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NOVEMBER 1969



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

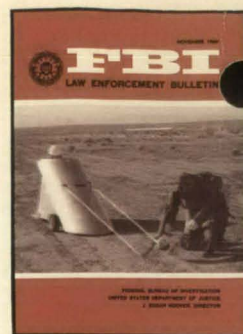


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR



NOVEMBER 1969

VOL. 38, NO. 11



THE COVER—*Handling dangerous explosives. See page 3.*

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LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

IT HAS BEEN aptly stated that we should beware of judging men by their outward appearance. This warning takes on added significance when applied to the criminal hierarchy of our country.

Prosperous hoodlums are neither the "pillars of society" that they pretend to be nor the "friendly neighborhood bookmakers" of traditional fiction. Despite their zeal for a cloak of respectability and their preference for expensive clothing, wealthy neighborhoods, and famous friends, there is nothing respectable or glamorous about them. Most of them are brutal, ruthless killers, possessing little human compassion and social conscience.

One national Cosa Nostra leader, noted for his contacts in the entertainment field, was the leading suspect in three murders before he was old enough to vote. Another major hoodlum—arrested by the FBI and convicted of interfering with interstate commerce—is alleged by his underworld associates to have participated in more than 20 gangland slayings over the years.

La Cosa Nostra means, literally, "our thing" or "our business," and the mob's business is violence. Violence is used in subduing rebellious union members, fighting competition in legitimate industry, eliminating witnesses and informants, collecting on gambling and loan-sharking debts, seizing control of certain forms of business, removing rival mobsters, and enforcing discipline within its own ranks.

If anyone thinks of gamblers and racketeers in the Hollywood fashion of gruff, but warmhearted, bumbler who wear loud ties and possess funny nicknames, let him dismiss that idea right now.

What is warmhearted about a loan-shark victim handcuffed to a basement pipe and beaten savagely because of a delinquent debt; or a suspected informant impaled on a meathook and tortured to death; or two rival mobsters chopped to death with a hatchet and a third thrown alive into a flaming furnace; or a young husband strangled and mutilated because he would not surrender his wife to a rackets boss smitten with her?

Or what is funny about an 11-year-old boy blown to death, and his 12-year-old brother seriously injured, by a bomb intended for their father, who incidentally was killed in the same explosion?

A former beauty contestant impressed by the free-spending, glamorous company of one hoodlum was brutally murdered along with him by La Cosa Nostra gunmen who riddled their car with gunfire. The father of four children was shot down in cold blood because of an unfortunate set of circumstances that made him an accidental witness to one of some 60 gangland slayings which have occurred in one east coast metropolitan area during the past 5 years.

Fortunately, organized crime and the greedy crime lords who prey on the American public are receiving more and more exposure. This is good. It helps to dispel some of the myth that has grown up about mob life in the past. But we still have a long way to go.

Peaceful, respectable citizens see the tentacles of vice and corruption crushing the very life out of their community and then ask, "So how does all this affect me?" Possibly, if they stopped to



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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consider the answer, they would not be so complacent.

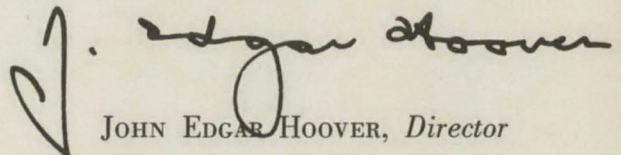
Let us examine some trends. Continuous, flagrant flouting of our laws can only lead to chaos and moral decay that may well prove to be irreparable. Labor racketeering undermines our whole financial structure by bleeding our working forces, raising consumer prices, and increasing the costs of production, distribution, and insurance. Bribery of civic officials deprives citizens of the legislative, judicial, and police protection that civilization itself demands. And narcotics can destroy the vital fiber of the future—our current generation of high school and college students.

Although Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies throughout our country are en-

gaged in an unending struggle against the underworld, little headway will be made without the full cooperation of a dedicated and alert populace. And that populace will never be dedicated or alert as long as it thinks of organized crime in terms of a "harmless, streetcorner book-maker" and the 25-cent numbers bet.

The outward appearance of organized crime is a facade of deceit. In the future, whenever we think of hoodlums and racketeers, let us picture in our minds the furnace, the hatchet, the bomb, the meathook, the dead woman, the mutilated husband, and the bleeding youngster. Then, and only then, will we have organized crime in proper perspective and the campaign against it can proceed apace, with everyone united in a determination to clean up this evil as rapidly and as effectively as possible.

NOVEMBER 1, 1969



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*



# Clark County

## Explosive Ordnance

### Detail

By  
**RALPH J. LAMB**  
Sheriff of Clark County,  
Las Vegas, Nev.



In late 1967 law enforcement agencies throughout the greater Southwestern United States received notification from the Federal Government that the Explosive Ordnance Details of the U.S. Armed Forces would no longer be able to handle civilian bomb disposal or explosive calls if no military explosives were involved. With this change in policy, over 90 percent of the "explosives" calls in this area immediately reverted to the jurisdiction of local law enforcement agencies.

One major explosive problem in the Southwest is caused by the amateur weekend prospector and/or miner. Explosives purchased for these purposes are quite often abandoned in various areas of the desert or nearby mountain ranges. With the advent of motor scooters, trail bikes, and dune buggies, young people have been able to do a lot more exploring and, as a result, have been locating many caches of dried out, and sometimes

unstable, explosives. Particularly during the summer months, after the schools have begun their vacation time, we have an increase in calls reporting the finding of these explosives. In addition, some amateur miners, or prospectors, occasionally store dynamite in less than case lots within their homes, workshops, or garages, and when these items start leaking or crystallizing, the homeowner calls the nearest law enforcement agency because of the potential hazard to the neighborhood.

For these reasons, we established the Clark County Explosive Ordnance Detail. The organization of this program includes three general areas of education and training:

1. Training of detail members.
2. Setting department policy and training administrators and personnel in the use of the detail.
3. Training other law enforcement agencies in the use of the explo-



The mobile crime lab with blast tube trailer is ready for use in emergencies involving explosives.



sive ordnance detail within their own jurisdictions.

Our explosive ordnance detail is made up entirely of volunteers who are regularly assigned as technicians within the identification bureau crime laboratory. Nine volunteers have now

completed 1 year of training and are working members of the detail. The reason for enlisting identification technicians is to integrate the use of their mobile crime laboratory with the newly constructed bomb disposal trailer and its equipment. Further, they are a small, highly skilled group

already functioning as a team, both in the field and in the laboratory.

Capt. William M. Witte, commander of the special services division, and Lt. John F. X. Deegan, head of the identification bureau, which is a part of the special services division, conducted a study to deter-



The technician "teases" the dynamite from inside the shield of the blast sled to determine its stability.



mine the equipment necessary to facilitate a workable explosive ordnance detail and the methods for using such equipment. They contacted the U.S. Army 77th Ordnance Detachment, Fort Irwin, Calif.; the New York City Police Department Bomb Squad; and the Los Angeles, Calif., Police Department Scientific Investigation Division for information.

