



FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

October 1, 1961

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

"It is not what you know, but what you show!" With that catchy admonition, Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., recently warned Party members to destroy incriminating documents which might be used in prosecutions against them.

Party leader Hall has been on a whirlwind, whistle-stop tour of our country trying to stir up support for the Party's opposition to the Internal Security Act of 1950. This law, which was recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court, would, in brief, compel registration of Party membership and disclosure of finances. Hall, with his catchy phrase, was setting the "line" for the Party in its maneuvers to thwart the law.

Hall's phrase, "It is not what you know, but what you show!" is more than just an admonition. It is also a devastating description of all the elements of the current Communist Party line, for the Party knows that the real purposes of its line must be deceitfully covered up with what it "shows" the American people.

Communists look to their Party line as the heart of their agitation and propaganda work--as vital to the life and success of the Party. Through the Party line, the communists hope to spread their doctrines among great masses of the people in order to condition them for revolutionary action. At the same time, the communist line is cleverly designed to divide, confuse, and weaken opposition to communism.

Seen through the eyes of the communists, American education is in a degenerative state; American culture, science, and religion are under the thumb of big business; and American laws are the repressive measures of desperate capitalists. Labor unions are attacked by the communists for allegedly becoming tools of big business, promoting American "colonial rule" abroad, and joining with the professions, the Government, and the judiciary in discriminating against women in the filling of high-paying jobs.

The communists are wise enough in the ways of the world, however, to know that more people buy sugar than vinegar. Therefore, it is not sufficient merely to be against everything. One must be for something. And, the sweeter and more palatable the fare, the more people the communists hope to attract.

Nonetheless, the hypocrisy in what the communists say they are for is evident. The communists declare themselves for a lasting international peace (as long as no one stands up to communist aggression), for peaceful coexistence (strictly on communist terms), and for freedom for all people (to live under a communist dictatorship).

Basically, communism pretends to offer all things to all men. Demands for a shorter workday, an end to discrimination of all kinds, aid to farmers, and promotion of higher salaries for teachers are all woven skillfully through the Communist Party line.

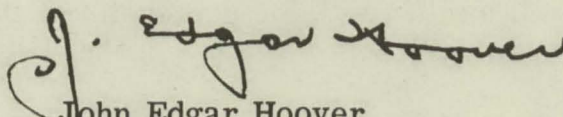
This approach presents the communists with a two-edged sword. Not only does it offer attractive inducements to people from every walk of life, but it also confuses the public by blending communist aims and purposes with those of legitimate, beneficial groups and organizations.

The uninformed citizen is thus doubly misled. Either he gets the idea that communists are good because they advocate shorter working hours, or he falls into the equally dangerous assumption that everyone who advocates shorter working hours is a communist. The resulting confusion and name calling have done much to benefit the communists by diffusing the forces of their opponents.

Unfortunately, some people try to resolve the problem by falling into the very error the communists are so careful to avoid: They concentrate on the negative rather than the positive. They are against communism without being for freedom. They are against ignorance without being for education. They are against sin without being for God.

It might be well for these persons to realize that Hitler was also against communism. However, what he stood for is the basis of history's judgment.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

The official opening of the New Jersey Turnpike in 1951 presented one of the greatest challenges any enforcement agency has ever faced. Now, a decade later, with the volume of traffic far exceeding all estimates, the New Jersey State Police has attained on the New Jersey Turnpike one of the most distinguished and enviable records of safety of any highway in the Nation.

During the past 10 years, additional lanes were added and new spurs to Pennsylvania and Bayonne, N.J., were constructed, subjecting the patrols to added vigilance in maintaining a safe flow of the millions of vehicles traveling at 60 miles an hour along the 118-mile toll road, from its northern terminus at Ridgefield Park, near the George Washington Bridge, to the Delaware Memorial Bridge at Deepwater. Today, the daily average volume is 143,000 vehicles. On one day,



Col. Joseph D. Rutter.

Turnpike Traffic Presents Problems of Unusual Aspects

by COL. JOSEPH D. RUTTER, Superintendent, New Jersey State Police, West Trenton, N. J.

June 30, 1961, a record 207,000 vehicles used the toll road.

Volume Exceeds Estimates

Some idea of the growth of the New Jersey Turnpike and the corresponding increase in the problems to be handled by the New Jersey State Police can be shown best by a few statistics. Originally, the State police detachment on the toll road consisted of 38 men under the command of a lieutenant. They had a twofold assignment of assisting motorists in need of help and enforcing the traffic regulations, but the great vein of traffic, streaming day and night through the heart of New Jersey's industrial areas and rolling farmlands, exceeded in 1952 the most optimistic expectations. Instead of an estimated use by 23,000 vehicles daily, the average was found to be 49,834, which was the volume the experts had predicted for 1968!

The tremendous increase in the traffic flow, even in the first year's existence of the New Jersey Turnpike, caused a complete reevaluation of the size of the New Jersey State Police staff needed there. The staff has been steadily increased by the assignment of experienced personnel and is now Troop "D" Turnpike under the direction of a captain and composed of 98 uniformed men and 6 detectives.

Police Units at Work

It may seem a bit incongruous to have six detectives assigned to duty on a turnpike which is a facility primarily designed for traffic. Yet, experience proved that detectives were necessary to take over the followup activities and prosecution of a great many criminal apprehensions made daily by the uniformed troopers while performing their normal patrol duties and enforcing traffic regulations. The criminal arrests made on the toll road include carrying concealed deadly weapons, transporting narcotics and untaxed alcohol, and driving stolen cars and trucks.

Troop "D" Turnpike operates out of 3 stations and has a minimum of 15 patrols working 8-hour shifts, or a patrol for each 8.8 miles of roadway. Speed regulations are enforced by uniformed troopers and three radar units consisting of eight troopers. The radar units work on a staggered basis in areas where there has been a high accident ratio or where high-speed driving is known to take place. Consequently, during 1960, troopers in the three radar units issued 12,161 summonses to the drivers of motor vehicles for exceeding the 60-mile-per-hour speed limit.

Trucks and Buses Checked

As the result of a survey of accidents which occurred on the New Jersey Turnpike during the past 7 years, a special truck and bus unit was formed on August 1, 1960, its personnel of six men being charged with checking the movements of the many trucks and buses using this modern highway.

The records show that of some 16,913 trucks checked during a period of 11 months, 2,330 summonses were issued for various New Jersey motor

vehicle violations; 1,664 warnings for minor violations were given; 1,044 unsafe trucks were ordered to leave the turnpike; 644 unsafe trucks were impounded until corrective measures were taken; and 1,302 owners of commercial vehicles were notified by letter concerning violations committed by their drivers or about the poor condition of their truck equipment.

It is our belief that continuation of the checks by the special truck and bus unit will bring about better driving habits, as well as better preventive maintenance of buses and trucks by their owners. Both of these factors will, in time, help to show a better safety record for both types of vehicles during their use on the New Jersey Turnpike.

One of the most unusual features established for the New Jersey Turnpike during its construction was a complete communications system. All State police cars, maintenance vehicles, toll collection vehicles and booths, as well as the cars of the members of the turnpike administrative staff, are equipped with two-way radios. In this way, any type of assistance needed by a motorist or commercial vehicle experiencing difficulty is promptly summoned.



(Lower right)—Turnpike when it had two lanes for northbound and southbound traffic. Larger photo shows same area after third lane was added for northbound and southbound traffic.

In addition to enforcing the traffic program and rendering aid to disabled motorists, the State police are also charged with the responsibility of regulating and controlling the flow of traffic. At certain seasons of the year, mists arise from the marshes along the northern part of the turnpike. These cause dense fog or freeze the surface of the roadway, making it hazardous for driving. And, while we all may admire the glistening white beauty of snow, it can only increase the problems and risks of driving and the possibilities of accidents.

At strategic locations along the roadway, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority has established electric signs which are activated by State troopers whenever their use is necessary. Some signs designate "Slow," with the additional warning, "Accident Ahead," while others warn the driver to slow down because of "Fog" or "Snow and Ice." At the same time, the State trooper inserts a 35-mile-per-hour plate over the 60-mile-per-hour signs along the highway. Procedures to be followed in snow and fog emergencies are an important part of each trooper's training when he is assigned to the turnpike detachment.

