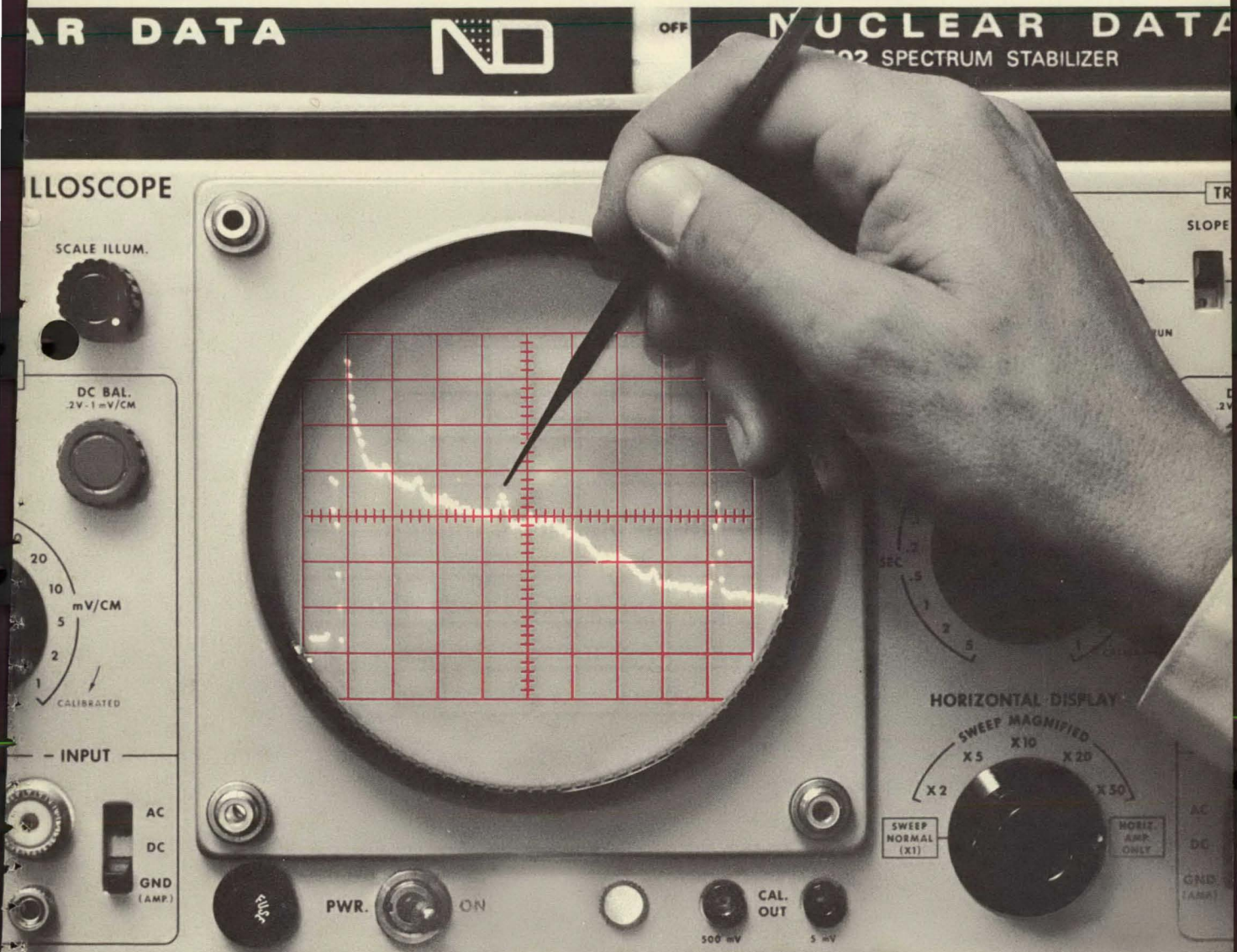




# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

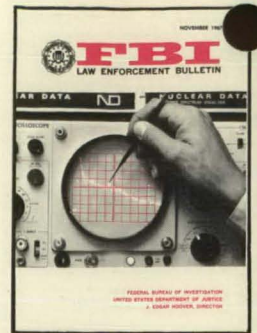


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR



NOVEMBER 1967

VOL. 36, NO. 11



THE COVER—*Neutron activation analysis. See article on 35th Anniversary of FBI Laboratory, page 3.*

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

TODAY, THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS live in fear. They fear for their lives, the safety of their families, their homes, and their businesses. The cause of their fear is CRIME.

Without a doubt, crime is rapidly becoming our Nation's number one internal problem. For years, we have seen apologists, misguided sociologists, and well-meaning but misinformed public officials rationalize the spiraling crime rate and excuse criminal behavior. We have seen an apathetic public ignore the warning signals of rising criminality which is costing taxpayers an estimated \$27 billion annually. We have seen a criminal "feedback", caused by judicial leniencies, including pardons, paroles, and probation, which is a disgrace to our system of criminal justice. And we have seen loopholes, technicalities, and delays release hundreds of hardened, unrepentant criminals on the streets to prey again on the public while awaiting trial on easily provable charges.

Nearly 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  million crimes were reported in 1966, an 11 percent increase over 1965. Figures for the first 6 months of 1967 show a 17 percent increase above the 1966 totals for the same period. Is it any wonder that more and more people are living in fear of crime?

Let us examine some of the popular arguments by those who attempt to explain away our intolerable crime problem. First, we are told that crime increases because our population continues

to grow. This is true, but the volume of crime is up 62 percent since 1960 while our national population has risen only 9 percent during that period. Thus, crime is outstripping population growth by almost 7 to 1.

We are told that revised and improved reporting methods by law enforcement agencies result in more violations being reported. This contention carries no weight. Hundreds of departments which have had approved uniform crime reporting systems for years continue to have increases in all categories year after year with no change whatsoever in their reporting methods. These increases are attributable to only one thing—a rise in the volume of crime. Further, agencies which do update their reporting systems are not included in the national trend totals until they have established two comparable records under their revised setup. This is done to avoid any marked increase or decrease which may result from a change in reporting procedures.

And we are told that much of the rise in crime is caused by the extensive population growth of the crime-prone young age group. Here again we see shallow reasoning. The young-age-group population, 10 to 17 years, rose 19 percent during the 7-year period of 1960 through 1966. Arrests of persons in this group for serious crimes increased 54 percent during the same time.

No right-thinking person could oppose long-range programs to alleviate and eradicate con-



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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ditions which breed crime. But the man, woman, and child on the street today are more concerned with their immediate safety. And rightly so, since the risk of their becoming victims of serious crime has risen 48 percent since 1960.

The young child who is criminally assaulted, the corner grocer who is repeatedly robbed, the elderly lady at the bus stop who is mugged and brutally beaten, and the thousands of others who are victimized each day by vicious thugs want instant as well as permanent relief. They, too, have rights. But their cries for help are frequently drowned out by the clamor for mercy and leniency for guilty lawbreakers who scoff at law and order and the rights of society.

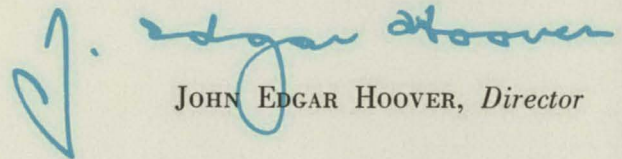
Justice must extend beyond the courtroom back to the site where the victim's rights are violated. When the individual is no longer reasonably secure in his home and on the streets of

his community, then justice is not served. Rather, the criminal is being favored at the expense of the law-abiding citizen.

Crime can no longer be shrouded by appeasement and rationalization. Its magnitude is frightening. Crime must be reduced by eliminating the huge profits and the soft justice which attract criminal-minded individuals. Avalanches of crime and terrorism cannot be tolerated in a society of free men. Either we win the war against crime or the priceless heritage which we cherish will be destroyed.

Full justice is needed—stern justice. We need justice which keeps the balance true and affords the law-abiding public an even break. We need justice which deals swiftly and surely with the criminal, convincing justice which means a quick arrest, prompt prosecution, and substantial punishment of the guilty lawbreaker.

NOVEMBER 1, 1967



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



## 35th Anniversary—FBI LABORATORY

# A Team Against Crime —Law Enforcement and the Laboratory

Neutron activation analysis represents a significant advance in scientific crime detection and, in some cases, can be a most valuable aid to law enforcement officers seeking the missing link in an intricate investigation.

*The FBI Laboratory celebrates its 35th Anniversary on November 24, 1967.*

*In its brief but significant history, the Laboratory has steadily kept pace with the rapid progress of law enforcement. The article beginning on the next page gives a brief account of some of the achievements of the Laboratory during the past 35 years.*



November 24, 1967





A Laboratory expert determines the hardness of small pieces of metal with the microhardness tester.

Slowly but indeed surely, Mabel<sup>1</sup> was murdering her husband—a bit of arsenic in his coffee twice a week was accomplishing her purpose. The unfortunate husband soon became so weak he was unable to work; and doctors, without the slightest suspicion of his true condition, were unable to halt his physical deterioration. After a few months, Mabel, a mother of nine, grew weary of her cold, deliberate scheme. One day she shoved her weakened husband backwards onto a bed and choked him to death with a small length of rope.

<sup>1</sup> Fictitious.

Mabel then dragged the body to a nearby foundation site of a razed building, covered it with broken furniture, lumber, and roofing material, and burned it. In the next few days she burned the body repeatedly. She even crushed the bones and flesh that remained, added coal to the fire, and burned them again until she could find no trace of the body.

Three months later in an interview with police officers, Mabel signed a voluntary statement confessing the murder of her spouse.

Shortly thereafter, dirt and debris from the site where the body had been burned were delivered to the FBI

Laboratory in Washington, D.C., examination.

At Mabel's trial a Special Agent of the Laboratory testified that he obtained skeletal material as well as tissue from the submitted debris, and a member of the Division of Physical Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, testified that the skeletal material was of human origin. Through further comparison with X-rays taken of the victim before his death, the Smithsonian expert concluded that the skeletal remains were probably those of the victim.

On that same date, an Agent from the FBI Laboratory testified that chemical tests for arsenic on the skeletal material and tissue were inconclusive because of contamination by interfering substances, but that neutron activation analysis successfully proved its presence.

### Neutron Activation

In neutron activation analysis a sample of unknown material is irradiated with neutrons (nuclear particles). Some of the irradiated atoms in the unknown material are thereby made radioactive and begin to disintegrate (radioactively) with the emission of gamma rays. The energy of these gamma rays is measured with a gamma ray spectrometer. These energy values are then used to identify the element in the original material. Quantitative measurements of the elements present can be made by comparing the radioactivity of the elements in the evidentiary material with the radioactivity of known amounts of these elements.

Mabel was subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of first degree murder.

Not so many years ago, Mabel might have escaped punishment for her act of inhumanity. Even after signing a confession, had there been no physical proof of foul play, she might have gone free. However, the



Labels of the world today face more than the investigative ingenuity of a skilled law enforcement officer, for many are the times when their avenue of escape is completely sealed off by the findings of a modern crime detection laboratory. Such a laboratory, in fact, the largest and most complete of them all—the FBI Laboratory—celebrates its 35th anniversary this month.

Turning back to the early 1920's, we find law enforcement making very little use of scientific crime detection. Although the value of such sciences as physics and chemistry was already established in many fields, police agencies had not yet realized the great crime-fighting potential which lay no farther away than the nearest scientific laboratory.

By the late 1920's law enforcement was utilizing scientific crime detection to a limited degree. In certain cases scientists were called upon to perform examinations on evidence gathered by investigative personnel. Though useful to an extent, this procedure left much to be desired. Most of these scientists lacked the specialized training necessary to intelligently present evidence before a court, and in some instances they were not available to testify at all. Other problems encountered were variance of fees, confidential nature of evidence, and, in some cases, custody of evidence.

### **Laboratory Established**

These problems, linked with the realization that law enforcement could no longer afford to be without the services of scientific crime detection, prompted FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to act accordingly. Mr. Hoover instructed his field divisions to contact various authorities in their particular areas for information on the building and staffing of a new laboratory. One administrative official was sent to various college and industrial laboratories to study the latest

techniques and equipment. In April 1931 a Special Agent of the FBI enrolled in a course offered by the scientific crime detection laboratory of a large midwestern university.

A few months later the purchase of the FBI Laboratory's first equipment was approved. Some file cabinets were moved out of room 802 in the Old Southern Railway Building at 13th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. A microscope, some ultraviolet light equipment, and a large drawing board were brought in. One piece of equipment followed another until on November 24, 1932, the new laboratory, first called the Crime Laboratory, was officially established.

