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OCTOBER 1966



# FBI

## LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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



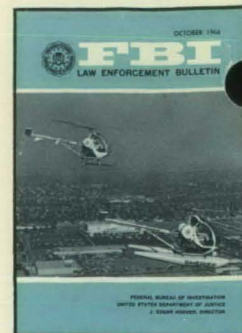
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THE COVER—Enforcement officers take to the air to fight crime. See page 12.

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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

A CLARION CALL for resurgent, revolutionary action has been sounded by officials of the Communist Party, U.S.A. This policy switch was highlighted at the Party's 18th National Convention in June in New York City. Clearly a move for mass agitation, the new strategy comes at a time when hard-core communist leaders sense a growing mood of radicalism in America, a time when they feel a bold offensive will meet little resistance.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Party, speaking with exuberance and confidence to the convention delegates, stated, "The Party has started to grow in membership and influence. We are a factor in the left stream of each of the mass currents in the country." Emphasizing this point, Hall said the Party must be the catalyst, the teacher, and the guider of the "new left." He called on the membership for a "move up to a revolutionary level . . . where you have a longer range goal, where you will now use the objective developments to bring an end to capitalism and its replacement by socialism."

The Party's aims are broad and sweeping. Accelerated communist influence can be expected in racial matters, civil rights issues, brutality charges against police, peace activities, and numerous other areas. Also, the youth of our Nation are being singled out for special attention. The Party's chief hope for rapid growth and approval rests on its efforts to entice restless young men and women into its ranks, and the communists already have good cause to be optimistic. Their campaign to blanket college and university campuses with communist speakers—a program which has been accepted with palliative indifference by many persons—is a resounding success in the eyes of the Party.

Hall gave special praise to those who worked to get Marxism and the viewpoint of the communists onto the campuses, and he was quick to

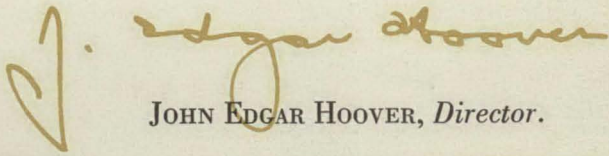
label the response to these appearances as a protest against legal restrictions which have plagued the Party. "Our concept of speaking to the millions," Hall concluded, "became a reality." A bouquet was also tossed to the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the communist-spawned Marxist youth organization, for successfully drawing increasing numbers of college youth into the Party. Working hand in hand with the DuBois Clubs on the campuses are organizations such as the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports communist objectives and tactics. Hall has characterized it, along with the DuBois Clubs, as a group which the Communist Party has "going for us."

What does this open, all-out thrust for power and approval mean to patriotic Americans? It means that the revolutionary forces of atheistic communism, which in recent years have been on the defensive, are now working openly and defiantly to destroy our system of free enterprise and democracy. It means that those who choose to downgrade the internal threat of communism are sadly underestimating the zeal and dedication of hard-core Party leaders. And it means that Americans, and all free people, must never relax their vigil against the foes of liberty.

Basically, the Party's immediate objective is to gain acceptance and recognition as a legitimate political party. In reality, of course, the ultimate goal of the new communist offensive is still the same—the enslavement of the American people.

To my mind, citizens whose forefathers established a government of laws to preserve their freedoms should not be faced with dwindling legal means to protect that government from an announced attack by those dedicated to its violent overthrow.

OCTOBER 1, 1966

  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

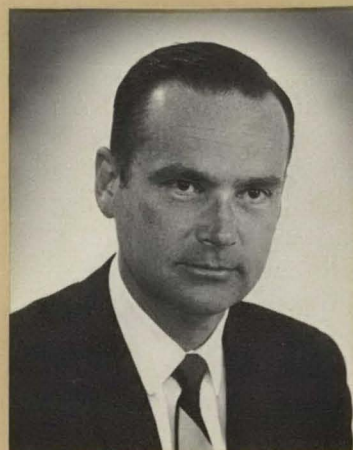


# Some Observations

on

## Psychedelic Drugs

**JOHN F. KERRIGAN**  
Inspector of Police,  
San Francisco, Calif.



SINCE THE BEGINNING of recorded history, man has relied heavily on the medicinal use of drugs. Medical science would still be in the Dark Ages if it were not for the advances made in the research and development of new types of medicine. Unfortunately, man has taken some of these drugs which were designed for his benefit and by improper use has turned them into a serious threat to his mental and physical health. One of the most recent developments in the field of pharmacy has been LSD-25 which is a type of hallucinogenic or psychedelic drug. According to many medical authorities, this drug, when properly evaluated, may be of tremendous importance to mankind. On the

other hand, the indiscreet use of this hallucinogen has created many social problems and even a new species of criminal.

This article intends to briefly explore psychedelic drugs. It will touch on the development of the history, application, and effects of lysergic acid diethylamide and also offer some suggestions for a possible solution to the perplexing problems which it has caused.

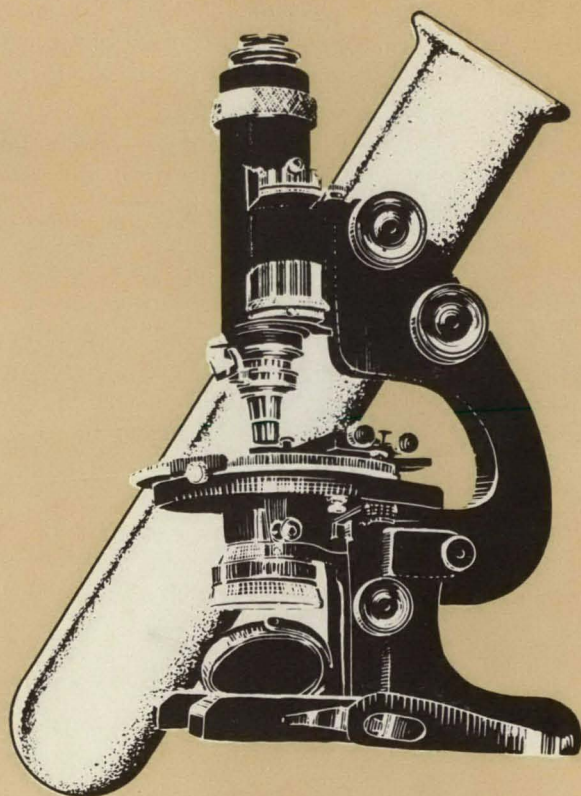
During the past 6 years, a new type of drug has been introduced into the social habits of a great many citizens of the United States. The introduction of this drug has caused the advent of a new type of drug user with social habits, mores, and attitudes unlike

those that law enforcement has encountered in the past.

