

OCTOBER 1965



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

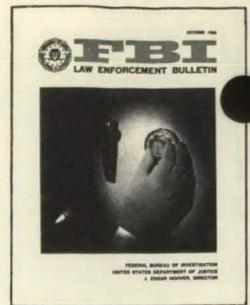
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

OCTOBER 1965

VOL. 34, NO. 10



THE COVER—*The bank burglar in action. See page 2.*

# FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

IN ANY ENDEAVOR OR CONFLICT it is always reassuring to know that your cause is supported by strong allies. Law enforcement—faced with increasing crime rates, riots, and civil disobedience—can take encouragement in the editorial support and assistance it receives from responsible newspapers throughout the Nation.

This is not to minimize, of course, the excellent cooperation our profession receives from radio, television, and other news media, as well as from the millions of law-abiding citizens who are aware of our problems. However, specific mention of the press is significant at this time because of the annual observance of National Newspaper Week, October 10–16, 1965.

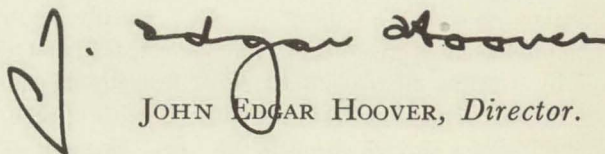
The theme of this year's observance, "News-papers and Readers—Partners in Freedom," is especially germane to the day-to-day activities of a people who for more than 189 years have placed their faith and trust in self-government and the rule of law, not of men. The journalism profession, through its cherished freedom provided by the First Amendment, has been greatly instrumental in forging the proud history of our country. It is to the everlasting credit of loyal, dedicated, and patriotic editors and publishers that the press today is still a major medium in preserving our way of life.

The lack of knowledge and the absence of

truth are lurking, perennial enemies of democracy. The role of the press in keeping the public informed by timely, accurate, and objective news reporting can best be appreciated when we consider the increasing number of countries where a free press is either nonexistent or is subjected to constant governmental intimidation. Americans regard the free flow of legitimate information, critical and favorable, pro and con, as a basic and indispensable right belonging to free people.

Over the years, law enforcement at times has been taken to the editorial woodshed for its shortcomings and mistakes. We expect just criticism. We profit by it, and the public is better served because of it. On the other hand, we in law enforcement are gratified to know that when we fully discharge our responsibilities, strive for greater efficiency, promote higher standards, and enforce the law without favor or partiality, the responsible newspapers are in our corner.

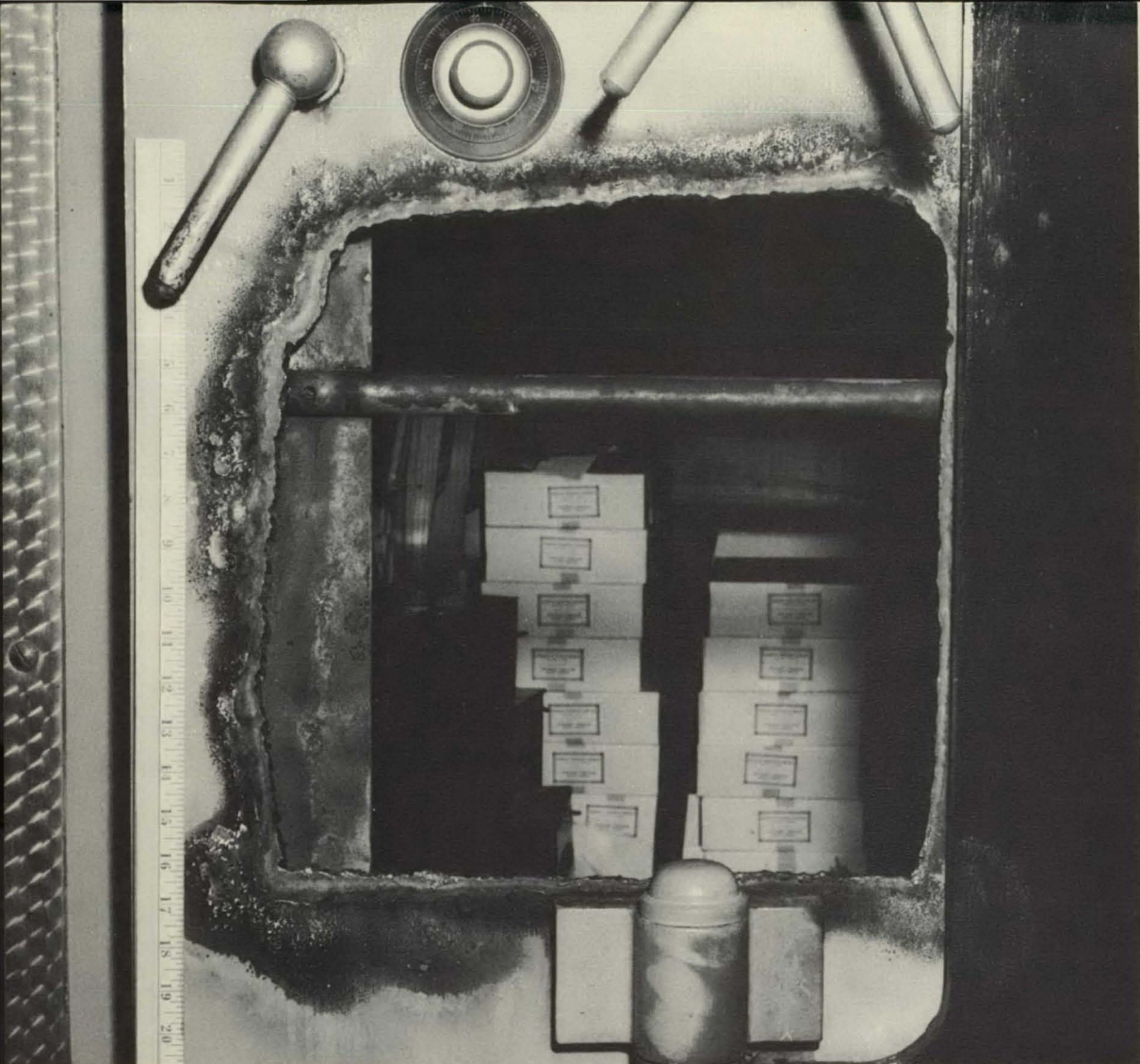
Let us join in this special recognition of the Nation's newspapers and salute them for their commendable record of upholding the principles of our great heritage. Let us also resolve that as far as law enforcement is concerned, their news reports to the American public will be stories about integrity, competence, and "justice for all."



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

OCTOBER 1, 1965





A SIX-FOOT, 195-pound unemployed airplane pilot had ambitions for the better things in life. Impetuous by nature, he was not inclined, however, to wait until the material status he desired could be achieved through hard work or legal means. He sought an easier way. He decided to burglarize a bank.

The pilot spent a great deal of time carefully selecting a bank suitable for his purpose. It was located in a small community on a site which made the building accessible through tunneling from the rear.

For weeks he worked—like a

mole—digging each evening after dark on the tunnel, many times using only his bare hands. He pulled the dirt out of the hole on a board, carefully covering his efforts at the end of each 2 or 3 hours of digging. He shored up the tunnel to keep it from collapsing as he went along.

Finally, after tunneling some 18 feet, the pilot reached a crawl space beneath the vault of the bank and was faced with the task of blasting his way through 21 inches of reinforced concrete. After several attempts, he was successful in blowing a hole large through the concrete floor large

enough for him to get into the vault. He entered the vault, pried open the tellers' boxes, and escaped with some \$47,000.

### *Apprehended*

Though the bank was equipped with an alarm system, the mode of entry used by the burglar did not trip the alarm. Later, of course, he was identified and apprehended.

Few burglars will go to the lengths of tunneling 18 feet to gain access to bank vaults, however, and burglar alarms or other protective devices, when installed, are usually apt to be



# Burglars Prey on Small Banks

*Because of the growing concern of law enforcement officials and officials of small banks confronted with the burglary problem, the FBI recently conducted an informal survey in certain areas of the country having a large number of smalltown or rural banks. The survey reflects that some have alarm systems or protective devices which afford adequate security for a nominal cost. However, most of the so-called country or rural banks had no protective devices or systems of any kind. This article gives a brief résumé of some of the security measures used by small banks.*

more sensitive if conventional means of entry are attempted.

Banks located in small towns or communities with populations of three or four hundred people are particularly vulnerable to bank burglaries. In most instances, little or no police protection is immediately available at night. Such situations make it easy for the criminal to burglarize a bank with little risk of being caught inside.

Many such banks have installed some form of protective device, a few of them elaborate and expensive, others simple and at little cost. Some of these devices have been found to be so "temperamental," however, that a

passing truck or changes in temperature have been known to set them off. One such device was hooked up to the vault and connected by underground wire to the banker's house nearby. When tripped, it would also sound a loud bell or buzzer to awaken the townspeople. But the accidental tripping of the alarm so needlessly startled and awakened the entire town that the banker had to render the device inoperative.

A simple contact microphone hidden in a suitable place on the wall of the vault with a direct circuit wired to a speaker or intercom—referred to as an open telephone line—in a bank

official's home is a popular and effective warning device. Any sounds in the vicinity of the bank vault are distinctly audible through the speaker. In some instances, law enforcement officers were called in time to make apprehension of the burglars before they left the bank. The cost of such an installation is approximately \$125 with an additional small monthly charge made by the telephone company.

The president of a bank in a small town who has a similar system, with the speaker installed in his bedroom, maintains a ticking alarm clock in the vault. He knows the system is working as long as the ticking of the clock can be heard.

## Variation

There are numerous variations of the intercom system, with various means being used to trip the mechanism and sound the alarm.

One protective device proved of great service in a most unexpected manner to the banker of a small mid-western town of about 300 population.

The banker had a microphone installed in the light fixture in the vault and another in the tellers' area just outside the vault door. Wires from the microphones ran underground to his residence two blocks away and were connected to a speaker he left turned on at all times.

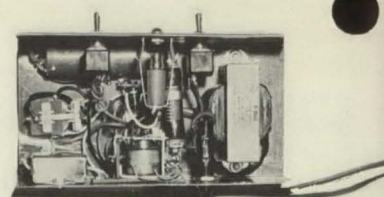
Cost of the installation was around \$500, but the banker expects the device to bring a reduction in insurance rates.

