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MAY 1967

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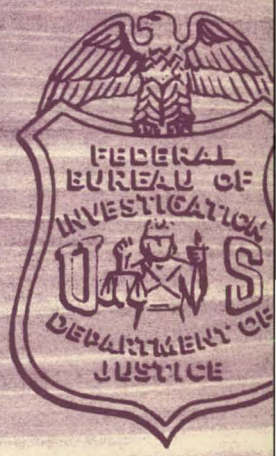
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Law Day, USA, May 1

"No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it."

—Theodore Roosevelt

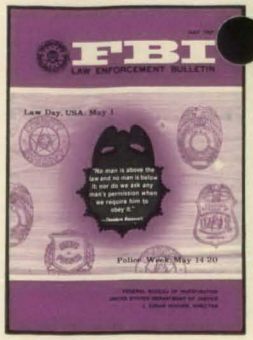


Police Week, May 14-20

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

MAY 1967

VOL. 36, NO. 5



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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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Published by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20535

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

A NOTED AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER once observed, "Every form of government tends to perish by excess of its basic principle." And history bears him out. The decay of a republic begins when its citizens turn liberty into license, responsible freedom into irresponsible indulgence, respect for law into defiant disobedience, and indignant concern into apathetic indifference.

This decay certainly cannot exist in an open society which is governed by an informed, moral, and energetic citizenry. It can and will exist in the United States if we refuse to face the total picture behind the facts and figures and continually find naive excuses for deliberate acts of greed, lust, and avarice.

When we remember there is a murder every hour in the United States, let us also remember the heartless apathy of those who do not want to get "involved"; when we read there is a forcible rape every 21 minutes, let us also recall the hoodlum who is judicially tapped on the wrist and allowed to return to the streets; when we remember there is a robbery every 4 minutes and a burglary every 25 seconds, let us also think of the hard-working citizens who are forced to close their businesses because of repeated criminal acts against their private property; and when we try to visualize the suffering caused by the more than 3 million serious crimes last year, let us understand that volume of misery is borne by hundreds of thousands of human victims and their families.

Law enforcement is a relatively easy job in a totalitarian country. There, the law is what a few people in power say it is, and police may "legally" do any act which will sustain the ruling group or further their policies. In a democracy, law enforcement is a tremendously difficult and an increasingly complex task, operating in the total range of human conduct, yet subject to the delicate balance between individual freedom and community security.

The framework of our government did not just "happen"; it grew from blood, sweat, and tears. Nor were the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Declaration of Independence produced from the chance scribblings of men practicing part-time citizenship. Never before in history was a nation blessed with more talented men exercising such fantastic intellectual precision in formulating basic tenets which guarantee freedom under law.

Law Day, USA, is indeed a time for rededication to the principles which make freedom under law possible. May 1, 1967, is the 10th anniversary of this special day which has been set aside by the Congress and the President to remind all Americans of their magnificent heritage.

The theme of Law Day, USA, "No man is above the law, and no man is below it," is particularly apropos for law enforcement which must insist that any violation of law be promptly and impartially investigated without apology to anyone, regardless of who or what may be involved.

Our commitment to the principle that all men are created equal demands no one be below the law; and let those who seek to be above the law know that their schemes will be defeated and exposed by a vigilant law enforcement profession.

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

MAY 1, 1967

EDWARD F. COX
Fairfax County, Va., Police Department

A Conscientious Student Traffic Safety Program

For several years the Fairfax County Police Department has had a very active safety program in the county's elementary schools. However, this service did not extend to the secondary schools.

Two years ago Maj. William L. Durrer, Chief of the Fairfax County Police Department, decided to do something about this problem and assigned me to work with the students of the 17 high schools in the county. Since we had very few guidelines (from other programs) to follow, Major Durrer permitted me to develop the program the way I felt it would be most effective.

Interscholastic Safety Committee

As a beginning, we held a safety conference of student leaders from all of the area high schools. Emerging from this conference was a determined desire to form an interscholastic safety committee composed of two students from each school to serve on the committee with me during the year, to help coordinate safety activities, and to provide ideas for safety programs. If the program had done nothing else, just the forming of this committee would have made it worth assigning an officer to this type of work. Students who had only a general interest in safety when appointed to the safety committee by their student government are now very active in student safety programs. These student leaders will someday be adult leaders in our community with a knowledge of traffic safety problems and a desire to do something about them.

Students show a keen interest in a driver's safety test given by the author, Officer

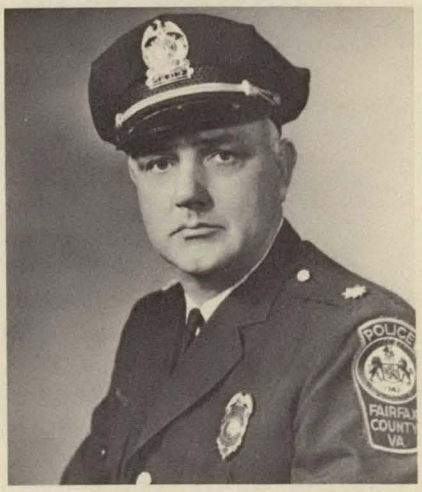
At the end of the first year of the committee's existence, I had seen these students plan and administer a metropolitan area safety conference and initiate many safety activities within their schools. All of the junior class members of the committee went to the National Students' Safety Conference at the University of Wisconsin, where they shared their experience with students from all over the country. Two of our students were elected to the Board of Directors of the National Student Safety Association.

Scoreboards and Displays

Some of the safety activities in the high schools span the entire school year while others are short-term activities. Just to keep safety in the minds of the students, we have built and installed traffic safety scoreboards in each school's cafeteria. On those boards we list all the schools and show the number of traffic accidents and traffic arrests that students from each school had during the previous month. We also survey each school to find out how many licensed drivers it has, so that we can work out a student-accident-arrest ratio, which is posted on the scoreboard. The school with the best ratio at the end of the year is given a large trophy. We get the necessary information by asking every officer in our department to list on the accident report the name of the school attended by any student involved in a traffic accident. He also puts the name of the school on the copy of any summons for booking. The three town police departments within the county and the police departments of adjacent jurisdictions also furnish us the same information.

During the school year I set up a safety display mounted on a "safety wagon" and a driver-testing device on a trailer pulled behind the wagon. This display is taken to a home football game of each school. During the winter another display and testing device that can be carried inside are set up for at least one home basketball game at each school. By setting up the displays and tests in this atmosphere, I believe the students feel more at ease around me, get to know me, and accept any safety advice that I might offer. In addition to the display and test, safety pamphlets are available free of charge to the students.

During the winter months lectures on traffic safety and driver attitudes are given at all of the county's ninth grade driver education classes. This



Maj. William L. Durrer, Chief of Police.

means, in order to get to all of the classes, I must spend at least two full days at each school.

Driver education is a required subject for all ninth grade students, and the teachers feel that it is beneficial to have an officer talk to the classes. The question and answer period is a good way for the students to get closer to the officer. Good, honest answers from the officer show that traffic is a problem that should be tackled together. This is why I prefer to talk to students who are just starting out in safety education in the classroom. In large groups you can lose their attention. I also share a list of safety films that are available from both the police department and the school board library. This list and a list of safety pamphlets available from different companies throughout the Nation are sent to all driver education teachers in the county.

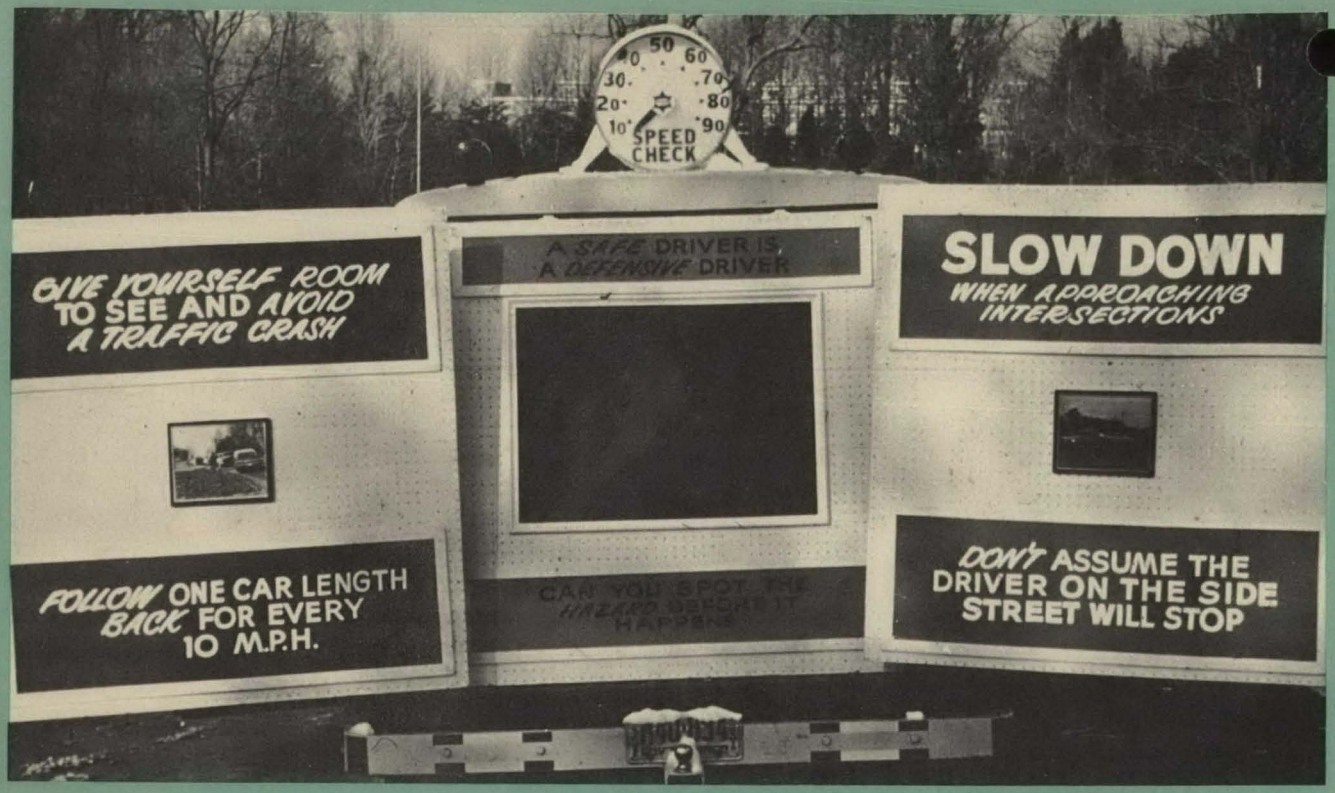
Safety Week

Each school has a Safety Week during the year. To get this event started, I plan the school's Safety Week program, meet with student government leaders, service club presidents, and interscholastic safety committee members of the school. To enlist their aid in the program after the planning period, I meet separately with the boys' and girls' service club members at one of their regular meetings.

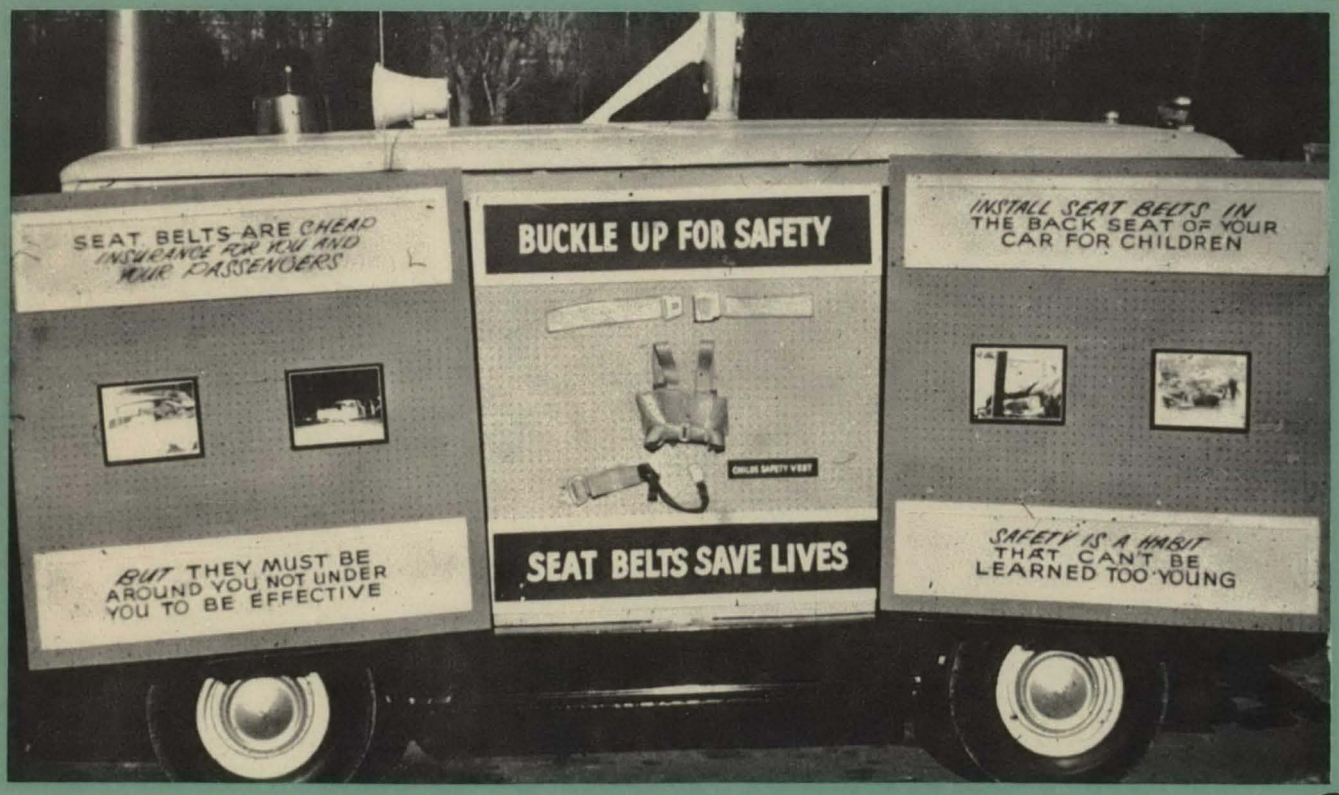
On a Friday or Saturday night before the Safety Week begins, I take seven of the students from the school on what, for lack of a better name, I call a Teen Ride for Safety. After getting written permission from the parents, I pick up the students at their homes at approximately 8 p.m. in the police safety wagon. After all of the students are together, I explain some of the radio signals and give students a Teen Ride for Safety nameplate so that they will be recognized during the evening as members of the ride.