### *Hallucinogenic and Psychotoxic Drugs*

The group of drugs causing this phenomenon is referred to by various names, such as pseudohallucinogens, psychotomistic, fantastica, psychotoxic, hallucinogenic, and psychedelic. The term most used in scientific literature is psychotometic which designates a simulated psychosis and hallucinations. Some call the drugs hallucinogens and claim they produce temporary madness and possibly even permanent mental disorder. Other authorities call them psychedel





ics and state they produce model psychosis which can be of tremendous benefit to society in the field of mental health and the practice of medicine in general.

There are proponents of the drugs who are faculty members in the Nation's leading research and training hospitals who feel that this group of drugs, when isolated and cataloged and when used in a clinical setting under competent medical supervision, may do much to relieve the incapacitating effects which come with mental retardation. Many experts in the field of sociology and law have great concern for the unsupervised use of these drugs, and some fear for the bizarre effect they can have on the

minds of our people, especially the young.

The most powerful and popular drug in this group is lysergic acid diethylamide or LSD-25. The 25 indicates it was the 25th experiment or synthesis in a program or series using like chemicals. In the nonprofessional element, or among its clandestine users, it is referred to simply as acid.

### History of Hallucinogens

#### A. Search for Dissociation

Man's search for the alteration of sensory response is certainly not of recent origin. Almost every subculture has sought out some root, herb,

or berry to induce dissociation (a selective change in consciousness so that ordinary waking awareness is markedly altered). When natural aids could not be found locally, strenuous physical means were developed.

The Egyptians, for example, practiced a combination of sensory deprivation, fasting, and social isolation in their ancient temple rites. Heat, thirst, and the burning sun produced a sort of crude delirium in the participants of the Sun ritual of the Sioux Indians of North America. The physical contortions and breathing techniques practiced by Brahmanism and Buddhism and the rapid circling rhythms, long abstinent vigils, and the breath retentions of the Sufis were a part of a search for dissociation.<sup>1</sup>

Many techniques are available to accomplish some sort of consciousness alteration, including the use of a wide variety of drugs. In the West we are most familiar with the anesthetic alcohol—both with its initial stage of excitation and with the subsequent clouded, depressive phases. In the Orient opium, a narcotic, is favored. Both drugs now have global distribution, with alcohol outdistancing opium and its derivatives. In a way the two are rather unfortunate choices. Alcohol can call forth a pleasant reduction of tension and discomfort, but unless the dose is carefully measured, a dulling stupor or social disinhibition ensues. Opium . . . invokes a torpid inertia.<sup>2</sup>

In the United States amphetamine and barbiturate drugs have tremendous popularity because of their various abilities to induce sleep, reduce fatigue, or eliminate unpleasant perceptions.

#### B. Norsemen, Indians, Mexicans

We find reference to dissociation in the works of Homer. Helen of Troy, who is, of course, a fictional character, is said to have prepared a concoction of opium which gave relief from pain and induced a sense of evil.

Hashish has been known in the Middle and Far East as an agent to place the minds of mercenaries in the proper emotional state to conduct their business of mass murder. Indeed, the



word "assassin" is derived from the term "hashish." A form of hashish, marihuana, has been used in the United States for many years. Prior to 1930 it was used along the southwestern border of the United States primarily among Mexican laborers. In recent years it has become a serious social problem throughout the United States. Marihuana is said to discontinue proper mental processes and lead to the use of stronger drugs through association and curiosity. According to Freedman and Powelson:

Perhaps the most serious charge that may be made against pot (marihuana) is that it is psychologically damaging. Since it is officially banned, its use reinforces rebellious and anti-social tendencies. Individuals who smoke pot regularly . . . are likely to scoff at such a remark. Divorced as they are from typical American culture and society, they are hardly frightened by the prospect of further alienation. Indeed they are apt to welcome it.<sup>3</sup>

### C. Cactus, Mushrooms, etc.

The evidence of use of consciousness-altering psychedelic drugs can be found in every geographical location and every culture throughout history. The Siberian tribesmen ingested a form of mushroom known as *Amanita muscaria*, the fly agaric, which produced a world of colorful fantasy. They discovered that the urine of the amanita eater can also produce a hallucinogenic state. The excretory economics of the mushroom are such that up to five can benefit from the mushroom eating of a single amanita eater if they sip the voided liquid serially. (Urine quaffing, by the way, is not a socially repugnant practice in many parts of the world. In the wide areas of the Southern Sahara, cattle and human urine is quaffed, not for dreams, but for its salt content.)<sup>4</sup>

Three primary types of psychedelic drugs can be found in the Southwest United States and in Mexico. The psilocybe mushroom of Southern

Mexico is considered by expert researchers, such as Dr. Cohen, to be an effective hallucinogen. Several of the many species of morning-glory seeds have the power to create illusions.

The peyote cactus is another. One of the active ingredients in peyote is mescaline which is a statutory narcotic in California and some other States, but is not federally restricted.

It appears that the modern psychedelic LSD-25 most closely lends its association to the substances mentioned in the last paragraph.

In past centuries rye was, even more so than today, a dietary and economic staple on the European continent. Much of the valuable rye crop usually became infected with a purple fungus known as ergot. This fungus led to a disease known as ergotism which became extremely widespread in lands where rye formed a principal item of diet. One of the features of ergotism was the consciousness alteration which it produced. Today we might characterize it as withdrawal from reality, insensitivity to pain, lethargy, and some of the other features of catatonia. Ergot contains a number of alkaloids. These include ergotoxine and ergotomine. Each of these is a derivative of lysergic acid. LSD-25 can be made from each of these by the removal of the lysergic acid and the conversion of it into diethylamide. LSD, however, does not occur in ergot as far as is known.<sup>5</sup>

### Modern Application

In 1938 the Sandoz Laboratories in Basel, Switzerland, were engaged in an effort to classify this rye-infecting fungus called ergot which was spoiling crops throughout the continent at the time. The ingestion of this fungus caused a gangrene of the extremities called "St. Anthony's Fire," and the blackened fingers and toes did indeed look charred. Abortions, visual disturbances, and mental disturbances

culminating in epidemics of madness are also recorded.<sup>6</sup> In the course of his experience with this purple fungus a Sandoz researcher, Dr. Albert Hofmann, added a diethylamide group to the lysergic acid and made a series of new compounds which included diethylamide of lysergic acid.

