



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 33, No. 11

November 1964

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

### BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 1964

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

THREE HUNDRED FORTY-THREE YEARS ago a small number of grateful Pilgrims assembled in prayerful tribute to God for an abundant first harvest. That occasion marked the launching of a meaningful custom which has become one of our Nation's most cherished holidays—Thanksgiving Day.

In 1621, the Pilgrim Fathers were bound by spiritual unity and love of and faith in the Supreme Being. Their special observance of thanks was a testimonial to their belief that God, in His omnipotent wisdom, looked with favor on their quest for a land where freedom's blessings flow. In this humble and devout setting, the true meaning of Thanksgiving was born.

Today, America is free and strong—a monument to the hopes and ideals of the Pilgrims. It stands as the greatest fortress of brotherhood in the history of man. Conceived under God, our country represents a people whose progress has been blessed with divine guidance and whose history is rich with evidence of His power and glory. We have emerged triumphant from devastating world wars. Our scientific achievements stagger the imagination. Our standard of living surpasses all expectations. Truly, the goodness and mercy of God have been with us.

Regrettably, too many Americans no longer care about religious ideals and heritage. To some, our country is a fantasyland filled with complimentary handouts of rights and freedoms without obligations. With patent indifference, they shirk the mere suggestion of individual responsibility. Their purpose in life is lost in moral lethargy, self-indulgence, and neglect of duty.

Time and experience have proved our Constitution to be the greatest document for freedom ever drawn by man. This instru-



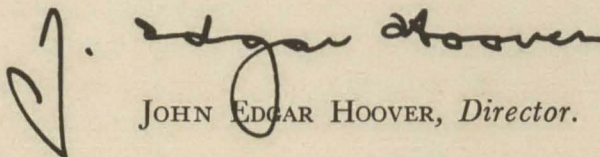
## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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ment of self-government is a reality envisioned by our Founding Fathers who were dedicated to the ideal that man is superior to the State. It embodies the fundamental principle of liberty which is dearer than life, the precept that men shall live as equals under government by law, not by men.

Law and order are pillars of democracy on which our safety and welfare rest. Without law and order, our society would falter and be destroyed. Law enforcement, as the main line of resistance against all enemies of our heritage, may indeed be proud of its contributions to the growth of a Nation founded on mutual trust, understanding, and faith in God. On this Thanksgiving, we should lift our hearts in humble thanks for this special privilege and pledge to uphold our noble cause to promote tolerance, to preserve the rule of law, and to protect and strengthen our God-given ideals and faith in freedom.

We Americans must never lose sight of the fact that our power, wealth, and happiness come directly or indirectly from our belief in God. Let us commemorate Thanksgiving by refurbishing our religious ideals. And as we meet the forces throughout the world which seek to destroy our way of life, let us find strength in the Biblical quotation, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

NOVEMBER 1, 1964.



# Our Bill of Rights

**HON. JAMES T. HARRISON\***

*Chief Justice, Montana Supreme Court, Helena, Mont.*

*Millions of words have been written on the Bill of Rights and the priceless guarantees provided in these amendments. Not all legal scholars, however, have delved into the origin of the provisions which were so highly cherished by the colonists. Chief Justice Harrison gives a brief, interesting account of the historical background of each of the first 10 amendments.*

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LAWYERS and the courts, no other group of Americans is more aware of the provisions of the Bill of Rights than those engaged in law enforcement. The guarantees contained in its provisions are constantly considered by enforcement officers in the course of their duties. Of late years, these rights have been interpreted through court decisions in such a way that many now consider they have been expanded beyond their original intention.

It will not be my province to comment upon such interpretations, but it has occurred to me over the years that too many people believe the American

Constitution was solely the product of the minds gathered at the Constitutional Convention which drafted it, and such is a misconception. While some of the provisions had their origin on our shores, the liberties secured to the people had been, for the most part, in existence in England, though not in the form nor to the extent that they appear in our Constitution. Time and space will not permit me to trace the history of these liberties, since this article will deal primarily with the Bill of Rights itself.

## The Why and Wherefore

The Bill of Rights, as the first 10 amendments to our Constitution are commonly called, resulted from the effort to secure ratification of the Constitution by the States. To get the proper perspective, one must appreciate that the Constitutional Convention was attempting to form a union and desired to avoid matters not directly concerned with that objective. Most of the rights later incorporated in the Bill of Rights were considered during the Convention but were not included because of difficulty in reaching agreement on form

\*Hon. James T. Harrison is a graduate of the St. Paul College of Law and has an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Montana. He entered the law profession in Montana as a court reporter and was subsequently a practicing lawyer, city attorney, county attorney, and chairman of the Montana Board of Pardons. He was appointed chief justice in 1957 and was elected to a 6-year term in 1958. A member of the American Society for Legal History, Chief Justice Harrison has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the Bill of Rights. As a result, he has written many excellent historical articles on interpretations of the Bill of Rights, its significance to our society, and some of the problems pertaining to its application.





Chief Justice Harrison.

and other considerations. This is aptly illustrated by George Washington's letter of transmittal of the Constitution wherein he stated:

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

### Amendments Proposed

While 5 States ratified the Constitution without proposing any amendments, Massachusetts did propose amendments, 9 in number; South Carolina proposed 2; New Hampshire, 12; and the States of Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island each also proposed a number of amendments. These proposals, for the most part, had to do with the rights of the individual, and the absence of a Bill of Rights brought about strong protests against ratification by the Antifederalists.

These objections were met by the Federalists who

agreed to support a Bill of Rights when the first Congress had been assembled. Thus, James Madison of Virginia took the lead in introducing and supporting a Bill of Rights in the First Congress. In discussing the reasons for opposition to the Constitution, he said, in part:

... but I believe that the great mass of the people who opposed it, disliked it because it did not contain effectual provisions against the encroachments on particular rights, and those safeguards which they have been long accustomed to have interposed between them and the magistrate who exercises the sovereign power; nor ought we to consider them safe, while a great number of our fellow-citizens think these securities necessary.

### The 10 Amendments

Madison introduced his amendments on June 8, 1789, in the House of Representatives. Some of his proposals were reworded, changed, and consolidated, but in September, 12 amendments were agreed upon and sent to the States. Ten of these amendments were ratified and are now referred to as our Bill of Rights.

To better understand the significance of each article of the Bill of Rights, one should review the historical background. In practically every instance it illustrates that the freedom protected had already been in existence for generations, or centuries, and in some cases had existed even before the Magna Carta of 1215. England had adopted a Bill of Rights in 1689, and many provisions of our own Bill of Rights were carried in that document.

The first right, freedom of religion, can be classified as fundamentally American, although the struggle for this freedom had gone on in England for many centuries, forcing the persecuted minorities to come here to worship according to the dictates of their consciences. Here, toleration was first practiced, and truly this principle belongs to America. Freedom of speech had existed in only a limited degree in England, and the colonists were deeply concerned about freedom of the press, since England had ceased to license the press in 1695. The right to assemble and petition the government was a freedom that had been recognized for centuries in England, though many times violated by English monarchs. In this country it became a constitutional right of the people.

The second and third articles were also English in origin. The right of the people to keep and bear arms appeared in the English Bill of Rights.



The article covering the quartering of soldiers in any house without consent of the owner was established by the English Petition of Right of 1628.

## Searches and Seizures

The fourth article, outlawing unreasonable searches and seizures, grew out of the use by British officials of general warrants. While English law prohibited search warrants which did not describe in detail the places to be searched, there were exceptions to the general rule, one being the writ of assistance. This practice was condemned by the Declarations and Resolves of the First Continental Congress, and because the law was not specific on this point in England, we could say that this freedom is basically American.