One night, after the installation, the banker was aroused by noises on his intercom and called the sheriff. On checking the bank, it was found that an adding machine had shorted and would have been ruined if left running all night. The device saved the bank a \$1,400 adding machine.

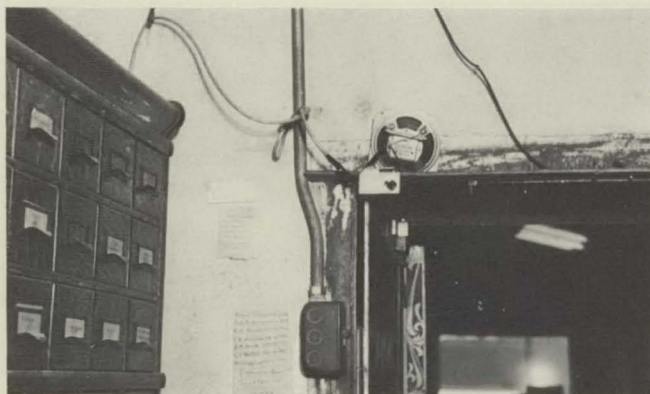




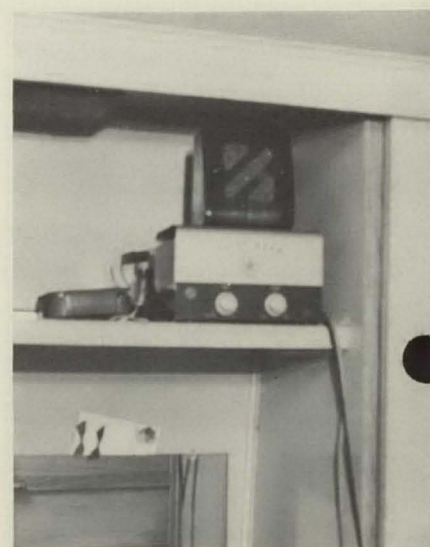
Alarm box on nightstand in bank official's residence.



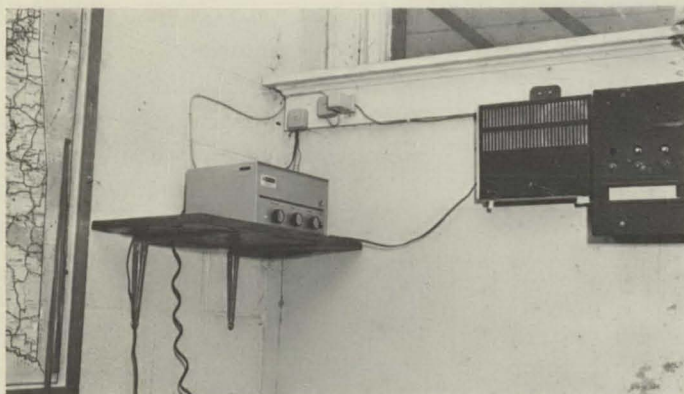
Detail showing inside of alarm box.



This is a simple microphone receiving unit inside a bank vault.



A public address amplifier is located in a trailer near one bank as a monitoring point.



Monitoring unit at a police headquarters. It is connected by a leased line to the local bank.



Wired rubber mat is placed on floor in front of vault. When stepped on, alarm is sounded.



One country bank in the Midwest has an electric eye so situated that it will pick up anyone crossing its path to attack the vault. It is switched on at closing time when employees leave for home. It, too, is wired to a warning device in a bank official's house to alert him of the presence of someone in the bank.

Another system gaining some attention in certain areas affords night protection to stores, shops, offices, and other commercial buildings with the use of an electronic device and a floodlight. The building is left in total darkness, but the electric eyes, placed at strategic locations within, flood the premises with light when a beam of light from a flashlight or other source of light strikes the eyes.

### **Sirens and Bells**

Many rural-type banks are completely lacking in modern security devices, usually depending on the type activated by a button or trip which causes the loud ringing of an outer wall-type bell. In one farm community, the button activated a warning bell at a feed mill directly across from the bank where there were available several shotguns and rifles and the manpower to use them—although none of the men had authority to make an official arrest. The alarm system, upon being checked, had not been tested for a number of years and the button failed to activate the alarm as it was intended.

### **Vibration Switch**

Another bank in a small midwestern town has regular taped windows and doors and has installed vibration sensitivity switches mounted on each exterior wall and the ceiling at intervals of approximately 7 to 8 feet. Any pounding activates the switches which are connected to a siren and to bells on the front and rear of the bank. Cost of this installation was approximately \$2,500.

### **Microswitch**

A far less expensive yet practical alarm for use in a rural bank consists of a board approximately 36 by 16 inches mounted on a base constructed of 2- by 4-inch boards. It contains a microswitch and is placed on the floor inside the vault. Sacks of silver coins are placed on the board with one of the sacks of coins carefully placed on the switch. When the alarm is set, removal of the sack of silver from the switch causes a buzzer to sound in the alarm box located in a bank official's home to which it is connected. Total cost of the parts for this type of homemade alarm is under \$25.

### **Wired Mat**

Another burglary alarm system, with a total cost of about \$40, consists of two small rubber mats and three throw rugs. The mats are equipped with wiring and are about 18 by 22 inches, electronically set to cause a bell or other alarm to ring when stepped on. Throw rugs are placed over the rubber mats to conceal their construction and use. The mats are placed at strategic places in the bank. One is placed in the doorway between the lobby of the bank and the teller's workspace and the other mat on the floor immediately in front of the vault at the rear of the tellers' area. A third throw rug is placed on the floor immediately inside the front door of the bank for no other purpose than to have an excuse for the other two rugs in the bank. The bell of the alarm is set in a hot air vent on the floor about 6 feet from the doorway in the tellers' area, but can be placed at any site desired.

Elaborate lighting systems, such as vapor lights on poles at the back and front of the bank on the outside, and lights high in the ceiling on the inside so that they cannot be tampered

with, are devices which are used by some banking institutions to discourage prospective burglars.

### **Cameras and Signs**

Strategically placed cameras concealed from view are often effective in bank holdups. Frequently, the identification of the bandits who unknowingly face the camera is possible. Pictures shown on local television and published in newspapers may help lead to the identity and capture of the robbers.

One banker advises that he has signs in his bank warning that concealed cameras, capable of taking pictures night or day of any activity in the bank, are located in the building. Actually, he has no such installation, but he feels that signs do act as a deterrent.

Elaborate devices, such as bullet-proof glass separating tellers from customers and electronic switches for locking doors, are installed in some banks. In others no more than a simple sign indicating only that "these vaults are steel lined and electrically protected" is displayed in the hope that potential burglars or holdup men will be discouraged.

Whatever means are used, more and more bankers are becoming convinced that some precaution should be taken by all banking concerns to stem the tide of bank burglaries occurring daily across the country.

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## **NATIONAL INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM**

The safety potential of the 41,000-mile National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, due to be finished in 1972, is expected to save at least 8,000 lives yearly through such safety features as access control, divided roadways, grade separations at intersections, etc.—(*Report of President's Committee for Traffic Safety*) - *Dated*

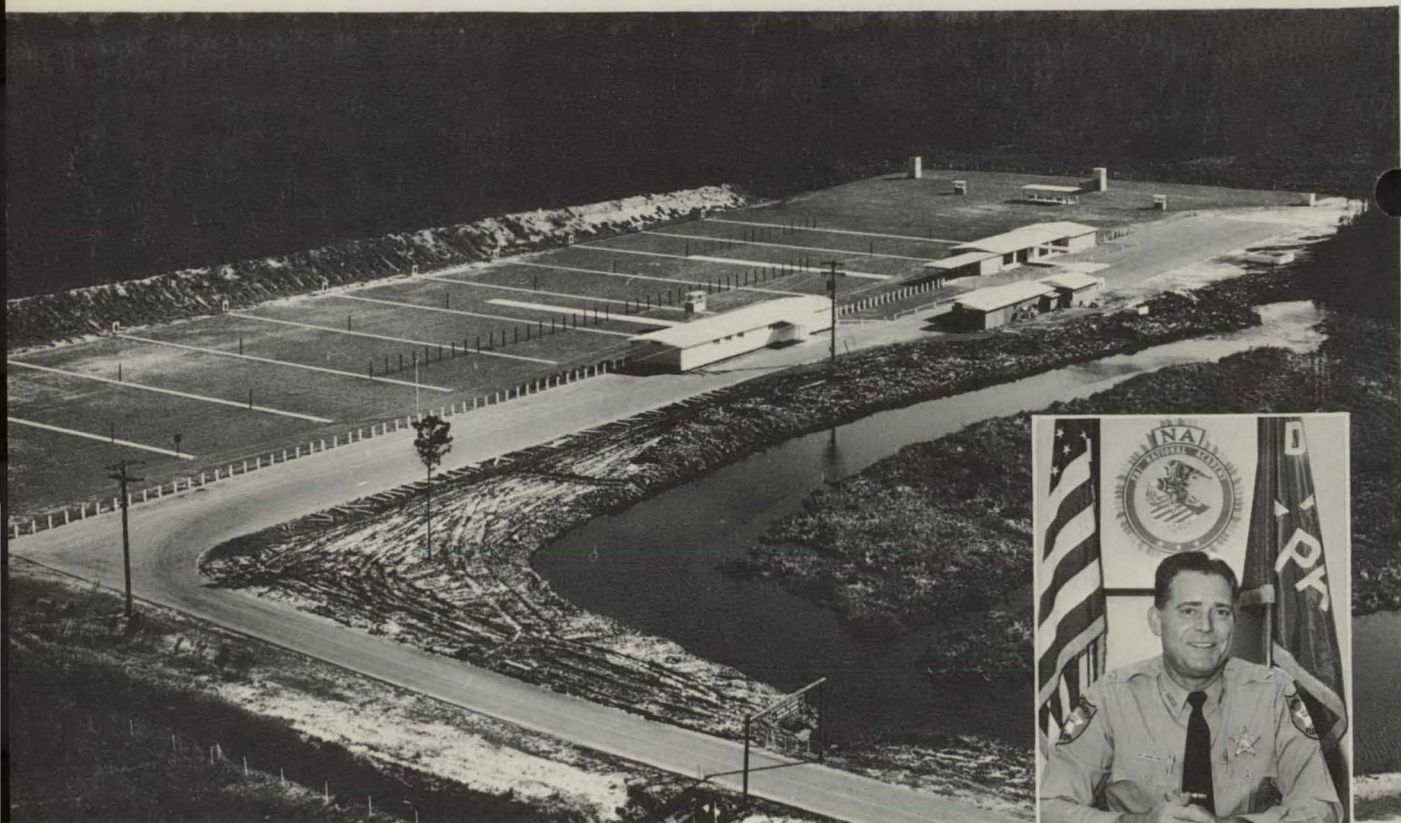
*9-9-64, p. 10.*





DALE CARSON,  
Sheriff, Duval County,  
Jacksonville, Fla.