On the 16th of April 1943, Dr. Hofmann was attempting to separate lysergic acid diethylamide from its isomer when he accidentally inhaled a minute amount of the new chemical. He experienced an extreme degree of fantasy with kaleidoscope color in extraordinary vividness. With the initial symptoms Dr. Hofmann suspected a toxic cause, but after a good night's rest, he felt completely well but tired.

### Psychotherapy

Drs. Cohen and Ditman have also remarked that a substance capable of evoking such profound psychic symptoms as delusions, hallucinations, depersonalization, and euphoria or depression could be expected to have serious side effects. The medical experts have classified the complications as follows:

#### 1. Prolonged psychotic reactions

Five individuals in prolonged psychotic breaks have been seen by us. In each instance an underlying hysterical or paranoid personality pattern was evident. The dissociation state itself was more reminiscent of LSD-25 phenomena than that of a schizophrenic reaction. Hallucinations were visual rather than auditory; synesthesias and emotional instability were common. In retrospect, it appears that unskillful therapeutic management permitted the upsurge of massive unconscious conflictual material which could not be handled by the patient's fragmented defenses. In some instances nonmedical practitioners had administered the drug without supervision. One patient had been given the drug over 300 times.

#### 2. Acting out behavior

Another undesirable effect was the florid acting out of sociopathic character disorders.





With the production of more and more drugs, it is imperative that law enforcement be familiar with those most commonly encountered in police work.

after taking LSD-25. They appeared to use the drug experience as an excuse, or a justification, for their subsequent psychopathic behavior. For example, two months after LSD-25 treatment a patient was arrested and convicted of grand larceny. His defense was that the drug had changed his personality to the extent that he had no control over his actions. The court did not accept his claim.

### 3. Abuse of euphoriant property

An alarming development is the recent appearance of LSD-25 as an item of the underworld traffic. There is illicit trade in the 25 mcg tablets, 100 mcg capsules, and in sugar cubes saturated with 100 mcg of the agent. Some of the borderline people who take marihuana also have "LSD parties" or take the drug alone. Occasional catastrophic reactions can be anticipated from such casual, unattended use. Accidental ingestion of the drug by individuals who are unaware of its nature has already occurred. This represents a maximally stressful event because the perceptual and ideational distortions then occur without the saving knowledge that they were drug induced and temporary. Self-destruction or psychotic decompensation is not unlikely following such a devastating experience. A child has been seen who inadvertently ingested a sugar cube containing LSD-25.

One month later he was still in a partial dissociation state.

### 4. Multihabitation

True physiological addiction to LSD-25 has not yet been observed. However, an entity, new but not rare, is appearing which might be called multihabitation. This consists of the frequent indulgence in a variety of stimulants, narcotics, sedatives, and hallucinogens. One patient related that she and her best friends regularly take either peyote, marihuana, barbiturates, amphetamine, LSD-25, heroin, (or) methylphenicain. . . . She claims that withdrawal symptoms for any single drug do not occur. Multihabitation seems to be a way of life for these antisocial individuals.<sup>7</sup>

### Effects of the Drug

From this meager beginning, LSD has become one of the most powerful drugs known and has had a varied and controversial career.<sup>8</sup>

### A. Model Psychoses

LSD is taken in extremely small amounts. The dosage is measured in micrograms ( $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$  of a gram)

or gamma. It generally takes from 45 minutes to 1 hour to take effect. LSD acts on each individual differently. In general, the responses produced by this drug actually are a weakening of the ego structure; that is, the ability of the individual to control or inhibit his responses, and a tremendous elaboration of suppressed psychiatric material.

Descriptions of an LSD experience run from pure panic to complete peace. Some users felt as though they were in heaven; others felt themselves captive in a depressed state from which there was no escape. Drs. Cohen and Ditman have observed that LSD-25, because of its ability to produce a "model psychosis," is an excellent laboratory device for the study of psychoticlike phenomena. LSD-25 has also been employed as an adjunct to psychotherapy, since recall of repressed memories is enhanced, and the ego defensiveness to conflict-laden material is reduced.<sup>9</sup>

### B. Hallucinations

The advent of the hallucinogenic drugs in the United States has created many social problems which by their very nature demand police involvement. The introduction of these chemicals has resulted in a new society of drug user or, if you will, a new type of criminal. The LSD user does not seem to be motivated by the drives that are usually associated with the users of the traditional narcotic and restricted dangerous drugs. He appears to be initiated to and encouraged by a sense of rebellion against society. The hallucinogenic drugs seem to have a strong attraction for those who have had exposure to the more sophisticated forms of education. There is some suggestion that "medical and mental professors, men and younger persons are the most likely to become regular users of LSD."<sup>10</sup> A great many users of LSD are high school and college students.



In an article in a recent periodical, it was observed that "physiologically addictive drugs are still almost unknown on campus, but there are now few colleges and universities where marihuana and the new psychedelic drugs, chiefly LSD, are not consumed."<sup>11</sup> This is a valid observation and in many areas can be expanded to include high schools and junior high schools. The chief contributing factor to the use of drugs by youths in academic surroundings is the easy availability of the drug. A knowledgeable police administrator in San Francisco has stated:

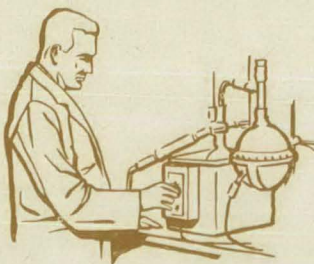
LSD can be manufactured with equipment available in almost any modern high school chemistry laboratory from ingredients that are readily obtainable by a person who has an adequate knowledge of chemistry. The formula is available in reference books on public library shelves.<sup>12</sup>

### ***Narcotic Control***

The law enforcement community in the United States does not, and should not, have a desire to curtail the legitimate experimentation and use of psychedelic drugs. On the other hand, enforcement agencies have an obligation to the citizens to prevent, if possible, the indiscriminate and clandestine use of the potentially dangerous drugs. "It is in the context of encouraging the good uses of such drugs as LSD that legislation should be enacted. Neither a complete prohibition nor a complete lack of protective regulations would be appropriate."<sup>13</sup> The problem is great and the need for effective legislation is apparent.

