



# FBI

## *Law Enforcement* BULLETIN



Vol. 32, No. 10

October 1963

*Documented Copy*

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

# FBI

## Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

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*Published by the*

FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION,  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF  
JUSTICE

Washington, D.C. 20535

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

THERE IS A DEEP and abiding concern prevalent in our Nation today on standards of education at all levels. Teacher training, physical facilities, curriculums, and the complexities of financial support all demand and are receiving wide attention. This is an encouraging trend, and it typifies the awareness educators and citizens have for the welfare of American youth.

While focusing ever-greater efforts on these challenges, we cannot afford to ignore other effective defenses against one of our Nation's incessant problems—crime, an enemy which destroys the very energy and resources vital to education.

The staggering toll of crime in this Nation is revealed in appalling statistics. The Uniform Crime Reports for 1962 reflect the commission of some 2,048,370 serious crimes during the year. More significantly, this exceeds the record for the previous year by 6 percent.

With the exception of murder, which showed a decrease of 2 percent, all classifications of serious crimes registered increases during 1962. Forcible rapes increased 2 percent; robbery was up 4 percent; aggravated assault and burglary rose 5 percent; larceny of \$50 and over shot up 8 percent; and the frequency of auto theft jumped 9 percent. The first half of 1963 saw another 9-percent rise in serious crime.

The index used to measure crime in this country is greatly influenced by the fluctuation of the property crimes—robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft—which occur in ever-increasing volume. In 1962, young persons under 18 years of age comprised more than half of all the arrests for these crimes. Specifically, they were represented in 62 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 51 for larceny, 49 for burglary, and 25 for robbery. Although only a small percentage of the young people are involved in these criminal



## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

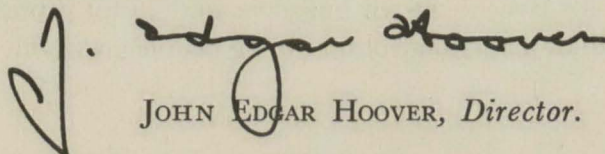
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acts, the proportion who are becoming involved is increasing much more rapidly than the population of this age group.

Collectively, these young offenders are primarily school students. Certainly, here is an area in the "education" of our youth where there is dire need for improvement. Prevention of crime should be the concern of all public-spirited citizens. While parents are basically responsible for a child's instruction on morals, including the rights of others and respect for private property, where they fail, our schools can assist in providing a second chance.

For example, a joint anti-auto-theft campaign by local police and school authorities might be considered. Posters, pamphlets, films, panel discussions, personal appearances by law enforcement officials, and other suitable means of stressing the danger of auto thefts to pertinent age groups in school could give added emphasis to this grievous matter. Any doubts in the minds of students as to the seriousness of "joyriding" in a "borrowed" piece of personal property valued at an average of \$866 should be firmly erased. This is aside from the ever-present fact that such folly often leads to other criminal acts and the launching of a criminal career. Both law enforcement and educators have a fundamental interest in the welfare of our Nation's youth, and it would seem that by pooling their knowledge, real progress could be made in preventing and deterring youth crime.

As we move along into the new school year, we must not only be certain the road of knowledge has adequate accommodations for all students, but we must also be sure it does not suffer a costly loss in good citizens because of the failure of signposts to warn of the disastrous effects of criminal behavior.

  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

OCTOBER 1, 1963.



# How Effective Are Firearms Against Automobiles?

DONALD R. SIMON

*Detective Sergeant, Rock County Sheriff's Department, Janesville, Wis.*

*When circumstances require law enforcement officers to shoot at automobiles, most lawmen do so through instinct and training. However, few are aware of the capabilities of their weapons in such instances and have little knowledge of the disabling effects of their shots against motor vehicles. Members of the Rock County Sheriff's Office, Janesville, Wis., decided to find the answers to some of these questions. This is an account of their experiments conducted under limited and controlled conditions. It is believed their findings will be of interest to all officers.*

SEVERAL YEARS AGO our department underwent a rather extensive turnover in personnel. Along with the normal problems created by such a change, we were able to detect an obvious upsurge of interest in firearms and their capabilities.

What we actually were experiencing was an influx of new men who were asking the same old questions we all had been concerned with at one time or another—such questions as, “Just what does happen when a man is struck in the chest with a .38-caliber bullet?” “What could be expected if we do shoot at a tire on a vehicle?” and others of this nature.

## Lack of Information

We searched through the normal references for information of this type, but found that the desired data was noticeably absent in all areas. We then felt that our only alternative was to find out for ourselves.

This discussion, then, is a result of our first experiment in this field of firearms capabilities.

Our department is not endowed with all of the necessary equipment for such an experiment, but we proceeded with what we had to the best of our ability, plus a great deal of determination. As I am sure you have guessed, we were unable to locate a “volunteer” for the human target phase of the experiment, but we found no difficulty in obtaining a used motor vehicle to serve our purpose.

For our first phase we were able to obtain a 1950 sedan of the higher price range which we felt was probably as good a “norm” vehicle as any on the market for this purpose. It is true that the exterior metal on this particular vehicle is perhaps of a greater thickness than the average vehicle of today, but this is not necessarily so. As will be seen later, the resistance value of either metal or glass will fall into the area of “unknowns” which encompasses many phases of this experiment.

The weapons and ammunition tested were a cross section of those types normally used by the average-size law enforcement agency. We used the standard .38-caliber and .357 Magnum revolvers. The ammunition we tested was the regular fac-





(Left to right) Undersheriff L. E. Alderson; Earl Williams, of Williams Wrecker Service, who furnished the test vehicles; Deputy Clifford Sarow with revolver; and Detective Sergeant Donald R. Simon with shotgun. (Photo courtesy Janesville Gazette.)

tory-loaded cartridges including the lead bullet, wad cutter reload, the .357 Magnum cartridge, and the metal-piercing "blockbuster." Also tested were the 12-gauge "sawed-off" shotgun (20-inch barrel), using the standard "00" buckshot and rifled slug ammunition, and the standard .45-caliber Thompson submachinegun. All possible allowances had to be made for safety precautions, but this did not hinder progress.

In order to accelerate the experiment, it was agreed that a specific officer would handle each of the weapons involved. The distances, angle of firing, and types of ammunition for each step were specified in advance to eliminate mistakes and to keep the tests uniform.

### Testing With Revolvers

Deputy Clifford Sarow handled the revolver phase of the experiment; Deputy L. E. Alderson, our present undersheriff, wielded the submachinegun; and I dealt with the shotgun.

Each distance, ammunition, etc., employed will

be individually mentioned as each step is illustrated.

We initiated the test by firing the .38-caliber and .357 Magnum revolvers at right angles to the right front door from a distance of 10 yards. In the case of the .38-caliber metal-piercing bullet and the .357 Magnum, complete penetration was made of the exterior metal, interior metal, upholstery, and entrance into but no exit from the opposite door.

In the case of the .38-caliber standard wad cutter and regular lead bullet, there was penetration only of the exterior metal. The bullet did not enter the interior of the car because of obstructions created by braces within the door, window and door operating mechanism, armrest, and interior upholstery (fig. 1).

Next, the .38-caliber revolver was fired at a right angle to the trunk of the car from a distance of 25 yards, using the standard 158-grain commercial lead bullet. This bullet penetrated the trunk door and carried on into the trunk compartment, struck the back of the rear seat backrest, and was stopped



by a brace. This bullet was able to make its way through the trunk without striking any braces until it struck the backrest.

Again, using the standard .38-caliber lead bullet, two shots were fired at the tire from a distance of 25 yards resulting in penetration of the tire and leaving an exterior visible hole about the size of a ten penny nail. This caused the tire to deflate in about 2 minutes.

At this stage, we were somewhat alarmed at the lack of authority of the .38-caliber revolver using the standard ammunition.

### Firing at Rear Window

Our next step was firing from 25 yards, again using the .38 revolver, attempting to make entry via the rear window. The window in this particular car is mounted at about a 45° angle to the horizontal axis of the body of the vehicle. The shots were fired with the barrel parallel to the surface of the ground. The results were very interesting in this test as neither of the two shots fired resulted in penetration of the window. Because of the angle of the glass surface and the tempered glass used in this particular auto, the bullet, on striking the surface, ricocheted upward, striking the window molding and again ricocheting up and away. The only satisfactory result was that this type glass shattered to the extent that visibility through it would subsequently be impossible (fig. 2).

The final test with the .38-caliber revolver was directed at the motor. The ammunition used was the so-called "metal-piercing blockbuster." Our shots were fired from a distance of 25 yards at an



Detective Sergeant Donald Ray Simon.

area just to the rear of the right front tire at a slight angle and in line with the motor.

One shot penetrated only through the exterior metal of the fender where it then struck the trim and braces present, causing it to be spent. The other shot, fired within inches of the first, missed all braces and trim, which are of course always invisible, and made its way to the motor. It struck the motor block but caused no damage. It then ricocheted upward, striking the interior of the hood, and left a slight indentation.

The full summary of this phase of the use of the .38-caliber revolver will appear in the conclusion. We feel obliged, however, to call attention to the great degree the unknown braces, window and door mechanism, trim and other obstacles have on the penetration of the bullet.

### Testing the Shotgun

Having gained a good insight into the effectiveness of the standard .38-caliber revolver, we next turned to the shotgun. In this test, as previously stated, the 12-gauge, 20-inch barrel, "sawed-off" shotgun was employed. Use was made of both the "00" buckshot and the rifled slug ammunition. We found that the "00" buckload contains nine lead projectiles (hereinafter referred to as "slugs"), each about the diameter of a .32-caliber bullet. The rifled slug load consists of one lead

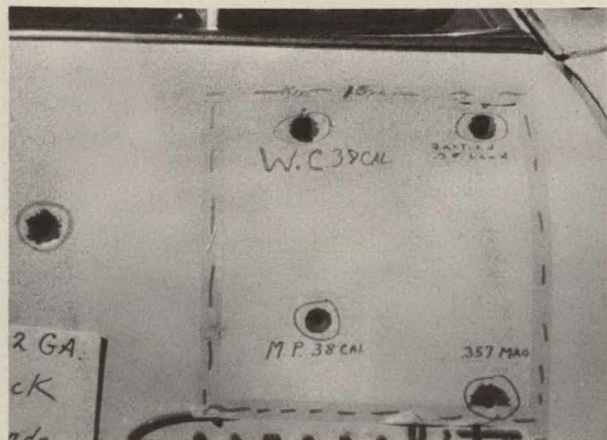


Figure 1.—Right front door of car showing penetrating holes made by .38-caliber "wad cutter," .38-caliber metal-piercing, .38-caliber commercial lead bullet, and .357 Magnum lead bullet. All shots were fired from a distance of 10 yards.





Figure 2.—Closeup of shattered rear window after two shots with a .38-caliber revolver were fired from 25 yards. Both bullets ricocheted and struck upper molding (circled above).

slug weighing about 1 ounce and bearing its own rifling on the exterior surface.

Our first attempt at penetration of the automobile with this weapon was at a distance of 25 yards. Our point of aim was the right rear panel area from a right angle to the vehicle. The ammunition used in this shot was "00" buck. This shot resulted in no penetration of the exterior metal surface whatsoever (fig. 3).

Two of the nine slugs did make entry into the vehicle, but through an open window area.

It is important to note that the seven "hits" on the metal surface covered a pattern area of about

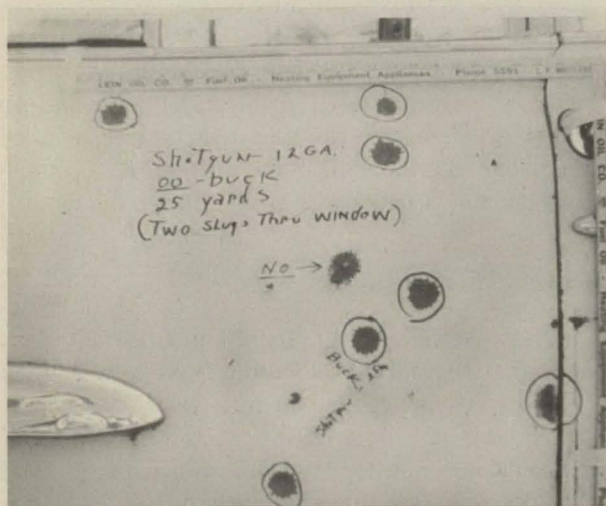


Figure 3.—This is a pattern made by "00" buckshot fired from a 12-gauge shotgun at 25 yards. It covers an area about 20 by 25 inches. Arrow pointing to "No" was a shot from opposite direction.



