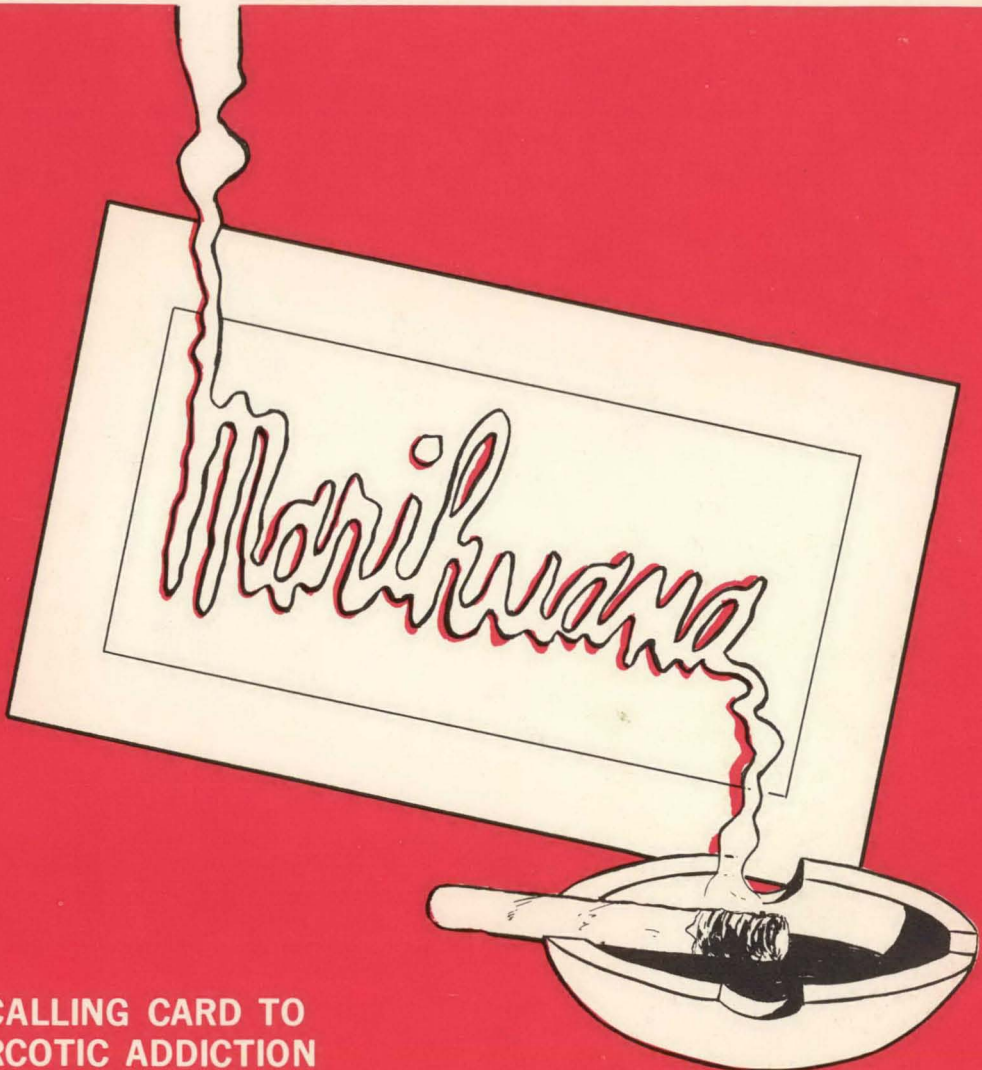




FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



A CALLING CARD TO
NARCOTIC ADDICTION

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

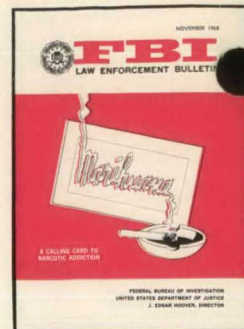
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THE COVER—*What law enforcement officers should know about marihuana. See page 2.*

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

AS A RULE, MEN who have no respect for the law have nothing but contempt for those charged with enforcing it. Thus, the law enforcement officer's task becomes harder and his personal safety diminishes as more crimes are committed and less criminals are brought to justice.

Last year, 76 police officers were killed in the line of duty. This is 19 more than the number slain in 1966. Since 1960, 411 law enforcement officers have been murdered, an average of more than 51 per year. Of the 539 offenders involved in these killings, 77 percent had been previously arrested and 67 percent had been previously convicted. Two-thirds of the police killers previously convicted had been granted parole or probation, and 3 out of 10 were actively on parole or probation when they killed a police officer.

Along with the ever-present danger of death, the enforcement officer faces personal injury with increasing frequency. Encouraged, no doubt, by judicial leniency and public indifference, more and more suspects resist arrest and resort to violence when approached by officers. In 1967, almost 14 of every 100 police officers were assaulted, an increase of 11 percent over 1966.

The rule of law is in jeopardy when law enforcement officers are regularly attacked and slain in the line of duty. Our concept of self-

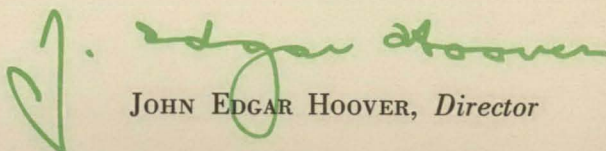
government is endangered when policemen must frequently win a physical struggle while making arrests. And our democratic processes are weakened when officers are publicly condemned and ridiculed for protecting the peaceful against violence and disorder.

In 1967, policemen were slain on the average of one every 5 days. This is a disgrace. It is particularly shocking when officers are gunned down by convicted criminals who, after exhausting all possible legal relief, are still on the streets. In one such instance, a convicted robber remained free more than 3 weeks after all of his appeals and petitions had been denied by the courts, a process requiring nearly 2 years. On the 23rd day after the date that he should have been jailed, he murdered a police officer. Is this balanced justice?

Ours is a government of law. Our Nation's survival depends on effective enforcement of the law. But law enforcement, to be fully effective, must receive more public support.

While law enforcement officers seldom mention the fact, all are keenly aware that the specter of death rides at their side during most of their duty hours. Brave, dedicated men are not deterred from worthy public service by danger alone. But how long can we ask officers to risk their lives when they and the law are not respected?

NOVEMBER 1, 1968

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

"A large majority of addicts began their drug-taking with marihuana. An intensive research project . . . found that of 1,759 narcotic addicts examined, 80 percent had used marihuana prior to their addiction."

MARIHUANA—

A Calling Card to Narcotic Addiction

By
HENRY L. GIORDANO
Associate Director,
Bureau of Narcotics and
Dangerous Drugs,
Washington, D.C.



Today, America may be "sleeping" while antisocial activity grows in intensity. Certainly this is true concerning the increasing problem of marihuana abuse.

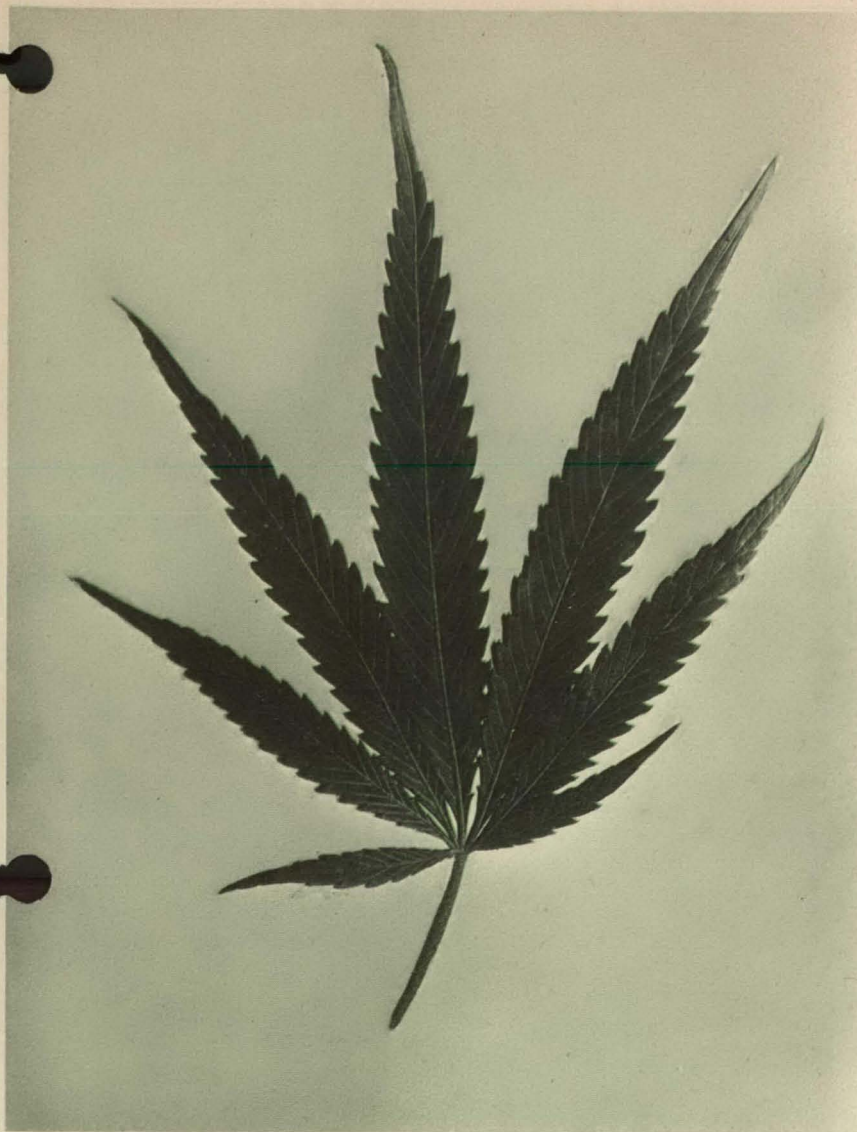
Dozens of news clippings, editorials, and magazine articles in recent months have proclaimed the virtues of marihuana. But most writers fail to present a full and objective discussion of the other side of the coin—the side indicating marihuana abuse is harmful to the health, safety, and welfare of our society. If such writers give a complete distortion, they are indulging our communities in a very dangerous gamble. By presenting only the pro-marihuana arguments, which sell copy, the public has been deprived of the real, vital, and objective facts necessary to

make an intelligent choice about marihuana.