Of course, it is imperative, with the heavy volume of traffic moving at high speeds on the turnpike, that a trooper reach the scene as soon as possible after an accident occurs. The first action taken is the setting up of 30-minute flares. These immediately warn approaching traffic that there is a dangerous situation ahead. The next step for the trooper is to make a quick estimate at the site of the trouble and radio to his station concerning the need for wreckers and ambulances. As soon as the radio message is received, the adjacent patrols move up to the area to assist with the accident and help in directing the traffic. At the same time, an automatic readjustment of all other patrols occurs so that the zones left vacant by the men moving to the scene of the accident can be covered.

Emergency services, such as ambulances and fire-fighting equipment, are engaged under contract by the Turnpike Authority. They are paid each time they are called into operation to render assistance. In the rural and suburban areas along the turnpike, the contracts are made with the volunteer fire departments and first aid squads, while the same services are performed in the metropolitan sections by hospitals having ambulance service



Bayonne Interchange No. 14A showing ramp connections to the north and south on New Jersey Turnpike. New construction has increased the responsibilities of the New Jersey State Police.



New Jersey State Trooper assists motorists with car trouble.



Trunk of turnpike police cruiser fully equipped for emergencies.

and municipalities having their own fire departments.

In addition, each State police car has special equipment for use in emergency situations prior to the arrival of ambulances and fire engines. Each car has two fire extinguishers for use in any type of fire. As a result, most of the fires occurring in vehicles on the turnpike are handled by troopers without any outside assistance. Each car is also provided with an inhalator with a 45-minute supply of oxygen, set to supply a 10-liter flow per minute, which has resulted in the saving of many lives.

For the 12 months of 1960, 49,384,966 vehicles used the New Jersey Turnpike. This was an increase of 16.9 percent over the volume for the same period in 1959. The vehicle miles traveled

during this period totaled 1,421,252,280. It amounted to an accident rate of 71.8 per 100 million vehicle miles, which is a most enviable record.

No matter how many improvements are made in the design of highways and turnpikes, the human element is the prime factor in determining whether or not accidents will occur. Thus, it is the duty and problem of police agencies to supervise and watch over drivers in an effort to keep them from making errors, whether deliberate or accidental, which endanger their own lives as well as those of other drivers. The New Jersey State Police takes pride in its efforts toward making the New Jersey Turnpike one of the safest roadways in the Nation, but will not be satisfied until it has become the safest highway to travel in all the world.

JOBSEEKERS FLEECED BY SURETY BOND RACKET

Recently, a man ran an advertisement in a local newspaper in western Texas, indicating the opportunities being offered to energetic young men.

When the prospective employees contacted the person placing the ad, they were told that they would be contacting businesses in various parts of the State to which they would be assigned, and that they would work as consultants as well as collectors. They were told that being the first employees to apply they would be dispersed to other cities in Texas, and they were themselves to insert advertisements, similar to those they had answered, in local papers offering employment to other men.

They were to be paid \$100 a week until the organization they were forming was in full operation, and, since each of them would be handling large sums of money, it would be necessary for each to pay him \$50 for the bond required of them. They in turn were instructed to collect \$50 from each of the new prospective employees they recruited, and that money was to be sent to him also to arrange for the bonds.

It was estimated that approximately 15 or 20 individuals put up their bond money before they discovered that they had been duped and that the formation of a company had never been really planned.

El Paso Criminel - 5/13/60
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TRAFFIC

New Alarm System Thwarts Offenders Preying on Meters

by ROBERT J. STRAND, Radio Supervisor,
Police Department, Spokane, Wash.

Many of the problems facing police departments can be solved through the use of department personnel. It is surprising what can be accomplished through the use of ideas conceived by officers of the department if top management will carry some of its problems to competent officers.

The two devices described below are just a sample of what can be done. In all departments throughout the country, there is a vast store of untapped knowledge that can be utilized to tremendous advantage—if the problems are only made known to those men in a position to assist.

CLIFFORD N. PAYNE, Chief of Police, Spokane, Wash.

The city of Spokane, with a population of approximately 190,000, is located in eastern Washington. Like other typical American cities, it has its various types of crime and traffic problems. For instance, theft from parking meters has for years been a problem in many cities, but it was something very seldom heard of in Spokane until the city changed from the penny to the nickel-and-dime-type parking meters. It seemed that it was too much of a risk to break into a parking meter for just a handful of pennies. The new parking meters, however, were like miniature banks on the sidewalk. Now, the coin boxes in the parking meters have become tempting bait for the sneak thief.

As a result, cities have found themselves on the losing end of the game with looters who make keys to the meters and help themselves to the contents almost at will. In Spokane, this type of loss has amounted from \$10,000 to \$40,000 per year. There is no way, actually, to find out the exact amount taken from the meters, and many probably have been cleaned of their coins without anyone's knowledge, the only effect being a total overall loss of revenue to the city.

Laws Have Openings

Many man-hours have been spent on stake-outs trying to catch these looters. It has been a very difficult problem. Spokane has 2,500 parking meters installed throughout the main business area. To keep an eye on all these meters was im-

possible. When the stake-out was watching a certain area where looting was known to occur, another area would be hit. When someone was picked up, it was almost impossible to prove a theft unless the officers actually had seen the person opening a meter.

City Ordinance Number C10128 (Parking Meters), Section 11, provides that: "It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, injure, tamper with, open, or willfully break, destroy, or impair the usefulness of any parking meter installed under the provision of this ordinance. Penalty: Any person violating this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The meter looters are cleverer than most people think. They know that the above ordinance does not cover the actual taking of the money from the coin box of the meter. They are also aware of two State laws governing their looting business, namely:

Criminal Laws, Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 9.19: Burglary, 9.19.050 or Possession Burglary Tools—Presumption. Charge: Gross



The parking meter burglar alarm system and its inventor, Robert J. Strand.

Misdemeanor. Penalties: Fine up to \$1,000 or up to 1 year in county jail, or both. Chapter 9.54.-090, Grand Larceny-Petit Larceny: Any amount over \$75 is grand larceny, and any amount under \$75 is petit larceny. Grand larceny carries a penalty of no more than 15 years in the State penitentiary, while petit larceny is a gross misdemeanor with a fine up to \$1,000, 1 year in the county jail, or both.

The above laws look pretty good on paper, but, as all officers know, you must get the conviction, and to do this you must have the evidence.

Looters Know Loopholes

The meter looters know if they are caught the most they can be charged with is petit larceny, because the meters, individually, do not contain over \$75. They also know that they cannot be charged for the looting of more than one meter. Then, too, they figure that they can get rid of their key before getting caught. They realize that unless they are seen opening the meter and taking out the money, they cannot be charged with petit larceny but a lesser charge—State vagrancy—which carries a fine up to \$500 or up to 6 months in the county jail, or possibly, city vagrancy which carries a fine up to \$300 or 90 days in the city jail.

As police radio supervisor, I became interested in this problem after a talk with the superintendent of the parking meter division in January 1960. He told me the problem was even greater than I had expected and that each large city in the Nation was having a similar problem.

In January 1960, I began working on a plan that would give us a better chance to apprehend these meter looters. We knew the general area of the city in which they were operating, but we needed the exact location and the exact time the looting was taking place.

Model Meter Given Trial

After several months of experimenting with parking meters in my workshop at home in the basement, I had a working model of a meter designed to thwart looters. I gave some of the city officials a demonstration and obtained permission to put a trial unit on the streets of Spokane.

A survey was made of the looting area, and it was decided to try specially rigged parking meters in a certain location. On July 14, 1960, the alarm system was almost complete. That night, the



Chief Clifford N. Payne.

looters worked over the meters I had been rigging and even took some of the material I was using. On July 15, the trial alarm was completed. Since this time, other locations have been "bugged."

Although only a small percentage of the total meters have been protected by this device, the following results have been obtained: July 15 through November 15, eight arrests; from November 15, 1960 to April 1961, all looting stopped. The city treasurer reported an increase of \$8,038 in parking meter collections for the months of January and February 1961 over the amounts collected last year.

The word is out to the meter looters that Spokane has a burglar alarm on the parking meters. The looters don't know which ones are "bugged," and they are not taking any chances.

How the System Works

Since there is a patent pending on this invention, the exact description cannot be given at this time; however, the following facts are available to describe the system: A master controller is located in the radio room of the Spokane Police Department. There are two sets of lights for each area of parking meters covered by the alarm system. When a meter has been opened, a red light comes on and a bell begins to ring. The bell can be turned

off so that it will not disturb the operator and make unnecessary noise on the radio. The red light indicates the area being looted. This light has a special holding feature and will remain on until it is reset by the operator. With the red light on, the operator notifies his radio units by a special radio code where the looting is taking place. There is no sound from or at the parking meter itself.