We then respond to the scene of any current accident so that they can see firsthand the great amount of work and trouble an accident causes for the police, the rescue squad, and the people involved. If anyone is hurt in the accident, I take the students to the emergency room of the hospital to show them the concern of the people there for the victims. The students also go on a tour of police headquarters with me.

Toward the end of the evening, we all go to a drive-in, which has offered the students a snack. While at the drive-in, we talk about the events of



This "safety wagon" is exhibited at a home football game of each high school in the county. The display shows the students examples of safe driving practices.



the evening as related to their upcoming Safety Week program and go over final plans for the week. At the end of the ride, at approximately 1 a.m., all of the students are returned to their homes.

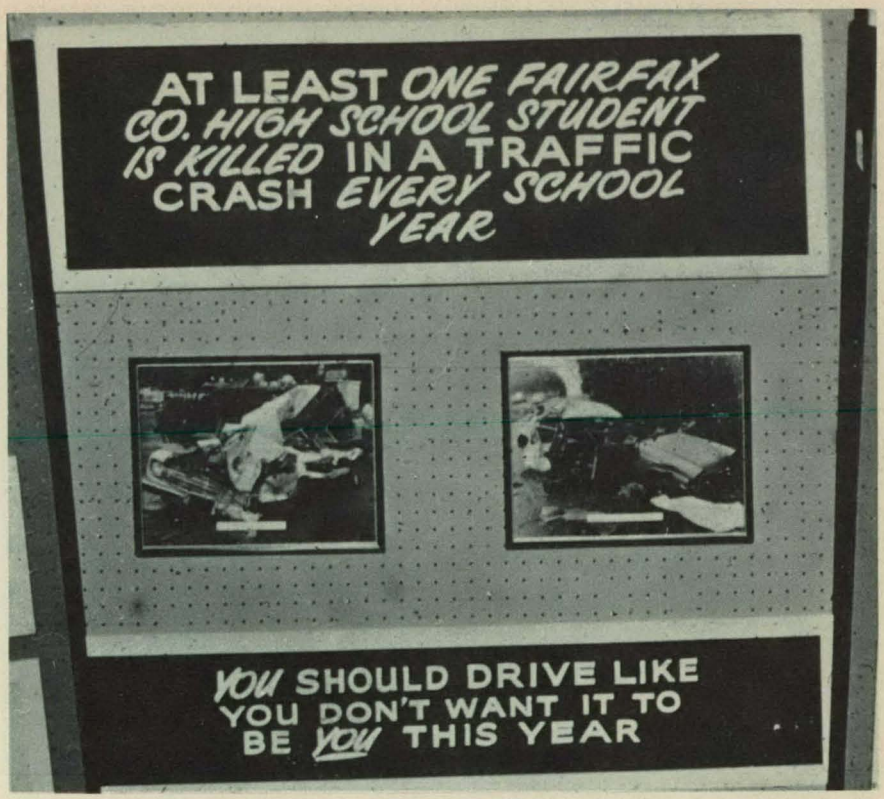
To kick off Safety Week, we have a safety assembly. During the assembly a member of the girls' service club explains the part of Safety Week they are running, then a member of the boys' service club explains their part of the week's activities. The students also put on funny and serious safety skits. Then slides of local crashes involving teenagers and a safety movie are shown. Finally, students are encouraged to take part in the Safety Week activities. Safety displays and testing devices are also set up in the cafeteria during lunch periods each day. The service clubs put up safety posters all over the school and make daily announcements over the public address system.

A brake reaction demonstration is put on for part of the student body one afternoon of the week. For this demonstration we mount a gunlike device on the front bumper of a car and then drive it at 20 miles per hour, 30 miles per hour, and 40 miles per hour, and skid the car to show the students brake reaction distance and total stopping distance at the different speeds.

Other Activities

A teenage safe driving Road-E-O sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce is also run for 2 days of the week. An obstacle course is set up for the students who want to participate during their study hall periods. A local car dealer furnishes the car used in the Road-E-O. Four winners from each school compete for a school trophy and a chance to go to the State Road-E-O.

The boys' service club helps set up the Road-E-O and gives out applications for it during lunch periods. They also run a program in which boys get their friends back-seat-driver's licenses. On the back of the license there is a set of rules to remind the girls of their responsibility on a date to see that the car is driven properly.



Students pay close attention to the harsh realities of reckless driving as depicted in exhibits mounted on the "safety wagon."

The girls' service club sponsors the Date Approved Safe Driver bumper sticker program. Each day during lunch periods, the girls give out applications for the stickers. A girl must recommend a boy for the sticker and sign the statement saying that she has ridden with the boy and that, in her opinion, he is a safe driver. The boy then signs the form, stating that he is going to try to live up to the girl's recommendation. On the back of the application, there is a safety test of 10 questions which the boy must take and pass. His girl is then given the Date Approved Safe Driver bumper sticker to give him to put on his car. Girls are encouraged not to date any boy on the weekend following Safety Week who does not rate a sticker.

Conclusion

All of these things are admitted gimmicks, but with these gimmicks we are making these young people think of traffic safety and are beginning to make safe driving become an accepted way, not the square way, of doing things in the eyes of their fellow students. These young people already have a great deal of traffic safety knowledge from their driver education classes, television, etc. All we have to do is keep reminding them of the importance of using this knowledge. Thus, not only will they increase their chances to grow up, but will grow up to be much safer drivers than their parents ever had a chance to be.

A New Outlook With New Facilities

THOMAS B. MORGAN
Chief of Police,
Haines City, Fla.

Front view of police department wing.

Haines City, Fla., an agricultural community of 11,000 people, is located in the heart of the State of Florida. Its old municipal building, which included the police and fire departments and the city administration offices, was originally constructed as a schoolhouse over half a century ago. The building was probably satisfactory as a schoolhouse when constructed, but as of 1965 it was totally unfit for a municipal building or a police station.

I shudder to think what some visitors thought of our city after seeing our former administration building and police department complex. But today, when visitors stop to seek information or directions, I know how they feel. Many wonder, I am sure, why their police facilities at home are not as appealing as our new structure.

Law enforcement facilities today should not be housed in unattractive structures. We have passed the day when our sole responsibility was to make arrests. Policemen are walking reflections of their communities, not only to those who pay their salaries, but to the countless persons passing through. The quality of an advertising sign largely depends on its location, for it must be seen to be effective. So it is with a police station.

A police station and jail are more than a place where officers receive instructions and prisoners serve their sentences. A police station should be a credit to a community, and the people working in it must have the respect and trust of the public. Often the governing body of a city takes an indifferent attitude. Sometimes they forget the importance of morale of officers walking or riding in the lonely hours of night.

This is not to say or imply that effective law enforcement could not be carried on from a one-room shack beside a highway or busy street, but better law enforcement can be achieved from an attractive station which will affect the mental attitude and morale of those responsible for it. Within a few short months the effectiveness of our department has increased tenfold.

not only because of deserved pay raises, but as a result of a new structure where the space and atmosphere are conducive to good work.

Our department with 15 men was formerly housed in 3 rooms. A clerk and dispatcher occupied one room containing a dozen file cabinets. The other two offices were occupied by myself, two lieutenants, assorted bits of evidence, lockers, weapons, sound equipment, and various other items found around a police station.

Planning and Research

Whenever we brought someone in for interrogation following arrest, or when people came in to discuss a confidential matter, we had to close off a room. Naturally, this meant interruptions when officers had to enter to obtain equipment and records. Thanks to our city commission, our department no longer suffers from such problems.

After months of discussions with local agents and planners, our commissioners decided it was time to abandon the old schoolhouse city hall and build a structure to meet the needs of our growing city. The commission decided unanimously to enter into a bond campaign for a $1,000,000 improvement program.

After selection of the architect, there were endless hours of consultation between him and the building committee. He researched the jail question thoroughly. He visited other cities, saw their jails, and reviewed the articles in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin describing new police facilities in other communities.

With our limited budget, our goal was to construct a building which could serve as a city hall with its various departments, a jail, and a police station. At the same time, we were aware that one day we would need a separate police building and that the cells would have to be transferred to the new structure. Therefore, the cells had to be designed so they could be converted into other municipal facilities at a later date.

Now we have a structure that is a credit to our city. Our department and jail are housed in a wing separated from the main building by a hall and a courtyard. The building of poured concrete faced with brick is on the main thoroughfare of our city. People going to work, school, church, or play have to pass by it, and we feel they do so with pride.

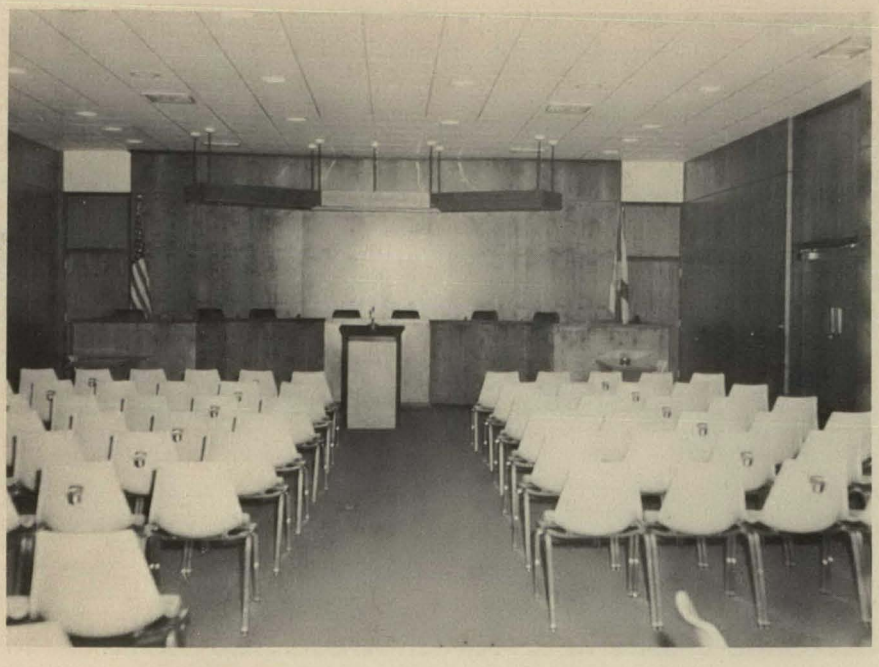
In our department there is ample room to carry on investigations, make reports, and perform the routine chores of an enforcement agency. In planning the new city hall, the city commissioners realized that in about 15 or 20 years the police department would require a building of its own. With this in mind, the iron bars, bunks, and plumbing in the four-person cells were so constructed that they can be dismantled and reinstalled in the future facility. When this occurs, the vacated police area will be converted to house the expanded engineering, water, and street departments.

Our jail is not plush in the true sense of the word. The steel bunks, mattresses, and blankets are far from elaborate, but the cells are well ventilated, adequately illuminated, air conditioned, and clean. The plumbing is metal and the fixtures are the indestructible type. The high ceilings and low bunks were planned to prevent a prisoner from harming himself.

The booking area is an attractive shade of green with contrasting white laminated counters. Bright colored chairs and tropical foliage complete the interesting decor. The room is spacious and does not convey a feeling of confinement.

There are offices for interrogation, private offices for department heads, an equipment room, and a squad room with a locker for each officer. A "tank" permits observation from the outside where the controls are located. In all, we have a total of 6,215 square feet and room to house adequately 38 prisoners.

Twelve uniform officers of the Haines City Department.



The large meeting room where municipal court is conducted.

In addition to these operational facilities, we share a large meeting room with the city commission for conducting municipal court.

The businesslike yet pleasant atmosphere of the department dispels some of the inherent fear people have for policemen and police stations. We have noticed especially the improved attitudes of our repeater juvenile offenders. Even the most surly crook seems subdued by the overall effect of space, color, and cleanliness.

After each city commission meeting, our department invites the commissioners and taxpayers present to the department area for a social visit. There we engage in discussions on a variety of topics. From this vantage point they can witness some of the departmental functions as assignments are made and arrested persons are booked. Our office is open to any taxpayer caring to visit. Our radio log and jail records are readily available to all citizens.