In the United States the philosophy behind the system of narcotic control is the total suppression of the illegal use and traffic in drugs. Other systems have been tried in the United States and found wanting. Coupled with the total suppression policy is an effort, unfortunately to a far lesser degree, to alert the citizens through

formal education to the dangers of drug use. Correspondingly, the controls placed on the use of hallucinogenic drugs should outlaw the illegal,



unsupervised use of these drugs, and enforcement in this area should be relentless.

### ***Educational Program***

Of equal importance as the statutory controls is the need for an effective program of education. The importance of education in this area cannot be overestimated. When we reflect on the nature and background of those becoming involved with psychedelic drugs, the need for effective educational programs is basic.

### ***Parents' Role***

Many parents, upon hearing a lecture or presentation on the traffic and use of narcotic and dangerous drugs, leave an auditorium with the impression that they have been adequately entertained but without any comprehension of the message involved. The topic discussed generally appears to be someone else's problem, either the youngster down the street or the children who live in that area on the other side of town. A foremost United States chief of police has commented, "Many parents seemingly do not concern themselves about organized crime and drug traffic because they feel that the consequences of this type of crime will never reach them."<sup>14</sup> Unfortunately, when it does reach them, it is, in many cases, too late. An effort must be made to convince the parents

that the danger is real and the family referred to is their own.

### ***Young People's Role***

The students in our Nation's educational institutions must be made aware of the dangers of certain drugs and the folly of their use. They must be reminded that their place in society involves responsibility as well as privilege. In many cases their drug use is fostered by a misconception of academic freedom and under the guise of art and progressive thinking. They must be made to realize that there is no enlightening or lasting benefit in the illegal use of drugs. This phase of the educational effort can only be implemented as a regular program in our educational institutions.

### ***Educators' Viewpoint***

Educators, by the nature of their calling, should be familiar with the evils of drug abuse. In far too many instances, the schoolteacher underestimates the danger and total destructive power involved. In some areas drug use is regarded no more seriously than the use of alcohol. Many teachers appear to consider it just another problem of school discipline. A teacher should be advised of the magnitude of the problem and the proper instructional technique to combat it.

### ***Police***

Law enforcement, itself, cannot be exempt from this orientation process. The police train officers to recognize users of this drug and also in the proper method of combating its spread. They must make themselves available to offer assistance and advice to others who are vitally concerned.

### ***Conclusion***

In closing, it should be observed that total suppression of illegal drugs



is mandatory. It is also apparent that this effort can be successful only if coupled with a dynamic educational effort. Only by both approaches can the solution to this perplexing problem be attained.

<sup>1</sup> Cohen, Sidney, "The Beyond Within—The LSD Story." New York: The Antheneum Press, 1965, p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Freedman, Mervin B., and Powelson, Harvey, "Drugs on Campus: Turned On and Turned Out," The Nation, Jan. 31, 1966, p. 125.

<sup>4</sup> Cohen, op. cit., p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> Woolley, D. W., "The Biochemical Bases of Psychoses of the Serotonin Hypothesis About Mental Diseases." New York and London: John Wiley & Sons, 1962, p. 137.

<sup>6</sup> Cohen, op. cit., p. 26.

<sup>7</sup> Cohen, Sidney, M.D., and Ditman, Keith S., M.D., "Complications Associated with LSD-25," a paper for Veterans Administration Hospital and University of California Medical Center, Los Angeles, Calif. (no date).

<sup>8</sup> Quindon, Roger (lieutenant, Los Angeles Police Department), "Lysergic Acid Diethylamide and Law Enforcement," a paper prepared for the Los Angeles Police Department, 1966.

<sup>9</sup> Cohen and Ditman, loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup> Blum, Richard, and Associates, "Utopiates, the Use and Users of LSD-25." New York: Atherton Press, 1964.

<sup>11</sup> Freedman and Powelson, loc. cit.

<sup>12</sup> Currie, Norbert (lieutenant, San Francisco Police Department), "A Paper on Hallucinogenic Drugs Prepared for the San Francisco Unified School District," Francisco, 1966.

<sup>13</sup> Cohen, "The Beyond," op. cit., p. 245.

<sup>14</sup> Cahill, Thomas J. (chief of police, San Francisco), address to the International Narcotic Fifth Annual Conference, San Francisco, 1964.

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## ALTERED WEAPONS

Police in an eastern city recently recovered six altered weapons from six boys ranging in age from 13 to 17. The guns were all purchased from a local outlet for \$5.99 each.

The boys had drilled the barrels of

the revolvers, originally manufactured to fire .22-caliber blanks, to accommodate live .22-caliber cartridges.

Officials fear that many more of these weapons may be in circulation in other areas.

*Newark Criminel, 4/5/66, Bufile # 63-4296-31, ser. 696*



Six made-over weapons.

## DOLLY WITH A TWIST

Thieves determined to break into loaded trailer trucks to steal their contents have found ways to make entry despite precautions taken to keep them out.

One trucking company made a policy of parking its trailers with the tailgate against the wall of the terminal. Another parked its trailers tailgate to tailgate in the terminal yard to prevent entry.

In both instances thieves cranked down the dolly wheel on the front of the trailers, lowering the front of the trailers and leaving sufficient space in the rear so that the doors could be opened and the contents removed.

*Jackson Criminel, 3/24/66, Bufile # 63-4296-54*

## HANDSOME BOOBY TRAP

Police in a foreign city received anonymous word that a package at the railroad station contained drugs worth thousands of dollars. They located the carefully wrapped package at the station and opened it to verify the contents.

