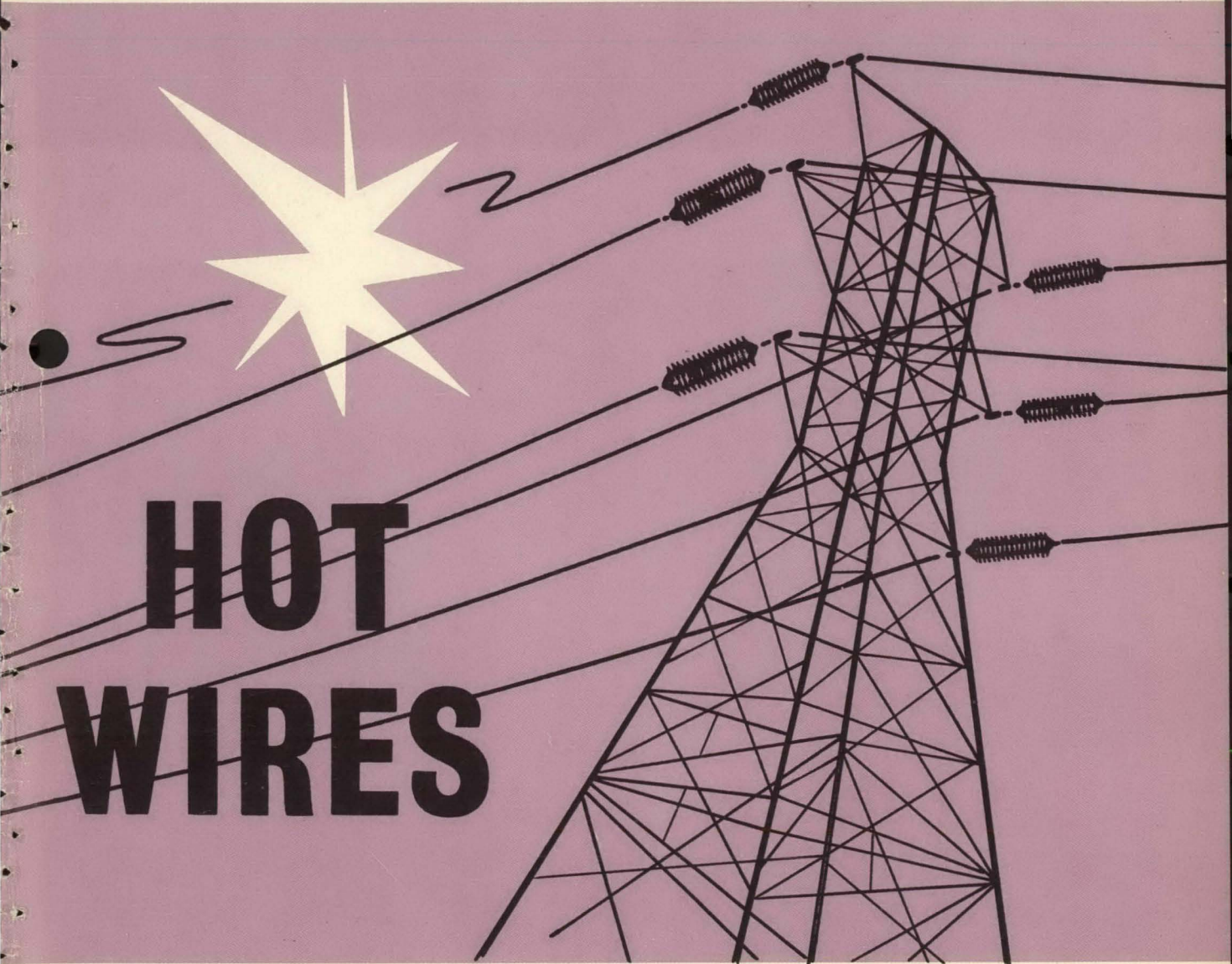


MAY 1969



# **FBI**

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN**



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



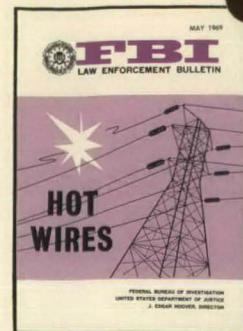
# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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

MAY 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 5



THE COVER—*Hot wires and what the law enforcement officer should know about them. See page 2.*

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

LAW DAY, USA—May 1st—has become a significant date in our society. The American Bar Association, in promoting this annual observance, is performing a worthy public service. The noble purposes of Law Day, USA, are:

1. To foster respect for law and understanding of its essential place in American life.
2. To encourage citizen support of law observance and law enforcement.
3. To advance equality and justice under law.
4. To point up the contrast between freedom under law in the United States and governmental tyranny under communism.

The Law Day, USA, theme this year, "Justice and equality depend upon law—and YOU," is a truism with a meaningful message for all Americans.

To Plato, justice was a cardinal virtue. Some philosophers have defined justice as "truth in action." Truth, we are told, is immortal, but unfortunately both truth and justice are subject to the frailties of man.

Maximum justice and equality depend on the successful maintenance of an overall system for the orderly redress of grievances. In our country,

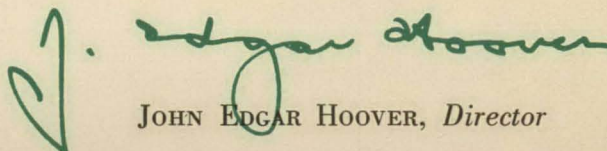
we believe that our established democratic system under the rule of law is the best means to achieve rights and freedoms. Certainly, the "rights and freedoms" mandated under anarchy, communism, socialism, or dictatorship are not "truth in action."

The observance of Law Day, USA, is closely followed by National Police Week, May 11–17, highlighted by Peace Officers Memorial Day on May 15th. This time has been set aside by an act of Congress and proclaimed by the President to give all Americans an opportunity to pay respect to the men and women who devote their lives to our system of law and its enforcement. Members of law enforcement can be proud that their primary responsibilities relate to protecting the ideals so vital to our democratic way of life.

Justice and equality should be the goal of all men, but not all men want the obligations which make these ideals possible. Rights and liberties under a free society are not automatically accrued. They require a heavy and continuous investment of civic duty and individual responsibility.

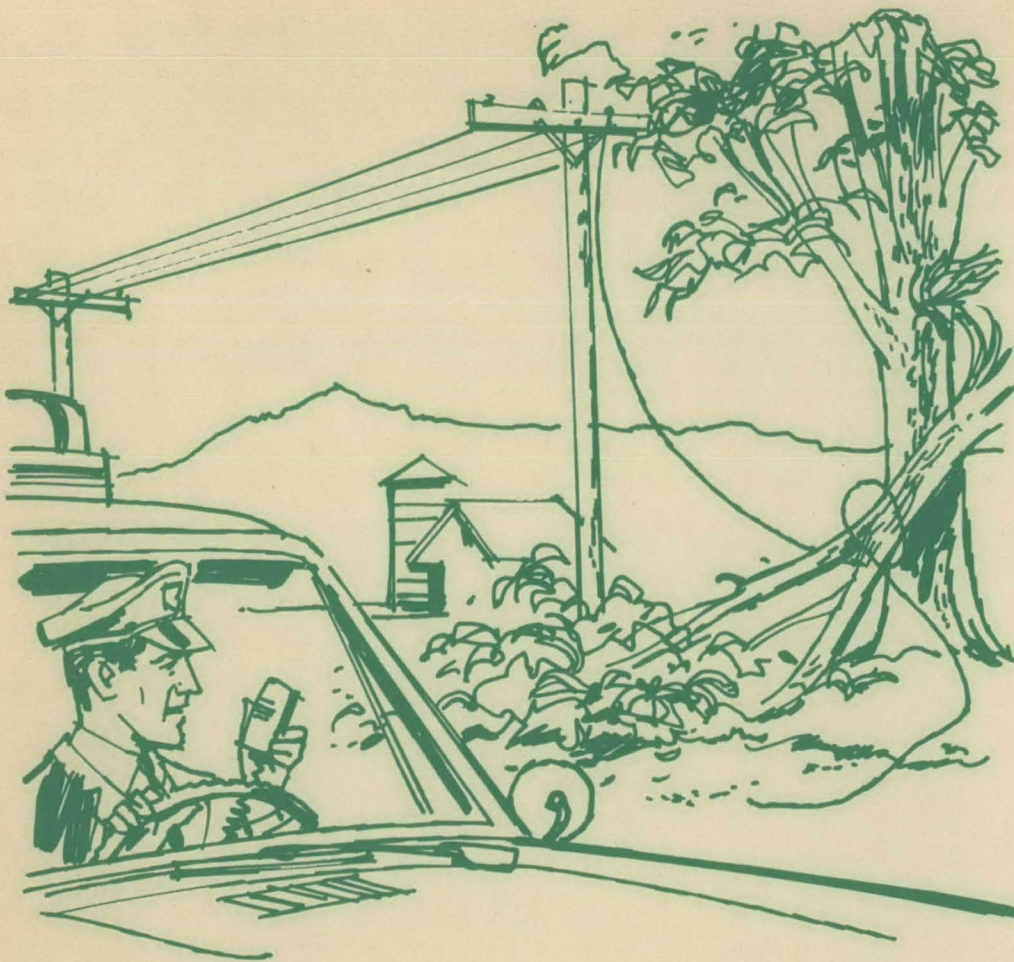
Let us, not only today but always, exalt justice and equality, and let us remember that these cherished freedoms depend upon law—and EACH of us.