Our city administration is very cooperative with the press. Each month a complete report of activities is made available to them. The press is free to discuss any matter with any employee and has enjoyed this privilege for several years. Three daily newspapers, a weekly, and a radio station cover all municipal affairs. We find by and large that newsmen are trustworthy, considerate, humane, and dedicated to their work. We have learned to take the criticism with the praise and strive to merit the latter.

The press has helped us get our story across to the public. We still seek more improvement and progress, but with limited tax dollars, we believe we have an adequate facility from which we can better serve the public.

The public seems to be impressed with our new image. Often a traveler's visit for information or directions is the only recollection he will have of our city. We intend to make it a favorable impression. We are proud of our building, for it is pleasant and functional. The entire complex has improved the outlook and performance of the city employees. And equally important is the fact that this new building instills in the public a feeling of pride and accomplishment.

AS SEEN FROM ABOVE

Businessmen in a western city h[illegible] installed an electronic device to help combat the serious problem of pilfering and shoplifting in their places of business. The device is a closed-circuit television unit or automatic picture camera which records anything occurring within 200 square feet.

The units can be set for either TV monitoring or for "still" picture taking. If the unit is set for stills, the camera can be adjusted to take pictures as often as desired. It usually operates at the rate of one picture every 10 seconds and will operate for 70 hours with one loading. These cameras have an electric eye that adjusts to different light intensities and enables the camera to take pictures of anyone breaking in during the night.

The camera, with its five lenses protruding in different directions, is usually placed on the ceiling of the room it is to monitor. In this wa[illegible] can be used to protect the owner fro[illegible] theft by employees as well as from shoplifters.

Although the unit can be installed for as little as $150 per year, many are rented for approximately $12.50 a month.

Salt Lake City Cirndel 6-3-66
63-4296-44

A SHOT IN THE DARK

An Anchorage resident, during a recent sleepless night, heard unusual sounds emanating from his garage. He seized his Polaroid color camera, tiptoed to the garage door, and shot a picture of the unidentified nocturnal visitor who was in the process of stealing power tools from a workbench. The intruder fled and the resident turned the photograph over to the police who began investigations to identify the burglar from the evidence submitted by the alert victim.

Anchorage Cirndel 6-17-66
62-4296-22

University of Arizona Campus, Tucson, Ariz.

An Academic Approach to Police Service

LT. FRANCIS R. KESSLER
Tucson, Ariz., Police Department

A great deal of thought and discussion has been devoted to upgrading police service. All too often, however, no action ensues, and proposals are filed and forgotten. When a training program is thought to be worthwhile and necessary, it generally takes the form of increased recruit class time or, less commonly, inservice or presergeant instruction.

Formal police training is but the beginning, for it only provides a foundation from which the individual must broaden his background in many

varied fields of knowledge. Police work is constantly becoming more involved and varied, and many of its present problems were nonexistent only a few years ago. These problems now occur more frequently—often on a daily basis.

Our chief of police, Bernard L. Garmire, has said, "As police work becomes more prominent in the minds of the public as a profession, it will be most important that the members of that profession are capable of rising to the occasion and accepting the responsibilities that accompany the recognition."

Assistance From Educators

Realizing that part of the answer rests with formal education, Chief Garmire enlisted the aid of professional educators from the University of Arizona. Dr. F. Pendleton Gaines, dean of continuing education, and Mr. Luke Darcy, a member of Dean Gaines' staff and a former FBI Agent, discussed with us the possibilities of a university-conducted curriculum for police officers. As a result of these conferences, Mr. Darcy and I were assigned to work out a suitable program.

Chief Garmire requested not just a few random courses of specialization, but a complete curriculum leading to a 2-year degree in law enforcement. The classes were to be conducted by university professors at the police campus, and class times were to be so distributed that a variety of subject offerings would be available to any officer desiring to take advantage of this educational opportunity.

Above all, we wanted a program which would result in an increased individual growth, not only in knowledge but also in a sense of responsibility and a mature outlook toward life and the public whom the officer serves. Consistent with this program is the belief that in a few years a college education will be as necessary for police service as a high school diploma is today.

New classroom facility on the 100-acre Tucson police campus.

While deciding on the content of the courses, we made an attempt to be consistent with the basic university philosophy that students should have a broad exposure to many subjects in addition to their own particular specialized field. After several meetings we established the following curriculum:

Required courses—first year

	Units
Speech 2	3
Psychology 1a	3
Accounting	3
English 1	3
English 8 (Report-Writing)	2
Social Administration	3
Psychology 1b	3
Introduction to Law Enforcement	3
English 3	3

Required courses—second year

	Units
Economics 2a	3
Government 2	3
Police and Law Enforcement	3
Economics 2b	3
Government 3	2
Criminal Investigation	3

Electives

In addition to the above courses, 19 units of electives are required for completion of the 2-year program. These units may be selected from the following list of courses which will also be conducted at the police campus:

		Units
Government 60	The United Nations	2
Government 210	American State Government	2
Health, Physical Education, and Recreation 70.	First Aid	2
Public Administration 240 a and b.	Child Welfare	4
Public Administration 245 a and b.	Correctional Counseling	4
Public Administration 287.	Criminal Psychopathology	2
Sociology 1a and 1b	Introduction to Sociology	6
Sociology 187	Criminology	3
Speech 5	Voice and Diction	2
Speech 54	Fundamentals of Broadcasting	2
Education 152	Educational Psychology	3
Education 159	Childhood and Adolescence	3
Education 217	Visual and Auditory Aids	3

In order to make the above program available to all personnel, it was necessary to request that the university conduct what normally would be a semester-length course in a shorter period of time. This aim was accomplished by lengthening classroom sessions so that a semester of instruction could be condensed to 12 weeks. A three-unit course on the University of Arizona campus meets three times per week for 50 minutes per session. At the police campus the same class meets twice a week, but for 1 hour and 40 minutes per session, thus more than completing the attendance hour requirements.

In January 1966 we began the program with 170 of our 260 commissioned personnel showing their interest and enthusiasm by enrolling. One important factor contributing to such a good turnout was the 12-week semester. Prior to establishing this program, our shift changes occurred each 8 weeks. In January 1966 we increased these to 12-week duration, with classes scheduled to begin on the first Monday after shift change. This guarantees that any officer can start and complete a course without changing working hours and days off.

The question of how many academic hours the personnel would be allowed to take was considered, and it was decided that an individual starting back into the formal academic setting after several years of nonattendance would be allowed to take 3 hours of course work per period until he had adjusted to the academic atmosphere. Some of the officers had been attending the university prior to the start of our program, and they were permitted to take heavier course loads.

Finances

A college education is expensive, and the city of Tucson has done much to assist our personnel in securing it.

Chief Bernard L. Garmire.

Our personnel are permitted to take advantage of a pay-as-you-go plan. In each of our semesters we have five pay periods. The officer may pay for his tuition in five equal payments automatically deducted from his pay. Upon successful completion of the courses, the city will refund to the officer 90 percent of the initial tuition and cost of books.

Approximately 50 percent of our personnel are entitled to the recently enacted educational benefits under the G.I. Bill. Even before the bill went into effect, the University of Arizona began negotiating with the Veterans Administration in regards to the problem of determining what would be considered one-half-time, three-fourths-time, and full-time requirements. This was brought about by increasing the length of classroom hours and decreasing the number of weeks the semester would run. Regularly at the university, seven units would be considered one-half time; and a student could receive $75 per month compensation under the bill. Because of these changes, five units in our program more than equal the seven units at the university, and approval was received designating this as one-half time. This approval was another boost to the program.

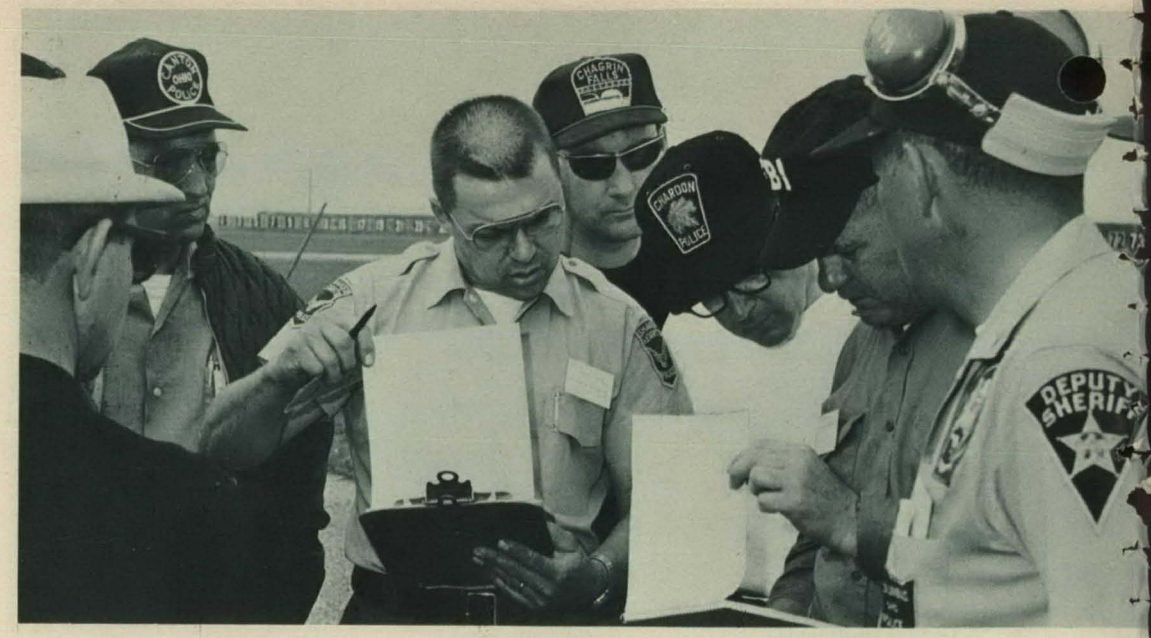
We anticipated an enrollment of about 75 officers when we began the program and had planned space for this number. Because of the response, classes were conducted in the city council chambers, briefing rooms, and in the recruit training facility. This was a temporary measure, as a new classroom facility was completed on our 100-acre police campus in March 1966. Construction of several more classrooms is planned to cope with the rapid expansion of our programs.

Communication Problem

The value of and the demands for formal education indicate that we must continue to concern ourselves with the improvement of existing programs and the establishment of new ones. Communication between the police service and the general public has been a major problem in the past. Even among groups within an organization, communication is always a problem. In evaluating our first semester, the University of Arizona faculty members were unanimous in recommending the communications course be stressed in future semesters.

English, speech, and report writing are fundamental to this program. The police service today needs to be heard. We need to develop personnel who can carry our message to groups of any size. In short, we must communicate. We need to develop writers who can contribute to our professional journals, not once every few years, but several times a year.

Here in Tucson we are optimistic about the future of our program. Thanks to the wonderful assistance of the administration of the University of Arizona and of the governing body of the city of Tucson, everything is pointing toward expansion into a full 4-year college program.



Scores are tallied and recorded for each officer taking the firearms training.

A Good Officer Is a Trained Officer

Ohio is one of the growing number of States with a mandatory peace officer's training law. Minimum standards of training for enforcement officers are required.

On June 7, 1965, Ohio's Governor, the Honorable James A. Rhodes, signed into law a mandatory peace officer training bill. Thus, Ohio became the fourth State in the Union to have mandatory training for law enforcement officers.

The law established under the office of Attorney General William B. Saxbe a nine-member council with power to provide rules and regulations pertaining to peace officer training and to provide for minimum standards of training for peace officer personnel.

Included in the 120-hour minimum basic course, as provided by the council, is a 12-hour segment for firearms training. In order to provide additional firearms instructors and a more uniform instruction, the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council, under the direction of Col. Anson B. Cook, sponsored two 1-week firearms instructors' schools conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The students were peace officers—policemen, deputy sheriffs, State highway patrolmen, and constables—from departments of every size and from every corner of the State.

Camp Perry, the site of the National Rifle Matches, is located on Lake Erie in northwestern Ohio. Its facilities include various rifle ranges, shotgun ranges, and a five-lane Practical Pistol Course (PPC) range constructed by the Cleveland Office of the FBI. The students were housed in motel-type buildings with two students per room. A local restaurant provided the catering service for their meals, which were served in a large dining room adjacent to the motel units. The total cost per student for room and board was $37 for the week. Each student supplied his own ammunition.

The first class consisted of 28 stu-

dents, including 7 deputy sheriffs, 1 constable, and 20 police officers. The [illegible]nd class of 30 officers consisted of 7 deputies and 1 sheriff, a State highway patrol officer, and 21 police officers, including 2 chiefs of police.

The instructors were four Special Agents from the FBI's field offices in Cleveland and Cincinnati.

The students either registered on Sunday evening or on Monday morning before classes started. Classes began at 9 a.m. each day, Monday through Friday, and were a combination of lectures, discussions, and range work. Topics included general firearms safety rules, nomenclature, fundamentals of single and double action revolver shooting, care and cleaning of weapons, student lectures, duties of firearms instructors, safety and nomenclature of the shotgun, skeet firing, night firing, and automatic weapons and rifles. The students actually ran the firing lines under the supervision of the instruc[illegible] On the final day of each school, a penetration test of an old vehicle was conducted. Using all of the weapons taught during the week, plus all of the new weapons and ammunition available on the market, the representatives of various firearms, chemical and police equipment firms provided the highlight of the test. Following lectures by instructors and students on some additional phase of firearms training, the students were usually dismissed at about 8:30 p.m.

Not to be overlooked is the interdepartmental relationship these training schools afford. The informal discussions between the officers during breaks and after classes assisted materially in a better understanding of the problems confronting these officers at their various posts and levels of law enforcement.