In June of 1933 the public was informed of the Laboratory's establishment, and in that same month it became known as the Technical Laboratory. On September 4, 1934, the Laboratory moved to its present site in the Department of Justice Building at Ninth Street and Pennsylvania

Avenue, where FBI Headquarters is located. On August 11, 1943, the name was officially changed to the FBI Laboratory.

Now that Mr. Hoover's idea had become a reality, his efforts were directed toward the progress and growth of the Laboratory, plus the equally important task of educating law enforcement agencies to the great potential of scientific crime detection.

### **Then and Now**

Thirty-five years later there can be no doubt that these efforts paid off. During its first full year, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the new Laboratory made 963 examinations. The next year this number increased to 2,337. In the fiscal year just past, 330,516 examinations were conducted, 73,503 of these for State, municipal, and other local enforcement agencies and a number of foreign agencies, free of charge.

Today, the constable in the smallest

"What is it?" and "What is it made of?" These are the two questions which the experts in the Spectrographic Unit of the Laboratory can usually answer for law enforcement officers.







The near infrared, visible and ultraviolet spectrophotometer helps solve riddles in complicated investigations.

village of America has at his disposal in a criminal matter a multimillion-dollar Laboratory staffed by the Nation's leading scientific examiners of evidence. And not only will these scientists examine evidence and report the results to the submitting agency, they will also testify in any court of law concerning their findings.

### ***The Right Color***

Consider this incident which occurred recently in the Great Lakes region. The death of a 15-year-old boy in a hit-and-run accident touched off a widespread local manhunt for an individual driving a 1965 or 1966 red Ford as described by an eyewitness. No evidentiary material was found at the immediate crime scene, but the following day a policeman discovered red paint chips nearby. These paint particles and the victim's clothing were sent to the FBI Laboratory.

Examination of the paint flakes in the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory led FBI experts to the

conclusion that it was highly unlikely they originated from a Ford automobile. Furthermore, examination of the victim's clothing disclosed minute blue-green smears.

After widespread publicity regarding the change in color of the suspect automobile, the hit-and-run driver turned himself in to authorities. Had there been no scientific examination of the evidence, it is quite possible that the search for a red automobile would still be in progress.

Several months earlier in another part of the country, an individual was positively identified by a service station attendant as the person who had presented and cashed a fraudulent check at his station. On the basis of this identification, the individual was arrested by local authorities and samples of his handwriting were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

In the Document Section of the Laboratory, experts were able to determine that the suspect had not, in fact, prepared the fraudulent check. In addition a search of the National

Fraudulent Check File disclosed that the check in question was prepared by the person or persons who had negotiated similar checks in neighboring areas. It also revealed that three men and a woman had been arrested by police in another city after they admitted passing these checks. All charges against the innocent man were, of course, dismissed.

### ***Reference Files***

The National Fraudulent Check File mentioned in connection with the above case is one of many reference files maintained by the FBI Laboratory. It contains nearly 100,000 photographs of the work of fraudulent check artists. Approximately half of all the checks received for examination are identified with other material in this file. In many cases this means the submitting agency is furnished the name, photograph, physical description, and other valuable information concerning the individual who prepared the check.

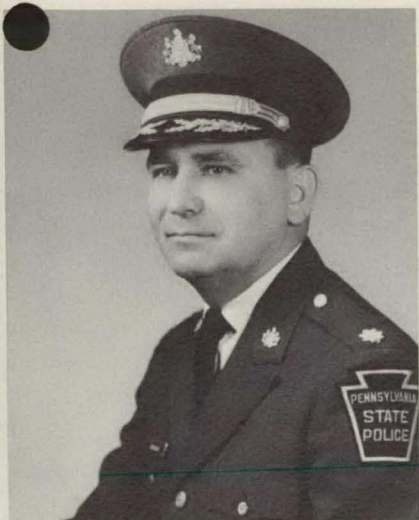
Using the National Automotive Paint File, the Laboratory expert can determine from one tiny paint chip recovered from the scene the make and model of automobiles involved in hit-and-run cases. The firearms reference collection furnishes valuable information relating to the kinds of ammunition and the types of weapons used in criminal acts. By use of the tire tread file, the expert can determine the kind of tires responsible for leaving tracks at the scene of a crime.

### ***Document Examination***

A few months ago the General War Claims Division of the U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission submitted a typewritten document to the Laboratory with the request that an examination be made to determine its validity. The document was in the form of a grant transferring cert

*(Continued on page 26)*





**LT. COL. JOSEPH DUSSIA\***  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Pennsylvania State Police,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

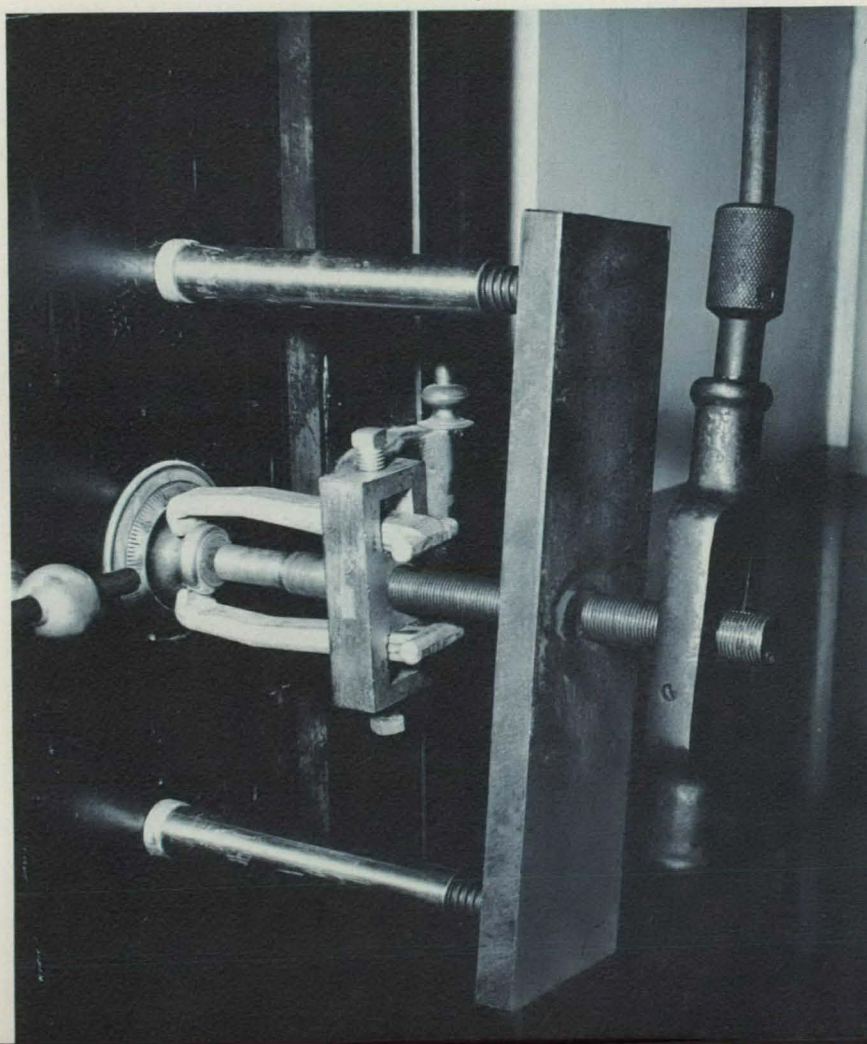
# Investigation of Safe Burglaries

**D**aily you can read in your newspapers, see on your TV screen, or hear on your radio that safe burglaries are committed in homes, schools, supermarkets, shopping centers, clubs, and business establishments. You read, see, and hear that extensive damage is done to buildings and contents, valuable records and papers are destroyed and removed, and merchandise and millions of dollars are stolen. Burglaries are probably as old as man, and they will probably continue as long as people live.

The contest between the safe and

*\*Colonel Dussia, a native of Brownsville, Pa., joined the Pennsylvania State Police on April 1, 1938. He advanced through the ranks, and in January 1967 was appointed Deputy Commissioner. The Safe Manufacturers' Association rates Colonel Dussia as one of the Nation's top ten safe and lock specialists and law enforcement's leading authority in this field. He has lectured on the subjects of safes and locks and the investigation of safe burglaries at the Pennsylvania State Police Academy and at many colleges and police conferences throughout the country.*

This burglary tool is designed to pull out the dial and spindle of a safe.





lock manufacturer and the burglar is often likened to that between the battleship and artillery: whenever a more powerful gun or explosive appears, some improvement in the ship's armor plate is sought. Thus, whenever a safe burglar discovers a new method of attack, safe builders alter the product to meet it. In like manner the art of the locksmith in the direction of security has improved to some extent to keep pace with the skill of the thief.

A burglary occurs somewhere in the United States every 23 seconds. This means that burglary is one of the most frequently committed of all major crimes, except larceny in its many forms.

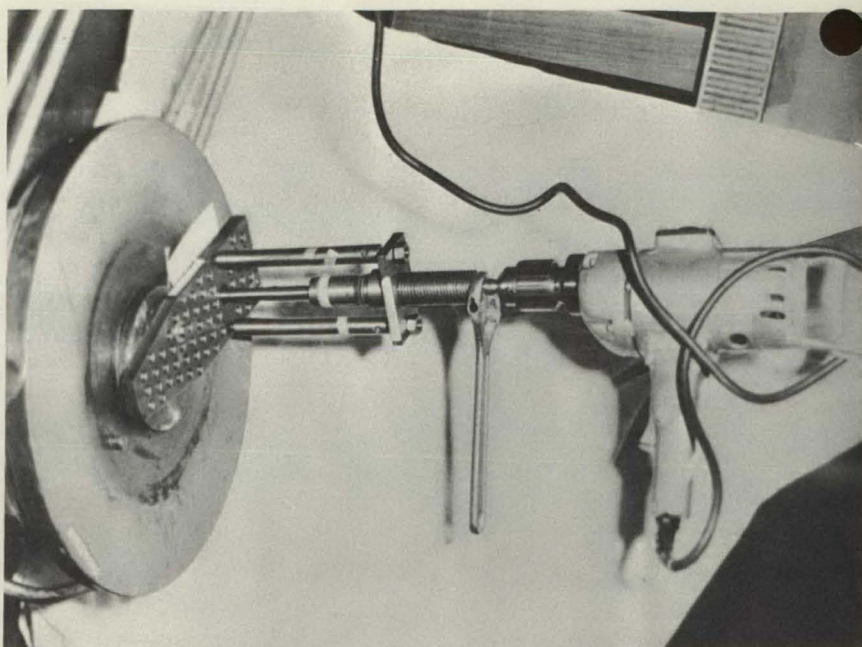
The number of burglaries in the United States far surpasses the number of armed robberies each year. It has been estimated that the average loss per safe burglary is approximately \$150, and the annual totals from these losses run into millions of dollars. The recovery percentage by police is, of course, very small.

Safe burglaries net the perpetrators more money than any other form of burglary. Safe burglars are less likely to be caught and apprehended than other burglars because they are usually more experienced and more professional in their illegal trade. They take great pains in planning and casing their jobs.

A safe burglar will rarely change his method of forcible entry into a safe even after he has been apprehended and sentenced several times. He will be more cautious and case the site more thoroughly, but he usually will still resort to his old style of forcible entry.

### History

The history of safe burglaries reveals that one well-known safe burglar in the United States was a Canadian who had been a minister and later



The drill jig is used to open a round-door money chest.

turned criminal. He masterminded and committed about 65 major safe burglaries throughout the United States, netting over \$16 million. He blew safes open with nitroglycerine extracted from dynamite. He was finally arrested and convicted after leaving his fingerprints on a light bulb. In 1935 he was released from San Quentin and deported to Canada, where he has led a good life.

Probably the best known woman safe burglar in the United States came from the West. She learned her trade from a European, who was one of the first scientific safe burglars to operate in this country. For a while they worked together, blowing open the vaults of 10 banks and netting millions of dollars. When the European returned to his country, she continued alone until 1900, when she made an error in measuring nitroglycerine and killed herself.

A famous safe burglar of recent years was a tool designer and locksmith. Using his skill as a machinist and his knowledge of locks and safes, he would drill a hole in the dial ring, line up the tumblers with the aid of

a light, and open a safe. After several months of success he fell into a trap as the victim of a police stake-out. He confessed many safe burglaries in the East.

One modern safe burglary gang was apprehended a few years ago in an eastern city. The gang cased an area and found a supermarket in which the safe was visible from the street. Using a camera with a telescopic lens hidden in a panel truck, they photographed the store manager opening the safe. After developing the film and finding the combination to the safe, they returned and burglarized the safe of a considerable amount of money. Scientific crime investigation led to the arrest of the gang and the seizure of the truck, camera, and film.