The fifth amendment covers several rules which had been long established in English common law governing proceedings against the life, liberty, or property of individuals. These rules may be summed up in the expression "due process of law." Historically, the use of grand juries to bring criminal charges against individuals began before King John was forced to affix his seal to the Magna Carta. Double jeopardy pleas were permitted under the common law, and self-incrimination had appeared by the end of the 17th century. The rule that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation was an ancient principle of law and appeared in the Magna Carta. The principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is even older than the Magna Carta.

## Procedural Rights

The sixth amendment covers the procedural rights of one charged with crime. Trial by jury existed before the Magna Carta but had various forms, such as juries of the neighborhood, and was many times infringed upon by the government. This amendment sought to prevent this infringement and to create a specific provision on procedural rights. The colonists considered it a cherished liberty, and that opinion still prevails today. The right to be confronted with witnesses is strictly American in origin, as are the rights to compulsory process and assistance of counsel for the defense.

The provision for jury trials in civil cases contained in the seventh amendment is of American origin, whereas the provisions of the eighth article

prohibiting excessive bail, excessive fines, or unusual or cruel punishments appeared in the English Bill of Rights.

The ninth amendment provides that the enumeration of rights in the Constitution "shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." The tenth amendment reserves to the States or to the people the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States. Both are American in origin and are rules for construction.

Having examined the historical background of the Bill of Rights and eliminating the ninth and tenth amendments, we find that some of the liberties found therein are of American origin—freedom of religion, unlawful searches and seizures, confrontation of witnesses, compulsory process, assistance of counsel for defense, and jury trial in a civil case. As to the other freedoms, their origins lie in centuries past.

## The Price of Freedom

This should point up to each of us that no liberty was ever granted by a sovereign voluntarily, that all had to be fought for politically, sometimes in pitched battle, and that many men over the centuries have given their lives to secure just one little bit of freedom. It is not hard to understand, then, why these rights of free men are held to be inviolate under the law and why counsels are so zealous in asserting these rights on behalf of their clients. It is over seven centuries since the Magna Carta, nearly three centuries since the English Bill of Rights, and nearing two centuries since our own Bill of Rights was adopted. During all these years, none of these rights has been repealed by the people. True, they have been rescinded, violated, and ignored by sovereigns, but never by the people, and always they have later been returned to the people, more often than not stronger and more effective than before. Freedom has never been, and is not now, free.

To every person engaged in law enforcement, the challenge is not only to preserve and protect the freedoms guaranteed to our citizens under our form of government, but also to protect each citizen in the enjoyment of his freedom from those who seek to destroy it by criminal means. This is a real challenge, and yours is a most honorable and challenging profession—protecting the liberties and freedoms of our Nation.





Emergency console and complaint desk.

## *Emergency Reporting System Aids Public*

**MAJ. BERT W. HAWKINS**

*Assistant Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky.*

HURRIEDLY, THE YOUNG MOTHER glanced at her watch as she sped along the expressway leading into the heart of town. "I can't be late," she said to herself and leaned forward instinctively as if to speed up the heavy flow of traffic ahead. This was the first time Mrs. Citizen had been called for jury duty, and she had no intention of being tardy. The clouds hung low and a sprinkle of rain caused her to glance apprehensively at the sky. With a little luck, she reasoned, she should make it with about 10 minutes to spare.

She heard the loud report of the blowout only a split second before she felt the rear of the station wagon swerve sharply. Gripping the steering wheel firmly and easing up on the accelerator, she guided the vehicle onto the shoulder of the road. Her pretty face was masked with perplexity and disbelief as she brought the lurching car to a halt. Frantically, she scrambled out, took a quick look at the gaping hole in the left rear tire, and rushed to the tailgate. Her heart sank, "Oh, no," she cried, suddenly remembering there was no spare.



tire. Only the day before she had dropped it off to be repaired. She turned hesitantly to the solid mass of motorists whizzing by. What to do? Her mind was racing. Even if she were successful in flagging down a car to help, what could be done without a spare tire? If she were lucky enough to get a ride into town, she still might end up blocks from the courthouse. Anyway, was it safe to leave the station wagon on the expressway?

In near panic, Mrs. Citizen turned and looked dejectedly at the tall buildings rising high in the sky in downtown Louisville—so near, yet so far. She was almost resigned to the fate of being late for jury duty when she spotted an object just 20 yards ahead which caused her hopes to soar. It was an emergency police telephone, painted a silver color and mounted atop a 4-foot metal post. She ran to the instrument, pulled the handle to open the front cover, lifted the phone from the hook, and placed the receiver to her ear.

### Emergency Reporting

"The Louisville Police Department. May we help you, please?" came the welcoming response. Mrs. Citizen quickly explained her plight to the emergency console operator. When she attempted to pinpoint her position, the operator politely interjected, "That won't be necessary. We know the exact location."

Happily, Mrs. Citizen replaced the phone, closed the cover, and returned to the station wagon. Within minutes, a police cruiser appeared on the scene. "Hop in, lady," said the officer, opening the cruiser door. "We'll work out details on the way to the courthouse about having your car towed and the tire changed." With a sigh of relief Mrs. Citizen entered the cruiser, and the officer moved the vehicle into the inbound traffic.

Soon, the police car pulled to the curb in front of the courthouse, and Mrs. Citizen alighted, expressing her gratitude and appreciation to the officer. As she climbed the courthouse steps, her worries were gone and there was a faint smile on her face. She glanced at her watch. She had 10 minutes to spare!

Although this is a hypothetical situation, it serves to point out the importance of having a means of communication in cases of necessity or stress. It is typical of the emergency service available to Louisville motorists through the new, recently installed Police Emergency Reporting System.

The Louisville police began operations from their new Communications Bureau on April 16, 1964, and the prominent feature of the new bureau is the Police Emergency Reporting System which consists of a console through which calls are received from emergency phones on public thoroughfares throughout the city. The emergency phones are plainly marked and conspicuously located. They are primarily for public use, but are also a great asset to department operations in that they provide free, direct-to-headquarters use for patrolling police officers. Use of the phone is simple. By merely removing the phone from the hook, a caller makes direct contact with the police Communications Bureau. Actual voice communication is not required, as each removal of the phone automatically records location and time of the call, and a police unit is immediately dispatched to that location, even without voice contact. Contrary to our previous fears, false alarms are practically nonexistent.

Our contract calls for the installation of 100 phones. However, the console will accommodate 400 phones, and it is our intention to expand to that number. At the time the contract was made for the Emergency Reporting System, an agreement was also made for the installation of pay-station phones on public streets, with the city receiving the profits. It is now apparent the receipts from the pay-station phones will adequately pay the costs of the emergency reporting phones and allow for future expansion, at no cost to the city.

It is our intention to have emergency phones



An emergency call to police from a roadside phone installation.



strategically located on all of our expressways and bridges and in other areas where no similar emergency facility is available. In such areas, it is necessary for us to depart from a strict police function. As a courtesy to the public and as a means of eliminating a traffic hazard, we relay requests for wrecker service or mechanical repairs and will transport sufficient gasoline for the motorist to reach the nearest service station.

So far as we are able to determine, this system as a police department installation is one of the first of its type in the country. Several cities use the emergency reporting system as a fire alarm system, with the console located at fire headquarters and operated by fire department personnel. Some fire departments relay police information to the proper agencies, but this does not serve the same purpose as having the entire installation under police supervision.

### Communication Improvements

Our previous facilities were comparatively new and had been used by many police departments as an example from which to pattern a communications bureau in their own cities. The Louisville police moved into a new police building and began operations from the Communications Bureau in January of 1956. However, communication improvements which have been made available during the past 8 years and an increase of workload on

police communications necessitated the expansion of the bureau and the consolidation of the various communications functions into one working unit. The necessary housing changes were made within the police building at a cost of \$18,000. It is not possible to estimate the cost of the new equipment, as the greater part of it is on a lease basis. However, the dispatcher console, the complaint desk, and the conveyor were installed at a cost of \$6,200.