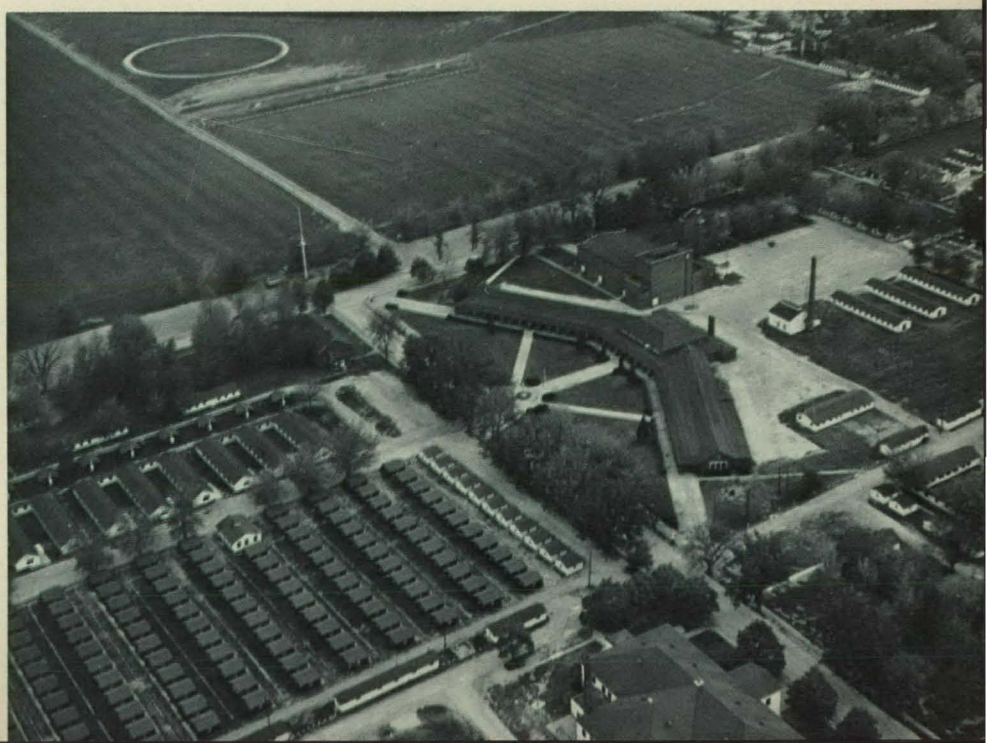
The enthusiasm of both the students and instructors is a good indication that future schools of this type will be conducted.

A well-trained officer should be thoroughly familiar with his weapon and know how it operates.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has said, "The police officer is called upon to undertake an endless variety of difficult, complicated, and often dangerous tasks. If he is to succeed in this, he must have certain qualities of character, the basic skills of his profession, and an intense determination to be a good officer. In addition, however, he must have the training which is so essential in fitting him for the job he faces. It is toward this end that the FBI offers to local, county, and State law enforcement agencies our full resources for the training of personnel. Together, we can guarantee the continued progress of law enforcement."

The Ohio Peace Officer Training Council believes the two firearms instructors' schools provide a step toward this togetherness.

This aerial view of Camp Perry, Ohio, shows part of the Petrarca Range (upper left), where much of the firearms training is conducted.



Search of Motor Vehicles

This is the third of a series of articles discussing the Federal law on search of motor vehicles.

III. Search on Probable Cause

The capacity of the automobile to be moved quickly to an unknown location or beyond the jurisdictional reach of the officer often makes resort to the search warrant impossible. In response to this problem, the Federal courts have long permitted a search to be made without a warrant or previous arrest when the officers have reasonable cause to believe the conveyance contains contraband or other items which offend against the law. *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. 132 (1925); *U.S.* v. *Lee*, 274 U.S. 559 (1927); *Husty* v. *U.S.*, 282 U.S. 694 (1931); *Scher* v. *U.S.*, 305 U.S. 251 (1938); *Brinegar* v. *U.S.*, 338 U.S. 160 (1949). This doctrine, popularly known as the "Carroll rule," has been adopted in numerous States, either by statute or judicial declaration, and, where properly employed, has proved to be an important tool of law enforcement. See, Fla. Stat. sec. 922.19 (1949); *People* v. *Terry*, 61 Cal. 2d 137 (1964); *Pettit* v. *State*, 188 N.E. 784 (Ind. 1934). Unfortunately, many police administrators are either unaware of the concept or fail to appreciate its full potential as an effective method of search.

As a result of restrictive decisions in recent years limiting the scope and application of the incidental search rule, and increased judicial reluctance to sanction consent searches, the availability of *Carroll* as an alternative method of search has assumed particular significance. Moreover, the extension of Federal rules of reasonableness to State practices promises to bring about a further tightening of these standards. More stringent definitions of the time and place requirements of the incidental search rule have already altered police practices in many jurisdictions with regard to

the search of impounded vehicles. *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964); *Commonwealth* v. *Mayfield*, 394 S.W. 2d 914 (1966). The search for evidence of crime made incident to arrest for a traffic violation is also meeting increased opposition from the courts. *U.S.* v. *Gladden*, 242 F. Supp. 499 (1965); *U.S.* v. *One Cadillac Hardtop*, 224 F. Supp. 210 (1963); *U.S.* v. *Tate*, 209 F. Supp. 762 (1962); *State* v. *Sanders*, 202 A. 2d 448 (N.J. 1964). As to consent searches, the tendency is to indulge in every reasonable presumption against a waiver of fourth amendment rights, particularly when such waiver is made after an arrest. *Wion* v. *U.S.*, 325 F. 2d 420 (1963); *Burke* v. *U.S.*, 328 F. 2d 399 (1964). In accord with their treatment of fifth and sixth amendment rights, the Federal courts will accept only an explicit and knowing waiver of this constitutional safeguard. *U.S.* v. *Blalock*, 255 F. Supp. 268 (1966). Desirable or not, these limitations create an obvious gap in the officer's search authority which in many instances can be effectively filled by application of the Carroll rule.

It is sometimes asserted that the principle has little practical value for the police since if there is probable cause to believe the automobile contains contraband, there are also sufficient grounds to arrest the operator of the vehicle. This proposition lacks validity for two reasons. First, in many States the possession of contraband is a misdemeanor offense and, if the common law rule is followed, an arrest can be made only if the violation is committed "in the presence" of the officer. *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. 132, 156–157 (1925). See, LaFave, *Arrest, the Decision to Take a Suspect Into Custody*, 232 (1965). Consequently, the policeman is powerless to act unless one of his senses affords him direct personal knowledge that an offense is being committed. Obviously this standard is difficult to satisfy where, as in most cases, the contraband is carefully secreted within the interior of the car. The Carroll rule has particular value here since in most jurisdictions it is applicable to all criminal offenses, including misdemeanor violations. Indeed, one basis for the decision was the consideration that the authority of the officer to act in these situations should not be limited "to what . . . [h]e sees, hears, or smells, as the automobile rolls by." *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. at 158.

Secondly, it is erroneous to assume that the facts and circumstances which underlie probable cause to arrest are identical with those necessary to establish probable cause to search. The latter standard is predicated upon two conclusions: that a crime has been committed and that seizable evidence related to that crime will be found in the place to be searched. An arrest, on the other hand, can be made only when an offense is committed in the presence of the officer, or the officer has reasonable cause to believe that a felony has been committed by the person to be arrested. See Comment, 28 U. Chi. L. Rev. 664, 687 (1961).

"In the case of the arrest, the conclusion concerns the guilt of the arrestee, whereas in the case of search warrants, the conclusions go to the connection of the items sought with crime and to their present location." *Ibid.* See also, *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. at 158–159. Situations are certain to arise therefore in which grounds for arrest are lacking but which call for a search of the vehicle for evidence of crime. Suppose, for example, reliable information indicates that a suitcase containing a large quantity of narcotics has been placed with a public carrier, *Hernandez* v. *U.S.*, 353 F. 2d 624 (1965), or with an unknowing cabdriver who is directed to transport it to a certain address. Or perhaps the suitcase or other seizable property is locked within the trunk of the suspect's vehicle, and the car is now in the temporary possession of a friend or relative. Surely arrest of the innocent transporter would be inappropriate in these cases. Moreover, consent given by a third party who is in temporary possession of the suspect's property has been looked upon with disfavor by some courts. See *State* v. *Bernius*, 203 N.E. 2d 241 (N.J. 1964); *Corngold* v. *U.S.*, 367 F. 2d 1, 8 (1966); but see, *Eldridge* v. *U.S.*, 302 F. 2d 463 (1962). The remaining alternative is to secure a warrant or, where impracticable to do so, conduct an immediate search under the Carroll doctrine.

Development and Application of the Rule

The leading Supreme Court decision which held the search of motor vehicles without a warrant to be reasonable if made upon probable cause was, as the name of the rule indicates, *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. 131 (1925). The question in that case concerned the admissibility in evidence of contraband liquor which had been seized by Federal prohibition agents after the interception and search of an automobile without a warrant on a public highway. Posing as buyers of whisky, the agents had arranged to meet the defendants at a later date to make a purchase and had noted the license number and description of their automobile. The defendants failed to meet the officers as planned, but several months later they were observed traveling a highway in what appeared to be a heavily laden vehicle. The officers pursued the vehicle, stopped it, and conducted an extensive search which disclosed a large quantity of liquor secreted behind the upholstery of the seats.

On appeal, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the defendants and propounded what has since become the principal rule governing the search of motor vehicles without warrant, namely, that a search may lawfully be made where there is probable cause to believe that an automobile or other conveyance contains that which by law is subject to seizure. The Court emphasized that this authority to search is not conditioned on the right to arrest. Rather, "it is dependent on the reasonable cause the seizing officer has for belief that the contents of the automobile offend against the law." *Id.* at 159. In support of this exception to the general warrant requirement, Chief Justice Taft, speaking for the majority, noted that the fourth amendment safeguards had long been construed

> as recognizing a necessary difference between a search of a store, dwelling house, or other structure in respect of which a proper official warrant readily may be obtained and a search of a ship, motor boat, wagon, or automobile for contraband goods, where it is not practicable to secure a warrant because the vehicle can be quickly moved out of the locality or jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought. *Id.* at 153.

The Court derived the search authority, in part, from the provisions of the National Prohibition Act which had empowered officers who discovered intoxicating liquors to seize both the liquor and the vehicle transporting it. While the statute expressly prohibited the search of a private dwelling without a warrant, it was silent as to the necessity for obtaining warrants before searching motor vehicles. The legislative history of the Act, the Court said, showed that Congress intended to provide for searches without warrant and that the statute was entitled to a strong presumption of constitutionality.

Two decades later the Court suggested that *Carroll* left unresolved the question of whether the principle applied to searches which were not based on similar statutory authorization. *U.S.* v. *DiRe*, 322 U.S. 581 (1948). Justice Jackson, writing for the majority, favored a narrow interpretation of the rule, claiming that *Carroll* "falls short of establishing a doctrine that, without such legislation, automobiles nonetheless are subject to search without warrant in enforcement of all federal statutes." *Id.* at 585; see Landynski, *Search and Seizure and the Supreme Court*, 92 (1966). But this argument seemingly ignored a clear statement in the opinion that "[o]n reason and authority the true rule is that if the search and seizure without a warrant are made upon probable cause, that is, upon a belief, reasonably arising out of circumstances known to the seizing officer, that an automobile or other vehicle contains that which by law is subject to seizure and destruction, the search and seizure are valid." 267 U.S. at 149. See also, discussion in *U.S.* v. *Francolino*, 367 F. 2d 1013 (1966).

Jackson's argument was rejected by the Court the following year in *Brinegar* v. *U.S.*, 338 U.S. 160 (1949), which upheld a warrantless search of a vehicle made under the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936. Federal agents were parked at a point near

the Missouri–Oklahoma border, in an area where there had been a great [redacted] of illegal liquor traffic. One of the officers knew the defendant to have a reputation for hauling liquor, since he had arrested him on that charge several months earlier; moreover, he had twice seen him loading liquor into a car or truck during the preceding six months. Consequently, when the agents saw the defendant's heavily loaded automobile pass them on the highway, they gave chase and forced it to the side of the road. A search of the car revealed a quantity of untaxed liquor in the trunk, and on the basis of this evidence Brinegar was convicted of importing liquor into a "dry" State. On review, the Supreme Court sustained the legality of the search as having been made on probable cause, despite the fact that it had not been based on any specific statutory powers. Justice Jackson dissented, protesting that the decision dispenses with the warrant "as a matter of judicial policy" and extends the [redacted]roll rule to the enforcement of all Federal offenses. *Id.* at 183. Nevertheless, the principle has been referred to approvingly by the Supreme Court in several subsequent opinions and by numerous Federal and State tribunals in a variety of search situations, none of which could be said to ground on congressional authorization. See *Scher* v. *U.S.*, 305 U.S. 251 (1938); *Henry* v. *U.S.*, 361 U.S. 98, 104 (1959); *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964); *Ventresca* v. *U.S.*, 380 U.S. 102, 107, n. 2 (1965). See also, discussion in *Francolino* v. *U.S.*, 367 F. 2d 1013 (1966).

Neither is there any reason to assume that the type of offense is relevant. Although *Carroll* has been used almost exclusively in matters involving the transportation of per se contraband, such as narcotics, counterfeit money, and bootleg liquor, it would

(*Continued on next page*)

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

CON MAN OF ERASABLE BOND

In a midwestern city a responsible individual was surprised as he checked his monthly bank statement and canceled checks. His account totaled exactly $1, but it should have been more than $2,500.