A loaded pistol neatly rigged into a beautiful jewel case was found in the package cunningly contrived by an unknown person, possibly with the intention of bringing harm, perhaps even death, to the investigator who opened it. The pistol was set to fire when the lid was opened, but in this instance the trigger wire was not attached and the pistol failed to go off.

*Rome Criminel, 4/21/66, Bufile # 63-4296-233. 7*





# FOOTPRINTING OF INFANTS

**T**HE FBI HAS for many years advocated the footprinting of infants at birth as a valuable means of positive identification.

Recently news media have carried accounts alleging that the footprints of babies are valueless and are a source of needless expense to hospitals. These conclusions may well have been drawn from an inadequate and inconclusive survey which did not support the contentions made. Accordingly, we feel that it is timely to reiterate the value of footprinting as a positive means of identification.

Interest in this subject is revived each time the identity of a child becomes a matter of vital importance, as in a crime such as kidnaping or

murder, abandonment, or loss of temporary means of identification. Fortunately, the occurrence of these incidents is relatively infrequent, but the hard fact remains that once the temporary means of identification is removed or the infant separated from its natal environment, positive identification may be extremely difficult.

The cost of footprinting a child is a negligible item in the total expense of hospitalization, and the possibility of identifying a child in an emergency cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

It is an unquestioned fact that the ridged areas of the hands and feet offer positive identification of the in-

dividual. The arrangement of ridges on the fingers, palms, toes, and soles of every person is unique; that is, it is never duplicated in other persons. The ridges are present at birth and persist throughout life without natural change. Uniqueness of ridge characteristics extends even to identical twins, and for that matter to all children involved in multiple births. Cases of confusion in the identity of "physically identical" children occasionally arise, and the FBI has successfully resolved several such cases through use of footprints made at birth.

Footprints of the newborn child are taken in preference to prints of any other ridged areas, since the foot offers



a relatively large plane area with less joint movement than the hands and legible impressions are accordingly easier to obtain.

In two separate kidnaping cases, the infant victims were identified by footprints taken at birth. The potential use of infant footprints is not necessarily limited, however, to the immediate postnatal period. As an example, a 21½-year-old boy, a victim of drowning, was positively identified through footprints from his birth certificate. In the recent past the FBI's experts identified the body of a teenage girl murder victim with footprints from her birth certificate.

### ***The Right Baby***

A case which illustrates the more typical use of an infant's footprints is that of a child born prematurely in a hospital. Under the circumstances, it was necessary for the child to be kept for further care and treatment after the mother was discharged. When the time came for release of the infant to the mother, she at first refused to accept the baby as her own. The mother had been separated from the child for some time and she could not recognize it. As a matter of fact, she commented that she thought the infant was "too ugly" to be her child. It then became the task of the hospital to convince the mother that this particular baby was actually her offspring.

The normal methods of identification were practiced in this particular hospital. These included a beaded name bracelet attached to the infant's wrist which was still attached at the time the mother appeared to claim her child. This evidently was not conclusive enough, however, to convince the mother. She reasoned that perhaps the bracelet cord had broken and then had been inadvertently placed on another baby's wrist. The family's name was on the crib card,



Proper method of inking child's foot.

but maybe the cribs had been switched. Footprints of the child had been taken at birth as a routine matter. Comparison by FBI experts of footprints of the child taken the day the mother made her complaint with those taken in the delivery room at the time of birth established positive identification. As a result, the mother's doubt was erased and the hospital was relieved of a situation that could have resulted in extreme embarrassment, adverse publicity, and extensive and expensive litigation.

### ***Points to Emphasize***

Three particular points should be emphasized in the footprinting procedure:

- (1) In the hospital delivery room, the life and care of the mother and the newborn child are of paramount importance. If at all possible, however, the footprinting of the infant should be performed in the delivery room before either the mother or the child is removed.
- (2) Footprinting should not replace the usual hospital methods of labeling infants for ready visual identification but should supplement these methods.
- (3) For footprinting infants, hospitals need not employ specialized personnel but should make certain that one or more permanent members

of the hospital's obstetrical staff are adequately trained and instructed in proper techniques of taking legible footprints.

The FBI has never advocated any centralized file for infant's footprints and does not maintain any such file. The fineness of the ridges and limited gross pattern features make such an undertaking impracticable. Footprints are maintained solely as part of official hospital records for possible use should a question of identity arise. Let us reiterate that the taking of footprints in no way eliminates or negates the temporary means of hospital identification, such as name bands which are of the greatest value in routinely associating mother and child. The ready physical utility of such devices cannot be matched by footprints, but footprints constitute a positive means of identity when these devices break or are removed.

### ***Legible Impressions***

It must be stressed that in order to be of identification value, the footprints must be legible. Criticism of the practice of taking infant footprints is based almost solely on the fact that many such impressions are illegible.





Improperly taken impression of infant's foot is of no value for identification purposes.

Illegibility of impressions may be due to one or several of the following factors:

- (1) Excessive ink or improper type of ink. Excessive ink is pushed between the ridges and results in a solid impression. Watery types of inks such as writing or stamp pad inks are too thin to adhere uniformly, lack body, tend to spread out into the paper, and dry too slowly.
- (2) Excessive pressure. This will push ink between the ridges and produce a solid impression.
- (3) Movement or slippage of the foot, giving a blurred impression.
- (4) Failure to cleanse the feet. All cellular debris should be removed from the foot and it wiped dry prior to printing. Failure to do so will prevent legible ridge detail.

It is true that some training is essential in order for hospital personnel to procure legible impressions. Such printing, however, can be taught to personnel and does not require the services of trained fingerprint technicians. While total legibility of the sole is preferable, it is not a requisite in order for the prints to be of value. Quite frequently, a legible

area one-fourth inch square may contain sufficient ridge characteristics for positive identification. Experience has shown that one of the areas most likely to show legible characteristics lies immediately behind the great toe.

### Equipment Needed

The equipment required for taking footprints is relatively inexpensive, easy to obtain, and requires little training to use. A common method is to use printer's ink (a heavy black paste), a roller, and an inking plate (a small piece of plate glass or polished metal). The roller best adapted to this work is similar to that used by printers in making galley proofs and should be about 3 inches long and 1 inch in diameter.