Figure 4.—Rear right tire deflated in about 2 minutes after penetrations made by "00" buckshot fired from shotgun at 15 yards.

20 by 25 inches. This should be borne in mind as we progress, as the rapid dissipation of the shotgun charge is a very important factor in its use.

We next fired at the right rear tire from a distance of 15 yards. This resulted in five slugs entering and deflating the tire. The size of the entrance holes was about that of a standard air rifle BB shot. The tire deflated in approximately 2 minutes. The other four slugs struck the fender and, at this point, penetration of the metal was made by only two slugs, and this was in rusted areas (fig. 4). Now, firing at a distance of 15 yards at the trunk door, all nine slugs penetrated the exterior metal, the inner "lining," and entered into the rear seat cushion. However, this was only partial penetration, as no slugs completely passed through the cushion. The pattern of this shot covered an area about 10 by 17 inches.

### Other Entries Attempted

Our next attempt at "entry" was via the radiator. Firing at a distance of 15 yards at an angle simulating the approach of a car experienced at a road-block resulted in three slugs entering the radiator itself to do damage. Two of the slugs went through the "vacant" area between the grill bars and one penetrated a grill bar. All three slugs were able to continue on into the radiator. The remainder of the slugs failed to make complete penetration of the exterior metal.

Approaching closer to the vehicle, we next fired from a distance of 10 yards at the right front door



at a right angle to the surface. Even at this distance we failed to make complete penetration into the interior of the vehicle because of the numerous braces, window handles, armrests, and upholstering, most of which are unknown factors. The pattern area covered was about 10 by 10 inches.

We now moved up to within 5 yards of the vehicle and fired directly into the left door, and here we were finally able to make complete penetration through the door, across the interior of the compartment, and into the metal of the opposite door. There was, of course, no exit from the opposite door. Pattern at entrance was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches.

As a result of the successful entry in the door at 5 yards, we again tried entry from the rear by firing at the trunk at 5 yards distance. This resulted in entrance through the trunk and into the rear seat backrest, but still no complete penetration of the cushion.

As a sidelight, we concluded by firing a No. 4 chilled shot load at the trunk area from 15 yards. This did nothing but chip the paint surface and left a pattern area of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 feet.

The lack of penetrating power and the rapid scattering of the pattern during the firing of the shotgun were most alarming.

As a result of the foregoing experiment with the shotgun, we became acutely aware of the lack of effectiveness of the type of ammunition normally employed with this weapon. As before, when we searched for any recorded information in regard to the use of this weapon with the rifled slug ammunition, we found nothing that would be



Figure 5.—Rifled slugs fired from a shotgun at 25 yards, when no obstruction was met, make complete penetration of the trunk and both seats of the vehicle.

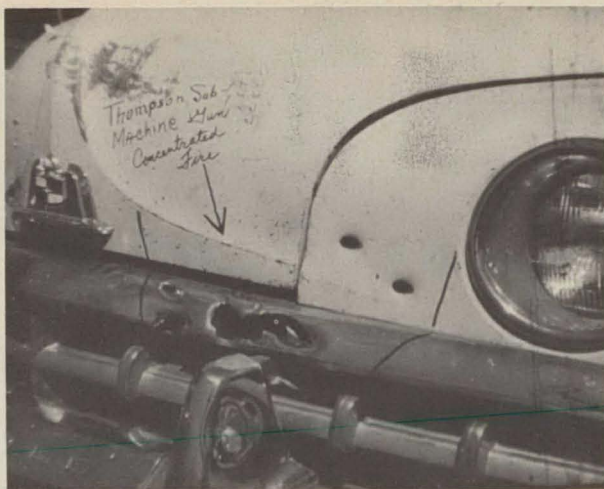


Figure 6.—Effect of .45-caliber machinegun with concentrated firing in grill area from a distance of 15 yards.

of value to us. We decided to obtain another vehicle and proceed with the experiment.

## Experiment No. 2

In our second test, the vehicle was a 1947 four-door sedan in the medium price range. We started this phase by firing the same 12-gauge "sawed-off" shotgun from a distance of 100 yards into the right front door at right angles to the vehicle. The rifled slug used showed excellent accuracy even at this great distance. This slug penetrated the door completely and continued on across the interior of the front compartment and entered the upholstering of the opposite door where it stopped.

Next, we fired at about a 90° angle to the surface of the trunk at a distance of 60 yards. This resulted in penetration of the trunk, through the rear seat backrest (complete penetration), continuing on and into the back of the front seat backrest. The slug did not make an exit from this cushion. It is important to note that in this vehicle the rear of the front seat backrest is actually covered with a heavy-gauge metal, and, although penetration was made of this metal, it was apparently here that the projectile split apart and one section failed to penetrate the metal.

Moving up to within 25 yards of the trunk, we fired again as before with complete penetration of the trunk, the rear seat backrest, the front seat backrest (again through the metal portion described), through the front compartment, the bullet finally lodging securely in the metal dashboard of the vehicle. Figure 5 illustrates both the

(Continued on page 28)



# Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Leagues Fight Crime and Delinquency

**J. ARTHUR SHUMAN\***

*Immediate Past President, National Sheriffs' Association*

ONE OF THE MOST beneficial programs ever conceived in the field of law enforcement for the prevention of crime—and stemming the ever-increasing juvenile crime rate—is the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Leagues. This program is making itself known across the country.

Under the sponsorship and promotion of the National Sheriffs' Association, successful leagues are in operation in no less than 40 States helping more than a million young boys and girls become better citizens. Practically every sheriff who ever started a league reports that juvenile delinquency in his county has materially decreased.

## History of Deputy Leagues

In order to best describe the aims and purposes of junior deputies, it is necessary to review sheriffs' work with young people in the past quarter century. It was with a certain amount of pride that other Ohio sheriffs and I learned the real pioneer of this program was a fellow "Buckeye" State sheriff, the late Walter P. O'Neil, of Summit County, Akron, Ohio. He also served as the first president of the National Sheriffs' Association.

*\*Mr. J. Arthur Shuman is the immediate past president of the National Sheriffs' Association, a post to which he was elected June 27, 1961. He recently resigned as sheriff of Clark County Sheriff's Office to accept a position as a member of the five-man Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission and will serve a 6-year appointive term. Mr. Shuman was also the executive secretary of the Buckeye Sheriffs' Association and has been active in law enforcement work for approximately 35 years.*

Shortly after his election as sheriff in 1936, O'Neil became concerned over the accident rate among children attending rural schools in his county. Investigation showed that many school-buses had no school patrol details and that the existing patrols were without equipment, training, or a program. With the cooperation of school officials and the local automobile club, Sheriff O'Neil organized his "junior deputies."

He enrolled 300 rural schoolboys in his patrol. Each was issued a belt, a badge, and a supply of postcards addressed to the sheriff. On the reverse side there was printed a list of possible traffic violations, and space was provided for the checking of a particular offense as seen by a rural school patrol member. If a motorist failed to heed the patrol's warning, a notation was made on the card of the car's license number; the number of occupants of the vehicle; and the date, hour, and location of the violation or apparent act of carelessness. The card was then signed by the patrol boy and his partner and mailed to the sheriff. Mr. O'Neil checked the license number and wrote the motorist a letter of admonition to exercise greater care in the future. In 4 years' operation of this plan, not one of 12,000 rural school children was even so much as scratched.

## Origin of the Name

The name "Junior Deputy" was introduced during World War II in an organization formed by former Sheriff Thomas Wiseman of Moore County.





Pinellas County Junior Deputy Steve Brannin, Pinellas Park, Fla., is shown receiving a junior deputy badge and the AAA Safety Patrol Medal from President Kennedy, May 11, 1962, for having pulled two girls to safety from an onrushing automobile. Steve's mother (directly behind him), Florida Senator George Smathers, and Pinellas County Sheriff Don Genung witness the presentation.

Lynchburg, Tenn. Here was proof of the value of such a plan in even the smallest county—population of 4,000—and in the county seat, a mere 400.

As Sheriff Wiseman had no regular deputies, some of his older junior deputies assisted in directing traffic. Town and county officials addressed the boys at regular meetings, and each official explained the functions of his office. Visiting judges talked to the boys and permitted them to attend certain types of trials. This resulted in the boys' electing their own judge, prosecutor, and selecting their own jury for trial of a league member who violated the pledge. Thus, they learned to understand the true meaning of the word "justice."

### The Deputy Idea Spreads

After the war, many sheriffs in other parts of the Nation heard about the junior deputy idea and wanted to learn more about it. In 1946, Sheriff

Wiseman was asked to present his program to the annual conference of the National Sheriffs' Association meeting in Little Rock, Ark.

"I believe that a sheriff, especially in a small county, by developing such an organization, can leave something behind him when he leaves office that will do more good than merely having served papers and generally enforced the law," Wiseman told the assembled sheriffs.

"If we can instill in the minds of the children that our freedom is limited only when we violate the law and choose to do as we please regardless of the rights of others, then our work will live after us," he continued.

"We, as sheriffs, have it within our power to give guidance to youth, to set an example for them to follow, to make them feel that they can assist us in our duty to protect the community," Wiseman concluded.

The name "Junior Deputy" caught on. The Na-





Mr. J. Arthur Shuman.

tional Sheriffs' Association agreed to sponsor local groups to be known as the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Leagues of America. They would provide a free manual of recommended operational procedures to any sheriff requesting it, as well as a charter, pledge forms, identification cards, parental permission forms, and, to impress the youngsters, replicas of deputy sheriffs' badges at a minimum cost. No part of the program was to be mandatory. Each sheriff was free to start a league only if he chose, and he could use as much of the manual as he selected.

### Manual For Guidance

Present at the Little Rock meeting as an interested spectator was Paul H. Rameau, well-known Hollywood screenwriter, an Austrian immigrant. By way of showing his gratitude for the opportunity which America had given him for success, Mr. Rameau volunteered to write the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Manual. Taking a leave of absence from his work, which cost him 3 months' salary, he traveled thousands of miles at his own expense gathering data on other sheriffs' juvenile activities and, in collaboration with officials of the National Sheriffs' Association, produced a 105-page manual to help sheriffs organize their leagues.

To date, the manual has undergone three print-

ings with a total distribution of more than 20,000, and, since 1946, the NSA has issued 1,500 league charters in every State in the Union. Many leagues have been discontinued, but new ones are being organized all the time. In 1962, nearly 30,000 pledge cards were requested from the NSA.

