a bank in a neighboring city with a \$100 deposit, then periodically made deposits of the stolen checks to the amount of \$7,000. All three men were arrested on charges of forgery.

Miami Criminel dated 2/17/64

Bufile # 63-4296-29

**BUBBLE GUM
PUT TO ILLEGAL USE**

A young automobile thief in a midwestern city recently revealed to police the method he used to steal automobiles without a key. He would chew several pieces of bubble gum to the "proper" consistency and mix it with undetermined amounts of mercury. Then he would look for an unlocked car, place the gum and mercury mixture on the contact points of the ignition switch, and drive away.

Cleveland Criminel, dated 9/5/63

May 1964

Bufile # 63-4296-11

Homemade Silencer Designed for Stolen Revolver

IN A RECENT INVESTIGATION conducted by FBI Agents involving thefts of Government property, a serviceman, upon being questioned, admitted participating in the thefts.

The stolen property was located in concealed storage places in the walls of the suspect's home. The storage places were covered with rough boards and papered with wallpaper to match the rest of the room, giving the impression, on casual observation, of a solid wall. There were two such concealed spaces in the house.

Among articles found was a .22 revolver with a homemade silencer attached. The silencer was composed of a hexagonal-shaped piece of tubing to which had been welded a similar-shaped nut at one end and a 1-inch cylinder at the other. The tubing measured approximately 2 inches. The cylinder was fitted to the barrel of the revolver. Holes had been drilled in all sides of the tubing and a small amount of noncombustible material inserted inside which muffled the sound and allowed the gases to escape.

R/S to Memphis 8-27-63



Bufile. 63-4296-28-663
Revolver with attached homemade silencer.

Sat. from Memphis 9-12-63 officially releasing

NO CHANGE IN HABIT, JUST SHOES

Immediately after burglarizing a residence, one burglar, it was learned, always had his shoes half soled and new heels applied. In this manner, he hoped that any shoe prints he may have left at the scene of his crime could not be traced back to him.

WFO criminel, dated 11/21/63

Bufile # 63-4296-53

CAR THEFT

(Continued from page 6)

These directives state the following in brief:

General Conditions

1. Safety devices must be such as to make it impossible to open them quickly without attracting attention, to make them inoperative, or to destroy them.
2. Safety devices on automobiles first used after June 30, 1961, must be an integral part of the car.
3. Safety devices installed on vehicles admitted to use after June 30, 1961, shall be fitted so that they can be removed only with special tools. If the removal of any screws would make the device inoperative, the screws must be covered by parts of the safety device, making them inaccessible.
4. The lock shall be an integral part of the safety device.
5. Locks for which keys are used shall have at least a thousand different locking possibilities.
6. Locks using number or letter combinations shall have at least three number or letter elements and a corresponding number of combination possibilities.

Kinds of Safety Devices

The following safety devices are mentioned under Section 38a:

- Devices for blocking the steering wheel.
- Devices for blocking the gears.
- Devices for blocking the gearshift.
- Devices to prevent the engine being started.
- Devices to prevent the steering wheel from being turned.

Conditions To Be Fulfilled

In regard to the device for blocking the steering wheel, there must be no possibility that it can be accidentally locked while the car is being operated. A special construction must be employed, such as securing the locking bolt by key.

It must be impossible to activate the ignition until after the steering wheel has been unlocked. This does not apply to motor bicycles. Diesel vehicles must have a device to prevent the engine from being started as long as the steering wheel is locked.

The device used to block the steering wheel must be strong enough so that the wheel or lock cannot be forced. It must be of such construction that it cannot be bent or forced out of its locking position. The blocking element must go deep enough into its counterpart so that it cannot be made inoperative. The steering column itself, however, must not be weakened by the fitting of the safety device.

The device for blocking the gears must be such as to prevent the functioning of the transmission. There must be no possibility of unintentional blocking of the transmission while the car is in motion. This will require a special construction.