Statistics reveal that the average court sentence received by safe burglars ranges from 2 to 4 years, and more are convicted by juries than plead guilty to charges. While some juveniles have been involved in safe burglaries, professional safe burglars in the United States range in age from 30 to 45 years. Some



glars convicted in the United States have been employed as machinists, mechanics, salesmen, and occasionally locksmiths. The professional safe burglar usually has a juvenile as well as an adult police record.

Safe burglars possess varying degrees of skill. Some use strong-arm methods while others are actually safe mechanics and have perfected the art of manipulation. An experienced safe burglar probably knows as much about the average safe as any legitimate safe repairman. As a matter of fact, he may be more highly skilled because he often has to work under adverse conditions, such as being in the dark and making very little noise. He must consider the make of the safe, its location, and habits of persons owning it.

### **Types of Safes**

Seventy-five percent of the present-owned safes throughout the United States are obsolete. They belong to the horse-and-buggy era. Built primarily for fire protection, their locks are not made to resist the present-day burglar. Safes built prior to World War I bear no underwriter's label. The types of safes commonly used to safeguard valuables are:

**Fire cabinets or safes:** This type of security cabinet is primarily intended for the protection of currency or valuable papers in the event of a fire. It affords little protection against burglary. Fire cabinets contain file drawers and may have the appearance of a safe. These fire cabinets are usually equipped with cylinder, lever, or combination locks. Insulation material fills the space between a double thickness of sheet metal.

**Old-fashioned safes:** Popular at the turn of the century, this type of security safe is a double-walled box. The inner enclosure is often made of wood, and the exterior walls are commonly 12-gage sheet metal. The

front is closed by a hinged door equipped with a combination lock, a bolt, a handle, and an arrangement of levers or cams inside the door. When the door is locked, bolts or pins slide into corresponding recesses at the sides or top and bottom of the front-stepped recesses or door frame. The front door outer plate is usually 3/16- or 1/4-inch steel plate. The edges or corners are often reinforced with 1/4-inch angle steel riveted to the thin sheet steel sides.

In a forcible entry, fire cabinets and old-fashioned combination lock safes may be easily opened by any of the following methods:

1. Cutting sheet metal walls with ax or pick.
2. Using opener or "plate" ripper.
3. Peeling metal front, sides, or bottom.
4. Using explosives.
5. Prying or peeling open with chisel and bar.
6. Drifting or punching with hammer and sledge.
7. Drilling.
8. Using power-driven spreaders or power-driven abrasive saw discs.

The fire cabinet safe can be opened more easily than the old-fashioned safe.

**Modern sunken tubular or rectangular safe:** Equipped with a good combination lock and relocking device, this type of safe is resistant to manipulation. Often there are lever locks on the interior door. Constructed of heavy circular steel plates, it is resistant to drilling and cutting. Frequently these safes have successive layers of laminated mild steel and alloy steel plates. Heavy copper plates are sometimes sandwiched between the steel plates to minimize the effect of a torch or drill. The tubular-type safe is usually installed either in the ground below the cement floor or in a slab set in the poured concrete base of a building.

**Round-door money safes:** Round-door money safes are being built in combination units in which a money chest is one compartment and a record

chest the other portion. This combination unit weighs from one to two tons, and the money chests vary in size. This type of safe is finding its way into more and more business places each year. Supermarkets, shopping centers, gas stations, motels, and auto agencies are only a few establishments which are now using the new round-door money safe combined with a record compartment. The reason for the shift to the round-door money safes is insurance savings. They can hardly be entered by peeling, drifting, or punching, although the modern burglar has been getting into them by drilling, burning, or using explosives.

**Bank-type vaults:** This type is comprised of a steel-reinforced concrete room or vault. It is equipped with a heavy, laminated steel plate door with locking bolts which slide into recesses in the stepped steel door frame. The door has either a manipulation-resistant combination lock or a multidiagonal combination lock and timeclocks. When the timeclocks are working, it is impossible to enter until the set time arrives. This type of vault gives the utmost protection.

A second type of room often used for record storage is considered a vault but usually is merely a safeguard against fire. The walls are made of hollow tile or poured concrete. In either case the vault may be easily entered through the walls or ceiling. This type of vault is equipped with a 1/4- or 3/8-inch mild steel door bolted or welded to an iron stepped frame secured by hinges. This door usually has bolts that slide into recesses around the steel door frame and a combination lock. The door can easily be opened by one or a combination of methods.

Here are some important points that must be covered in a thorough investigation of a safe burglary:

1. Carefully check the scene of the burglary for latent fingerprints. Include in



- this check articles known to have been displaced or moved.
2. If fingerprints are obtained, fingerprint all employees for purposes of elimination.
  3. Check polished floor surfaces or any papers on the floor for footprints.
  4. Check the area adjacent to the burglarized building for tire tracks or footprints that may be connected with the burglary.
  5. Obtain an accurate, detailed description of all missing property or loot.
  6. Check the loss-payable clauses of any insurance carried.
  7. Interview all persons having access to the premises. This step should include the night watchman, the patrolman on beat, the last person to leave the premises prior to the burglary, and the person who discovered and reported the burglary. Also include all occupants or employees of adjacent property.
  8. Attempt to trace any tools recovered. If they are foreign to the burglarized premises, mark them for identification and let the laboratory check them.
  9. If explosives are recovered, do not attempt to transport them. Contact laboratory immediately by phone, radio, or wire for instructions for disposal.
  10. Take scaled photographs of the attacked safe.
  11. If the top, sides, back, bottom, or door of the safe has been penetrated and the firewall material exposed, remove approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic inch of the material. Pack and hold it as evidence to compare with material on the suspect's clothes, car, etc.
  12. If possible, obtain the make, serial number, size, and weight of the safe. If it is to be repaired, obtain permission from the owner or manager to remove the parts of the safe or safe locks punched or damaged in the burglary to hold as evidence in the case. This also applies to toolmarks made in entering the burglarized premises. If the safe is to be hauled away from the burglarized area, obtain an accurate and complete description of it. This should be included in the teletype message sent out pertaining to the burglary.
  13. If the safe is to be abandoned by the owner, it is advantageous to take it to the police station and preserve any toolmarkings existing on the metal surfaces.

14. If a suspect is arrested and charged with burglary at or near the scene of the crime, immediately obtain all the clothing he is wearing. Wrap each article separately and forward the items to a crime laboratory. Clothing may contain safe insulation, paint fragments, or metal particles.
15. If the suspect is in an automobile when apprehended, mark any recovered tools for identification and forward these along with the articles of clothing, gloves, and any other pertinent items found in the car. Photographs of the automobile may be used to tie the suspect in with other jobs.

### **Crime Lab Aid**

The crime laboratory can be very helpful in the solving of safe burglaries if it is furnished evidence in the proper amount and manner. While I do not intend to delve into the work of the crime laboratory, I feel that the following information is important and helpful to the investigator.

**Clothing:** Send the suspect's entire garment to the laboratory for comparison purposes. Clothing or clothing fibers are present as physical evidence in many burglaries. Clothing fibers may be found on screens or windows where entrance or exit was made. Sometimes, impressions of clothing are found on dusty areas. If the safe was opened by force, there is a good possibility that some insulation caught on the burglar's clothing, and a sample of the insulation from the safe should accompany the clothing for comparison.

**Glass:** Glass is a very common form of physical evidence found at the scenes of safe burglaries. The examination of glass falls into two categories. First, the physical and optical properties and the chemical composition of the glass itself are determined. Second, the questioned fragments may be fitted mechanically to the broken edge of a portion of the known sample.

**Metal:** As in the case of glass, metals may be compared on the basis

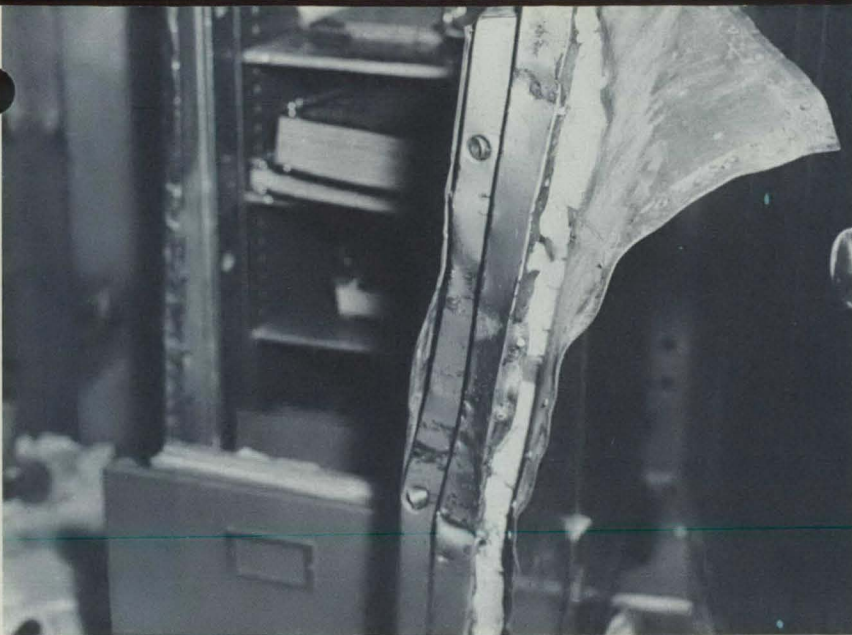
of their chemical composition and irregularities produced when a piece of metal is fractured. Metal fragments, like glass fragments, adhere to clothing fabrics or fall into pockets or trouser cuffs. Whenever metal is known to be, or suspected to be, involved as physical evidence in an offense, send to the laboratory the whole object supposedly contributing the metal fragments.

**Paint:** Paint is a very common type of evidence and is often encountered in the form of chips. When chips are recovered, a sufficient quantity from the suspected source is necessary to show the variations in layers, colors, and thickness. It is not uncommon for safes and wooden surfaces to have several coats of paint, varnish, or lacquer and to be unevenly painted. In such instances the paint fragments from these surfaces are distinctive, and where a match is obtained, the possibility that the questioned fragments came from some other source is very remote. In collecting standard samples, take the fragments from around the damaged area. It is occasionally possible in safe burglaries to match the fractured edges of the fragments and in this way to prove the source of the questioned fragments.

**Soil:** With advanced techniques it is possible to show that soil found on the shoes of a suspect came from a certain spot at the scene of the crime. The method of comparison is so sensitive that the problem of sampling becomes very critical. The task of collecting proper and sufficient soil samples lies with the investigator. The questioned sample is usually on the suspect's shoes, often in the area of the instep and at the junction of the sole and the uppers. Do not overlook the suspect's clothing as a possible location for soil.

At the scene of a burglary, take a sample from each footprint area. Then take a sample 5 paces away to the north, south, east, and west, and the same at 25 paces. Make a sketch





The outside plate of this safe was peeled away enabling the thieves to force the door open.

of the scene showing where each sample was collected. A sample consists of at least an ounce or more of soil. Since topsoil is all that is needed, go no more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch down from the surface.

### Burglary Tools

A variety of tools can be used in the commission of burglaries. They produce toolmarks which, if properly preserved and made available for laboratory examination and study, may contribute valuable information not

otherwise available in an investigation.

Seize and hold as evidence all tools found in the possession of burglary suspects who do not have a corroborated explanation. Pennsylvania law makes possession of burglary tools a misdemeanor. The law is defined as follows: "Whoever has in his possession any tool, false key, lockpick, bit, nippers, fuse, force-screw, vise grip pliers, punch, jimmy, or any material, implement, instrument, or other mechanical device, so designated, de-

signed, or commonly used for breaking into any vault, safe, railroad car, boat, vessel, warehouse, store, shop, office, dwelling house, or door, shutter, or window of any building of any kind, with the intent to use such tools or instruments for any of the felonious purposes aforesaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Fine not more than \$1,000 or more than 3 years in separate or solitary confinement."

A list of burglary tools follows:

- Wrecking bar or pry bar
- Tapered punches
- Puller
- Drills and bits
- Hammer and sledge hammers
- Pipe wrench
- Vise grip pliers
- Oxygen-acetylene outfits
- Crowbars
- Screwdrivers
- Tire irons
- Abrasive saws
- Chisels
- Wood bits
- Pliers or wirecutters
- Can opener or plate ripper
- Bolt cutters
- Keyhole saw
- Hacksaw and blades
- Electric drills
- Diamond core bits

When oxygen-acetylene cutting outfits and regulators are recovered, previous ownership may be established by tracing any serial numbers which appear on the regulators and torches. Acetylene and oxygen tanks are numbered, but in the case of acetylene tanks, the serial numbers can seldom be traced.