# NEED A FIREARMS RANGE?—Build It!



Aerial view of firearms range and buildings.



William F. Johnston,  
Chief, Duval County Road Patrol.



FOR MANY YEARS, we recognized the need for a firearms range and training academy for members of the Duval County Sheriff's Office. The meager firearms training the men of this department had received was given at the Jacksonville Police Pistol Range and firing was confined to bull's-eye targets. The new recruits received the training, but no inservice training was available for the men of the department.

In 1960 we decided to do something about this void in training. A search for suitable land for the facilities was launched. A year later we found the site needed. It was located on 10 acres of unused city property near one of the airports serving the city. Much of the property was covered with scrub pine trees and the rest was swampland. It was far enough from any residential areas to eliminate safety hazards and yet close enough to the city to be readily accessible. Arrangements were made with the city to lease the land for a 10-year period at \$2 a year.

### Construction

The actual construction of the range was begun on June 6, 1961, under the direction of William F. Johnston, Chief of the Duval County Road Patrol, who is a graduate of the FBI National Academy. The land was cleared and the swamp was filled. Here, as in all phases of the construction, 90 percent of the work was done by members of the department. We have heavy equipment operators, brick masons, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, and other craftsmen among our personnel. All of them worked on their own time at the range, and I feel this is one of the main reasons the men have maintained such an active interest in using the facilities.

All members of the department assisted in building the range. We are proud of it, and we appreciate the advantages it affords in helping our

### TIRE GAGE PISTOL

An individual arrested by an officer in a Midwest city recently was carrying a tire pressure gage which had been converted into a single shot .32-caliber pistol. The cartridge is inserted into the small stub screwed on to the end of the gage. The weapon is activated by pulling the round ball at the other end which, upon release, causes the firing pin to strike the primer.

department discharge its responsibilities. Most of the equipment and building material used in constructing the range and academy were donated by the citizens of the county. Each person who donated equipment or material to the range has his name on a plaque in the academy building. No building of any significant size was dismantled in the county in 1961 that was not checked by the department for salvageable windows, doors, or lumber. Some new material was used, of course, but most of it was salvage.

The first building to be constructed was the training academy. This is a concrete block structure, 26 feet wide and 60 feet long. On the weekend a dragline was borrowed from a local construction company and operated around the clock by off-duty men. An abutment 850 feet long, 20 feet high, and 40 feet at the base was erected in this manner. During this period, two complete skeet fields with high and low houses were also completed and put into operation. Ten concrete practical pistol course lanes were laid and lights were installed for night firing. A small-bore rifle range was set up at the end of the range with an impact area of 7 miles.

### Size Increased

After this phase of the construction was completed, we decided the

academy was not large enough, so we doubled its size. It is now 26 feet by 120 feet. Next came a loading room which was later extended by 60 feet to house the showers, bathrooms, and dressing room. Space was provided for additional storage, and a target shed was constructed to house all the various types of targets used at the range.

The recreation building, used for squad parties and other office functions, was the last structure to be erected. It is 30 by 122 feet and contains complete kitchen and bathroom facilities. Both the academy and the recreation building are air conditioned.

A barbecue pit and patio as well as a lighted and paved parking area have also been added for the convenience of those using the range.

At the present time there is nothing under construction, but plans are in the air. The range has caught the imagination of the department and the community and I doubt if it will cease to grow. The department receives regular firearms training now, and many of the men use the facilities on their own time. Some type of police training is given at the range almost every week and is of great benefit to the entire organization.

### Benefits

The construction of the Duval County Firearms Range has not been easy, but it has been enjoyable. It is a product of the men's own labor, and they are enjoying the use of it. It has done more for the morale of the department than even our last pay raise.

If your department needs a range, we recommend that you start construction. You'll need land and material, but let the men of the department do the work. They will appreciate the facilities just that much more and will make the utmost use of them.



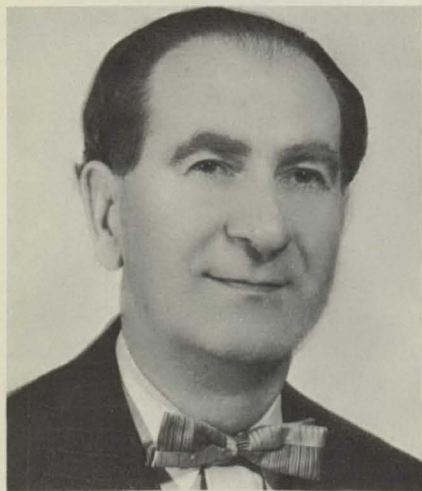
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*Glue sniffing—in all its horrifying and alarming ramifications, mentally, physically, and medically—is discussed by Dr. Sokol in plain, lay language. His report should be of utmost interest to law enforcement officers, parents, teachers, civic leaders, and all persons concerned with the welfare and health of young people.*

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# A SNIFF OF DEATH

**Dr. JACOB SOKOL,**  
Chief Physician, Juvenile Hall,  
Los Angeles County, Calif.,  
Probation Department



A new and deadly adolescent craze, sniffing glue for "kicks," is raiding the country. Hundreds of young people between the ages of 8 and 18 are secretly inhaling the fumes released by the solvents found in plastic cements.

Members of law enforcement agencies have called my attention to the fact that adults, too, are sniffing glue. On December 2, 1964, a 27-year-old Santa Monica woman was arrested on charges of buying beer and wine for a handful of juveniles and of joining them in sniffing glue. This woman was tried before a court of law. Another young lady was arrested recently for organizing glue-sniffing parties for teenagers.

The practice of glue sniffing engendered sufficient concern at the White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse as a hazardous teenage fad to warrant a community education approach.

## **Investigation**

Glue sniffing has received considerable attention from the news media and the medical profession. In this respect, the California Medical Association recently distributed to many organizations throughout the State a health information release regarding glue sniffing, and the American Medical Association requested a group of pediatricians from the University of Utah to investigate the danger of this vicious habit. In another field, a dramatic documentary film entitled "Inhale . . . Exhale . . . The New Terror!" written by Lee Berg and produced by the Stanley Brady Productions of Los Angeles has been prepared to help get the message across.

## **Control Lost**

The toxic substance most commonly found in plastic cements is toluene, which acts as a depressant on the central nervous system. During the euphoric stage of intoxication, the glue sniffer loses his normal controls and resorts to cruel and violent behavior. Also, during this stage, he is dangerous to himself and to society.

Typical examples of the effects of glue sniffing are these that have come to our attention in the past year.

## **Effects**

On January 27, 1965, a youth was admitted to Juvenile Hall who, according to the police reports, climbed on roofs while under the influence of glue.

During the euphoric stage, two young boys fell to their deaths from tenement roofs in New York.

A public health nurse, working in the school health service, called the



Poison Control Center and reported that three girls found by a teacher were dancing and giggling while under the influence of glue.

A 17-year-old San Jose boy was dragged home unconscious in November of last year after attending a glue-sniffing party on a baseball diamond behind a school. The boy told officials he and friends had been sniffing glue regularly for quite some time.

Near Oakland, one boy in his early teens was so elated by glue vapors that he assumed a fighting stance before an oncoming freight train—narrowly escaping death.

### **Criminal Tendencies**

On August 30, 1964, a 15-year-old boy admitted to Juvenile Hall had been arrested for attempting to steal a car. The boy was under the influence of glue and admitted sniffing six tubes. Later, the boy's mother stated that the boy had come home the previous night under the influence of glue and had to be carried into the house.

In one case, a 16-year-old boy assaulted his 9-year-old brother and at one time held lighted matches over the mouth of his 2-month-old brother.

In Imperial Beach near San Diego, a mere 16-year-old boy tried to beat his parents and younger brother to death with a heavy, steel knife-sharpening tool.

A news clipping from the January 5, 1964, issue of the Roanoke (Va.) Times, vividly illustrates the potentially disastrous effects on children from glue sniffing. A 14-year-old boy and his 13-year-old chum engaged in the habit of sniffing glue of the type used in making model airplanes. The boys apparently emptied the contents of a plastic cement tube into a bag and then sniffed the glue vapors from the bag. The younger boy stated that the older boy "kinda went wild, crazy, and acted like he

was a bird." The younger boy left, and when he returned an hour later, he discovered that his teenage friend had shot himself while unhinged from the intoxicating effects of the glue sniffing.

### **Addiction**

There are several cases of addiction, too, that have been called to my attention. A young boy from San Bernardino was committed to a State institution after being adjudged an addict by a court judge. An 18-year-old glue sniffer, a junior college student, requested help from the juvenile authorities because of his desire to sniff glue, and in the December 2, 1962, issue of the *British Medical Journal*, Drs. Julius Merry and Nicholas Zachariadis describe a case of addiction to glue sniffing.

Under the influence of glue, the juveniles will experience some of the following reactions:

1. Buzzing sensation.
2. Dizziness.
3. Headaches.
4. Euphoria.
5. Somnolence at times.
6. Loss of weight.
7. Diplopia (double vision).
8. Nystagmus (involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball, usually from side to side).
9. Dullness with poor concentration.
10. Forgetfulness.
11. Tremors, at times simulating a condition of alcoholic intoxication.
12. Spasmodic condition of muscles, especially the neck muscles and the muscles of the lower extremities.
13. Dilated pupils.
14. Decreased reflexes.
15. Numbness of the extremities.
16. Sneezing.
17. Coughing.
18. Chest pain.

Loss of weight is not uncommon. In one case an addict lost 30 pounds during indulgence of the glue-sniffing habit.