### Communications Arrangement

The radio dispatcher's console, emergency reporting console, PBX board, and complaint desk are located in one compact Communications Bureau, divided into three rooms by partitions with large glass windows. The Teletype transmitting equipment is located just outside the communications section in the police records bureau and has intercom connection with the communications desk. The radio transmitting station is located in another area of the city, and all messages are recorded by 24-hour tape equipment at that location.

### Radio Communications

The radio dispatching room has a two-place console of special design to suit our purpose. Messages are received via conveyor belt from the complaint desk and broadcast to the mobile units. This room also contains monitors for the fire de-



Col. William E. Bindner, Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky.



Major Hawkins.



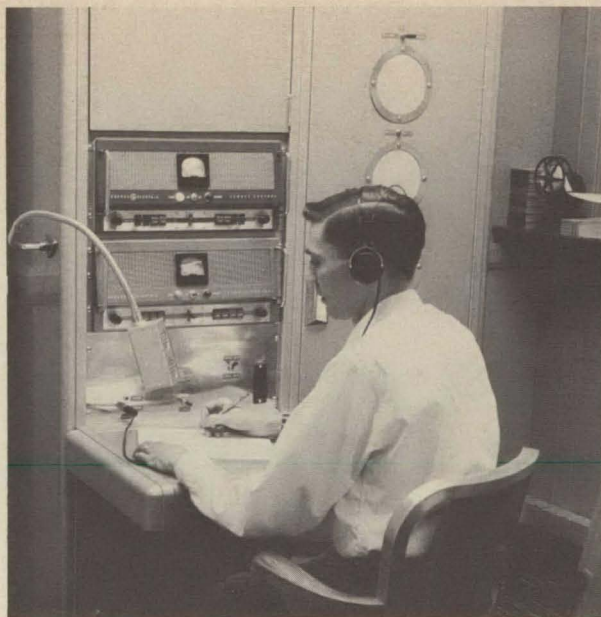
partment, the Jefferson County Police, and the municipal government and two-way communication for all intrastate radio communications.

As a relief for our previously saturated radio load, at the time of our remodeling, the city of Louisville initiated a municipal government radio communications system. This operation removed all units other than police vehicles from our network. It also afforded the opportunity for additional city government vehicles to be radio equipped. Presently, we have approximately 175 units on the police radio system and 75 units on the municipal government radio system.

## Personnel

Our Communications Bureau is under the supervision of the superintendent of records and communications, and the communications operations are under the direct supervision of the communications sergeant on duty. The total personnel assigned to this bureau, 45 in number, consists of—

- Three sergeants (one each platoon);
- Twelve police officers, complaint desk (four each platoon);
- Six civilian radio dispatchers (two each platoon);
- Six civilian PBX operators (two each platoon);
- Six civilian Teletype operators (two each platoon);



Intracity console.

Three emergency reporting operators (one each platoon);

Nine radio technicians (three each platoon).

Each employee assigned to the Communications Bureau must be qualified to function in any of the various assignments. The lieutenant fills in on offdays for the communications sergeant. All employees are presently working a 48-hour week. This schedule has proved to be very workable.

## "HOT SHEET" FOR LOCATING STOLEN AUTOMOBILES

A police department in the South has instituted what is generally referred to as a "hot sheet" for the use of the department's officers in the location of stolen cars. All cars reportedly stolen are listed in 10 columns, with the last 3 digits of the license plate number designating the order of listing. Through this system, it is possible to keep the list current and in ready view of officers in patrol cars at all times.

Prior to the use of the "hot sheet," officers were dependent on notations set forth in daily bulletins furnished by the department. Use of the "hot sheet" has resulted in an increasing number of arrests of persons guilty of auto thefts.

LOUISVILLE CRIMINAL  
November 1964 DATED - 5/12/64  
745-222 O-64-2

BUFI # 63-4296-27

## NEW DEVICE MAY REPLACE OLD "MUG BOOK" VIEWING

Identifying one individual from thousands in a "mug book" is a long and tedious process, and witnesses or victims of a crime have been known to forget what a suspect looks like after a few hours of going through such a book.

Police officials have expressed interest in a new piece of equipment recently purchased by a mid-western police department. The equipment consists of a microcopier and a microviewer. The microcopier selects negatives of suspects which fit the general description of the wanted person, and witnesses look at these negatives in the microviewer. The witness has only to look at a few pictures rather than thousands.

SPRINGFIELD CRIMINAL  
DATED 3/4/64.

BUFI # 63-4296-52



# Should Your Department Lease Its Police Cars?

**WAYNE K. ARMSTRONG**

*Chief of Police, Rapid City, S. Dak.*

*A veteran police executive tells how his department solved its transportation woes by leasing its fleet of cars. He suggests other agencies having similar problems consider the leasing system.*

DECENTRALIZATION OF THE POPULATION of the cities of the United States and ownership of one or more cars by practically every American family have resulted in many perplexing problems for law enforcement. Each police officer has a much greater area to protect, and the automobile has become an essential tool for police efficiency. The cost of providing sufficient police cars has also become a problem. Most cities own their own vehicles, but, over the past few years, some have recognized the advantages of leasing.

## **Problem of Transportation**

With the exception of wages and salaries, which account for up to 85 percent of the total police budget, transportation is often the largest single expenditure, and some communities have been sorely pressed to answer the problem adequately.

Adaptation of a leasing system found practical in industry and a few other police departments has met with considerable success in our city. Rapid City, located in western South Dakota, is a community of approximately 48,000 persons living in an incorporated area of over 17 square miles.

It is the largest city within 400 miles. An estimated 1 million tourists visit the area each year, attracted by the Black Hills, Rushmore Memorial, the Badlands, Indian lore, and other points of interest and recreation. A large military establishment, Ellsworth Air Force Base, is located 10 miles east of the city. The area is surrounded on all sides by recently constructed missile sites. Rapid City is also the principal retail and wholesale center in a 200-mile radius.

The result for police has been a constant succession of transients in the community, traffic congestion, automobile accidents, traffic regulation enforcement, and many other problems associated with a highly mobile and fluctuating population. The ability of a criminal to commit a crime and be hundreds of miles distant before the crime is even discovered has added to the complexities of policing.

None of these problems is peculiar to Rapid City, but the impact has been felt with special forcefulness because of the comparative isolation and the previously rural nature of the area.

The police department is composed of 50 officers and 3 full-time civilian employees. Under the



conditions, it is easy to understand why each officer must be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

It was realized that with a limited number of personnel to serve a large area the advantages of the one-man patrol car and the technique of specialized enforcement were adaptable to Rapid City's needs. The calls for services at widely separated points restricted the use of the foot patrolman. Although police records and experience demonstrated that it would be more sound economically to spend 40 to 90 cents an hour to provide each patrolman with adequate transportation than to place a second officer in a car or assign an officer to foot patrol under conditions not justifying such assignment, approval for additional cars was not forthcoming. During this period, officers were assigned in almost equal numbers to the different shifts and during the different days of the week in order to avoid doubling up in cars despite the wide variation in the needs for police services.

Additional problems noted were the lessening of public confidence in police efficiency, lowering of officer morale, and a pronounced lack of care in the operation of the worn-out cars.

Under city ownership, the cost per mile for operation of police cars had risen from 7.5 cents in 1959 to 8 cents in 1960. Comparison of the per mile cost of operation with Government agencies and private industry revealed that this department's costs were not excessive. The difficulty was

in obtaining a sufficient number of automobiles and in having them constantly available in operating condition.