Torches and regulators owned by construction companies are often stamped with the names or initials of the owners. Any serial numbers or stamped numbers on torches, regulators, or tanks which have been obliterated by grinding or filing can usually be restored in the laboratory.

Because diamond core bits are expensive, a safe burglar usually secures them by burglarizing some establishment which sells or distributes them. The name of the manufacturer is



Diamond core bits were used to drill the holes in this safe through which valuables were taken.



stamped on all diamond core bits. These firms will cooperate with police agencies requesting identification of diamond core bits.

Listed below are explosives and materials used with explosives burglars have employed in blowing safes:

- Nitroglycerine
- Trinitrotoluene (TNT blocks)
- Safety fuse (blasting fuse)
- Gelatin dynamite
- Adhesive, surgical, or friction tape
- Brown laundry soap or soap paste
- Prima cord
- Electric or blasting caps or detonators
- Clay, sand, or rock salt for mud capping
- Paper, scotch or masking tape

### ***Methods of Entry***

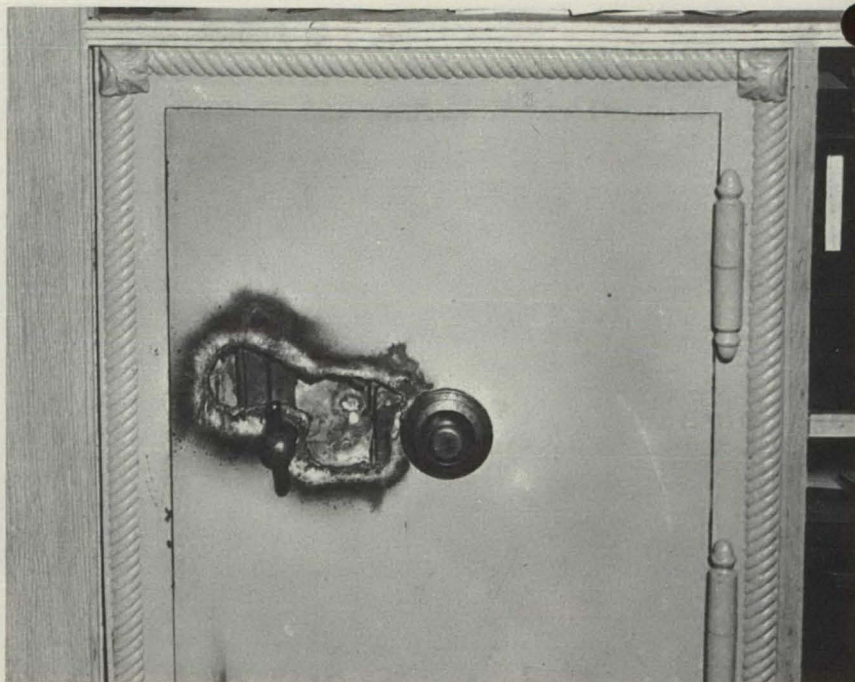
In a standardization of police information pertaining to safe jobs, the following terms describe the different methods of forcible entry:

***Drift Job:*** Knocking off the dial and punching the spindle, cam, and wheel pack back into the safe open it without extensively damaging the safe mechanism.

***Punch Job:*** Knocking off the dial and, with a tapered punch or other similar tool, drifting the lock case and tube back into the safe extensively damage the mechanism and the safe front. The punch job differs from the drift job only in that considerably more battering and hammering are done in opening the safe. A punch job in reality is a continuation of a drift job.

***Pull Job:*** Pulling the dial and spindle with a tool similar to a wheel puller permits the safe to be opened by turning the handle.

***Peel Job:*** Chiseling and knocking the outside plating of the safe loose at the top corner opposite the hinge side and continually hammering and chiseling along the metal force the welds loose and the outside plate to peel off, exposing the locking mechanism. Then prying the locking bars until they are released forces the door open.



A torch job, a common technique, was attempted on this safe



The burglar on this job first tried drilling the chest, then drifting and punching, and finally was successful when he ripped the safe and cut into it with a torch.



**Drill Job:** Drilling a hole or holes to expose the locking mechanism and lining up the tumblers or knocking the locking mechanism open the safe. Present-day drilling of burglar-resistant safes is done with diamond core bits and usually entails drilling a large hole in the back or side of the safe and reaching in to take its contents. It is important to remember that in any job in which a diamond core bit is used, there will be water in the vicinity of the safe. In drilling steel with diamond core bits, a steady stream of water must be used to keep the diamonds from chipping off.

**Rip Job:** Ripping consists of opening a safe from the top, bottom, or back with an ax, abrasive saw, chisel, or cutter. The easiest way to enter a safe by this method is through the bottom after turning it on its top.

**Torch Job:** Entrance with the use of a torch is made by cutting around the dial ring through the side or top of a safe. Money chests are opened by cutting to the left of the circular door and shearing off the locking bolt. The most common torch method used on regular safes is cutting around the dial through the locking mechanism and then releasing the locking bars.

**Explosive Job:** Generally, the use of nitroglycerine is uncommon in the burglary profession today. Burglars are afraid of it, and sometimes they are unable to detonate it. Occasionally they "load" a safe with nitroglycerine, become frightened, and leave the loaded safe. The burglar may first attempt other means of entry, and in many cases the dial and handle will already be knocked off. When nitroglycerine is encountered, neutralization of it should be handled by a person fully experienced with explosives, such as a member of a police department who has been given specialized training in this field, a representative of an explosives company, or a member of a government, or military demolition or bomb squad.

There are three definite methods which can be used to detect the presence of nitroglycerine:

1. Yellow laundry soap or wax will be smeared around the lock, handle, or door opening. This is done to prevent the nitro from seeping out.
2. There may be a faint odor of acid.
3. After being in the immediate area of the safe for a few minutes, a bitter taste will develop in the mouth.

If it is definite that nitroglycerine is present in the safe, do not remain in the area for a long period without fresh air. Not taking this precaution will cause an extremely bad headache. No one should attempt to open a safe loaded with nitroglycerine until it is thoroughly neutralized. Some of the nitroglycerine evaporates and leaves a jellylike substance; this is its most dangerous state. There should never be a rapid change of temperature in live nitroglycerine.

Watch out! When entering a room where a burglary has occurred or has been attempted, always use your flashlight instead of switching on the room lights until you are sure that there are no electrical connections to the light switch or to a socket which would set off the nitroglycerine. Often a burglar is frightened away prior to setting it off.

Until about 10 years ago the standard practice for opening a locked safe when the combination was unknown consisted of drilling holes through the door and lock. The purpose of drilling, of course, was to create a peephole so that the locksmith could study the lock mechanism and learn the combination. Today, the technique of manipulation eliminates the need for drilling.

Manipulation is the art of opening combination locks without the use of force or tools. It is a scientific process accomplished by coordinating the senses of sight, hearing, and touch. Any person with normal vision, sense of touch, and hearing can become an expert manipulator.

What makes manipulation possible? Despite all precautions, manufacturers cannot produce locks that are identical. Minute variations develop during the course of production and assembly. For instance, when a bit in the drill press becomes dull, it is sharpened or replaced. The new drill produces a differently dimensioned hole, perhaps less than a tenth of a thousandth of an inch, but nevertheless different. The same rule applies to every other tool and machine used in the making of safe locks. Since minor differences in dimensions are unavoidable, manufacturers have to accept them within limits. These limits are known as tolerances. Combination locks, like all other mechanical devices, have varying tolerances for each and every part. These tolerances are quite small, to be sure, but when combined in a single lock, they multiply their effect and become more pronounced. These tolerances are one of the factors that make it possible to manipulate a combination lock.

Today several books on manipulation and several correspondence courses, ranging from \$35 to \$250, are offered to locksmiths and safe repairmen. But are we intelligent and experienced police officers to believe that these books and courses are restricted to honest men? Of course not. Thieves are known to have successfully manipulated combination locks.

In the years to come, more and more safe burglars may study and use the manipulation technique.

Another new device for opening safes is a machine called the "Jacobs opener," which sells for about \$400. I have found from personal experience that this machine will open many safes. Anyone can attach it to the dial of a safe and get it open, if it is the type of safe on which the machine will work. This machine, plus manipulation, will add to the problems of police officers investigating safe burglaries in the years to come.



# *Miami Police*

## *Inaugurate*

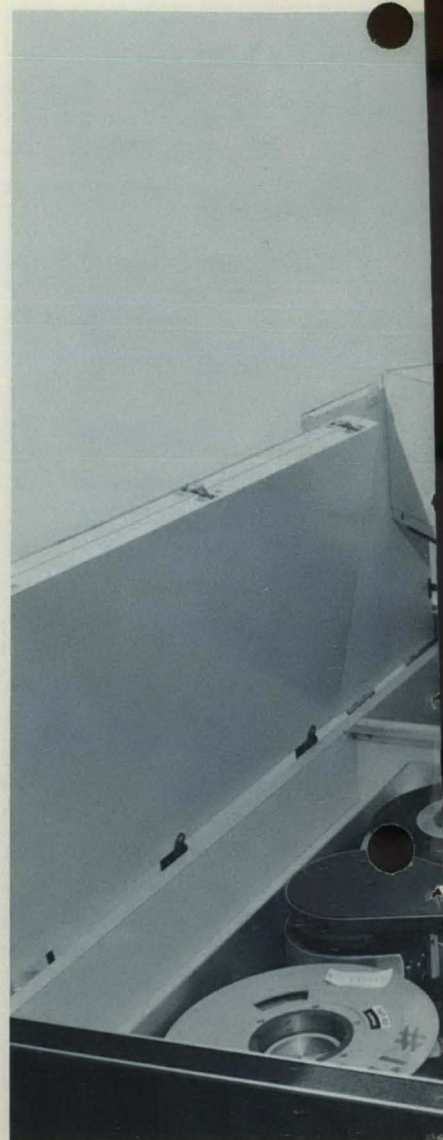
### *Video Identification*

**T**he Miami Police Department, under the able leadership of Chief of Police Walter E. Headley, Jr., is pioneering the use of video tape or television recording as a supplement to the usual police identification procedures.

The video tape system went into operation on December 19, 1966, and since then all persons arrested by the Miami Police Department—except traffic violators and drunks—have been recorded on video tape. The video tape recording is television's instant replay technique, so widely used in sports events, which gives a permanently recorded walking, talking image of the subject.

When an arrested person is brought into the Miami Police Department, he is taken to the booking desk, where his arrest is recorded. He is then fingerprinted and photographed.

**CHARLES B. SCHILDECKER\***  
Chairman,  
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Miami-Dade Junior College,  
Miami, Fla.



Identification Officer Lloyd Hicks operates video

The prisoner is next taken to the video studio, which is only a very short distance down a corridor from the booking desk. A sign on the studio door identifies the room as Video Identification.

The subject enters the room and is asked to stand on a pair of footprints painted on the floor and to face the camera. The studio lights are gradually brought up to recording in-

\*Mr. Schildecker served as a consultant on Miami Police Department's video tape-recording project.





operator while asking for identification information. On left is recording console and monitor showing image of person being photographed.

tensity to prevent eye-squint by the person being photographed. When the recording begins, the operator asks the prisoner a series of questions as to his name, age, date and place of birth, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, and residence. The prisoner is asked to point out any visible scars, marks, or tattoos and to describe them. He is next asked to turn slowly to the right and then to the left. This completes the recording.

The procedure is treated solely as an identification matter, and no ques-

tions are asked as to the reason for arrest or charges against the prisoner, as the department does not desire to include anything which might later keep the tape from being used in court for identification purposes. No prisoner has voiced any objection to the video proceeding. Each accepts this as part of the routine booking procedure, and each is treated in such a way as to impress upon him that this is exactly what it is.

Two 23-inch viewing monitors are located in the roll call room. Two are

located in the criminal investigations section (detective bureau), and another in the police academy. Three times each day at roll call, as the shifts change, the tape on persons arrested during the previous 24 hours is shown to the officers and detectives coming on duty. If it is felt desirable, the tape can also be shown to any classes in session in the academy.

### *Training Aid*

The Miami department has used the studio facilities to record several training tapes. One particularly good tape on the subject of gambling schemes and devices has been produced. This tape very graphically portrays the schemes in a 40-minute presentation. In contrast, several hours of lecture and/or several years of experience would be required for an officer to become familiar with them otherwise. One of the outstanding benefits of the video tape is that it may be played or shown an infinite number of times with no loss of quality.

Modus operandi files are being established and will become more extensive, and hence more valuable, as more persons are recorded on the video tape. On several occasions a previously apprehended person who had been recorded was again sought by the Miami police. In these instances the person's video tape as well as his flat mug shot was projected to officers at roll call.