### Organization Activities

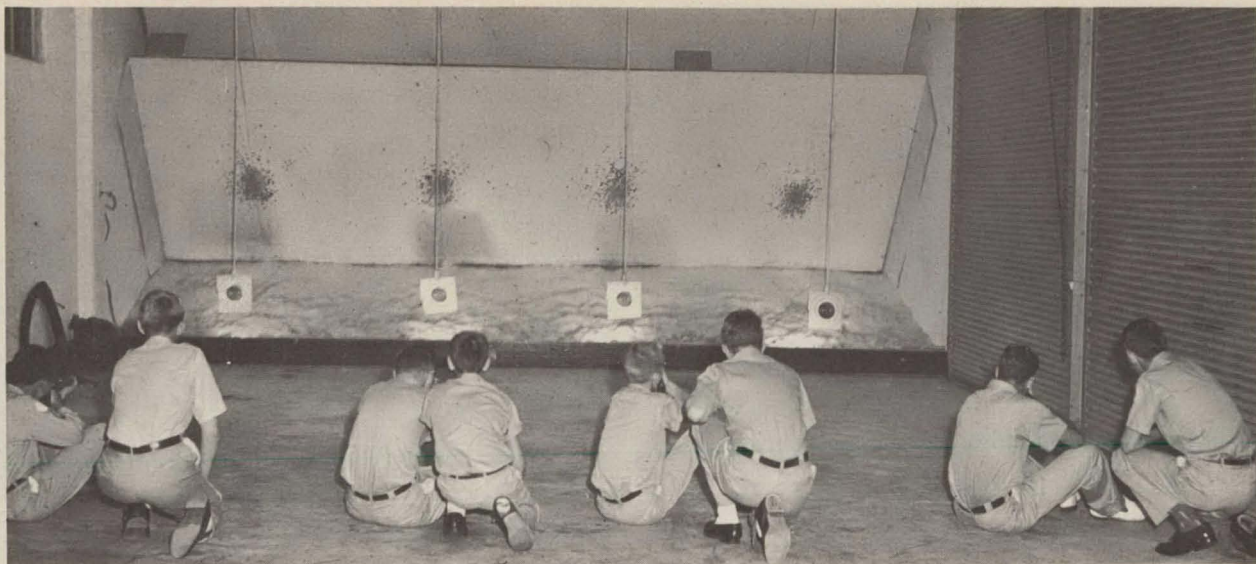
Dozens of sheriffs left the Little Rock meeting anxious to organize their leagues as soon as possible. The manual suggested that local civic leaders and groups be approached to act as cosponsors and that school authorities be asked to permit a sheriff or his deputies to promote interest and membership in the sixth grades of their schools. Applicants would be sworn in by the sheriff or a county judge, and the new members would be taken through the jails, shown modern investigative techniques and paraphernalia, and taught care in the handling of firearms, traffic safety, and first aid. Other law enforcement officers, an Agent of the FBI, State bureau officials, conservation officers, State police, and judges would be introduced at regular meetings. Sports, camping trips, picnics, and parties would help hold the group together, and, behind all phases, should be the effort to help the kids get acquainted with the men behind the badges, to learn that they are fathers and husbands and family men like their own dads. No discrimination should be made between "good" kids and "bad." A willingness to join would be enough.

### Success of Program

The response by individual sheriffs was by no means unanimous. Too many already were overloaded with work or had too few deputies to assign to junior deputy enrollment and training. During the first few years, the plan had a slow start. But in counties where leagues were beginning to function, some amazing results were being obtained.

Probably the largest and certainly one of the most successful was formed by former Sheriff Lawrence E. Brown, of Buncombe County, Asheville, N.C., also a past president of the NSA. His league, begun in 1950, was composed of 6 children from a rural school and grew to a membership of 15,750 boys and girls. County Judge William A. Hart, of the juvenile court, reported that there was "a 19-percent decrease in juvenile delinquency





Target practice and safety in the use of firearms are part of the training afforded junior deputies in Orange County, Fla.

in 1954, much of it directly traceable to junior deputy activity."

Sheriff Brown had always felt that prevention was more important than apprehension, and his program showed this to be true, as the youth crime rate decreased continuously until he left office in 1962.

In May of 1962, Brown's junior deputies gath-

ered at a rally in Asheville to hear the world-famed evangelist, Dr. Billy Graham.

"There was a time when an earlier 'Junior Deputy,' a youth named David, took a sling and with God's help slew a giant named Goliath who had defied the Lord God of Israel," Dr. Graham said.

"I'm delighted to identify myself with this



Sheriff William Flanagan, Hudson County, N.Y., administers the junior deputy oath to polio victims at the Sister Kenny Institute.



great program that has done so much for our community," Dr. Graham went on, commending the sheriff's department and its deputies for the "wonderful work of the leagues which have done so much to reduce juvenile delinquency."

### Importance Recognized

President John F. Kennedy, last year, appointed Sheriff Don Genung, of Pinellas County, Clearwater, Fla., a special adviser to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, in recognition of the success achieved in decreasing juvenile delinquency through his Junior Deputy League.

Parents of Pinellas County sixth-graders received a letter in which Sheriff Genung wrote: "In an effort to reduce juvenile delinquency and youth crimes, my department started the Junior Deputy League. This program was instituted here in 1959 and has continued each year at the sixth-grade



Junior Deputy Rifle Team from East Baton Rouge Parish, La., with Coach Ralph Hubbard. This team won the 1959 National Championship in matches jointly sponsored by the National Sheriffs' and National Rifle Associations.

level in the schools. At the conclusion of this year [1962], we will have 11,500 boys and girls taking part in our program. The basic objectives are to build respect for law enforcement and teach good citizenship."

Tours of the county jail, courthouse, and sheriff's office show the boys and girls the functions of these important facilities. Instruction and talks by deputies, judges, FBI Agents, and other peace officers teach the importance of leading a crime-free life, and impress the importance of not yielding to any temptation of "going along" with the wrong crowd.

### New Jersey Deputies

Former Sheriff William J. Flanagan, of Hudson County, Jersey City, N.J. (presently director of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority), was so successful with his 5,000-member Junior Deputy League that the county felt he needed even more.

After discovering that the county had no youth program except when they were in trouble as delinquents or physically or mentally ill, Mr. Flanagan began his junior force in 1956.

At oath-taking ceremonies in the courthouse, Sheriff Flanagan met his new recruits and, sporting a western sombrero, rifle, revolver, and switchblade knife, began his talk. He let them know the sombrero is not his headgear, but explained how it was utilized against the elements when the sheriff was the sole enforcer of law in the wide open spaces. He also demonstrated possible dangers in handling weapons.

Then the children were taken to the county jail via the block-long underground tunnel used to move prisoners between jail and courtroom. In the jail, the children saw cell blocks from which prisoners had been removed. Youthful minds were awed into silence as they viewed the clean but formidable cell blocks and watched guards demonstrate how they lock and unlock cell doors with a massive lever. Life at home and in jail was contrasted—and an inkling of austerity given—by the sheriff's displaying metal bowls and spoons the inmates used for their meals.

### No One Is Left Out

Personal tragedy was not allowed to deprive any child of becoming a junior deputy. A whole ward of kids suffering from polio in the Sister Kenny



Institute told nurses they wanted to be deputies.

Packing his weapons, badges, ID cards, portable fingerprint sets, and sombrero, Sheriff Flanagan went to the Institute and gave the children there the full treatment.

He spent an hour inducting William Zakhar, 8, a patient at the Jersey City Medical Center recuperating from horrible burns on his legs. His mother reported that when doctors made daily visits to stretch the boy's bent and scarred limbs, he remembered he was a junior deputy and fought back the tears.

As a constant reminder of the pledges made at oath-taking time, Sheriff Flanagan launched a four-page publication, "The Junior Deputy," to remind them of a JD's responsibilities and gave newsy notes on the members' activities, tips on crime detection, illustrated warnings to evade molesters, etc.

Presidential recognition was also given to Sheriff Flanagan when President Eisenhower invited the sheriff to be a delegate representing the junior deputies at a White House Conference on Children and Youth.

## Miracle of Logan County

In Logan County, W. Va., where the late Grover Combs was sheriff, kids grew up swinging their fists and fighting any way they could for survival. The juvenile crime rate was understandably high. It was not unusual for a deputy's car to be stoned by children from the underbrush. An average of 40 kids each year had been sent to the State Boys' Reform School.

Suddenly there were none!

"What's happened in Logan County?" the reform school head wrote the Logan juvenile judge.

Sheriff Combs had the answer. He had written to the NSA for junior deputy material, but little encouragement from civil and school leaders was forthcoming. He turned to the kids themselves.

He and his deputies spread the word around that the sheriff would be organizing a league on a certain date. That morning the highways into Logan and the streets of Logan were jammed with boys. Some were barefoot; some were ragged and dirty; others chewed tobacco, but they waited in only mild disorder for registration to begin.

By dusk, 2,368 had been given membership cards and had signed pledges. Sheriff Combs sent a frantic order for more badges! Perspiring dep-



Junior deputies in Buncombe County, N.C., sign up with Deputy Sheriff Seth Perkinson, league director, to participate in a polio campaign.

uties noted many known troublemakers in line with the others and as eager to join.

In a community where vandalism was common, Halloween had long been a night of special havoc. Sheriff Combs used the next anniversary of "ghosts and goblins" to demonstrate the value of his Junior Deputy League. His boys came through—not a single case of destruction was reported.

During one campaign, the league organized parties to rid the county's roads of bottles and other debris thrown by careless motorists. The money collected from redeeming the bottles was turned over to a charitable cause.

## Achievements Elsewhere

Dozens of leagues sprang up in Louisiana. Their achievements were so impressive that the State legislature passed a bill allowing sheriffs to spend up to \$10,000 from their salary fund for junior deputy work. Later, the limit was raised to \$20,000 a year.

Besides incorporating many of the programs mentioned earlier, some Louisiana sheriffs organized rifle teams to compete on a statewide basis.



In 1959 and 1960, the National Sheriffs' Association, in joint sponsorship with the National Rifle Association, conducted national tournaments. National trophies were awarded Junior Deputy Sheriff Rifle Teams from East Baton Rouge Parish, La. (1959), and Jefferson County, Tex. (1960).

The East Baton Rouge Parish League, according to Sheriff Bryan Clemmons, has graduated nearly 4,000 youngsters in 34 separate classes.

Sports emphasis is on baseball in the summer months for junior deputies in Sedgwick County, Kans., and Pulaski County, Ark. In Sedgwick County the Sheriffs' Athletic League consisted of some 2,000 boys and girls, comprising 112 separate teams.

In Little Rock, Ark., former Sheriff L. C. Young enjoyed the full support of civic, school, church, and private interests. Membership zoomed to more than 5,000, and the number of juvenile arrests dropped from an annual average of 417 to 122.

### Role of the NSA

There are innumerable other leagues whose programs deserve elucidation, such as those of Sheriff Kermit Hedman in Ramsey County, Minn., and Sheriff Dave Faulkner of Tulsa County, Okla., but space limitation makes this impossible. Other

leagues are quite small, but they are nonetheless significant and contributing materially toward the building of good citizens.

The National Sheriffs' Association's part in this program is a continuing one. Because of the vicissitudes of elections, deaths, and retirement, many sheriffs who had organized successful leagues left office. Their successors are not always sold on the idea.

It is the task of this association, of which I have been privileged to serve as president, to indoctrinate these new sheriffs not only on the merits of the junior deputy program, but on many other aspects of his elective office which will enable him to better serve his county.

The NSA has available a new informational packet showing the nationwide success and scope of the junior deputy program. This is available to any sheriff in the United States or his designated deputy at absolutely no cost.

Only recently, the NSA was authorized by its executive committee to set up two national awards—one for the Junior Deputy League showing the best achievement record and program for the year and the other for the most attractive uniform.

The first presentations were made this year in Portland, Oreg., where the NSA held its 23d Annual Informative Conference at the Hotel Multnomah, July 15-17.



### "TILL TAPPERS" USE DOG AS PART OF THEIR ACT

Petty thieves and scheming shoplifters devise various ways to distract the attention of store clerks in order to execute their acts of theft with the least chance of being caught.

"Till tappers" in a western State have devised a new gimmick they use in their efforts to rifle the cash registers undetected. Their procedure is to select a store they want to raid, then catch or make friends with a dog in the neighborhood. One or two members of the gang enter the store, while another member places the dog in the entrance and gives it a kick. As the dog goes yelping through the store causing instant pandemonium, the gang makes the most of this moment of distraction to rifle the cash register.

See the 63-4296-50 5-24-63



### REPRINTS AVAILABLE

The FBI has for distribution in quantity reprints of the Director's messages and many articles appearing in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. These may be obtained without cost by writing to Director J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., 20535.

### POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

The FBI participated in 3,705 police training schools throughout the country in 1962. The figure for the previous year was 3,520.

Weekly Bulletin Crime Records 1-11-63



# *Long-Range Planning, a Strategic Weapon Against Crime*

**HON. MICHAEL J. MURPHY**

*Police Commissioner, New York City Police Department*

*"We are very much aware that the war on crime must be fought with devotion, integrity, and self-sacrifice, and with moral and physical courage. But we are likewise aware that it must also be fought with ingenuity, experiment, modern equipment, and with unstultified thinking."*

THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD of a police department has the primary responsibility for planning, just as he has the final responsibility for law enforcement operations within his jurisdiction. He will, therefore, necessarily concern himself with three types of planning.