In preparing to take a set of impressions, one should place a very small daub of ink on the inking plate and thoroughly roll the ink until a very thin, even film covers the entire surface. For best results, the area of the feet to be printed should be thoroughly cleaned and dried by wiping with a piece of gauze. The ink may be applied directly to the infant's feet from the roller, but care should be

exercised to insure a very thin film of ink on the foot. The inked area is then pressed firmly upon the surface of a card or certificate backed by a clipboard or similar surface. Caution must be used to avoid movement of either the foot or the paper during the printing process in order to prevent smudging the print. Too much ink and too much pressure will result in a mere blot on the card which is of no value for identification purposes.

The suggested card to be used in recording footprints of infants for identification purposes for filing in a hospital's records is 5 by 8 inches in size and is made of thin white cardboard. It is suggested that the following data be included thereon:

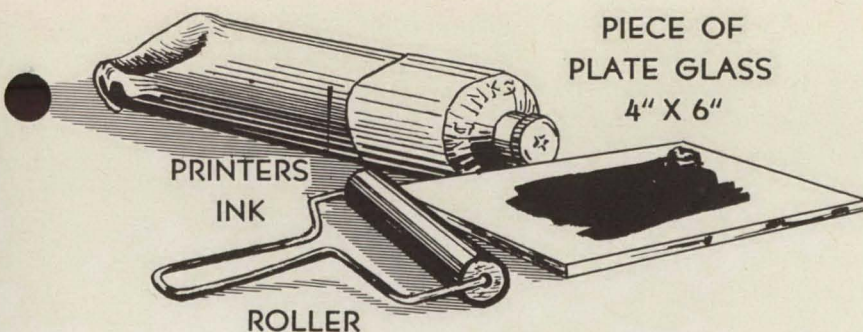
1. Name and address of the hospital.
2. Name of infant.
3. Date of birth.
4. Race and sex.
5. Name of mother.
6. Signature of person taking print.
7. Remarks, or any other information which the hospital might deem advisable to record.
8. Infant's left-foot impression.
9. Infant's right-foot impression.
10. Right index finger of the mother.

While the above-described printing method is believed an extremely desirable one, it is recognized that legi-

<u>Hospital</u>		
	Name	Address
Infant's Left Footprint	Infant's Name	Infant's Right Footprint
	Date of Birth	
	Race                      Sex	
	Mother	
	Person Taking Print	
	Remarks	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 80px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> Mother's Right Index Fingerprint </div>		

Typical card used by hospital in recording footprints of infants.





Equipment necessary for taking foot impressions.

ble impressions have been taken by other methods. All such prints are acceptable for identification, provided

they are legible and will retain such legibility through the early childhood period.

## MAPPED, PINNED, AND CAUGHT

The Prefecture of Police in Paris, France, recently solved a rather complicated case of robbery with the use of a box of pins, a compass, a map of the city, and some serious investigation by detectives of the department.

A number of trucks containing various types of merchandise, and left unattended by their drivers on the streets of Paris, had been stolen and later found abandoned, minus their contents, in the same general area of the city.

Upon examination, it was noted that one of the trucks, all of which had automatic meters in the cab, had been driven 12 kilometers—probably from the point where it was stolen to the warehouse where it was unloaded. It had then been parked for a half hour—probably the time it took to unload the truck—and then driven 2 kilometers before being abandoned. (One kilometer is equal to about five-eighths of a mile.)

Similar information was compiled in each theft.

The officer investigating the case placed pins on a Paris map indicating the spot where each truck was found

abandoned, keeping in mind the distance each truck was driven after the apparent unloading at a clandestine warehouse. He then used a compass to pinpoint the area where the warehouse could be located. Further investigation resulted in the location of the warehouse at a nearby point. This was followed by the arrest of 12 individuals, all of whom had become quite wealthy on the proceeds of their illegal business.

*Paris  
Crimdel, 2/28/66,  
Bufile # 63-4296-231.*

## JUSTICE RENDERED

"The U.S. District Court is not powerless to protect the public against depredation of people who set out to undermine the proceedings of an institution of criminal justice such as the grand jury."

Such were the words of U.S. District Judge William H. Timbers, New Haven, Conn., prior to sentencing a prisoner to 3 years' imprisonment who had been found guilty of obstructing justice by intimidating a witness.

*New Haven  
Crimdel, 6/7/66,  
Bufile # 63-4296-32.*

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT SWINDLE

The FBI is distributing through the U.S. Savings and Loan League of Chicago, Ill., a letter concerning a widespread scheme for the passing of fraudulent checks in mortgage payment swindles.

This particular form of fraudulent action is presently in operation throughout the United States and is being perpetrated by various groups of individuals who, in most instances, have no connection with each other.

Their method of operation is to obtain through county clerk's offices the names of owners of mortgaged properties and the names of the institutions carrying the mortgages. From that point fraudulent checks are prepared payable in the names of the mortgagors. These checks, in varying amounts, are then presented to the mortgage-holding institutions where the passers purport to make payments in amounts less than those shown on the checks and receive the balance in cash.

This method of violating the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statute is widespread throughout the United States and is increasing daily.

Through the circularization of the FBI letter by the U.S. Savings and Loan League to its 8,000 members throughout the country, it is hoped that the practice can be halted.

*Rosen to DeLoach memo,  
3/14/66*

## ILLEGAL

A 34-year-old man made an unusual effort to avoid being arrested when approached by a police officer. He backed away, pulled off his wooden leg, and threw it at the officer, who ducked the unusual missile, barely avoiding injury. The man was booked for drunk and disorderly conduct.

*Phoenix Crimdel, 12/3/65,  
Bufile # 63-4296-38.*



# - Lawmen on Sky

**T**HE LOS ANGELES COUNTY Sheriff's Office has launched a pioneering experiment in aerial detection of burglaries and robberies.

The aerial lawmen participating in the experiment operate three helicopters over the city of Lakewood, Calif., in which the program is initially centered, between 10 a.m. and 2 a.m. each day. Powerful rotating beacons on the rooftops of business places in the city signal the helicopters in the event of a burglary or a robbery.