### *Value of Video Tape*

The Miami police recently received nine separate complaints on a confidence scheme. Several weeks before, two suspects had been arrested on other charges and released. A video tape lineup, showing the video pictures of the suspects interspersed among pictures of other persons of similar description, was prepared. The lineup tape was shown to the victims



individually and at different times when they could conveniently come to the police department. Seven victims immediately picked out the suspects from the lineup—a lineup which could not possibly have been held without the video system since neither suspect was in custody.

The Miami Police Department does not plan any change in policy based on Supreme Court decisions on June 12, 1967, in *U.S. v. Wade, Gilbert v. California*, and *Stovall v. Denno*. These cases ruled that defense counsel's presence is necessary in postindictment lineup situations. The Miami Police Department uses video tape purely as a supplement to its identification procedures and in much the same manner as a flat mug shot. Miami police officials consider video tape recording in the same category as any physical evidence which might be gathered in connection with a criminal investigation. They are of the opinion it is not objectionable to show video tape in a lineup format, since the courts of Florida have held that the showing of the usual identification photographs to witnesses is not a violation of a defendant's rights and does not require the presence of defense counsel.

In a robbery case the victim was shown a series of flat mug shots, but he was unable to make an identification from these photos. However, upon viewing a video tape containing a number of suspects' photos, the victim was able immediately and definitely to pick out the subject. The live, talking image of a subject obviously is a more realistic picture, and one viewing it can more accurately and quickly identify a violator.

The system now is black-and-white recording. Cost factors precluded color-recording equipment. It is easy to envision the even greater value of color video tape. As costs of color equipment become lower and video identification becomes recognized as



Col. Walter E. Headley, Jr., Chief of Police.

an invaluable law enforcement tool, it is realistic to predict that police departments will use color video systems in the not too distant future.

### **Selection of Equipment**

*Selection of equipment, of course, depends on the needs of each individual agency. Based on the experience of the Miami Police Department, a thorough survey of all available systems is desirable, as there are many factors to consider.*

For the benefit of police departments which may be considering purchase of a video tape system, certain cost factors and pitfalls to be avoided should be discussed. The Miami system was bid in at \$13,873.35 and consisted of one Ampex Model 7100 Videotrainer system, including camera, tripod, recorder, monitor, and microphone; one Ampex 7000 portable Video Tape Recorder; two Ampex Model CC-324 Vidicon cameras; six 23-inch standard table model RCA television receivers; and 33 reels of Ampex series 147 tape.

The field of video tape recording is continually undergoing technical advances which bring about vast improvement in the capabilities of recording systems. Ampex equipment was selected because this company

assures its purchasers that all new equipment will be completely compatible with that now in existence, individual components can be replaced, and new equipment will update an existing system rather than make all old equipment obsolete.

Video tape equipment companies are vitally interested in the successful use of video systems by law enforcement. They will provide any assistance or technical advice necessary and will train officers in the operation of equipment.

The equipment selected by Miami police has performed very satisfactorily, and the system, as it exists, carries out its functions quite well. In its present form, however, the system is only a small step toward the realization of the potential of the equipment. Those associated with the project quickly realized that the uses of video systems for law enforcement are almost unlimited, and their application to new techniques of identification, training, and detection will grow in magnitude with technological advances in equipment and with imaginative utilization by police officers in the field.

### **Initial Problems**

When bid specifications were being drawn, assurances were given by the suppliers and by potential bidders that the lighting already installed in the room to be used as a studio would be completely adequate. These fixtures were standard ceiling-type fluorescent lights of good intensity. When the video equipment was placed in operation, it quickly became apparent that the lighting was entirely inadequate. Standard room lighting—even if of above average intensity and in a room with white ceiling and light-colored walls—is simply not suitable for video studio purposes. The picture was too dim for recognition or identification.

Another problem encountered was



clinging effect or beat in the recording caused by the operation of both the video camera and the fluorescent lights on 60-cycle a.c. current. Contact was made with the local representative of a professional studio and display lighting company. Studio lighting equipment was installed on a trial basis. This equipment, which includes power packs and dimmer controls, has proved completely efficient and satisfactory. Studio-type lighting is a necessity.

### **Camera Notes**

The vidicon cameras now being used have a turret-type lens board offering a choice of three different lenses—wide angle, normal, and telephoto. When the equipment was placed in operation, identification officers quickly determined that this arrangement was impractical and re-

sulted in wasted tape and loss of continuity as lenses were changed during recording. Zoom lenses should have been specified and are a must for this type of operation. The extra cost of a zoom lens would soon be defrayed by the savings in tape, and these lenses would give a much better result.

The present vidicon cameras have no viewfinders for focusing and framing, and these adjustments must be made while viewing the monitor. When the Miami Police Department bought its cameras, viewfinders were not available in the type purchased. Any police department buying camera equipment should specify when ordering that it wants a camera with a viewfinder. The viewfinder is particularly important when recording outside the studio and at crime scenes when it is necessary to use the camera some distance from the monitor.

For remote use and recording at

crime scenes, the question of a power source becomes pertinent. Since 110-volt, 60-cycle a.c. might not be available, an independent source of power would be necessary. The Miami Police Department operates three mobile crime laboratories, and each unit will have an inverter designed to change 12-volt autobattery current to 110-volt, 60-cycle current which is frequency stabilized for use with video equipment. The Miami police are now testing 60-cycle inverters, which are performing very well. They list at \$279.77 each.

### **Special Tripods**

When the Miami video system was planned, special tripods were deemed unnecessary. However, the usual type of still camera tripod cannot be smoothly raised or lowered, panned, or positioned during recording. Video

er Hicks makes adjustments for recording. Studio lights are gradually brought up to recording intensity to prevent eye-squint by the person being photographed.







Identification Technician Mark Nachman operates playback console and views video tape on television receiver to determine if there are any flaws in the recording.

dolly-type tripods should be specified. This type enables the cameraman to position, elevate, tilt, dolly, and pan the camera so as to follow the action smoothly and without interruption.

Video tape costs \$59.95 per roll. Each roll records one hour. In video identification the Miami Police Department has averaged 63 persons per roll of tape, or a cost of about 95

Miami police officers view tape on persons arrested during the previous 24 hours at roll call each day.



cents per person. There is no further processing or developing cost involved, and the picture is instantaneously available and can be played back immediately for checking before the subject leaves the studio. If there are any flaws in the recording, the tape can be erased and retaken while the subject is still available. This is a tremendous advantage in these days of quick release and ready bail.

Colonel Headley views the video tape system as an extremely valuable innovation in law enforcement. He feels that it is one of the greatest steps forward yet in the field of scientific law enforcement. He adds, however, a caution against misuse. "Officers have in the new video tape recording system an entirely new tool to assist in solving crimes," says Colonel Headley. "It is not tainted or soiled by previous misuse. Officers may make of it what they will. It will take their combined best efforts to assure for the video tape-recording program the realization of its full potential in acceptance and effectiveness." The colonel has given his complete and enthusiastic support to this project, which is financed by a grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.

The long hours of work and thought spent on this project by Maj. Adam Klimkowski, training supervisor; Mr. Joseph Musial, identification supervisor; and Mr. Lloyd Hicks, identification officer, should be acknowledged. By their efforts—which have been far beyond that required of them in their jobs—benefits will accrue in the future to other law enforcement agencies when they embark, as they must, on their own video tape identification systems.

Colonel Headley states that the Miami Police Department will be glad to consult with and assist any other police department which contemplates setting up its own video tape system.



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# Search of Motor Vehicles

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

## **E. Scope, Intensity, and Objectives of the Search**

Even though each of the above prerequisites is met in a given situation—it is, a lawful, bona fide arrest made in or near a vehicle is followed by a contemporaneous search—the inquiry does not end here. Additional limitations concerning the objectives, scope, and intensity of the search remain. The mere fact of a legitimate arrest does not give the officer an absolute right to search the person or vehicle indiscriminately. *Lane v. Commonwealth*, 386 S.W. 2d 743, 745 (Ky. 1965); *State v. Jackson*, 226 A. 2d 804 (Conn. 1966). On the contrary, more questions must now be asked: What may the officer search for? What may he seize? Where, and with what degree of thoroughness, may he look for these items?

It is an established rule that an incidental search may be made only for weapons or implements that a suspect might use to harm the officer or make an escape and for the fruits, instrumentalities, contraband, or mere evidence of the crime for which person was arrested. But if, while legitimately searching the automobile

for weapons or physical evidence of the crime, the officer unexpectedly discovers objects of a totally unrelated offense, he may seize those items without a warrant. The law does not require that he close his eyes to evidence of other crimes. Finally, the officer may look any place in the vehicle where the item sought might logically be concealed, and he may search with as much intensity as is reasonably necessary to disclose its presence. In brief, these are the broad limitations within which the search must be conducted. While the rules are easily stated, they are often difficult to apply in a specific situation.

### **1. Search for Weapons and Means of Escape**

Among the justifications for allowing a search incident to arrest is the obvious need to seize weapons and other objects that might be used to assault the officer or effect an escape. *Preston v. U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364, 367 (1964). As Judge (later Justice) Cardozo put it, "The peace officer empowered to arrest must be empowered to disarm. If he may disarm, he may

search, lest a weapon be concealed." *People v. Chiagles*, 237 N.Y. 193, 142 N.E. 583 (1923). Most courts are in agreement that a self-protective search may be made following an arrest for a criminal violation, regardless of the severity of the offense involved. Difficult questions arise, however, concerning the propriety of searching persons who are taken into custody for a traffic violation. Part of the uncertainty stems from the fact that the traffic offense is often a hybrid of the law; i.e., it may be both regulatory and criminal in nature, depending on the type of violation involved. See, e.g., *State v. Bookbinder*, 197 A. 2d 35 (N.J. Super. 1964) (prosecution for motor vehicle violation is quasi-criminal proceeding); *Varlaro v. Schultz*, 197 A. 2d 16 (N.J. Super. 1964).

Where circumstances indicate that the motorist may be armed or that the police are dealing with a situation more serious than a routine traffic violation, the officer is justified in searching both the person and his vehicle for weapons. *U.S. v. Owens*, 346 F. 2d 329, cert. denied, 382 U.S. 855 (1965); *People v. Thomas*, 201 N.E. 2d 413 (Ill. 1964); *People v.*



*Zeravich*, 195 N.E. 2d 612 (Ill. 1964); *People v. Watkins*, 166 N.E. 2d 433 (Ill. 1960). Compare, *People v. Reed*, 227 N.E. 2d 69 (Ill. 1967) (search incident to arrest for missing license plate invalid since its only justification was the nervous behavior of the motorist). A search for self-protection has also been allowed where the occupants of the car were known to be dangerous (*Sanders v. State*, 341 P. 2d 643 (Okla. 1959); *Duncan v. State*, 234 S.W. 2d 835 (Tenn. 1950)) or the motorist fitted the description of a person suspected of serious crimes. *People v. Cantley*, 329 P. 2d 993 (Cal. Dist. App. 1958) (motorist matched description of murder suspect); *State v. Quintana*, 376 P. 2d 130 (Ariz. 1962) (driver's conduct gave rise to suspicion that he was driving a stolen car); *State v. Harris*, 121 N.W. 2d 327 (Minn. 1963); *State v. Edwards*, 319 P. 2d 1021, 1031 (Okla. Crim. App. 1957).

In the absence of aggravated circumstances, however, or good reason to believe a search is necessary for reasons of safety or preventing escape, several courts have taken the position that a traffic arrest will not support an incidental search for weapons. In *People v. Marsh*, — N.Y.S. 2d — (decided June 1, 1967), 1 Cr. L. 2146, for example, the New York Court of Appeals reversed a conviction for possession of policy slips discovered by officers while frisking the defendant for weapons at the time of arrest. The defendant, a traffic offender, had been taken into custody under a warrant of arrest for ignoring a previous summons. "There is something incongruous," the court said, "about treating traffic offenders as noncriminals, on the one hand, and subjecting them, on the other, to the indignity of a search for weapons." *State v. Scanlon*, 202 A. 2d 448 (N.J. 1964); *U.S. v. One Cadillac Hardtop*, 224 F. Supp. 210 (1963). [Would the New York Court also deny the police the right

to search the arrestee at the police station prior to booking and incarceration? See, *Commonwealth v. Bowlen*, 223 N.E. 2d 391 (Mass. 1967), upholding search of traffic offender who was about to be jailed.]