First, there is short-range planning, needed to cope with day-to-day emergencies involving specific crimes or unexpected police conditions. In these cases the planning is directed toward immediate achievement of the desired objective.

Secondly, there is the intermediate type of planning, designed to meet recurring problems—such as parades, sports events, dignitary visits, and seasonal variations in workload. Here, there is usually time available for planning, and continuing experience permits updating of plans once they are developed.

The third type is long-range planning which involves research and management analysis. Police administrators have been alert to the importance of management planning and have recognized the fact that it may be frustrated by

urgent day-to-day operational crises. As a result, a number of police departments have created special units to provide direction, continuity, and top-level staff assistance for long-range planning.

## **Thorough Survey Made**

Soon after my appointment as Police Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, I established such a unit. Our department had for many years engaged in planning and analysis at a high staff level, and notable advances and improvements in operations and methods had been made. However, in reviewing the organization and functions of the department, I became aware that our planning function had been fragmented over several units and that high-ranking officers of the department, who were charged with operating responsibilities, were also charged with planning.

In order to rectify this condition, I asked Mayor Robert F. Wagner to request the city administrator to conduct an exhaustive survey of the planning and analysis functions of our department



as they were being carried on at that time. The city administrator sent a team of experts in administration and management to make a thorough survey of these functions as conducted by our department and other large police departments. The result of this was a comprehensive report which the mayor forwarded to our department for consideration. The recommendations contained therein provided valuable guidance and assistance to the department.

## Planning Bureau Created

On July 13, 1962, a new rank was established—Assistant Chief Inspector-Chief of Planning—to head up the newly created Planning Bureau. I promoted an FBI National Academy graduate, Robert R. J. Gallati, and assigned him as Chief of Planning and Commanding Officer of the Planning Bureau. It was expected that these administrative improvements would establish, on a higher level—reporting directly to me—a modern method and a fresh approach to police planning and research for the proper and legal and best solutions of police and community problems.

The Planning Bureau was to be given no operating responsibilities at any time and was directed to devote its full time and attention to its planning responsibilities. I charged the new commanding officer of the Planning Bureau with a critical examination of every facet of our operations, the elimination of unnecessary operations and of waste and duplication of efforts. He was directed to conduct studies in depth of other departments and to seek every available resource to improve our management and administrative functions, to establish better yardsticks in measuring performance of commands and individuals, and to submit recommendations for the most modern and effective police service in the area of prevention and increased efficiency of detection and apprehension.

## Organization of Bureau

In order to carry out its assigned mission, the Planning Bureau was organized into four main groups. (*See chart at end of article.*)

The Personnel Research Group consists of three police lieutenants who conduct research and studies designed to maximize the effectiveness of manpower resources.

The Organization and Management Group has

a police captain in charge who is directly assisted by three lieutenants and four sergeants who engage in management analysis, records administration, systems development, precinct boundary studies, space allocation, plant and equipment standards, and forms control. Subordinate sections of this group are—

1. The Employee Suggestion Section, which utilizes the services of two sergeants and five patrolmen who analyze, review, and recommend action on suggestions made by department personnel;

2. The Written Communications Section, which is staffed with three lieutenants and one sergeant who prepare departmentwide directives, orders, and amendments to the Rules and Procedures Manual.

The Living Laboratory Group consists of a captain and two sergeants who conduct inspections and prepare evaluations of pilot studies being experimentally field tested in model divisions and precincts.

The Operations Research Group has a captain in charge and a civilian Director of Research supervising three lieutenants and two sergeants. This group conducts intensive research into major problems confronting the department, seeking to apply the most advanced capabilities of computer



Commissioner Michael J. Murphy



technology to the administrative distribution of manpower, strategic and tactical deployment of resources in terms of probabilities of criminal occurrence, determination of selective enforcement needs, the design of patrol beats, the logistics of equipment, communications, motor transport, manpower, etc.

## **The Planning Library**

Within the office of the Chief of Planning there have also been established a planning library and a thesis liaison project. The Planning Library contains commercially published periodicals and books related to management and manuals, and administrative documents and reports from various police departments and other law enforcement agencies in this country and abroad. The thesis liaison project endeavors to gear college and university term papers and graduate theses of members of the department toward the solution of pressing administrative problems.

## **Management Review**

In order to stimulate innovation and encourage the broadest possible base for leadership in effecting progressive changes throughout the department, a monthly Police Management Review is being published. It is emphasized therein that the establishment of the Planning Bureau relieved no member of the department of his responsibility to plan for continually improved performance and better service to the community. I announced that the major role of the Planning Bureau is to stimulate all our personnel to be "planning conscious" and to coordinate and provide staff assistance in planning endeavors wherever developed. In our constant search for new achievements in police service, we reach out to every member of the department and encourage them to recommend and suggest new ways of coping with old problems. The Police Management Review is dedicated to the concept that we need to motivate all to plan, in order to combine administrative theory with the hard practicality of police work.

## **Employee Response**

The response of our officers has been magnificent. The increased number and improved quality of employee suggestions have been most gratifying. New ideas, new techniques, new methods of opera-

tion have been developed at a continually accelerated rate, having a wholesome effect in combating crime and making New York a safer city in which to live and work. To illustrate:

**Operation Decoy**—This technique of disguise and becoming the criminal target was described in detail in the July 1963 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

**Operation Finecomb**—This technique involves unannounced concentrations of motorized uniformed patrolmen in specific locations, employing flexible patrol methods and extensive screening of suspect vehicles.

Utilization of television as a communications device and as a training medium.

New basic design for station house construction, separating administrative and operational areas, to provide greater security and efficiency and, at the same time, to encourage community liaison and neighborhood participation in police activities.

Machine reproduction of required copies of original communications received at headquarters, to avoid the necessity for copies being manually typed at various levels.

Establishment of scheduled unit training and formal rollcall briefing to expand the scope of inservice training.

Utilization of electronic business machine application for license processing.

Increased recruitment of civilians to replace sworn officers in nonenforcement tasks.

Utilization of dictating equipment for detectives' reports.

Programming of the newly acquired 1401 IBM computer to provide advanced applications of data-processing techniques, including the automated search of fingerprint records.

Establishment of a weight control program for all police officers.

Issuance of identification cards to members of the department and the distribution of nameplates in certain commands for experimental use on a pilot basis.

Organization and training of a Special Resource Group capable of immediate response and emergency control of critical disturbances.

Improved court appearance procedures, resulting in a yearly equivalent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in man-hours saved.

Development of a regional law enforcement intelligence exchange on a mutual cooperative basis.

Setting up of an exchange of administrative, managerial, and planning and research data between and among the 21 cities with populations in excess of 500,000 persons.

Development of and pilot testing of an observation-interrogation report, designed to increase the meaningfulness of patrol activity and coordinate available information and intelligence concerning persons, places, and things of interest to various units of the department.

Creation of special pilot gambling enforcement radio motor patrol cars in certain precincts, to demonstrate uniformed force capability in coping with public morals violations.

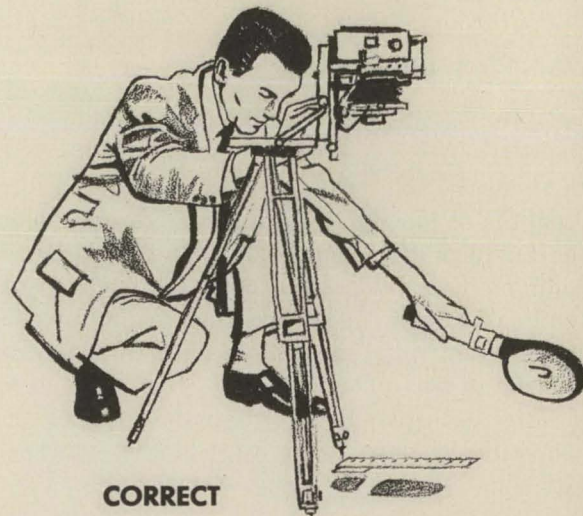
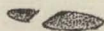
Invention of the "Imagemaker" which provides an effective mechanical means of creating the "picture" of a suspect from witness descriptions.

*(Continued on page 30)*





INCORRECT



CORRECT

Figure 1.

## TIPS ON MAKING CASTS OF SHOE AND TIRE PRINTS

"... and it is my conclusion that the (defendant's) shoes, marked as exhibits one and two, made the shoe impressions from which the (crime scene) casts were made."

Such testimony presented by an FBI Laboratory expert can be important evidence in a criminal trial. However, such evidence can only result from meticulous investigation, careful collection and preservation of the evidence, and detailed examination by a Laboratory expert.

In nearly every instance, particularly in crimes of violence, the participants have to be transported to and from the scene of the crime and be present at the time the crime is committed. Shoe prints and tire impressions can often be of vital importance in linking the criminal to the scene of the crime. Since such evidence can easily be destroyed by a well-meaning but thoughtless or disorganized search of the crime scene area, it should be one of the earliest concerns of the investigat-

ing officer when he commences his investigation. As the crime scene area is methodically searched, shoe prints and tire impressions which could logically have been made by the subject should be marked and precautions taken to guard this evidence until such time as appropriate plaster casts can be made.

### Photographing the Print

Prior to making the plaster casts, photograph each shoe print and tire impression with the camera placed directly above the print or impression and with any artificial light directed across the area from one side or the other. In order to fully capture the details of the impression, focus the camera accurately and place it as closely as possible to the impression so the image will completely fill the resulting negative. A ruler and some means of identification should be placed adjacent to the im-



pression before the photograph is taken. Clear and accurate photographs of shoe prints and tire impressions are helpful to the Laboratory expert during his examination. However, best results are obtained with the use of well-defined plaster casts. Overall photographs taken from oblique angles may serve as crime scene area photographs, but they are seldom of any value for detailed examination of shoe prints and tire tread impressions. (See Figure 1)

### Practice Casts Recommended

Many products have been recommended for making casts of shoe prints and tire impressions and, used properly, have proved to be quite satisfactory. However, considering the availability of materials, the ease of preparation, and cost, plaster has proved to be one of the most practical substances used for this purpose.

If the person making the plaster casts has had little or no experience in this field, it is strongly recommended that he make a few practice casts of his own shoe prints before he attempts to make the casts which may eventually be used as evidence. Without practice, plaster casting can be a most frustrating experience, and perfectly good impressions at the crime scene will be lost or destroyed by

faulty procedure. On the other hand, properly made plaster casts will pick up most of the minute details of the shoe prints or tire impressions—and it is these details which are so essential to the Laboratory expert if he ever hopes to make an identification.

### Making the Plaster Cast

To make a plaster cast, the officer should collect a clean container, mixing stick or ladle, water, plaster, and sticks or pieces of wire for reinforcement purposes. Before mixing the plaster and water, the area of the cast can be limited by building a small retaining wall around the shoe print or tire impression. If water is present in the impression, it can be drawn off by cutting a small channel from one side of the impression and allowing the water to drain from the area. No effort should be made to blot the impression or to remove twigs or sticks which may be embedded in the dirt as this may well destroy portions of the print.