Most of our looting has been by persons with homemade keys. The looter opens and closes the meters so fast that no one is aware of it, except the police department. The looter thinks he has successfully looted one meter and then goes to the next one. This second meter will cause a green light directly under the red light to light and also activates a buzzer. This is called the activity alarm. As long as the green light and buzzer are operating, we know that the looter is still operating in this area. This gives the operator the time needed to set the blockade plan into action, and, within a few seconds to a minute, the area is surrounded. The areas are set up for easy blockades, and, before the looter can realize just what is going on, we are on the scene and have his escape blocked off. He tries to throw away his key but hasn't time to get rid of the meter money. Unknown to the looter, there is a marked coin in each of the "bugged" parking meters; however,

he cannot tell from just a glance that anything is wrong, especially since so many of the meter cheaters use iron washers and other round objects the size of a nickel in the meters.

This system of alarm has proved so successful that the last looter arrested had time to get into only one meter.

The regular parking meter collectors also have been caught opening parking meters in the alarm area when they failed to file a "flight plan" with the radio operator before starting their collecting rounds.

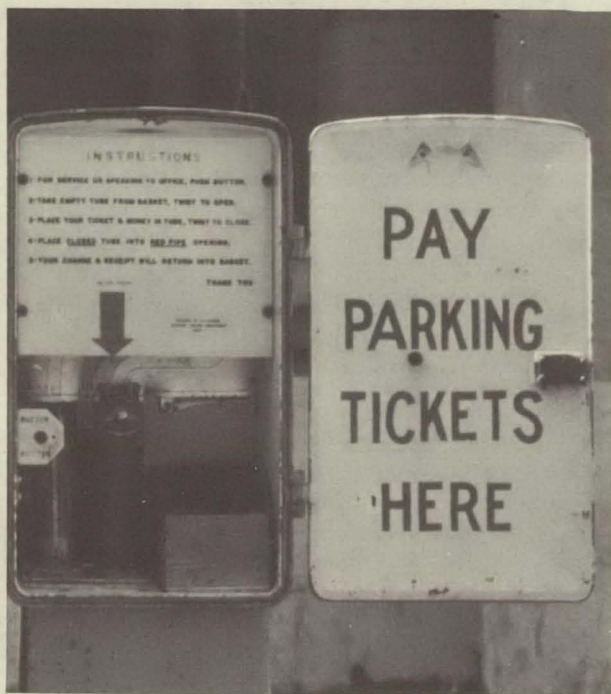
Cost of System Varies

The cost of the parking meter burglar alarm system will vary according to the number of parking meters protected by this method. I built the controller used by our department at my own expense at a cost of approximately \$300, taking some 52 man-hours to design and construct it. This controller can easily protect 300 meters.

Another important feature of the device is that when a parking meter is removed completely, it does not leave the circuit unusable. Opening or taking other meters will still activate the alarm. Parking meters knocked over by parking cars or trucks will sound a single alarm. This gives us an opportunity to dispatch a police unit to the scene. This unit collects the necessary information to institute an insurance claim (\$100 for each meter) to pay for replacement and damage to the meter.

Curb Service for Violators

Several years ago, when Clifford N. Payne became chief of police of the Spokane Police Department, he told me that he wanted to have a system whereby people could pay their traffic tickets from their cars in front of the police station. Again, my basement was used as a developing place where I built such a device using a vacuum cleaner and some used pneumatic tubing and installed it inside a signal controller box in front of the city hall. We call it the "Snorkel." Since its installation in 1958, thousands of people have been able to pay their parking tickets without getting out of their autos. On one occasion, an individual paid a \$1 parking ticket with a \$500 bill. It took a while, but he got his change without leaving his car. The initial cash outlay to the city for this device was \$25.



The "Snorkel," curb service for parking violators.



IDENTIFICATION

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB) Insert is an additional service provided by the FBI in the interest of cooperative law enforcement. Approximately 14,000 copies of the insert are published and distributed monthly as a supplement to the LEB, and each issue includes: "Fugitives Wanted," "Missing Person Notices," and cancellations of previously published notices in these two categories. One page is composed of notices relating to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." The insert is sent especially to identification officers and heads of police agencies.

Although the published missing person notices and related notices maintained in the Identification Division files are valuable, this article is concerned only with the assistance which the FBI offers to all law enforcement agencies in the location of wanted criminals.

Each monthly issue of the insert contains notices concerning approximately 100 fugitives wanted by local, State, and Federal police agencies, including State penal institutions, as well as fugitives wanted by the FBI, many of whom are being sought for local authorities under provisions of the Federal Fugitive Felon Act.

Every fugitive notice published in the insert is based on a notice maintained in a fingerprint record and includes the individual's fingerprint classification and a single fingerprint. Classification extensions are included if the Identification Division files show they are needed. Listed also are the name of the agency to be notified of the wanted person's apprehension and as much identifying data as space limitations will allow, as shown in the sample notices in the accompanying illustration.

The FBI will publish a wanted notice in the insert regarding any persons wanted for committing any felony, common law or statutory; anyone who has escaped from confinement after conviction of a felony; anyone wanted for an attempt, or assault, to commit a felony; and parole and conditional release violators involving major offenses. Limitations of space have particular bearing on the last category inasmuch as a large number of such violators are listed with the Identification Division.

Insert in FBI LEB Additional Service to Law Enforcement

Notices are not published concerning probation violators, persons charged with misdemeanors, or those wanted merely "in connection with" or "on suspicion of" offenses otherwise publishable. For a notice to be published, the wanting agency must be willing to extradite in the event of apprehension in another State. This provision helps to avoid fruitless and often dangerous apprehensions by other agencies which have observed the published notice. In addition, if a wanting agency, after a notice has been published, desires to place limits on extradition, the FBI should be notified so that the published notice can be cancelled and the notice in the record modified. Notices are published upon request; they are also automatically considered at FBI headquarters for publication as a consequence of establishing the related notices in FBI fingerprint records.

One of the principal advantages of the insert is that it enables local agencies to maintain these wanted notices in their own fingerprint files in order to afford nationwide cooperation in the matter of locating wanted criminals.

Inasmuch as an identification officer, whose office space is limited, may have a problem maintaining these notices in a readily accessible file, the following method of filing them is set out for the benefit of those who do not now use it. Many agencies have found over the years that it is simple, effective, and inexpensive.

Each wanted notice may be clipped from the LEB Insert, mounted at the upper right-hand corner of an 8- by 8-inch card, as shown in the illustration, and secured with paste or transparent tape. In order to derive the maximum benefit from each of these cards, it is suggested that as each of the mounted notices is cancelled, the remaining corners of the card be utilized in like manner. After the four corners of the card have been used, the card can then be reversed and the same procedure followed.

With regard to the cancellation of these notices, one method suggested by an identification officer makes use of a rubber stamp bearing the word "cancelled." As a cancellation notice appears in

the LEB Insert, that particular notice is stamped diagonally across its face as illustrated below.

After the wanted notice is mounted, the card is filed in the particular classification where it belongs in the fingerprint files. When a subject is arrested and fingerprinted, his impressions can be searched rapidly through the prints and the wanted notices on file. If the suspect's set of prints falls within a classification containing a wanted notice, the single impression on the notice will definitely identify the suspect as the fugitive or eliminate such a possibility.

The FBI desires to emphasize that this method should not interfere in any way with the established procedure of forwarding to FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C., one copy of the fingerprints of persons arrested or a record of additional arrest (Form 1-1) if the FBI number is known. This procedure is necessary in order that a positive verification of the identification based on fingerprint comparison may be made by the FBI and to assure that the individual's entire arrest record will be complete in FBI files for the benefit of all law enforcement officials.

4 M 1 T-r 16
L 17 Rt 13

DONALD HURTT, also known as:
Don Hurtt, Donald C. Hurtt, Donald
Clayson Hurtt.
#E-39174 PD, Chicago, Ill.; W; born
11-9-25 or 11-9-26; 5'7 1/2"; 155 lbs;
med stky bld; lt brn hair; med eyes;
salesman. Wanted for murder.
(Notify: PD, Chicago, Ill.)
FBI#-360377 JULY 1960

CANCELLED

lt middle

FREDERICK J. TENUTO, also known as: Wwc
Leonard Durham, John Thomas dW2c
Lestella, Frank Pinto, Durso O 31 W 100 18 Ref: 29
Thornberry, "St. John," "The I 28 W OII 19 '28
Angel."