While the *Marsh* decision might tidy up the symmetry of the law, it tends to overlook the sometimes harsh realities of police work. Experience amply demonstrates that regardless of the nature of the offense, every arrest situation is potentially hazardous. In numerous instances, police officers have routinely stopped motorists on traffic charges only to discover later that the party was wanted for a felony or had recently committed a serious, and as yet unreported, offense. See, e.g., *U.S. ex rel Murphy v. State of New Jersey*, 260 F. Supp. 987 (1965); *People v. Zeravich*, 195 N.E. 2d 612 (Ill. 1964). Often these facts are not uncovered until after the officer has attempted to make a full-fledged arrest, in which case his failure to examine the suspect for weapons might well prove to be a costly error. As one writer aptly pointed out, "Even the respectable citizen who finds himself under lawful arrest may panic or attempt to escape or perhaps use a weapon which he might have lawfully in his possession to harm the officer."

A more reasonable view, and one that most courts can be expected to follow, was expressed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in *Barnes v. State*, 130 N.W. 2d 264 (Wis. 1964). In that case it was ruled that the search of a motorist for weapons following his arrest on a minor traffic charge (faulty brakelight) was proper, but a further meticulous search suspected by the court of being used to discover narcotics was unlawful. As to the search for weapons, the court said:

We are not persuaded that where a traffic offender actually is arrested, as distinguished from being handed a summons to appear in court at some future time, that it is unreasonable for the arresting officer

to search his person for weapons. In a recent California case the court took note of numerous attacks which have been made upon law enforcement officers seeking to interrogate occupants of automobiles. *People v. Davis* (1961), 188 Cal. App. 2d 718, 722, 10 Cal. Rptr. 610. A striking example of this is afforded by *Brook v. State* (1963), 21 Wis. 2d 32, 123 N.W. 2d 535. Some of the most dangerous criminals are as well dressed and peaceful appearing as the majority of law-abiding citizens. It seems to us that the protection of the lives of our law enforcement officers outweighs the slight affront to personal dignity of the arrested person who undergoes a search for weapons.

Perhaps what troubled the court in *Marsh* was the possibility that the police might misuse this authority to search for evidence of another crime. Indeed, one might well question how policy slips were discovered during the course of a legitimate frisk, which, as a general rule, is limited to a patting down of the suspect's outer clothing. But if the bona fides of the search is the real issue, the answer does not lie in an absolute prohibition against all self-protective searches. As the Wisconsin court indicated, it is still free to reject as unreasonable a search of the person incident to a full-custody arrest for a minor traffic violation where it finds that the arrest or search was conducted for some other purpose. See, e.g., *People v. Rodriguez*, 47 Misc. 2d 551, 262 N.Y.S. 2d 859 (1965).

Where the search for weapons or means of escape extends beyond the person of the accused to include the vehicle as well, some rather definite limitations have been set by the courts. Since the rule is justified on necessity, it is commonly held that the officer can examine only those portions of the vehicle that are accessible to the arrestee. If for some reason the suspect cannot reach a weapon, it obviously does not pose a threat to the arresting officer. And once the threat from such an item terminates, so does the authority to search for that item. For example, in *U.S. v. Tate*, inf, a highway patrol officer on routine



ty saw the defendant speeding on the highway at night and arrested him after a 100-mile-an-hour chase. The officer had to subdue the defendant physically and, after doing so, handcuffed the defendant, placed him in the front of the police car, and shut the door. The officer, who was alone, felt secure, as he testified at trial, and proceeded to search the defendant's car. Under the front seat he found a sawed-off shotgun, the possession of which constituted a violation of Federal law. The court held the search unreasonable and stated that the officer could not have been searching for instrumentalities, fruits, or contraband of the offense of speeding for there are none. He had no authority to search for weapons, the court said, because the secure condition in which the defendant was held made it impossible for him to obtain any weapon that he might have had in his car. As a result, the search was merely exploratory and, as the courts have long held, all such searches are unreasonable. *U.S. v. Tate*, 209 F. Supp. 762 (1962); *Grundstrom v. Beto*, — F. Supp. — (N.D. Tex., decided Aug. 4, 1967). See also, *State v. Michaels*, 374 P. 2d 989 (Wash. 1962).

As a practical matter, if one literally follows the rule of *Tate*, there will be few situations in which he may properly search a vehicle (as distinguished from a person) for purposes of securing weapons or possible means of escape. Such a case arose in connection with an arrest for an illegal U-turn. The officer examined the defendant's driver's license, and when he requested the vehicle registration card, the motorist hesitated and appeared to be nervous. Although there was conflicting testimony, the defendant later claimed that the officer opened the glove compartment because he feared it might contain a weapon. As he did so, several enve-

(Continued on next page)

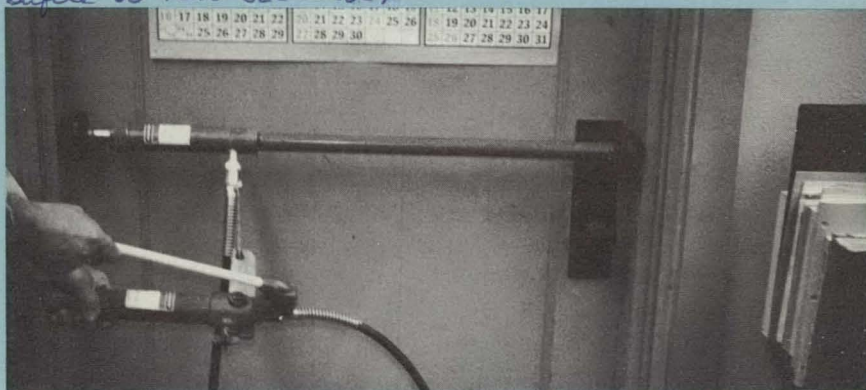
November 1967

# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## FORCED ENTRY

A portable power unit, used basically for spreading auto frames in motor vehicle repair work, was found at the scene of an attempted burglary. Entry had been made through a main door, although no toolmarks were observed to indicate the door had been forced. However, drops of oil were found on the doorsill, and examination of the power unit disclosed that it was leaking oil.

*Springfield Crimdel 11-2-66*  
*Bufile 63-4296-52 Serial 654*



Power unit in position for use.

## "VICTIMOLOGY"

During Crime Prevention Week in Puerto Rico, victimology was described as the study of the manner in which victims of crimes help the criminals. For example, it was pointed out that in three out of every five car thefts in Puerto Rico, the cars had been left unlocked, and in one out of every five, the keys had been left in the ignition.

*San Juan Crimdel 2/20/67*  
*Bufile #63-4296-48.*

## TOKEN OF APPRECIATION

An automobile on trolley tracks in an east coast city forced the operator of a trolley car to stop. A woman who had been standing by the stalled auto ran to the door of the trolley and asked the operator to help her start her car. Taking his money changer with him, the operator went to help. As he approached the car, two armed men got out and robbed him.

*Philadelphia Crimdel 4/6/67*  
*Bufile #63-4296-37.*



# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

## HAIRBREADTH AWAY FROM FREEDOM

A young man arrested on a local check violation was also suspected of having stolen a car which police had recovered earlier the same day. The only evidence in the stolen car was a comb found under the driver's seat.

The young man was released on dismissal of the check charge. His personal belongings were returned to him in a small bag, into which the chief of police also placed the comb. When the prisoner found it and began combing his hair, the chief asked him if the comb was his. Assuring the chief that it was, the prisoner pointed out the particular manner by which he could identify it.

The chief rearrested the prisoner, charging him with auto theft, and returned him to his jail cell.

*Columbia Crimdel 6/6/67  
Bufile #63-4296-66.*

## A SWITCH IN SWITCHES

In a recent bank robbery the perpetrator stole his getaway vehicle from the parking garage of a large department store. To start the car, he used a replacement ignition switch equipped with two keys. By merely unplugging the wiring from the ignition switch in the dashboard of the car and substituting his own switch, he was able to operate the stolen vehicle.

The robber made certain he stole the type of car for which his ignition switch had been manufactured.

*Springfield crimdel 3/13/67  
Bufile #63-4296-52*

## ONE SWALLOW TOO MANY

In contemplating escape from a U.S. Marshal, a prisoner fashioned a handcuff key from a piece of metal and practiced carrying it undetected in his mouth. This preparation was in anticipation of the day he was to be transported in handcuffs to the U.S. district court.

During the course of his practice, the persistent prisoner accidentally swallowed the key twice, making a new key each time. He improved his technique with the third key by tying a piece of string to it. He then practiced swallowing the key and retrieving it with a gentle pull on the string. After mastering this feat, he looped the end of the string and attached it to a tooth to prevent swallowing the string along with the key.

He continued practicing this skill until one day he was unable to retrieve the key. Apparently he pulled too hard on the string and caused the key to become lodged in his esophagus. Surgery was necessary to remove the key.

*San Diego Crimdel 7/3/67  
Bufile #63-4296-46.*

## FBI POLICE TRAINING ASSISTANCE

During the 1967 fiscal year the FBI, at the request of State, county, and local law enforcement authorities, assisted in a total of 6,045 police training schools throughout the Nation. Approximately 178,000 officers were in attendance at these schools.

*J. J. Daunt to Bishop 8/21/67  
re: Law Enforcement and  
Criminal Justice Act of 1967,  
H.R. 5037.*

(Continued from page 21)

lopes similar to those used in number operations fell to the floor of the vehicle. In denying the motion to suppress this evidence, the court pointed out that it did not condone the search of an entire vehicle incident to a traffic arrest; however, a limited search of the glove compartment, where the defendant himself had indicated the card was located, was held to be a reasonable self-protective measure. *U.S. v. Washington*, 249 F. Supp. 40 (1965).

A search would also be allowed where an officer having the right to arrest, on a warrant or probable cause, first seizes a weapon or other object lying within easy reach of the suspect and then makes the arrest. *Wilson v. Porter*, 361 F. 2d 412 (1966); *Busby v. U.S.*, 296 F. 2d 328 (1961); *U.S. v. LaVallee*, 251 F. Supp. 292 (1962). [The fact that the search and seizure in this circumstance preceded the formal arrest by a few moments is not vital. See, e.g., *Cipres v. U.S.*, 343 F. 2d 95, 98-99 (1965); *U.S. Devenere*, 332 F. 2d 160 (1964) (sustaining prior seizure to prevent destruction of evidence); *U.S. v. Boston*, 330 F. 2d 937 (1964); *Dickey v. U.S.*, 332 F. 2d 773 (1964). See also, *Holt v. Simpson*, 340 F. 2d 853 (1965) (upholding prior search despite the absence of immediate threat of destruction to property or potential danger to officer.)] But in most instances, particularly those involving full-custody arrest on a criminal charge, the suspect will immediately be removed from the automobile. Once this is accomplished, it is difficult to argue that any weapon or other objects inside the vehicle present a threat to the officer.

## 2. Search for Physical Evidence of the Crime

Unlike a search for weapons, the search for physical evidence of a crime is dependent in large measure on the



re of the violation. If the offense is such that there may be fruits, instrumentalities, contraband, or mere evidence of the crime that might assist the police in apprehending or convicting the suspect, a search for these items is proper. *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217, 238 (1960); *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145 (1947); *Agnello v. U.S.*, 269 U.S. 20, 30 (1925); *Warden, Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden*, 387 U.S. 294 (1967).

Obviously, a search cannot be made where there is no tangible evidence connected with the arrest offense. That is usually the case where violations of motor vehicle codes are involved. With the exception of driving while under the influence of alcohol or narcotics, there are few traffic offenses in which any object other than the vehicle itself can be considered evidence of the crime. *Thompson v. State*, 398 S.W. 2d 942 (Tex. Crim. 1966); *Richardson v. State*, 294 S.W. 2d 844 (Tex. Crim. 1956); *Brinegar v. State*, 262 P. 2d 464 (Okla. 1953); *Church v. State*, 333 S.W. 2d 799 (Tenn. 1960); *State v. Taft*, 110 S.E. 2d 727 (W. Va. 1959). See also, *People v. Lujan*, 141 Cal. App. 2d 143, 296 P. 2d 93 (1956) (arrest for driving while under influence of drugs held to support search of entire vehicle for narcotics). For this reason, the search incident to a traffic arrest is not permitted in most jurisdictions. *State v. Michaels*, 374 P. 2d 989, 992 (Wash. 1962) ("A search of the automobile could reveal nothing useful in establishing the offense for which the defendant was arrested—failure to signal for a left turn—and there was no reason to suspect that he would attempt to flee with the aid of something that might be found in the trunk of his car."); *Barnes v. State*, 130 N.W. 2d 264 (Wis. 1964) ("There are no fruits or instrumentalities connected with the offense of driving a vehicle with a defective tail light."); *U.S. v.*

*One 1963 Cadillac Hardtop*, 224 F. Supp. 210 (1963) ("In the case of a stop sign violation there is no fruit of the crime. The means whereby the crime was committed is the vehicle itself."); *U.S. v. Tate*, 209 F. Supp. 762 (1962) ("There are no fruits of speeding."); *Travers v. U.S.*, 144 A.2d 889 (D.C. Mun. 1958) ("... [T]he search could not be justified as one aimed at discovering the 'fruits and evidences' of the instant crimes, i.e., traffic violations.") But see, *Watts v. State*, 196 So. 2d 79 (Miss. 1967).