The device for blocking the gearshift must be strong enough so that the gears cannot be shifted. Any unintentional blocking of the steering wheel while the car is in motion must be impossible.

The new procedure is to some extent a "meeting of the minds" between the Federal Transport Ministry and the criminal police. As far as the test procedure is concerned, this is a model test concerned with security installations. What would be better for security would be a type of test on each car model, because the manufacturers of equipment are obliged to follow the approved design. If, on the other hand, the test model used at present is to guarantee the reliability of the parts from a production line, it is necessary to spot check parts being manufactured.

In view of the large number of manufacturers of security devices, this would require a great deal of time and would not fully guarantee that the parts were completely reliable. Therefore, it is imperative to obtain a standardized test where safety devices for motor vehicles are concerned.

There are still a number of questions to be answered; however, the more experience we have with fitted security devices the fewer problems will arise.

Experience Limited

It must be remembered, too, that the new parts of section 38a came into force for vehicles registered for the first time on July 1, 1961, and that the installation of equipment to prevent thefts of the other cars had been postponed until January 1, 1963. This means that our experience with the effectiveness of these devices is somewhat limited. It can also be expected that as cars are equipped with antitheft mechanisms, automobile thieves will try to devise some method to counteract them. Of course, there is no absolute guarantee against car theft. The automobile thief will no doubt find new ways to overcome even the most effective countermeasures. When this happens, we will look to the courts for assistance in the general education of the public, which they will be able to do by meting out adequate punishment.

Signs of Success

There are some hopeful signs. In 1962 after the installation of the antitheft devices, which were to be installed by July 1, 1961, there were 169 motor vehicle thefts reported per 100,000 population compared to 214 in 1960. The overall effect

of the changes made in section 38a will not be evident, however, for several years. It will then be possible to judge how effective the antitheft devices have been and to see what alterations will need to be made. To this end, responsible authorities at all levels are collecting information on offenses committed involving the thwarting of antitheft devices on cars. Statistics are being compiled on the make, type, and year of the vehicle, the type and manufacture of the devices overcome, and the modus operandi and tools used. Considering the variety of the makes of cars and the large number of manufacturers of safety devices, the overall picture should be fairly complete.

As for the peculiar breed of car thieves who have recently appeared on the scene, that is, those who steal the car through the use of a skeleton key

dishonestly obtained, they represent a particular problem because of a special legal situation in the Federal Republic. It should also be noted that with the recent decrease in thefts of motor vehicles, there has been an increase of thefts from vehicles.

Before I close I would like to mention that it has been possible to consider this topic in detail only with regard to the prehistory of the legal moves made and the early results aimed at reducing the number of motor vehicle thefts. The really important question, that is, how effective have the antitheft measures been, is still unresolved since they have been in effect for too short a period for any valid conclusions to have been drawn. This must be left to the future. We can only point to the trend so far noted. It would appear that we have met with some success.

Disaster Squad Identifies Airplane Crash Victims

A FOUR-ENGINE CONSTELLATION crashed into a weather-obscured mountain peak near Lake Tahoe on the California-Nevada State line at 11:30 a.m., March 1, 1964. All 81 passengers and 4 crewmembers perished in the crash. Because of the rough terrain and deep snow, recovery of the victims was most difficult. Volunteer workers with special equipment and U.S. Air Force helicopters assisted in the removal of the bodies, but the weather conditions were so poor that most of the victims had to be transported by ground vehicles. By 4 p.m., March 7, 83 of the 85 victims had been found.

Upon request of the Douglas County, Nev., Sheriff's Office, the FBI Disaster Squad assisted in the identification of the victims and succeeded in identifying 79 by fingerprints and 4 by other means. The bodies of the other two victims, recovered later, were identified by local authorities.

B. E. Ponder to Mr. Troller Memo, dated 3/10/64

FBI SHOE PRINT FILE

The FBI Shoe Print File contains photographs of all rubber and composition heels, half soles, and whole soles manufactured in this country.