Within a short period of time, the U.S. Army 77th Ordnance Detachment sent a team of officers to conduct schooling, particularly in the field of military ordnance, for our newly formed group. Next, we sent Lieutenant Deegan to the Los Angeles Police Department, where he worked within the bomb squad of their scientific investigation division for 1 week. During this time he was fortunate enough to be present for some re-

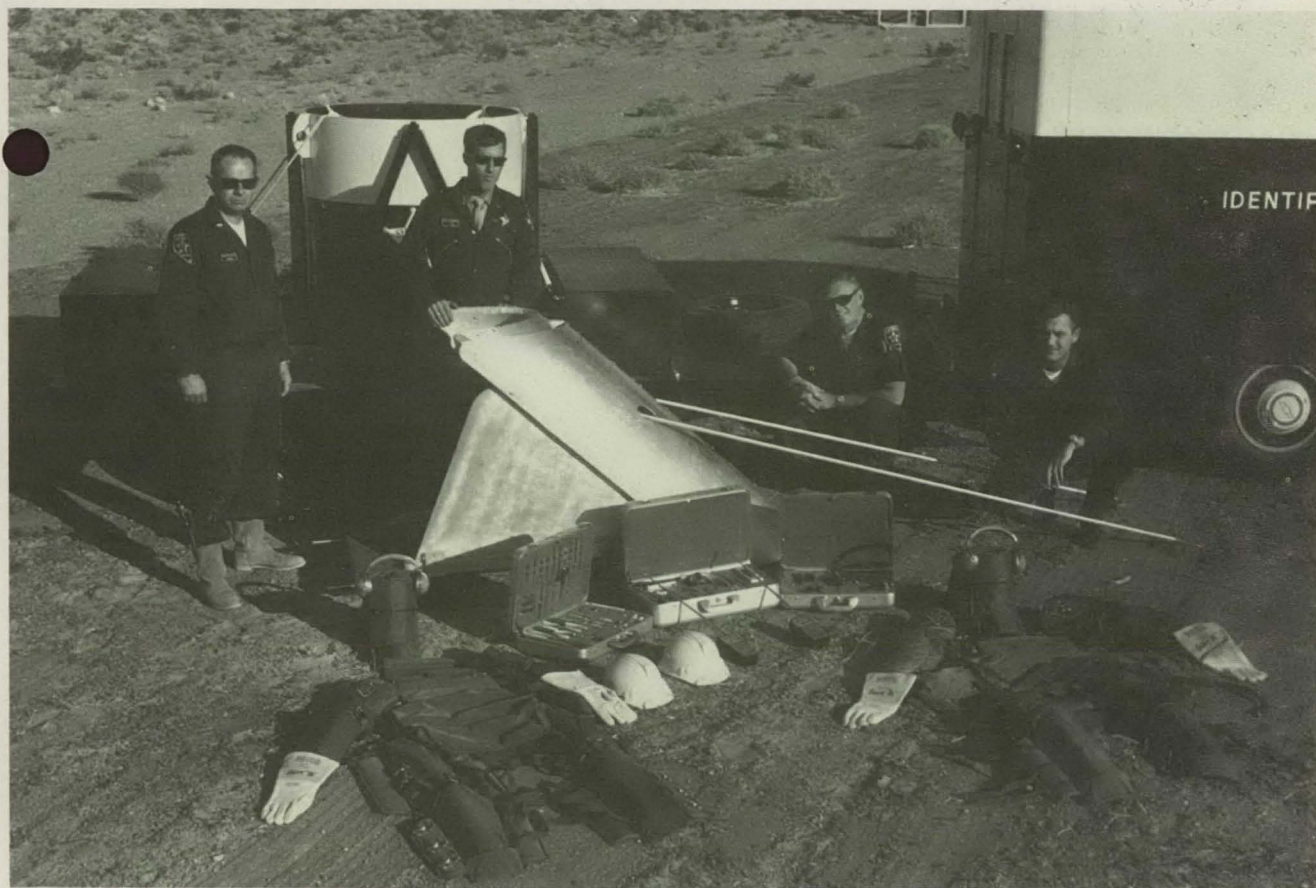
search with liquid nitrogen in the field of desensitizing high explosives. The last of the formal schooling for this unit was conducted by the safety engineer for ordnance disposal for one of the contractors at the Atomic Energy Commission testing grounds in Mercury, Nev. Required reading and lecture material is provided for each member of the detail, and field testing problems are conducted on a regular basis. All problems are presented with the actual explosives the officer will have to handle and dispose of during calls.

### *Detail Equipment*

The equipment necessary for a successful unit includes two basic mechanical devices: one, a bomb or explosive carrier, which we have named

the "blast tube trailer"; and the other, a portable folding shield for the protection of the officer initially contacting the explosive or explosive device, which we have named the "blast sled." All other equipment for the detail is simply auxiliary to the use of these two items. Rather than list each item separately, let us follow an average call involving the disposal of 25 sticks of very old dynamite found in a garage of a home in a densely populated residential neighborhood.

From observation the first officers on the scene determine that the dynamite has deteriorated to some degree because some crystals are beginning to show on the outside wrapping of each stick. The patrol or uniformed division evacuates neighboring houses to insure as much safety as possible for residents, and the explosive ord-



Left to right, Lt. John F. X. Deegan, Identification Technician Dave Leslie, Capt. William M. Witte, and Identification Technician Fred P. Mumpower look over equipment they use on the Clark County Explosive Ordnance Detail.





Detail officers remove the folded blast sled from the mobile crime lab at the scene.



The men unfold the sled for use in handling abandoned dynamite.

The officer in contact with the explosive relays to the other men, waiting at a distance, information that it is safe to handle.



nance detail (with a minimum of three officers) arrives at the scene. They immediately inspect the area for any further explosives and, by observing only, check to see whether or not the dynamite is fused and/or capped.

### ***Initial Contact***

The blast sled is then unfolded, and two probes are set into place for manipulation by the officer who is to make first contact with the explosive. He propels the blast sled to the explosive and touches or moves it with the probes to determine its stability. If it appears safe to handle, he notifies the officers who are at a safe distance with the mobile crime lab and blast tube trailer. One of these officers immediately dons a suit of armor, proceeds to the dynamite, and, if possible, freezes it with a CO<sub>2</sub> foam type of fire extinguisher. He then lifts and transports the explosive to the blast tube trailer and places it in the canvas carrier inside the tube. The weld of the blast tube is the full thickness of the metal (five-eighths inch armor plate steel) and is totally x-rayed. The tube is capable of withstanding a minimum of 250,000 pounds of explosive pressure per square inch. It is estimated that this tube can withstand the force of one case of dynamite of the 40-percent grade.

### ***Destruction Procedure***

The identification technicians chemically neutralize any nitroglycerin which has leaked onto the floor or ground. Then, preceded by patrol division officers, the detail officers transport the blast tube trailer over one of five specific routes to pre-designated explosive destruction areas. On an average call, a hole large enough to accommodate the dynamite is dug in the ground. A Titan Booster (a very stable mixture containing TNT

*(Continued on page 19)*





Commissioner Rizzo (right) accepts the 1969 Veterans of Foreign Wars J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award from Commander-in-Chief Richard W. Homan.

## Change With Order, Not Disorder

By

**HON. FRANK L. RIZZO**

Police Commissioner,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

At the recent Veterans of Foreign Wars 70th National Convention in Philadelphia, Commissioner Rizzo received the 1969 VFW J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award for his outstanding achievement in law enforcement. It is believed his remarks on that occasion will be of special interest to Bulletin readers.

**T**hank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this cherished award honoring J. Edgar Hoover, America's most outstanding law enforcement officer.

I am extremely happy to receive this award because Mr. Hoover's lifetime of devotion to the safety and security of this Nation has been an inspiration to all—police and civilians alike. His high ideals have helped mold the character of many of us in the field of law enforcement, and his enviable record serves as a beacon to which we aspire.

Throughout his career, Mr. Hoover has spoken out on important issues,



without fear, favoritism, or prejudice. His sole interest has been equal justice for all—rich and poor alike—under the laws of our land.