MAY 1, 1969



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



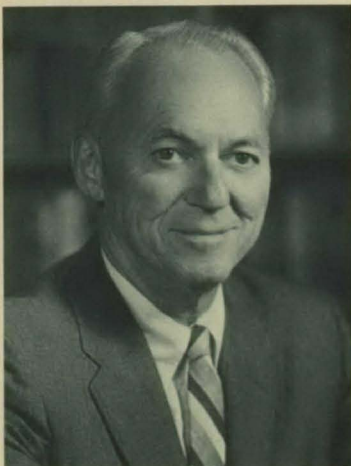


Regard every fallen wire as dangerous. When you spot one on patrol or when one is reported to you, notify the power company so that repair crews may take immediate, expert action.

By  
**SHERMAN R. KNAPP\***  
 Chairman of the Board,  
 Northeast Utilities,  
 Wethersfield, Conn.

# HOT WIRES:

## The Hows and Whys; The Do's and Don'ts



\*Mr. Knapp joined the Connecticut Light & Power Co. in 1928, after graduating from Cornell University, as an electrical engineer. He was elected president of Northeast Utilities in 1966, following affiliation of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., The Hartford Electric Light Co., and Western

Massachusetts Electric Co. He assumed his present position on Apr. 1, 1968.

This article first appeared in the June 1961 issue of the Bulletin. Because of its important interest to members of law enforcement, Mr. Knapp has up it for reprinting here.



The electric company which you know today is in most instances quite different from that which you knew even 5 or 10 years ago. As the electrical energy requirements of this Nation continue to skyrocket, the technology of the industry races ahead at an ever-increasing rate to keep pace with the demand for energy. This article is designed to help you as a law enforcement officer know what is involved in terms of public safety and your role.

for target practice by persons of all ages. And hard to find today is a police officer who has not done his share of chasing young, eager climbers down from utility poles and electric towers.

Each one of these instances requires that the law enforcement officer know the hazards and procedures involved in an electric power emergency where there is a fallen or dangerous wire.

Every electric wire is a potential hazard and should be considered dangerous.

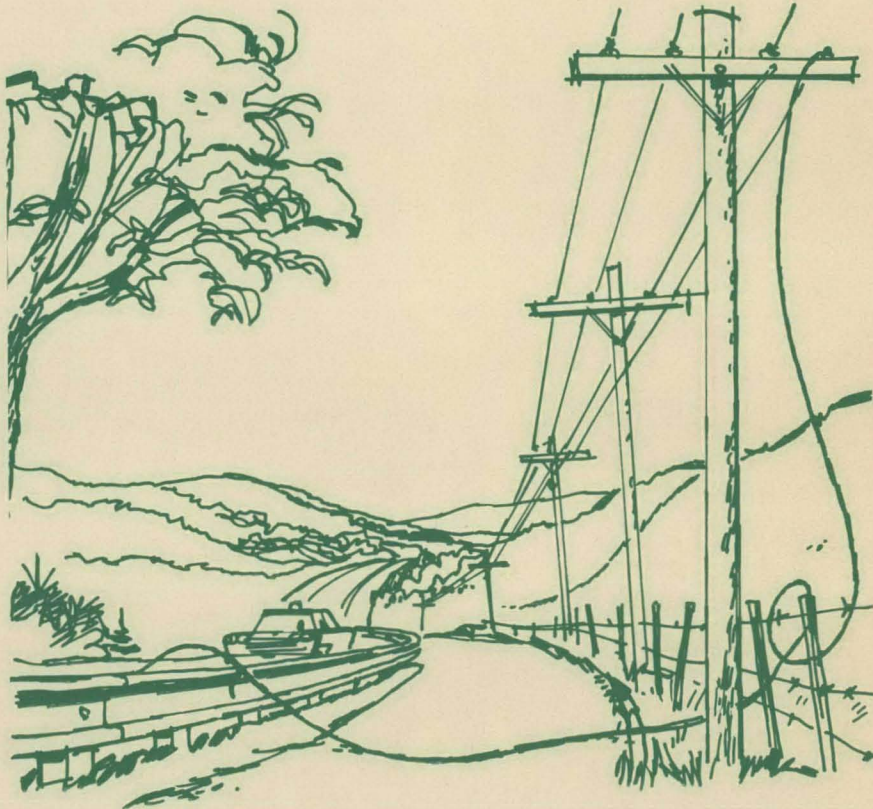
Some fallen wires snap, twist, and spew lethal sparks as they bite the ground. Others lie quietly with no warning rattles like a snake, but potentially just as deadly. *Do not go within 6 feet of any fallen wire.*

Preventive measures are always the best in any situation, whether it be automobile maintenance, weapons maintenance, or electrical accident prevention. Thus, when boys and girls attempt to play on or near electrical equipment, they should not just be summarily chased from the area, to return again after you leave. In your role representing legal authority, you can do much to impress upon children the hazards involved and the potential threat to life. You can make these points in school pro-

Electric power is just that—power. It can be just as deadly as the cartridge in your handgun or the speeding automobile. As bullets and speeding cars represent energy in motion, so also electricity is energy in motion—power.

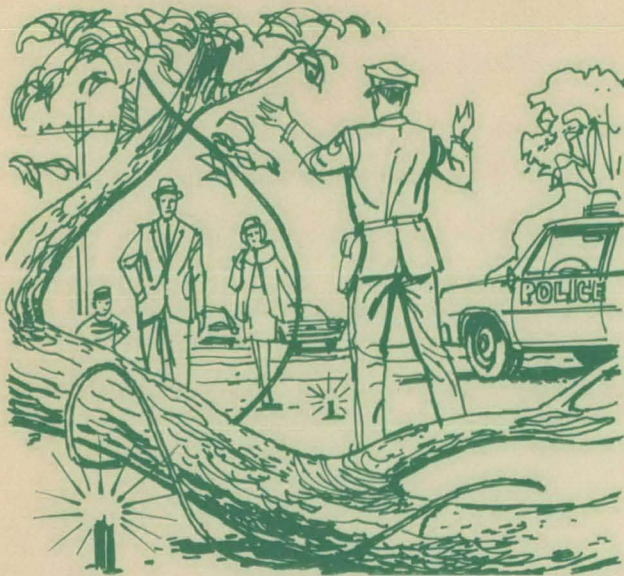
Its voltage is like the water pressure at a hose nozzle. But unlike water pressure, there is no “safe” voltage for human beings. Water from a garden hose can make you just as wet as water from a firehose; you can be killed just as quickly with a .22 caliber gun as with a .44 magnum weapon; and you can get just as “shocked” from 120-volt house current as from a 345,000-volt transmission line.

The law enforcement officer is frequently first on the scene when overhead wires come down as a result of storms, cars hitting utility poles, falling rotten tree branches, civil disturbances, or sabotage. Increasingly evident to us all is the strange fascination which insulating devices high atop transmission towers or poles hold

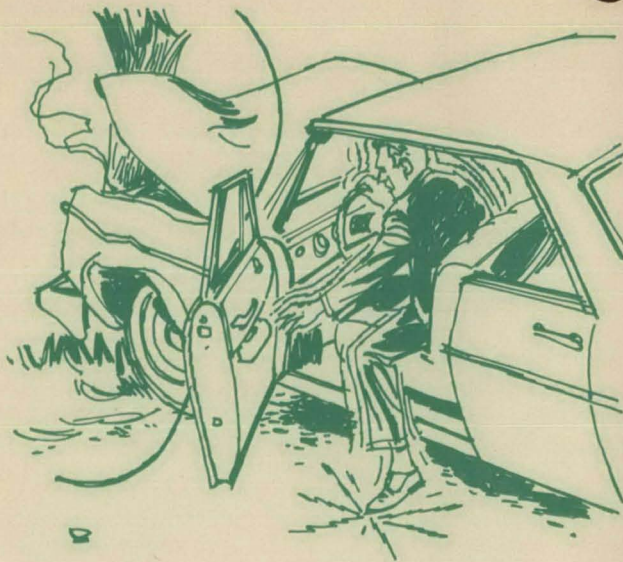


Keep yourself and others away from metal highway dividers and metal fences of all kinds. A fallen wire draped over such dividers and fences can energize them for great distances.





Keep out of the danger zone. Never get closer than 6 feet to fallen wire. Keep crowds back and out from under overhead lines. Set flares. Reroute traffic if necessary.



Impress upon motorist the fact that, should he step from his vehicle, he would make himself part of the electric circuit from the wire to the ground, just as the victim is doing in the above drawing.

grams, and your cooperation, if called upon, can be invaluable in assuring the safety of young people in the community.