W; born 1-20-15; 5'5"; 143 lbs; stky
bld; blk hair; dk brn eyes; dk comp;
occ - butcher's helper, lab, sheet
metal worker. Wanted by FBI for
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT
(Murder).
IDENTIFICATION ORDER # - 2313
FBI#-676095
FBI TOP TEN FUGITIVE - - - - -

CANCELLED

lt thumb

(The reverse side may be used in the same manner)

ELAK BUTTS, also known as:
Alex Butts, Elijah Butts,
Jack Hughes.
#26286 PD, Tampa, Fla; N; born 7-23-23
or 9-23-23; 5'8 1/2"; 155 lbs; med bld;
blk hair; dk brn eyes; med bld; comp;
occ - const lab. Wanted for murder.
ASSAULT TO MUR.
(Notify: PD, Tampa, Fla)
FBI#-283358 JULY 1960

CANCELLED

lt thumb

TERRANCE ROEMER WATSON, with aliases;
Terrance Roemer Watson, Terrance H.
Watson, Terrance Roemer Watson,
Terry Watson.
#E-3924 SOmed Security Pr, Hutts-
ville, Wai; W; born 7-17-39; 5'10"
5'10"-137 lbs; slt bld; blk hair; med
gr eyes; occ - carpenter, lab, sheet
metal worker. Wanted by FBI for
5-29-57, s. 10 yrs for BKK and
ENT. (Notify: St. Med Security Pr,
Huttsville, Wai)
FBI#-524 627 C - JULY 1958 - - -

CANCELLED

lt thumb

Suggested means of filing wanted notices from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Insert.

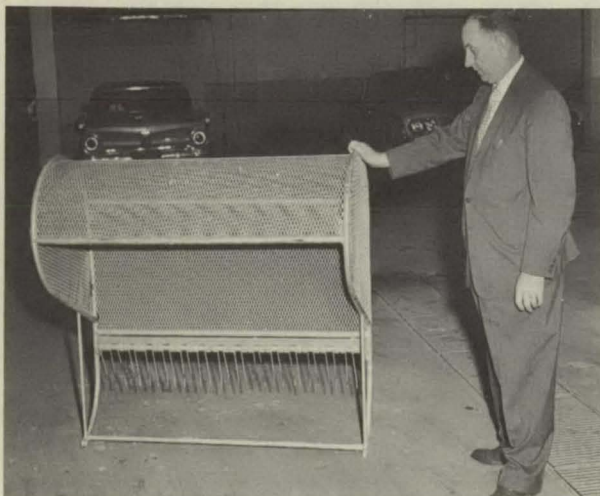
INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

Guns Recovered by Dredge

The problems of recovering two murder weapons from the silt of a lake bottom near Omaha, Nebr., were uniquely solved recently by Sgt. John Gallagher, Detective Bureau of the Omaha Police Department, who designed a basket dredge of wire mesh specifically for this purpose.

The basket is 4½ feet wide and constructed on a frame of ¾-inch steel tubing covered with a heavy screen mesh (see photograph). The tubing is bolted to the bottom of the basket with a coupling. At the front of the open end of the dredge are spring-steel teeth, the angle of which can be adjusted according to the depth of the silt to be explored. A winch truck pulls it to shore by cables attached to the tubular frame of the dredge.

The design of the basket dredge is flexible in that the front bar is placed there only for strengthening purposes. This bar can be removed in order to allow large objects to be recovered by the basket. The main advantage of the dredge is that its teeth can be adjusted to recover objects which have settled beneath the silt on the lake bottom and which are not visible to a diver.



Sgt. John Gallagher and dredge he designed.

12 Omaha Crimdel 7/22/60
Bufile 63-4296-36 Ser. 406

UNIQUE TRAP CATCHES "PEEPING TOM" IN THE ACT

Young men and women students of an eastern drama school decided they were going to do something about a "Peeping Tom" who had been the subject of several incidents at the apartment building where they resided.

One of the student residents set up a trap to catch the intruder by stringing a strong thread as a tripwire across the alley next to the building where the "Peeping Tom" came and connecting it to an alarm clock in his room on the third floor of the apartment building. He also ran a remote control system from his room to an infrared camera set in a first floor window—the bedroom of some of the women tenants.

Early in the morning following the installation of this trap, the alarm went off in the room of the student on the third floor. Stepping to his window, he observed a man moving in the alley below. When the intruder stepped up to the lower window to peep, the camera shutter was tripped, and the flashbulb went off in his face, putting him to flight.

A good resulting picture and the excellent memory of a local detective soon resulted in the arrest of this peeping prowler.

New Haven Crimdel 3-13-61
Bufile 63-4296-32 ★

TRACE EVIDENCE

Trace evidence such as lint or sand particles is minute and is generally microscopic in character. For this reason, it is frequently overlooked or minimized by the investigator. One should always anticipate the possibility of such evidence being present and should handle all articles accordingly.

At times it is important to check the hair and scalp of a suspect for foreign debris. Sugar, starch, brick dust, metal turnings, plaster, paint, weed seeds, parts of leaves, and fragments of glass are some of the types of foreign matter which have been removed from the hair of suspects. In many cases, they have had evidential value.

"Police" 11-12/60 p. 16 (Excerpt)

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Smugglers Alter Cars To Conceal Contraband

Smugglers of narcotics and other contraband who ply their trade across State lines and international borders continue to seek new and ingenious methods to hide their illegal wares from the inquiring eyes of police and border inspectors.

The accompanying photographs depict a technique used in transporting drugs across the United States-Mexican border by automobile.

State narcotic agents in California discovered that the smugglers had removed the metal screws which hold the footplate in place beneath the front

door of certain 1951 and later-model automobiles. Using a welding torch, they had cut out a section of the metal beneath the footplate, leaving a rectangular hollow. The contraband was concealed in this hollow, and the footplate again secured in position without leaving any evidence that the car had been tampered with.

In the automobile illustrated, heroin was transported, and in order to keep the small vial from rolling back and forth in the space, newspapers were stuffed on either side of the opening.



Vial of heroin in hollowed-out space beneath floorboard of automobile.

Bufile 63-4296-26 Ser. 58



Matting covers the footplate, leaving no evidence of being disturbed.

*Nationwide Criminal Activities 11/19/58
Bufile 63-4296 Ser. 186 p. 3*

SIMPLE BOOBYTRAP WORKS

During July 1960, a nightclub in Rhinelander, Wis., was plagued by a series of petty thefts from the cash register. Hoping to catch the thieves in the act of committing the crime, Sheriff Penny Drivas, Oneida County, treated the cash trays of the register with fluorescent paste and planned a stake-out for the club after closing time.

From the vantage point he picked out, he could see the cash register but not the entrance which had been previously used by the thief. Upon checking the entrance door, he found that it would be possible for the thief to enter and surprise him at his stake-out, so he rigged a simple boobytrap by setting up several glass ashtrays near the door to prevent this possibility.

His stake-out was a short one; 20 minutes after closing time his boobytrap "went off" and he netted two young boys on their way to the cash register. They were aged 14 and 15 and admitted the entire series of thefts. *MA Newsletter*

OCTOBER 1961

Bufile 1-6809

INGENUITY SOLVES BURGLARIES

A chief of police in the Southwest was determined to catch the burglar or burglars who were responsible for the rash of break-ins at local schools involving the theft of money from the various candy and soda pop machines.

In order to solve the thefts, the chief turned on the public address system in one principal's office so he could hear what was going on in each room of the building. After three nights of surveillance, he caught two boys, aged 16, and was able to solve over 22 cases involving car thefts, burglary, car pilfering, and fire setting. *Oklahoma City*

*Crimes 12/16/60 - Bufile 63-4296-35
Chief of Police*

OBSERVE CLOSELY

When the driver of a suspect car is asked to open the trunk compartment of his car, he should be watched closely. If there are several keys to choose from, a person who is not familiar with the car will have difficulty in selecting the proper key.

*"Liaison" - Alameda County Sheriff's Office
11-23-60*

OTHER TOPICS

Police and school officials in Cincinnati are constantly striving to improve measures to insure the safety of children and teachers in the school system.

Problems in the school setting are not new, of course, but in day-to-day living, Cincinnati probably has had less than the average number of school troubles normally confronting cities of over a half million persons. However, there have been instances of persons from other schools, or school dropouts, loitering on school property to take money or property from students under threat of force or to harass girl students. And there is always the possibility that unlawful acts will be committed by the students from the school itself.