### **Deaths Attributed**

Several deaths, directly and indirectly caused by glue sniffing, have

been recorded in the United States. In Los Angeles County, a 41-year-old professional baker died from glue sniffing. The autopsy revealed marked congestion with extensive intra-aveolar hemorrhage of the lungs caused by direct irritation of toluene. This chemical was extracted from the tissues and it was found that it also caused congestion of the tracheo-bronchial tree.

A teenage boy was beaten to death while attending a glue-sniffing party in Los Angeles County, and in Philadelphia a young boy was found dead after glue sniffing.

There is one death recorded in Oregon, another in Washington, and still another in Milwaukee. A 17-year-old male lost his life after sniffing glue and drinking one quart of beer. He was taken to a hospital where he expired within 24 hours. The autopsy report from the Sacramento Clinical Laboratory stated that the final diagnosis was "compatible with toluene intoxication from glue sniffing. Intra-aveolar hemorrhage, lungs, minimal. Thickening basement membrane, bronchial mucosa. . . ."

A 24-year-old man, after drinking one can of beer and sniffing glue, lapsed into a coma and was dead on arrival at a hospital.

One high school student was found dead in Richmond County, Calif., after sniffing glue, and two other deaths were recorded, one each in Fall River, Mass., and Freeport, Kans.

### **Disease**

Up to April 29, 1965, we had examined the cases of over 750 glue-sniffing children who were admitted to Juvenile Hall by probation officers. Our findings reveal that glue sniffing causes liver, kidney, and lung damage and causes abnormalities in the peripheral blood. Our findings also reveal, among other things, that anemia has a particular manifestation among



glue sniffers. There is a decrease in the white blood count, an increase in white cells, and changes in form, shape, and color of the red cells. We find basophilic stipplings and target cells which indicate a toxic and anemic condition. The urine analysis frequently reveals pus, albumin, casts, bacteria, and blood.

### State Action

The problem of glue sniffing received major consideration in the March 1963 and March 1965 sessions of the California State Legislature when an assembly bill was introduced by Assemblyman Thomas Carrell of San Fernando. Assembly bill No. 349 was to go before the Senate. This legislation would prohibit the sale of glue to persons under 21 years of age. The bill would also classify glue as a poison.

### Moral Problem

Glue sniffers have described to me how a number of children, boys and girls, meet in unoccupied houses where they sniff glue together and later have sexual relations—both homosexual and heterosexual. To my knowledge this practice has not, however, come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

Recently, while conversing with deputy probation officers, I have been informed that several episodes of homosexual relations have occurred between adults and children under the influence of glue. Some of these sexual pervers are encouraging the children to sniff glue with the intentions of having homosexual relations with them.

### Refuge

It is almost impossible to enumerate all of the underlying symptoms of emotional problems in children and youth that may lead to glue sniffing. Like alcoholism and narcotics addiction, glue sniffing frequently becomes

the refuge of the maladjusted or disadvantaged teenager who finds in the practice a means of escaping from an unendurable reality. The habit is indulged in most frequently among boys who come from unstable homes, those who are underdeveloped physically and feel emotionally insecure at a time of life when conformity with peers is most important, and those who are not achieving success at school or in their social activities.

### Remedies

Aside from the medical and psychiatric treatment which might be indicated here, the following suggestions have been offered from a prophylactic view with reference to the glue-sniffing problem:

1. We should arouse public opinion as to the dangers of this practice.
2. We should arouse interest or call the problem to the attention of State, county, and local authorities.
3. We should contact and interest members of the board of education, principals, teachers, and counselors.
4. We should inform manufacturing companies of the danger.
5. We should contact the youth through medical men and public officials of the probation department, explaining to them the dangers involved in the practice.
6. We should conduct special studies and do research into the problem and attempt to obtain financial grants with which to conduct future studies.
7. Legislation should be passed which would prohibit the sale of glue containing certain toxic chemicals to persons under 21 years of age.

### RAINY DAY RAID

Police on the gambling squad in an eastern city hope it rains on the day they plan to make a raid on a large numbers drop. Usually, the writers when delivering their day's collections will take every precaution and look the neighborhood over thoroughly before entering the drop; but when it rains, they scurry into the drop without taking the usual precautions—facilitating the policemen's job of staging the raid.

WFO CRIMINAL 2/18/65  
Bofl. # 63-4296-53

### RIGHT NUMBER, WRONG PARTY

A suspect in a number of burglaries and robberies had in his possession at the time of his arrest a perfect facsimile of a set of valid automobile license plates.

The plates were made of copper foil, neatly and well painted. The number reproduced on the plates had been issued to a local druggist for a 1965 popular-make car which he seldom used.

The suspect explained that the false plates gave him added security during his illegal activities. He said his practice was to steal a car matching the registration of the vehicle for which the plates were issued. Then if he were observed in the vicinity of one of his ventures and his license number noted, police would contact the legal owner of the license who presumably would be able to account for his own whereabouts. It would then be assumed that the witness had incorrectly noted the license number.

### ACCIDENT EXPOSURE

Total accident exposure during the 10 years between 1962 and 1972 will increase about 70 percent—faster than the travel rise. Adding more vehicles to the traffic stream has a multiplier effect on opportunities for collisions. A single year by 1970 will have as much travel as 2 years had in the early 1950's.—(*Report of the President's Committee for Traffic Safety*), dated 9-9-64, p.3

### SUBMITTING EVIDENCE

Paint samples should be shipped in vials, screw cap containers, or pill boxes, when being submitted to FBI Laboratory for examination, to prevent leakage and contamination.





Proper identification is of prime importance to the prisoner classification program.

# The Prisoner—His Orientation and Security

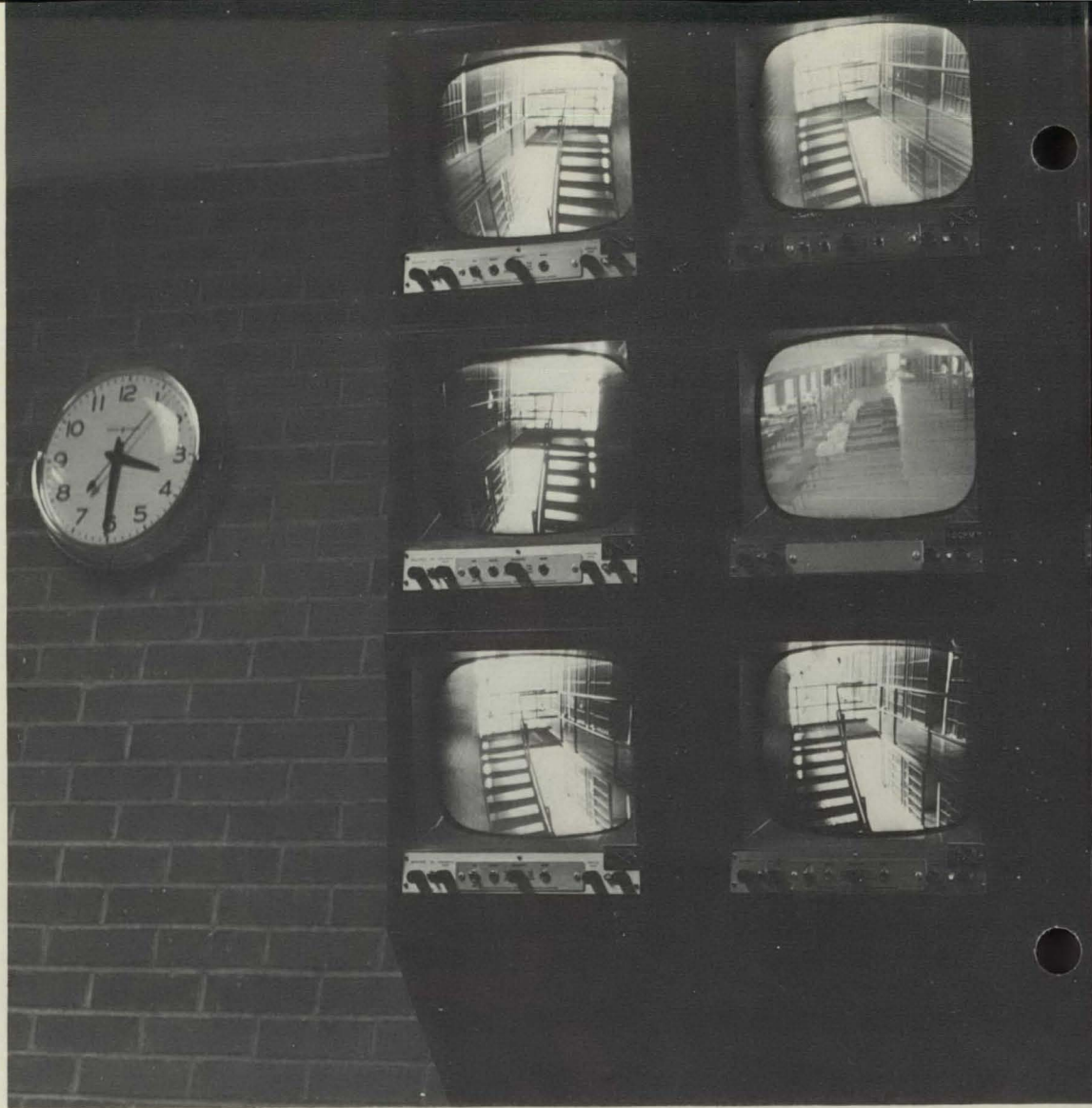
By **GEORGE B. MEARS**

**Sociologist, Diagnostic Center, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Tex.**

*The Diagnostic Center of the Texas Department of Corrections is designed and staffed to provide the optimum in inmate security and observation. It is here that each prisoner is screened, classified, and assigned to one of 14 detention units of the department where he will receive the type of treatment needed to help him the most.*

THE 18-YEAR-OLD youth was scared now that he was on his way to prison. The judge had said, "Five years," and during the 3 months the boy had waited in jail before and after his trial, he had been told by the old-time convicts what he could expect from the Texas prison. He had heard stories of beatings, riots, sex perversion, and brutal, sadistic guards. He believed them because the source of the rumors was the man in his same jail tank who had been to prison and





had seen all these things. Anyway, he had said he had seen them.

Now the prison bus he was riding was turning off the highway onto a two-lane road that went past well-kept pasture land and through an electrically controlled road barrier. Peering through the wire-meshed security windows of the bus, he could see in the distance a modern, well-designed, red brick building enclosed by a double 15-foot chain link fence. He thought, "It don't look so bad. It looks like a big office building or a school that I once saw."