Equally important is the fact that, if schools in your area have not instructed students in the hazards of electricity, you can perform a significant community service by suggesting such a program and then helping to

initiate it. A few pleasant hours in a classroom is a small investment toward preventing the day when you might have to rush the burned, broken form of a child to an emergency ward only to find that you were not fast enough.

Your local electric company is ready to assist in all possible ways to formulate a meaningful education program.

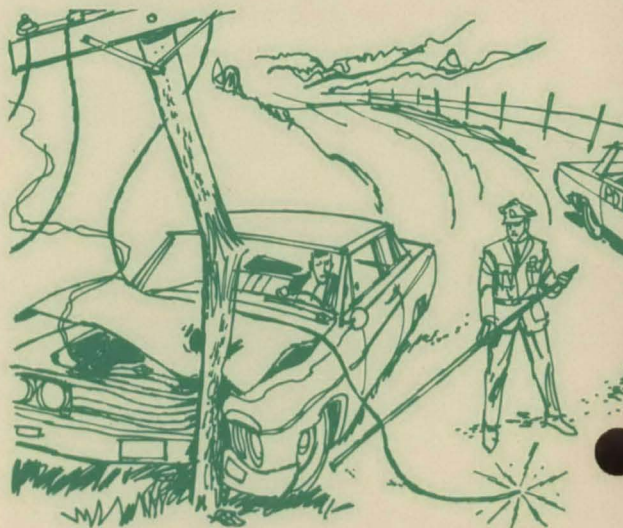
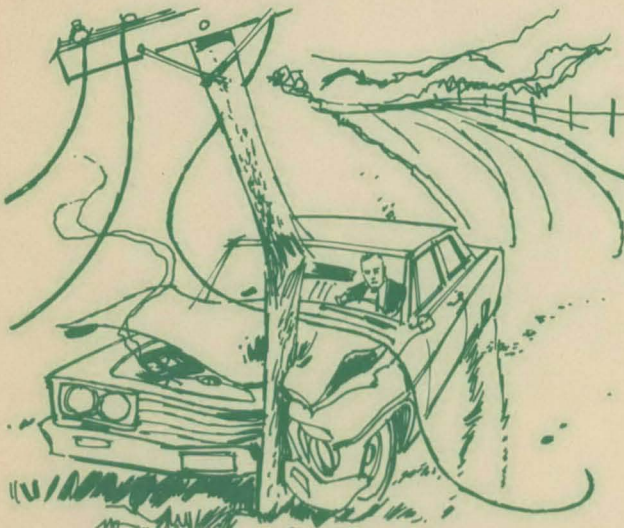
### ***The Emergency Strikes: What To Do First***

As a law enforcement officer, you should know the basic A B C's of an electric power emergency:

- A. *Advise your headquarters of the emergency condition immediately.*
- B. *Brightly light the area if in darkness hours and keep people at least*

Remind driver of damaged vehicle that vehicle is "hot" or energized when it has a fallen wire draped over it. Tell him that as long as he stays in the vehicle, he is perfectly safe.

Do not attempt to handle wires unless properly equipped or trained. Make sure that stick of wood, the wooden pole, or the rope you use to remove fallen wire from vehicle or victim is free of dampness.





100 feet away. Electric power emergencies frequently occur when it is raining and the wet ground increases the hazards.

C. *Cement is safe*; metal can be deadly. Keep everyone from any kind of metal structure, fence, guardrail, or highway divider. Even a rusty old barbed wire fence may be energized by a fallen wire draped across it miles away and out of sight.

In a hurricane, tornado, forest fire, flood, or large civil disturbance, fallen wires may be multiplied by the hundreds. In such instances electric companies borrow skilled professional service restoration and linecrews from each other to augment trained manpower. In such large disasters, you have your own job to perform, but you must be prepared to cope with the special and unusual conditions prevalent with many fallen wires, even if you go about your own emergency functions.

You must be additionally prepared for the moment when you may face an electric power emergency alone and make the quick but proper decisions about people, power, and yourself.

### Rules To Remember

Electricity, from a powerline or a thundercloud, seeks to reach the ground. Therefore, one rule to remember at all times is: *Do not let yourself or others get into a circuit between one wire and another, or between one wire and the ground.*

In a typical power emergency, a car hits a utility pole and causes a wire to snap and fall on the car. The occupants are perfectly safe as long as they stay in the car. Call the power company. If the car catches fire, tell the occupants to leap, not step, from the car. To step out would put them in the circuit, with deadly results. If the occupants are too injured to respond,



Sometimes occupants of a vehicle must leave in a hurry. Instruct them to leap free of the vehicle with no part of their bodies or clothing touching the energized vehicle and the ground at the same time.



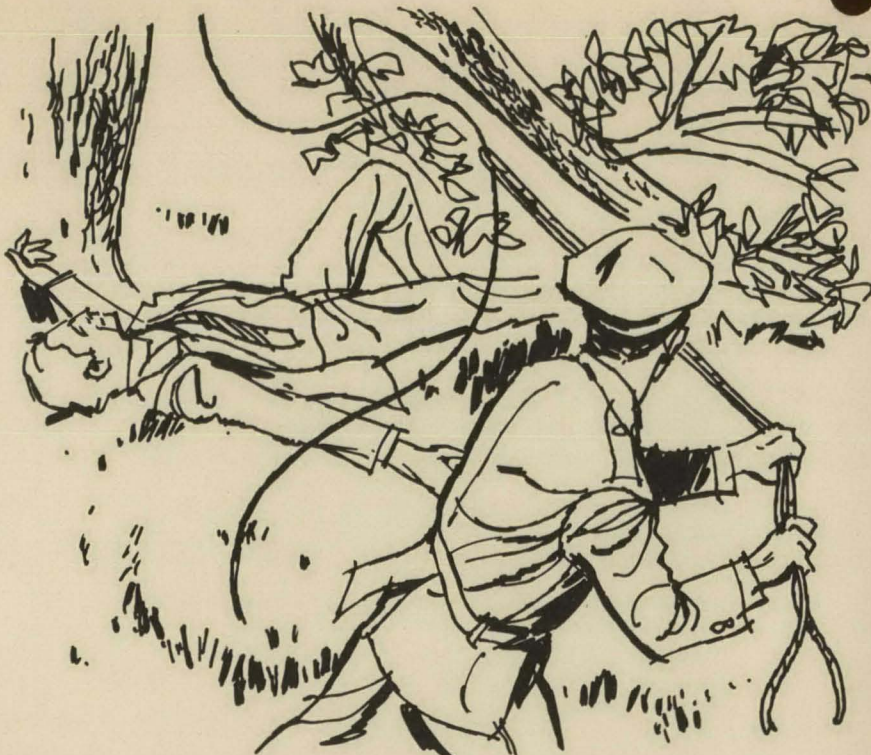
Don't be a dead hero! Don't make foolhardy rescue attempts. Remember, your rubber boots and rain gear are designed to protect you against getting wet—not against getting electrocuted.



with your car you may be able to push the other car out of contact. But before you get out of your car, take a good look around, or it might be your last; there might be another fallen wire behind you or hooked to your bumper. If so, exit leaping from your cruiser.

### Rescue Aids

Many police carry a length of dry rope, an ax, and blankets in their cars. The rope can be flung around the fallen wire to pull it free from a vehicle or victim, or it can be used as a snare to help extricate unconscious persons trapped in burning cars or tangled wires. The ax is to be used to cut a fallen wire with one true swing only when all other rescue efforts with wooden poles, sticks, or dry rope have failed. In most cases, leave the cutting of potentially dangerous wires on the



Never try to cut fallen wires without proper equipment. A long, dry rope can, however, be used to pull a fallen wire from a victim. Try to lift wire clear of victim while keeping it, at some point, in contact with ground. Danger is reduced considerably this way.

Sometimes a rope can be used to pull victim free from a vehicle or snarled, fallen wire. After victim is completely clear of wire, begin artificial resuscitation immediately. This is a matter of life or death. Every second counts.



ground to trained power company linemen. The blankets, of course, are carried to keep a victim warm while artificial resuscitation is being administered. Carbon dioxide and dry powder extinguishers, usually carried in police cars, also can be used safely to fight electrical fires.

### Lifting a Fallen Wire

Sometimes, a long, dry stick can be used to lift a fallen wire from a victim. A garden rake at least 6 feet long will answer the purpose.

In any rescue attempt, you must protect yourself; dead heroes aren't any good to anyone in trouble. *Do not rely*, under any circumstances, on rubber boots, raincoats, rubber gloves, or ordinary wirecutters to help protect you. Above all, *do not touch the wire*, or allow even your clothing to touch the wire or the victim.



# A "Show" of Support for Police

By  
**CARL E. RIVERS**  
Chief of Police,  
Shelby, Ohio



The problems confronting police departments of cities and towns across our Nation have, in the past few years, increased and become complex. Thought of mainly as major city problems because of the wide publicity metropolitan areas receive, they are nonetheless prevalent in smaller cities and towns, too.

Almost without exception, police departments have been forced to face the brunt of these problems at a time when they are understaffed and inadequately equipped and trained to cope with them. There never seems to be enough money to do the job properly, and even if funds are available, there are always other complicating factors such as public apathy. If these problems exist in large cities, one can readily see how much more acute they can be in small cities or towns with more limited resources.