Mr. Hoover has been associated with the FBI since the 1920's, and a great measure of the Bureau's success is due to his distinguished leadership. In short, his life has been one of complete dedication to God and country.

It is my fervent hope that Mr. Hoover will continue as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for many years to come. We in America urgently need his services.

### ***Eternally Vigilant***

In accepting this award today, I receive it in the name of all law enforcement officers throughout the Nation.

Every hour of every day these dedicated men and women risk their lives to make our cities safe and our Nation secure. These countless men and women deserve our thanks, and they are the ones we really honor here today.

It is fitting and proper that the Veterans of Foreign Wars should bestow this award in Mr. Hoover's name. For the VFW, like Mr. Hoover, is eternally vigilant against the forces who would destroy this country.

Most certainly, I would not have achieved this award without the unflagging loyalty of all members of the Philadelphia Police Department. Any small measure of success I may enjoy is due to these uncomplaining men and women who work long hours under extremely hazardous and trying conditions.

Also, I wish to thank the mayor of this great city, the Honorable James H. J. Tate, the best friend a policeman ever had.

Without his wholehearted support, the Philadelphia Police Department could not have earned the respected position that it holds in the Nation.

Our police department reflects the sincere interest that Mayor Tate has for all the people of our city.

I am glad you had the opportunity to meet Mayor Tate as he greeted the National VFW earlier this morning.

Your organization is composed of men and women who gallantly fought in defense of this country. Because of your courage, all Americans, both the criminals and the law-abiding citizens, live in a democracy. For this, we owe you a debt of gratitude.

Throughout its history, the VFW has been quick to support the American system of justice under law. Here in Philadelphia—and elsewhere in the Nation—the VFW has shown instant and wholehearted response to the needs of the community and the police in the continuing battle against crime and subversion.

We sincerely appreciate this cooperation and hope it will continue in the future.

### ***America Faces Crises***

Today the United States is beset by enemies on many sides, and I am convinced that, if the occasion arose, the VFW would fight once again to preserve the American ideal.

And, ladies and gentlemen, make no mistake about it, our Nation is in danger and America faces new crises.

Crime is rampant in the streets, our campuses are in turmoil, morality is in decline, and old ideals and traditions are being challenged. The American way of life, so sacred to those here today, is scorned by the mod generation. A small minority of our citizens, under the guise of permissiveness, are attempting to force a sick way of life on all of us.

This small group, riding the wave of love-ins and nude-ins, seeks to generate a general climate of immorality and protest.

The forces of authority are under heavy attack. Police, teachers, and

other symbols of the establishment are met with hostility, and, in many cases, violence.

Only a democratic government such as we have in America would tolerate this incredible conduct. Certainly these outrages against a lawfully elected government would not be tolerated in any foreign country.

Can you imagine the police showing patience and forbearance in Moscow, Hanoi, or Red China? I can't.

At this point, I wish to emphasize that the troublemakers in this country, while extremely vocal and dedicated, are small in number.

### ***Right of Protest***

I am convinced that the vast majority of college students earnestly seek an education that is free of strife, agitation, and interference. In short, I believe that the overwhelming number of them are being victimized by a small minority of troublemakers in their midst.

I wish to emphasize that no one is more conscious of the basic right of peaceful protest than those of us in the field of law enforcement.

We are perfectly aware that the protestor is entitled to equal protection under the law. Such is the American way of life, and we police are pledged to preserve it.

However, once the peaceful protestor turns to criminal acts, he must suffer the full weight of the law. And following conviction, his punishment should be swift and severe. Only then can we deter others from similar criminal acts.

There are in this country today vast numbers of silent Americans. These silent Americans are solid, law-abiding citizens. But when they are aroused, they become vocal and will not tolerate the excessive abuses of the hardcore agitators.

*(Continued on page 19)*





# A PORTABLE ROADBLOCK

By  
**JEREMIAH O'LEARY\***  
The Evening Star,  
Washington, D.C.

**L**aw enforcement agencies learned long ago that a police vehicle parked athwart a busy thoroughfare can serve as a quick, practical roadblock for many enforcement purposes. However, they also learned that this technique is a highly dangerous and questionable means of stopping automobiles traveling at excessively high rates of speed.

Thus, just how to pursue and contain speeding cars carrying felons, drunks, or teenagers out for a lark, with maximum safety for the violators and the officers, has always been

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\*Mr. O'Leary, a leading Washington reporter and newsman, has for many years followed the advent of new equipment and techniques which might benefit progressive law enforcement. In this article he reports on a device designed to halt speeding automobiles with minimum risk to occupants and arresting officers.





An officer attaches one end of the device to the anchor on his car parked safely on the side of the road. The other end can be attached to a tree, light pole, or another auto on the other side.

a thorny problem for enforcement agencies.

In recent years, modern science has made some progress which may be of help to law enforcement in this area. It may now be possible to end high-speed chases at small financial cost to departments and with little prospect of injuring anyone—even the maniac, showoff, or drunk at the wheel.

### ***Emergency Device***

An emergency roadblock device has been developed. It is small enough to carry in the trunk of a police car and powerful enough to stop an automobile at 80 miles an hour in less than 200 feet.

The device consists primarily of a net assembly which is strung across the road and which is strong enough to transmit the kinetic energy of the moving vehicle into energy absorbers. The principle is much like that used on arresting cables for carrier-based

aircraft which catch the tailhooks of powerful jet planes landing at more than 100 knots and halt them in less than 100 yards.

The energy absorbers are attached to each end of the nylon net and these in turn are connected to anchors. One anchor can be attached to a police car parked safely at one side of the road and the other to a tree, light pole, or another auto on the other side. When the net is struck by an object moving at high speed, the "metal bender" principle goes into action. A galvanized steel tape in the energy absorber is pulled from its casing or drum and passes through a series of staggered steel pins known as the "torture chamber." As the steel tape is pulled farther from its container, it is bent back and forth and the physical principle that ensues absorbs the energy of the vehicle being arrested.

The braking force of the device over the front end of the vehicle is equally distributed, and damage to

cars halted in tests has been minor. No frame-bending or serious denting has occurred in test runs.

Test drivers report the braking force is smooth but firm. Because the device applies its braking force closer to the vehicle's center of gravity than do car brakes, there is less tendency for the driver to pitch forward. The principle of gradual deceleration eliminates any sudden jerk when a vehicle slams into the net.

It is estimated that two officers can open the kit, unroll the net, and rig the barrier in 45 seconds.

### ***Other Applications***

There are other applications for the gadget. It can be used as a safety barrier at detours or construction sites. It can be set up to keep cars from using unfinished roads or to divert traffic at dangerous excavations. A variation of this system is also practical as a semipermanent installation located at overpasses.





Energy absorbers are attached to each end of the nylon net and these in turn are connected to the anchors.

When a car moving at high speed strikes the net, the braking force is equally distributed over the front end of the vehicle.



Damage to cars halted by the device has been minor, and no frame-bending or serious denting has occurred.

*(Continued on page 20)*



# TROOPER ISLAND

By

LT. COL. PAUL M. SMITH

Deputy Director,  
Kentucky State Police,  
Frankfort, Ky.



Each day of camp begins with the sound of reveille and the raising of the American flag.

Today, in a time when the energies of our Nation's youth are all too frequently being squandered on rebellious, profane, and violently disruptive action against established law and order—when juvenile court dockets are weighted down by a staggering number of felony and misdemeanor complaints and the “fuzz-baiters” attack the police at every opportunity—the need for a realistic program of crime prevention among the young has never been more important.