### Private Industry's Approach

The popular practice of leasing automobiles by private industry offered a possible solution to our transportation problems. The number of cars leased in industry had doubled between 1955 and 1960, reaching a total of almost one-half million. It was apparent that one of the major benefits would not be applicable to city government, that of rental cars being deductible from taxation as compared to only depreciation and interest under private ownership. But it was learned that private business liked leasing cars for other reasons as well. These reasons are listed below:

Convenience in adjusting the number of vehicles to actual need.

Substantial savings when cars are driven more than 15,000 miles a year.

Elimination of the possibility of owning an occasional "lemon."

Escape from unexpected repair bills.

Better accuracy in budgeting.

Considerable reduction in the amount of paperwork required in recordkeeping and purchasing.

The release of operating capital for other purposes.

### Experience of Other Departments

Police departments appear to have comparatively little interest in leasing arrangements. A recent survey has shown that of more than 700 police departments questioned, over 96 percent of the cities owned the cars operated by police; fewer than 4 percent were leased. Of the departments leasing, slightly over 60 percent were in the 10,000 to 50,000 population group. The apparent reason is that such cities are too small to efficiently operate a city garage, yet are large enough to operate enough cars a sufficient number of miles to interest prospective renters.

There appears to be no correlation between the area in which the department is located and whether the cars are owned or leased. The few cities renting cars represent every section of the country. The leasing plans are far from uniform, and, in some cases, cars are leased from local automobile dealers; in others, commercial firms rent the cars. In one city, officers own the cars which are leased to the city. Payment is made



Chief Armstrong.



on a mileage basis, at a set rate per month, or in some cases, a combination of both.

Commercial leasing firms were contacted in Rapid City to determine the approximate costs of renting police cars under local conditions. It was learned that expenses would be appreciably higher under any plan that they were able to offer. Local auto dealers were approached. In some cases they displayed little interest, some stating they would not consider such a program. One dealer, however, said he would enter a bid if called for. Specifications were discussed, and the mayor and city council approved an advertisement for bids. The elimination of capital outlay was of special interest to the governing body.

### Rapid City Contract

The contract entered into was for a period of 36 months, cancelable by either the city or the dealer 180 days after service of written notice of such intention.

The terms of the contract are listed. The dealer agreed to—

Furnish the number of cars required by the department and one station wagon, the number of cars to be increased at the request of the city at no additional cost except for mileage.

Transfer the title of ownership to the city.

Pay for installation and transfers of shotguns, red lights, sirens, and police radios.

Furnish and attach decals designated by the city.

Furnish all maintenance and mechanical repairs, lubrication, antifreeze, regular and snow tires.

Sustain all other costs arising from normal usage.

Pay for costs of all minor emergency repairs during the hours when the dealer's garage is closed.

Pay costs arising from automobile accidents up to \$50 for any one accident.



Police officer with one of the leased police cars.

Furnish replacement for any cars out of service (because of promptness in servicing and repairing, it has not been necessary to exercise this clause).

Give priority to the repairing and servicing of police cars.

Replace all cars at least once a year, the intent being to replace them at least every 30,000 miles (none have been driven more than 33,000 miles after more than 3 years under this agreement).

Under the terms of the contract, the city agrees to license all cars; furnish legal exemption certificates covering Federal excise and other taxes; furnish public liability and property damage insurance and be responsible for all amounts in excess of \$50 resulting from accidents; carry theft, windstorm, and comprehensive insurance on all cars; bring cars to the garage of the dealer every thousand miles for preventive maintenance and servicing; and each quarter of the year, to pay the dealer 5.475 cents a mile for each mile traveled the preceding quarter.

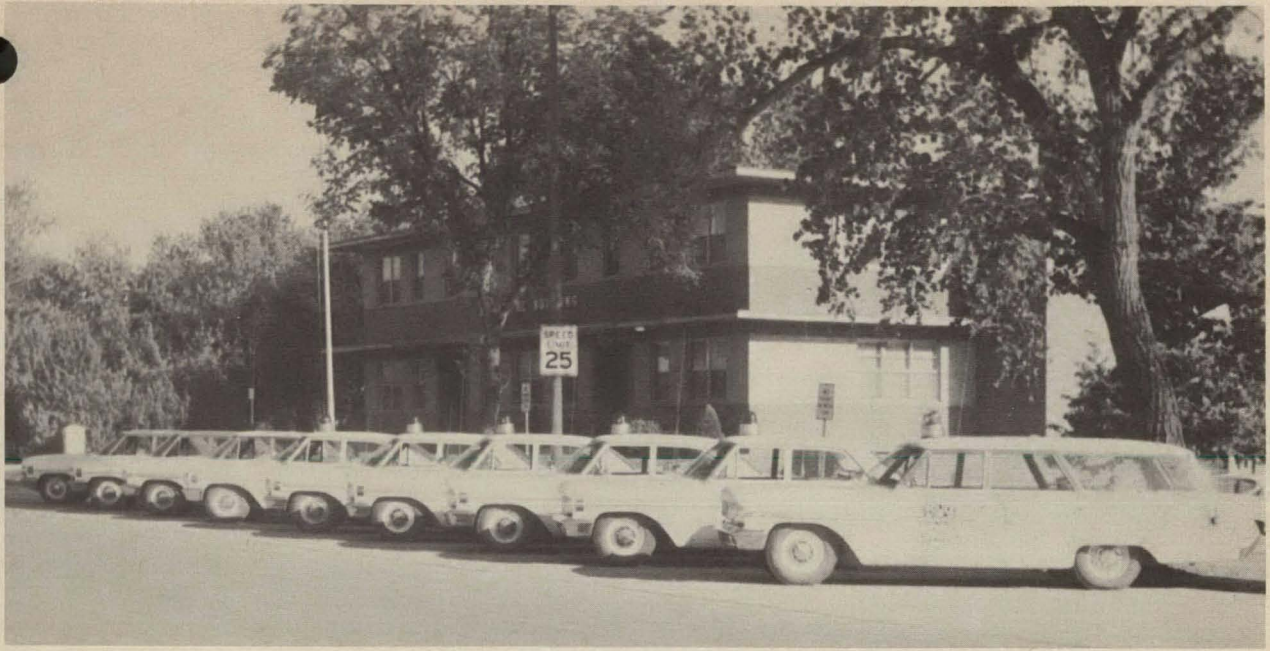
### Specifications

Consideration was given the type of vehicle and accessories most in demand for resale, and these were specified, provided they met police requirements. This enabled dealers to make lower bids than might otherwise have been the case. The specifications included:

1. All vehicles be four-door sedans with the exception of one station wagon (to carry radar, camera, and other emergency equipment that may be required promptly but which is impractical to carry in all patrol cars).
2. Color at city option. (Black was originally specified but has been replaced by white. White cars appear clean longer after washing and have the added advantage of being cheaper to repaint when the dealer prepares them for sale.)
3. Wheelbase of not less than 119 inches, V-8 engine with not less than 325-cubic-inch displacement, automatic transmission (reduces tire wear and makes it possible for the patrolman to devote a larger percentage of his time to observation).
4. Positive lock differential (eliminates the need for tire chains when used in conjunction with snow tires), seat belts in front seats, side-mounted rearview mirrors, fender-mounted spotlights, factory-calibrated speedometer, 39.1-inch headroom and 58.6-inch shoulderroom, 55-ampere alternator for high-powered generator, 70-ampere-hour heavy duty battery, glareproof inside rearview mirror, and a number of other minor accessories that add to the comfort or convenience of the officer at little additional cost.

The first 3-year contract was awarded to a local dealer handling cars in the medium-price range. The cars in use at this time are of a different make





Fleet of vehicles leased as police cars by the Rapid City, S. Dak., Police Department.

but in a similar price range. Operating costs have ranged from approximately 8 cents to a high of 8.3 cents a mile. When allowances are made for general price increases, this is believed to be very similar to costs under city ownership. Advantages under the leasing agreement include an adequate number of automobiles in excellent operating condition at all times. This has enabled the department to make full use of all officers. Patrolmen can now be assigned according to the need for police service rather than by availability of transportation.