A good police officer has to have a wide range of ability. In addition to law enforcer, he has to be part lawyer, judge, doctor, marriage counselor, and more, because of the extremely broad scope of his duties. In an average day it is not unusual for a policeman to make several arrests, issue a dozen or more citations and warnings, help the young and old across streets, direct traffic, give first aid, or even bring a baby into the world. Since he is continually working with people and looking out for their safety, he must know how they will react in given situations. Except through experience, this knowledge can only be acquired through many hours of training. Yet in Ohio, for example, State law requires only 120 hours of formalized police schooling. This requirement seems particularly incongruous when one realizes that



a beautician in our State must have 1,500 hours of formal training. It has been proposed that our mandatory police training be increased to 260 hours, but no formal legislative action has been taken in this regard.

### ***One Concerned Citizen***

One citizen in Shelby, Ohio, who is deeply cognizant of the value of proper law enforcement to the community and the need for citizen support of police is Mr. Reid M. Pittenger, executive vice president of Ohio Seamless Tube Division of Copperweld Steel Co. Some months ago, he approached other Shelby business leaders and said, "Our police department suffers from low morale. The community at large has little concern for law enforcement problems or for the individual officer's problems. The police officers feel this deeply, and it adversely affects police attitudes and performance—thereby reinforcing negative public opinion. I propose to you that we reverse this cycle by joining forces to sponsor a police public relations program. This would have two major objectives: To improve the public image of the police and to improve the policeman's image of himself."

### ***Benefit Show***

Mr. Pittenger suggested an unusual approach to the problem—business and industry sponsorship of a police benefit show. A substantial number of community members would be involved as participants in the cast, chorus, stage crew, production, and direction of the show to demonstrate to police the willingness of many citizens to take positive action in their behalf. The fact that the show would raise funds for use by the police department was secondary to the main purpose.

Shelby Mayor Raymond M. Wilkinson and Police Chief Leroy Coffey,

who, with 32 years of service, retired shortly after the initial meeting, made an excellent suggestion for use of the show proceeds. They proposed establishing the Shelby Police Education Fund to enable officers to take general, advanced, and specialized training courses.

Shelby business and industrial leaders responded 100 percent in favor of the project and formed a committee to sponsor the show and provide financial backing to cover production costs. Participating were officials of 14 industries and financial institutions. The project was, perhaps, the first example in Shelby of total business and industry cooperation in support of police.

### ***Historical Group***

Mr. Julian W. Barnard, Jr., manager of public relations and advertising at Ohio Seamless Tube Division, wrote an original three-act script entitled "The Stirring Saga of Frankie and Johnny." To produce the show, Mr. Barnard reactivated the Shelby Minstrelmen. Disbanded 11 years before, this group had a history of successful performances dating back to the 1890's. Mr. Barnard at one time had been in show business as a writer, performer, and musician and had written and directed previous shows for the group. Because of its historical record, enthusiasm ran high.

### ***Special Program***

Soon almost 150 persons were at work rehearsing, building scenery and props, making costumes, selling tickets, and preparing promotion. The program was to be an important feature. Designed as a souvenir booklet, it included several pages devoted to the Shelby Police Department with individual pictures of the officers. In addition, enlarged photographs of the officers were prepared

for lobby display. Each had the individual's name and the heading, "Know Your Police."

### ***Immediate Success***

The show retained the traditional features of earlier productions including a chorus, jazz band, and slapstick comedy. The script was structured around a light plot with individual performers playing character roles. A new musical comedy was born, and it was an immediate success. The 2-night full-house runs played to an audience of 1,450 persons. Adding this number to the number of persons in the cast and show production means that more than 15 percent of Shelby's total population of 10,000 was either directly or indirectly involved.

As a result of the show, more than \$2,600 was raised for the police education fund. In addition, the promotion surrounding the show merited recognition of the program by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which offered to Shelby policemen scholarships to attend its police institutes held at various times of the year in different parts of the country.

### ***Education Fund***

Expenditures from the police education fund have enabled the Shelby Police Department to purchase a library of 36 reference books covering topics from juvenile delinquency to arson. With tuition paid from the fund, two officers have been taking a correspondence course in advanced fingerprint and identification training from the Institute of Applied Science, and one officer took an advanced course in the care and handling of the sick and injured. Attendance at more training schools is planned.

Throughout our country today, many people talk about a gap between





Shelby police know that they have the full support of all citizens, young and old alike, as a result of the business- and industry-sponsored police benefit show.

the public and police. However, there is no gap in Shelby, for each officer now knows that the citizens are behind him 100 percent as a result of our successful community project.

All problems of the Shelby Police Department have not been solved or eliminated, but at this time relations between the public and the police have taken on a new awareness, and cooperation between the two is impressive and stimulating.

If a community project to improve public support for police worked in Shelby, Ohio, perhaps it might work in your town or city, too.

*"Police protection in a community can be only as effective as the residents demand and support. The duties of apprehending dangerous criminals, initiating crime prevention measures, and solving offenses rightly belong to law enforcement agencies. The responsibility of keeping the local police agency strong enough to discharge these obligations, however, certainly falls upon each citizen, civic leader, local government official, businessman, and individual concerned with the welfare of his community."*

—J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI  
August 1, 1959



# DANGEROUS COMBINATIONS



and how they can  
be **BROKEN**

## *Traffic Accidents*

By

DAN F. SCHUTZ\*

Director,  
Bureau of Highway Safety Pro-  
motion,  
Division of Motor Vehicles,  
Wisconsin Department of Transpor-  
tation,  
Madison, Wis.

\*This article is reprinted through the courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Madison, Wis.



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*Some people will not take time to read this article. But YOUR reading it could save THEM from having an accident in which YOU could become involved.*

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Few accidents have just one cause. Usually there are three or four recognizable factors making up what we can call an ACCIDENT COMBINATION. Thus, the crashes, collisions, bumps, and scrapes with which we are so familiar are not pure "accidents" at all, but "culminations."

If you can take away one or two critical ingredients from a potential accident combination, the combination will be broken and won't "culminate" in an "accident."

### **"Combination" View**

This "combination" view of accident causation explains why it is possible to break a traffic law now and then—and sometimes even to compile a considerable record of traffic law violations—and still escape accident involvement, at least temporarily. It may even seem, to the practicing speeder, for example, that ignoring

traffic laws has nothing to do with accidents. Thus we have the fellow who is thought of, or who thinks of himself, as a "fast driver, but a good driver."

### **Fatal Moment**

To the speeder who zips by us on the highway, everything seems fine right up until the fatal moment of surprise when circumstances converge to trap him in his own inability to stop in time or to slip safely past trouble which he otherwise could easily have avoided.

On the other hand, the combination theory also explains why individuals with a record of violations tend to have more than their share of accidents over the long run. Accident elements looking for accident combinations to fit into are rarely long disappointed in today's heavy traffic.

Out of the infinite number and vari-

ety of possible accident combinations, here are a few real-life (or death) examples which seem to occur over and over again:

### **Accident Combination No. 1**

#### **"THE SLIDER"**



### **Typical Ingredients**

- Rainy weather.
- Treadless and under-inflated tires on car.
- Steep roadside ditch.
- Driver in a hurry.

### **How the Combination Works**

Smooth, soft tires "hydroplane" on wet pavement at otherwise manage-

*(Continued on page 22)*



*"The mobile crime laboratory unit is designed to respond immediately to fast-breaking major cases and to begin searching and processing potential evidence."*



Each mobile crime laboratory truck is fully equipped for processing

## Mini-Lab on W

By

SGT. CHARLES C. SAMEN

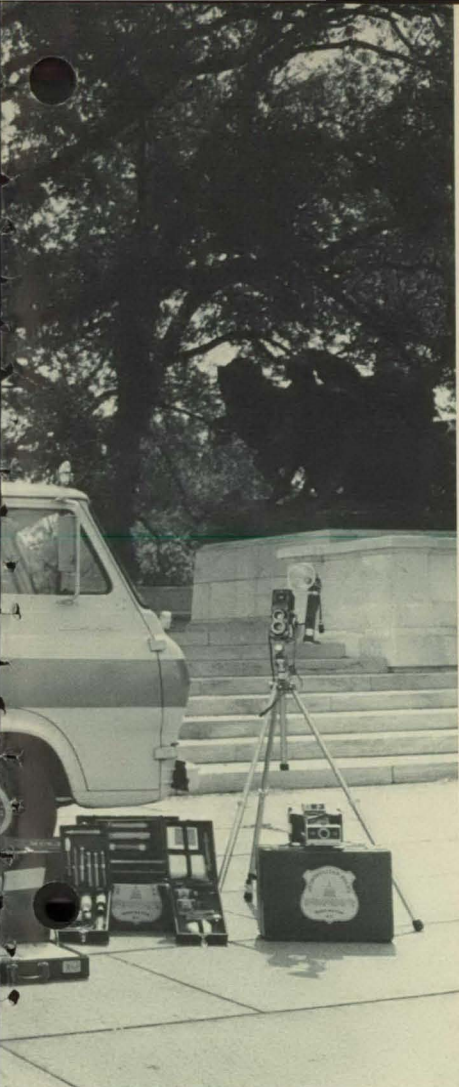
Mobile Crime Section,  
Metropolitan Police Department,  
Washington, D.C.