The young prisoner, unkempt,

scared, and hungry, had arrived at the Texas Department of Corrections' newest facility, the Diagnostic Center. He would remain at this unit 3 to 4 weeks during which time he would be examined, tested, observed, interviewed, and classified. His orientation into prison life would begin.

### ***Transition Period***

Many penologists agree that the initial period of incarceration is the most significant for the inmate. It is during this period of transition from county jail to the penitentiary that the

bases are established for the attitudes which will remain with the inmate during his total period of confinement. These same attitudes, if properly established and healthy, perhaps will follow the individual when he leaves prison and reenters society.

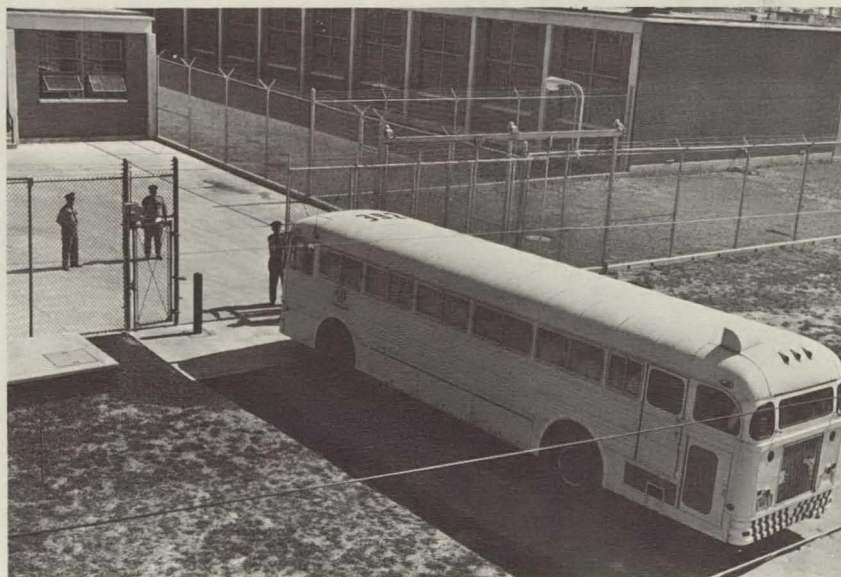
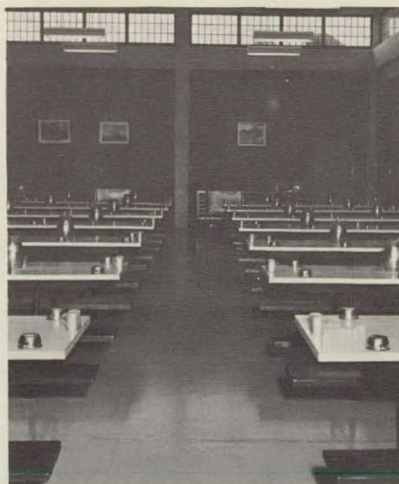
In recognizing the importance of the initial period of incarceration and the equally important task of properly classifying the newly arrived prisoner, as well as emphasizing this period of confinement, the Texas Department of Corrections has designed and constructed a separate unit to function as a diagnostic center.



Closed circuit television affords a maximum of observation and security with a minimum of officers.

Inmate dining room with a seating capacity of 140 insures efficiency in the feeding program.

Maximum security buses, operated by prison security officers, transport prisoners to the Diagnostic Center.



### ***Diagnostic Center Facility***

Constructed by prison labor at a cost of less than \$2 million, the Texas Department of Corrections' Diagnostic Center was opened in September 1964. It is located near the city of Huntsville and within 3 miles of the prison headquarters in the Huntsville Walls unit. This close proximity to the headquarters provides easy access to medical, dental, parole, and classification officers, as well as to others of the professional staff.

The entire facility is under one roof and contains single cells for 192 pris-

oners; double cells for 384 prisoners; a double dormitory for the 120 permanently assigned inmates; a dining room with a seating capacity of 140; medical facilities which include X-ray, dental, optical, and blood laboratories, as well as ample room for physical examinations; administrative offices for the warden and his staff; educational testing rooms and private offices for the six sociologists and one psychologist; a photo-identification laboratory and darkroom; and a conference room for the State classification committee. For the medically diseased, there are eight

isolation cells; for the recalcitrant, there are five solitary cells.

The Diagnostic Center is a medium-security facility and is designed and staffed to provide the optimum in inmate security and observation.

### ***Administration***

Paul Jacka, assistant warden of the center, is responsible for the security and administration of the entire unit. He says, "Here we are dealing with every male who is sentenced to prison in Texas. We get them all—the young, the helpless, the naive first offender, the mentally disturbed, the



emotionally upset, the homosexual, the multioffender con-artist, and the troublemaker.

"To maintain discipline and order, there are constant close supervision and observation over the individual inmate. By separating the first offenders from the more hardened and sophisticated prisoner, by detecting the emotionally upset and disturbed, and by utilizing the physical facility, we are able to create a relaxed atmosphere under rigid maximum security conditions."

### ***Orientation Process***

The program of security and orientation begins the moment the prisoner arrives in the "shake-down" room of the Diagnostic Center. This room, a bare concrete and brick area located adjacent to the clothing room, shower, and disinfecting area, is large enough to handle 80 prisoners at a time.

It is in this area, immediately following his arrival, that the new prisoner is told what to expect while in the Texas Department of Corrections and what will be expected and required of him. The prisoners are stripped, given haircuts, showered, sprayed for body lice, and checked for injuries and physical handicaps. It is noteworthy that among the eight officers present during the check-in period, it is the medical officer who has the final say in the disposition of the prisoner.

### ***Opportunities for Self-Help***

The processing officer explains to each prisoner, during the screening process, that the prison officials have an interest in his present and future welfare. The officer outlines the opportunities available for self-improvement while in prison, reassures the weak and frightened, and rebuffs the loud-mouthed, obvious troublemakers. He also gives each inmate three booklets containing the rules and regulations of the Department of Corrections. One of the booklets, "How the

Family Can Help," is given to the inmate to mail to his parents. The entire process lasts less than 30 minutes. The new prisoner then finds himself in a single or double cell, wearing clean clothes and making a bed with clean sheets and blankets. He has also received factual knowledge of what he can expect from the prison. He has been handled in an efficient manner by firm officers and has not been yelled at, cursed, or threatened.

### ***Security Staff***

Mr. Jacka remarks, "Our staff is treatment oriented as well as security oriented. They know that their firsthand observations will assist the professional worker in the final evaluation of the inmate, and this gives them incentive to do a better job. However, there is no foolishness—they are fair and sympathetic, but they are firm."

There are 70 officers on the security staff, many of whom are enrolled in nearby Sam Houston State College. Some of the staff are retired military personnel, and the remainder, representing the "backbone" of the staff, are the experienced penal officers. The assistant warden feels that such balance in the staff offers a well-rounded program for this type of unit.

Because of the installation of a closed-circuit television system, the unit can function with a minimum number of officers on duty in the cell rows. This allows a greater number of officers an opportunity to provide individual attention where it is needed.

### ***Cell Control***

Each of the 16 separate cell rows located in 4 cell houses is covered 24 hours a day by a television camera. The officer on duty in the main control picket, located in the center of the prison, can, at a glance, review the security and welfare of each cell row as well as the dormitory. In the event of a disturbance or emergency

of any type, the control picket officer can contact the officer on the cell row by telephone and report in which cell number and row number there is trouble.

Only one officer is necessary to control the cell locks in each building. A cell building contains 24 cells, which means that a single officer, with the assistance of the television camera, can control and observe the cell movement of 192 prisoners. This officer is locked into his area and maintains control over all cell opening and locking devices.

In each cell building there is a security officer whose responsibility it is to maintain a close personal observation of the inmates in their cells. He makes the rounds of each cell row, talking with the inmates, checking on cell sanitation, and making himself available at all times. He is constantly observed on the television monitor in the control picket as a matter of his own protection.

### ***Television Observation***

The television system was installed at a cost of \$30,000 and does the visual checking of six security officers. Assistant Warden Jacka says, "We do not depend upon the television to do the work of an officer; but by utilizing the cameras, we are able to maintain a much closer and, certainly, a more constant supervision of the cell rows and the dormitories where the assigned inmates are housed. It is just this simple: As long as an inmate is in this unit, he is either under the direct supervision of an officer or a professional staff member, or he is being observed by the control picket on the television monitor."

The entire security and professional staff of the center is aware that many of the men entering prison are filled with fears and doubts. Some are frightened of the other inmates, some are frightened by the rumors heard in jail, and many are fearful



that they may not be able to survive their period of incarceration. For this reason, considerable time and effort are allotted to the individual prisoner — particularly the first offender.

### ***Purpose of Center***

The Diagnostic Center has a major twofold purpose: (1) To prepare the man psychologically to serve his time to his own benefit—to make something constructive even in prison—and to leave prison a better person; and (2) of prime importance, to present the individual case to the State Classification Committee with as much personal data as possible.

To prepare the inmate for the classification committee, it is necessary to learn as much as possible about the individual. The initial interview is conducted shortly after the inmate arrives at the center. Nonsensitive data, i.e., family history, education, employment, military and prior institutional history, is recorded. Letters of inquiry are sent to all concerned persons and agencies.

### ***Tests Given***

The Education Department administers a series of tests to determine the inmate's educational achievement, intelligence quotient, and vocational aptitude. The test results are recorded and become a part of the permanent record of the inmate.

The inmates who have sufficient educational achievement are given the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. This personality profile is used as a screening instrument to determine if the inmate requires additional psychological testing.

### ***Fingerprints Taken***

Of prime importance are the fingerprinting and identification of the inmates. Fingerprint cards are sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the Department of Public

Safety. These two agencies provide the Bureau of Classification the basis for verification of all other data.

The center's processing officer makes reports to the Bureau of Classification concerning any unusual behavior of the inmate. The psychologist sends his evaluation of the inmate to the Bureau of Classification to become a part of the permanent file.

Cases involving bizarre and psychoticlike behavior are referred directly to the Department of Corrections' Treatment Center located at Wynne unit, only 2 miles from the Diagnostic Center.

When the data are compiled, the sociologist interviews the inmate, analyzes the data, and prepares the case history report for the State classification committee.