Looking closer at his checks, he found one for $2,642.50 made out to cash. He never made out checks to cash, but the signature was definitely his.

Then he found a strange credit to his account: a deposit for $101.92 that he had not made. This factor caused even more bewilderment.

The surprised and disgruntled individual hurried to his bank only to receive a rather chilled reception. A bank official quickly pointed out that the signature did appear to be that of the customer. The increasingly puzzled and angered man adamantly objected and claimed that he had not made out a check for $2,642.50 and had never signed a check made out to cash.

The only check that he could not account for was one made out to a stranger on a commuter train to cover a bridge loss of $3.50. Perhaps the stranger had raised his check? "But how would he know how much to make the check out for? He left only $1 in your account, so it was someone who knew a great deal about your finances," objected the bank official.

A sudden flurry of similar situations finally led investigating authorities to one individual who was arrested.

Reluctantly, the confidence man revealed his method. He used any pretext to get a small check from his victim—gambling debt, a magazine subscription, and others. Then he quickly flashed his fountain pen, so the victim would use it instead of his own. The pen was filled with erasable ink. Next, it was a simple matter of erasing the amount and the payee's name, raising the amount to a higher figure, and making the check payable to cash.

How did he know the exact amount in the victim's account? He always made a deposit to the victim's account. Many banks, he claimed, would identify a person by asking the amount of the last deposit. The con man would always say $101.92 because he made a deposit for that amount to his victim's account immediately prior to inquiry. The bank would then give him the account balance, and he would draw out everything, including his own deposit, except $1.

Cincinnati Crimdel 12-19-66
63-4296-10

NOT FOR REPAIRS

Numerous reports of batteries stolen from parked cars led to an investigation by police in the precinct where the losses were occurring. It was determined that the thieves dressed as mechanics and drove a truck which appeared to be a tow truck. They would stop next to a parked car on the street, raise the hood of the car, and, on pretense of making repairs, remove the battery, put it in the truck, and drive away.

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(*Continued from page 17*)

seem that its rationale extends as well to fruits and instrumentalities of crime. Each is a class of property which has long been held to be seizable under the terms of the fourth amendment. The only departure which that doctrine made from existing rules of search and seizure law was to permit a search without warrant where conditions made it impracticable to secure one. In *Henry* v. *U.S., supra,* the Court made it clear that the rule was applicable to a search for liquor stolen from an interstate shipment. And more recently, the Court suggested that an automoble can be searched without a warrant when there is cause to believe that it has been stolen. In *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 367 U.S. 364 (1964), Justice Black, speaking for a unanimous Court, declared, "Here, we may assume, as the Government urges, that, either because the arrests were valid or because the police had probable cause to think the car stolen, the police had the right to search the car when they first came on the scene." *Id.* at 367–68 (citing *Carroll* v. *U.S.*). But once the "men were under arrest at the police station and the car was in police custody at the garage," this authority terminated, since there was no longer "any danger that the car would be moved out of the locality or jurisdiction." *Id.* at 368. See also, *U.S.* v. *Callahan*, 256 F. Supp. 739 (1966), and *U.S.* v. *Myers*, 245 F. Supp. 746 (1965), wherein the court applied the *Carroll* principle to the search of a burglary suspect's vehicle but concluded that there was a lack of probable cause. In short, *Carroll* has been consistently applied by the Federal courts without any indication that either statutory authorization for the search or the character of the offense involved is a relevant consideration.

While the Carroll doctrine allows the officer to dispense with a warrant in cases of necessity, the Court has made it clear that "[w]here the securing of a warrant is reasonably practicable, it must be used. . . ." *Carroll* v. *U.S.*, 267 U.S. 132, 156 (1925). As a general proposition, it may be said that "practicability," in turn, depends on whether or not the automobile is in a mobile condition. If the vehicle is in running order and there is a likelihood that a delay will result in removal of the car to another, perhaps unknown, location, an immediate search can be conducted. However, once the possibility of removal no longer exists, the right to proceed without a warrant terminates.

The circumstances under which an automobile may lose its character as a movable vehicle cannot be stated categorically, for such a determination must necessarily depend on the characteristic facts of each case. Certain generalizations can be drawn, however, which appear to represent at least the broad outer boundaries of the rule.

For one thing, it is now well settled that an automobile which has been placed in a police storage lot after the occupants have been jailed and the keys removed from their possession is no longer in a mobile condition. It is the necessity for an immediate search that gives the right; but since, in these circumstances, there is no apparent danger that the car would be moved to another locality, a proper search can be made only upon a warrant or consent of the party in possession. *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364, 368 (1964); *U.S.* v. *Nikrasch*, 367 F. 2d 740 (1966); *Smith* v. *U.S.*, 335 F. 2d 270 (1964); *Shurman* v. *U.S.*, 219 F. 2d 282 (1955); *Rent* v. *U.S.*, 209 F. 2d 893 (1954).

On the other hand, it is also established that a vehicle does not lose its character as a movable conveyance simply because it has been brought to a temporary halt, *Husty* v. *U.S.*, 282 U.S. 132 (1931), or has been momentarily left unattended. See *U.S.* v. *Haith*, 297 F. 2d 65 (1961); cf. *Scher* v. *U.S.*, 305 U.S. 251 (1938). The relevant inquiry is not whether the automobile is actually moving but whether it is so readily movable as to make impracticable the obtaining of a warrant. *Scher* v. *U.S., supra; U.S.* v. *Walker*, 307 Fed. 250 (1962).

Attempts to limit *Carroll* to vehicles in transit on a public highway or thoroughfare have similarly been rejected on the obvious logic that automobiles located on private property are no less mobile than any other conveyance. In *Armada* v. *U.S.*, 319 F. 2d 793 (1963), for example, an unoccupied vehicle which was believed to contain contraband drugs was observed parked on the circular drive of a hotel. The defendant, Armada, who was in possession of the keys to the vehicle, stood nearby. The appellate court sustained a search of the vehicle which had yielded a large quantity of cocaine, stating that ". . . Armada was free to drive away unless he was arrested or the automobile was seized or searched." Quoting from an earlier opinion, the court noted that the possibility of removal of the automobile "is present whether the vehicle is in transit on the open road or parked." *Id.* at 797.

A recurrent question dividing the courts is whether the automobile is still mobile, for purposes of *Carroll*, once it has been parked and the driver is in custody, particularly when the keys have been surrendered to the arresting officer. Some decisions hold that the principle is inapplicable under these circumstances on the reasoning that "with [the defendant] already under arrest and the agents in possession of his keys to the locked car, there was no danger of movement of the car or loss of the evidence." *Conti* v. *Morgenthau*, 232 F. Supp. 1004, 1008 (1964); *U.S.* v. *Stoffey*, 279 F. 2d 924 (1960); *U.S.* v. *Kidd*, 153 F. Supp. 605

(1957); *Shurman* v. *U.S.*, 219 F. 2d 282 (1955), reversed on other grounds. This position is sound only if it can be said that the *Carroll* rationale was aimed solely at preventing the operator of the car from removing it or destroying evidence in the vehicle, without regard for the fact that others might be similarly inclined. But it is doubtful that any such limitation was intended by the Court. Obviously, the vehicle can be moved or its contents destroyed by other persons with or without a duplicate set of keys, unless of course the officers are able to safeguard such property until a warrant can be secured and executed.

The better rule is that the right to search is not lost simply because the operator of the car has been placed in police custody. A case in point is *U.S.* v. *Haith*, 297 F. 2d 65 (1961), *cert. denied* 369 U.S. 804 (1962). In this instance, Federal agents followed the defendant, a known bootlegger, for the purpose of serving an arrest warrant charging him with conspiracy to violate the revenue laws relating to untaxed liquor. The agents observed the defendant, Haith, as he parked his car and entered his residence. They saw that the vehicle was overloaded, although it was equipped with supplemental air-cushioned springs, and detected a strong odor of corn liquor emanating from the trunk. The defendant was arrested in his home and was asked for the keys to his automobile. He accompanied the agents out to the car and gave them a key to the ignition, but denied he had a key to the trunk lock. One of the agents removed the back seat, reached into the trunk section, and took out a half-gallon jar of corn liquor. Haith then produced a key to the trunk, and a search therein produced 90 gallons of illicit liquor.

On appeal, the defendant contended that the district court erred in denying his motion to suppress the whisky. Haith argued that with his arrest and the surrender of the ignition key, it became practical for the officers to procure a warrant and their failure to do so invalidated the search and seizure. Since the car was parked and could not be moved, he argued, there was no danger that the corn liquor could have been removed or destroyed; under these circumstances, some of the officers should have remained with the car to protect its contents while others made efforts to secure a warrant from a commissioner's office.

The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit rejected these contentions: "The case is within the well-established rule that a warrant is not required for a search of a movable vehicle if the officers have reasonable cause to believe that it contains contrabrand." *Id.* at 67. Touching upon the question of mobility, the court said, "The defendant, under arrest, could not have moved the vehicle until and unless he was discharged on bail. Meanwhile, however, others may have had other keys to the ignition switch or, with or without such keys, could have moved the vehicle unless the officers were prepared to protect their possession of the seized automobile." *Id.* at 67, footnote 1.

The fact that this decision turns in part on the agents' authority to seize the automobile pursuant to a forfeiture statute does not alter the essential rationale of the case, namely, that custody of the suspect does not destroy the automobile's character as a movable vehicle. Indeed, the opinion strengthens the argument for an immediate search in situations where no such seizure statute is involved, for in that event removal of the vehicle by the police for safeguarding until a warrant could be secured might well be impermissible. The only recourse would be for one of the arresting officers to remain with the automobile in order to insure that it is neither tampered with nor removed from its location. Even assuming that there is adequate manpower to permit the procedure, it would be unreasonable to suggest that police "divide up . . . and thereby to endanger themselves, the effectuation of the arrests, and the search of the automobile." See, Government brief, p. 26, *Preston* v. *U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964). The procedure is even less feasible in the case of the one-man patrol, since it would require the arresting officer to remain at the car with his prisoner while efforts are made by others to secure a warrant or until a fellow officer arrives on the scene to stand guard over the vehicle. In these circumstances, the officer is not expected to make a considered and correct on-the-spot determination as to the practicability of securing a warrant before searching the car. *U.S.* v. *Francolino*, 367 F. 2d 1013, 1018 (1966).

Necessity for Obtaining a Warrant Despite Mobility of the Car

Although, as a general rule, a warrant need not be obtained to search a vehicle which is moving or capable of being moved immediately, there are some situations in which even a completely mobile vehicle cannot be searched on probable cause alone. Assume that officers of a vice squad receive information from a known and reliable informant that the pickup man in a numbers operation regularly follows a specific route of travel in his daily rounds to collect betting slips from his writers. The officers are advised of the make, model, and license number of the vehicle and of the approximate times the suspect arrives at various booking locations throughout the city. Through repeated surveillance of the suspect over a period

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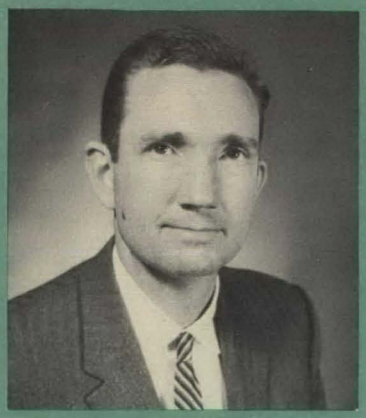


Hon. Ramsey Clark.

The Attorney General

The Honorable Ramsey Clark on March 10, 1967, took office as the 66th Attorney General of the United States. He had been nominated by President Johnson on February 28, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 2.

Mr. Clark is the son of Justice Tom C. Clark of the Supreme Court, who was Attorney General of the United States from 1945 to 1949. Never before has the son of a former Attorney General or Supreme Court Justice been named to head the Department of Justice. Mr. Clark was sworn in by his father.

Born in Dallas, Tex., on December 18, 1927, Mr. Clark attended the public schools of Dallas, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. After completing his secondary education at Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington in 1945, he enlisted in the Marine Corps at the age of 17, serving at Parris Island and Quantico. He was a Marine courier on missions to Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest, Bucharest, Vienna, and Berlin. He was discharged in 1946 with the rank of corporal.

A year later Mr. Clark enrolled at the University of Texas and earned a B.A. degree in June 1949. He entered the University of Chicago immediately thereafter and in December of 1950 received an M.A. degree in history and a J.D. degree.

Mr. Clark entered law practice in Dallas in 1951 as an associate in the firm of Clark, Coon, Holt and Fisher. Later, he became a partner in the firm of Clark, Reed and Clark and was in general practice in trial and appellate work. He remained with the firm until he was selected by President Kennedy on February 16, 1961, to be Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Lands Division. He held that position until he was named Deputy Attorney General by President Johnson on January 28, 1965. As Deputy he became the Acting Attorney General on October 3, 1966, when Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach resigned to become Undersecretary of State.

As Assistant and Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Clark carried out a number of special assignments. In 1962 he succeeded Mr. Katzenbach as head of the Federal civilian forces at the University of Mississippi shortly after a campus disturbance. In 1963 he served in Birmingham, Ala., when racial fraction occurred, and visited and worked with school officials throughout the South in districts which were desegregating. In 1965 he was chief officer of the Federal representatives on hand for the Selma-to-Montgomery civil rights march.