Recognizing that either we impress them now or arrest them later, the Division of Kentucky State Police has set up a program aimed not so much at correcting the known juvenile offender but at building a bond of

mutual respect and understanding between the police officer and the pre-delinquent—the underprivileged boy of 10 to 14 years in whom disregard for law and order and fear of policemen have not yet taken a firm hold.

Although the basic purpose of the program is far from unique—many other law enforcement agencies are also working with the delinquent and disadvantaged boy—the problems which have plagued this project and the way in which Kentucky's troopers were able to put words into action make an exceptional story.

Originally spearheaded by former State Police Director Col. James E. Bassett III; Col. William O. Newman, now Kentucky's Commissioner

of Public Safety; Capt. William G. Mullins; and Lt. John Ed Tomlinson, the idea was to establish a permanent recreational site where trooper and boy could get off by themselves and live together during weeklong camping sessions. An atmosphere of boating, swimming, and fishing would serve as the crutch on which to support the project's more serious goals.

Once the basic plan had been agreed upon, the choice of a desirable site became the first order of business. A search for the best possible spot ended in a remote, densely wooded section in Kentucky's Clinton County. There, in a secluded corner of Dale Hollow Reservoir, a TVA-built lake straddles the Kentucky-Tennessee line.





the American flag.

the camping season to oversee the entire operation. The remainder of the trooper-counselors were drawn from a list of men who volunteered to spend from a few days to a week on the island during off-duty or accrued leave time.

This year, for the first time, two professionally trained State welfare counselors have been added to the regular cadre of volunteer troopers.

Camp routine follows a semimilitary schedule, but with the accent always on self-discipline. As each new set of boys arrives, they are divided into groups of about eight each and assigned to one counselor who spends the entire week working with that group.

To the greatest extent possible, each group is encouraged to govern itself and deal with the misconduct of any single member within the group. The counselor, never far from his boys, stands ready to step in and advise or discipline as the situation may require.

### *Daily Schedule*

Every day begins with the sound of reveille and the raising of the American flag, and as darkness settles over the island-cape at the day's close, the boys turn in to the sound of taps.

A normal day's schedule calls for a potpourri of highly spirited physical activity sprinkled with liberal doses of light, but informative, instruction. The subjects are chosen from a wide range of material to arouse each boy's natural curiosity. Underlying each day's activities is a quiet theme of good citizenship and friendly camaraderie between policeman and youth, toned by frequent but casual references to God and country.

Recreational activities include just about every type of fun and games that a boy could ever hope for at any camp. Softball, basketball, volleyball, badminton, and horseshoes are played

from one end of the island to the other. Added to these are the typical camp sports, and the ones most eagerly anticipated by every new arrival—boating, swimming, and fishing.

While a competitive spirit is kept at a peak, the emphasis is on sportsmanship.

As happens each day, there comes a time when a boy's naturally high spirits call timeout for a short break and a cool drink. As the lads sprawl across the short-cropped grass to catch their breath, the counselors step in to transfer their attention to educational subjects.

### *Educational Discussions*

During a week's stay, any one boy may be exposed to outdoor discussions on highway safety, accident and fire prevention, rules of good boating and safe swimming, or a smattering of first aid.

There may also be classes in civil defense with an on-the-spot demonstration of radiological monitoring instruments in action, some practical application of police photography and fingerprinting techniques, or a discussion of policing fundamentals, morals, hygiene, and leadership.

But, by far the two most popular features on the program have proven to be periodic exhibitions of professional swimming skills by the State police scuba team and a firepower display during which a trooper fires a "pumpkin ball" into a 5-gallon can of water with a 12-gage shotgun.

State fish and wildlife officers also drop in for an occasional visit and take the boys out for a closer look at some of the island's natural highlights. In the evening as the skies begin to darken, the boys usually gather in the messhall to watch films from the State police safety education bureau's library.

There can be no question that

A 34.5-acre island, 5 miles from the nearest boat dock, was leased from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at a nominal fee of \$1 a year.

Chartered under Kentucky's Revised Statutes as a tax-free, nonprofit foundation, the island project was officially launched on February 19, 1965, and christened, appropriately enough, Trooper Island.

Until this year, when Kentucky's Department of Child Welfare joined the State police in the management and operation of Trooper Island, the weekly camping sessions had been supervised each year by a complement of five troopers. One or two of them were sent to the island each summer and remained there throughout





The young campers spot a landmark while boating on the waters surrounding the island.

Trooper Island has been an unqualified success in every youthful camper's eyes. Without a doubt, the project has achieved a high degree of success in that many, if not all, of the boys have returned home with a new understanding of their trooper friends—an understanding which will help them to meet their responsibilities to society in a useful and productive manner as they grow into manhood. But the extent of that success is tempered by the fact that Trooper Island is still far from reaching the goals originally set for it. The island looks much different today than it did 4 years ago, but progress has been slow and there have been times when problems threatened the whole project. However, now, the building program is almost completed, and this is a tribute to the hard work which has gone into it.

During the summer of 1965, no campers could be landed on the island. Abandoned almost entirely to nature for 15 years, it was a tangle of brush, brambles, trees, and creeper

vines which blanketed the landscape.

The only visible sign of man's presence on the island was an old sheet metal building left over from a much earlier day. Pocked with shotgun pellet holes, it was reminiscent of visits by bored bird hunters who had occasionally sought shelter there through the years.

Lieutenant Tomlinson organized a crew of volunteer troopers and hired hands armed with picks, shovels, and axes and took them to the island early that first spring. Using a barge as their only means of transport between the island's small beach and a private boat dock more than an hour's travel away, they floated a bulldozer, tractor, and wagon to the site.

Before the summer's end, they had converted the island's one lonely building into a usable dining hall. But the real job was clearing the land, and they spent nearly the entire summer at the hot task of leveling unwanted growth from the island. All cleared land was prepared for seeding

before Lieutenant Tomlinson was finally satisfied that Trooper Island was ready for new construction to begin.

Original plans called for construction of four steel buildings large enough to house 30 boys each; two additional structures to handle trooper-counselors, doctors, clergymen, and "visiting firemen" on tour; a house for a year-round caretaker; a chapel, recreation hall, plus hiking trails and a swimming beach; a combination kitchen and messhall with a walk-in refrigerator; a bathhouse, boat dock, sewage and water purification system; and power facilities.

Builders called in to examine the plans estimated that total construction costs might run as high as \$150,000. Added to that was the expense of supporting each boy for a week on the island once the camp was opened. Preliminary figures fixed individual camper costs (transportation to and from the island, meals, laundry, and a camping outfit) at about \$10.

### *Financial Problems*

Salaries were not a problem because the island staff was to be composed of troopers who had agreed to work with the boys on a volunteer basis during off-duty and vacation time. Only a year-round custodian was scheduled to draw any pay.

For the moment, individual camper costs were of secondary importance. The first hurdle to be scaled was the astronomically high building fees. Everyone recognized that, until all construction was complete, the camp would only be able to operate on a limited basis at best and, at the earliest, not before 1966.

Once all facilities were in place, the troopers would then be able to accept as many as 120 boys a week.

Because the entire project receives no support from State revenue sources



and is not eligible for any Federal funding assistance, all moneys must come by way of donations and gifts from industry, interested citizens, and private groups. Although there have been a number of changes in original construction plans over the years, the total estimated outlay for completion of the project remains at about \$150,000. Supporting costs for each camper have risen steadily and reached a high of about \$40 a boy a week during this current year.