Once the imprinted area is prepared, water should be placed in the container and the plaster added to the water as the resulting mixture is stirred. The mixture is ready to pour when it has reached the consistency of thick cream. If

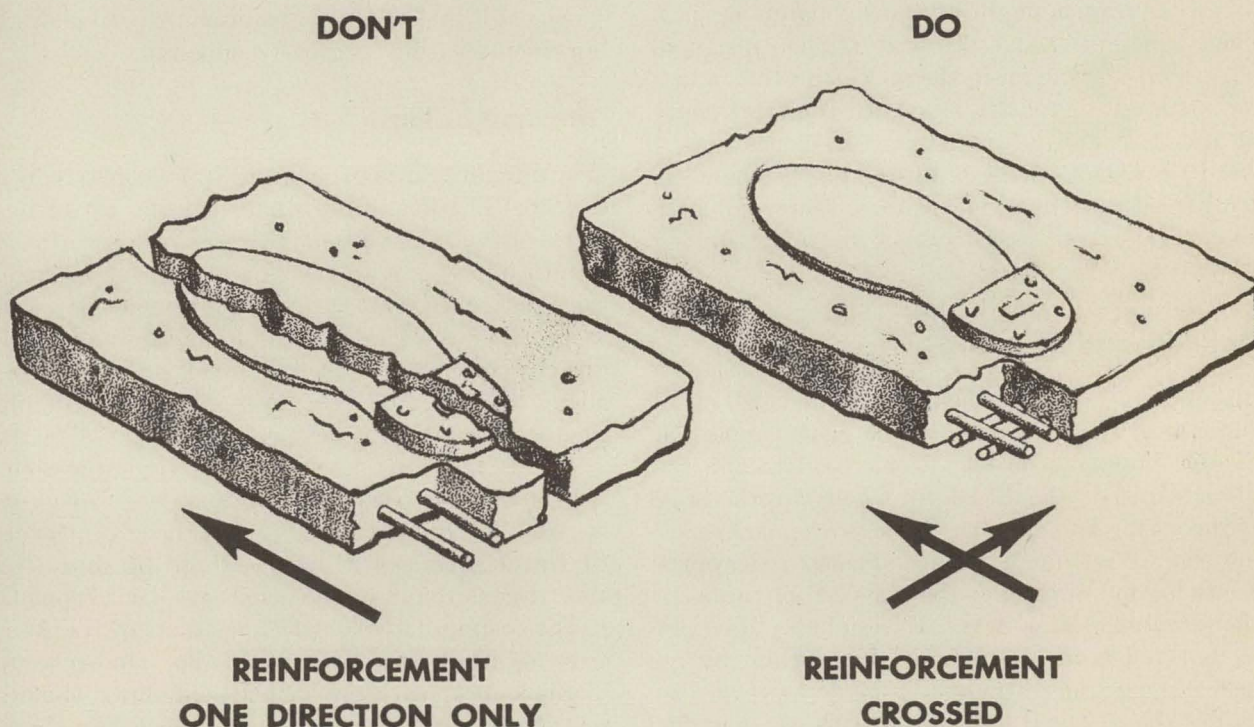


Figure 2.



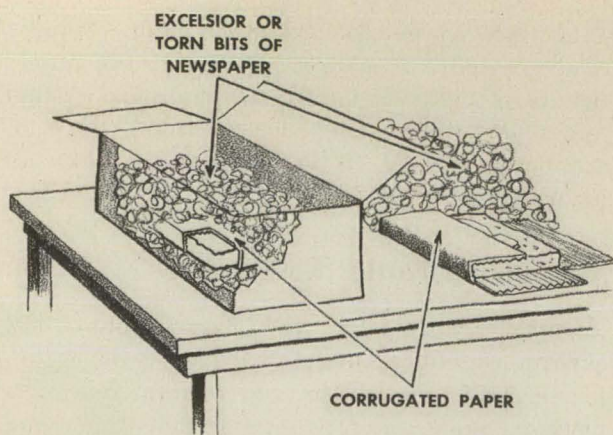


Figure 3.

the mixture is too thick, the plaster will tend to "fold" and will not pick up the details of the shoe print or tire impression. If the mixture is too thin, details of the impression may be washed away. The mixture should be poured directly onto a flat stick or ladle held close to the impression but not touching it. This will allow the plaster to flow gently over the stick or ladle into the impression. During this operation, the ladle or stick should be moved in a circular motion to cover the entire area of the impression. Direct pouring of the plaster may cause puddling with a resulting loss of detail in the cast. Pour the plaster mix to a uniform depth of approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, place the reinforcing material (sticks, pieces of wire, etc.) at random in the mold, and then add a second layer of plaster mix until the total depth of the cast is approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. As a word of caution, if the reinforcing sticks or wires are placed in a parallel position, there will be a tendency for the cast to crack or break during shipment. (See Figure 2)

### Marking and Shipping

Plaster will harden sufficiently in about 20 or 30 minutes so that the cast can be gently removed. At this point of the operation, the date and the officer's initials should be scratched into the back of the cast. If a number of casts are made, each one should be numbered in sequence and appropriate log maintained so the casts can be properly identified at a later date. Excess bulky dirt can be removed from the face of the cast but by no means should any attempt be made to clean the face of the cast with a brush or with water under force as this could damage some of the details in

the face of the cast. Care should be exercised in the subsequent handling and shipping of plaster casts to avoid damage or breakage. If casts are to be shipped or sent through the mail, each one should be wrapped separately and then all casts should be placed in a well padded box or container marked "FRAGILE." (See Figure 3)

The identification of a particular shoe or tire with a shoe print or tire impression depends upon the presence and subsequent recognition by the Laboratory expert of minute details. Unless such details are present in a cast, the Laboratory expert's findings may be limited to "approximate size and design" and possibly a few characteristics pertaining to the wear of the tire or shoe.

### Number Aids Identification

In all law enforcement work, teamwork is essential—and so it is in the field of plaster casts. In order to assist the Laboratory experts with their examinations, it is highly recommended, where possible, that a number of casts be taken of different shoe prints and tire impressions found at the crime scene. Very often, one impression made by a particular shoe will clearly indicate details and identifying characteristics which are totally absent in a second impression made by the same shoe. By having a number of casts with which to work, the possibility of the Laboratory expert making an "identification" is greatly enhanced.

### Tire Impressions

The circumference of a tire is approximately 5 to 8 feet. The possibility of identifying a tire impression with a particular tire increases with the length of the cast or casts obtained. If feasible, consecutive sectional casts should be made of a tire impression, the total length of which would equal the circumference of the tire involved. If a complete "set" of four tire impressions is available at the scene of the crime, representative casts should be made of each individual tire impression. Testimony has been given in a number of cases where it has been pointed out that the combination of the designs taken from a "set" of four tire impressions found at the crime scene corresponds to the designs and the wheel positions of the four tires on the suspect's automobile. Under such circumstances, each cast and tire submitted should be fully identified as to the wheel position. (See Figure 4)



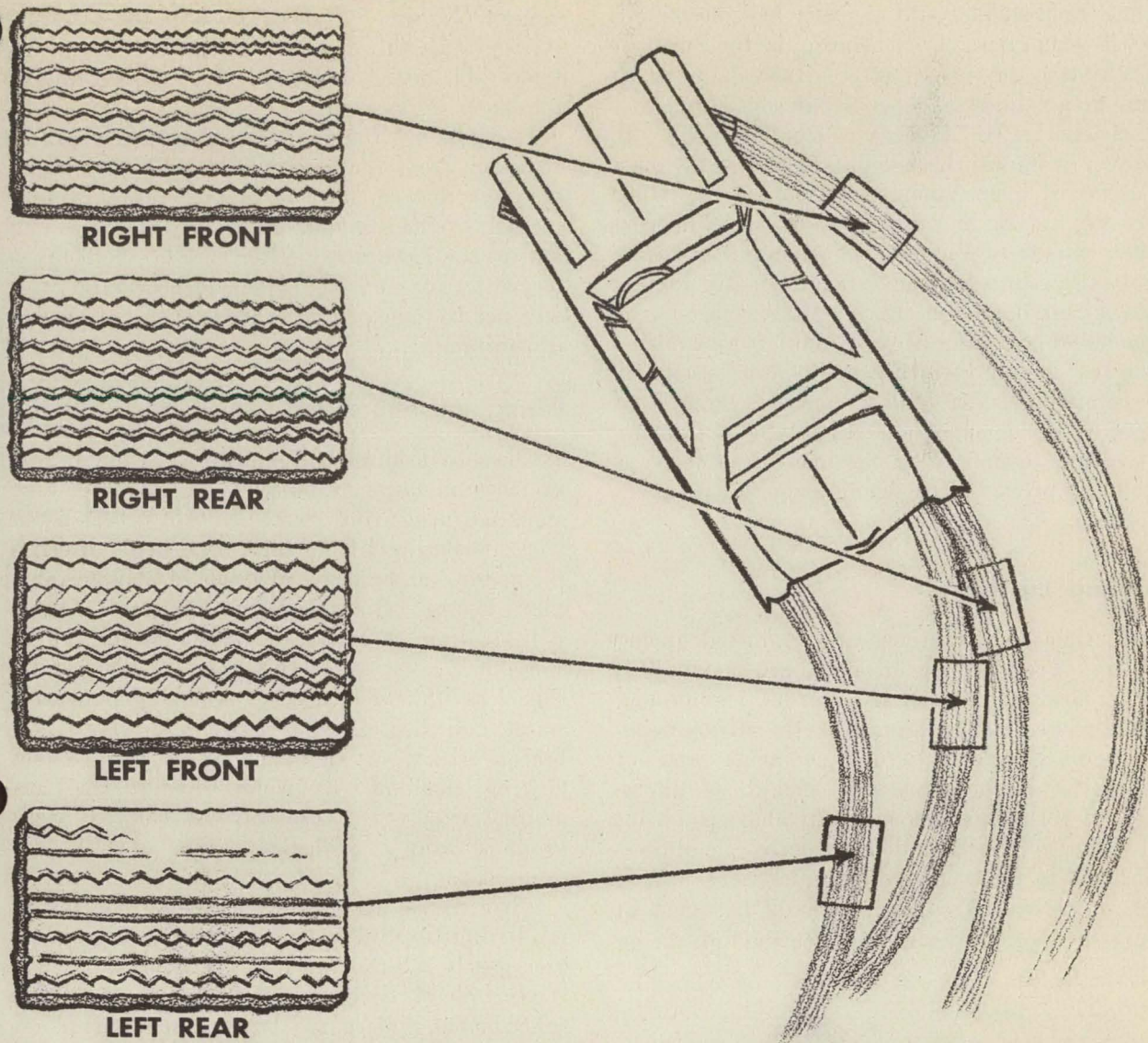


Figure 4.

In instances involving imprints in snow, excellent results have been obtained by heating flowers of sulphur until it forms a liquid and then transporting it to the crime scene in a thermos bottle to be used as the casting material. This substance crystallizes on contact and gives excellent detail. If only plaster is available, the impression in snow can be coated with a very thin layer of talcum powder which acts as an insulating material. Plaster gives off heat as it hardens and this may tend to melt portions of the snow impression. Coating the impression in snow with a fine layer of plastic spray before making the plaster cast has also proved to be of some value. This material

can be used to coat impressions in fine sandy soil. However, plastic sprays increase the difficulty of properly cleaning the surfaces of plaster casts.

When using pressurized sprays, care should be taken not to hold the spray nozzle too close to the impression or the details of the impression will be "blown away." The nozzle should be held at some distance from the impression or directed across the impression so the spray particles will settle into the imprint.

The preservation of tire impressions and/or shoe prints on firm surfaces such as floors, roofs, etc., presents different problems from those involving impressions in soft dirt or snow.



The first objective is to locate impressions at the crime scene which could logically have been made by the criminals. For instance, in the burglary of a tavern, the subject entered the establishment through a window and stepped on a cushion in one of the booths, leaving an excellent shoe print. In another instance, the burglar of a business office scattered papers about the floor as he rifled through a desk in search of money. Numerous shoe prints were found on the papers he had carelessly allowed to fall on the floor. In still another case, a bank bandit entered a teller's cage, scooped up a sizeable amount of cash, and left by vaulting over the counter. A shoe print later located on the counter was identified with one of the subject's shoes. This identification was pointed out during subsequent testimony at the time the subject was tried and proved to be one of the major points in this case.

### Locating the Prints

Most crime scene searches are conducted during the day. To look for prints on a hard surface, it is best to darken the area as much as possible and then direct a beam of light across the surface being searched. This tends to make the print stand out in relief. Each impression should be photographed with the camera directly above the print but with the light being directed across the impression. As in cases involving impressions in soft dirt, numerous photographs should be taken of impressions on hard surfaces with the light being

directed across the impressions from various angles. In most instances, some of the resulting photographs will depict details in the impression that will be totally absent in other photographs of the same impression.