While the right to search for physical evidence is somewhat limited, in the sense that it must be tied to some item connected with the arrest offense, the scope of this search has been broadly interpreted by the courts. Unlike the examination for weapons or means of escape, a search for physical evidence of a crime is not confined to those areas of the automobile to which the arrestee has immediate access. As a general rule, the search may encompass the entire vehicle, including the glove compartment, trunk space, or any other portion of the car that might reasonably conceal one of the items sought. *State v. Hunt*, 424 P. 2d 571, 573 (Kans. 1967) (search of seat and trunk); *U.S. v. Francolino*, 367 F. 2d 1013 (1966) (trunk); *Welch v. U.S.*, 361 F. 2d 214 (1966) (trunk); *U.S. v. Gorman*, 355 F. 2d 151 (1965) (trunk); *U.S. v. Doyle*, 373 F. 2d 875 (1967) (search of floor in front of driver's seat); *U.S. v. Washington*, 249 F. Supp. 40 (1965) (trunk). Thus while the officer in the *Tate* case could not look under the front seat of the car for self-protective reasons, a search of that area would have been proper had the offense involved fruits, instrumentalities, contraband, or mere evidence, and had the purpose of the search been to seize one of those items. In this context, the officer's authority to search would not terminate simply

because the suspect was handcuffed and safely out of reach of any evidentiary items in the car.

Admittedly, the search under these circumstances does not square with a literal reading of the purposes behind the rule. The Supreme Court stated in *Preston v. U.S.*, 376 U.S. 364 (1964) that the search incidental to arrest "is justified by the need to seize weapons and other things which might be used to assault the officer or effect an escape, as well as by the need to prevent the destruction of evidence of the crime—things which might easily happen where the weapon or evidence is on the accused's person or under his immediate control." As we have already seen, if the weapon is inaccessible to the accused, the officer cannot search for it because it no longer presents a threat of escape or bodily harm.

By the same reasoning, it would seem that physical evidence that lies beyond the reach of the arrestee cannot be searched for, since it is no longer exposed to destruction or immediate removal. But here the law makes an exception: accessibility is not a determining factor where a search for fruits, instrumentalities, contraband, or mere evidence of the crime is involved. Indeed, so permissive is the law in this area that several courts have allowed a search to be made of the defendant's vehicle after he had been removed from the scene in a patrol wagon. In *Adams v. U.S.*, 336 F. 2d 752 (1964), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 931, for example, the accused was arrested for armed robbery as he was getting into a car in a parking lot. A search of the trunk of the vehicle yielded evidence which the defendant later sought to suppress in a pretrial motion. Since the trunk of the car was locked and the keys had been turned over to the police, there was no danger that he could have used any weapons or destroyed evidence of the crime. Under these circumstances,



the defendant contended, the officers were required to obtain a warrant before searching the car. While recognizing the logic of this argument, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia stated that "... as far as we are aware, no court has yet held that a car, including its trunk, may not be searched without a warrant at the time and place its occupants are placed under lawful arrest. We are not persuaded that we should be the first to do so." See also, *U.S. v. Gorman*, 355 F.2d 151, 155 (1965); *State v. Wilson*, 424 P.2d 650 (Wash. 1967); *State v. Schwartzberger*, 422 P.2d 323 (Wash. 1966).

Several Federal courts have sustained searches conducted under similar circumstances on the reasoning that the list of justifications set out by the Court in *Preston* was not intended to be all-inclusive. *Crawford v. Bannan*, 336 F.2d 505, 506, 507 (1964); *Arwine v. Bannan*, 346 F.2d 458, 465 (1965). See also, *People v. Robinson*, 62 Cal.2d 891 (1965). In support of this contention, the courts frequently point to the *Harris* case wherein the Supreme Court upheld the seizure of an article found in a bedroom bureau drawer, following the defendant's arrest in the living room of his apartment. The control of the person arrested, the Court said in *Harris*, extended as much to the bedroom of the apartment as to the living room in which he was arrested. *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145 (1947).

While these decisions have not indicated what other justifications might be applicable, several later cases have suggested that one further basis for the rule is the obvious public interest in "a speedy search that may disclose information useful in tracking down accomplices still on the move." *U.S. v. Gorman*, 355 F.2d 151, 155 (1965). In still another case, a search made after the defendant was removed from the vehicle was sustained on the ground that it was

"proper to attempt to find at the earliest possible moment the pistol used in a holdup." *U.S. v. Doyle*, 373 F.2d 875 (1967), quoted in *Kuntz v. U.S.*, 265 F. Supp. 543, 548 (1967). The clear implication of these and other similar opinions is that the rule supporting an incidental search for physical evidence is based less on the need to prevent destruction of evidence than on the broader consideration of reasonableness which has so long governed fourth amendment practices. *People v. Webb*, 424 P.2d 342 (Calif. 1967); *People v. Robinson*, 62 Cal.2d 891 (1965); *People v. Green*, 235 Cal. App. 506, 511-513 (1965); *State v. Collins*, 132 N.W.2d 802, 803 (Minn. 1964). [For a well-reasoned analysis of this problem, see "Search and Seizure in the Supreme Court: Shadows on the Fourth Amendment," 28 U. Chic. L. Rev. 666 (1961).]

### 3. Seizure of Items Pertaining to Another Crime

As the foregoing discussion has indicated, the search incident to arrest must be confined to fruits, instrumentalities, contraband, and mere evidence of the crime for which the arrest was made and to weapons of injury or escape. *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217, 238 (1960); *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145 (1947); *Agnello v. U.S.*, 269 U.S. 20, 30 (1925); *Warden, Maryland Penitentiary v. Hayden*, 387 U.S. 294 (1967); *U.S. v. Barbanell*, 231 F. Supp. 200 (1960). The arrest merely serves the function of a search warrant for things seizable in connection with that particular offense. *Papani v. U.S.*, 84 F.2d 160 (1936). It does not in any way allow a general or exploratory search for other evidence that might incriminate the suspect in crime. In many cases, however, a legitimate search turns up objects of a totally different violation and one unsuspected by the arresting officer. The question then

is: What is the officer's authority with regard to such property? Can he seize it? If so, must he first obtain a warrant?

It is generally acknowledged that a police officer is not required to close his eyes to the realities of the situation. He is fully empowered to seize the fruits, instrumentalities, or mere evidence of the later-discovered offense and even property that is presumptively contraband. *Seymour v. U.S.*, 369 F.2d 825, 827 (1966); *Abel v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Harris v. U.S.*, *supra*; *Agnello v. U.S.*, *supra*; *U.S. ex rel. Boucher v. Reincke*, 341 F.2d 977, 980 (1965); *U.S. v. Sorenson*, 330 F.2d 1018 (1964); *Palmer v. U.S.*, 203 F.2d 66 (1953); *U.S. v. Follette*, 257 F. Supp. 922, 924 (1966); *U.S. v. LaVallee*, 251 F. Supp. 292 (1966); *U.S. ex rel. Robinson v. Fay*, 239 F. Supp. 132 (1965); *U.S. v. DeCiccio*, 190 F. Supp. 487 (1961). Here again a distinction must be made between the right to search and the right to seize. While an officer cannot properly search for articles related to another crime, the law does not require that he "must impotently stand aside and refrain from seizing such contraband materials." *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145, 155 (1947).

The application of this rule is well illustrated in *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960), where officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested the defendant in his hotel room on a warrant calling for deportation and lawfully searched him for weapons and evidence of his alien status. During the course of this search, they found a piece of graph paper, which the defendant had used in his espionage activities. In upholding the seizure of this item and its use in evidence, the Court ruled that once the paper came into the officer's hands, it was not necessary for him to return it, since it was an instrumentality in the crime of espionage. "This is so," Court stated, "even though [the



...r] was not only not looking for items connected with espionage but could not properly have been searching for the purpose of finding such items. When an article subject to lawful seizure properly comes into an officer's possession in the course of a lawful search, it would be entirely without reason to say that he must return it because it was not one of the things it was his business to look for."

The Court has justified the seizure of such property on the ground that its discovery reveals a crime "being committed in the very presence of the agents conducting the search." *Harris v. U.S.*, 331 U.S. 145, 155 (1947). Thus, as a practical matter, a contemporaneous arrest could then and there be made for the unrelated offense. *Charles v. U.S.*, 258 F. 2d 386, cert. denied, 364 U.S. 831 (1960). Indeed, at least one State court has suggested that a second arrest is necessary to support the seizure. *People v. Roach*, 253 N.Y.S. 2d 24 (1964). While this procedure has been followed in several cases, the Federal law appears not to require it. See, *Bartlett v. U.S.*, 232 F. 2d 135 (1956) (terming the additional arrest a "useless formality"). By making an additional arrest, however, the officer can often resolve the legitimacy of the seizure and of any further search for additional evidence of the newly discovered violation.

(To be concluded in December)

## VISITORS TO FBI

Some 659,692 visitors toured FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., during fiscal year 1967. August 1966 was the peak month with 106,337 visitors, followed by June 1967 with 99,502.

Tours of FBI Headquarters are offered daily between the hours of 9:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and last approximately 1 hour.

*Four Unit 8/9/67*  
November 1967

## POLICE COOPERATION NEEDED IN EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM

The Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, is seeking the cooperation of law enforcement agencies in connection with its exemplary rehabilitation certificate program, a new program established by Congress under Public Law 89-690.

The program is designed to grant certificates of exemplary rehabilitation to some 1½ million people who have been discharged from military service under less than honorable conditions and who have rehabilitated themselves by prescribed standards.

In addition to providing tangible evidence to employers of the serviceman or woman's rehabilitation, the certificate also entitles the bearer to special job-counseling and job-placement services at the local office of his State employment service. It does not, however, alter the holder's previous military discharge nor allow for any veterans' benefits to which the individual would not otherwise be entitled.

The exemplary rehabilitation certificate is awarded by the Secretary of Labor to qualifying applicants after it has been established that he (the applicant) has rehabilitated himself, that his character is good, and that his conduct, activities, and habits have been exemplary for at least 3 years prior to the date of his application. A copy of the certificate is supplied by the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Defense for placement in the individual's military record.

Among the requirements which must be met by the applicant for such a certificate are two which require the

cooperation of law enforcement agencies. (1) A certified statement is required from the chief law enforcement officer of the town, city, or county in which the applicant resides, attesting to his general reputation insofar as police and court records, if any, are concerned. (A form will be provided by the applicant, but authorities may use their own form if so desired.) (2) A set of the applicant's fingerprints is to be taken by the law enforcement officer for submission by the Department of Labor to the FBI for purpose of positive identification. (A fingerprint card is provided for the fingerprint record.)

Further information concerning Public Law 89-690 may be obtained by writing to: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D.C. 20210, Attention: XRC. *Material rec'd from Charles E. Odell, Director, U.S. Employment Service, 9-18-67.*

## SAFETY FIRST

The law in New Orleans, La., now requires operators of motor bikes and motor scooters to wear safety helmets. The protection given by the helmets has already been credited with a reduction in serious injuries to operators involved in traffic accidents.

Out of the 53 motor scooter accidents which occurred during the first month of the safety program, 26 involved injuries, but there were no fatalities. Although 3 individuals received head injuries, 13 avoided them because they were wearing safety helmets.

*New Orleans criminal 5-19-67*  
*Bufile 65-4296-33.*



## FBI LABORATORY

(Continued from page 6)

property to the claimant and was purportedly prepared in December 1940. The claimant was seeking compensation from the U.S. Government for damages sustained to personal property located abroad during World War II.

Through the use of reference files, Laboratory experts were able to determine the following relevant facts: The document in question was prepared on a typewriter having a style which was designed in June 1950 and which was not in existence in 1940; the watermark in the paper was from a run manufactured in 1958; and the signatures were written with a ballpoint pen. Ballpoint pens were not produced in quantity until 1943.

The claimant, who had been advised of the FBI Laboratory examinations, did not show up for the scheduled hearing and thus forfeited the claim.

The questioned document in the case just related was typewritten,

legible, and in English, but what happens when evidence submitted for examination contains a message written in a foreign language, or worse, a coded message? Here is where the Laboratory's Cryptanalysis-Translation Section takes over.