### ***Assignments Made***

The director of the Bureau of Classification, Leon W. Hughes, is chairman of the State classification committee. It is his responsibility to make the initial unit and job assignment for each of the newly arrived inmates. Mr. Hughes serves in a dual capacity in that he directs the Diagnostic Center and supervises the entire operation of the unit.

Concerning the importance of the Diagnostic Center, Mr. Hughes commented, "Although we have the inmate under our observation and study for only a brief period, we are aware that a mistake on our part during his initial classification can result in the inmate's being assigned to a unit where he will not receive the optimum treatment that is indicated to help him. For this reason, we exercise considerable care in placing the inmate in the proper job, and in the prison unit where the institutional climate is more conducive to his individual needs."

In his dual role Mr. Hughes keeps in constant communication with the wardens of the 14 units of the Depart-

ment of Corrections. He makes frequent visits to all units and must know at any given time where a newly arrived inmate can best be assigned.

### ***Many Processed***

More than four thousand inmates were processed through the Diagnostic Center during the first 8 months of operation. During a single month recently, 800 inmates were received in the center and processed without any break in the program. There have been no incidents requiring severe disciplinary action although some inmates have been placed in solitary confinement for rule violations. "Some of the oldtimers wanted to test the new program and system," Jacka says. "They had to learn the hard way that even though we have a relatively small number of rules, we enforce them to the fullest—and, too, we believe it is well that the inmates realize that while they are in confinement, there are certain limitations and restrictions put on their actions and behavior and that discipline is necessary for the welfare of the entire prison community."

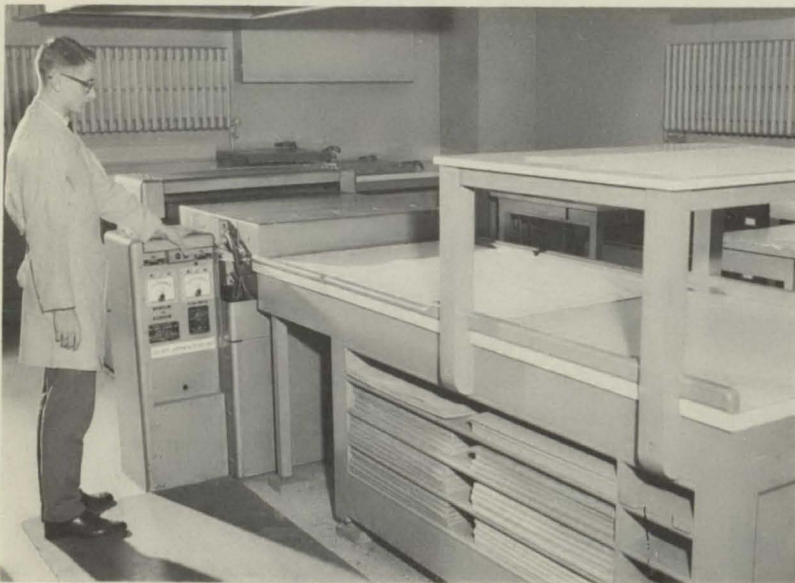
Dr. George Beto, who heads the vast Texas Department of Corrections, said, "Although still in its initial phase of operation, the Diagnostic Center is rapidly establishing a means whereby the individual inmate is not only properly diagnosed and classified, but, he is also assisted in establishing basic attitudes which allow him to become less fearful and frightened of the penitentiary and which allow him to devote more thought and energy toward helping himself not only in prison, but, of greater importance, when he returns to the free community.

"We are able to operate the center at a minimum cost by utilizing such innovations as the closed-circuit television system, the automatic cell-locking devices, and by taking full advantage of the building itself."



# ***Transport and Repair of Records***

*No law enforcement agency can reach its optimum in public service and the discharge of its responsibilities without an adequate file and records system. This includes, of course, an easy means to safely and quickly transport files from one point to another. It also includes an economical means to keep in good repair files which become damaged or are in deteriorating condition because of extensive use and age. This article briefly describes some of the equipment the Records Branch of the FBI uses to implement the rapid movement and maintenance of files in its vast records system.*



Laminating machine for repairing old and worn documents.



Messenger cart used for pickup and delivery.



THE MAINTENANCE of files in any modern law enforcement agency is a major duty, requiring an effective control system.

Every report, communication, or other document received at FBI Headquarters, if to be retained, is made a part of the files after it has been completely indexed. The index system is thorough and complete, and it is possible to locate within a short time any specific data in files.

Through the years, the work and responsibilities of the FBI have continually increased. Today there are some 5 million files in the vast depository maintained in the Records Branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Because of the nature of the FBI's work, the demand for files by employees is great, and each day some 4,000 are removed from their cabinets on request and as many are returned each day for filing. Those being returned for filing are first sorted by classification, sequenced numerically, and then transported on magnesium file trucks to the end of their respective row of file cabinets. There, they are unloaded onto the tops of the cabinets to be refiled.

The file trucks were especially designed and constructed for FBI use. They have four 100-pound-capacity shelves, 20 by 48 inches, with 12-inch clearance between shelves. The top three shelves have hinges on the back-side which permit them to be raised upward to a perpendicular position. Catches hold them in place while the operator loads or unloads the truck. The top and one side of the truck are open for easy access. The truck is equipped on both ends with push handles having "donut" bumpers. The four 1-80-8 AR swivel casters have four-position swivel locks so that the casters at either end can be made temporarily stationary.

Files are delivered or picked up on request by messengers using carts, also

especially designed for this purpose with push handles and swivel, semi-pneumatic, ball-bearing wheels. The overall dimensions of the carts are approximately 33 inches long, 17½ inches wide, and 36 inches high. The lower shelf is of 18-gage steel. Eighteen inches above this shelf the frame is designed in such a manner as to support a wooden box 27½ by 17 by 9 inches. The box is fitted with an insert containing dividers for each messenger stop. A basket or loose files may be placed on the lower shelf. A canvas cover protects the documents from view when the cart is pushed through public corridors.

The Records Branch uses a modern laminating machine to repair documentary file material that is damaged or in a deteriorating condition because of extensive use and age. There are several types of laminating materials. The method used by the FBI is to sandwich a document between two thin sheets of cellulose acetate and two thin sheets of laminating tissue. The sandwiched document is then processed through the laminating machine where it is automatically sealed by heat for from 20 to 40 seconds and

then passed between rollers under pressure. This process provides a strengthened document with a dull surface that can be written on. The machine can laminate 16 full-sized pages of material at one time.

This simple practical equipment plays a major role in helping the FBI maintain an efficient yet comprehensive records system. It provides safe, easy handling of files and keeps them in good condition for future use.

*Detroit CRIMdel 5/11/65*

*BoFile #63-4296-15*

## A BAD POLICY

A thief walked boldly into the office of an insurance company, gave a name to the secretary, and told her he had come to sign some papers. When the secretary went into another room to locate the papers and returned after an unsuccessful search, she discovered the man had left and taken with him the wallet from her purse on the desk.

Employees of other insurance companies were victimized in the same manner on other occasions and, presumably, by the same person.



Especially designed truck used for transporting files.



# Director Hoover Addresses President's Crime Commission

*FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover addressed the opening meeting of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice on September 8, 1965, in Washington, D.C. It is believed Mr. Hoover's remarks will be of special interest to our readers.*

It is indeed a privilege to appear this morning before the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. You have been commissioned by the President for a noble and significant purpose—to help this Nation overcome a dangerous and growing problem of crime which is threatening our national welfare and safety.

The high caliber of the members chosen for this assignment is indicative of the ingenuity, ability and dedication needed to explore, study and understand the manifold problems involved. I join the Attorney General in wishing you the very best as you undertake this vital assignment.

In the last generation, America has experienced drastic changes of many types, economic, political, social, cultural. We have witnessed increased urbanization, mobility of population, the shrinking of geographical dis-

tances. These changes of our mid-twentieth century have directly affected the field of crime, law enforcement and the administration of justice.

No longer is crime solely a concern of the specialist, the law enforcement officer, the attorney or the judge, but of all the people. The eyes of a deeply concerned Nation will be upon you—eyes which are looking for positive guidelines as to what can be done, both now and in the future, to overcome what has become a shocking indictment of our democratic way of life.

In 1964, over 2,600,000 serious crimes were committed in the United States, representing a 13 percent increase over the previous year. Crimes of violence, such as murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, climbed 15 percent, while the volumi-

nous crimes against property jumped 13 percent. The first six months of 1965 showed crime still on the upward trend. In fact, since 1958 crime has increased almost six times faster than the growth of our national population.

The annual cost of crime is 27 billions of dollars.

Crime today encompasses not only so-called predatory crimes of the street, such as murder, robbery, assault and rape, but also the underworld of organized crime, involving racketeering, gambling and corruption—a corruption that today extends into many areas of our national life.

Crime today means death, terror in the streets, the blighting of youthful and adult lives, increased taxes and higher costs of daily living to millions.

Law enforcement over the years has done an effective job against great odds. Today, law enforcement is an honored and respected profession.



We find thousands of dedicated men and women, at all levels of law enforcement, diligently discharging their obligations to the public. They are, with minor exceptions, men and women of integrity. They have faith in democratic government and want to do their share to make this a better society.

In every possible way law enforcement has endeavored to keep abreast of the changing needs of the day. At all levels of law enforcement we find a great stress on training. The law enforcement officer knows that effective training is today his good right arm.

In the FBI we lay great stress on training. For instance our Special Agents receive specialized training in Constitutional law and the Bill of Rights, Federal criminal procedure, civil rights, scientific crime detection and firearms, and other areas pertinent to the Bureau's jurisdiction. They are carefully instructed, among other things, on searches and seizures, interviews and confessions and the necessity at all times to protect the rights of the individual. Particular stress is laid on community relations.

In addition, the FBI provides training to local and state officers. In 1935, the FBI National Academy was established in which local officers are given specialized instruction in various aspects of crime detection work. To date, a total of 4,740 officers have graduated. These men return to their home departments and conduct training programs for their brother officers. Over 28 percent of the National Academy's graduates are currently occupying executive positions in their departments. In addition, upon request of a department, the FBI will conduct a police training school for members of that agency. During the last fiscal year, the FBI participated in a total of 4,867 local police training schools, attended by 149,290 police officers.