Because of the comparatively low mileage at which the cars are replaced, the safety factor has been improved. Previously, it was not unusual to experience hazardous mechanical failures on cars which had been driven 80,000 to 110,000 miles. Officers take more pride in attractive cars in excellent condition, and incidents of vehicle abuse have been reduced. The transportation budget has been simplified and made more accurate. Most of the benefits claimed for leasing by private industry have been found to apply here.

Both the dealer and city officials have expressed satisfaction with the plan. In addition to being pleased with the economy factor, Mayor P. G. Schroeder has drawn special attention to benefits resulting from improved appearance and better mechanical condition of the cars under the leasing

program. He stresses that the officer not only has more respect for his position when properly equipped, but that the public's attitude toward police is improved.

### Further Experimentation

The success of the long-term leasing arrangement has made it possible to experiment with another type of lease agreement. In a city the size of Rapid City, it is not long before most of the chronic traffic offenders and potential thieves and burglars recognize any car regularly driven by officers in the performance of their duties. Police are severely handicapped in their efforts to gather evidence and detect crimes as they are being committed when the cars are so easily recognized by the offender. To meet the need for vehicles which are not easily recognized, the department has made arrangements to rent them as needed from a local commercial leasing firm. Cars are rented on a day-to-day basis.

As periods of greatest need for such cars will ordinarily coincide with the slack periods of the leasing agency, the department will be able to rent cars for a flat rate of \$5 per day and 5 cents per mile. It is intended that a second car, equipped with standard police equipment (one of those leased under the long-term plan) and manned by



a uniformed officer, be used in conjunction with the unmarked car. Communications will be provided by a fully portable two-way radio to be installed and removed each time the car is returned to the renter.

It is expected that the same car will seldom be used 2 days consecutively. Anonymity of the plain car will be further insured by the use of the marked car for pursuit and apprehension. The marked car will be used in the same general area as the unmarked car and will be constantly available for such assistance as is required.

### General Conclusions

The success of the leasing plan locally has been the result of careful planning and use of the experience of other departments. The absence or presence of a city-operated garage, where police vehicles can be promptly serviced, repaired, and placed back in operation, is probably one of the factors which must receive the most consideration in determining the desirability of leasing. An-

other major consideration is the comparative costs under the two systems. Per mile costs can be expected to be lower when the supply of new cars is plentiful, demand for used cars is high, and when it can be shown that mileage on the rented cars will be enough to counterbalance depreciation.

One private business has decided, after careful research, that cars driven less than 15,000 miles per year can be owned more economically than they can be leased. Dealers can generally be expected to require a minimum mileage unless a flat monthly rate is charged in addition to the per mile charges. Other factors which may vary from city to city are the care in operation of police cars, condition of the streets (streets needing repair and ice and snow may increase costs of operation), and the problem of disposing of cars presently owned.

While leasing is not advocated as the answer to all police transportation difficulties, the success of plans in operation under different conditions suggests possible solutions to city officials who are experiencing problems in this phase of the efficient utilization of police manpower.

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### NO TRACKS LEFT BEHIND FOR POLICE TO TRACE

Three residents of a midwestern city were arrested recently and charged with burglaries and grand larceny. They admitted stealing motors, spare parts, tires, and wheels from wrecked automobiles owned by a wrecking yard and using the spare parts for the building of hotrods. The men also admitted stealing tools and equipment from farmers, as well as from several construction companies in the area.

During the interview the prisoners stated that prior to committing the burglaries, they disguised the tread of the tires of their own cars by taking old inner tubes and cutting the walls and inside portion of each tube, leaving intact a 4-inch-wide strip of the outside of each tube. This, in effect, formed a larger rubber band, measuring approximately 4 inches across by about 2 feet in diameter. They slipped four of these "rubber bands" over the tires of their own car. This was accomplished by either jacking up the wheel and slipping the rubber band over the tire, or placing as much of the rubber band as possible around the tire, driv-

ing forward a few feet, and slipping the remaining portion over the tire. In this way, the treads on their own tires were completely covered, thus insuring that no identifiable tire marks would be left on the burglarized property.

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### AIRBORNE CITIZENSHIP SCHEME GROUNDED

Two foreigners seeking U.S. citizenship were duped by an airborne scheme of fraud recently.

The two brothers paid \$500 to three men to become American citizens aboard a helicopter traveling from Kennedy International Airport to the Newark Airport. As the helicopter passed over the Statue of Liberty, the three men administered an oath to the two victims and ordered them to salute the statue.

Back on the ground, the victims of the fraud told their pastor about their wonderful airborne citizenship experience. The pastor told the local police who in turn arrested the three swindlers on charges of fraud.

KANSAS CITY CRIMDEL,

14 DATED 4/7/64.

Buf. # 63-4296-23

NEWARK CRIMDEL

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

DATED 3/10/64.

Buf. 63-4296-21





Display of auto theft kit and equipment needed by the investigator.

# AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATION KIT

LEONARD THAMES

*Director, Auto Theft Bureau  
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol, Jackson, Miss.*

IN MAKING AUTOMOBILE theft investigations, as in any other phase of law enforcement, the successful conclusion of the case is dependent upon the careful collection and preservation of the evidence involved. Regardless of an officer's enthusiasm

for his case, unless the evidence is collected in such a manner that it is admissible in court, successful prosecution is often thwarted.

With this thought in mind, it is of prime importance to the officer to have for his ready use





Mr. Thames.

some type of kit that will facilitate quick identification of the vehicle involved. This kit does not have to be elaborate or expensive, but it is of primary importance that there be a thorough physical check of the car in question by the officer, who may later be called as a witness. Accuracy is a necessity in checking a questionable car, as an error in one digit of a motor or serial number can result in failure to locate a report on the stolen car.

### Identifying Numbers

There are identifying numbers on the automobile by which it can be traced. These include motor and serial numbers, and, in some instances, body numbers, ignition, transmission, and trunk key numbers. There are several methods for developing and retaining these, but in most cases it is first necessary to clean grease and debris from the number. This can be accomplished with several types of solvent, such as paint thinner, typewriter cleaner, or gasoline. The number should be photographed whenever possible. Another good method of recording the number is to apply fingerprint powder to the cleaned surface of the questioned number, thereafter lifting the impression with transparent lifting tape. The tape can then be mounted on a white or black card (depending on the color of powder used).

There are a number of variations of this procedure that can be used. The lift can be attached to the investigator's notes and in this form be introduced into evidence. The lift can also be transferred to a transparent sheet of cellophane and used as a negative for photographing purposes.

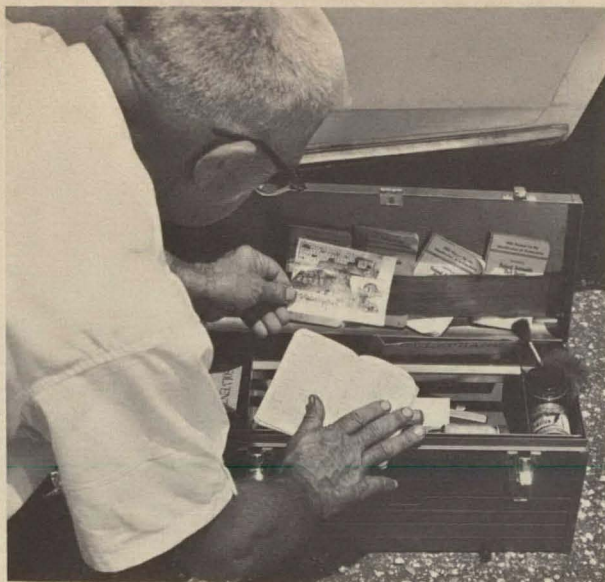
### Altered Numbers

Where examination of the identifying number, particularly a motor or serial number, shows evidence that it has been changed or otherwise tampered with, it is desirable to make detailed impressions to aid the laboratory examiner in developing possible toolmarks or other evidentiary traces. In such instances, the transparent lift method is not sufficient. There are two generally accepted methods of obtaining a detailed impression. One method, tedious in nature but highly effective, is to obtain a sheet of lead which can be cut into small squares and applied to the questioned number by applying a sharp blow with a punch. A newer, and more effective method, is the use of a surface replica plastic. In using this method, the area surrounding the number is dammed with putty and the liquid plastic is



Transparent lifting tape being applied to identifying number which has been dusted with fingerprint powder.