If prints are found on a surface which can be removed from the crime scene such as papers, glass, cardboard, floor mats, etc., the particular piece of evidence should be properly identified and sent to the Laboratory, after care has been taken to protect the surface of the evidence so the print will not be damaged or rubbed off in the process of shipping.

### Lifting the Impression

If the shoe print or tire impression is found on a surface too large or bulky to be removed, take steps to lift the print. Such prints have been lifted with fingerprint lifting tape, mats made of cellophane tape, and moistened sheets of photographic film. Unexposed photographic film fixed in hypo will result in a clear sheet of film which can be stored for later use in this regard. By soaking this clear film when needed, removing the excess water, and then allowing it to dry slowly, it will become sticky. At this point, it can be used as a "lifting" medium. By using clear film, the Laboratory expert can use various colored backgrounds which will help him during his examination.

When lifting an impression, anchor one end of the lifting tape off to one side of the impression, then gently roll the tape over the impression until it is completely covered. Uniform pressure with a roller or flat surface may be applied at this point. However, caution should be exercised, as too much pressure may disturb the lifted impression due to a "squeegee" effect. The tape should be removed by lifting one end and peeling the tape back from the printed area. To preserve such evidence, it is recommended that the tape or other lifting media be fastened to a flat board with the dirt print up. The print should be covered in such a manner as not to disturb the lifted impression. Each tape should be properly marked and identified. (See Figure 5)

When testimony is presented in court to the effect that the impression on a cast taken at the crime scene can be definitely associated with the suspect's shoe or with a tire on his automobile, the investigator's patience and diligence given to this part of his investigation are amply rewarded.

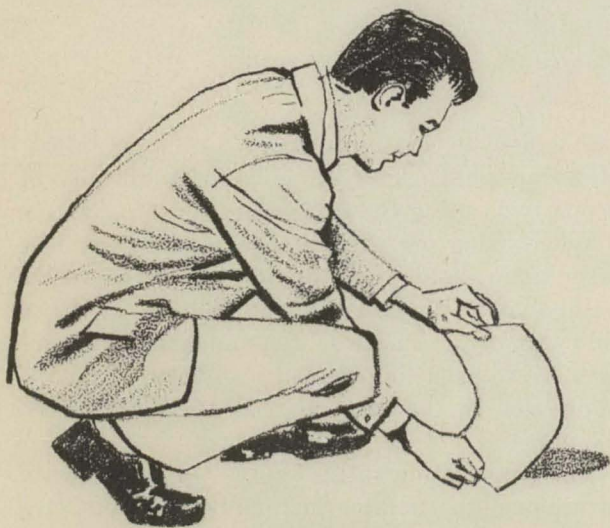


Figure 5.



# *A Disciplinary Policy Is Vital to Law Enforcement*

*Discipline, when cultivated under voluntary, cheerful and willing conditions, promotes competent law enforcement. It creates a high sense of duty, devotion to the profession, and loyalty among all members. This article discusses attributes of discipline and the pitfalls to avoid.*

A LAW ENFORCEMENT agency is only as good as the men who make up its personnel. Its competence, therefore, depends on the ability, integrity, and loyalty of its officers.

It is not easy to be a good law enforcement officer. The responsibilities are great, the hours are long and arduous, and, generally, the pay is low. Yet, as is evidenced by the thousands of men who have faithfully served year after year, it can be a most rewarding and satisfying career.

Competence in law enforcement is developed through the proper method of selection of personnel, the adequacy of training, able supervision, wise, courageous, and inspiring leadership, and prompt and proper discipline. Discipline, to be practiced successfully, must be understood by both administrator and personnel.

## **Discipline Defined**

Public opinion is greatly influenced by the disciplinary policies practiced within any organization, and the extent to which a police department can function efficiently and exert its influence is dependent on the fair, firm, and reasonable discipline practiced within its ranks.

Discipline is the mental or moral training that makes a man willing to be subjected to controls

and regulations for the good of the group. It can be cultivated as a habit, and, to be beneficial and lasting, it must be accomplished by voluntary, cheerful, and willing action. It is manifested in the courtesy extended to superiors and in cheerful and wholehearted cooperation with fellow officers.

Matters of a disciplinary nature will not be a problem when ranking officers exercise suitable authority and members of the department are conscientious, honest, and industrious, and enjoy their work. Each officer should make every effort to elevate the standards of the law enforcement profession, and discipline plays a very important role in overcoming obstacles to this achievement. It fails if it does not promote a high sense of duty, unflinching devotion to one's work, and courage in solving the problems involved in that work. Only loyalty can prevail; tendencies to knock, grumble, or shirk one's appointed duties must be curbed in one's self and in others who may be so inclined.

## **Disciplinary Aims**

The principal aims of disciplinary actions are to improve and preserve the morale of the group and to raise and maintain the prestige of the department in the public eye. Another important aim is



to impress the violator with his guilt in breaking established rules and regulations by showing him his mistake and training him to conform with required standards of performance.

Incompetent and indifferent officers cannot be tolerated in a law enforcement agency. Weakness found in some departments may stem from a failure on the part of the top officials to exercise suitable authority, or it may be from restrictions imposed on them in their management of personnel. If they have the authority, and lax discipline is still found, the fault is theirs. If they lack essential authority to remove the incompetents, the blame rests with those who have deprived them of this necessary power, and they should take steps with the proper officials to obtain the desired authority.

### Establishing Discipline

Rules and regulations must be made and established for the good of all, and they should be reasonable, clearcut, readily understandable, and applicable to all. They should be printed and made easily available, with reasons for adopting each rule carefully explained. There should be training and indoctrination to *secure* discipline and inspections to *guarantee* discipline. These phases are very important to a disciplinary program.

All infractions should be met with equally fair but firm treatment, even if the infraction is of a trivial nature. Overlooking minor infractions may lead to serious trouble.

Employees should be encouraged to present their problems and grievances, and the proper machinery set up to make this possible. They should also know that meritorious service will be recognized, and consideration should be given to a program to commend, inspire, and reward employees in deserving cases.

### Handling Complaints

All complaints against members of a department should be promptly and completely investigated by an inspector or a high-ranking official. In order to obtain all the facts, the investigations should be conducted by an official in whom the employees have complete confidence.

To insure uniformity throughout the department, the findings should be formally reported, the facts recorded, and disciplinary matters centrally handled. Procedures for maintaining the

written record of all disciplinary action should be of the type which will insure security of this confidential information.

### Approach to Discipline

The attitude the ranking officer takes in his approach to a disciplinary matter with the offender will largely determine the success of the action. Fairness, helpfulness, and impartiality go a long way toward dispelling fear and encouraging loyalty.

To determine the reason for the offender's breach of discipline, his superior officer should review the man's personnel file, obtain all available facts of the offense, and then discuss the matter with him. Problem cases, such as nervous types, misfits, and those found to be mentally incompetent, should be recognized and handled in a judicious and fair manner. Above all, ranking officers must set the right example. Rules made for the department are made for all to observe. A superior officer cannot expect his men to observe the rules if he ignores them himself.

Consistency is a key factor. Understandably, less objection will be registered to the consequences resulting from strict administration of just rules than to the occasional disciplinary action which may indicate partiality or is not consistent with previous similar situations.

### Types of Action Taken

*Correction*, the mildest form of disciplinary action, consists of "setting a man straight," that is, to remind him of the proper procedure to take. It is usually applied in trivial matters, in first offenses, and if the error is due to lack of knowledge. Its purpose is to prevent recurrence of the error and to encourage the officer to do a better job. Correction should be made as often as it is necessary to insure that the offender is aware of the proper procedure.

*Oral and written reprimands* are used as a warning and serve to prevent an offender from exposing himself to more severe discipline.

When satisfied that a reprimand is deserved, the supervising official should proceed calmly and firmly, stressing job standards, the good of the department, and the welfare of the man himself. To show anger when reprimanding can lead only to resentment and frustration. A reprimand should be given to the offender in privacy, not be-



fore his fellow officers, and there should be a co-operative attempt to reach the source of the difficulty.

**Probation.** When reprimands fail or it becomes necessary to take more drastic action, an offender may be placed on probation for a certain period of time during which his conduct governs the course of future action. The facts of the case and the record of the officer should be reviewed by the chief or the commanding officer before probationary measures are taken. The man's actions and progress during the period he is on probation should be closely followed by his immediate superior or supervisor.

**Penalties** may be imposed when the offenses warrant them. These take the form of extra duty assignments or assignments to less desirable duties, such as transfers or changes from day shifts to night shifts. There may be demerits or reduction in service rating, the imposition of fines, suspension pending investigation or for a specified period, or there may be demotion with reduction in pay. All of these procedures must be administered with one factor clearly in mind—the welfare of the agency and its obligations to the community.

In some cases, depending upon the circum-

stances, a combination of several types of disciplinary action may be warranted. Dismissal from service may become necessary when all corrective measures have failed and when a rule specifying discharge is violated. Normally, dismissals should be handled by the head of the department.

### Summary

In conclusion, the accomplishments of a law enforcement agency, its quality of service to the community, and its reputation are strongly influenced by the overall disciplinary policies of the agency. The guidelines for such policies must be constant and uniform. Above all, they must be fair, strict, and reasonable. When proper authority is exercised by ranking officers, discipline will be no problem. When the employees are conscientious, honest, industrious and like their work, this responsibility will cease to be a problem.

Finally, the greatest obstacle to the achievement of a successful and efficient law enforcement agency rests with the officers themselves. The long-range goal of every officer should be to elevate the standards of the profession. This endeavor is not possible without proper discipline.

## NEW LAW AGAINST FORGED LABELS ON RECORDINGS

Public Law 87-773 which provides criminal penalties for trafficking in phonograph records bearing forged or counterfeit labels was enacted by the U.S. Congress on October 9, 1962.

The legislation is an amendment to chapter 113 of Title 18, U.S. Code. The following new section is added:

SECTION 2318. "Whoever knowingly and with fraudulent intent transports, causes to be transported, receives, sells, or offers for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any phonograph record, disk, wire, tape, film, or other article on which sounds are recorded, to which or upon which is stamped, pasted, or affixed any forged or counterfeited label, knowing the label to have been falsely made, forged, or counterfeited shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

The enactment has been made part of the interstate transportation of stolen property statutes, and investigative jurisdiction of any violation of the act will lie with the FBI.

*Copy of Public Law 87-773*

*October 1963 Memo: Callahan to Mohr*

*87-00-1272*

*10-16-62*

*6-11-63*

## BANK OFFICIALS BATTLE BAD-CHECK ARTISTS

A LARGE American banking corporation has taken definite steps to impede the activities of bad-check artists. It has developed a mobile clinic to help merchants cut down bad-check losses as well as counterfeit money and short-change losses.

The main feature of the clinic is an 18-minute color film showing how losses occur, what can be done to prevent them, and the defense merchants can use to protect themselves.

The clinic is being conducted by two mobile units staging one-night stands before merchant audiences at the bank's numerous branches.

*San Diego 63-4296-46 3-7-63*

## SUBMITTING EVIDENCE

When submitting evidence to FBI Laboratory for examination, pack bullets, cartridge cases, tool marks carefully to protect microscopic marks.



# NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

## Two-way Mirrors New in Bank Fixtures

TWO-WAY MIRRORS, or mirrors through which one can see from one side, are frequently used in police work for the observation of suspects or witnesses in criminal cases.

Because of the large number of bank robberies occurring throughout the country, bank officials are seeking all possible measures to protect their establishments from the robber and to alert police in the event a bank robbery does occur.

One bank official in a southwestern city has

employed two-way mirrors extensively in his bank as a precautionary measure. In the main lobby, the front of one of the executive offices is covered with two-way mirrors providing an excellent view of the interior of the bank. In the event of a holdup, the executive officer at his desk, unobserved himself behind the mirrors, can view the entire proceeding and at the same time contact the police by telephone during the course of the robbery.



Lobby of bank showing mirrored wall of executive office.



View of lobby through mirrored wall of executive office.