### Endorsement of Goals

At the time the project was first announced, the State police obtained an immediate endorsement of its goals by Kentucky Optimist Clubs across the State. Affiliated with Optimist International, the group was quickly accepted as a full partner in the Trooper Island project by representation on all committees and played an early part in decisions and policymaking.

All of the club's local chapters concurred agreed to sponsor deserving boys from their respective areas and pledged funds to help support the project building fund and the cost of sending the boys to camp.

Publicity, a "must" in any project of this nature, was needed to assure Trooper Island's survival. The support of the press and Kentucky's Department of Public Information was enlisted; and, as news stories began to appear, public awareness of the project's financial plight began to heighten.

### Donations to Fund

One of the earliest successful attempts to secure financial help began within the troopers' own ranks, as they started sending in a dollar each for deposit in the camp fund. News of the "Buck for a Boy" campaign soon appeared in the pages of many local newspapers, and both Optimists and



Col. Charles B. Crutchfield, Director, Kentucky State Police.

troopers began to solicit contributions from the public. Donations for the camp fund ultimately amounted to nearly \$20,000.

One of the first charitable organizations to take an interest in Trooper Island was the Keeneland Association, Inc., of Lexington. Within a few weeks after the first announcement of the project had been made to the public, the Keeneland group presented Colonel Bassett a \$5,000 check.

Every possible means was used to obtain money to finance construction. By early 1966, bumper stickers bear-

ing the legend Trooper Island for a donation of \$5 each were becoming a common sight on cars across the State. At dinner and club gatherings honorary deeds to island plots were soon sold for a dollar a square foot.

Benefit basketball games, Christmas tree sales, a \$25-a-couple charity ball featuring Peter Duchin, and a needlepoint sale were only some of the ways in which interested citizens began to respond to the island's needs.

### Publicizing the Program

Word of the camp was carried throughout the State by Optimist members and State troopers—particularly Lieutenant Tomlinson and Sgt. James Johnson during those early days. The State police, using color slides to punctuate their talks, developed a regular program on Trooper Island for presentation to public and private groups. A special exhibit was prepared for display at Kentucky's annual State fair in Louisville.

As donations, large and small, began to filter in, arrangements started

(Continued on page 20)

Thoughts of a tasty lunch bring smiles to these lads' faces.







The president of the Police Action Program discusses the rules of the club with Insp. Emil E. Peters, Commander of the Patrol Division.

By  
**INSPECTOR EMIL E. PETERS**  
 Police Department,  
 San Antonio, Tex.

In recent months the San Antonio, Tex., Police Department, under the direction of Chief George W. Bichsel, has conducted a Police Action Program in which law students of St. Mary's University ride in patrol cars with officers on duty to gain a better understanding of the role of policeman.

In order to assure an orderly, meaningful, and controlled program, the law students formed a club of interested young men and set down rules for those participating. These regulations are designed to keep the students from interfering with the officer's work.

Before the young men are assigned to ride with patrolmen, they receive a briefing, including a tour of police facilities, signing of necessary waivers

## Law Students

## Police Action Program



and instructions on what to do and to what extent they may assist the officer. They are reminded that they are observers and not advisors or critics. After his tour, each student must complete and submit a report containing a resume of events, questions, impressions, and assessments for later discussion sessions.

In several instances the law student has proved to be a valuable witness as there are no "two-man" cars in the San Antonio department.

### *Eye Witness*

On one occasion an officer was hailed by a citizen and advised that someone was shooting a gun under a bridge. The officer proceeded to the scene, parked, and walked into the area under the bridge to make a search. The student also got out of the car and followed at a short distance. He saw the officer approach two men under the bridge. One drew a revolver and opened fire at the officer. Instructed, the student retreated to safety but not before seeing that the



The law students are assigned four tours with a police officer—two with a district patrolman, another with a detective, and the other with a section sergeant.

officer did not return fire until after two shots were fired at him. Luckily the patrolman was the better marksman.

The program has earned much

understanding and appreciation for the department. It has given the law students firsthand experience with people they will later be dealing with—the police and the charged.



The student riding with a patrolman acts as an observer and does not participate in police work as such.



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## MEASURES AGAINST CRIME

The Nebraska Legislature recently enacted a law, signed by the Governor, which states that any person who uses or carries a firearm, knife, brass or iron knuckles, or any other dangerous weapon while committing a felony shall be guilty of a separate and distinct felony. The penalty for the additional felony is a sentence of not less than 3 years nor more than 10 years to be served consecutively to any other sentence imposed.

Another new law in Nebraska provides that any person who resists or interferes with the lawful efforts of a fireman, disobeys the lawful orders of a fireman, engages in any disorderly conduct which delays or prevents a fire from being timely extinguished, or forbids or prevents others from assisting in extinguishing a fire shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The punishment for such an offense is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or both.

*Legislature of Nebraska, 80<sup>th</sup>  
Session, Bills 602, 835*

## USE OF FIREARMS

According to FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1968, the use of firearms in murder has risen 71 percent since 1964. Firearms were used to commit 8,900 murders last year.

The past 4 years have seen a definite rise in the use of firearms in aggravated assault with a percentage increase of 117. In the year 1968, fire-

18 *UCL, 1968*

arms were used in 65,000 aggravated assaults, which is 23 percent of the total number of this violation.

Armed robbery has risen 113 percent since 1964, and firearms were used in 99,000 robberies in 1968.

## AUTO THEFT RISE

Auto thefts in 1968 reached a peak, with over three-quarters of a million cars reported stolen. Through swift police action, 86 percent of these cars were recovered. FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1968 estimates that the total dollar loss exceeded \$100 million.

*UCL, 1968*

## CRIMES SOLVED

Nationwide, law enforcement agencies solved slightly more than one out of five serious crimes in 1968. Police solved 86 percent of the murder offenses, 66 percent of the aggravated assaults, and 55 percent of the crimes of forcible rape. From 1960 to 1968, serious crime rose 122 percent in volume. During the same period police arrests for these crimes increased 60 percent and the number of crimes solved rose 51 percent.

Police solution rate decreased 7 percent in 1968 when compared to 1967. This drop in clearance rates appeared in all crime classifications and in all geographic areas. Since 1960 the police solution rate has declined 32 percent.

*UCL, 1968*

## FOR FIGHTING, NOT GROOMING

Law enforcement authorities in a midwest State report that young males with long or bushy hair are carrying oversize combs ostensibly to aid in coiffuring their heavy growth of hair.

While the heavy-duty combs may serve this utilitarian purpose, police advise they are carried mainly for use as a hand weapon in fighting or attacks on citizens and police. The combs have large, blunt-end handles and are made of hard rubber, 9 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1/4 inch thick. They are used to strike judo chops and similar blows to the face and neck area. In the hands of a trained person, the comb can become a lethal weapon, the officers added.

*Chicago let. 7-31-69 re: Possible  
item for FBI LEB.*

## OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD

Recently, a young man broke into the clubhouse of a country club in a southern community with the intent of burglarizing the pro shop of golf equipment. Before committing the theft, he decided to quench his thirst at the club bar. After imbibing alone for some time, he felt he should invite someone else to his exclusive party. He dialed the telephone operator and invited her to join him, telling her where he was. The operator kept the burglar on the line while using another line to call the police. Officers found the would-be thief hiding in the locker room.

*Incoming let 7-14-69 from B...  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin  
McCollum, Jr., Chief of Police,  
Hot Spring, Va.*



## EXPLOSIVE DETAIL

(Continued from page 6)

charge) is capped and placed in the bottom of the hole, the blast tube trailer is driven over the hole, and the explosives are lowered into it. After all equipment and officers are in safe positions, the dynamite is safely destroyed.