In recent years the thrust of Supreme Court cases limiting the use of police questioning and the admission of confessions has forced police to be more dependent on technology in proving cases. The Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., along with many other departments in the country, has moved to meet this challenge by expanding its activities in this area. In May 1967 our depart-

ment, in keeping with the proven value of quick evaluation of crime scenes, commenced designing two van-type trucks as mobile crime laboratories to respond immediately to major cases and begin searching and processing potential evidence of crime. While in the planning stages, we contacted a number of manufacturers of scientific technical equipment and purchased the most modern apparatus on the





- productions of tire impressions, shoeprints, and tool impressions.
4. *Combination Seminal Fluid Test Kit.*—For field test for presence of semen stains.
  5. *Retrieving Magnet.*
  6. *Shoeprint and Tire-Casting Kit.*—For making plaster of paris reproductions of tire impressions and shoeprints.
  7. *Metal Locator.*—For detecting metal objects in grass and wooded areas.
  8. *Portable Generator and Three 500-Watt Floodlights With 200 Feet of Extension Cord.*
  9. *Complete Latent Fingerprint Kit.*—Includes Polaroid CU-5 fingerprint camera.
  10. *Metal Number Restoration Kit.*
  11. *Complete Photography Outfit.*—Includes cameras and lenses which enable technicians to take closeup photographs down to 9 inches.
  12. *Identi-Kit.*—For making composites of suspects.
  13. *Paraffin Test Kit.*
  14. *Miscellaneous Tools.*
  15. *Two Aluminum Ladders.*

After obtaining this equipment, we designed special cabinets to house it and installed them in trucks. We included a small writing desk and chair so technicians would have a working area to run field tests at crime scenes.

Five technicians assigned to the identification section form the nucleus of this new unit. Each of these men, an expert in fingerprints and photography, attended an FBI-conducted specialized school on searching for and preserving physical evidence. After the men completed this course of study, the department officially instituted the mobile crime laboratory unit on January 28, 1968.

### *Processing of Evidence*

Presently all evidence is collected, wrapped, and labeled as soon as possible after discovery and returned, by the mobile laboratory, to the precinct office, where it is evaluated. Each mobile unit is actually a miniature laboratory on wheels containing equipment to process evidence and to commence analytic procedures while it is fresh. The emphasis on the time element is necessary since some types of evidence, such as blood or seminal fluids, have a tendency to change composition if exposed to warm temperatures. Such fluids must be

Officer-technicians working in a mobile laboratory run field tests on evidence.

scene evidence.

## *Wheels*

market. The following list includes a portion of the equipment obtained and stored in each mobile van for use by technicians at crime scenes:

1. *Master Blood Test Kit.*—For running field tests for presence of human blood.
2. *Master Evidence Collection Kit.*—Contains evidence-collecting vacuum sweeper, ultraviolet light, microscope, and miscellaneous articles for searching, recovering, and preserving evidence.
3. *Moulage Kit.*—For making plastic re-







Using a metal locator during a crime scene search, a police technician finds possible evidence in a grassy area.

quickly delivered to the department laboratory and refrigerated to prevent deterioration. Once the evidence has been evaluated at the precinct office, it is transported to more complete laboratory facilities, where further examinations are made.

### ***Specialized Forms***

In order for the technicians assigned to the mobile crime laboratory to relay their findings at crime scenes to the investigating unit, we designed the following specialized forms: an evidence report, a procedural check-off chart, a supplementary report, and a crime scene diagram.

The evidence report is prepared, in rough, at the scene and indicates the type of evidence and exact location

where recovered. Any photographs taken are described therein.

The procedural checkoff chart is a guideline that technicians follow from the instant they arrive at the scene until the entire case investigation is completed. It lists the proper sequence to be followed, such as roping off the area, latent process, photographs, measurement sketches, and other pertinent steps.

The supplementary report is a progress report on all additional examinations conducted by technicians in the office.

The crime scene diagram contains scale sketches to be used for the interior and exterior of each crime scene.

Once the forms have been completed, they are placed in a file jacket,

along with the latent fingerprints and photograph negatives. The jacket is then filed under the type of crime, according to the mobile crime laboratory job number and date. Storing



Chief John B. Layton.





Aerial photographs, made by technicians assigned to the mobile crime section of the department, are excellent for determining escape routes.

all pertinent information on every case investigated in one file insures security and ready accessibility to authorized personnel.

### ***Aerial Photography***

Recently, the technicians assigned to the mobile crime laboratory have undertaken aerial photography in major cases when requested by the investigating unit. These aerial photographs are excellent for determining routes of escape. As information is received, a technician can place a plastic overlay of an aerial shot over a city map and trace the general direction taken by fleeing suspects.

From the mobile crime laboratory's inception, it was obvious that this unit could not possibly respond to and

process all crime scenes. Therefore, the department decided to train patrol officers in one-man cars to process crime scenes in certain types of cases. Precinct commanders were requested to participate in the experimental program by sending selected officers to special courses designed by the mobile laboratory in conjunction with the training division. The selected officers were trained in lifting latent prints and basic crime scene technology. They were then issued basic equipment and sent into the field to do latent fingerprint work along with their other police functions. At first the quality of the latent prints was inferior, but as the officers developed experience, the prints improved. Within 3 months the percentage of cases closed as a result of

identified latent prints rose substantially. Now that the program has proved to be successful, additional patrol officers have been recruited to participate.

One of the technicians assigned to the mobile laboratory designed an attaché case containing all the necessary equipment for conducting minor crime scene searches. After obtaining the approval of the Assistant Chief for Technical Services, Charles L. Wright, and Chief of Police John B. Layton, laboratory technicians initially purchased 100 cases, referred to as physical evidence kits. To date, we have issued kits to 200 patrol officers and trained them to use the kits properly.

At present, when a uniformed patrol officer, untrained in processing latent

*(Continued on page 23)*



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## Homemade Police Radio

*WFO Crimdel, Bufile (63-4296-53)  
2-6-69*

Police in the Nation's Capital recently received information that a car occupied by three men contained various implements that were used to commit a crime.

Shortly afterward, officers arrested the occupants and found the following: ski masks, three loaded revolvers, a pair of gloves, rope, a flashlight, one canister of tear gas, and an unusual homemade radio.

The most interesting item recovered was the compact transistor radio

which was covered by a cosmetics bag. Extending from the bottom of the bag were the volume control and other tuning knobs and a small antenna. Power for the unit was provided by the automobile battery. A regular electric appliance cord, attached to the radio, plugged into the cigarette lighter.

Police officers commented that the reception on the radio, which easily picked up the local police channels, was excellent.

cut tree itself. Trees without these indicators are not to be cut by the buyer. Rangers have discovered situations in which the purchaser applies similar markings to trees not designated by the rangers and then proceeds to cut these trees.

To detect these violations, the rangers have used a paint containing a radioactive chemical. Inspecting the tree markings with a Geiger counter, the rangers readily can determine which trees have been illegally cut.

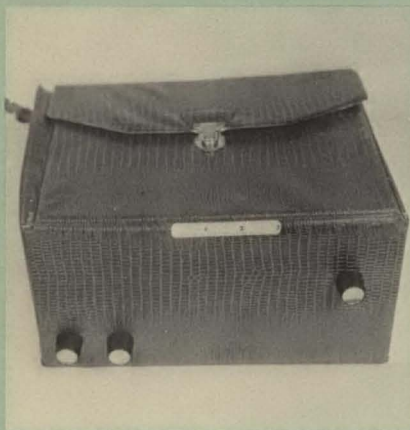
## NEW FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

A new voice alarm communications system developed and installed by the Denver, Colo., Fire Department has attracted interest among fire officials throughout the country. The new plan uses the principles of an advanced public address unit extending into each firehouse throughout the city. It supplants the vocal alarm system which previously used direct telephone lines from the headquarters fire dispatcher to each station in the city.

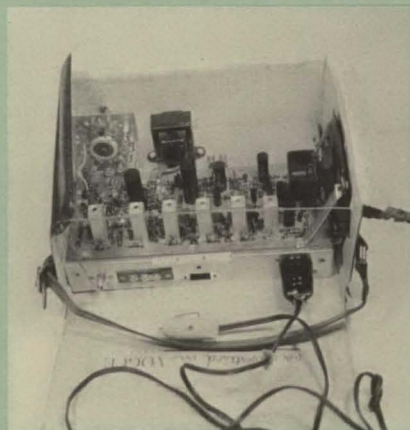
A major advantage over the direct line system is that the public address unit simultaneously informs all firemen of the location of the fire regardless of their location in the station.

The group of electronics and communications experts who developed the network are planning a project of closed-circuit telephone systems linking firehouses and police stations throughout the city. Their hope is to bring about further coordination between the two departments in directing firefighting operations.