FBI
May 1964

*Lab. Pamphlet
Page 20*

Belt Buckle Aids Prisoner's Escape

A PRISONER, while being returned to a State penitentiary following his conviction for escape, removed his handcuffs, eluded his guards, and fled. A few days later he was apprehended. The answer to his successful flight from the guards proved to be a key—a prison-made handcuff key which served as the prong of his belt buckle.



Prison-made handcuff key used as belt buckle prong.

Pittsburgh Courier, dated 4/14/64

Pub. # 63-44261-20 serial # 158

WANTED BY THE FBI

ALPHONSO PERRY, also known as: Alfonso Perry, "Humdinger."

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement—Murder

ALPHONSO PERRY, a 50-year-old fugitive convicted of a 1958 murder, is currently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant was issued at Tampa, Fla., on June 8, 1961, charging him with unlawful flight to avoid confinement for murder.

The Crime

Perry was convicted of killing his wife with a pistol in 1958. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, and while incarcerated at Avon Park Correctional Institution, Avon Park, Fla., he escaped on May 27, 1961.

Caution

Perry has been convicted of murder and carrying a concealed weapon and should be considered dangerous.

The Criminal

A former cafe owner, Perry has been previously convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. He has been described as a "slicker" and avid gambler and is better known by the name of "Humdinger."



Alphonso Perry.

He reportedly favors a card game known as "skin." Besides being a cafe owner, Perry has been employed as a laborer and cement finisher.

Description

Age	50, born Jan. 26, 1914, Alachua County, Fla. (not supported by birth records).
Height	6 feet.
Weight	170 to 180 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Black.
Eyes	Brown.
Complexion	Dark.
Race	Negro.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Cement finisher, laborer, cafe owner.
Scars and marks	Scars on all fingers of right hand, large burn scar on right forearm, scar on left forearm, two large cut scars on upper left arm.
FBI No.	4, 320, 888.
Fingerprint classification.	5 I 5 U IOO 19 I 19 W OIO

Notify the FBI

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

WANTED MAN CAPTURED

Billy Gene Ainesworth, whose photograph appeared here in the April issue as the object of a nationwide FBI manhunt, was apprehended on Friday, March 20, 1964, at Chappell, Nebr., by FBI Agents and Nebraska State troopers. A Federal warrant had been issued September 10, 1963, at Wichita, Kans., charging Ainesworth with bank robbery. Ainesworth's arrest came too late to place a notification of his capture in the April issue which was already printed.

M.A. Jones to Mr. Deboch Memo
Dated 3/24/64
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

All Wound Up in a Spare Tire

A FEMALE CUSTOMS INSPECTOR in a foreign port observed a brand-new red convertible roll out of a ship at the pier where she was employed. All the papers for the vehicle appeared to be in order, but she had a feeling that all was not right.

While other customs officials were admiring the mirrorlike finish on the car and smiling along

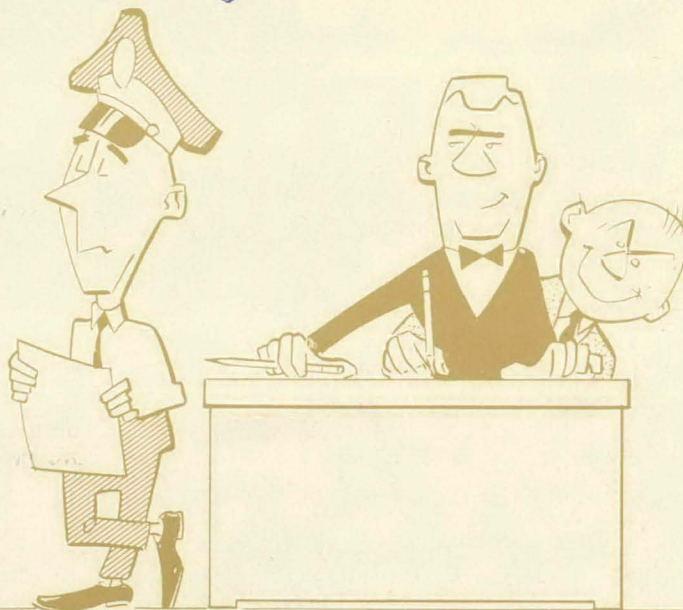
with the affable owner of the car, the alert inspector asked the owner to switch off the radio and raise the trunk lid of the car.