The President and the Attorney General have approved plans to expand the FBI's training facilities, whereby National Academy attendance can be increased from the current 200 a year to 1,200. In addition, some 1,000 other officers each year can be given specialized training on various phases of law enforcement for periods from two to three weeks.

Effective training protects civil liberties. The day of the third degree, of police brutality, of strong-arm methods is, with rare exceptions, gone. Today the police officer is using the skill of his profession, reflected in the microscope and such investigative aids as fingerprints, to identify and apprehend the criminal.

Unfortunately, the law enforcement officer labors under severe and continuing handicaps. His salary is low; his hours of duty long. Far too frequently he is not accorded the respect of the citizens which he deserves. Increasingly, he is being falsely accused of "brutality" and "illegal methods" by persons whose main objective is not to uphold the dignity of the law but to lend aid and comfort to the wrongdoer.

Recent court decisions have too often severely and unfairly shackled him in the daily performance of his duties. Remember the police officer, walking the street on patrol or called to an emergency situation, must make decisions quickly. Should or should not this man be arrested? Should he be interrogated? What danger exists for innocent people in the area? The police officer is not afforded the leisure of consulting legal textbooks or the time to prepare a scholarly treatise. Unfortunately, the officer today finds guidelines in many areas of the law unclear or often rapidly shifting. Even the nine members of our United States Supreme Court can seldom reach unanimous views on issues directly affecting law enforcement.

Then there is the judge who gives undeserved judicial leniency to hardened criminals. In addition, there is the abuse of parole and probation procedures which, time after time, allows dangerous criminals to return to society, only to again commit serious crimes. Law enforcement officers must constantly risk their lives to rectify these errors of turn-stile justice made behind mahogany desks.

I feel that this Commission can render effective service, not only in an intensive study of the crime problem and the administration of justice, but in educating the American people to their responsibilities as citizens in this fight. I am deeply concerned today over a growing contempt for the law enforcement officer and disrespect for law and order. Far too many people feel that if they do not like a law, or if it hinders them in the advance of their personal aims, then it can be disobeyed with impunity. That is anarchy.

Respect for law is the cornerstone of our Republic. Remove that cornerstone and the entire edifice collapses. Especially is this respect important among our young people. These boys and girls, who will be the leaders of tomorrow, must become aware that the law is the sovereign master of our way of life. They must learn that the hopes and dreams of this Nation, now, as in the days of our Founding Fathers, are bound up in respect for the law. We want them to appreciate that in a free society they have duties and responsibilities as well as rights and privileges.

In your deliberations you will find no easy road, no quick panacea. Crime has many faces; it operates under diverse masks and covers. Yet, I am confident that the ingenuity of a free society, drawing upon the talents of our citizens, can find ways to reduce crime to an absolute minimum. This is your challenge.

The Nation will be looking forward to your accomplishments.





**ROBERT E. BRIANS**  
Chief of Police, Little Rock, Ark.

# PRISONERS' PROPERTY— ITS SAFEKEEPING

A Place for  
Everything—  
Everything in  
It's Place

"Where is the rest of my money? I know I had more than this because I had cashed my check just before I was arrested, and I only had two beers before the officers picked me up," said the prisoner, as he cast an accusing eye at the police officer on the Release Desk.

How many times have police officials heard these comments and have been unable to verify through proper records the amount of property held by a prisoner at the time of confinement!

## ***The Problem***

Few problems can be of more concern to a police administrator than the handling of the property of others and particularly that of a prisoner.

Prisoner property is of particular concern, since not only have the prisoner's liberties been restricted by confinement, but also he often is not in condition, physically or mentally, to be aware of what property he has or its disposition. This makes it increasingly important that prisoners' belongings be handled in such a manner as to afford a minimum of misunderstanding and possibility of error.

Persons who are under the influence of alcohol quite often spend more money than they realize, or are relieved of some of their belongings by others prior to their arrest. Upon being released from confinement, many have a tendency to feel that the police are responsible for any shortage which might occur.



## Systems Used

Police departments throughout the country use various systems in the handling of prisoner property, each system having its strong and weak points. While attending the 67th session of the FBI National Academy, and having experienced some of these problems as an administrator, I chose "Handling of Prisoners' Property" as a research project. During this research it was interesting to note that none of the writers on police matters made more than a cursory mention of this subject.

In analyzing the systems used by various departments, the stronger points of each department's system were incorporated, and a system was formulated which has since been placed into use in our department.

This system has not only been very effective in preventing the loss of

property, but few complaints have arisen concerning the manner in which it is handled. In each of these complaints it has been established beyond any reasonable doubt, and in each case to the prisoner's satisfaction, that no loss actually occurred following the prisoner's detention.

## Form Executed

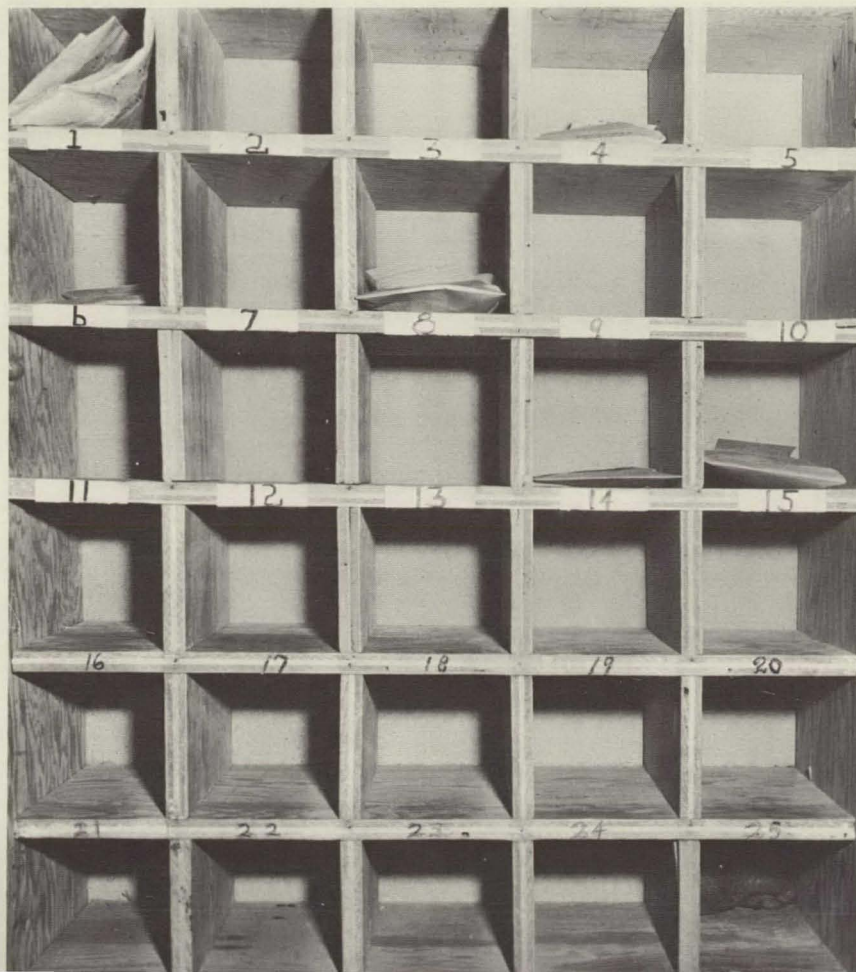
Since the arresting officer is the first person to handle the prisoner, articles with which he might injure either himself or the officer are removed at the time of arrest. Upon reaching the booking desk at police headquarters, the subject is given a more thorough search both by the arresting officer and the booking officer. All articles are removed from his clothing and person and placed in plain view on a desk. This permits the prisoner, the arresting officer, and

the booking officer to view these articles simultaneously. The jailer then enters on a form provided for this purpose a description of each article removed from the prisoner. The jailer then signs this form, as does the arresting officer and the prisoner, if the prisoner is in a sufficient state of sobriety to do so.

In addition, the jailer enters on the form the prisoner's name, case number, date of arrest, and the amount of cash. The bin number in which these articles will be stored is also entered on the form.

A carbon copy of this information is then given to the prisoner as his receipt, and he is permitted to take this receipt to jail with him. This tends to eliminate the prisoner hostility toward having had his property removed from him, by assuring him that he has an itemized list of all articles so removed.

Bins for storing prisoner property.







Prisoner is processed at Little Rock City Jail.

All money is sealed in an envelope, with the jailer initialing the envelope across the seal. The property, along with the cash envelope, is placed in a manila envelope and then in the storage bin designated on the receipt, with the original receipt remaining in the property receipt book until the prisoner is released.

### Property Release

Upon release, the prisoner must again sign on the lower portion of the original form under a certification that he has received the above described articles. During the signing of this release, his previous signature is covered, thus permitting the officer a comparison of signatures. The prisoner is not required to produce his copy of the receipt at the time of release, because of the possibility that it may have been lost, stolen, or destroyed during confinement. At no time should the copy of the prisoner's receipt be acceptable as identification. This precludes giving the property to the wrong person. The jailer releasing the property is also required to sign the original at time of release.

Following the prisoner's release, the original copy of the form is then

removed from the property book and filed in alphabetical order so that it can be readily located for future reference.

Many departments find it advisable for the Detective Division or other units to examine property lists of confined prisoners. Often, this practice turns up stolen property or leads which are pertinent to other investigations. This can easily be accomplished with a second carbon which is removed at the time of confinement and forwarded to the Detective Division. Should it become necessary to hold any of the articles removed from the prisoner as evidence, the officer should certify such removal on the original form and should sign as the removing authority.

Any item which the prisoner might have in his possession and which is too large for storage with the other property should be noted on the property form with a notation as to where it is stored.

If for any reason the prisoner fails to claim his property at time of release, it should be removed from the jail by the department property officer. This officer should sign the original in the place provided for the signature of the prisoner and store the property by procedures provided for such items.

### Property Bins

Properly numbered property bins should be provided adjacent to the booking desk and should remain locked at all times except when in use. They should be accessible only to the jailer. This not only provides security for prisoner property, but also leaves the articles readily available at the time of the prisoner's release. Bins 4 by 6 by 12 inches, identified alphabetically or numerically, have been found to be ideal for storage for this purpose.

Less personnel time is required in the use of this system than in many

others. The safeguards afforded are more than worth the effort expended.