The above narrative covers only one phase of the work being conducted by the explosive ordnance detail. The detail can neutralize explosive devices and dismantle them if necessary. The officers have become quite proficient in the use of explosives and in the safe handling of these items.

In these days of the tightly controlled police budget, it is not easy to determine the value of such a detail

from a financial viewpoint. However, with an expenditure of under \$8,000 for the entire program, which includes portable equipment for fluoroscopic inspection of packages, suitcases, and various types of containers, this community appears to have made a good investment and is well prepared for any emergency problem.

### Further Information

If further information on the explosive ordnance detail of this department is desired, please correspond with me at your convenience. For a department of some 330 total personnel, we believe that we have an excellent start in the development of an explosive ordnance detail which is capable of handling nearly any type of problem of this nature.

## CHANGE WITH ORDER

(Continued from page 8)

This is not to imply that we are against change. Rather, we favor change. But change must promote progress, and not be simply a step backward.

Our task today is to see that change occurs with order rather than disorder. We must accept only those changes achieved through peaceful, orderly means.

The American people must not—and will not—be panicked into actions detrimental to our national interests. And these national interests will be the topics discussed on this convention floor.

I have great confidence in the VFW, that you will make wise decisions and support those issues that keep our country strong and safe.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you a successful convention and an enjoyable visit in our historical city. When your sessions are over and you return to your homes, I want you to carry the message that America is still the greatest Nation on earth.

It will remain the greatest as long as we have dedicated men like J. Edgar Hoover and strong, patriotic organizations like the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Thank you again, and best wishes always.

## PROPERTY CRIME COSTS

Over 261,000 robberies occurred in the United States in 1968, with an average loss of \$269 per robbery, according to FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Total dollar loss exceeded \$70 million.

There were more than 1,828,000 burglaries in 1968, with an average loss per burglary of \$298. Total dollar loss was approximately \$545 million.

UICK, 1968



A technician places the dynamite in the canvas carrier inside the blast tube trailer for transmittal to the destruction area.



## ROADBLOCK

(Continued from page 11)

underpasses, steep hills, and sharp curves on what law enforcement agencies might consider to be an anticipated escape route or merely a menace to normal highway traffic.

The accompanying chart shows the stopping distances for a 4,000-lb. vehicle when it encounters either a 4,000-lb. energy-absorbing system or a 2,500-lb. absorber. However, the drag force is completely independent of the engaging speed or the stopping distance. Tests conducted by some local police departments in conjunc-

tion with the Van Zelm Division of The Entwistle Co., Providence, R.I., which manufactures a roadblock device, have shown that a vehicle striking the net at 85 m.p.h. encounters the same braking force as a vehicle going 60 m.p.h. Since it has twice the energy of the 60 m.p.h. vehicle, it merely pulls out twice the length of tape from the "metal bender."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Material and articles published in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin are solely for the information and assistance of law enforcement members. While brand names and companies may be mentioned from time to time, this is done in a strictly objective manner. Publication of such information in the Bulletin should not, under any circumstances, be construed as an endorsement or an approval by the FBI of any particular product, course, or equipment.

SPEED (mph)	VEHICLE STOPPING DISTANCES 4,000 lb. VEHICLE STOPPING DISTANCES (Feet)							
	———— 4,000 lb. Absorber				- - - - 2,500 lb. Absorber			
	0	50	100	150	200	250	300	400
20 MPH	—							
40 MPH	—	—						
60 MPH	—	—	—					
80 MPH	—	—	—	—				
100 MPH	—	—	—	—	—			
120 MPH	—	—	—	—	—	—		

## WATCH THOSE "BUFFER" ZONES

Three prisoners in a southwest county jail recently used an electric floor buffer in an unsuccessful attempt to escape. They removed the buffing pad from the instrument and used the exposed metal disk as an

"electric friction saw." They were able to saw through two cell bars which would have given them access to the outside had their attempt not been discovered by a guard. Their sawing operations took place in a portion of the cell out of range of the jail's closed-circuit television monitoring system.

Las Vegas "Hot Sheet" 9-10-69  
20

## TROOPER ISLAND

(Continued from page 15)

to crystallize for launching of the first camping season. But, because of still meager facilities, only a small number of boys, about 70 in all, could be accepted.

The first group was greeted on the island in mid-July 1966 by Trooper Jere Hopson and Sergeant Johnson, who took on the job of running the island during that first, short camping session. Facilities were at a minimum. The boys carried their own water and bathed and washed their clothes in the lake. Gasoline generators provided the only power—barely enough to keep refrigeration facilities running.

### Army Personnel Help

Army personnel at Fort Knox helped out. Without them, it is doubtful that there would have been a 1966 camping season at all. Hearing of the project through State troopers assigned to the Hardin and Bullock County areas around the post, local Optimists and Army officials trucked in enough tents, bedding, folding chairs, tables, and other miscellaneous items to get the season moving.

Their biggest single contribution, and the most appreciated, was an Army kitchen complete with two GI cooks who remained on the island with the troopers until the season's end.

When the summer of 1967 came around, things looked a little brighter. The troopers had completed construction of a cinder block bathhouse. An elaborate water purification and sewage system had also been winched up from the island's shore and put in place at a cost of \$40,000. But a delay in obtaining filters rendered it inoperative for several days during the early part of a 2-week camping season, which began on August 6.



As in the previous year, the Fort Knox Army installation once again rendered assistance and a total of 70 boys attended the 1968 encampment, again limited to 2 weeks in mid-August.

Continued efforts by the troopers kept the island in the public eye, and by early 1969 it appeared that the camp was ready for a full 3-month camping season—its first.

Powerlines were in and the Army field kitchen was no longer needed. The old metal building which had greeted Lieutenant Tomlinson when he first arrived on the island 4 years ago was equipped and ready for the food preparation. Nothing elaborate but more than adequate for the task at hand, a boat dock was in place, and food stores were coming in from a Federal commodities warehouse at Winchester, Ky.

An experienced hand was ready to take the job of overseeing the first full summer's operation. Lt. Gilbert Baxter had spent two previous sum-

mers at Trooper Island and probably knew more about its day-by-day operation than anyone else.

Money had been a continuing problem right from the first day—and it still was—but for the moment a new problem had cropped up. To brush it aside, even temporarily, could well have destroyed the entire project.

If you are going to run a camp, you have to have campers. Although the Optimists had furnished boys for the three prior seasons, a full 3-month season meant that someone would have to come up with a lot more than just 70 boys. Neither the Optimists nor the State police were at all sure they could locate enough deserving boys to meet the summer's demands. Plans called for camp to open on June 1 and stay open until the end of August. That meant 40 boys a week for 12 weeks, a total of 480 boys.

Faced with that figure, State police officials had some anxious moments at headquarters in Frankfort. The solution proved to be a lot easier

than anyone expected, and it came from Kentucky's Deputy Commissioner for Child Welfare, Ken Harper.

The welfare department accepted a full partnership in the operation and knew just where to find enough boys to meet the summer's quota, not just for 1969, but for every year.

An added benefit in the arrangement was two professionally trained child welfare specialists who would join the trooper-counselors on the island.

The partnership was a natural one, said Commissioner Newman when announcing it to the press. "Policemen and social workers," he said, "have a common goal in helping Kentucky's youth."

After nearly 4 years of slow, but steady, progress in development of the island site, 1969 has proven to be a "banner year" for the camp and the Kentucky State Police.