Law enforcement officers appear to be the sole voice in the wilderness warning that today's growing permissive attitude about marihuana leads to an increase of all types of drug abuse rather than to its control. Law enforcement officers who defend society from the depredations of drug dependence have a responsibility to show to the people what is happening and correct errors and misconceptions about drug abuse.

There is nothing to prevent acceptance of this challenge, and this article will highlight points against marihuana. Marihuana is not only an extremely dangerous drug—it is a menace to public health, safety, and welfare.

When discussing marihuana, it is



The marihuana leaf is usually composed of seven leaflets.

imperative to define the sometimes confusing terminology. The term "marihuana" embraces all the fancy and vernacular names you hear—the so-called "American type," the so-called "Mexican type," "hashish," "bhang," "ganja," "charas," "cannabis," "cannabis resins," "cannabinol," "cannabidol," "tetrahydrocannabinol," "pot," "tea," or "weed."

The potency of the drugs ranges from the limited effects of poorly harvested marihuana to the severe effects of "hashish" or "charas."

Most of the marihuana consumed in the United States is made up of the leaves and flowering tops of the marihuana plant. To a lesser extent, "hashish" is also being consumed by the users in the United States. But whether a person is using the so-called "Mexican type" marihuana or the more potent "hashish," the potential for abuse is ever present. The only difference is that a user of "hashish" need not smoke as much to reach the desired result.

Marihuana differs significantly from the drugs in the opium family

in that it does not produce addiction of the morphine type. Abstinence does not produce a physiological withdrawal syndrome in the user. However, its use does result in a psychological dependence and, according to Dr. David P. Ausubel, chronic users go to great lengths to insure that they will not be without the drug. Deprivation may also result in "anxiety, restlessness, irritability, or even a state of depression with suicidal fantasies, sometimes self-mutilating actions or actual suicidal attempts," which are all symptoms of a psychological withdrawal syndrome. For these reasons, marihuana is more often said to be habituating than addicting, although a recent investigator claims there is little difference from a psychiatric point of view.

No Medical Use

In the past, efforts to find a proper medical use for marihuana were not successful. As the American Medical Association's Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence indicated, "marihuana has no known use in medical practice in most countries of the world, including the United States."

It is also interesting and significant that the United Nations 1961 single convention on narcotic drugs placed marihuana in a special category with narcotic drugs particularly liable to abuse and to produce ill effects and lacking offsetting therapeutic advantages possessed by less harmful drugs. The decision to include marihuana among other exceedingly dangerous substances was based upon the judgment of drug experts. This same convention established requirements whereby the United States maintains special measures of control over marihuana and prohibits "the production, manufacture, export and import of, trade in, possession or use of the drug except for amounts which may be necessary for medical and scientific research only."

The immediate physiological effects of marihuana intoxication include some loss in coordination of the limbs; an increase in pulse rate; an abnormal lowering of body temperature; an insatiable hunger; and inflammation of the mucous membranes and the bronchial tubes. Other effects include fantasy; exhilaration of mood; the feeling of being above reality; loss of spatial sense; a loss of timing; and an often uncontrollable hilarity over something which is not particularly amusing to a normal person. When larger doses are used, extremely vivid hallucinations often occur; there may be panic and an inordinate fear of death, illusions, and periods of paranoia. A high enough dose can result in a condition resembling toxic psychosis.

Psychotic Reaction

Marihuana's effects upon the operation of the central nervous system are most profound but have been the least explored by research. Little is known about the psychopharmacological aspects of marihuana, even though it has been one of the most widely used drugs in the world. However, there is still considerable literature revealing its effects are detrimental to the central nervous system. For example, Dr. Donald Louria, in his book *Nightmare Drugs*, states that marihuana may produce all of the hallucinogenic effects of which LSD is capable. Research conducted by Dr. Harris Isbell and associates on human beings using a natural occurring tetrahydrocannabinol of marihuana has led to the conclusion that a sufficient dosage of marihuana "can cause psychotic reaction in almost any individual."

As a result of these findings, marihuana has earned a reputation for inducing criminal behavior. Yet the manner in which marihuana causes or induces criminal behavior is not clear. It seems to vary with the individual,

the dosage, and the circumstances, but a general survey of the literature indicates that marihuana may stimulate criminal conduct in any of the following ways: (1) Fortifying the courage of criminals prior to committing crimes; (2) causing general derangement and demoralization with chronic use; (3) lowering inhibitions and bringing out suppressed criminal tendencies; and (4) inducing panic, confusion, or anger in otherwise normal persons.

There are many studies which link criminal behavior with marihuana. One prominent team of researchers in India, where there has been long and widespread abuse of marihuana in all of its potent forms, concluded that "excessive indulgence in cannabis is apt to produce in healthy individuals, and more so in susceptible individuals, mental confusion which may lead to delusions with restlessness and disordered movements. Intellectual impairment as well as disorientation may show itself in various ways, such as weakening of moral sense, habit of telling lies, prostitution, theft, pilfering, sex perversion, and other degrading practices. Sometimes indulgence may release subconscious impulses and lead to violent crimes."

Conducive to Violence

Earlier studies during 1939 in New Orleans disclosed that the number of marihuana users among major criminals was unusually high. Even the LaGuardia report of 1944, which is often cited in support of the harmlessness of marihuana, found that in a number of test subjects "... there were alterations in behavior giving rise to antisocial expression. This was shown by unconventional acts not permitted in public, anxiety reactions, oppositions, antagonism and eroticism. Effects such as these would be considered conducive to acts of violence." The conclusion of this study

indicated that with "... the potential make-up and the right time and environment, marihuana may bring on a true psychotic state."

Another significant investigation conducted by Professor C. G. Gardikas, chief of Greece's Criminal Services, analyzed a group of 379 hashish-smoking criminals. He found that 117 of these became criminally inclined only after their habituation to hashish. Within the group there were more than 420 sentences for assaults, woundings, threats, robberies, manslaughterers, and sex offenses.

Marihuana and Crime

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs recently conducted its own study. It revealed a definite pattern between marihuana usage and crime. City and State police agencies were surveyed to gather and assemble a volume of well-documented instances where criminal behavior was directly related to the use of marihuana. Several of the more poignant examples from this study are:

Seattle, Wash.—A man accidentally bumped into and spilled coffee on another at the old World's Fair grounds. The jostled person began swearing at the man who had bumped into him. He pulled out a piece of log chain and began to beat the man. Officers found the suspect in possession of and under the influence of marihuana when he was arrested for assault.

Detroit, Mich.—A 19-year-old man was arrested for murdering his 3-month-old daughter. His wife told homicide detectives her husband was a constant marihuana user and had been under its influence when he beat their infant daughter to death using his hands.

San Antonio, Tex.—After smoking marihuana for several hours, two defendants decided to settle an argu-



possession of marihuana is in violation of Federal law. In this photograph marihuana is represented in packaged form and as rolled cigarettes.

ment with a mutual acquaintance. They pistol whipped, beat, stabbed, and finally shot and killed the other man. Police later learned the two murderers smoked marihuana until they became "vicious" and then, immediately, went to "beat" the man.

San Jose, Calif.—During an armed robbery two teenagers, aged 15 and 17, shot the owner of a beverage shop to death. After they were arrested, the two juveniles admitted they had used marihuana before committing the robbery.

It is perfectly clear that the more people experimenting with marihuana, the greater the danger that many will not be able to handle the habit. They will associate with subcultures involved in all types of drug abuse, barbiturates, amphetamines, LSD, and even heroin. Thus, if the ap-

continues unabated, there will be a sharp rise in the incidence of narcotic addiction.

Of course, not everyone who smokes a marihuana cigarette will become a heroin addict. But actual experience leaves little room for doubt that a large majority of addicts first began with marihuana. This pattern of graduation has been observed in the United States, the Near East and Africa, though admittedly the exact causal connection is unknown.