Identifying numbers, lifted and mounted on card, are checked against data in auto theft manual.

poured directly into the impression. When it hardens, the plastic forms a highly effective lift which can be retained as evidence. It should be noted that, regardless of the type of lift used, the officer should always place his initials and the date on the evidence. Care should be used, of course, to do so in such a manner that it will not destroy any part of the impression. In every case, at least two impressions should be made, whether using lead or plastic, as the first impression serves to clean out microscopic debris which might not have been otherwise removed.

Certain items are suggested as part of a kit for investigations of this type. These items are certainly not all-inclusive, and every officer should be

encouraged to use his own ingenuity in these examinations, bearing in mind that in the examination of possible stolen motor vehicles there is no substitute for thoroughness and hard work.

## Identification Kit

The following basic items should be included in the kit:

- (1) Pliers.
- (2) Screwdriver.
- (3) Camera (fingerprint as well as standard camera, if available).
- (4) National Automobile Theft Bureau Manual for Identification of Automobiles.
- (5) Transparent lifting tape.
- (6) Sheet lead and/or surface replica plastic and putty.
- (7) Hammer or mallet.
- (8) Flashlight.
- (9) Tools for scraping and cleaning (brushes, knife, putty knife, paint scrapers, toothbrush, etc.).
- (10) Sandpaper.
- (11) Fingerprint powder of varied colors, powder brushes, and accompanying cards for mounting latent lifts.
- (12) Cellophane and paper envelopes for use as evidence containers.
- (13) Cleaning solvent, including soap (preferably waterless soap or hand cleaner).
- (14) Clean rags.
- (15) Wire (e.g., coat hanger) to attach to lifting tape. (Very useful as it holds tape in place while lifting identifying numbers.)
- (16) Mirror and magnifying glass for reading inaccessible numbers.
- (17) Notebook.

These items assembled in a standard tool kit or tackle box in the investigator's car will generally be sufficient to make possible a thorough examination of a suspected stolen vehicle and the proper recording of the information obtained.

## ABANDONED VEHICLES

Under a law which took effect in July 1964 in the State of Massachusetts, the abandonment of a motor vehicle on a public or private way or upon somebody's property other than the owner's, and without permission of the owner, is punishable by a fine of \$100 but not more than \$500. Additionally, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles may revoke the license of the person convicted for as much as 3 months.

PRESS RELEASE, FROM MASS.  
November 1964 REGISTRY OF MOTOR  
VEHICLES,

DATED - 7/21/64.

## THE BETTER TO SERVE YOU

The services of the FBI Laboratory, including the court testimony of its experts, are cost free to all duly constituted law enforcement agencies and other Federal agencies in the United States. The only limitations on these services are that the evidence submitted must be in connection with an official investigation of a crime and no examination of the evidence in the same scientific field has been made by another laboratory or technician.

COOPERATION -- BACKBONE  
(BOOKLET)

PAGE 7



## CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCES OUTLINE NEW LEGISLATION

SOME 20,184 PERSONS, representing 6,406 agencies, attended the recent series of special law enforcement conferences on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 sponsored by the FBI and held in areas throughout the United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The conferences, 228 in total, were called in response to the numerous requests from law enforcement executives for a comprehensive discussion of the new civil rights legislation and its relationship to law enforcement on all levels. The meetings also featured a study of the Fugitive Felon Act.

### Study in Depth

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was discussed in depth with law enforcement officials with special emphasis being given to those portions of the Act pertinent to the operations and responsibilities of law enforcement.

Reception to the conferences has been encouraging. Many officers commented that these special studies gave a much-needed clarification of the legislation and provided information not available from other sources. Others expressed appreciation for the timeliness and scope of the series which gave officers from every area of the country a working knowledge of the Act as it became law.

Some of the highlights of the conference pertained to Titles I, II, III, and IV of the Act covering voting rights, injunctive relief against discrimination in places of public accommodation, and desegregation of public facilities and public education.

### Title I

Title I specifies that in determining whether an individual is qualified under State laws to vote in a Federal election, any standard applied to one

citizen to exercise his right to vote shall be applied equally to another.

This Title also prohibits denial of the right to vote to any person on the ground of some error or omission of record which is not material to a determination of a person's qualification to vote. In addition, this Title states that no literacy test shall be employed in any Federal election unless the same test is given to "each individual" and is conducted entirely in writing, and a certified copy of the test and the answers given by the individual is furnished to him within 25 days of the submission of his request for such papers.

The prohibitions in Title I are directed against any "person acting under color of law." Enforcement of the Title would not ordinarily affect the operations of local law enforcement, but could be used to restrain a police officer who interferes with or intimidates an applicant in his effort to register to vote.

### Title II

Title II provides injunctive relief against discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin in places of public accommodation. It also prohibits any person, without reference to whether he acts under color of law or not, from withholding, denying, or depriving any person of any of the rights granted therein; from intimidating, threatening, or coercing any person with the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege granted by the Title; and from punishing any person for exercising any right secured thereby. It also prohibits an attempt to do any of these prohibited acts.

The application of local trespass laws is a matter which will require study by either State or municipal attorneys in order that law enforcement



officers may be appropriately advised as to the actions they may take as a part of their official duties.

Title III is designed to enforce the right of all persons regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin, to have equal access to public facilities such as parks, playgrounds, golf courses, hospitals, or libraries which are owned, operated, or managed by or on behalf of any State or subdivision thereof.

With the passage of the law, it is expected in some areas there may be an increase in the number of suits brought to desegregate local public facilities; but the problems of the police in maintaining law and order, preventing riots, etc. should be no different from what they have been in the past in communities where such facilities have been desegregated by order of a Federal court.

### School Desegregation

Legal machinery is provided in Title IV for accelerating compliance with the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court in requiring desegregation of public schools. The term desegregation is defined to mean the assignment of students to public schools without regard to their race, color, religion, or national origin.

The problems of local police officials should not differ in kind from those problems that have occurred in the past. There may be an increase in the number of communities experiencing the difficulties inherent in the changeover from a segregated system, but the difficulties for the police would probably be in quantity, not in kind.

As to penalties, Title I does not provide a criminal penalty for violation of its provision. A person charged with criminal contempt arising under Title II may demand a trial by jury. If convicted, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months. Jury trials are also available to persons charged with criminal contempt under Titles III and IV. Upon conviction, a person shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months.

### The Fugitive Felon Act

The objective of the conferences concerning the Fugitive Felon Act was to consider the local problems in the fugitive challenge and to discuss the means whereby the fugitive can be quickly located and apprehended. Methods of making positive identification prior to obtaining warrants and safeguards to be used by officers when making arrests were also explained. Emphasized and stressed was the need for cooperation among all law enforcement officers and agencies. Local agencies were informed of the services which can be rendered by the FBI where a fugitive has fled the State to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement after a conviction of a crime which is a felony under the laws of the State.