The above system has been in use in our department for some 5 years. In this period of time, in excess of 50,000 prisoners have been processed through this procedure. Of this vast number, only three complaints have been received, and through this system of records, we were able to establish to the satisfaction of the prisoner that he had returned to him all property found in his possession at the time of his confinement.

### Department form used for listing prisoner property.

Prisoner's Name	Case No.
Date and Time of Arrest	Bin No.
Property Description	
Prisoner's Signature	
Arresting Off. Signature	Jailer's Sig.
This is to certify that I have received the above-described property.	
Prisoner's Signature	Releasing Jailer
74-95	NEWARK CRIMDEL 3/30/65
	BUP1.# 63-4296-31

### LAW OF THE STATE

On March 25, 1965, the Governor of the State of New Jersey signed a bill passed by the State legislature making it mandatory that all municipalities furnish a 6-week training course to their rookie policemen.

### TRUE AGE OF WRITING

The graphite and clay deposits of an ordinary lead pencil are so chemically inert that the passing of time registers no effect by means of which the age of a document may be measured.

JULY 1946 LEB, EXCERPT P. 9

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin



# "Police Brutality" Charges Are Invalid

*The following statement by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana was recently made on the floor of the Senate. The Senator granted permission for his remarks to be reprinted in the Bulletin. We believe his observations will be of utmost interest to our readers.*

"Mr. President, in these closing days of the summer, the Nation is passing through still another cosmic storm of mob violence and rioting. Regrettably, this onerous phenomenon appears to be becoming a regular part of American life. Last year it was New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Beach, Seaside, and other places which witnessed these brutal and massive flareups and total disregard of law and order. This year the storm has already spread to bring about a shameful situation in more of our cities. Before the course is run, there is no telling what other communities may be enveloped by it.

"Specialists in these matters ascribe this mobism to a complex of factors. But whatever the factors may be, hair-trigger situations build up in which some minor incident sets hundreds and often thousands of Americans on a law-defying rampage in which lives are destroyed and countless millions of dollars of property is damaged or looted.

"Whatever the causes, one factor is frequently cited or bandied about as a principal factor and it is, in my judgment, most invalid. I refer to the loose charge of 'police brutality.' The police of this Nation have their faults as do any other comparable group. On occasion they make errors of judgment; they do or say the wrong thing. Who does not? But taken as a whole, the quality and professional

dedication of the Nation's police are outstanding. Their job is neither to make the laws nor to administer justice under them. Their job is to enforce the laws; all the laws, Federal, State, and local, and to safeguard the lives and property of all the inhabitants in their respective jurisdictions. Of course, some people will regard some laws as unjust and other people will regard other laws as unjust, and mobs have no regard for any law. The police are not privileged to take sides or to discriminate as among laws. Their job is to uphold all laws and, on the whole, they do an excellent job of it.

"Further, the police are not responsible for the complex of social, economic, or whatever other causes may bring situations to the hair-trigger point. But they are there when the storm breaks. It is they who are called to quell it. And it is they who are exposed to the brunt of the fists, the feet, the bricks and bats, the Molotov cocktails, the bullets, and whatever, which are let loose.

"It is they who risk their lives in an effort to restore some semblance of public order and safety. It is all very easy to talk of police brutality from a secure place and after the storm has passed. But mob violence is not a picnic; it is, as I noted, more like a cosmic storm and it is the police who are exposed to its furious core.

"Police work is a dangerous occu-

pation at all times, even when on the surface the community on the whole is calm. The individual criminal or the gangsters or the reckless drivers are always present and active. It is the work of the police, continuous and indefatigable, on which the security and safety of the inhabitants of every community in the Nation depend. But this vital work does not pay a princely wage; there are no bonuses; there is no extra pay for risk or hazardous duty. On the contrary, the general rule is low pay and little or no pay for overtime and appearances in court and whatnot on the policeman's own time. In this great metropolis of Washington, the Capital of the Nation, a policeman begins his service at a salary of \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year. Even with a sterling record, his salary increments are neither great nor rapid. It is no wonder that there is no great rush of qualified applicants for these jobs and active recruitment beyond the metropolitan area is necessary.

"At the prevailing wage for policemen, it appears to me somewhat excessive, to say the least, to expect them to be not only defenders of the peace and upholders of the law, but lawyers, sociologists, ministers, social psychologists, judges, first-aid men, and obstetricians. Yet, they are not only expected to be but, in fact, often do perform one or more of these func-

*(Continued on inside back cover)*



# WANTED BY THE FBI



**JOHN HENRY CURTIS, also known as: John Henry Curtiss**

## Interstate Flight—Assault With Intent To Kill

John Henry Curtis is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement after conviction for assault with intent to kill. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on June 16, 1964.

## The Crime

This FBI fugitive was sentenced to a term of 10 years on May 4, 1964, for a brutal knife attack on his wife. During this vicious assault he slashed her in excess of 20 times and left her for dead. After being confined approximately 1 month, Curtis escaped from the Bulloch County Work Camp, Statesboro, Ga., and allegedly fled the State to avoid apprehension.

## Caution

Curtis has previously been convicted of murder, and because of the barbaric characteristic of his most recent crime, he should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

## Description

Age----- 30, born Nov. 4, 1934,  
Emanuel County,  
Ga. (not supported  
by birth records).  
Height----- 5 feet 8 inches.  
Weight----- 140 to 150 pounds.  
Build----- Medium.

Hair----- Black.  
Eyes----- Brown.  
Complexion----- Dark.  
Race----- Negro.  
Nationality----- American.  
Occupations----- Farmer, laborer, porter.  
FBI No----- 884, 808 E.  
Fingerprint  
classification----- 14 M 1 U OII 13  
M 1 U III

## Notify the FBI

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

## CAPTURE

Cecil Larry Watters, whose photograph appeared here in the September issue, was apprehended on August 24, 1965, by FBI Agents at Rochester, N.Y. A Federal warrant had been issued January 15, 1965, at San Diego, Calif., charging Watters with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder. His arrest came too late to place a notification of his capture in the September issue which was already printed.

## JAIL SECURITY AIDED BY METAL DETECTOR

Inside a county jail in a southern State is a "Not Allowed Board" on which are mounted numerous items that a metal detector instrument has located on visitors to the institution.

The jail, designed to hold a maximum of 422 prisoners, is given a complete search and shakedown each week in an effort to locate and pick up tools, instruments, knives, etc. that may have been made by the prisoners or smuggled to them on visitors' day.

Often as many as two hundred visitors appear at the jail on visitors' day. Among the items brought in by some of the visitors and detected by the metal detector are: a paperback book with the center cut out to hold a knife, a bar of soap hollowed out to hold a knife, handcuff keys, ammunition, and cigarette lighters capable of firing .22-caliber cartridges. Prison officials state a great measure of their success against jail breaks is the effectiveness of the metal detector, which was installed at the time the \$2½ million jail was built a few years ago.

4/29/65 ROUTING SLIP FROM MR. DALBY

TRAINING DIVISION JJJ

## A WELCOME NOTE

Convention delegates to the city of St. Louis, Mo., are given an unusually friendly welcome in the form of an open letter from Chief of Police Curtis Brostron.

In the letter, made accessible to the delegates on hotel counters, Chief Brostron places his department at their service for advice or assistance. He also gives a few suggestions for their welfare while in the city. All visitors are courteously asked to observe the city's traffic regulations for their own protection and for the safety of others. They are also reminded, if driving, to keep their cars secure at all times and not to leave valuables exposed inside the car.



## 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)

(Continued from page 23)

tions in an emergency.

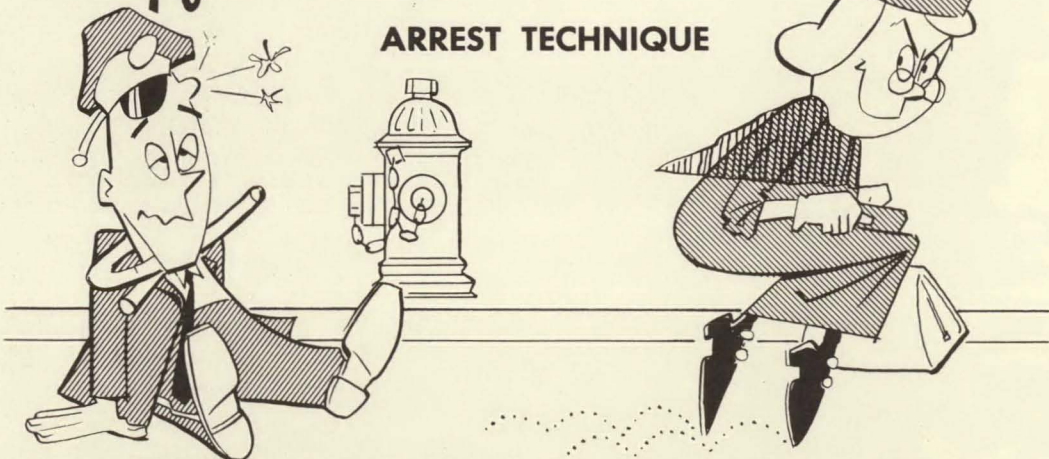
"So I should think that the communities throughout the Nation would be well advised to give their police forces the support they deserve and to do all they can to see to it that they are paid a respectable salary and encouraged in every way with the wherewithal to

improve the quality and efficiency of their service. And it is certainly time to stop dismissing the problems of mob violence and mass defiance of law in the Nation by means of the blanket and glib charge of police brutality. On the contrary, the generally outstanding work of the police forces of the Nation has acted as an essential

control over these problems, pending their deeper solution. The men and women who compose these forces deserve the thanks of all of us. And they require a lot more support—financial and otherwise—if these problems are not to go entirely out of control before they begin to be solved."

# Helpful Hints

## ARREST TECHNIQUE



WHEN MAKING AN ARREST, DON'T LET A HARMLESS AND INNOCENT  
LOOKING SUBJECT THROW YOU OFF GUARD. ALWAYS BE PREPARED  
FOR THE WORST.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## INTERESTING PATTERN



In the Identification Division of the FBI, this pattern is classified as a double loop-type whorl with an inner tracing. The two deltas are found at D-1 and D-2. Inasmuch as delta D-1 might appear to be attached to the upper loop if the impression were more heavily inked, this pattern is referenced to a loop with 15 ridge counts.