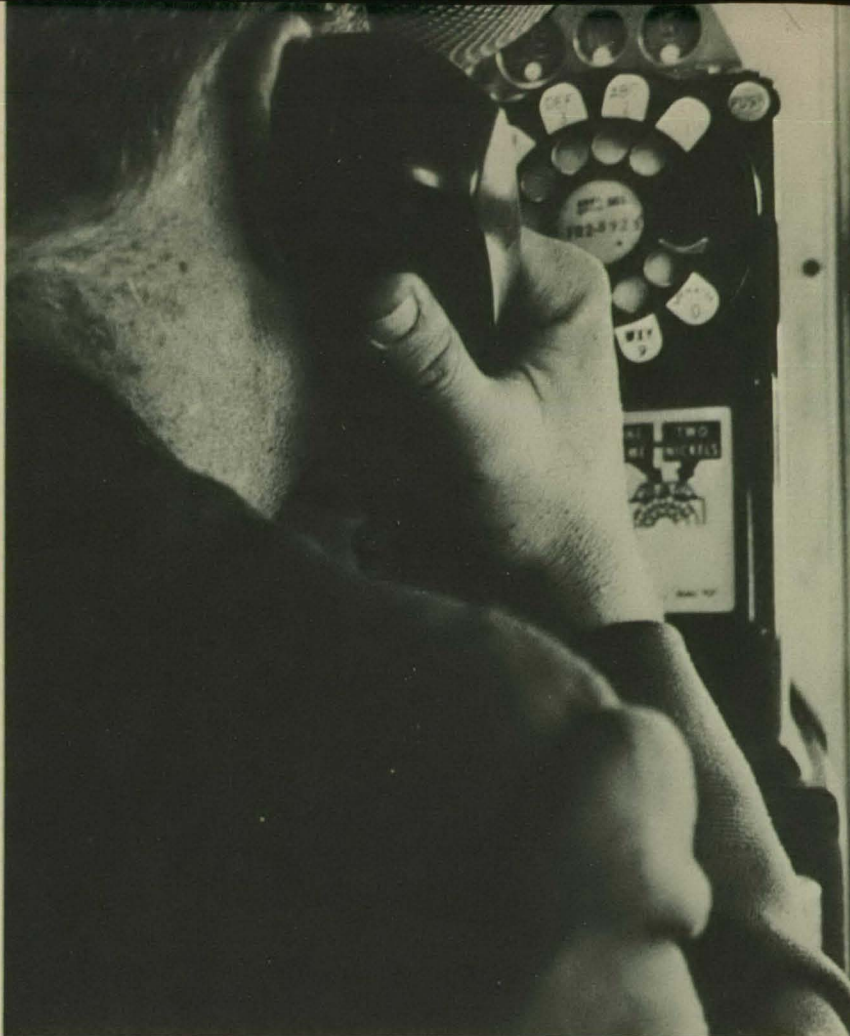
Addicts Studied

A recent review of this subject was made by a noted psychiatrist, who studied 80 English heroin addicts. He found that all 80 had first used marihuana and apparently considered its effects second only to those of heroin. In studying these patients, the doctor

was led to the conclusion that the connection between marihuana and heroin could not be accounted for simply on the basis of the "mutual influence of availability in illegal society. . . ." In an intensive research project conducted by Dr. John C. Ball, chief sociologist of the United States Clinical Research Center in Lexington, Ky., it was found that of 1,759 narcotic addicts examined, 80 percent had used marihuana prior to their addiction.

To many people, the thought of a large portion of our younger generation "turning on," "tuning in," and, finally, "dropping out" is a frightening one. There is no doubt that marihuana can offer some individuals transitory pleasures. But in a world beset with problems, we need the con-

(Continued on page 16)



The current "war" on those who make obscene, threatening, or harassing telephone calls is paying off. Cooperation between law enforcement officials and telephone people resulted in the arrest of nine of these callers last year in Arkansas phone booths alone.

Abusive Telephone Calls

By

JAMES A. HANDLOSER*

**Security Manager,
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Little Rock, Ark.**

Telephone companies and law enforcement officials throughout the Nation are making it increasingly difficult for people who use the telephone to place anonymous and annoying calls. Police officers, the courts, State legislatures, and specially trained telephone company employees are all playing important roles in combating these calls.

Recently developed technical skills are also helping in the current war on annoyance callers. And results of the war are beginning to show. In 1967, for example, Southwestern Bell, which serves 900 exchanges in Mis-

souri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas, handled more than 58,000 annoyance calls complaints. In Arkansas alone these complaints resulted in 45 convictions, ranging from the "hang-up" and "breather" types to obscene calls and bomb threats.

Overall, in the areas served by the Bell system, the courts convicted 358 abusive callers during 1965, 788 abusive callers in 1966, and 1,105 during 1967.

For the law enforcement official, this increased emphasis on all fronts to eliminate these annoyance calls is providing him with more effective

tools with which to work. He has the full cooperation and the total resources of the telephone company, including a comprehensive public education program, skilled technicians, specially trained representatives in the business office, and security people like myself who work with officers assigned to these cases.

*Mr. Handloser is a native of Detroit, Mich., and a graduate of the University of Detroit School of Law. He became Southwestern Bell's security manager for Arkansas in December 1964. His duties include investigations concerning: theft of coin telephones; fraudulent use of telephone credit cards; slug usage; sabotage of buildings and equipment; theft of equipment and supplies; and obscene, threatening, or harassing telephone calls.



Special line identification equipment enables a telephone company switchman to identify the specific telephone from which an annoyance call was placed.



Mr. Handloser.

Legislatures, too, have helped. All 50 States now have laws making it illegal to place annoying, harassing and/or obscene telephone calls. A similar law making it a Federal criminal offense to place obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia was enacted on May 3, 1968.

Our statute* here in Arkansas, which is quite similar to others around the country, is comprehensive enough to include:

Anonymous calls, including "hang-up" and "breather" calls, prank calls, calls to

merchants ordering unwanted goods, bomb threats, threats of physical violence, and any other type of harassing call.

Repeated calls not for lawful business purposes, including harassing calls in which the caller is known to the victim.

Obscene calls, whether anonymous or not.

Our Arkansas courts have been most sympathetic to the annoyance call problem. Judges in these cases have been very solicitous of the victim, particularly a woman or child, and have allowed the obscenities to be described in general terms rather than repeated in specific words. When the exact words are needed in the record, the judges usually take the parties into chambers to avoid the embarrassment of repeating them in open court.

This knowledge on the part of the victim has been an effective aid to police officers in encouraging the victims of these calls to press charges. And judges, such as Little Rock Municipal Judge Quinn Glover, regularly commend the victims in open court for doing their civic duty in coming forward to testify in this day and age when the trend is not to get involved.

The Bell system, of course, has always been concerned with annoying calls, since they are an infringement of our commitment to provide the best possible telephone service.

Armed with new-line identification techniques, in mid-1966 the system embarked on an employee and public education program de-

*Arkansas Statutes, Section 41-1437, Abusive Language, "It shall be unlawful for any person to make use of telephone facilities or equipment (1) for an anonymous call or calls if in a manner reasonably to be expected to annoy, abuse, torment, harass or embarrass one or more persons, or (2) for repeated calls, if such calls are not for a lawful business purpose but are made with intent to abuse, torment, harass or embarrass one or more persons, or (3) for any comment, request, suggestion or proposal which is obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent."

Section 41-1438 provides a penalty therefor of not more than \$1,000, imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.

signed to assist victims and to bring offenders face to face with the law.

Training

In Southwestern Bell the war on annoyance callers required special training for almost 26,000 employees. Business office representatives were trained to take annoyance call complaints and to counsel and advise customers about the steps they could take. Employees in switching offices were acquainted with line identification equipment and trained in its use. Traffic operators were trained to handle customer complaints during those hours when the business office is not open.

While each Bell system company handles the annoyance calling problem a little differently, depending on the circumstances involved, telephone company assistance generally begins with a call by the victim to the local business office. The customer is first assured that the company is concerned and every effort will be made to help solve his problem.

Through a series of questions, the business office representative, much like the police officer, must develop the facts needed to resolve a particular complaint. The representative determines the frequency of such calls; time of day calls are received; variations, if any, in the calling pattern; relationship of calling time to members of the family present; or any recent publicity about a member of the family. Evaluation of this information will aid the representative in determining what further steps are necessary to solve the customer's problems.

When only one or two abusive calls have been received, it is our experience that such calls are usually discontinued after a few attempts. This is particularly true if the person called refuses to give the caller any satisfaction and hangs up immediately.

If there have been a number of calls over a period of time, however, the service representative will request that the customer keep a record of all abusive calls received during the next several days. Where the customer reports receiving very few calls with no

pattern, a temporary or permanent number change may be suggested.

If the customer has recorded several calls on the log, and if the information indicates to the telephone company that it is appropriate, an attempt will be made to identify the calling number. In these cases consent of the person called must first be obtained.

Filing Complaints

Here in Arkansas most law enforcement agencies also have asked that annoyed customers be encouraged to lodge a complaint with local police. Having a complaint on file facilitates police action when a calling line is identified.

When a customer reports this matter to the police, there is an excellent chance that a thorough interview by the police officer, especially in the case of the harassing-type call, can establish the probable identity of the caller, or at least the motive. While it is true that most obscene calls are made at random and the victim is not usually known to the caller, strangers do not ordinarily take the trouble to harass someone by calling night after night just to get him out of bed and then hang up. Harassing-call victims often are reluctant to admit that they have a suspect in mind, but effective interviewing by the police officer may help a victim recall who might have a motive to make such calls.

Thorough Interview

For example, one particularly thorough interview established that a victim's "hang-up" calls coincided with the nightly barking of his dog. The police narrowed the suspects to the immediate neighborhood and were able to more easily identify the caller, who, in fact, lived right next door.

Those complaints involving the receipt of a serious threat—bodily harm, kidnapping, or damage to property—

Mr. Handloser works closely with Little Rock Chief of Police R. E. Brians, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, whose men have done an outstanding job of catching annoyance and obscene callers.



demand, and get, immediate attention. Local police are notified, either by the customer or the telephone company with the customer's authorization. Also, arrangements are begun by the telephone company to identify the calling line.