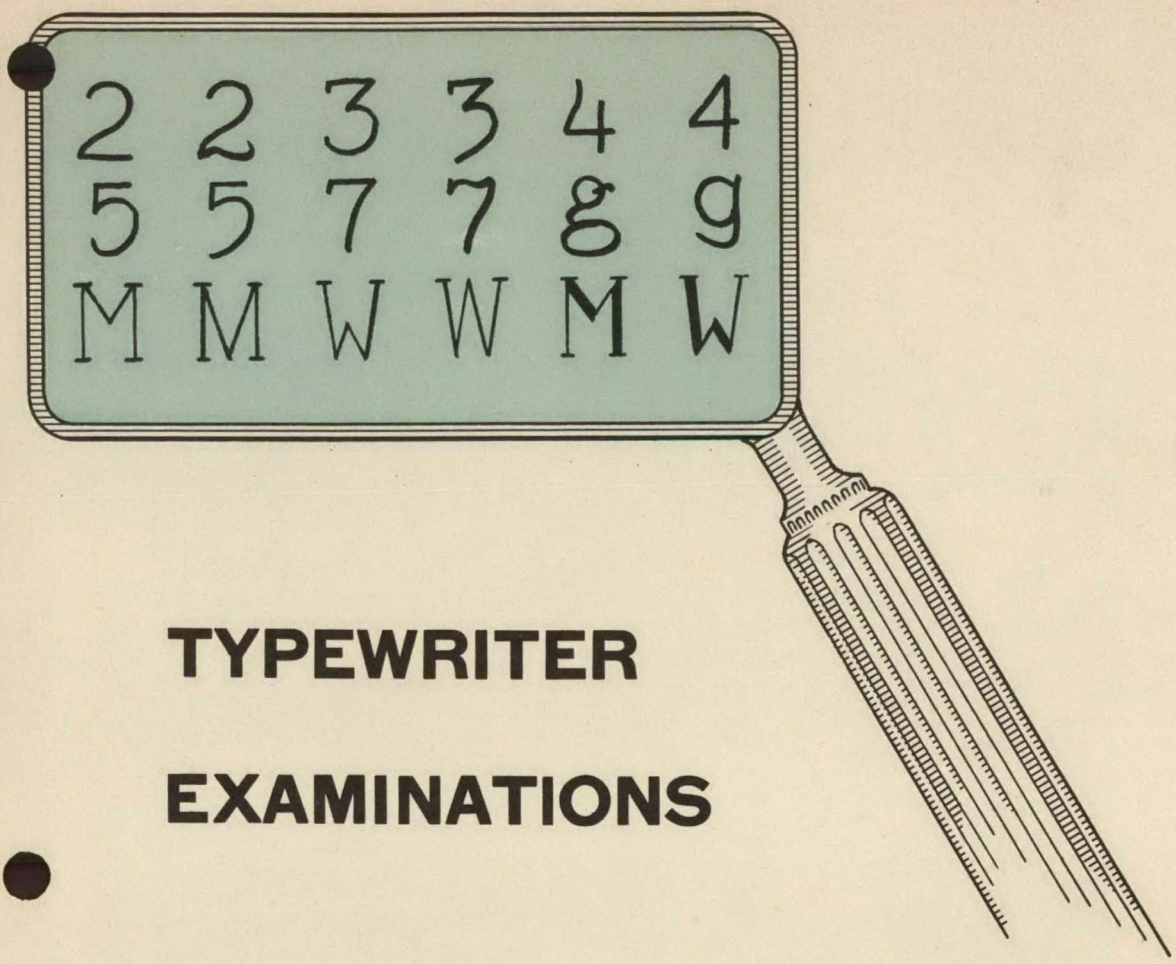
Shortly after the rioting in the Watts section of Los Angeles in 1965, Mr. Clark was named chairman of a special Federal task force that spent 9 days in Watts, studying ways to expedite Federal programs designed to aid the community and help solve the causes of the rioting.

Mr. Clark was active in the formulation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. He also worked on the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, the prisoner rehabilitation measure, bail reform legislation, and the act creating a commission to make recommendations on revising Federal criminal statutes.

As Deputy he supervised the preparation and implementation of Department budgets and handled the flow of requests from Congress for opinions and views on proposed legislation. He also supervised the executive office for U.S. Attorneys and the executive office for U.S. Marshals.

Mr. Clark was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court in 1956. He is a member of the State Bar of Texas, and from October 1, 1964, to September 30, 1965, he was national president of the Federal Bar Association. He also belongs to the Dallas Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, and the Southwestern Legal Foundation.

Mr. Clark and his wife Georgia of Corpus Christi, Tex., a classmate at the University of Texas, are the parents of two children, Ronda Kathleen, 15, and Tom C., 13. They reside in Falls Church, Va.



TYPEWRITER EXAMINATIONS

To many writers of anonymous letters, the typewriter seems to represent a sure means of keeping the source of a document secret. The fact is, however, that the typewriter will often be of more value in revealing a document's origin than any other writing implement.

Determining the source of a typewritten document involves the two-fold task of establishing the make of the typewriter involved and identifying a specific typewriter as the one used to prepare the document in question. This is a joint undertaking by the laboratory expert and the investigator.

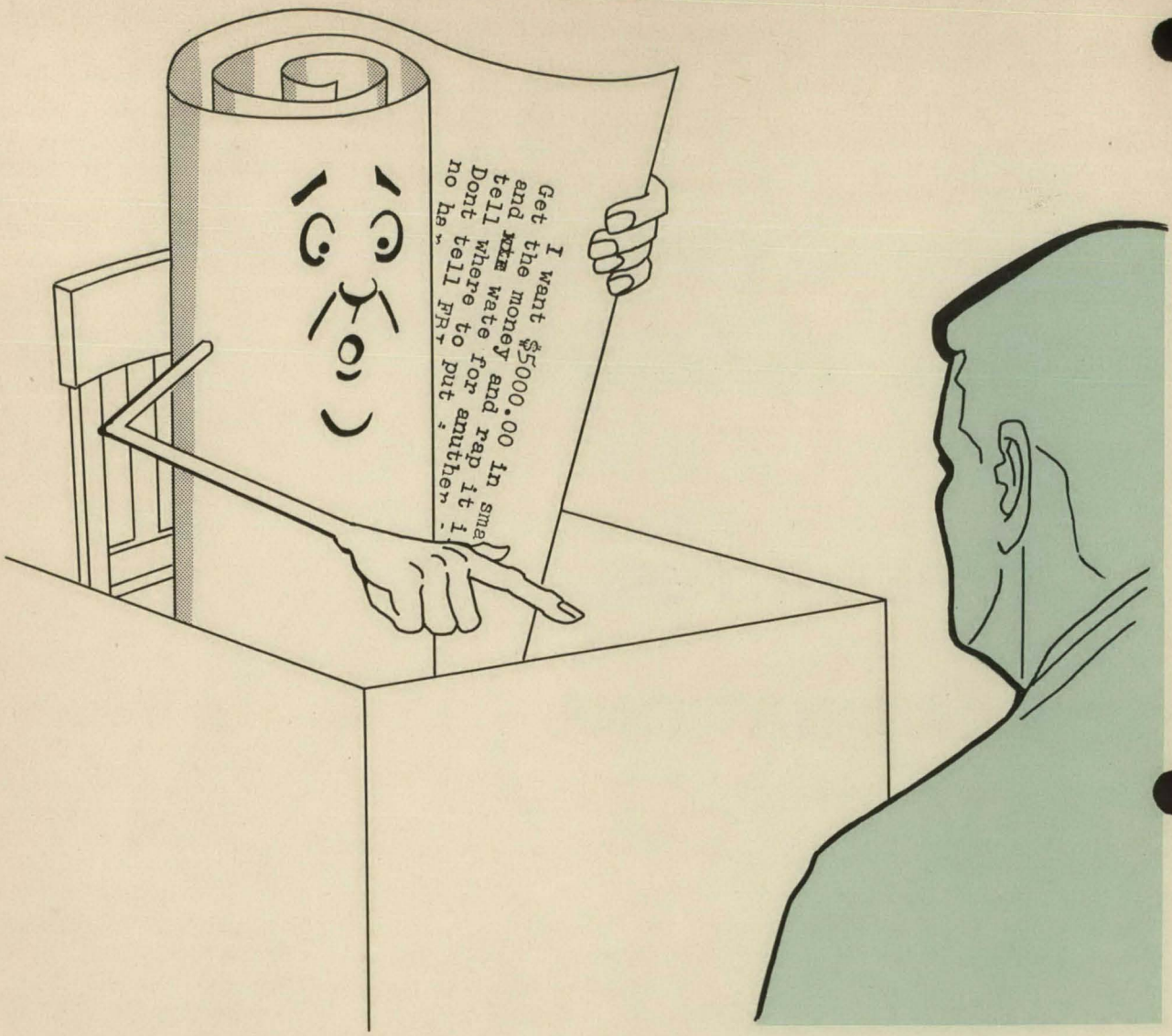
Each manufacturer of typewriters in the United States has designed type styles to its own specifications. Distinctiveness of type design has made it possible to identify a typewritten document with a specific style of type, which, with occasional exception, discloses the make of the typewriter on which the document was prepared.

Some exceptions to this rule are the Singer typewriter marketed by the Singer Co., the Tower typewriter marketed by Sears, Roebuck and Co., and the Penncrest typewriter marketed by the J.C. Penney Co. Each of these typewriters bears a style of type designed by and associated with a major typewriter company specifically contracted to manufacture it.

Less success is experienced in determining the make and model of foreign typewriters from their styles of type. Unlike American companies, only a few of the European typewriter manufacturers make their own type. For the most part, the European typewriter manufacturers purchase their type from specialized type manufacturers, and some of them use type from several different typemakers. Under these circumstances the most practical approach to determine the make and model of European typewriters is to determine first the make of the type involved and then narrow down the number of different typewriters on which this type may appear by other means, such as the letter and line spacing of the machines.

Laboratory Assistance

Armed with one of the most complete collections of type styles in their typewriter standards file, experts of



the FBI Laboratory stand ready to assist the investigating officer of any duly constituted law enforcement agency in the United States. Many of the standards on file in this collection contain information regarding dates when styles of type were first introduced, the models on which type styles are used, and the dates when periodic type style modifications were made in the manufacturer's continuous effort to make a more salable product. This information may assist the investigator by limiting his search to typewriters of one make, model, and approximate age.

Conversely, the investigator faced with the problem of locating one of many available suspect typewriters may assist the laboratory expert and save himself much valuable time by eliminating those typewriters equipped with type styles obviously different from that used on the questioned material. A brief review of the typewritten document will reveal the number of letters per inch. Dissimilarities in numeral styles are readily apparent. Variations in the styles of some letters are easily perceptible, as are those which employ a shading of portions of each letter. (See illustration on page 21.) The final resolution of any problem of classifying and identifying typewriting, however, falls within the province of the laboratory expert, whose training and experience qualify him to pass final judgment and to testify to his findings in court.

Obtaining Evidence

Original evidence is the best evidence in any document examination. This fact is especially true in investigations involving typewritten materials in which characteristics, many of which are microscopic, may be a de-

ciding factor in the case. If, for some reason, the original document is not available, a good clear photograph of natural size may suffice. It should be borne in mind, however, that detail lost in reproduction may make the difference in whether or not an identification is effected.

The use and abuse of typewriters create imperfections and bad alignment in the type, thus giving the machines their individuality and making it possible to identify a particular typewriter as the implement employed to type a document. Since the laboratory expert in his examination and subsequent courtroom demonstration must rely upon the typewriting samples procured by the investigator, it is important that they be obtained in the proper manner. The quality of the samples, especially when they have been photographically enlarged and displayed before a jury, vividly reflect the officer's investigative abilities and his interest in the case. With this in mind, the following suggestions for obtaining exemplars of typewriting are presented.

1. If the typewriter ribbon is obviously new, remove it from the typewriter and send it to the laboratory with the typewriting exemplars prepared from another ribbon. (The text of the material in question may still be discernible on the ribbon.)
2. Unless the questioned document is excessively long, obtain its complete text, including typographical errors.
3. Get at least a partial text of the controversial document with a light, medium, and heavy touch.
4. After placing the typewriter in a stencil position or removing the cloth ribbon, obtain samples of each character on the keyboard by typing through carbon paper which has been inserted carbon side down over a piece of white bond paper.
5. Make certain that each specimen contains the make, model, and serial number of the typewriter from which it was procured as well as the date and the initials of the officer.

While typing habits of the typist may often lend valuable assistance to the investigator, the possibility of positive identification of a specific operator is viewed with some skepticism. The number of personal habits reflected in typewriting is inversely proportional to the amount of training the typist has received. The work of well-trained typists is so standardized that there remains little individuality pointing to any particular operator.

The evidence in the typewriting of a partially trained or self-taught typist lies not in the touch and rhythm as is popularly believed, but in the spelling, punctuation, improper division of words too long to be completed at the end of a line, mode of correction, stacking or partial stacking of certain letter combinations, transposition of commonly occurring letter combinations, and artistic arrangement of the matter. Distinctiveness in these features will often direct attention to one of a number of typists. Therefore, it is desirable in investigations involving more than one suspect to have each type the questioned document's complete text from dictation on the suspect typewriter.

It is not unusual for the outcome of an investigation to hinge upon the date of a typewritten document. Typical of such a case was a will dated December 14, 1925, the authenticity of which had been contested. A laboratory examination, much to the delight of the plaintiff, disclosed that the will had been prepared on a Remington typewriter equipped with Pica No. 1 type. This style of type was not designed until 1926 and first used June 20, 1927, thus proving the will to be fraudulent.