With the distracting sound of the radio gone, she could hear a ticking noise. In a few minutes she located some 2,000 watch movements hidden inside the spare tire.

Re: Simdel, dated 10/25/63, Bufile #63-4296-233.

Helpful
Hints

HANDWRITING
SAMPLES



BE SURE KNOWN HANDWRITING SAMPLES ARE ADMISSIBLE
AS EVIDENCE AND CAN BE PROPERLY IDENTIFIED IN COURT
AS HAVING BEEN WRITTEN BY THE ACCUSED.

FBI

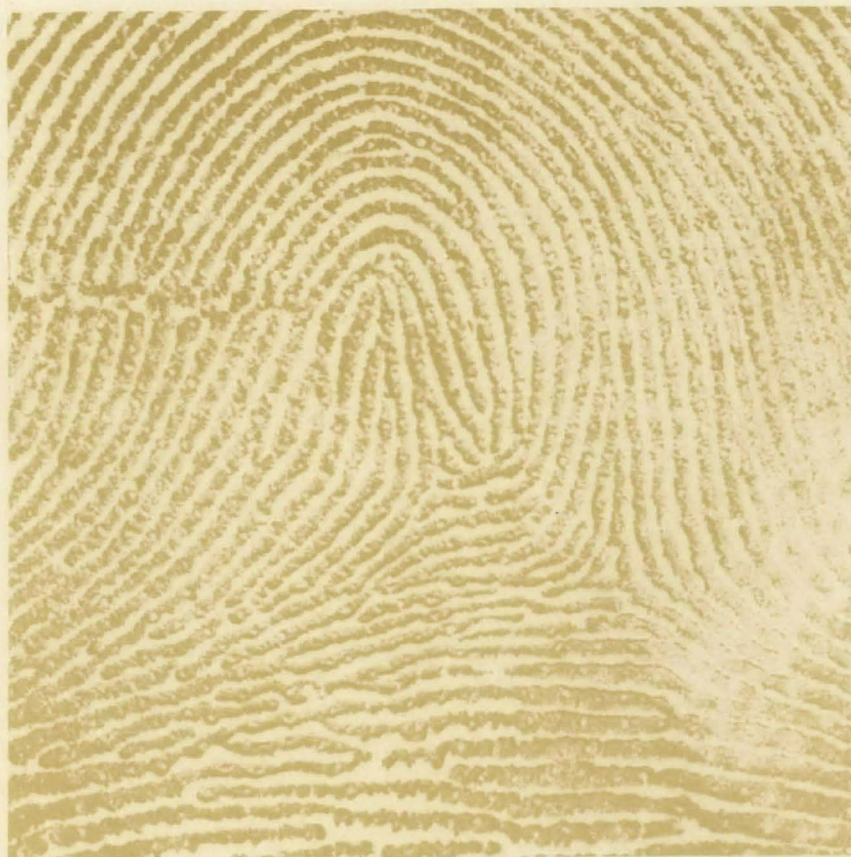
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



On initial examination, this pattern appears to be a whorl. Close examination of the impression above and to the left of the delta formation fails to reveal any ridge or ridges which turn or recurve past this delta formation. This impression is therefore classified as a loop with 11 ridge counts. Because of variations due to inking or pressure, it is referenced to a whorl with an inner tracing.