Techniques Used

There are several methods of determining the calling line, depending on the type of telephone switching equipment involved. Generally, however, two techniques are employed: trouble simulation and manual identification.

Where the trouble simulation techniques are used, Southwestern Bell simply makes extended use of its intricate trouble reporting equipment. A trouble condition is simulated on the complaining customer's line. Calls to that customer then go through a "trouble-recorder" which punches out a computer card with the incoming trunk number, called line number, and time of the call.

When the company utilizes trouble equipment, it is important that the customer keep an exact log of all his incoming calls, both legitimate and harassing. A simple comparison of the time an annoyance call is received with the time recorded on the punch card will identify the telephone from which the annoyance call was placed.

Manual Identification

Certain other switching offices, on the other hand, require use of a manual identification technique. In this situation, a tiny polarity device placed on the customer's line locks the calling line into the connection. Even if the calling receiver is placed on the hook, the connection cannot be broken. It usually takes a matter of minutes for the call to be identified as coming from a specific telephone if the calling line is within the same telephone exchange.

Public and employee education is an important part of a security manager's job in eliminating annoyance and obscene calls. Other employees should be briefed on the company's public advertising program.



It must be emphasized that there is no listening-in, or monitoring, of conversations involved in the various line identification techniques utilized by the Bell system. The telephone company is able to identify the telephone from which the annoyance call was placed, not the identity of the caller.

Once the originating telephone is identified, Arkansas telephone people notify local police if this action is authorized by the customer. Source of the calls—except in unusual cases—is not given to the customer.

Investigation

Certainly in the course of his investigation, the police officer may inform the victim of the telephone from which annoyance calls have been placed. In a number of cases, the victim can facilitate the investigation at the calling number by telling the officer who, at the identified number, might have reason to place such calls.

If the case is sufficiently serious (obscene, or involving a threat of harm), speed and time are important for both the police and the phone company. The company must identify the calling number quickly, and law enforcement officials must reach the calling telephone as soon as possible to catch a person actually in the process of making the call.

Depending on how quickly the officer is able to reach the identified phone, he should attempt to talk to the victim over the held connection and establish:

The victim's identity.

The length of the call.

Whether or not the victim has spoken with anyone else.

That the victim has indeed "held" the call.

Calls traced to a public telephone further increase the requirements for speed. They also bring on additional hazards for investigating officers, for even the slightest hint of detection can send an annoyance caller out of

a phone booth in one quick step and back into the role of an innocent citizen.

Callers can be caught inside phone booths, however. It was done nine times in Arkansas last year. In either case, officers must realize that their arrival at a public phone, or a private residence, is for the purpose of making an investigation and not an immediate arrest. Nothing could prove more hazardous than to seize an individual in a phone booth and find he had only seconds before walked into that booth to make a legitimate, lawful call.

Obscene Calls

Even though obscene callers usually dial their victims at random, they often display some pattern in these calls (at least in the language used), and it is important, therefore, that a specific officer, or group of officers, work on all obscene call cases. One arrest will often clear up a hundred complaints. Several Arkansas police departments have found it very effective to assign obscene call cases to officers working on deviant sex cases.

Often, persons who make obscene phone calls are slightly abnormal. The substance of their calls—the language used, the suggestions made—is revolting to the average citizen. Persons receiving such calls are generally caught completely off guard and tend to become frightened and overimaginative. They sometimes feel that the caller knows them personally and is probably watching them and waiting for an opportunity to enter their home.

Obscene calls are serious, and there always exists the possibility that the obscene caller is dangerous. The police officer should not take complaints about such calls lightly. Arkansas police officers handling these cases do much to calm the victim by pointing out that the caller usually has no intention of confronting the called party.

These officers recall many surveillances of meetings arranged by the victim in which the caller failed to appear, even though the victim seemed receptive to his suggestions.

Obscene callers, like other anonymous callers, are looking for a reaction. They are looking for an audience or a sympathetic ear. If these callers fail to get the satisfaction they are seeking—if the victim just hangs up quietly, without comment or any display of annoyance—they usually tire of this game.

Courses to Follow

Once a prime suspect for annoyance calls has been established, there are three courses of action. First, the victim of the call can sign a complaint, and police working with a prosecuting attorney can arrange to take the case to court. It must be emphasized that the telephone company is not the offended party in the case and does not sign the complaint. It will, however, provide court witnesses to testify on identification of the calling line, although it cannot specifically identify the caller.

Second, depending on the seriousness of the call, a suspect might simply be confronted with the evidence in the case and be reminded of the appropriate laws and penalties. Regardless of who makes the confrontation, it is important that no accusations be made. Often—particularly when there is a teenager in the house making calls to the home of an ex-girlfriend, or some similar situation—this confrontation with the evidence is sufficient to halt the calls.

The third course of action is open only to the telephone company. Tariffs under which the company operates in a given State generally provide that telephone service is offered for lawful and legitimate purposes. When the company determines that there is a

violation of those tariffs, it can discontinue service. This action, however, is not always effective, particularly in the more serious cases of annoyance calls. All the individual has to do is find another telephone.

Suggestions Offered

The Bell system, in its extensive public education program, which includes newspaper and magazine advertising and special booklets distributed in many of the States, offers these suggestions for dealing with annoyance calls.

1. Hang up immediately if the caller does not identify himself to your satisfaction, if he says nothing at all, or if he becomes obscene.

2. Do not slam the telephone down. This indicates that you are annoyed and may encourage subsequent calls. Explosion of firecrackers or the blowing of whistles into the ear of an annoyance caller is not encouraged as the caller may retaliate with similar action.

3. If the calls persist, call the telephone company business office.

4. If there is a threat of bodily harm or property damage, notify the police.

The public has responded favorably to these suggestions. Victims of annoyance calls are beginning to realize that it is virtually impossible to keep their telephones open to the calls they want to receive, without also keeping them open to undesirable calls. On the other hand, the average, law-abiding citizen realizes that his right to privacy must be protected, and that he can help in that protection by following a few simple suggestions.

The war on annoyance callers is not over, but with continued technical developments and the continued cooperation of our courts and legislatures, telephone companies, and law enforcement officials, the war will be easier to fight.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

*Knoxville Crimdel, #63-4296-24-#609,
DRAINPIPE KEYS (1-16-68)*



Drainpipe keys used in jail escape.

Two prisoners succeeded in escaping from county jail in a southern State by making their own keys. One of the prisoners returned voluntarily and showed officers where he had hid-

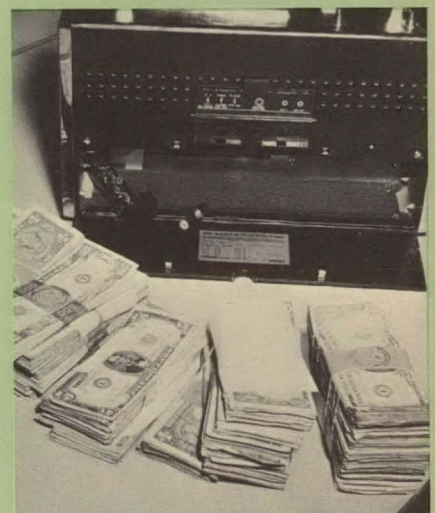
den the keys used in the escape. Made from the drainpipe of a sink in one of the cells, the keys, in fact, did open the doors of the jail with little difficulty.

from the bank into a waiting car. The stolen car was found abandoned about a mile from the bank—"about as far as they could stand to drive with that awful smell," observed one bank official.

*Honolulu Crimdel, 3/19/68
Bufile #63-4296-18, S&R.
No Music Man #469*

In a recent bank robbery case in Honolulu, one of the robbers removed all the mechanism from inside his portable radio and stacked the stolen currency, totaling \$19,000, in the empty case.

His purpose was to avoid detection of the currency by the State agricultural inspector who examines all baggage prior to its departure from Hawaii to the mainland. His scheme failed and he was arrested.



Loot totaling \$19,000 was hidden in this transistor radio case.

REEKING RECEIPTS

*Los Angeles Crimdel, 1/2/68,
Bufile #63-4296-26*

According to bank authorities in a west coast city, the \$1,600 taken from their bank by two armed men may never be spent.

Bank officials explained that a plastic vial containing a foul-smelling chemical is attached to "bait" money

wrappers and, when a robbery occurs, the teller merely breaks the vial and hands the money over to the robbers.

This is what happened when the teller complied with the robbers' demand for money in the latest incident.

The robbers, not knowing that their ill-gotten gains would smell worse as they came in contact with air, fled



A "purse-snatcher" on the run is pursued by a bicycle patrolman.

In November 1964, street crimes, particularly purse-snatching, in downtown Long Beach, Calif. (population 385,000), were extremely high.

In order to combat these crimes, we made a study to pinpoint the problem areas. In previous months strong-arm robberies, including attempts, were charted as follows: location; day of week; time of day; loss in actual dollars; victim's age group; and age group and ethnic group of suspects.

Our study clearly indicated that a sizable number of these offenses were committed on Friday and Saturday nights between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. in the downtown area of our city. The city was divided into sections, and a pin map of the locations of these crimes by sector was kept. The map showed that a large number of the crimes were committed in a relatively small area of the downtown section. With this information

we planned to reduce crime on the streets, particularly purse-snatching, by apprehending offenders at the scene.

Method Used

The purse-snatcher usually follows an elderly victim from a shopping area to a dimly lighted street, perhaps a block from the main thoroughfare, approaches from the rear, grabs the purse, sometimes knocking the victim down, and flees. The perpetrator is young and fleetfooted and wears tennis shoes.