An incident which occurred one August afternoon forcefully brought out that our safety measures were not adequate and caused us to re-evaluate our plans in this area.

An 18-year-old girl attending summer school was stabbed in the abdomen by an 18-year-old youth who accosted her as she left a second floor lavatory. Although the wound was not fatal, the nature of the attack aroused public feeling and attracted news media attention.

Following the interest and publicity in this offense, reports were received of similar assaults. Investigation showed each one to be a hoax, but each caused considerable expense in police manpower.

A few days following the incident, a meeting was held in the office of our police chief, Col. Stanley R. Schrotel, with the superintendent of schools, Dr. Wendell H. Pierce, and other school and police officials to work out plans for better security in the schools.

Six points suggested for further consideration were agreed upon:

1. *The institution of a pilot study at several high schools in which all students, teachers, and administrative personnel would be required to carry or*

Security Measures on School Premises Given Close Study

by CAPT. JOHN C. DAVENPORT, *Commander of Juvenile Bureau, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department, with HARRY L. LODGE, Director of Child Accounting, Cincinnati Public School System*

wear identification cards so that unauthorized persons may be easily recognized.

(This plan was found to be unsatisfactory in practical use and was later discarded.)

2. *The strengthening of relationships between police and educational administrators with a view to crystallizing increasingly sound programs for student protection.*

This point was made in spite of the fact that both school officials and police considered that they had good relationships with each other. However, it is easy to take too much for granted, and constant evaluation is desirable. Both should ask themselves if children are being given the best possible protection.



Capt. John C. Davenport.

3. *The strengthening of relationships between local police agencies and school personnel throughout the city.*

It was considered important that police officers who would respond to calls, as well as supervising officers, have personal acquaintance with school principals. Much of the good relationship that exists is due, in large part, to the close association between the police juvenile bureau personnel and school personnel. This relationship needs to be expanded to include more of the patrol personnel from the police district serving each particular school. Police captains are charged with the administration of their respective districts and should make personal contact with school personnel in order to become better acquainted and to discuss problems.

Good relationships tend to break down when police feel that they are being called upon to take disciplinary measures which they think properly belong to the school. In a similar situation, the schools may assume the police are not adequately supporting them when police do not take action in what they believe is strictly a school problem.

There also is need for a better understanding relative to school regulations pertaining to interviews in the schools and the removal of children from schools. It is very important that innocent students not be embarrassed by being removed from class, that classes not be disrupted by police calls, and that young wrongdoers not achieve the notoriety they often seek by being taken into custody in front of their classmates.

4. *The building of better contact between police and organized student groups to promote understanding of citizenship and social responsibilities.*

It is good to have the support of right-thinking and right-acting students to take a positive stand against wrongdoing since the students themselves can popularize accepted social standards which stress decency rather than delinquency.

Student councils can also consider such approaches as the creation of a code of ethics with emphasis being given to each part of the code for a certain period of time. In Cincinnati, emphasis is also given to upgrading the school monitor system and to encouraging student council support of the monitors. The success of a student security program depends upon how well the student body stands together to control the element which is discrediting its age group.



Harry L. Lodge.

5. *An analysis of school staffing, including janitors and custodians, to determine proper responsibilities in protecting students.*

Some protection could come from better training of teachers in handling unruly students. Certain situations can be made worse since some teachers may add to the tension if they feel inadequate to handle these bad situations or complex circumstances. It is likewise important to have the strongest principals in the more difficult schools.

Plans were made to instruct custodial personnel so that they would be alert to watch for unauthorized persons on school premises and would know the proper action to take.

6. *A review of procedures for school supervision of after-class, extracurricular activities and a discussion with parents of methods of travel to and from school.*

This was obviously a difficult point to resolve since many activities required arriving or leaving after dark and without the benefit of being with friends or in a group.

It was agreed at this meeting that Col. Schrotel and members of his staff would participate in the secondary principals' meeting to be held 2 weeks later.

At this meeting there were:

1. *A review of the problems confronting several schools in the protection of pupils and teachers and problems requiring major disciplinary steps.*
2. *A review of problems and issues recognized by the police division concerning:*

- (a) *relationship with the school staff,*
- (b) *criteria for seeking police assistance,*
- (c) *support in resolving problems.*

3. *A review of material discussed at the previous meeting.*

4. *Establishment of joint committees to work on implementation of the plans.*

5. *Institution of administrative practices (in addition to the pilot study) to be followed in all schools.*

Two important measures resulting from this meeting were: The school principals and the district captains planned methods to cope with common problems, and each principal was charged with establishing measures for protecting students and submitting a plan to the assistant superintendent of schools in charge of special services for the purpose of seeing if uniform practices could be established. Both were carefully evaluated and presented to the board of education.

All schools take some security measures, but this was a time for reevaluation, and while instituting plans to insure the safety of students from the schools' standpoint, we worked closely together to guarantee utmost police and school cooperation since security plans are a mutual responsibility of the schools and the district police.

A part of police-school cooperation is teaching school personnel how to contact police for the different degrees and types of service. To this end, the following memo was sent to all elementary and secondary principals in Cincinnati:

The principal, as chief administrative officer of the school, shall be obliged to reasonably account for the performance of duties and conduct of all teaching and nonteaching personnel, the conduct and safety of all pupils, and the protection and care of board of education property within or affixed to the school. It is accepted that the principal, in order to exercise effectively such authority, may find it necessary to seek interpretation and guidance from the respective administrative departments. Likewise, it may become necessary to request the assistance of a community agency such as the police division of the city of Cincinnati.

The police division has divided responsibility among a number of units in order to serve more effectively the interest of the individual citizen and the public. It is suggested that the following procedure be used when the services of the police division are desired by the school:

1. *Emergency situations.* Example: *Mass involvement of pupils against one another on school property. It is necessary that the situation be controlled immediately in order to prevent serious injury to persons or property.*

2. *Use of district police—Immediate action or investigation.* (The principal should know the telephone number and name of person in charge of the police district serving the school.)

Example: *The district police may be used in almost any situation not classified as an emergency. They may be called in on cases such as stealing, vandalism, vicious assault, etc., whether or not the offender is identified.*

3. *Juvenile Bureau—Cincinnati Police Division—Investigation.* For service, call Capt. John Davenport—GA 1-5700, Line 564. In the absence of Capt. Davenport, assistance will be given by personnel on duty.

Example: *Investigation of deviate sex behavior, extortion of money, etc. The services of this unit should be requested whenever there is need for an investigation where the presence of a uniformed officer is not desired and time is not of the essence.*

It is to be realized that some problems or offenses may fall into several of the above-named categories; therefore, the judgment of the principal will be respected. Should it be necessary at any time to utilize the services of the police division, immediate notification should be made to Harry Lodge, Division of Child Accounting, or, in his absence, John W. Shreve, Department of Special Services.

One of the areas that presented some difficulty was establishing the criteria for determining which were police cases and which ones should be handled at the school level.



Col. Stanley R. Schrotel.

It was recognized that the determination could not be made on the basis of the offense alone as the characteristics of the individual and the strength and weaknesses of his environment must also be considered.

Guides, however, could be established. Any offense involving vicious assault or aggressive gang activity should automatically become a matter for the police.

At the other end of the listing of offenses occurring on school property were some that, so far as the initial investigation was concerned, could be deemed the responsibility of school administrators. These included minor loss of property that could have been lost as well as stolen, students of the same school loitering in the hallways or restrooms, and minor fighting.

Some of the problems which might at first glance appear minor may assume more serious aspects if they cannot be controlled at the school level. Those offenders who do not respond to correction at the school level should be referred to the juvenile court.

An important aspect of police philosophy is the fear that school officials will not tell them enough of the problems that they encounter. Police administrators would prefer to have joint action with these officials rather than find that problems were kept secret until a violent explosion occurred. Communication is important to security.

Any program needs to be evaluated and its effectiveness determined. It can sometimes be measured by statistics; sometimes by the atmosphere that is created.

Effectiveness of Program

Important accomplishments are the closer cooperation between police and schools and the more personal relationships that have been established between those persons having responsibilities in the area of school security.

Better understanding has developed, and school officials feel that a better quality of police service has been established.

Some of the weaknesses found in various physical layouts in the school buildings have been eliminated or improved. Students have a better understanding of police.