*Albuquerque 63-4296-62-610*

### BANK BURGLARS' DYNAMITE FOUND WELL HIDDEN

FOUR MEN who burglarized a bank in a midwestern city recently were apprehended following a high-speed chase from the scene. Search of their car revealed a cache of seven sticks of dynamite hidden in the windshield washer container under the hood. Two toy balloons containing watered-down dynamite of putty consistency were also secreted in the container.

*Omaha 63-4296-36 4-19-63*

### HANDCUFF KEY CONVENIENTLY CONCEALED

THERE have been several instances recently in an eastern city when newly admitted prisoners have been strip-searched and handcuff keys found on their persons. The keys were fastened to the middle of the back with adhesive tape. The keys were so placed that in the event the prisoners were handcuffed with their hands behind their backs, the key would be accessible.

*WFO 63-4296-53-411*

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



## Heavy Losses Incurred in Parking Meter Thefts

THE PILFERING AND BREAKAGE of parking meters in a large west coast city have reached such proportions that it is estimated the loss to the city each year amounts to between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Local authorities made several arrests recently, including the apprehension of two ringleaders, which indicate that many of these burglaries resulted from a carefully planned scheme. The burglars systematically determined the combination of the various parking meters and mapped out the city, indicating the combinations for the meters in the various areas.

There are a number of different parking meter combinations in the city, each combination used on a proportionate number of meters. The meter burglars determined many of these combinations by utilizing a pick-type hammer to remove the meter-locking mechanism, examine the tumbler, and ascertain the combination for that particular tumbler. Then they filed one end of a safety razor handle at the proper places so that it would fit the combination to the lock. The opposite end of the

handle was slit and a coin fitted in the slot for use in turning the handle. The improvised key was tested on various meters to determine the extent to which it could be used. The same process was repeated to make keys for other areas, using different combinations.

The keys were sold to other youths by the "master locksmiths" for \$15 to \$75 apiece, or for half of the loot taken from the pilfered meters.

Police located elaborate key-making tools—hacksaws, micrometers, files—plus diagrams and notes on parking meter lots, following the arrest of four offenders, one of whom was a girl. Two other youths who had purchased some of the keys were also arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO 63-4296-47-845

### POLICE BULLETIN HELPFUL TO APARTMENT DWELLERS

Elizabeth, N.J., has been the site of one of the largest apartment housing construction projects in the eastern United States. Approximately 3,500 apartment units have been built during the past 4 years. Most of the apartments are of the high-rise type, from 8 to 10 stories.

The Elizabeth Police Department has been plagued with burglary complaints since the occupancy of these apartments, and, in order to prevent some of these incidents, steps were taken to instruct the occupants through an illustrated bulletin issued by the department in cooperation with the members of the city council. The bulletin clearly outlines the various ways in which the apartment tenants can protect themselves and their property and, at the same time, assist their police department.

Anyone wishing to obtain information concerning this bulletin may do so by contacting Mr. William J. Mulkeen, Acting Director and Chief of the Elizabeth, N.J., Police Department.

Let from SAC Newark (80-16) 6-19-63 for LEE

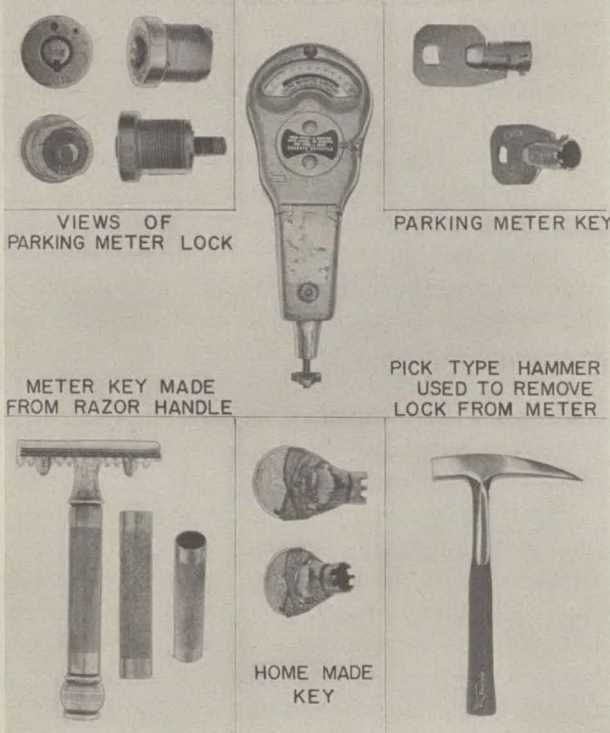
### ESCAPE FRUSTRATED

An escape artist recently captured in a raid made several requests for his eyeglasses case following his arrest. An examination of the case revealed two handcuff keys made from refills for a ball-point pen.

Atlanta 63-4296-2, 1-29-63

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SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT



Parking meter locking mechanism and keys are shown with the equipment used by thieves to pilfer the meters.



## FIREARMS

(Continued from page 7)

effects of the 60-yard and the 25-yard shots wherein there is no exit from the front seat backrest on the driver's side by the 60-yard shot. The complete penetration of both seat backrests on the passenger side is that of the 25-yard shot through the trunk.

### Power of Frontal Assault

We then tried the "frontal assault," simulating the roadblock situation as mentioned previously, but this time at a distance of 50 yards. Firing into the radiator area resulted in rather devastating results in that the slug went through the grill bar and the radiator, and actually struck the center of the radiator fan hub and broke it apart. This, we remind you, was at a distance of 50 yards.

We were absolutely amazed at the power of this ammunition. We moved back to 75 yards and fired at the same general area, but aiming so as not to strike where our previous shot had entered. This shot again resulted in complete penetration of the grillworks and the radiator, then struck the fan blade and bent it backwards out of the path of the slug. It ricocheted upward and still maintained enough energy to penetrate the inside of the fender proper and cause a bulge in the metal where it stopped.

As the last step of this phase of the experiment, we fired from a distance of 50 yards, aiming at a 2-inch crossed piece of tape on the right door. This was done in a kneeling position, and the accuracy was again amazing, especially considering that standard iron sights were employed. This slug made complete penetration of the entire width of the vehicle and, in fact, its flight path appeared to be only slightly interrupted by the vehicle.

### Submachinegun Testing

For the final phase of our experiment we returned to the 1950 model automobile. After having fired the revolver and the shotgun with the various types of ammunition mentioned, we tried the .45-caliber submachinegun. Using the standard copper-jacketed ammunition, we commenced firing at right angles to the vehicle at a distance of 25 yards.

At 25 yards, this weapon has an advantage over

the standard .38-caliber cartridge in that it will make complete penetration through the width of the vehicle. However, this was accomplished only when none of the previously mentioned unknown obstructions were encountered. The same obstructions of door handles, window gears, window handles, arm rests, hinges, etc., which claimed such a heavy toll on the effect of all other ammunition, had the same obstructing effect on the .45-caliber weapon.

The submachinegun was also fired in a frontal assault simulating a roadblock. This was done at a distance of 15 yards. The effects were very good. The weapon becomes much more effective as the distance to the target decreases (fig. 6).

Very little trouble was experienced in penetrating the grillwork to get to the radiator. Even a ricocheting bullet caused the puncturing of a tire and, in another instance, a ricochet actually penetrated the rim of a wheel, breaking off a piece of the metal about the size of a quarter. Because of the obvious safety factor involved with this weapon, closer firing at the vehicle was not attempted.

### General Summary

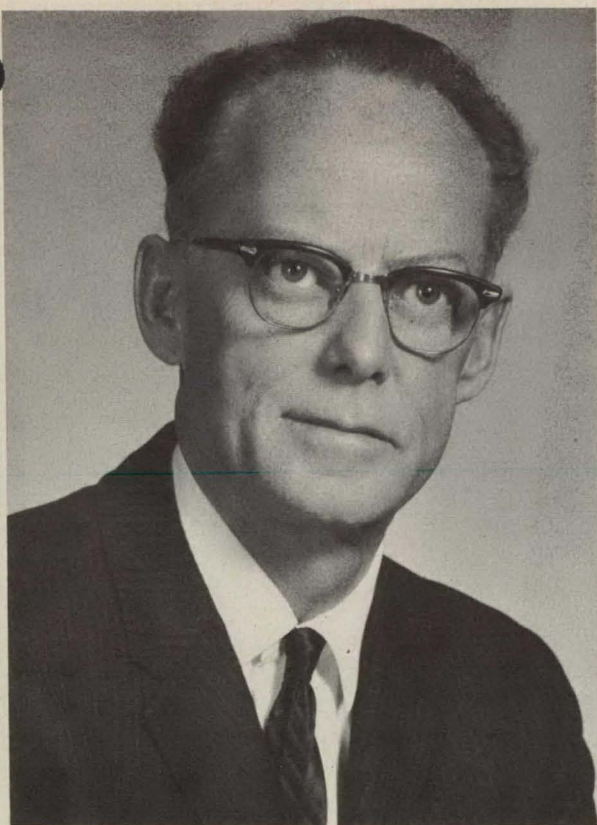
As you have seen, automobiles present a large number of hidden problems for the officer who is using his firearm against them.

This experience vividly illustrates to us that firearms are very dangerous in several different ways. Aside from the normal danger attached to any firearm, regardless of who is using it, much greater knowledge is needed for a law enforcement officer to make intelligent use of this important tool. Many times, the ricochet bullet may be just as dangerous as the projectile in its original flight.

It is safe to state, with rare exception, that the use of our standard .38-caliber revolver against an automobile body is ineffective. Even in those areas where the vehicle would be expected to be vulnerable, we found it usually is not.

The construction of the motor vehicle offers an almost impregnable protection against most weapons, with the exception of the shotgun rifle slug. The many braces, window and door mechanisms, double thicknesses of metal, and other factors, most of which are all unknown, can cause the projectile to either go astray or become useless. We found that window glass itself is not the weak point we first thought it to be. It can offer great resistance if the angle of fire is not favorable.





Sheriff Russell F. Hegge.

If the purpose is to stop the vehicle, then the effort should perhaps be directed at the driver. If this is the case, then of course there must be justification for killing the driver, along with any other person in the vehicle at the time, for the very reasons we have just stated.

We call your attention on this score to the long-time favorite sawed-off shotgun loaded with "00" buck. Not only do we feel this combination is ineffective under most circumstances, but it is actually dangerous to depend upon its general accuracy. The inconsistency experienced with the pattern of this discharge encourages us to make the statement that this combination should not be employed at a distance greater than 15 yards unless the killing of any occupant of the vehicle would be justified. Ask yourself how often this justification is present, and I feel you will agree. If used at all, then it must be a well-aimed shot at either the radiator or a tire in order to bring the vehicle to a halt in a given length of time.

At the other extreme, when using the combination of the shotgun with the rifled slug, even greater caution must be exercised, but for a different reason. Here we have a combination that is

so devastating that should it be used without great discretion, the results could be disastrous. In this case, distance again becomes a problem—not as to effectiveness but as to possible error in identification. We feel the rifled slug combination has great value in law enforcement, but only when its potential is completely understood.

Although the .45-caliber submachinegun has a decided advantage over the .38-caliber revolver, it has definite limitations. It too, because of its great and rapid-fire power, should be employed only in those extreme cases where the killing of all persons would be justified regardless of circumstances.

We sincerely feel that this experiment was most helpful and informative to us. If by passing this information along to other agencies we have done nothing more than perhaps raise a few questions in your minds, then we think it will have served a worthwhile purpose.

If any of you should consider such an experiment, we hope our findings may save you some trouble or duplication of effort.

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### **"SCIENCE OF FINGERPRINTS" AVAILABLE FOR POLICE WORK**

The FBI's publication, "The Science of Fingerprints," has recently been revised and is available at the U.S. Government Printing Office. The booklet is restricted in distribution to those regularly employed in municipal, county, or State police work and those officers of the Federal Government engaged in law enforcement.

The booklet costs 60 cents per copy, and requests should be made of the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, on the letterhead of the enforcement agency. Checks or money orders should be drawn payable to the Superintendent of Documents. C.O.D. orders will not be accepted.

The booklet was prepared for the use of interested law enforcement officers and agencies, particularly those which may be contemplating the inauguration of fingerprint identification files. It is a comprehensive text concerning the various phases of fingerprinting including a chapter entitled "The Classification Formula and Extensions."