Identification of purse-snatchers is rarely possible after they have made a getaway because they approach from the rear in dimly lighted locations, and their elderly victims (most are over 60 years) often have poor eyesight.

After studying purse-snatcher MOs

and reports on previous crimes, we next had to determine what transportation our officers would use.

Patrol cars were out of the question, as even unmarked police cars are easily detected, and the appearance of a vehicle on the scene of a planned purse-snatching would only delay the action until the vehicle left. Even if not detected, should the officers in the unmarked police vehicle be lucky enough to see the crime committed, they would still have to run a footrace with the suspect. In all probability the suspect would have an ample headstart. A foot patrolman would be in no better situation. If he did observe the crime at the time it was committed, he would likely lose the suspect in a chase.

We decided that for this special enforcement task bicycle

ion of a Bicycle Patrol

By

WILLIAM J. MOONEY

Chief of Police,
Long Beach, Calif.

Purse-snatchers and muggers present a special problem to most police departments. A bicycle patrol may help. Bicycles are quiet and easy to maneuver. They have sufficient speed to overtake suspects fleeing on foot, and they are economical.

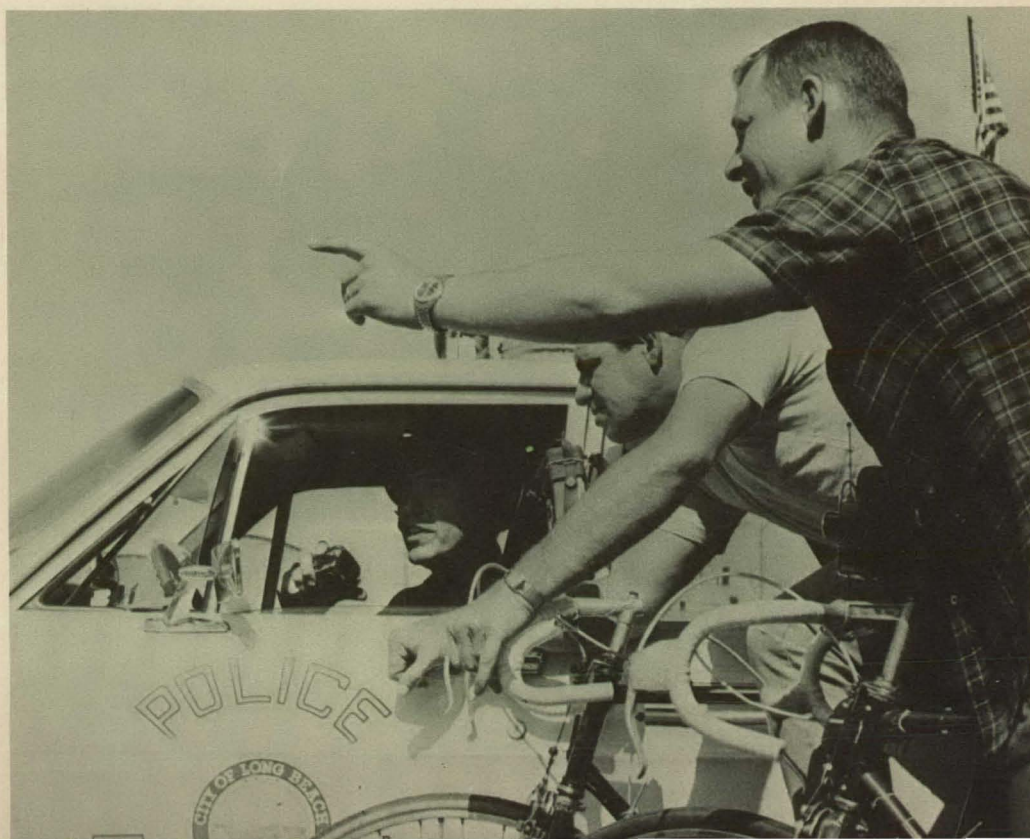
would be the best means of transportation for the following reasons: They are quiet in operation; they have sufficient speed to easily overtake fleeing suspects without tiring the officer; they are easy to maneuver and can be ridden in areas inaccessible to larger vehicles; they can be secured and maintained at a low cost. Three special bicycles were selected over other types because of their speed and ease of operation.

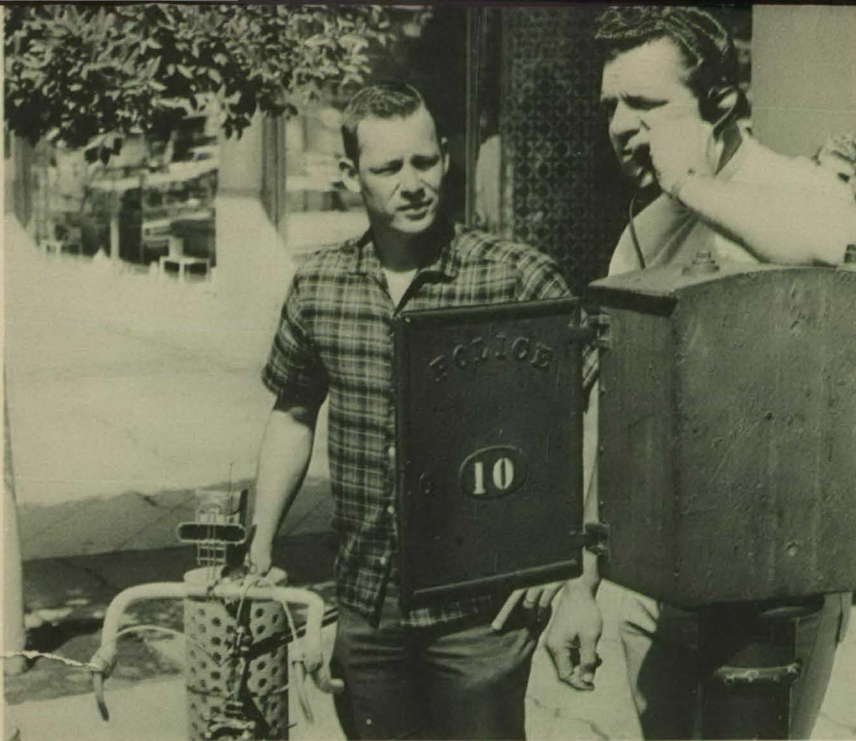
Having decided on the transportation to be used in our program, we next directed our efforts toward the selection of officers. Those we chose were experienced, aggressive men capable of strenuous physical exertion. Because of the additional hazards involved in the operation of this detail, they were selected from a list of volunteers.

Police Procedure

The officers were briefed concerning the MO of purse-snatchers and the use of bicycles for transportation. They were instructed to

Bike patrolmen give
uniformed officer
information on and
description of a suspect.





Officers use police callbox to request assistance in investigating a crime discovered while on patrol.

wear light-weight (preferably dark-colored) clothing and tennis shoes. (Light-weight clothing was selected, as the exertion in operating the bicycles aids in keeping the men warm.) Officers were further instructed that the bicycles would not be equipped with lights, as part of the success of this program would be based on their not being seen by the suspects. Officers were cautioned to keep out of regular vehicular traffic for their own safety.

Areas Covered

Much of the riding was to be on sidewalks and in alleys. The officers were instructed to stay in the shadows and off the main thoroughfares whenever possible. They were reminded that purse-snatchers might have concealed weapons. Because the suspects are usually young and consequently do not tire easily, the officers were advised to ride their bicycles whenever possible when giving chase.

Our officers work in pairs. Each carries his badge, a small flashlight, handcuffs, blackjack, a gun in a holster, and a small transistor radio equipped with a converter for monitoring police calls. If the officers monitor a strong-arm dispatch for their patrol area, they may be able to apprehend the suspects.

Method of Patrol

The two officers patrol their area by riding at an easy pace on separate north-south or east-west streets one block apart. Each will ride two blocks, then crisscross and meet his partner. In the event a partner does not show up, the other officer goes back on his street to assist his partner if necessary.

While patrolling in this manner, each officer is advised to make his approach to alleys and intersections slowly and to check pedestrian movements. The most productive time of operation proved to be in the late evening hours.

Another method of operation is to follow possible suspects. If they ap-

pear to have a set destination and pass up potential victims without looking them over, officers should continue their regular patrol. Most suspects, prior to attempting a purse-snatching, generally give some indication of their intention just prior to their grabbing the victim's purse. This indication will generally go unnoticed by the victim or a casual observer, but not by the trained police officer. Aside from the fact that the officer can spot possible suspects by their youthful appearance and dress, our officers have spotted them by some of the following methods: No set destination in their travel; loitering around a high crime area; following women on foot with an obvious intent to overtake them at a particular location, usually near a corner or alley; closely watching their intended victims or other pedestrians and vehicular traffic on the street, including a quick glance just prior to the taking of the purse; and movement in adjusting a gun or other weapon.

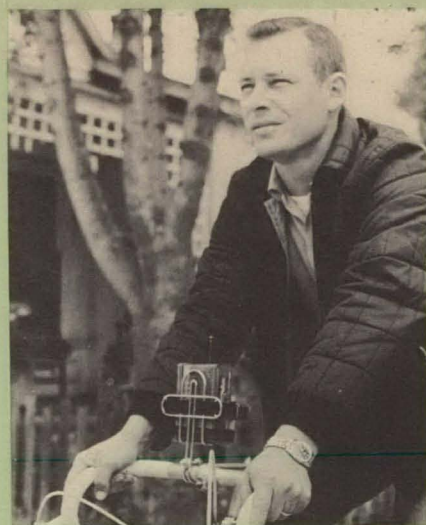
Suspects Arrested

We have not attempted to enumerate the actual number of purse-snatching suspects arrested during our use of the bicycle patrol because such figures would be meaningless without other pertinent information.