### **Project Progress**

The problem of locating boys in sufficient number to warrant continuance of the project is now solved. To date, some \$75,000 in donations have been used to clear and seed the land, erect island-to-shore powerlines, build a dock and bathhouse, remodel the old metal building into a temporary mess-hall and kitchen, install water and sewage facilities, and secure two barges, several boats, and many other small, but essential, items.

Trooper Island's biggest single benefactor, the Army, is still there with tents, bedding, and cots. But it looks like tents will soon go out of style.

Only days before this year's season opened, with Governor Louie B. Nunn on hand to greet the first contingent of boys, an old friend of the State police stepped in with a very welcome helping hand, and it started something which has gained tremendous momentum.



When the boys call timeout for a break, the troopers step in to transfer their attention to educational subjects.





The competitive spirit peaks during a game of tug of war.

Mr. P. A. B. Widener III of Lexington, a former commissioner of public safety, gave the troopers a check for \$1,500 to build the island's first cabin. Deputy Public Safety Commissioner Robert Shirley contributed the tools, and Commissioner William O. Newman led a volunteer group of troopers and public safety officials into the island, where they built the cabin in 2 days.

Measuring 20 x 12 feet and resting in a stand of tall blue spruce on the edge of a gently sloping, grass-covered

hill, the new cabin houses eight boys and one counselor. It will serve as a model for at least four more cabins, each made possible by donations of other interested citizens who followed Mr. Widener's example.

Much still remains to be done. The project is not yet complete, but it is well on its way. Still on the schedule of planned buildings are a modern, up-to-date kitchen, messhall, and chapel. Cost of this construction could go as high as \$80,000, and the project is still \$18,000 in debt.

But then, how much is a boy worth? Can we place a dollar-and-cents tag on the future of America—and these boys are America's future.

We of the Kentucky State Police believe in getting involved. No one was moving to assist and guide these men of tomorrow toward a meaningful relationship with society. We have seen lives changed; the price has not been small, neither for trooper or camper, but if we can become "pardners" today, we will continue to be "pardners" tomorrow.

The campers pause for a moment of silent prayer before supper in the messhall.





# INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

*Shoplifting in Supermarkets Survey by  
Commercial Service Systems, Inc.,  
Hollywood, Calif., released July, 1969.*

## SUPERMARKET SHOPLIFTING

More supermarket shoplifters are apprehended in October than in any other month, according to a recent survey conducted in one area of a large State by a company which specializes in retail security systems.

The report shows that 10.2 percent of the annual total of supermarket shoplifting arrests occurred in October. January was the low month with 6.3 percent.

Here are some other statistics reflected in the report:

16.6 percent of all arrests were made on Friday.

34.2 percent of the shoplifters were apprehended between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

In the adult group (persons over 18 years of age), more women, 50.7 percent, were arrested than men.

62.8 percent of the women caught concealed their loot in their purses.

Each offender had an average of 3.1 items worth \$3.40.

The report estimated that 20 supermarket shoplifters steal successfully for each one caught.

## NCIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As of September 1, 1969, the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) contained 1,203,783 records of data and criminal information which are available to law enforcement officers throughout the country in a matter of seconds after inquiry is made.

*NCIC Newsletter, 9-69  
September 1969*

This reservoir of information consists of 346,386 entries on motor vehicles, 121,006 on license plates, 45,246 on wanted persons, 233,591 on articles, 238,617 on guns, 218,478 on securities, and 459 on boats.

On August 12, 1969, a record number of 48,481 transactions were processed by the FBI computer. The previous high for a single day was 47,634 on August 6, 1969. During the calendar year 1968, the record high was 32,665 on November 20. The new record represents a percentage increase of more than 48 percent over the 1968 high.

## ARRESTING PROCEDURES

A midwestern city police department has established a set of procedures for officers to follow after arresting a female offender. In such instances, the officers must immediately radio police headquarters and report that they have a woman in custody. They also give the dispatcher the exact odometer reading of the squad car. All this information, including the time the call is received, is recorded on tape as well as written down by the dispatcher. When the officers arrive at the station, the odometer reading is again taken and a police matron is waiting at the door. She remains with the suspect until the woman is released or confined in a cell.

This policy was adopted by the department to refute any possible allegations of improper action or charges that arresting officers took a circuitous route from the point of arrest to the station.

*Omaha "Hot Sheet" 9-5-69*

## PICTURE EVIDENCE

A highway patrolman in a southern State spotted an out-of-State car apparently abandoned on an interstate highway. He checked with the FBI NCIC, and a quick reply identified the vehicle as having been stolen. In examining the car, the officer found on the floor near the front seat an 8- by 10-inch color photograph of a young man. He initialed the photograph for identification, made a radio report to his headquarters, and was instructed to drive on up the highway to check on a reported accident. After several miles, the officer came upon a hitchhiker whom he readily identified as the person whose photograph he had found in the stolen car. At first, the hitchhiker denied any knowledge of the abandoned vehicle; however, he had no plausible answer to the obvious question, and the officer arrested him on a charge of auto theft.

*Mobile R/S 9-3-69*

## MAIL-ORDER CRIME

A large mail-order house in a midwestern city shipped several orders of merchandise to the same rural address in a southern State; however, the checks received in payment were returned marked "forgeries."

Investigation by the FBI determined that the orders had been sent to a State prison farm. Further, it was learned that a small group of inmates, having gained access to a number of blank checks, had submitted numerous orders to several mail-order houses and used the forged checks as payments. As the shipments were received by the prisoners, they in turn sold the merchandise to other inmates.

*Chicago H11 9-15-69*



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**AMIS YOUNG SMITH**, also known as: Charles E. Davis, Leon H. Dixon, N. A. Knowles, Amos Young Smith.

## Bank Burglary; Escaped Federal Prisoner

Amis Young Smith is being sought by the FBI for bank burglary and as an escaped Federal prisoner. While awaiting trial in the Pulaski County Jail at Little Rock, Ark., on October 15, 1968, Smith escaped with three other Federal prisoners. They reportedly cut inner cell bars with hacksaw blades and burned the window bars with an acetylene torch obtained from outside associates. Federal warrants for Smith's arrest were issued on October 16, 1968, at Little Rock.

Prior to the escape, Smith had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury which charged that on or about March 20, 1967, he and two accomplices entered the Cotton Plant Branch of the Planters Bank and Trust Co. of Forrest City, Ark., with intent to commit larceny.

Smith was also awaiting trial for conspiracy to burglarize banks and post offices, interstate transportation of stolen property, theft of Government property, and subsequent disposal of stolen Government property.

He has been convicted of burglary, possession of burglary tools, and using a vehicle without the owner's consent.

## Description

Age-----	35, born Aug. 10, 1934, at Hogansville, Ga.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 11 inches.
Weight-----	205 to 215 pounds.
Build-----	Heavy.
Hair-----	Dark brown.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion---	Medium.
Race-----	White.
Nationality----	American.
Scars and marks.	Scar on bridge of nose, vaccination scar on upper left arm, scar on left wrist.
Occupations---	Bartender, caterer, salesman.
Remarks-----	Reportedly wears partial upper denture.
FBI No.-----	190,741 D.
Fingerprint classification	16 S 17 W I I O 8 L 1 R O O O

## Caution

Smith has allegedly indicated that he would kill anyone who interfered with his escape. He is reportedly armed and should be considered 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 telephone number of which appears on the first page of most local directories.

## POLICE OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

According to the 1968 FBI Uniform Crime Reports, there were 64 law enforcement officers killed as the result of criminal action in 1968, a number substantially above the annual average of 51 from 1960 to 1967. Almost 16 of every 100 police officers were assaulted in the line of duty last year, an increase of 17 percent over 1967.