## LONG-RANGE PLANNING

(Continued from page 17)

**Operation Lifesaver**—This pilot project is being tested in one of the five boroughs and is designed to evaluate new and improved traffic safety techniques and procedures.

Assignment of administrative assistants to aid patrol borough and division commanders and to relieve them of less important routine duties. Revitalization of police and community relations through the formation of precinct youth councils. Establishment of a personnel division within the organizational structure of the department.

These are some of the many recent developments that have been generated as a result of unshackling our vast potential of human ingenuity that seeks change, flexibility, and progress to new plateaus of efficiency and effectiveness. No one individual, no one unit in our department is responsible for all these ideas which have led to police accomplishments. Many have contributed, and dynamic law enforcement needs such officers of broad vision, willing to seek and accept responsibility, to break through to better techniques of law enforcement, to better and more effective management practices, and to better and more effective use of men and equipment.

### Research Potential

Each of us understands that the future of America, its security, its place in the world, its prosperity, depends upon the outcome of great projects in research conducted by our Armed Forces, the universities, and by private corporations. Obviously, law enforcement cannot afford to remain static in its outlook or in its techniques. We are convinced that there is no branch of our service which cannot benefit from a fresh viewpoint, a "new look." Traffic control, accident investigation, youth problems, investigation of crime, methods of patrol and crime prevention—we do not have the last word on any of these. We are very much aware that the war on crime must be fought with devotion, integrity, and self-sacrifice, and with moral and physical courage. But, we are likewise aware that it must also be fought with ingenuity, experiment, modern equipment, and with unstultified thinking.

Research is not an inexpensive endeavor; however, one has but to contemplate the tremendous achievements of applied research in medicine, space exploration, nuclear energy, etc., to envision the potential it holds for the future of police work. That research does pay off is amply demonstrated



Assistant Chief Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati, Chief of Planning Bureau

by the experience of American commerce and industry. In the United States alone, research has grown into a \$16 billion annual "industry of discovery." It is worthy of note that more than half of the total investment in research and development that has ever been made in this country has come in the last 5 years. We are indeed living in the "age of innovation."

### Dependence on Individual

Horizons in police research are virtually unlimited. Although some of the capabilities of advanced research may sound fantastic, we must remember the many things within our own lifetime which were thought to be impossible which have since become commonplace. It certainly seems as though a people who can conquer the heavens ought to be able to find more effective ways of coping with devilment here on earth. However, no matter how sophisticated may be our procedures, how scientific our systems and methods, we must still depend ultimately upon the individual police officer. Those of us who have



spent a lifetime in law enforcement know that there is no substitute for the intelligence, knowledge, commonsense, trained insight, and educated conscience of the individual police officer. In short, the concept of moral, legal, and efficient law enforcement is the concomitant of professionalization.

### Seeking Professional Status

It is precisely because long-range planning is the pathfinder of police professionalization that it is so important a strategic weapon against crime. The legitimate aspirations of law enforcement for higher status, increased compensation, and professional recognition will not be achieved without conscious and planned striving toward these goals. Proper planning of any police practice or policy may be measured by the degree to which it conforms to a master plan for the accomplishment of police professionalization and all that professionalization implies. Unabashedly, we aspire to and actively seek professional status. We have noted how science has assisted doctors, dentists, engineers, and men in other vocations to achieve stature. The new technology, planning, research, and development will modernize and may well revolutionize our entire approach to law enforcement. In any event, it will offer new sophisticated dimensions to the police service which should provide the opportunity for a great surge forward.

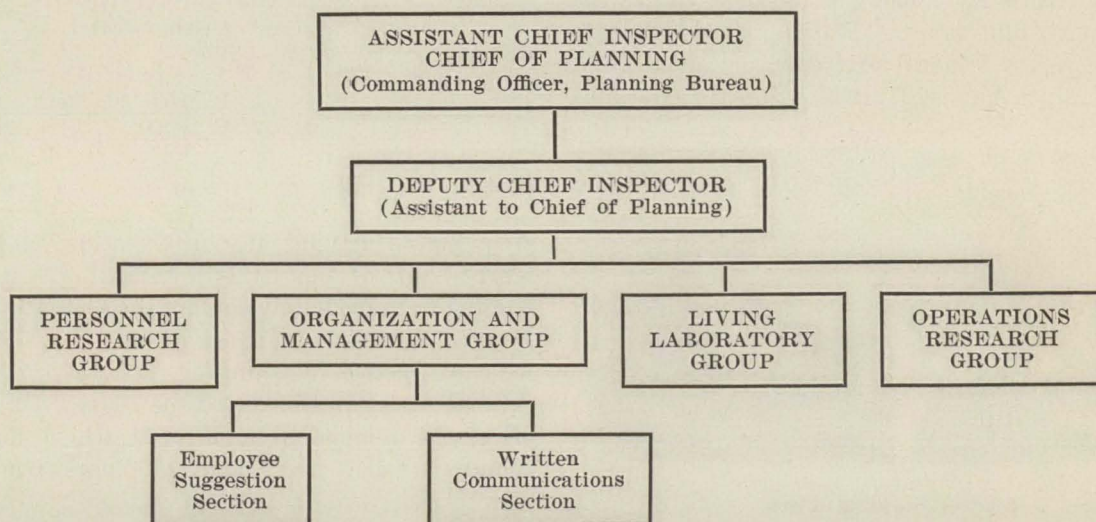
Continued professional developments and constantly improving performance are essential for

the achievement of our goal. The easy way is to do our job today as we did it yesterday and to do it tomorrow as we do it today. But, if we would bring forth a young and modern profession, we need to embark upon a dynamic reevaluation of every aspect of our traditional policies and procedures. Bold, imaginative approaches, supported by sound planning and tested through research, will be the genesis of more edifying and effective law enforcement. The "Change-Agents" among us are leading the way toward professionalization. The New York City Police Department offers its complete support to any and all who will join with us to exchange the results of research and planning endeavors. We are on the threshold of a new era in which the art and science of law enforcement problem solving through the application of long-range planning should provide us with an ultimate strategic weapon against crime.

### Future Hopes

It is apparent that we have high hopes for the future of the Planning Bureau, and we feel confident it will fulfill its long-range planning mission. We all await with interest to see the many things that will be done to translate this strategic weapon into such tactical capabilities that at long last the underworld may be forced to retreat—that at long last police professionalization will cease to be a goal being sought after and will have become a reality.

### Organization Chart





## WANTED BY THE FBI

**COURTNEY TOWNSEND TAYLOR**, also known as: Joseph Buelar, Joseph Buell, Harry Cohn, Morton M. Hunt, P. J. Madigan, Herman Meyers, Herman Myers, Ralph A. Potter, Raymond Spooner, and many others.

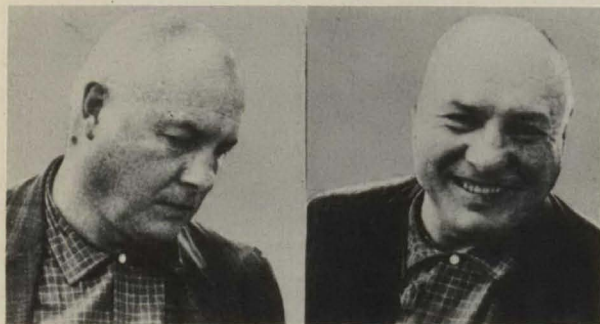
### *Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property; Conditional Release Violator*

COURTNEY TOWNSEND TAYLOR, charged with interstate transportation of stolen property and violation of his parole, is currently being sought by the FBI. A Federal warrant was issued on October 9, 1962, at Washington, D.C., charging Taylor with causing a fraudulent check to be transported in interstate commerce. A Federal warrant was also issued on October 19, 1962, by the U.S. Board of Parole at Washington, D.C., charging that Taylor violated the terms of his conditional release from a Federal penitentiary.

His crime career dates back to May 1925 when, at the age of 16, he was convicted for breaking and entering. In reviewing his life's history, Taylor recalls that he began in crime at the age of 10, when he stole \$4 from his mother's purse.

### The Crime

Taylor was released on parole from the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., on August 9, 1962, where he had been serving a 15-year and 2-month sentence for causing fraudulent checks to be transported interstate. This fugitive has failed to report to his Federal probation officer at Chicago, Ill., since August 31, 1962. Shortly after his



Courtney Townsend Taylor.

release, he allegedly again commenced passing fraudulent checks throughout the country.

Taylor, a former member of the FBI's well-known "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, has previously been convicted for breaking and entering, auto theft, mail theft, forgery, false pretense, and issuing fraudulent checks. This parole violator, a specialist in fraudulent checks, has passed many checks purportedly issued by nationally known corporations. During one 18-month period, he passed bogus checks amounting to approximately \$55,000. Following his arrest, Taylor was shown a chart which contained 734 fraudulent checks which had been passed after his release from prison. He examined the chart and was able to identify 601 as checks passed personally by him.

### Caution

Taylor is known to have been armed with a pistol in the past and should be considered armed and dangerous.

### Description

Age-----	55, born June 22, 1908, East Hartford, Conn.
Height-----	5 feet 10 inches.
Weight-----	220 to 240 pounds.
Build-----	Heavy.
Hair-----	Brown, graying, receding.
Eyes-----	Hazel.
Complexion-----	Ruddy.
Race-----	White.
Nationality-----	American.
Occupations-----	Accountant, clerk, electroplater, also has posed as office manager, salesman, or company representative.
Scars and marks-----	Small scar left wrist; tattoo: cupid with "Jerry" on right forearm.
FBI No-----	208,176
Fingerprint classification-----	2 O 1 R IIO 16 Ref: 9 9 L 17 U IOO 17 18

### Notify the FBI

Any person having any information as to the whereabouts of this badly wanted fugitive is requested to immediately contact 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 may be found on the first page of local telephone directories.



## FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

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

### Molestation Prevented by Educational Program

ONE POLICE department's crusade against the molestation of children was directly instrumental in the identification, apprehension, and conviction of an individual seeking to molest three little girls in an eastern city.

Through the Community Relations Unit and the school program, the children are taught the dangers of lurking strangers and what to do when approached by them. The Police Community Relations Officer alone has spoken in 624 public and parochial school classrooms since 1956, and FBI molester posters have been distributed by the thousands in this police district during the last 5 years in connection with this program.

Recently, the principal of an elementary school reported to the police that a male stranger was loitering in the neighborhood of the school. Patrol cars were immediately sent out, but officers were unable to locate the man. The complaint was placed as a matter of record for all tours of duty.

The next day, a holiday, three little girls playing together were approached by a stranger who asked them to go with him. The tots were terrified, but one of them—a 10-year-old—knew exactly what to do. She ran home and told her mother who immediately called the police radio room, giving a description of the man as it was given to her by her little girl. Two police officers responded to the call, and, because of the very fine description given by the child, were able to identify and apprehend the man as he attempted to flee.

Later in court, the children testified in the case

and positively identified this man. He was charged with indecent exposure and attempting to corrupt the morals of minors. He was held on a \$2,000 bond.

*Philadelphia let dated 1-12-63*

*H. Steven Saunders, Phila., P. D.*

### 70th IACP CONFERENCE

The 70th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will be held in Houston, Tex., October 5 through October 10, 1963. Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police, Cincinnati, Ohio, and current president of the IACP, has announced that conference headquarters will be at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. A comprehensive program of interest to law enforcement agencies has been scheduled. Workshops and seminars will cover many phases of police work, including personnel leadership development, juvenile delinquency and youth crime, civil rights, and liaison between police and industrial security officers.

A schedule of entertainment for officers and their families has been arranged by Chief of Police H. McGill of the Houston Police Department, who is host to the conference. Some 3,000 law enforcement officials and guests from all over the United States, Canada, and the free world are expected to attend.

*IACP News Release (Not Dated)*



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

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**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

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## INTERESTING PATTERN



The pattern presented here is classified as a central pocket loop type whorl with an outer tracing. The location of the left delta is of interest because of the two ending ridges found to the right of the delta which is located nearest to the point of divergence of the type lines.