The police feel that school personnel are now calling for their assistance only when police services are required, and that they are helping to

establish the identification of persons loitering on school property. Such identification is all-important in a security program.

School personnel, from principals to custodians, understand better the role that each is to play in school security.

Police checks in the vicinity of the schools and the general knowledge that police and schools are waging a joint battle against those who would jeopardize the safety of children at school have served as deterrents.

No society is completely free from attacks against its members. In schools, such attacks might come from within, spontaneously, with no apparent warning.

However, cooperative measures between school and police officials minimize opportunities to commit offenses against our school population, and any program that accomplishes this can be viewed as a success.



AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

Public Law 87-27 was signed by the President on May 1, 1961. This law was designed for the purpose of alleviating conditions of unemployment and underemployment in certain economically distressed areas.

Section 18(a) of this law provides a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not over 5 years, or both, for any false statement in order to obtain financial assistance under or to influence the administration of this act.

Section 18(b) provides the same penalty for anyone connected with the administration of this law who is guilty of embezzlement, false entries, fraudulent sharing in benefits of transactions under the act, investing in companies receiving assistance thereunder, or giving unauthorized information affecting the value of securities.

The Justice Department, on May 24, 1961, advised that such offenses would come within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Any person having information concerning a violation of this act is requested to immediately contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

SAL Letter 61-32.

Special Training Increases Ability in Reading Digits

by CHIEF OF POLICE CECIL FRUITT, *Corvallis, Oreg.*

"Visual Span Training"—is it possible that these three words may become a bit of new technical terminology in the increasingly important scientific approach by police officers to modern space-age law enforcement problems?

After a recently completed pilot program and period of experimental study by the police department at Corvallis, Oreg., I am convinced that they will.

I am also convinced that new ideas for the unceasing battle against the improved and newly devised techniques employed by present-day law violators may sometimes come from the most unexpected sources.

Purpose of Training

First, let me explain that "visual span training" is merely a term used to describe a particular type of training which is designed to speed up the ability of an individual to recognize and recall numbers. While it is new for training in law enforcement, it is not really a new technique as it was used during World War II to train Armed Forces personnel in more rapid recognition of aircraft.



Chief Cecil Fruitt (left) and Dr. Robert Holcomb with the tachistoscope used to develop visual recognition speed.

The use of this method for training in law enforcement occurred to me when an optometrist, Dr. Robert Holcomb of Corvallis, remarked to me, "Seeing is a learned act, the same as talking or walking; anyone can be taught to see better." This remark set Dr. Holcomb and me to exploring for a method to teach police officers—in a short time—"to see better."

Skill Must Be Developed

I knew from experience that only by hard work and years of practice could an officer learn to spot license numbers readily with only a brief visual exposure. I was aware of the fact that a majority of my men were relatively new and did not necessarily have "years of practice" to learn and develop this skill before it might be required in the solution of some routine police activity. Therefore, any training program which might overcome such a deficiency and speed up visual ability was worth a try. Dr. Holcomb offered to set up a pilot training program as a community service on an experimental basis.

After consulting with research men at the College of Optometry at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oreg., we settled on a modified program which employed the technique used during World War II.

These courses had been developed clinically in 1942 and were put to use by training officers who served in Army and Navy aviation, all units of the fleet, shore-based activities, technical training commands, air gunners schools, operational training commands, infantry, and coast artillery. The record of the first squadron trained under this system indicated a 90-percent reduction of recognition errors.

While this system was originally designed for wartime use, it has been used, but with varying degrees of success, in other pursuits. It has not been used regularly by policemen to aid recognition of license plate numbers.

One problem which had to be settled was determining how to evaluate the degree of success possible in the relatively short period available for the course. Digit training in the past had always been done over a period of 2 to 3 weeks, or more.

On August 23, 1960, the course was begun, with 24 police officers in attendance. The group was composed of personnel from the Corvallis Police Department, Benton County Sheriff's Office, Ore-

gon State College Campus Police Department, and the Philomath Police Department.

The course consisted of a 1-hour-per-day training session for 5 days.

The primary teaching instrument used was a tachistoscope—a device for developing visual recognition speed. Digits, figures, color, and other visual stimuli are exposed to view for brief measured intervals. The duration of the exposure is usually from 1/100 second to 1 second, depending on the material and the skill of the trainee. Through the use of the tachistoscope, the average person can be trained to see at a speed that an untrained person cannot achieve.

In group training, the material is flashed on the screen by projector. The exposure is controlled by the common camera shutter, the blades of which are operated by a toggle lever.

The amount of material which can be reproduced (perceived and memorized) after a single brief exposure is known as the "visual span."

Without training, it would take the average individual 70 seconds, or longer, to perceive and memorize a 15-digit number. With the aid of tachistoscopic training, he can reproduce these 15 digits after an exposure of about 2 seconds.

The average trainee, however, is usually subjected to fewer digits. In this case, it was limited to four, five, six, and seven digits, at various speeds from 1/10 to 1/100 second. The amount and accuracy of the reproduction were found to decrease if the contents viewed were repeated too quickly or too slowly after the exposure.

Digits were used as the basic training material. To increase interest and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the training, a series of photographs of actual Oregon license plates were used.

To check on class improvement, the session was divided into a training period and a test period. Each day a test was given on 55 exposures of six combinations of digits at various speeds. Each paper was submitted and scored. Improvement, or lack of it, could then be compared day by day.

Average improvement for the class as a whole was 104 percent (final day over first day). The greatest improvement on a single test was on six digits at 1/25 second. It was 222 percent. Six digits at 1/100 second showed a class improvement of 150 percent.

Only one person in the entire class failed to show improvement in the 5 days. And the greatest improvement for one individual was a 600-percent increase over his Monday score.

It might be significant to stress that the highest improvement was on six digits—the number of digits on Oregon passenger plates.

The results obtained reveal that it is possible to get satisfactory improvement in a brief period of time, and this course can be readily adapted to so-called "short course" requirements for police training throughout the country.

Dr. Holcomb feels that the Corvallis study indicates that one of today's desperate needs is for more research into vision testing. We feel it is possible that a major percentage of highway accidents are closely connected with vision. It is conceivable that vision under dynamic driving conditions might be very different from the unhurried results of a test taken in an office. The static conditions of testing a patient while he is looking at a chart on a wall may not reveal the true conditions which exist in actual driving where decisions must be made rapidly and accurately.

I believe that the results of this class are worthy of further study and may open an entirely new approach to police training. I am making plans to expand the program beyond the use of license plates to include automobile silhouettes and facial and physical characteristics. If comparable results are achieved on physical and facial characteristics, it is my hope to induce the banks, for example, in my city to make this training available to their personnel.

Optometrists To Cooperate

Dr. Holcomb advised me that the National Optometric Association, as a public service and civic project, has requested all of its members to cooperate with any law enforcement agencies requesting assistance in establishing such a training program by making available technical equipment needed, together with trained personnel to operate the equipment. The brochure "Manual of Procedure, Basic Visual Recognition, Training Course for Law Enforcement Personnel" can be obtained in limited quantity by writing to Robert Holcomb, O.D., Chairman, Committee on Police Training, Oregon Optometric Association, 1505 Harrison Street, Corvallis, Ore. When a request is received, a letter will be directed to the optometric association covering the area from which the request was made asking that it make available to the inquiring law enforcement agency an optometrist to assist in the training.

Robbers' "Perfect Crime" Only an Illusion

Early in August 1959, two young men hurried out of the bank they had just robbed, carrying their loot in a burlap bag and brandishing sawed-off shotguns as they departed. Jumping into their waiting getaway car, they were soon out of sight of the victimized little Colorado town, following a well-planned route of escape.

In little more than 2 hours after the robbery, FBI Agents, notified of the robbery by the local sheriff, were examining the getaway car which had been abandoned on a little-traveled road about 5 miles away. The car was found to have been stolen from a used car lot in Denver. Latent fingerprints were found on the doorposts and submitted to the FBI Identification Division. Immediately in front of the car were observed tracks made by spinning automobile tires, indicating that the robbers had switched cars and departed in great haste.

Further developments in the case pointed to the possible implication of two individuals who had allegedly "gone fishing." One was in jail a week after the crime and the other 2 days later. Both were photographed and fingerprinted. The fingerprints of one of the subjects were found to be identical with the unidentified fingerprints found on the getaway car. Further evidence developed implicated the second subject.