From 1960 through 1968, 475 law enforcement officers have been murdered in the line of duty. Of the 626 offenders involved in these police killings, 76 percent had been previously arrested, and 65 percent had been previously convicted. Of those offenders with a prior arrest, 54 percent had been previously charged with a violent crime, and 16 offenders had been involved earlier in a murder.

Two-thirds of these police killers previously convicted had been granted leniency in the form of parole or probation, and almost 3 out of 10 were on parole or probation when they killed a police officer.

UCL, 1968  
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

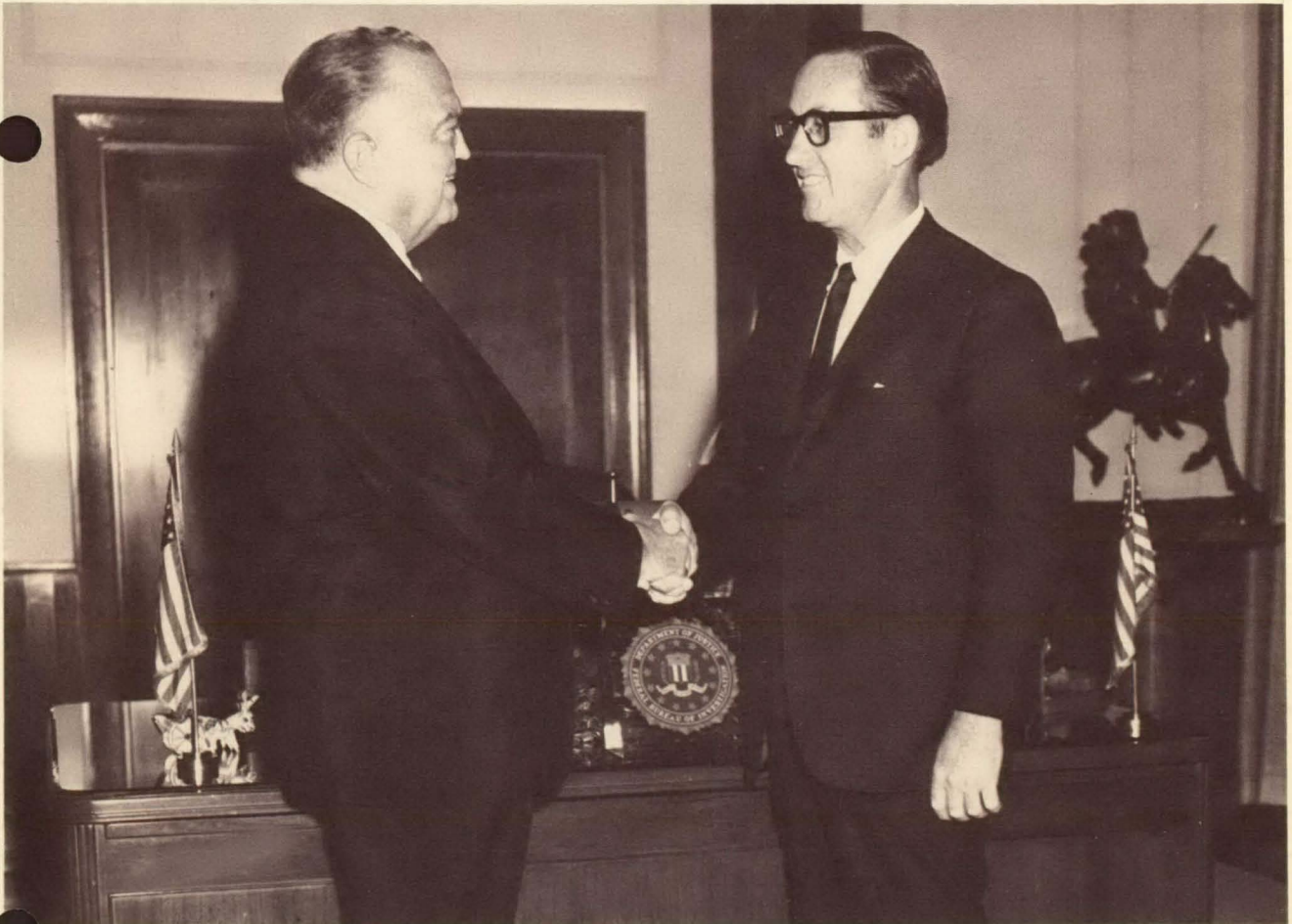
DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name) (Title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address)

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(City) (State) (Zip Code)

## Ohio Attorney General Visits FBI



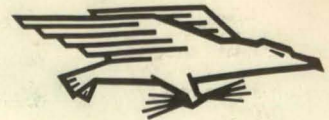
Hon. Paul W. Brown, Attorney General, State of Ohio, was greeted by Director J. Edgar Hoover during his recent visit to FBI Headquarters.



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

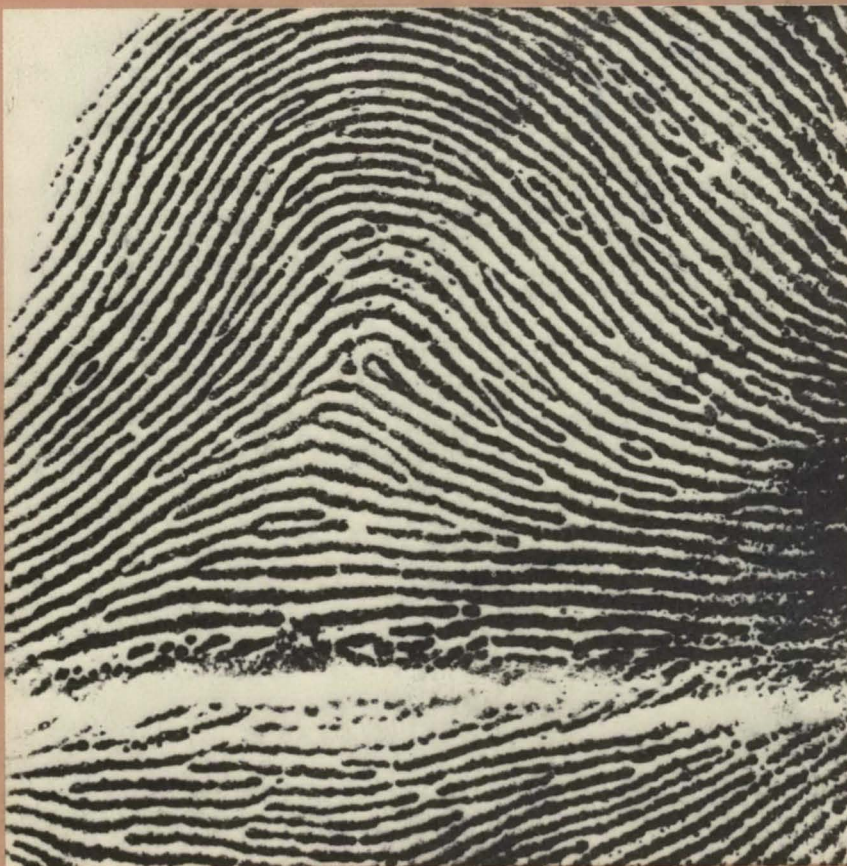
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



This questionable pattern is classified as a loop with one ridge count and is referenced to a tented arch. The delta is located on the dot rather than on the bifurcation because the arms of the bifurcation appear to run parallel before diverging and thereby qualify as typelines.