In discussing the fugitive problem, those attending the conferences agreed that the relentless drive by all law enforcement agencies to identify and arrest the fleeing felon should make it unmistakably clear to all would-be lawbreakers that identification, arrest, and punishment will be the only real conclusion to their vicious, criminal acts.

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### "HOLD THE DOOR, PLEASE!"

One difficulty police frequently encounter in raids on gambling establishments is the necessity of having to break down steel or barred doors giving entry to these places. While in the process of instituting a raid on a lottery establishment in a southern city one night, police paused at the door to listen and heard a voice inside remark, "The only way police will ever get in here is for them to come in when some of us go out." So the raiding party did just that. They waited a few minutes until the door opened and a man attempted to leave—then they walked in and made the arrests.

ATLANTA CRIMINAL

November 1964

DATED - 11/30/63

BoFi. # 63-4296-2-Sub 618

### "SMOKE GOT IN THEIR EYES"

Three police squads in hot pursuit of bandits who had robbed an armored car guard faced a new getaway technique while chasing the bandits. At an intersection under a railroad overpass, the bandits dropped a smoke bomb which, with a flash of fire, completely enveloped the intersection in a cloud of smoke. Thinking that the fugitive car had crashed into a pillar under the viaduct, the officers brought their squad cars to a screeching halt only to find, as the smoke cleared away, that their quarry had completely disappeared from sight.

CHICAGO CRIMINAL

DATED 10/1/63

BoFi. # 63-4296-9



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## Mechanical Cheating Device Concealed in Sleeve

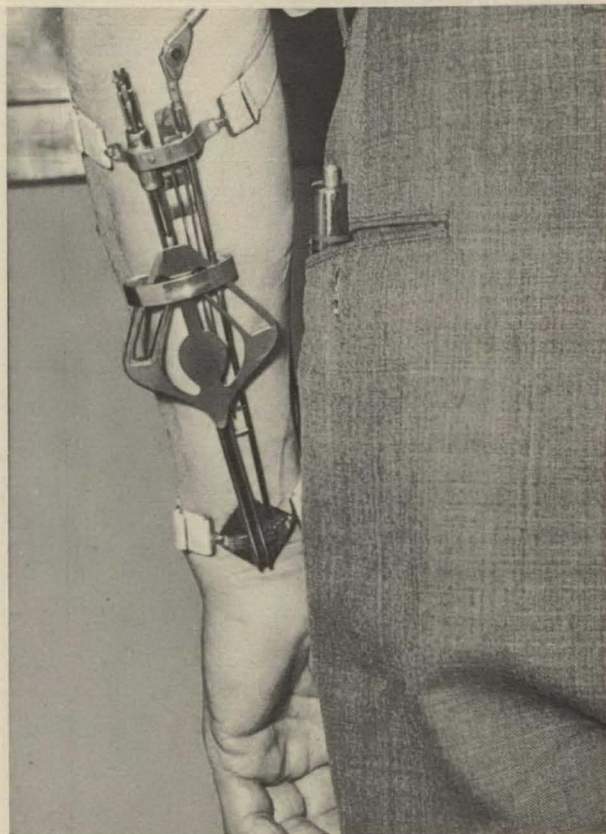
A GAMBLER, practicing his profession at a club in a western State, was arrested when found to be wearing a mechanical device which he called "the machine" and which he used for cheating in card games.

This device, normally strapped underneath the left arm, has long fingers shooting down near the wrist capable of extending or retracting playing cards. A cable actuating these fingers extends up the left arm, over the shoulder, down to the left leg where it runs through a small pulley near the ankle and back up the left leg where it is anchored just above the knee. By moving the left foot slightly in an extended position, the cable operates the fingers of the device.

At the time of his arrest, this individual had the following cards hidden about his person: In his wallet were the 8 and 9 of hearts and the king of diamonds; in his left outside coat pocket were the 7, 8, and 9 of clubs.

The man admitted using the machine for a number of years and had modified it so that only a 1-to 2-inch movement of his left foot to extend or retract the card was required instead of a greater movement of the leg as was needed originally.

The company from which he purchased the device some 15 years ago no longer exists.



Cheating device strapped under the left arm.

LAS VEGAS CRIMDEL, DATED - 5/20/64/ BuFi # 63-4296-65 92-5449 SEK 114

## NO HONOR AMONG THIEVES

A probation violator sought by police was arrested at a motel in a southern city. In giving police details of his modus operandi, he said he would purchase diamonds from individual salesmen with worthless "certified" checks. He would then flash the gems in various barrooms, taverns, hotels, and motels, using them as bait to attract would-be robbers. When the robbers came to his hotel room to relieve him of the stones, he would proceed to rob them. He admitted making approximately \$26,000 using this technique.

NEW ORLEANS HUMAN INTEREST  
20 ITEM,

DATED 1/17/64.

## RECRUITMENT PROBLEMS

A southern police department recently conducted a recruiting survey covering a period of 10 months. During that time, 301 men made application for police officer appointments. Of this total, only 118 were interested enough to take the written tests. Sixty-nine were able to pass the examinations, and 44 of these returned for a medical examination. The medical officer reported that 18 applicants were physically fit to become police officers. Finally, only six applicants passed the personal interviews, agility tests, and polygraph examination.

MIAMI CRIMDEL

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

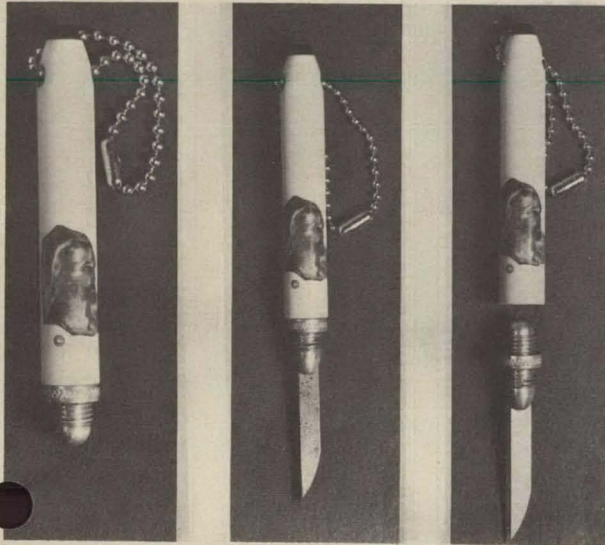
DATED 9-27-63

BuFi # 63-4296-



## Knife Concealed in Key Ring

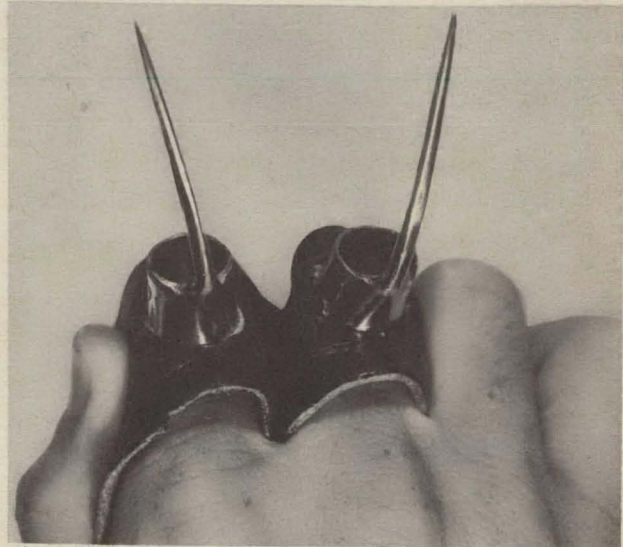
THE POLICE DEPARTMENT in a large eastern city recently discovered a key ring which conceals a knife blade. The ring was taken from an individual in a routine search and was almost returned to the man before the knife was discovered. Harmless appearing, it can, when unsheathed, become a dangerous weapon.