Both bandits proved uncooperative until some 6 months later when they were sentenced in U.S. District Court and jointly indicated a desire to disclose the location of their hiding place. Through their attorneys, they informed the court they wanted to rectify their wrongdoing as far as possible and requested the opportunity to personally show the FBI Agents where they had hidden out for 4 days directly following the robbery and where most of the loot taken from the bank was still cached.

Their long-secret hiding place proved to be a cleverly contrived and well-concealed underground excavation, located approximately 1 mile north of the point where the stolen car had been abandoned. They disclosed the fact that the tire tracks of a supposed second automobile had been their well-thought-out plan to throw off pursuers and that they had bought two pairs of flat-soled beach sandals which they wore when they walked away from the stolen car. One of the robbers professed to be at a loss to understand how the Agents had

found his fingerprints on the stolen car, since they thought they had carefully wiped off all flat surfaces on the car shortly before the robbery and had worn rubber gloves from that time on until after they abandoned the car. Both had thought their plan had been eminently successful and that there was little, if any, chance of their being identified as the robbers.

They had carefully chosen their hideout in an uninhabited area on the plains of eastern Colorado and had spent 3 weeks prior to the robbery carrying in framing timber and other parts necessary to make a top for the 4- by 8-foot excavation, which they proceeded to dig in a sandy drywash area. The cover of the hideout consisted of a plywood sheet, with one end hinged to form an access doorway. Several inches of sand covered the underground structure, and a small aperture had been cut out of the trapdoor which enabled them to climb inside the excavation, close the trapdoor, and then reach up and pull loose sand around the door to better conceal their entrance. Two separate hoses were attached to the shelter and were used by the subjects for obtaining fresh air during the daylight hours when they were inside. They admitted that it became unbearably hot in this hole, and they found it necessary to risk coming out at night for fresh air and water at a cattle watering trough located about a quarter-mile from their hiding place.

\$72,297 Recovered

FBI Agents estimated the total recovery value of the currency and securities found in the hideout at approximately \$72,297. The burlap sack and two 12-gage shotguns were also recovered.

The shotguns had the barrels sawed off, and the wooden stocks were also sawed off at the pistol grip. The subjects claimed that they had removed part of the pellets from the shells in the chambers of the shotguns. This fact was later corroborated; however, a firearms technician, upon examining the shells removed from the shotguns, stated that any blast at short range from these shells, even though "light-loaded," would have been fatal.

The two bank robbers were given separate sentences of 6 years each and ordered committed to the custody of the Attorney General.

Negatives in Stolen Safe Identify Thieves

Photographic negatives from a small safe found in the ocean off the coast of California led police to the arrest a few days before Christmas 1960 of a trio of individuals who were booked on charges of suspicion of burglary.

The three suspects, in a holiday mood following the theft of the safe from a suburban laundry, went on a drinking spree and photographed themselves with the safe, guns, and some \$540 loot from the safe. They then deposited the Polaroid negatives in the safe, which they dumped in the ocean—forgetting such things as tides.

At low tide, the safe became visible and was recovered by children hunting abalone along the shore. They notified police who discovered the negatives in the safe—somewhat damaged by sea water but not to the extent that they could not be

restored by the crime laboratory. The results were circulated among the police, and from one of the photographs developed from the negatives, an alert police sergeant recognized a subject on the street and stopped him for questioning. The arrest of the other two, a man and a woman, soon followed. All three admitted their part in burglarizing the laundry and taking the safe to their apartment.

Officers said the arrest of the trio cleared up other burglaries in the same area in which a considerable amount of loot had been taken. The two men each received sentences of 5 years to life and 6 months to 5 years, to be served consecutively. Their female accomplice received sentences of 6 months to 15 years and 6 months to 5 years, to be served concurrently.



Photos developed from negatives found in safe retrieved from the ocean show thieves and their loot.

Cumdel - Bufile 63-4296 - 46-386

ELDERLY CON MAN WORKS ESTATE SWINDLE

A recent example of the "estate swindle" may be found in the case of an elderly member of a well-known family in Nashville, Tenn.

Over a period of years, this man solicited funds by interstate telephone calls from Nashville to a number of heirs of an alleged estate. The funds were, supposedly, for the purpose of assisting members of the family in the settlement of the estate that they may receive their rightful share. To further encourage other victims in his scheme to defraud, he would advise them that heirs to the estate were selling contracts to individuals, giving the holder of the contract 50 percent of the sum received from the estate. This property, as described by the elderly man, con-

sisted of New York City real estate centered about Trinity Church in Manhattan and was worth approximately \$40 billion.

Following his apprehension by FBI Agents at Nashville, the subject appeared in Federal court where he pleaded guilty to the use of interstate wire communications in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

Imposition of sentence was suspended, and the subject was placed on probation for 5 years. One condition of probation was that he have nothing further to do with the estate involved in the case. The judge observed that if it were not for the subject's advanced age a sentence of confinement would be required. The subject was 84.

Too Many Credit Cards Prove To Be His Downfall

On June 26, 1960, an immaculately dressed young man, with smooth manners and engaging smile, registered at one of the leading hotels in Albuquerque, N. Mex., giving his name and a Pennsylvania address.

The following day, the young man asked if he might cash a check. This was agreeable to the assistant manager of the hotel, providing acceptable identification was presented. The young hotel guest produced numerous credit cards, finally offering as identification an American Express Company card which was accepted. A \$100 check was made out to the hotel and cashed.

The assistant manager became suspicious, however, of the voluble young man and his numerous identifications. After his guest left the desk, he decided to do some further checking. He examined the young man's registration card and advised the telephone operator to place a long distance call, person to person, to the name shown on the card at the Pennsylvania address.

The hotel official fully expected the person answering the call to state that the man he was calling was out of town on a trip out West and was not available to take the call. Much to his surprise, the man who answered the phone identified himself as the person whose name the young man had used. This man—later determined to

be the real owner of the identification cards—explained that his wallet, containing all his identification and credit cards, had been lost or stolen about a month before.

The astonished hotel operator immediately notified the FBI and the local police in Albuquerque. He also phoned the American Express Company in New York and advised them that the identification card he had honored had been reported lost.

Police in Albuquerque soon apprehended the smooth-talking young man, who proved to be a bad-check artist of many aliases and who had operated in cities all over the country.

In addition to the checkpassing charges placed against this individual by local authorities in Albuquerque, charges were placed against him by the FBI for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute in Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Oreg.

On November 18, 1960, in U.S. District Court, Albuquerque, on pleas of guilty to a complaint filed before a U.S. commissioner at Kansas City; Federal grand jury indictment returned in Denver; and a Federal grand jury indictment returned in Portland, charging violations involving the passing of bad checks, subject was sentenced to 2 years on each of the three charges, sentences to run concurrently.

WHAT LULU WANTED, SHE TOOK

Three individuals, two women and a man, were arrested by officers of the Cleveland Police Department on charges of being fugitives from the State of Tennessee for larceny. The three subjects were members of a national shoplifting gang who traveled all over the United States shoplifting various items of clothing.

The following incident reveals their bold daring as well as their plan of action:

On April 1, 1960, the two women placed a token downpayment on some stone martens at a fur establishment in Memphis, Tenn., and, after casing the store, returned at the end of the month and attempted to shoplift one silver-blue mink stole and two sets of stone martens valued at approximately \$2,500.

As the two women were leaving the store, salespeople observed that the tails of the fur pieces were hanging from beneath their dresses and

started in pursuit. The two shoplifters, however, managed to elude capture by leaping into their waiting car, chauffeured by the male member of the team. An alert salesclerk took note of the license number which was subsequently traced to one of the shoplifters—a woman named Lulu who was a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

The woman was apprehended and during the interview implicated her two companions in the theft. Lulu is quite talkative, and she informed the interviewing officer that she can "boost" a man's suit with two flips of her wrist. She merely flips the suit, together with the hanger, under her dress and hooks it on her girdle, after which she leaves the store one suit richer.

Lulu is an accomplished shoplifter who operated from coast to coast and usually succeeded in stealing from \$1,500 to \$3,000 worth of loot in a working day.

Cleveland Criminel 5/25/60
22 *Bufile 63-4296-11 Ser. 315*

Subj: Lulu Wheeler AB 9 #593 2114

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

Trail of Evidence Left by Burglar

The importance of minutely examining every available piece of evidence was sharply emphasized in the case of a supermarket burglary in the South early last summer.

The suspected burglar was believed to be a man, spotted by a patrolman cruising in the area, who ran from the rear of the building at the same time that a station wagon in front of the market hurriedly departed.