*Denver Crimdel, Bufile  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
(63-4296-13) 12-30-68*



Covered by a cosmetics bag, the radio had volume control and other tuning knobs extending from the bottom. A small antenna also protruded from the bag.



Power was obtained from the automobile battery by plugging a regular electric appliance cord attached to the radio, into the cigarette lighter receptacle.

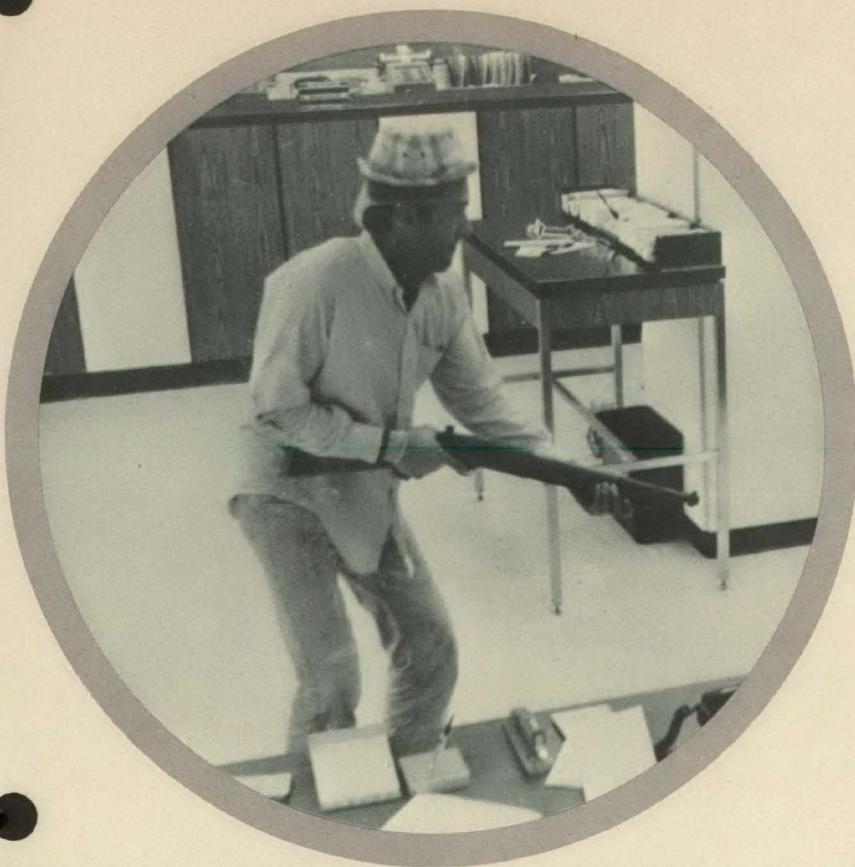
## TIMBER IDENTIFICATION

During a recent investigation concerning the theft of government property in a national forest in the Midwest, a forest ranger related to Federal investigators the kind of problem confronting the Government.

The United States sells timber from its forests to interested buyers, and the trees to be cut are marked with paint. A mark is placed at the base of the tree and another is put higher on the tree. When a tree is cut, the marking will appear on the stump and on the

*Springfield Crimdel,  
Bufile (63-4296-52)  
12-18-68*





Photographs help by highlighting the unusual attire worn by some robbers.

# Improving Bank Security

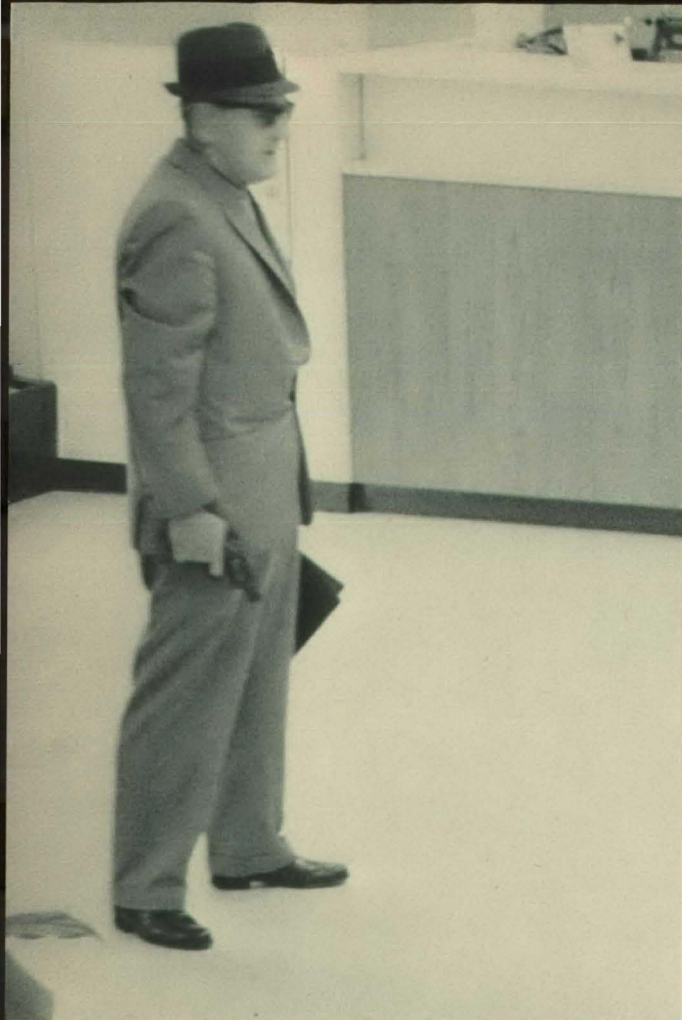
*Regulations issued by Federal banking supervisory agencies to implement the Bank Protection Act of 1968 require banks to consult with law enforcement officers. This article discusses how law enforcement agencies can fulfill their responsibilities under this Act.*

On July 7, 1968, the President signed into law the Bank Protection Act of 1968. This law required the Federal banking supervisory agencies to set up rules establishing minimum standards with respect to the installation, maintenance, and operation of security devices and procedures in banking institutions. These devices are to be reasonable in cost, and the provisions of the Act are designed to discourage bank robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and to assist in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit these crimes.

Under the Act the security procedures implemented by the various banking institutions will be regulated by four Federal supervisory agencies. The institutions and their supervising agency are as follows:

- For nationally chartered banks and banks located in the District of Columbia—The Comptroller of the Currency;
- For State-chartered banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System—The Federal Reserve System;
- For State banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System but the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; and





An "average" man in an "average" business suit with an "average" hat and wearing "average" shoes is difficult for most witnesses to describe. Most of the time, a picture of the robber in action does a much better job.

For Federal savings and loan associations and institutions the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

On January 16, 1969, the four supervisory agencies published their requirements in the Federal Register. The requirements are substantially the same and affect approximately 37,000 banking institutions.

### Requirements

One major requirement of the regulations is that each bank must designate a security officer who is to survey the need for security devices and by January 1, 1970, provide for the installation, maintenance, and operation of:

1. A lighting system for illuminating during the hours of darkness the area

around the vault if the vault is visible from outside the bank office.

2. Tamper-resistant locks on exterior doors and exterior windows designed to be opened;
3. An alarm system or other appropriate device for promptly notifying the nearest responsible law enforcement officers of an attempted or perpetrated robbery or burglary; and
4. Such other devices as the security officer, after seeking the advice of law enforcement officers, shall determine to be appropriate for discouraging robberies, burglaries, and larcenies and for assisting in the identification and apprehension of persons who commit such acts.

A significant aspect of these requirements, one which directly involves the banker-law enforcement relationship, is the provision that every bank must consult with law enforcement officers. This stipulation places an important responsibility on

law enforcement agencies to furnish competent information. In the past informal discussions about security devices have been held with banking officials; however, the new Act will require a more formal approach.

Law enforcement agencies can expect that banking institutions will be contacting them for specific information and guidance. Two of the four supervisory agencies require that each bank's files contain a readily available record showing the name(s) and title(s) of the law enforcement officer(s) whose advice the security officer sought.

### Banks' Responsibilities

Each bank security officer is required to consider a number of factors when deciding what security devices are appropriate for his bank. These include:

1. The incidence of crime against banking office and/or against financial institutions in the area in which a banking office is or will be located;
2. The amount of currency or other valuables exposed to robbery, burglary, or larceny;
3. The distance of each banking office from the nearest responsible law enforcement officers and the time required for these officers ordinarily to arrive at the banking office;
4. The cost of the security devices;
5. Other security measures in effect; and
6. The physical characteristics of each banking office structure and its surroundings.

The first and third considerations listed above represent subjects on which law enforcement agencies will be consulted.

Of important interest to each banker will be crime in his particular neighborhood as opposed to crime in the entire city or metropolitan area. All available data obtainable in this regard should be furnished to the security officer. Crime in the community where a bank is located will



undoubtedly be one of the major considerations in determining what security devices will be installed. In this regard, the regulations specifically state that it is appropriate for banking offices in areas with a high incidence of crime to install many devices which will not be practical, because of costs, for small banking offices in areas substantially free of crimes against financial institutions.