The rooftop beacons, specially designed for sighting from helicopters, are visible for 5 miles during the day and farther at night. They can be connected to existing alarm systems and cost approximately \$135 each. The beacons produce 26,000 candlepower and revolve 30 times a minute in the manner of an airfield tower light.

Three helicopters enable the patrol to respond to any call in the city within 2 to 2½ minutes.

There are currently seven "sky eye" alarms installed or being installed at business places in Lakewood. Many other businesses in the area have agreed to install the alarms on their buildings.

Aerial markers installed at major intersections permit zonal identifica-



Helicopters of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office fly in formation

tion from the air and enable the flying deputies to immediately pinpoint the location of an active alarm for ground units.

The helicopter's main advantage in the event of a burglary or robbery rests in its ability to get to a site quickly and hover over the area, en-

abling the officer-pilot to observe movements of suspicious-looking pedestrians and vehicles and report these to ground units. It also enables the pilot to keep surveillance of autos for long distances while maintaining station over the victimized firm and observing local activity.





city of Lakewood.

The sheriff's office operates six other helicopters in addition to the three employed on the Lakewood project. These are used throughout the county in all phases of police work, including traffic assistance, burglary, robbery, pursuit, surveillance, rescue work, and even firefighting.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

A select group of men in Salt Lake City, Utah, each month give 12 hours of their time to the city. Laying aside the tools of their trade or profession, they pick up the helmet, badge, and revolver of the city police to do their tour of duty. These men—45 in all—are the unpaid volunteer lawmen serving as an auxiliary to the Salt Lake City police.

The Salt Lake City Reserve Corps' duties are much the same as those of a regular officer. Although the reserves do not take the place of the regular officers or receive a wage, Chief of Police Dewey Fillis states they do have a definite role to play in the overall fight against crime. Most of their service is connected with security patrol work.

In the last 6 months of 1965, Chief Fillis reports the reserve corps worked a total of 9,564 hours, averaging about 1,594 hours a month. This saved the city a total of \$23,336.16, or about \$3,889.36 each month in wages.

In order to qualify as a reserve officer, an applicant must be 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weigh a minimum of 140 pounds. He must have a high school education and maintain residence within the boundaries of the Salt Lake City metropolitan area. Following his appointment to the reserve corps, he must complete 96 hours of classroom training covering all phases of police work, including firearms training, first aid, city ordinances, State laws, and investigative and patrol techniques.

*Salt Lake City criminal, 5/27/66, Bufile #63-4296-11.*

## ENFORCEMENT AID

The 1966 session of the Maryland Legislature enacted some laws hailed by State law enforcement authorities as major landmarks in upgrading the criminal law and strengthening law enforcement. They are as follows:

1. Statewide pistol bill which will require the purchaser of a hand weapon to obtain a permit and which will deny a permit to a person with a record of conviction for crimes of violence or who is mentally unstable.
2. The enactment of a law raising 14 separate crimes from misdemeanors to felonies, including storehouse burglary, statutory arson, abduction, and escape.
3. Another increasing the maximum penalty for second-degree murder from 18 to 30 years.
4. A law dealing with amphetamine and barbiturate violations.

*Baltimore criminal, 4/5/66, Bufile #63-4296-3.*

## CAUGHT ON TV

Companies experiencing heavy losses in thefts of merchandise from their loading platforms have recently put closed-circuit television to good use.

A Midwest manufacturing company called in a private detective agency which rigged up a closed-circuit television camera to cover the dock and then set a large quantity of merchandise on the platform as bait. A private detective and a member of the police squad were assigned to monitor the set. At about 5 p.m. a truck-driver backed up to the dock and loaded 11 cartons on his truck. He then walked to another area and took four of the bait cartons. His manifest called for only 11 cartons. He was arrested a short time later a few blocks from the terminal.

He expressed astonishment that there were extra cartons in his truck, but called for his attorney when shown the television camera.

*Cleveland criminal, 5/4/66, Bufile #63-4296-11.*



# Public Poll

## Gives

## Strong Support

## to FBI

**D**IRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI received a resounding vote of confidence from the public in a recent survey conducted by the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. The study, made under the network's feature, "The American Consensus," shows that the public overwhelmingly supports the FBI in its responsibilities of investigating crime and subversion.

According to the Mutual Broadcasting System release, polls showed that 80 percent of the people polled and having opinions agreed that the FBI should be permitted to use wiretapping in cases when national security is threatened, specifically in the investigation of foreign agents, saboteurs, and foreign spies. In ad-

dition, the same percentage of the public expressed the opinion that the law should be changed to permit wiretapping when the FBI is tracking down white slavers, riot leaders, and extortionists. Asked to evaluate the FBI's success at apprehending kid-

napers, a whopping 97 percent of those polled and having opinions stated that the FBI is doing a good job.

Here is a list of the pertinent questions and the percentages as reflected in the poll:

1. As you know, wiretapping of telephone conversations is now illegal. Some people say that the law ought to be changed so that the FBI could use wiretapping to catch

foreign agents, saboteurs, and foreign spies. Do you agree or disagree that the FBI should be able to use wiretapping in these instances?

	Percentages			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agree.....	68.7	68.4	68.5	78	83	80
Disagree.....	19.8	14.1	16.8	22	17	20
No opinion.....	11.5	17.5	14.7			

2. Some people say that the FBI should also be able to use wiretapping of telephone conversations in their work of tracking down white slavers, dope peddlers, riot

leaders, and extortionists. Do you agree or disagree that the law should be changed to permit the FBI to use wiretapping in these instances?

	Percentages			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agree.....	70.1	67.7	68.9	79	81	80
Disagree.....	19.0	16.2	17.5	21	19	20
No opinion.....	10.9	16.1	13.6			

3. Catching kidnapers is one of the functions of the FBI. In this would you say

that the FBI has done a good job or a bad job?