Arrests, of course, have not been limited to strong-arm robbery, but also include homicide (committed on the street during a robbery), burglary, assault, malicious mischief, and numerous other offenses.

This department has widened the scope of the bicycle patrol. Now, in addition to the night patrol, we have two officers riding bicycles during the daytime in the downtown business district and through the large public parking lots. They have been successful in reducing thefts from parked automobiles and in arresting thieves at the scene.

Officers on bikes patrol public parking lots and sometimes catch a thief in the act.



Officer patrols on bike equipped with portable radio receiver for monitoring police calls.

Plainclothes officers watch pedestrian movements on back streets and alleys close to a shopping center.



*Crimdel Kansas City, 2/14/68, Bufile
Scientific Aid #63-4296-23, Bufile #45-105663
Subject: Gordon Allan Shepherd.*

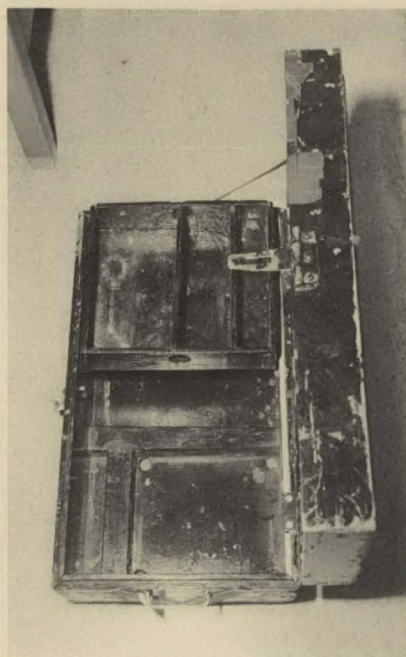
ITINERANT CHECKPASSER HALTED

While making three trips across the United States, a checkpasser paid his expenses by issuing checks drawn on First National Banks—some nonexistent—of various cities. He made entries on the checks with rubber stamps and colored inks to give them the appearance of authentic cashier's checks in amounts ranging from \$10 to \$60.

The FBI Laboratory received more than 130 of these bogus checks for examination and determined that all were endorsed by the same individual.

At the time of his arrest, this individual had a sectioned wooden footlocker containing a check protector, rubber stamps, and bottles of printing ink. He admitted having made the footlocker while previously incarcerated.

He was sentenced in Federal court to 5 years in the custody of the Attorney General.



Sectioned footlocker for carrying check-forging equipment.

*Louisville Crimdel
2/30/68, Bufile #63-4296-27.*

LIVESTOCK THEFT

A livestock cooperative purchased 129 hogs at an auction and planned to transport them to another location the same day. However, because a truck large enough to transport that number of animals was not immediately available, cooperative officials decided to leave the hogs in the auction barn until the next day.

That evening thieves appeared at the barn with two trucks and, in full view of auction personnel and various farmers attending the auction, brazenly loaded all the hogs in the trucks

and hauled them away.

The stolen livestock was valued at more than \$5,000.

*Savannah Crimdel
2/10/68, Bufile #63-4296-49*

SAVED BY A SPARE

The victim of a robbery, taken as a hostage, was placed in the trunk of a car. His frightened breathing almost depleted the limited supply of oxygen in the trunk. But he had the presence of mind to press the air valve on the spare tire and from this source increased the oxygen content until rescued a short while later.

MARIHUANA

(Continued from page 5)

tribution of all because the United States cannot afford to have its greatest resource—youth—dropping into a state of oblivion.

The American Medical Association adroitly summarized the position responsible citizens must take in this crisis. In its August 1968 publication, a commonsense statement about the dangers of marihuana concluded: "Only an aroused and concerned public can create, mobilize, and implement resources to deal adequately with a problem of drug dependence in all its forms. The proper stimulus must come from citizens who are community leaders aware of those needs and from professionals who apply themselves to those needs.

"Frank and forceful public discussions, focusing on the futility and inherent dangers in experimenting with drugs such as marihuana and the consequence of any subsequent psychological dependence, can act as deterrents.

"Marihuana is centuries old, but it represents a constant danger. The responsibilities of the citizen, including the physician, are clearly defined. The time to begin is now."

The challenge referred to must be met by all law enforcement officers.

For additional information about marihuana write: Mr. Henry L. Girdano, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20537

*Cincinnati Crimdel
3/4/68, Bufile #63-4296-10*

WORKMEN OR THIEVES?

Thieves in a midwestern city have developed a new approach to stealing. Dressed as workmen, they enter lobbies of hotels and apartment houses and take items without being questioned. The fact that the lobbies are frequently unoccupied further simplifies their criminal activities.

Police headquarters,
Norrköping, Sweden.
Photo by Gustaf Larsson.



Reorganization of Swedish Police

By
CARL G. PERSSON
National Police Commissioner,
Stockholm, Sweden

On January 1, 1965, the entire Swedish police system was put on a national basis. Formerly, the police had been a municipal concern, and the passing of control into the hands of the state was the biggest reform of its kind ever to take place in this country.

The need for a reform had long been apparent. At the beginning of

the 1930's, a mobile auxiliary was created and joined with the municipal forces to form a state police force, with a full strength of a thousand men, but with limited scope.

Nationalization was considered from the late 1930's onward. Certain minor improvements were introduced, but on the whole the old system continued with a wait-and-see attitude.

In the 1960's, however, the serious turn taken by crime resulted in a general understanding of the need to create an up-to-date, effective police force.

In public discussions of the police force of the future, comparisons of the old forms and alarmist forecasts of the new were avoided. Instead there were objective discussions of how a new and efficient pattern of organization could be achieved for the Swedish forces of law and order.

In 1962 the Riksdag approved in principle the organization of the Swedish police on a national basis, followed in 1964 by unanimous approval of a plan for the detailed organization of the new force.

Reasons for the Reform

One of the most important reasons behind the reorganization of the police on a national basis was the large number of police districts under the municipal system, 70 percent of which had fewer than 10 policemen, and one-third of which had



Commissioner Persson.

fewer than 5 men. Prevented in principle from operating outside district limits, such a system had little chance of achieving a unified effort, organizing adequate round-the-clock service, or providing the police with modern technical aids.

In the revision, the number of police stations, of which 391 were located outside the big population centers, was cut from 989 to 510.

Concentration of police stations and personnel in the cities met with resistance from local authorities in the initial stages, but gradually came to be accepted.

Another weakness of the old arrangement was that the chief constable, as a rule, also acted as the district attorney and the official distrainer, or one authorized to seize and detain goods as reparation for an injury. It was believed essential to separate the three functions and create independent organizations instead.

One of the biggest drawbacks of the old system was the lack of a central body to look after common interests of the police, procure funds, direct operations, establish uniform routines, etc. Certain bodies common to all needs and interests had been set up, but the only central organization was the home department. Reasons of principle favored the new arrangement.

Another disadvantage was the lack of interest in the police and their needs in some communities, whereas in others everything was provided for

One of the helicopters in Swedish police service.



them. As for the work itself, there was a lack of uniform routine, working methods, principles, etc. The old organization was just not in a position to take advantage of the opportunities opened up by technical advances as in automatic computer techniques.

Crime Rate

The increase in crime must also be mentioned among the reasons behind the nationalization of the Swedish police forces. Approximately 200,000 serious crimes were committed in Sweden in 1954. In the years immediately preceding the changeover, this figure was increasing at the rate of about 10 percent a year. The figure for 1963 was fully 300,000 and for 1965, approximately 390,000. At the same time, crimes were becoming increasingly serious and severe, and the investigation of them was becoming increasingly difficult. They also involved greater mobility. The criminal now move swiftly throughout the whole country. The percentage of cases solved was comparatively low. When a burglar's chances of going unpunished are 70 percent to 80 percent, it can be assumed that the risk of discovery is no longer the deterrent it should be.

Traffic Problems

Turning to traffic, Sweden had just under 1 million cars in 1954. The figure is now close to 2 million. This creates enormous traffic problems, and Sweden's accident statistics show about 25,000 to 26,000 persons injured in road accidents each year. Of these, 1,200 to 1,300 die, and 3,500 are severely disabled. This is a situation which calls for a major effort on the part of the police in the form of a mobile force which can mount coordinated actions over large areas, using technical equipment of a high standard. This, too, played a vital part



Swedish police patrol car.

in bringing about the reform of the police.

In its main essentials the reform of the Swedish police system consisted of the total separation from each other of the three functions of police, prosecutor, and distrainer. Three independent organizations were created in their place:

The Police

119 local police districts, each under a chief constable;
Regional units: the county administrative areas, each with a county police commissioner;
Central authority: the National Police Board under a national police commissioner.

The Public Prosecutor's Office

90 local districts, each under a district attorney (in Gothenburg, Stockholm, and Malmö, a senior attorney);
Regional units: the county administrative areas, each under a county prosecutor;
Central authority: the public prosecutor and his staff.

The Distrainer's Office

81 local districts, each under a district distrainer (in Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malmö, a senior distrainer);

Regional units: the county administrative boards functioning as distrainers;
Central authority: the public distrainer's office.