### **Security Devices**

Under the Act and under the regulations issued by the supervisory agencies, law enforcement does not have the responsibility to decide what security devices or procedures banks should install. These decisions are to be made by the banks and are subject to change by the banking regulatory agencies.

Each bank must consider the appropriateness of installing security

devices at least equivalent to the protection that is described in an appendix to the regulations. Of particular interest to law enforcement officers is the fact that one of the standards specified in the appendix calls for a robbery alarm for each banking office to which the police can ordinarily arrive within 5 minutes after an alarm is activated. Such an alarm, according to the regulations, should be designed to transmit to the police directly, or through an intermediary, a signal indicating that a robbery has occurred or is in progress.

The appendix similarly states that a burglary alarm system should be designed to transmit to the police, either directly or through an intermediary, a signal indicating that such an attempt is in progress. In the case of a banking office at which the police ordinarily cannot arrive within 5 minutes after an alarm is activated, the appendix specifies that a loud-sound-

ing bell, or other device that is audible inside the banking office and for a distance of approximately 500 feet outside the bank, should be installed.

### **Formal Procedure**

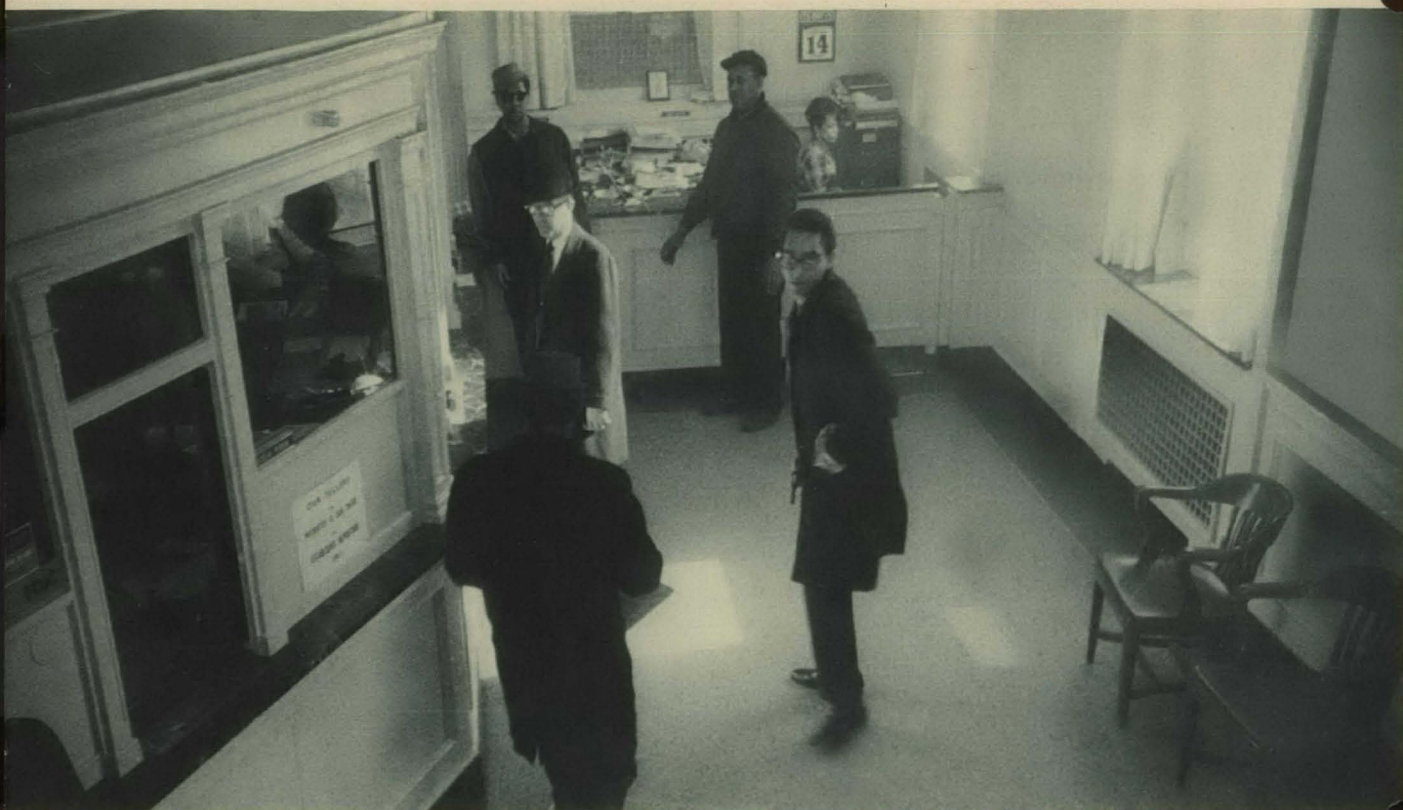
Many banks will be investing a considerable amount of money in protective devices and procedures in order to comply with both the spirit and intent of these regulations. They will be seeking competent information from law enforcement officers. Depending on their size, the number of banks in their jurisdiction, and other factors, many departments may want to establish a formal procedure for handling these requests. It may be desirable to refer all bankers to a certain officer or officers who specialize in investigating armed robberies or burglaries.

While some of the information that law enforcement will be giving to

A full-face shot of individuals as they leave the building can be of great help in the investigation of bank robberies.







A wide-angle shot showing the relative position of persons present during a robbery is helpful in clarifying details.

banks may be opinions based on experience, the well-organized police department should also be able to furnish some specific figures concerning crimes against financial institutions in the area of the inquiring bank. Likewise, it should be possible to accurately estimate the time required to arrive at a banking office in response to an alarm system. Since all inquiring banks will be seeking the same type of information, police departments may find a standard procedure for supplying the data advantageous.

### ***Written Record***

Many of the banks will maintain a record of their discussions with law enforcement officers for review by bank examiners. It seems only prudent for law enforcement agencies to keep a similar record. It may even be desirable to submit a written re-

port to bankers in order to avoid any possible misunderstandings in the future as to what specific data and advice were given by the law enforcement officer.

For many years the FBI has advocated the installation of security devices by banks. Hidden cameras have been of particular assistance to law enforcement in solving robberies. Another significant security device is the silent alarm to be activated while a robbery is in progress. Oftentimes, this device will enable police officers to arrive at the scene in time to apprehend the robbers as they are leaving the bank.

### ***Proper Installation***

While bankers should be encouraged to install these devices, they should also be cautioned about inefficient systems. Furthermore, in some instances a bank has purchased a

camera capable of taking a good picture during a robbery. However, because the camera has been installed by apparently untrained personnel who did not take into consideration the necessary aspects of lighting, angle of lens, etc., the photograph obtained is of poor quality.

### ***Exchange of Information***

As an aid to avoiding inefficient security devices, bankers should be encouraged to freely exchange information with each other. Also, the devices installed should be regularly inspected and serviced. Of equal importance, employees should be trained in how to activate the systems. Employee training in holdup procedures is a specific requirement of the regulations.

The FBI did not prepare the Bank Protection Act regulations and is not responsible for the administration of





A change in the position of the camera plus adequate lighting will often improve the quality of photographs which tend to be dark or fuzzy.

them. We do, however, hope that these regulations, when fully implemented, will be of assistance to all law enforcement officers in reducing the ever-increasing number of assaults on financial institutions.

As a matter of comparison, during calendar year 1958 a total of 704 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute occurred. Ten years later—calendar year 1968—the number of violations in-

creased to 2,658.

Every bank and savings and loan association under the Bank Protection Act must comply with the regulations issued by one of the four banking supervisory agencies. Since one of the principal objectives of these regulations is to assist law enforcement in the identification and apprehension of individuals who prey on banks, law enforcement should take an active part in assisting banks in this matter.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT DAY FOR SCOUTS

In December 1968 the city of Baltimore held a Law Enforcement Day for Boy Scouts in the area. Cooperating in this project were the FBI, the city and county police, and the Baltimore Junior and Senior Bar Associations. Approximately 1,500 Scouts and their leaders participated in the 1-day function.

Moot court was held and various boys were picked as jurors and witnesses. A tour of the Baltimore City Police Department was part of the program, which included speakers from the various law enforcement agencies.

The initial program was well received by the Boy Scouts, and plans are being made to hold a similar function in 1969.

*Baltimore Crimdel, Bufile  
(63-4296-50-3) 12-24-68*

## CITIZEN'S ARREST

An exclusive area of a west coast county was plagued with a series of daylight burglaries until the heroic efforts of a housewife led to the arrest of a man and woman responsible for the crimes.

The story of their capture was related by local authorities in this manner: A male and female drove near the home which they planned to burglarize and parked their car. The man went to the door, but no one answered. He returned to the car to obtain the necessary tools and equipment to gain entry into the house. The burglar went back to the house and entered, only to find that the lady of the house was indeed at home and was holding a gun on him. She ordered him to sit on the floor while she called her husband who was nearby. He returned and apprehended the female accomplice who was sitting in the car. The police were called and took the burglars into custody.