The wear and tear imparting individuality to typewriters is a gradual process. The progressive change in the characteristics of typewritten materials prepared on the same machine before and after the alleged date of a disputed paper makes it possible to establish the approximate date of that document.

With evidence thus obtained from typewritten documents, the laboratory expert is in a position to lend valuable assistance to the solution and subsequent successful prosecution of many cases.

SILENT ALARM

Three men caught in the act of burglary protested their being arrested. In spite of the compromising situation in which they were found, with burglary tools in their possession and a car nearby with the motor running, they explained they were passing by, heard the burglar alarm, and stopped to see what was going on.

The police paid little attention to their protests and went about their business of gathering evidence. What the three men did not know was that the police had answered a *silent* alarm, one that rings only in their office some distance away from the scene of the attempted burglary.

albuquerque crimdel 10-3-66
63-4296-62

FALSE ALARMS

Police officials in a northeastern city advise that their city is considering the installation of a device to deter pranksters from turning in false alarms. Attached to the city's fire alarm boxes, the device would resemble an aerosol can with a horn. The horn is very loud and is activated by pulling the alarm box handle.

The device would have a twofold purpose. First, its horn would awaken and alert the people in the vicinity to a nearby fire—provided, of course, the fire is legitimate. Second, the device would increase the chances of identifying and apprehending the prankster if the alarm proves false.

newark crimdel 8-30-66
63-4296-31

WORDS OF WISDOM

"Words are the most powerful drug used by mankind."

—Kipling.

ALONG with other mounting responsibilities, today's policeman is expected to be able to communicate effectively. He is charged with acquiring a mastery over the words he uses in his everyday police activities.

A recent survey conducted by the Newark, N.J., Police Department, identified a group of words which were particularly troublesome. Try your hand at discerning the right from the wrong usage. Encircle the correct form found within the parenthesis and also do the matching exercise in the passage which follows.

When rookie Patrolman Joseph Blade completed his 14-week training course at the Newark Police Academy, he was assigned to radio car patrol in the Ironbound section, an area covered by the policemen who work out of the third precinct, pronounced [1](prē'singkt, prē'sink, prē'cint), station house. During his first night of working with seasoned Patrolman Samuel Cobb, he [2](patrolled, patroled) District No. 31. Sam's first bit of advice to the new patrolman was that he should be especially observant of [3](chauffeurs, chauffers) guilty of [4](drunkeness, drunkenness) because of the great [5](hazard, hazzard) that they present. He told Blake to be especially wary and to guard against feeling overly sympathetic to the [6](alibis, alibies) offered by drivers in such condition.

Before long Officer Cobb began to recount his police experiences during the 15 years he spent [7](patroling, patrolling) this area. He stated that in all of this time never once was he guilty of [8](dereliction, direlection, derelection) of duty.

He told Officer Blake about a number of heinous, pronounced [9](hā'nus, hē'nus, hē'nē'us), crimes committed in the past in which it was extremely difficult to establish corpus [10](delecti, delicti). Cobb recalled one crime which pertained to a homicide, pronounced [11](hō'micide, hŏm'icide), resulting from a bullet which [12](ricoched, ricocheted) from a brick wall. The perpetrator was a person who in the past had used several [13](aliasis, aliases) for identification. Since Officer Cobb was the first police officer to arrive at the scene, he was [14](subpoenaed, subpoened) to appear in court when this trial took place. [15](Auxiliary, Auxilliary) Patrolman Edgar Brown, who arrived seconds after Cobb, was notified that he too had been directed to testify.

Officer Cobb, reflecting once again upon his experience, told Blake that the incidence of crime in the Ironbound section was lower than in any other part of the city. He rarely found it necessary to direct more than token enforcement action against the use of [16](marauana, marihuana) or against too free use of [17](barbituates, barbiturates). He went on to say further though that occasionally he would set up a [18](surveillance, surveilance) to suppress the passing of [19](counterfeit, counterfiet) money here.

Cobb then asked Blake if he were interested in learning the origins of certain police terms. When Blake indicated that he was, Cobb passed on a sheet of paper, instructing him to work out a matching exercise inscribed on it when he finished duty. These terms were:

20. _____	apache	A. time to cover the fire
21. _____	patrolman	B. hangman
22. _____	assassin	C. word of promise
23. _____	thug	D. puddle jumper
24. _____	sedan	E. member of a former religious fraternity of northern India among whose members murder was made a profession
25. _____	derrick	F. chair
26. _____	parole	G. French underworld character (a coinage by American newsmen)
27. _____	curfew	H. a member of a secret band of hashish-eating Moslems who killed Christians during the Crusades

Officer Cobb, who was driving, stopped the radio car. Then both he and Blake prepared to place several [28](summons, summonses) on the automobiles left double parked on Ferry Street.

(For correct answers and score, turn to page 28)

Ltr. 12-13-66 to Lt George J. Weber, Newark, N.J. PD

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

SEARCH WARRANT UPHELD

Law enforcement officers are taking great pains to abide by recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions in the matter of obtaining proper search warrants.

Some time ago a warrant was obtained by police to search a home for stolen television sets. In the course of the search, police discovered gambling materials. While two policemen stood guard, a third went back to the court and obtained a second search warrant for the seizure of the gambling equipment.

Both the county circuit judge and the State court of appeals upheld the validity of the search warrant. The State court had this to say on the subject: "The Constitution does not require law enforcement officers to be blind."

Detroit crimdel 11-22-66
63-4296-15

GIANTS ON THE LOOSE

For the last 2 years a wealthy farming area in a western State has been plagued by expensive and malicious mischief. At the close of each day, the farmers leave their $30,000 farm tractors sitting in the fields. During the night pranksters have been starting these mechanical giants, putting them in gear, setting the throttle, and then jumping to the ground. Running across fields, roads, ditches, and through houses, the tractors do not stop until they run into a canal or drainage ditch where the water drowns their engines.

These 34,000-pound tracked diesel vehicles are operated by engines in excess of 800 cubic inches, and they develop braking power of 180 compared to that of 30.4 for a passenger vehicle. Pranksters playing with such giants have caused extensive damage to crops, livestock, and land.

San Diego crimdel 8-26-66
63-4296-46

GREED OVERCOMES CAUTION

A 28-year-old thief was so eager to get himself a sizable amount of loot that his greed became the cause of his downfall.

A dress shop in a fashionable part of the city was the object of his endeavors. He had made a long rod out of clothes hangers and had succeeded in fishing out several blouses, skirts, and dresses through the store's mail slot. His efforts to remove a coat through the same outlet, however, caused the glass to break around the slot and set off a silent alarm. Authorities arrested him shortly thereafter and recovered all the loot.

San Francisco crimdel 11-18-66
63-4296-47

A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE

During their investigation to ascertain the status of an abandoned vehicle, authorities used a simple, yet effective, method of obtaining the secondary vehicle identification number (VIN).

The technique consists of merely measuring a teaspoon of black fingerprint powder, applying a drop of water, and mixing it thoroughly. The liquid is then applied with the finger to the point on the vehicle where the secondary VIN has been punched. When lifting tape is applied, clear and identifiable lifts are obtained normally on the first attempt.

This technique can be utilized in any type of investigation where serial numbers or other identifying data are difficult to obtain.

Jackson crimdel 6-21-66
63-4296-54

ARTIFICIAL PEOPLE FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

A research laboratory in an eastern State, in cooperation with automobile companies, is developing artificial people—or anthropomorphic test dummies—for use in auto safety research.

Playing the role of drivers and passengers, the dummies are placed in automobiles which are then subjected to planned accidents, such as being dropped from heights, smashed into concrete walls, rolled over, and rammed together.

The dummies give amazingly realistic response to situations humans may encounter and provide the car companies a basis for evaluating many safety innovations.

New Haven crimdel 12-6-66
63-4296-32

WAX PRINTS

Recently robbers in one area allegedly sprayed their hands with a plastic wax just before they entered a bank for the holdup. This wax substance sets quickly and allows them about 20 minutes to accomplish their nefarious deeds before it completely hardens. Once it does harden, any bending of the fingers or hands can cause the material to crack and fall off.

Officers investigating robberies should carefully search the crime scene and the getaway car for small bits of wax. These pieces of hardened plastic wax may possibly have good latent fingerprints on their surfaces.

Chicago crimdel 10-12-66
63-4296-9

MO OF A CAR THIEF

A notebook in the possession of two bank robbers following their apprehension contained three license numbers, descriptions of three cars, and the names and addresses of their owners. One of these cars had been used for the getaway from the bank. It had been stolen from the residence of a local businessman, hidden in a rented garage, and the license plates switched.

The owner of the car stated that he had locked his car and taken the keys with him. Examination of the car at the time of discovery showed that it had not been "hot wired" but that there was a key in the switch.

It was learned from the owner of the stolen car and the other men listed in the robbers' notebook that they all parked their cars daily in a downtown parking lot and left their keys in the switch. An attendant generally moved the cars to the back of the parking lot.

Obviously, the robbers had stolen the key from the parked car, had a duplicate made, and returned the key. They obtained the address of the owner from the car registration or the motor vehicle division and stole the car from the owner's property at their convenience.

Portland crimdel 8-26-66
63-4296-40

A RUM RUN

Two Puerto Rican police officers on routine helicopter patrol spotted a bootleg whisky operation on a tiny island in the Martin Pena Canal. The pilot moved in as closely as possible and held the helicopter over the still while the other officer dropped a lasso over the drums and upended them, dumping 550 gallons of molasses and makeshift rum into the canal.

The operators of the illegal still fled in a small boat.

San Juan crimdel 8-22-66
63-4296-48

FLAT TIRE

Police in an industrial eastern city uncovered an interesting robbery technique.

Since many of the tavern owners regularly cash paychecks for patrons working in the various factories, they usually go to the bank and pick up several thousand extra dollars on payday. While they are in the bank, the robbers will flatten one of their tires.

When the owner returns to his car and drives off, he realizes that his tire is flat. Growing irritated and impatient while fixing the flat, he usually forgets about the package of money lying on his front seat. His preoccupation gives the robber a chance to slip up to the car, grab the money, and run.

Recently, one tavern owner lost $9,000 in such an incident.

Springfield crimdel 9-20-66
63-4296-52

A JOG IN THE FOG

The disappearance of an inmate from the walled yard of a reformatory proved to be of grave concern to the authorities of the institution.

On the day he was reported missing, a heavy ground fog covered the entire area, making it almost impossible to see more than a few feet. However, work details were busy replacing water pipes in the yard.

When the fog lifted, officials found a section of water pipe 35 feet long propped up against one corner of the smooth 34-foot-high wall surrounding the yard. An alarm was sounded and in a few hours the missing escapee was apprehended. He admitted having made his escape by climbing the pipe to the top of the wall. The rough, uneven stones on the outside of the wall had given him sufficient hand and toe holds to enable him to climb down the other side and off to a few hours of freedom.

Kansas City crimdel 9-16-66
63-4296-23

SEARCH OF VEHICLES

(*Continued from page 19*)

of several days, this information is fully corroborated. Ordinarily, such facts would provide sufficient grounds for arrest, but what if this course of action is barred to the officers because of local restrictions of law, or, for practical reasons, their preference to search the vehicle on probable cause in order to obtain physical evidence before effecting the arrest? Under these circumstances the police cannot proceed under a State counterpart of the Carroll doctrine because they have been apprised in advance of sufficient information upon which to secure a warrant and, in addition, have had a reasonable opportunity to do so. The fact that an automobile retains its character as a mobile conveyance up to the initial point of the search does not, in this situation, authorize the police to proceed on probable cause alone.

To illustrate the point, consider the case of *Clay* v. *U.S.*, 239 F. 2d 196 (1956), where Federal agents, acting on information concerning the reputation and prior conviction of the defendant on a gambling charge, forced a vehicle he was operating to the side of the road and searched both his person and the automobile. The precise holding of the case is obscured somewhat by the fact that it was the arrest and search of the person based on insufficient probable cause rather than a search of the vehicle which yielded incriminating evidence. Nonetheless, it is important to note the following comments by the court regarding the failure of the agents to secure a warrant:

> Paradoxically, all of the information now claimed to have justified the conclusion that a crime had been committed demonstrated that Clay's actions followed an almost fixed, habitual pattern of time, place and movement. In that, the use of the automobile was purely incidental. And, viewed from the vantage of knowledge

either January 27 or the forenoon of January 28, there was nothing to indicate that procuring warrants of arrests or search would thwart, or impede the efficient enforcement of law, or intrude upon the judgment of the officers as to when to close the trap. . . . *Id.* at 204.

Thus the key issue in each instance is—is it practicable to obtain a search warrant? That is to say, do the circumstances allow sufficient opportunity to secure and execute a warrant without unduly risking the loss of contraband believed to be contained in the car? If this question can be answered affirmatively, the Carroll doctrine cannot be utilized as an appropriate method of search.