Local Police Organization

As a result of the reform, the number of local police districts was reduced from 554 to 119. The limits of the municipal blocs were taken as the basic unit. These blocs were then grouped together to form police districts, a number of police districts then being grouped together to form prosecutor's and distrainer's districts. The limits of the county administrative areas were preserved intact in each case. The norm for a police district was taken to be a police force of at least 20 and preferably 50 men. The bulk of the force was stationed in the central population area, which thus acquired a special area of responsibility (the central patrol area), and working units with their own patrol areas were then stationed in the more heavily populated centers.

In determining where the stations should be located, the need of police protection and services in different parts of the country was first charted, taking into account the incidence of

industries, places of entertainment, military establishments, and so on. All this resulted in variety in the size and composition of the working units. The intention was that the working units would concern themselves primarily with maintaining law and order and carrying out simple inquiries. Major investigation work would be dealt with at local headquarters. In many areas, however, it has been necessary during the initial stages to delegate qualified investigative work to working units as well.

Greater Concentration

Despite the heavy reduction in the number of districts, it became clear that in many cases they were still too small. Forty or fifty districts had total forces of under 50 men. Experience so far seems to point in the direction of even greater concentration.

The same seems to apply in general to the number of stations which has been reduced from 989 to 510. Here the spread is clearly still too great and an obstacle in the way of efficient police work. It should be noted that the centralization which has taken place has been compensated by extensive motorization and the expansion of the radio and telephone networks.

In order to improve the service provided by the police, each working unit of at least three men has been empowered to make its own decision, through its senior member, in the great majority of cases relating to permits of different kinds. In the past such decisions had to go to the chief constable of the district. This arrangement has done a great deal to help create understanding for the new police organization. Alongside the centralization there was thus successful decentralization of individual functions.

The internal organization of the local police forces was also revised. Surveillance and investigations de-

partments were created alongside the chief constable and his staff. The surveillance department consists of a patrols subsection directing all surveillance work proper, i.e., patrol work, traffic surveillance, flying squad, communications and liaison, etc. It also includes a protection unit engaged in welfare work, plainclothes patrols, neighborhood patrols, nature conservancy, supervision of hunting and fishing, law abidance training in schools, and so on. There is also a traffic unit for local traffic patrol work, road safety instruction in the schools, and other road safety activities.

The investigations department, subdivided into a Criminal Investigations Division (C.I.D.) section to deal with the more serious crimes (crimes against the penal code), in its turn organized different units and a general inquiries section for other inquiry work. Simple inquiries are still dealt with, however, by the surveillance department.

Community Cooperation

At the time of the reform, particular care was taken to try to guarantee continued close contacts between police and municipal authority. The police are dependent in their work on having intimate contact and satisfactory cooperation with a number of municipal authorities, such as social welfare, child welfare, temperance, and education committees. A special body composed of municipal representatives was therefore created, to be known as the police committee. The police committees are advisory bodies only and are not empowered to make any binding decisions regarding the police or police work. The idea was to create a forum where the chief constable could discuss police matters with representatives of the local authority, and they in turn could put forward their wishes and views to the chief constable. In addition, budget

proposals are invariably discussed. The police committees provide a good starting point for continued positive contact between the police and local authorities.

Regional Organization

At a regional level there is a county police commissioner who on paper is a functionary of the county administrative board but in practice is of independent status. His prime task is responsibility for the operational direction of police work within the county administrative area and the inspection of the various police districts. In addition, he has certain administrative duties within the county administrative board relating to police matters. Above all, his task is to co-ordinate activity and, in general, not to interfere in the internal affairs of the various local districts. Another of his operational functions is traffic surveillance.

In the investigations field county police commissioner is mainly concerned with crimes involving mobility over several different districts.

Organization at the regional level has been the subject of discussion since the reform took place, and we should probably by now have arrived at the best arrangements.

National Police Board

The new central body, the National Police Board, exercises supreme authority over the police forces of the realm under the Ministry of Justice. In the past the police came under the aegis of the Home Department. The National Police Board is directed to keep itself informed of the condition and needs of the police by means of regular inspections. It encourages better methods, coordination, uniformity, and rationalization. It is also the responsibility of the board in certain circumstances to issue instru-

Police vehicle and complete equipment for investigation of a crime scene.



Police training in winter conditions.

Police line up on their motor bikes in Stockholm.



tions to subordinate police authorities and to exercise within certain specified fields the direct leadership of police activities. In addition, the board is responsible for the extensive administration of the whole organization.

The activities previously coming under the State Police College, the Police Council, the State Police, and the bulk of the activities of the State Forensic Laboratory have now also been transferred to the board. The responsibility for the whole of the training program today lies with the board. Its operational functions relate to:

1. Special police action for the prevention and discovery of crimes against the safety of the realm.
2. Security work and guard duties connected with state visits and similar events.
3. Traffic surveillance affecting two or more county administrative areas and calling for cooperation and coordination across the county borders, together with patrol work at sea and in the air.
4. Investigation of crimes where nationwide inquiries are necessary. These include illegal traffic in narcotics and spirits, currency crimes, smuggling, safebreaking, thefts from public railways and postal services, etc.

With regard to operational activities in general, the board is the inspecting authority.

Subject to the board, the work of the police comes under the direction of the national police commissioner, the deputy national commissioner, and, in matters relating to security, a head of division. In addition to a special security division, the board consists of six bureaus, a training division, and a computer division.

Police Bureau I

Police Bureau I is primarily concerned with police functions, such as the maintenance of law and order and traffic surveillance. It has a section planning traffic patrol work and ma-

jor nationwide operations involving intensive, concentrated surveillance. Such operations have proved of great importance in improving road safety. This section also works out instructions regarding the organization of traffic surveillance work at local level, and all its work is followed very closely in the field. The traffic section also deals with matters such as the use of helicopters in traffic surveillance work. Sweden's experience in the use of helicopters is exceedingly favorable, and there are plans to further expand helicopter activity in the future. The traffic section was under very heavy pressure with the changeover from left-hand to right-hand moving traffic.

Police Bureau II

Police Bureau II has an aliens section to direct the external and internal supervision of aliens, a protection section dealing with combined police and welfare questions, and a defense section dealing with general war planning and preparedness. Police Bureau II might also be called the C.I.D. Bureau. Its most important functions are connected with detection and investigation work and the operational direction of nationwide inquiries. It has an investigations section which has at its disposal the national crime squad consisting of some 50 highly qualified C.I.D. men, all specialists in different fields.

The investigations section of Police Bureau II deals with the rationalization of inquiry work, preliminary examination, and the establishment of routine in examining the scene of the crime. A general section of the bureau is primarily engaged in work with questions concerning the granting of police permits, etc.

Finally, Police Bureau II looks after the central police records system, with all the central registers. A special computer system has been devised for this purpose.

The personnel bureau is concerned with a variety of questions—appointments, salaries, subsistence, working hours, staff welfare, collective bargaining, etc.

The personnel bureau also has a special recruitment section. From the point of view of numbers, police recruitment in Sweden is fairly satisfactory. The flow of applicants is good and the selection offered acceptable in most areas. A larger number of applications would be welcomed in the major cities, however, in order to have a better chance of getting men of the right caliber.

The National Police Board has a special training section to which the police schools belong and which is responsible for all special training courses. Improvements have been made in training procedures.

Technical Bureau

With the reform of the police, Sweden placed great emphasis on the technical re-equipment of the whole force. The basic idea is that, in principle, every policeman should have at his disposal all the technical aids he needs. With anything less, it is impossible to achieve one hundred percent efficiency. Furthermore, all technical investment is cheap compared with increases in labor costs. Technical questions are dealt with at the board by a technical bureau. Its vehicles section is responsible for purchasing and maintaining all police vehicles. These consist of 1,700 cars, 400 motor bicycles, 4 helicopters, and approximately 10 boats.

The technical bureau also has a telecommunications section dealing with radio and telecommunications questions. The police radio network is undergoing overall modernization, and an up-to-date and efficient radio system for mountain rescue work, for example, is being built up. Like all other police forces, the Swedish police is to make extensive use of the po-

able transmitter that every policeman carries on his person. The use of TV cameras as an aid to traffic surveillance is another advancement being implemented by the technical bureau.

The technical bureau's equipment section is concerned with testing and inspecting different kinds of equipment details. The traffic patrol cars, for example, contain about 80 different items of equipment and the new C.I.D. inquiry vans around 600.

Administration Bureau

The administrative and accounting work of the board is carried on by a special Administration Bureau. Most all routine work has been computerized from the outset. All salaries, for example, are handled by this means. The entering of about 30,000 items a month is all computerized, and budget accounting all goes through the computer system. This in its turn has enabled far-reaching decentralization. Each police district is allocated its share of the police vote within which it is free to make its own dispositions.

Information Division

When the new police organization was set up, it was thought particularly important to establish a special information service at the board. It was felt desirable for police work to be carried on as openly as possible and press and public provided with full and objective information. The idea was to create greater understanding for the problems of the police in the society of today by providing more information by means of contacts with the press and other mass media, special courses for press and police, and so on. The people were to be given a real understanding of why the police were needed. They were to be shown that the police were there to help, to protect, and to bring justice to all citizens.

The information division of the board is responsible for all internal and external information services and has also been entrusted with an extraordinarily important function, i.e., the responsibility for crime prevention work.

The newest unit at the National Police Board is the computer division. The Riksdag approved funds for the purchase of a special police computer. All the present ADB computer routines will be transferred to this new computer, together with a number of new ones. This will enable the policeman sitting in his patrol car anywhere in Sweden to refer directly to the computer via the radio or telephone network and get information from the various records with minimum delay.