Police theorized that the driver of the station wagon was probably equipped with a walkie-talkie and alerted his accomplice on the inside when he sighted the cruising police car.

The man on foot escaped when the police officer unsuccessfully tried to halt the station wagon. Left behind was what police officers described as "the best set of burglary tools we've seen." In processing these tools later, it was noted that all had been wiped clean by the burglar prior to his fleeing. Further inspection by an astute officer of the identification bureau of the local police department revealed on a hacksaw one latent print which had been covered by the telescoping back of the saw and had probably been made before it was used on this job. The print was lifted and sent to the FBI Identification Division where it was positively identified as the thumbprint of a suspect in the burglary.

*Sally Wm. Barnett-Milgett
789 # 2910153
Birmingham, Tenn. 6-22-60; 7-30-60; 9-17-60 Bufile 63-4296-4*

The suspect was apprehended 2 days later driving a car he had stolen. He was held for grand jury under bond set at \$20,000.

At the time the suspect appeared before the circuit judge, testimony was offered showing that small, melted metal fragments in the cuffs of the trousers worn by him at the time of his arrest were found to be similar to particles around the safe which had been cut through by the use of an acetylene torch. Fibers in the cuffs of his trousers were similar to insulation material used in the ceiling of the building at the location where a hole had been cut, and tar stains on his shoes could have been caused by the tar of the roof on the building.

In addition, he had in his possession at the time of his arrest blank keys for automobiles and other blank keys intended to be cut for locks.

A polygraph examination reflected he had told untruths in denying participation in the supermarket safe burglary, but no admissions were obtained from him.

On September 15, 1960, the prisoner entered pleas of guilty to the safe job as well as the theft of an automobile from a nearby residence, which he used to escape in after lying in a ditch all day following the burglary.

He was sentenced to serve 12 years in prison.

SCHEMING CON MAN TRIES STOLEN CAR GIMMICK

A rather unique scheme was devised by a confidence man recently in a western State to obtain possession of a foreign-made car. To gain possession of the car, this resourceful operator approached a used car salesman and took a trial ride in the vehicle, expressing his satisfaction with its performance and informing the salesman that he would be back later to show the car to his wife.

Later the same day, the salesman received a telephone call from his prospective customer asking him if he would drive the car to his address at 5:15 that afternoon to demonstrate it for his wife.

The salesman obliged. Parking the car in front of the apartment building, he proceeded to the designated apartment where he discovered that the occupants were not identical with his customer and had no interest in purchasing a used car. His confusion turned to anger when he discovered the

car in question was no longer parked in the spot where he had left it. Inquiry of a man nearby brought forth this reply: "That's a funny thing. There was a man hiding behind a telephone pole here, and when you went into the apartment house, he got in the car and drove away."

The con man, still in possession of the missing automobile, was arrested the next day by State police and was placed in Federal custody to answer charges previously filed against him by the FBI for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute—fictitious checks. He was sentenced to 10 years' confinement.

Bufile 87-53152 Ser. 12 pgs 14 20

SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT

Public Law 85-623, effective on October 11, 1958, provides Federal criminal penalties for interstate transportation of switchblade knives.

WANTED BY THE FBI

ROBERT RAYMOND ROSE, also known as George Cummings, Jack Cummings, Jack Delander, James E. Ehler, James Miller, and others

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On the evening of January 22, 1953, a 70-year-old woman was found murdered in her home in Milwaukee, Wis. Police in that city determined that the elderly victim was brutally beaten to death by an individual who struck her several times on the head with a flatiron. Subsequently, a State murder warrant was issued charging Robert Raymond Rose with the vicious murder.

On October 29, 1953, a complaint was filed before a U.S. commissioner at Milwaukee, Wis., charging Rose with unlawful flight from the State of Wisconsin to avoid prosecution for murder.

Robert Raymond Rose's long criminal career began in 1933 when he was arrested for forgery by the Milwaukee Police Department. Since then he has been arrested for adultery, assault and battery, larceny, and forging and uttering checks. The subject allegedly stole many pieces of equipment and merchandise from a sheet metal firm where he was employed in 1949. Rose reportedly told a friend that he had been arrested for hijacking activities and that he had been involved in black-marketing. Presently, Rose is wanted by the police and sheriff's office in Waukesha, Wis., on a charge of larceny, and by the Racine, Wis., Police Department as a probation violator.

Rose, who is said to consider himself as quite a "ladies' man," is reported to be very proficient as a skeet and trapshooter. He allegedly spends his spare time attending skeet and trapshooting contests, either as a spectator or a participant. It is

reported that Rose is a fan of horseracing, televised boxing matches, and motion pictures.

Caution

Inasmuch as the subject is alleged to have murdered an aged woman and is known to be an expert skeet shooter, he may be armed and should be considered dangerous.

Robert Raymond Rose is described as follows:

Age-----	52, born May 7, 1909, Milwaukee, Wis.
Height-----	5 feet 5½ inches.
Weight-----	165 to 175 pounds.
Build-----	Medium.
Hair-----	Brown, balding.
Eyes-----	Blue.
Complexion-----	Ruddy.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Sheet metal worker, truck-driver.
Scars and marks-----	Small brown mole 1 inch below center of right eye.
FBI Number-----	772, 332 A.
Fingerprint classification---	9 M 9 U IIO 12 M 18 U OOI

Any person having information as to the whereabouts of this fugitive is requested to immediately contact the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.

★

THE FBI ASSUMES ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

At the request of the Attorney General of the United States, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has assumed expanded investigative jurisdiction to locate probation, parole, and conditional release violator fugitives.

The Bureau will, upon request, undertake to locate Federal probation violators for whom warrants have been issued by the courts and parole and conditional release violators for whom warrants have been issued by the U.S. Board of Parole charging the subject with violation of the terms of his release. This applies to all Federal cases, regardless of the jurisdiction involved in the original offense, and is not restricted only to those cases wherein the violators have been convicted of offenses within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

Memorandum to Dir. - 5/16/61

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961 O-605920

McAndrews to Evans memo 6-7-61
Re: [unclear] SACs - 5-24-61



Robert Raymond Rose.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(Zone)

(State)

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

This act covers the obstruction of Federal court orders, the interstate transportation of explosives with the knowledge or intent that such will be used to damage or destroy any building, real or personal property, and the retention of Federal election records for a period of 22 months. Violations of the act are investigated by the FBI.

"Coop - Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement"

FIRST FEDERAL OFFENSE

The National Motor Vehicle Theft Act was passed on October 29, 1919. John Dillinger violated this statute, his first Federal offense, when he stole a car after escaping from prison at Crown Point, Ind., and fled to Illinois. This law is now more commonly known as the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Statute.

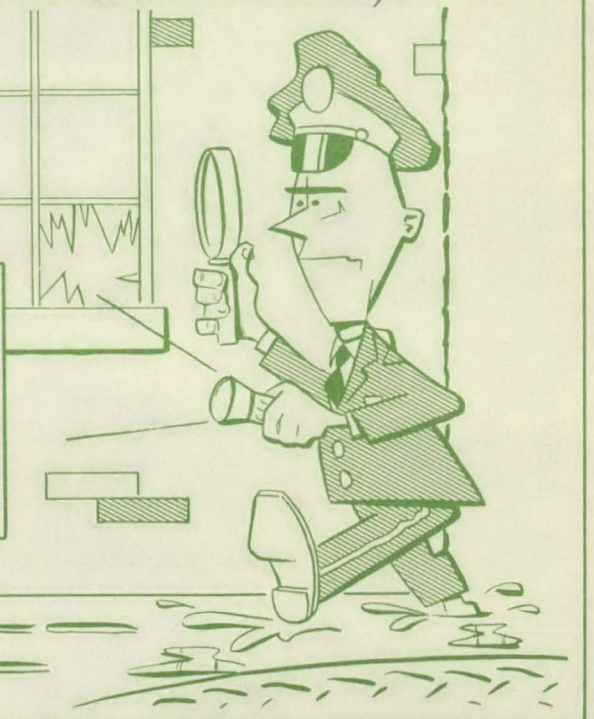
FBI Notes - 10/52

Helpful Hints

CRIME SCENE SEARCH

DO NOT DESTROY SHOE
PRINTS AND TIRE TREAD
PRINTS WHILE SEARCHING
FOR OTHER EVIDENCE.

FBI



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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 six ridge counts. The plain arch formation found at the left of the right delta and underneath the innermost looping ridges has no effect on the classification.