PHILADELPHIA CRIMDEL,  
Key ring containing knife blade.  
DATED - 3/10/64  
BoF, # 63-4296-37-201-983

## Knuckle Spikes Uncovered in Cell Check

A RECENT CHECK of prison cells in a western penitentiary brought forth a pair of knuckle spikes designed from pieces of shoe leather attached to 1½-inch steel spikes, sharpened to needle point. The weapon was made by a prison inmate, but the source of the metal used in designing the spikes could not be determined.



DENVER CRIMDEL  
Pair of knuckle spikes found on prison inmate.  
DATED - 7/22/63  
BoF, # 63-4296-13-550

## Sports Bribery Becomes Federal Violation

IT IS NOW A FEDERAL VIOLATION to seek to influence the outcome of sports events through the use of interstate bribery schemes.

The Act, known as Public Law 88-316 and signed by the President on June 8, 1964, covers not only outright "throwing" of contests but also more subtle practices such as "point-shaving." The measure also applies to both the briber and the recipient, be he participant, coach, trainer, referee, or anyone else who could, in fact, affect the outcome of the contest.

The offense created by the legislation consists of four elements: a scheme in commerce—that is, any scheme effectuated, in whole or in part, through the use in interstate or foreign commerce of any facility for transportation or communication; a

design to influence a sporting contest by bribery; an attempt or conspiracy to actually carry the scheme into effect; and knowledge of the scheme's purpose.

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over the statute. Maximum penalty is a \$5,000 fine and/or 10 years' imprisonment. The U.S. attorney is authorized to initiate or decline prosecution upon presentation of cases to him.

## ILLEGAL ENTRY

Illegal entry into the United States and related matters are under the investigative jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

COOPERATION - BACKBONE  
PAGE 15.

MEMO - C.A. EVANS TO BELMONT  
November 1964  
DATED - 6/30/64



# WANTED BY THE FBI

**CARL EUGENE BENTLEY, also known as: Carl Gene Bentley.**

## Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement—Murder

CARL EUGENE BENTLEY, a dangerous prison escapee, is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement for the crime of murder. A Federal warrant was issued at Globe, Ariz., on March 21, 1963, after Bentley made good his escape from the Arizona State Reformatory at Fort Grant.

## The Crime

This FBI fugitive was convicted of the brutal stabbing of his sister's boyfriend. He reportedly killed his victim by repeatedly stabbing him in the abdomen with a pocketknife. Bentley was convicted of the murder and committed on February 27, 1961, to the Arizona State Reformatory.

## The Criminal

Bentley is known to have been employed as a farm laborer, heavy equipment operator, smokestack and water tower repairman, truckdriver, and welder. Identifying marks include the tattoo "Love" on the fingers of his left hand. Bentley may also be wearing a mustache.

## Caution

Since Bentley killed his victim by stabbing him in the abdomen with a pocketknife, he should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

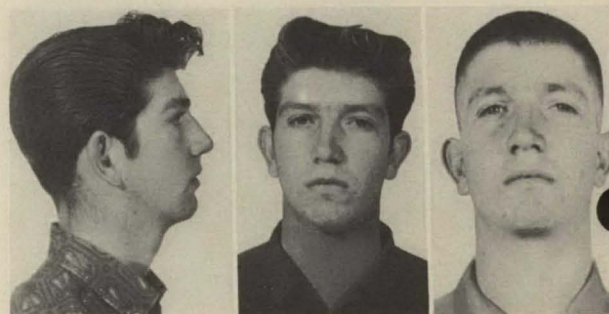
## Description

Age..... 18, born November 14, 1945,  
Artesia, N. Mex.  
Height..... 5 feet 11 inches.  
Weight..... 157 to 170 pounds.  
Build..... Medium.  
Hair..... Brown.  
Eyes..... Hazel.  
Complexion..... Medium.  
Race..... White.

Nationality..... American.  
Occupations..... Farm laborer, heavy equipment operator, smokestack and water tower repairman, truckdriver, welder.  
Tattoos..... "Love," fingers of left hand.  
Remarks..... May wear mustache.  
FBI No..... 629,108 E.  
Fingerprint classification..... 5 M 5 R IOO 23 Ref: 6  
I 17 U OIO 17

## Notify the FBI

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



Carl Eugene Bentley.

## "DOORKNOB CAT BURGLAR" PROWLs NATIONWIDE

A thief known as the "doorknob cat burglar" apparently operates on a wide scale. He uses channel-grip pliers to twist the knobs off the doors of homes he burglarizes. If the lock mechanism breaks permitting access through the door, he enters the house to steal anything available. If the knob breaks off, he leaves without making any further effort.

This burglar confines most of his activities to Florida; however, he has operated in cities as far away as California. Comparison of disconnected doorknobs found in these areas shows that the marks on them were made by the same set of pliers.

TAMPA CRIMDEL

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

DATED - 11/19/63.  
BUREAU # 63-4296-64



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

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

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

### Alert Citizens Give Police Helping Hand

AT TIMES alert citizens throughout the country come to the aid of law enforcement officers in making arrests of criminals and violators. Occasionally such action prevents serious injury or death to the officers involved.

In a large southeastern city recently, a young hospital orderly entered the offices of a loan company and, at gunpoint, held up the assistant manager and a cashier, obtaining \$360 in cash. After forcing the employees into an office at the rear of the building, the bandit fled on foot.

A passer-by observing the bandit's flight from the loan company office became suspicious and started in pursuit. The bandit struck him once with the briefcase containing the stolen money and threatened to shoot, but the man continued the chase for some seven blocks.

In the meantime, a patrolman on duty heard a police radio dispatch concerning the robbery while he was writing a traffic ticket. He looked up to see the bandit with the briefcase running down the street. A police reporter for a local paper also saw the running bandit and both he and the officer gave chase. As they approached, the bandit attempted to use his pistol, but the reporter grabbed his arm and the officer took the gun. It was a .32-caliber automatic pistol. The bandit was taken to jail and charged with armed robbery. The loot was recovered intact from the briefcase.

In another incident, on the west coast, the difficulty started when officers stopped a husky 21-

year-old youth for reckless driving. Suspecting him to be under the influence of narcotics, officers began to question him, but the youth jumped out of the car and fled into a nearby barbershop.

The officers followed and attempted to subdue him. In the resulting scuffle, officers and suspect fell to the floor. At the same time, the youth managed to reach the gun of one of the officers and had his finger on the trigger. An alert barber immediately grabbed the butt of the gun in such a manner that his thumb was against the hammer, and it was impossible for the suspect to pull the trigger back for firing.

A companion barber immediately telephoned the police station for additional help. When other officers arrived, they found the arresting officers still on the floor, the youth with his finger still on the trigger, and the barber with his thumb behind the hammer so the revolver could not be fired. The arrest was effected without further difficulty.

Officers in both instances were immensely grateful for the helping hand extended to them by friendly citizens.

### POLICE RECORDS

Of the 4,560,974 sets of fingerprint cards searched against the FBI Identification Division files during the 1964 fiscal year, 2,372,091, or 77.41 percent, were identified with prior police records on file.

MRS. ELSIE McNEELY  
SUPERVISOR OF RECORDS  
AT IDENT.

(LAST INCIDENT) JACKSONVILLE,  
CRIMDEL, DATED 5/21/63.  
BuFi # 63-4296-63  
SAN DIEGO CRIMDEL, DATED 5/31/63/  
BuFi # 13-4296-41-532



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

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## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This questionable pattern has the general appearance of a whorl. Close examination reveals appendages attached to each of the recurving ridges at the point these ridges turn past the right delta formation. Thus, this impression is classified as a loop with 10 ridge counts. The pattern would be referenced to a central pocket loop type of whorl with an outer tracing.