At the time of nationalization, a special forensic laboratory was set up under the direction of a university professor. At this laboratory the more complex tests are carried out. The bigger districts, however, have their own special technical units capable of taking charge of scene-of-crime examination. The State Forensic Laboratory comes under the National Police Board for administrative purposes but is entirely independent as far as its activities are concerned, as befits a scientific institution.

Experience of the Reform

It was possible to carry through the major reform of the police system—which meant many far-reaching changes—without friction, despite the many problems connected with the actual changeover. As far as costs are concerned, the reform has resulted in quite heavy increases.

The problems which arose after the changeover were mainly connected with staff and workload. Requests for considerable increases in staff had been filed by the chief constables, and these the board had to pare considerably. The fact is that the situation

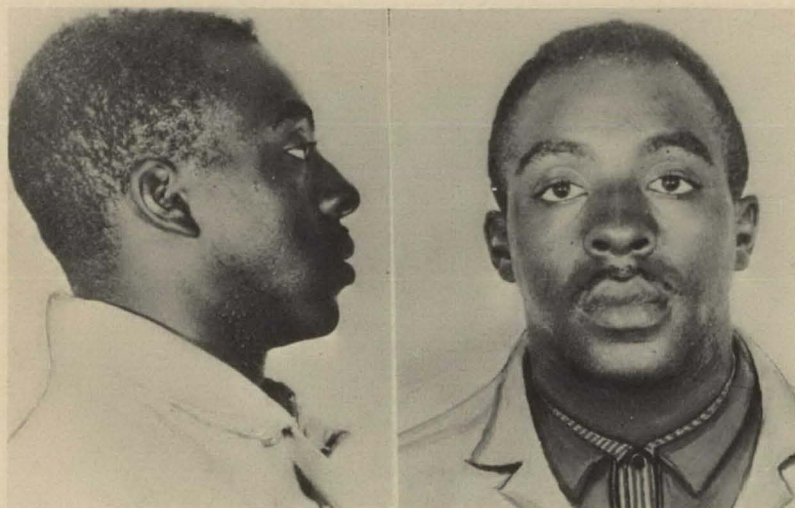
in Sweden is such that, quite regardless of the question of expense, resources of labor are limited and will continue to be strained in the foreseeable future. The scope therefore simply did not exist for increases on the scale requested, and the board was forced to continue pressing for rationalization.

Perhaps one of the most difficult problems of the changeover was the observance of uniformity in the new police organization. In the past more or less every district had its own routines, records, forms, and instructions. In a single police organization uniform standards had to be introduced, and, naturally, the rules of Government administration had to be applied throughout. In view of the increase in mobility, it was also important that policemen transferred on occasion from one district to another should have the same routines, forms, and underlying principles. The guiding principle in working out the new norms was to retain all that was best under the old order.

The reformers were, of course, well aware that such a major effort as the nationalization of the police could hardly be one hundred percent successful in every particular. There is much to suggest that there are still a number of police districts that are too small to operate entirely rationally, that certain stations should perhaps be enlarged, others cut, and so on.

On the whole it might be said that a police organization, so closely dependent on social developments, must never be allowed to remain constant, something laid down once and for all, but must continuously be adjusting to the demands made by society and continuously improving itself with the years. All our experience suggests, however, that the principles behind the new organization are the right ones and that nationalization has laid the foundations of an up-to-date and efficient police force.

WANTED BY THE FBI



SPURGEON JONES, JR., also known as: Sergeant Jones, Jr., "Jayhawk," "Weasel."

Interstate Flight—Murder

Spurgeon Jones, Jr., is being sought by the FBI on the basis of a Federal warrant issued April 27, 1960, at Atlanta, Ga., which charges him with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. In April 1960 during a robbery attempt, the manager of a Forest Park, Ga., grocery store was brutally bludgeoned to death with a soft drink bottle. Spurgeon Jones, Jr., has been charged with this crime by Georgia authorities and is believed to have fled the State of Georgia.

Jones is a former college student and Army officer. He is an avid reader and is believed to spend considerable time in public libraries. He also reportedly plays the harmonica and is considered a good card player.

Caution

Jones has been in possession of firearms in the past and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Age-----	35, born Feb. 24, 1933, Oxford, Ga.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches.
Weight-----	165 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Black.
Eyes-----	Brown.
Complexion-----	Dark brown.
Race-----	Negro.
Nationality-----	American.
Scars and marks-----	1/2 inch scar right forearm, scar inside right thigh.
Occupations-----	Laborer, postal clerk, waiter.
Remarks-----	May have mustache.
FBI No.-----	488,067 D
Fingerprint classification:	
23 L 5 U OIO 12	Ref: 5
I 1 U OOO	17

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately the Director of the Federal

Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20535, or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

*Miss. Halsey, Training
Revision: Based on
Balt. let. 1-28-68, re. Maltz*
DOUBLE FELONY *Legis.*

The Delaware General Assembly recently amended the State code by adding a section making it a felony to possess any shotgun, rifle, pistol, revolver, zip gun, or other firearm or weapon capable of firing a missile or projectile with sufficient force to cause death or serious bodily injury during the commission of another felony. This law also provides that anyone over the age of 16 years so charged shall be tried as an adult.

The penalty for violation of the statute is imprisonment for not less than 5 years nor more than 30 years and appropriate fine prescribed by court. The minimum sentence shall not be subject to suspension, and no person convicted under this section shall be eligible for probation or parole during the first 5 years of his incarceration.

LABORATORY BOOKLET

A booklet entitled "The FBI Laboratory," which contains a brief outline of the history, services, and operating techniques of the FBI scientific crime detection facility, is available in limited quantities free of charge to interested individuals and organizations. Requests for copies of this item should be forwarded to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
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1968 VFW Award Winner



Staff Capt. James R. Peva, Indiana State Police, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, addresses the recent National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Detroit, Mich., after receiving the 1968 VFW J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award as the most outstanding law enforcement officer in the United States. In addition to the medal, the award also provides a \$2,000 grant to be used by any fellow officer Captain Peva designates to attend a future session of the FBI National Academy.

*Duckworth Crumdel 3/19/68
Bufile #63-4296-54.*
TITLE UNHEEDED

During the search of a suspect's home, an officer listened patiently while the man loudly protested that there were no firearms in his residence.

The suspect was much less vociferous when the policeman took a large lawbook entitled "The Law of Negligence" from a bookshelf. The book had been hollowed out to hide a revolver. The hiding place might have gone unnoticed had the criminal not been negligent in cutting out one side of the book which bulged when the revolver was placed inside.

*WFO Crumdel 1/18/68,
Bufile #63-4296-53.*

REVOLVING WALL

Officers obtained a warrant to search premises known to be the scene of a regularly conducted dice game. Upon entering the building, police found the room in question deserted. While looking around, one of the officers accidentally leaned against a wall that revolved and opened into another room containing an exit from the building.

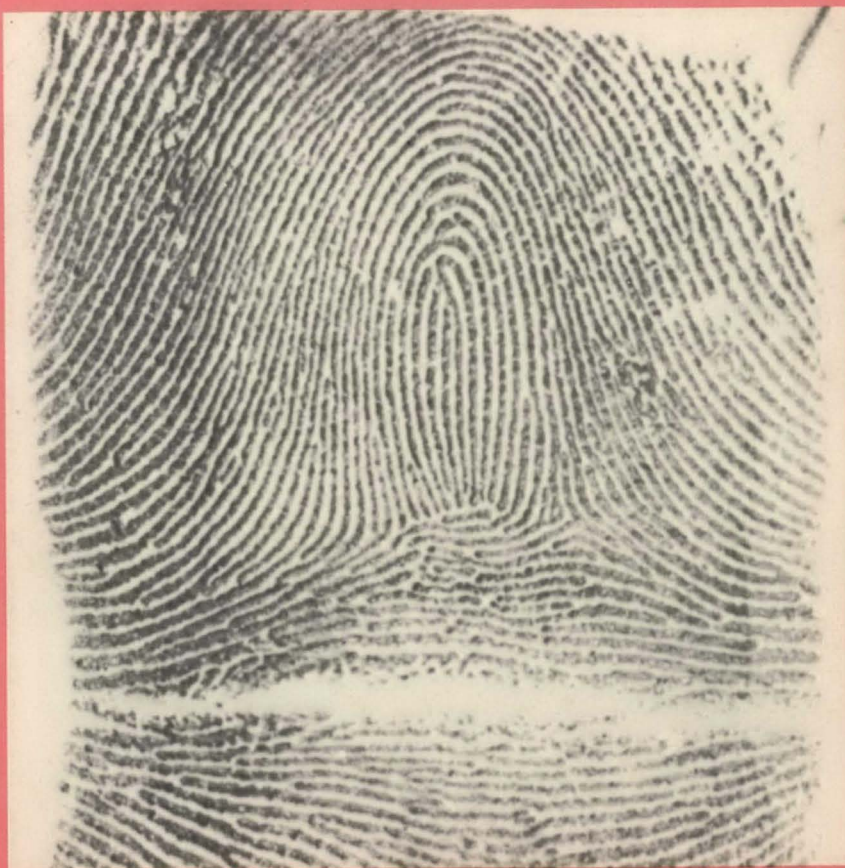
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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INTERESTING PATTERN



Although this interesting pattern has the general appearance of a whorl type, a close examination reveals no sufficient recurve in front of the left delta formation. Therefore, this impression is classified as a loop with seven ridge counts. The unusual aspect of this impression is the numerous adjacent ending ridges found at the base of the pattern.