*Seattle Crimdel, Bufile  
(63-4296-50) 12-13-68 21*



## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

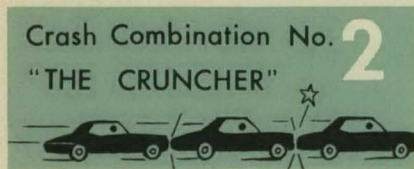
(Continued from page 11)

able speed. The speeding car slides out of control. The ditch is too steep to permit recovery or escape (or an oncoming car is too close to prevent a head-on crash).

### How To Break the Combination

An accident combination is broken by taking away one or more of its parts. In this case, stopping the rain can't be done; and the improvement of roadside characteristics may not always be immediately feasible.

But tires can be checked . . . replaced . . . kept properly inflated! Driving speed can be controlled! These simple but necessary precautions could break up many skidding combinations and prevent their painful and tragic consequences.



### Ingredients

- Fast, heavy freeway traffic.
- A tailgating driver behind you.
- Too little space between you and the car ahead.
- An unexpected road blockage.

### What Could Happen

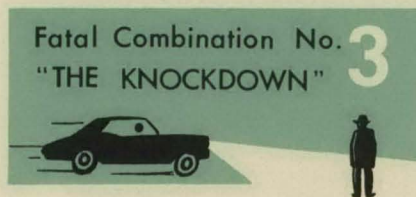
At the road obstruction, stopped traffic backs up rapidly. Suddenly the driver ahead hits his brakes hard. A split-second later, so do you, the following driver has no time to do much braking. Result: a screeching, crunching *chain collision*, complete with broken grills, caved-in trunks, and whip-lashed necks. Such

collisions sometimes involve more than 20 vehicles at a time!

### How To Prevent It

This chain, too, can be broken. Not by eliminating the roadblock ahead (you don't even know it's there yet). Not by getting that following driver off your back (as badly as you wish you could). But simply by falling back a bit and giving *yourself* more following distance as a matter of regular practice. Then, when the drivers up ahead start hitting their panic brakes, you'll have time to pump your brakes to a safe, smooth stop—warning those behind, and breaking the accident chain.

*Be a Chain-breaker!*



### Ingredients

- The darkness of an after-midnight hour.
- A man with a blood-alcohol level of .20-plus trying to cross the street or walk along the highway.
- An approaching driver, pushing or exceeding the speed limit.

### Foreseeable Results

The walker is in no condition to protect himself. The darkness reduces the driver's ability to see. The dark-clothed pedestrian escapes the driver's notice until the last moment. The car is moving too fast to permit the driver to stop or avoid fatal contact.

### What To Do About It

Several of the ingredients of this

ugly combination ought to be changed. Alcohol abuse can be just as dangerous for a pedestrian as for a driver. Not only should pedestrians maintain reasonable sobriety, but they should wear light-colored clothing or reflective material after dark. Drivers ought to reduce their speed on hard-to-see nights. It should be remembered that although the hours after midnight aren't heavily traveled, they do produce a high percentage of traffic fatalities.

Such precautions as these, aimed at breaking up a very dangerous combination, are vital to safety.

Improved accident reporting techniques and data processing capabilities may soon make it possible to define the most frequent and deadly accident combinations with scientific precision. In the meantime, troublesome combinations can be spotted and anticipated by observing and thoughtful drivers.

While we may not know exactly what the elements of the *next* accident combination will be, we do know that most crash situations contain ingredients like: Speed too fast for conditions, intoxication, drug abuse, darkness, inattention, following too closely, lane-hopping, passing on a hill, an improper turn, a missed stop sign, exhaustion, slow-poke driving, tire failure, a worn tie rod end, a broken brake line.

It is possible that at any given time any single factor named may by itself result in no great harm. But then, suddenly, in unanticipated combination with other conjoining circumstances: another fatal crash!

Could some habit or practice of yours, or some neglected defect in your vehicle, or some ignored characteristic of the streets and highways you travel, be even now contributing to a developing crash combination?

*Help break it up!*



## MOBILE CRIME LAB

(Continued from page 15)

prints, responds to a scene and establishes that a crime has been committed, he contacts the office of the mobile crime laboratory unit by land-line and reports the type of offense discovered. If the offense falls within the scope of the precinct latent print man, the clerk in the office advises the police dispatcher to send an available unit. After the scene has been processed, the clerk is notified of the results and indicates same in the run book. If latent prints are recovered, they are forwarded by departmental mail and placed in the file under the type of offense.

It is the goal of the mobile crime laboratory unit that every crime scene be searched properly for possible physical evidence.

Personnel assigned to the mobile unit take great pride in the important functions they perform and strive to



Attaché cases containing all the necessary equipment for conducting minor crime scene searches have been issued to 200 patrol officers of the department.

achieve the highest degree of proficiency. They have recently played major roles in cases of national in-

terest, such as the bombing at the Russian Embassy and the civil disorder in Washington in April 1968.

## "HOT CHECK" CAMPAIGN

*Val. Tiller credited  
Albuquerque 1/9/68*

The Las Cruces, N. Mex., Police Department has distributed to all local businessmen a "hot check" bulletin informing them of the procedures involved in the prosecution of passers of worthless checks.

The bulletin gives guidelines which should be followed before any investigative action can be taken. In the first place, the businessmen are reminded that the police department does not, under any circumstances, collect bad checks. Rather, the sole purpose of its investigation is to determine whether the matter warrants filing a criminal charge, and, if it does, to initiate that action in the court holding jurisdiction over the offense. The notice points out that if the defendant, when prose-

cuted, is found guilty, the court may order him to make restitution in the amount of the checks as a condition of his probation, but this order is in no way influenced by the police department.

Several factors, the bulletin states, determine what action can be taken with regard to an individual check. Prescribed action covering postdated, "hold," "payment on account," "insufficient funds," "account closed," "no account," and forged checks is explained. In each instance, the businessmen are told exactly what the police can and cannot do.

The official statement concludes with three tips about returned checks:

1. Always place a returned check in

a sealed envelope or other protective cover. This tends to preserve any latent fingerprints which might be on the check.

2. Determine as soon as possible who actually accepted the check and who else may have seen the check-passer. This action will aid the investigation and may save a great deal of time. The offender must be identified positively for any criminal prosecution.
3. Notify the police as soon as a check is returned. Although there is a 10-day grace period before the police can proceed with criminal action, they can still begin looking for the person and find out how many other checks he may have passed.



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**JACKIE EDWARD LONGGOOD, also known as: Jack Edward Longgood, Jack Edward Longood.**

**Interstate Flight—Armed Robbery, Breaking and Entering, Grand Larceny.**

Jackie Edward Longgood is presently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for armed robbery, breaking and entering, and grand larceny.

On December 15, 1967, Longgood escaped from a branch of the Marion Correctional Institution in Marion, Ohio, where he had been serving an 11- to 25-year sentence. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on February 9, 1968, at Toledo, Ohio.

Longgood has previously been convicted of burglary and assault.

## Caution

In view of the crimes for which Longgood has been convicted, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

## Description

Age ----- 37, born March 17, 1932, Charleston, W. Va.  
 Height ----- 6 feet 1 inch.  
 Weight ----- 205 to 210 pounds.  
 Build ----- Medium.  
 Hair ----- Brown, hairline receding.  
 Eyes ----- Brown.  
 Complexion ----- Dark.  
 Race ----- White.  
 Nationality ----- American.  
 Scars and marks--- Scars on left side of forehead, bridge of nose, and back of neck; scars on right wrist and right leg; numerous tattoos including figure of Woody Woodpecker on right forearm, nude woman on

upper left  
 "BLACKIE" on left forearm, and  
 "BLACK JACK" on left leg.

Occupations ----- Baker, orderly.

FBI No.----- 13,715 B.

Fingerprint

classification: 11 S 1 R-r 5  
 S 1 U-r  
 Ref: T R T  
 T T U

## Notify the FBI

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

## TOPICS

TOPICS is an acronym for the Traffic Operations Program for Increasing Capacity and Safety, a Federal program aimed at reducing congestion, speeding up the flow of traffic, and improving safety in urban areas.

New guidelines issued recently by the Bureau of Public Roads state that cities with a population of 5,000 or more will be eligible for a share of \$200 million which is expected to be made available in 1970 and 1971 under the program. Priority will be given to large urban areas where traffic congestion is most critical. Assistance from TOPICS will only be rendered where there is area-wide traffic improvement planning.

As a growing program, TOPICS offers Federal help where State highway departments are willing to participate, although there is no specified sum allocated.



## FBI Bulletin Receives Award



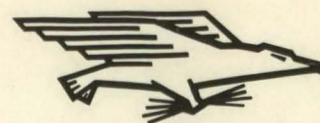
On February 22, 1969, the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa., honored the FBI by awarding The Principal Award for 1968 Governmental Unit Activity to the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin "for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life." Pictured above is the encased George Washington Gold Medal representing this honor.



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



The pattern presented this month gives the initial impression of a whorl-type pattern; however, close inspection reveals the formation in front of the right delta is too pointed to be a recurving ridge. Therefore, this impression is classified as a tented arch. Inasmuch as excessive ink or undue pressure might cause the formation in front of the right delta to appear round rather than pointed, the pattern is referenced to an accidental whorl with a meeting tracing.