Entry Upon Private Premises

Case law generally supports the view that where officers, acting on adequate probable cause and following closely behind a vehicle, would have been authorized to search the automobile on a public street, they properly enter upon private property in order to conduct the search. Moreover, the right of entry, under these circumstances, probably extends as well to the curtilage area of the dwelling. In *Scher* v. *U.S.*, 305 U.S. 251 (1938), law officers followed a heavily loaded vehicle to the defendant's home, where it was parked in an open garage. They entered the garage immediately behind the defendant, searched the automobile, and seized contraband liquor stored in the trunk. In affirming the conviction, the Supreme Court rejected the defendant's contention that the passage of the vehicle into the garage destroyed the right to search, noting that "it seems plain enough that just before he [Scher] entered the garage, the following officers properly could have stopped petitioner's car, made search, and put him under arrest," and the mere fact that he had parked the automobile and alighted therefrom did not destroy this right. *Id.* at 255.

The holding in *Scher* is fully consistent with the general rule that a privileged trespass upon property can be made when the officer enters with lawful authority to search the premises or effect the arrest of an occupant. *Turner* v. *U.S.*, 126 F. Supp. 349 (1954); 52 Am. Jur., Trespass sec. 41. Accordingly, where the police possess authority to search a vehicle on probable cause and are in fresh pursuit, their traspass upon the land, necessary to carry out that purpose, would not render inadmissible any evidence so derived.

Furthermore, since the special protections of the fourth amendment do not extend to open fields, an officer may also enter the property outside the curtilage area for the specific purpose of acquiring the necessary probable cause to make a search. While a civil trespass would result, it would not be such an intrusion upon a constitutionally protected area as to prevent the legal use of evidence subsequently acquired. *Hester* v. *U.S.*, 265 U.S. 57 (1924); see *U.S.* v. *Hayden*, 140 F. Supp. 429, 435 (1956); *Janney* v. *U.S.*, 206 F. 2d 601 (1953). Whether a given area is within the protected area of a dwelling has been said to depend upon a number of factors, including whether it is within the enclosure surrounding the home as well as its use as an adjunct to the domestic economy of the family. *U.S.* v. *Minker*, 312 F. 2d 632 (1962). Of course the limitations regarding mobility would also apply in these circumstances and, in some instances, might serve to preclude application of the Carroll rule.

It does not appear, however, that the officers are privileged to enter upon the curtilage where probable cause to search a vehicle has not been lawfully and independently acquired before entry. The decisions indicate that information so derived cannot validly be employed to justify a search. See the following cases where entry upon the curtilage prior to acquiring probable cause invalidated searches of vehicles conducted incident to arrest: *U.S.* v. *Costner*, 217 F. Supp. 644 (1963); *Weaver* v. *U.S.*, 295 F. 2d 360 (1961); *Baxter* v. *U.S.*, 188 F. 2d 119 (1951). But compare *Marullo* v. *U.S.*, 328 F. 2d 361 (1964).

(To be continued in June)

ATTENTION GETTER

A man with robbery as his motive used an unusual approach to attain his goal. He entered the side door of a restaurant and went directly to the men's washroom. There he pulled a stocking mask over his face and fired a shot into the ceiling of the restroom. Naturally, the noise attracted attention, and the manager of the restaurant rushed into the restroom to investigate. The robber forced him at gunpoint to the cashbox, helped himself to the money, and fled without having spoken a word.

Springfield crimdel 8-30-66
63-4296-52

LETHAL WALKING STICK

An elderly man in a southern State disguised a single-barrel .12-gage shotgun to look like a harmless walking stick. He slipped a piece of black bicycle tire tube over the barrel, placed a long cotton sock over the cut-down stock, and reinforced it with a piece of wood to resemble a handle. A piece of iron pipe was placed in the chamber to accommodate a .410-gage shotgun shell.

The creator of the crude weapon killed a man with it and was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

Savannah crimdel 11-2-66
63-4296-49

WANTED BY THE FBI

MARIAN RUTH GILBERT, also known as: Marion Ruth Cronin, Mrs. Leo Cummings, Marion Ruth Cummings, Mrs. Lloyd Hennrich, Mrs. Marie Hennrich, Mrs. M. Hyer, Ruth O'Connor, M. Peters, E. S. Rider, Mrs. M. Wilson, and others.

Interstate Fraudulent Check

MARIAN RUTH GILBERT is being sought by the FBI for causing fraudulent checks to be transported in interstate commerce. A Federal warrant for her arrest was issued on November 28, 1961, at New Haven, Conn.

Method of Operation

Gilbert carries out her checkpassing activities by registering at a hotel in a selected area and hiring a chauffeur-driven automobile, usually a Cadillac. Under the guise of being a wealthy woman, she is driven to grocery stores, pet shops, and fashionable clothing stores where she uses driver's licenses made out in fictitious names as identification to pass fraudulent checks. She makes small purchases utilizing no-account checks in amounts from $20 to $60 and receives cash for the difference. She often claims to be visiting relatives in the area and to be purchasing gifts for them.

Gilbert's alleged checkpassing activities have extended throughout the United States. She has been convicted of obtaining money under false pretense and issuing worthless checks.

Description

Age	48, born Nov. 16, 1918, Bridgeport, Conn.
Height	5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 3 inches.
Weight	155 to 170 pounds.
Build	Heavy
Hair	Dark brown, graying (may be bleached blond).
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair.
Race	White.
Nationality	American.
Occupations	Bookkeeper, clerical worker, nurse.
Remarks	Frequently wears eyeglasses.
FBI No.	266,981 C.
Fingerprint classification	16 M 1 U IOO 20 M 1 R IIO

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 phone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

CREDIT CARD THIEVES

Individuals specializing in stealing credit cards have been concentrating on obtaining them from cars parked in apartment house garages. The thieves steal the cards from glove compartments and use them to charge various items. Then they sell the goods for whatever price they can get.

WFO crimdel 10-20-66
63-4296-53

WORDS OF WISDOM

(*Continued from page 24*)

Correct Key

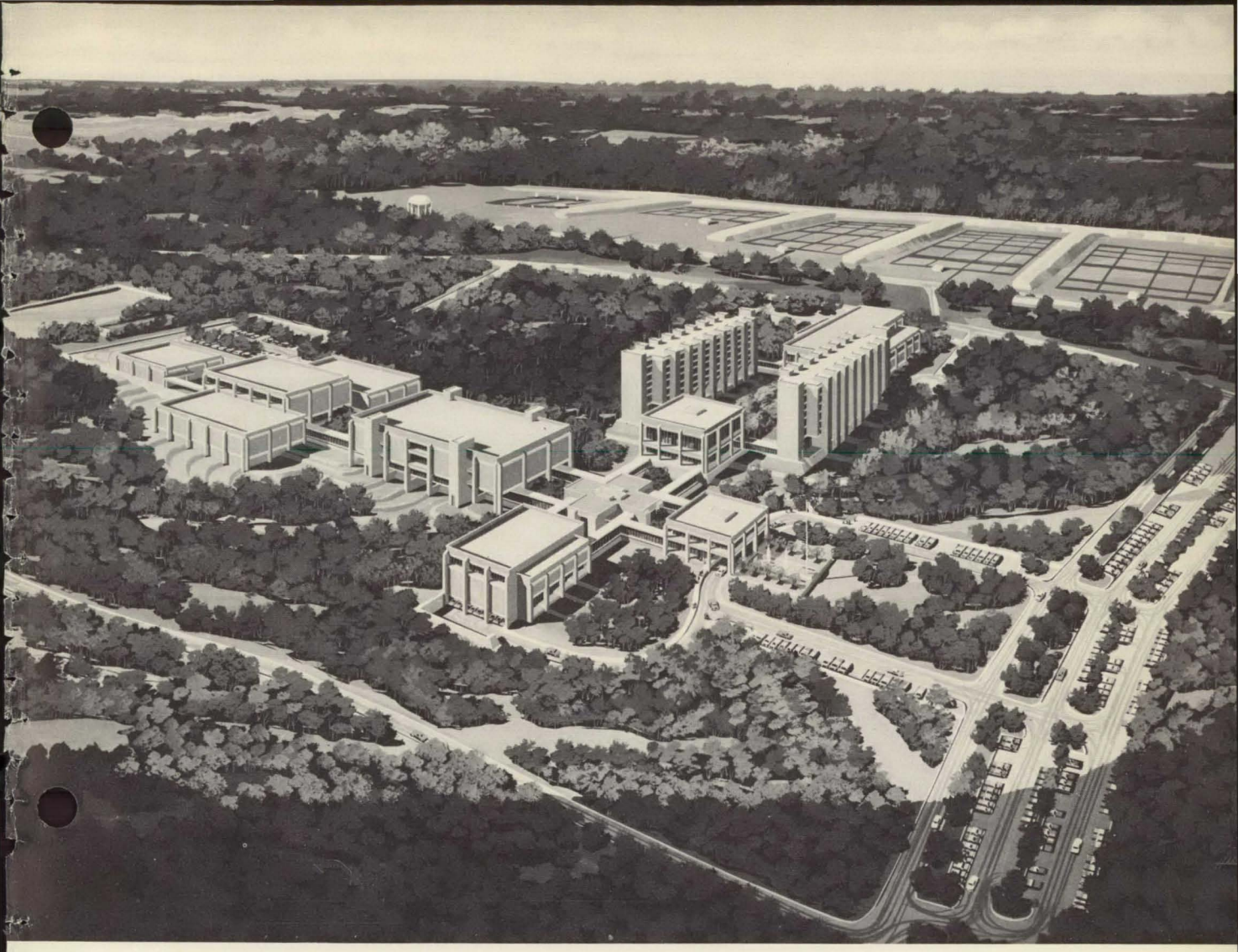
1. prē'singkt	15. Auxiliary
2. patrolled	16. marihuana
3. chauffeurs	17. barbiturates
4. drunkenness	18. surveillance
5. hazard	19. counterfeit
6. alibis	20. G
7. patrolling	21. D
8. dereliction	22. H
9. hā'nus	23. E
10. delicti	24. F
11. hŏm'icide	25. B
12. ricocheted	26. C
13. aliases	27. A
14. subpoenaed	28. summonses

Score yourself accordingly:

Correct Answers

28	magnificent
26–27	a fine showing
24–25	good work
22–23	respectable
20–21	a broth of a boy
19 and under	you misspell repeatedly

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—256-264



NEW FBI ACADEMY DESIGN

The above design has been accepted for the new FBI Academy at Quantico, Va. The complex of nine major buildings, with additional smaller structures for shops, storage, and service, will replace the existing Academy on the U.S. Marine Corps Base at Quantico.

The new facilities are to be used for the training of FBI Agents and other law enforcement officers from local and State agencies throughout the country. This ultramodern training center is a direct result of President Johnson's request of Congress in March 1965 to provide the means for more Federal help for training and technical assistance to local and State law enforcement personnel.

Featured in the new layout are two 7-story dormitories containing 350 bedrooms housing two men each, with connecting baths between bedrooms. The classrooms will have the latest and most advanced audiovisual teaching and training aids. For the trainees' physical fitness, a separate building contains a large gymnasium and training pool. Sufficient athletic fields are planned for outside physical training.

This expansion in training by the FBI, approved by the President and Congress, will increase sixfold the number of qualified law enforcement officers, making a total of 1,200, who can attend the Academy each year.

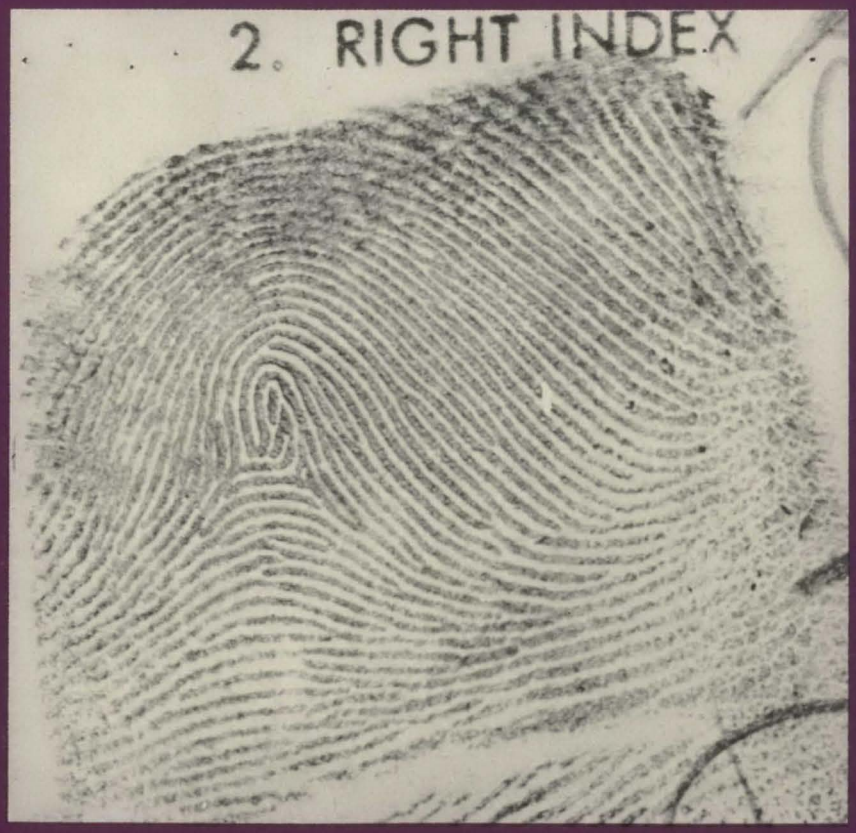
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



Although the pattern shown above at first glance appears to be a tented arch, a close inspection reveals a loop formation in front of the left delta which, in combination with a tented arch, forms an accidental whorl. The shoulder of the loop is somewhat angular and may not actually provide the necessary sufficient recurve; therefore, a reference to a tented arch is necessary.