Crime today is big business, and it is a well-known fact that any business, if it is to prosper, must keep accurate and detailed records. This, of course, presents a problem to the criminal, for the records that are necessary for his prosperity may, if confiscated by authorities, assure his conviction in a court of law. He, therefore, resorts to the use of codes. This is especially true in bookmaking and espionage operations.

Many times in recent years when criminal convictions have hinged upon the deciphering of coded material, FBI cryptanalysts have torn away the barrier. Meaningless numbers, letters, and symbols suddenly become as easy to read as your morning newspaper.

In one such case the bookie involved had bragged to many of his

acquaintances that law enforcement agencies were incapable of breaking his code, and he predicted his operations would continue uninterrupted. He was quite mistaken.

Material confiscated in a raid of the bookie's apartment was submitted to the FBI Laboratory by local authorities. In a few days the code was broken, revealing the incriminating contents of the material. An FBI Agent from the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section testified to his findings in court, and the bookie's conviction followed.

In recent years one of the fastest developing phases of scientific law enforcement has been in the area of communications. In this field and related areas, the Laboratory's Radio Engineering Section assumes responsibility. This section designs and develops new radio communications equipment for use in the field, sets up and maintains a network of radio stations for use in the event of an emergency, and serves in a consulting capacity in other matters relating to radio communications. Examination of evidence of an electrical nature, such as gambling devices, also comes within its scope of duty.

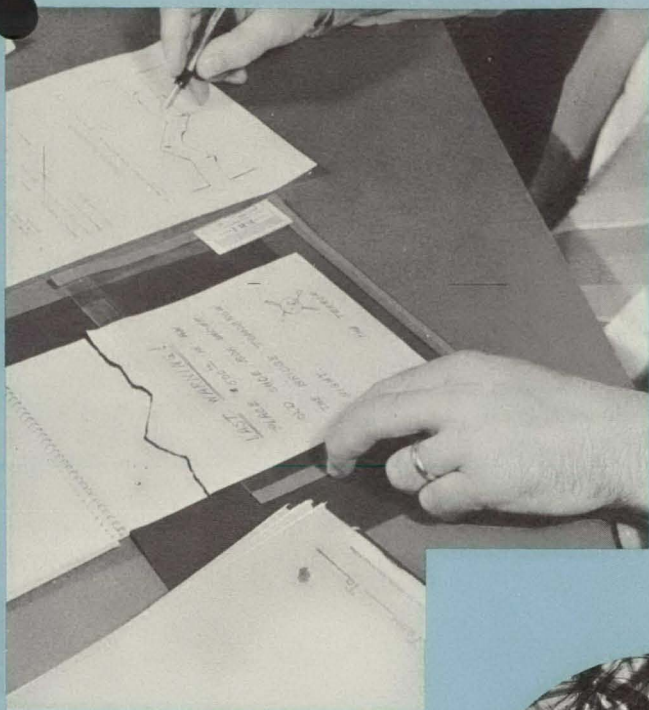
The FBI Laboratory's beginning was a humble one, but its expansion and subsequent impact on law enforcement have been far from insignificant. Even today, after 35 years of service, it continues to add new weapons to its arsenal of crime detection equipment and find solutions to new problems as well as better solutions to the old ones.

Society's great enemy—the crime problem—marches on, but its guardians stand firm and untiring. Side by side on the line of defense are the conscientious, well-trained law enforcement officer and the scientific crime detection laboratory—a team which few criminals have battled and beaten.



An examiner conducts a petrographic examination of an abrasive substance found in a motor bearing. Boxes at right contain abrasive specimens for comparison.





A document examiner determines the source of an extortion note by matching torn edges in a notebook.



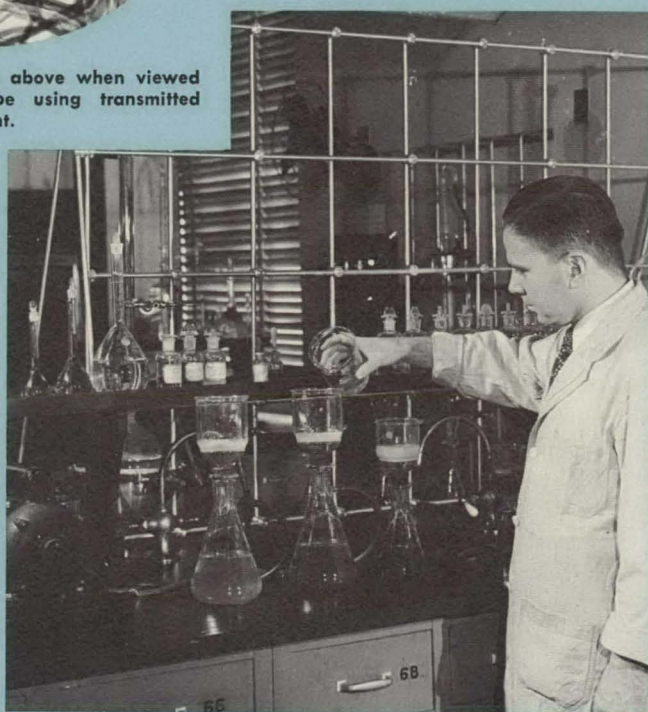
Many criminals are successfully prosecuted in courts throughout the country each year because of the findings of the experts and examiners in the Serology Unit.

The Firearms Identification Section of the Laboratory maintains a reference collection of guns.



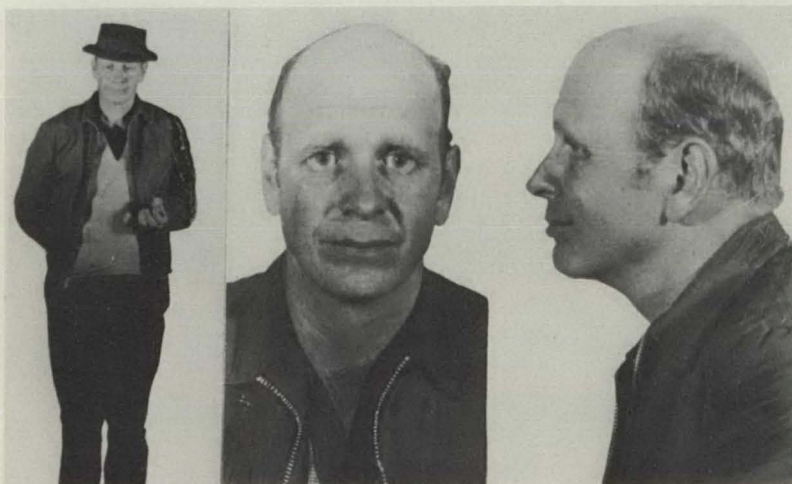
Paper fibers appear as above when viewed through the microscope using transmitted light.

A scientist performs a filtration in connection with a toxicological analysis.





# WANTED BY THE FBI



**JACK B. YOUNG, also known as: James Pitts Gill, Larry J. Martin, Roy J. Martin, Roy Olson, Jack Bernard Young.**

## Interstate Flight—Murder

JACK B. YOUNG is being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on May 20, 1966, at Portland, Oreg.

## The Crime

During the night of March 19-20, 1966, Young and an accomplice allegedly viciously beat, robbed, and killed a man in his Hood River, Oreg., home. The victim had been battered about the head with a piece of pipe and stabbed with a butcher knife. The accomplice has been apprehended and convicted.

## The Fugitive

Young has been employed as an automobile body and fender repairman and laborer and has been de-

scribed as a "slow thinker." He has been convicted of carrying a concealed weapon, of grand theft of an automobile, and of petty theft.

## Description

Age-----	34, born Dec. 14, 1932, Santa Ana, Calif.
Height-----	5 feet, 6½ inches.
Weight-----	155 to 160 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Blond, balding.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion----	Fair.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations----	Automobile body and fender repairman, la- borer.
Scars and marks-----	Scar on left side of nose, double herniotomy scars.
FBI No-----	1,276 B
Fingerprint classification--	14 O 21 W IMO 16 I 27 W 000

## Caution

Young has possessed a rifle in the past and should be considered armed and dangerous.

## Notify the FBI

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

## WITHOUT GONDOLA

Italy's customs police advise that cigarette smugglers have used a rather novel system of transporting cigarettes from Switzerland into Italy. About 132 pounds of cigarettes were floated into Italy through an underground stream that flows beneath the border from the Breggia River in Switzerland to a canal in Italy. The cigarettes were wrapped in waterproof bundles attached to a long rope and sent down the stream to accomplices waiting on the Italian side.

*Rome Crimdel 7/6/67  
Bufile #63-4296-23*

## FBI FACTS

A booklet entitled "99 Facts About the FBI: Questions and Answers" contains information about the services, jurisdiction, and activities of the FBI. Copies of the booklet may be obtained free of charge upon written request to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

## FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)		(Title)
(Address)		
(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)

## GOLD MEDAL WINNER



Donald S. Genung, sheriff, Pinellas County, Fla., a graduate of the FBI National Academy, is shown wearing the medal and holding the citation representing the J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award presented to him by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their annual convention in New Orleans, La. The award was given in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the field of law enforcement and, more specifically, in recognition of his continuing efforts in the field of juvenile delinquency and youth crimes during a period in our Nation's history when lawlessness has become a major national concern.

## HAVE PLAN—WILL RETURN

Burglars in a midwestern town have devised a new method to carry on their illegal activities. They break out a window in a store and immediately leave the scene.

Police on patrol notice the broken window and notify the owner to take inventory. When it is determined that nothing has been taken, the window is temporarily boarded up.

The burglars then return, enter the store through the broken window, and replace the boards when they are inside. Confident that police will see the boards in place and make no further investigation, the burglars can complete their job at their leisure.

*Milwaukee Crimdel 7/3/67  
Bufile #63-4296-30.*

## ANOTHER CAR THEFT MO

A police officer of a southern city reports a new and faster method car thieves are now using to start automobiles. The crooks jam a screwdriver into the ignition of the car and force the ignition to turn.

The method is faster than the "hot wire" method and also considerably easier for the car thief to master.

*Norfolk crimdel 5/24/67  
Bufile #63-4296-56.*



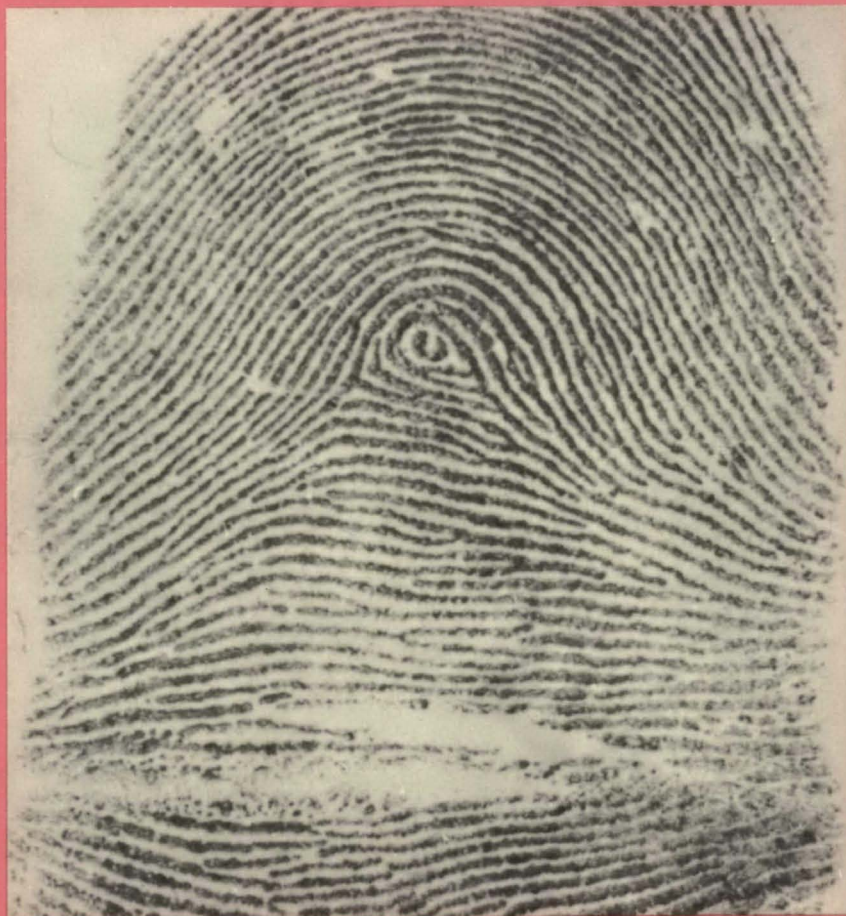
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

## INTERESTING PATTERN



The pattern presented this month is classified as a central-pocket-loop-type whorl with a meeting tracing. The unusual formation found in the center of this pattern provides the necessary recurve in front of the right delta.