	Percentages			Those having opinions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Good.....	76.9	72.3	74.5	98	95	97
Bad.....	1.5	3.9	2.7	2	5	3
No opinion.....	21.6	23.8	22.8			



# Police Management

## *Recruitment and Selection of Personnel*

*"The dynamics of modern society have vastly broadened the scope and increased the complexity of law enforcement problems. The challenges to administration of the profession have multiplied. Our technology and skills have expanded rapidly to meet new problems. The ultimate fulfillment, however, of those responsibilities which loom ever greater on the horizon lies in the recruitment of men of character, vigor, imagination, intellect, and a strong sense of dedication to public service."*

—J. Edgar Hoover

### Standards for Recruitment

\* American police administrators, whether in the top echelon of management or at the first-line supervisory level, are facing and will face many problems in this decade. If a priority list of these problems were drawn up, recruitment of personnel would occupy a high position. Indeed, in some departments it is the most pressing problem, and there is a lack of interested, qualified applicants from whom to choose.

This problem of recruitment is by no means confined to the law enforcement profession, since virtually all professions, occupations, trades, businesses, industries, and Government agencies at all levels are competing for competent personnel. A sign of our times is that a sellers' market

exists today in the employment field in most parts of our country, and it is not unusual for a qualified young man or woman to have a range of job opportunities from which to select. The American police service must engage in aggressive, responsible recruitment programs in order to meet the competition from other fields.

In any organization, whether in law enforcement or some other field, management should be vitally concerned with: hiring competent people in the first instance, providing these people sufficient indoctrination and training in ways to perform the job, providing adequate supervision and leadership during job performance, and setting up a system of spot checks and controls to assure management that employees are performing their tasks in accordance with the policies, standards, and directives agreed upon by the administration.

The quality of the raw material used has a direct relationship to the quality of the finished product. In

the law enforcement field, the caliber of the young men and women entering the profession has the greatest influence on the quality of our end product—service to the American public. If intelligent, interested, qualified people are not brought into the police agency initially, no plan of organization or system of managerial control will ever produce an efficient department. The splendid men and women now serving American law enforcement are a priceless asset of this Nation, and we should do our utmost to insure that there is no dilution of the present high quality of the American peace officer.

Before any recruiting program can be effectively launched, the manager of the law enforcement agency must decide on the type of person he is looking for and formulate standards for employment to serve as guidelines. These standards should be the result of careful analysis and planning. While the main portion of this article deals with setting standards for

\*This is the first of a series of articles on the general area of police management. The first four articles will deal with the vital problems of recruitment and selection of personnel. Later articles will cover the topics: evaluation of personnel, human relations, personnel administration, supervision, inspections, and others of interest to the police executive.



employment of patrolmen, suggestions can be adapted for other positions.

One orderly method of arriving at employment standards would be to first prepare a written job description or statement of duties inherent in the patrolman's position. This should then be analyzed in detail by management to determine the type of individual who would have the basic qualifications to perform in this job in a manner acceptable to the head of the law enforcement agency. After the job has been analyzed and the standards of performance determined, the police administrator is able to list the personal standards or requirements needed by the applicants.

### ***Residence Requirements***

Many law enforcement agencies have a preemployment residence requirement which stipulates that an applicant must have resided within the city, or other area under the agency's jurisdiction, for a certain number of years before he can be favorably considered. Some feel this preemployment residence requirement is a great deterrent to effective recruiting since it bars well-qualified people from further consideration merely because they live in another city, county, or State.

This requirement in many instances can be traced back to the depression era when jobs were scarce, or to a feeling on the part of local officials that employment opportunities in local law enforcement should be limited to local residents. Preemployment residence requirements narrow the recruiting base and in some instances may slow up the future development and progress of many law enforcement agencies, as topnotch applicants are hard to find.

Residence requirements usually stem from customs or regulations of the law enforcement agency, regulations of the local civil service com-

mission or central personnel agency, or municipal ordinances or State laws. In instances when the requirement is based upon customs or regulations of the law enforcement agency itself, the head of the agency will usually have the authority to remove this barrier. In areas where the requirement springs from civil service regulations or local or State laws, the police administrator who feels it is detrimental to recruiting efforts may wish to seek an exception or modification through the normal channels available to him. While the police manager will have no personal authority to change regulations of a civil service commission or requirements which are a matter of statute, he does have a responsibility to call the attention of responsible officials to any regulation or law which adversely affects attempts to staff his department with qualified personnel.

### ***Educational Requirements***

More and more law enforcement agencies are requiring that applicants possess college training to qualify for the position of patrolman or its equivalent rank. This is a very desirable trend, and in the future the college man in the American police service will be the rule rather than the exception. At present, however, because of low salaries, lack of promotional opportunities, and other factors, most city, county, and State agencies are unable to raise educational requirements to this level. The great majority of American departments now require that applicants possess a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate. The forward-thinking police manager should not be satisfied with anything less.

This is an age when police officers must be intelligent, articulate, and able to communicate effectively in writing. Law enforcement officers in this generation often find that they have only a few minutes to make a

decision concerning arrests or other matters of a legal nature which may be subject to a detailed review in court. The officer's prior educational background must be such that he can absorb and understand legal fundamentals so his actions will be within the letter and spirit of the law. Legal problems facing the police are so complex that the success of the "drop-out," who did not continue his education, in applying legal concepts to actual police operations is problematical. Written communications, including letters to the public and reports, are becoming increasingly important in police work. There is normally a definite correlation between a man's formal education and his ability to express himself in writing.

Another consideration is that supervisors and managers of the future must come from recruits of today. All police supervisory and executive personnel spend a portion of their time in the handling and preparation of paperwork. The department's point of view, accomplishments, and problems must be explained before civic and other groups. Conferences are held with other public officials, oral and written briefings are furnished to the press, and testimony concerning budgetary and other matters is afforded before legislative bodies. The manner in which a law enforcement administrator uses the written and spoken word may be construed by the reader or listener as a barometer of the overall efficiency of his agency.

Certainly, at a time when the American police service is eagerly looking forward to the day when law enforcement will receive recognition as a true profession, the prospects of achieving this goal are not enhanced by those departments which have low educational standards or none at all. The general public is receiving more formal education. An increasing



number of people are completing high school, and more people are attending college. Since law enforcement officers will have to serve a better educated public, it makes sense to have a better educated police service.

### Age Requirements

In the United States 21 is the usual age at which an individual may be a sworn police officer. Very few departments will accept anyone younger. There are, of course, agencies with cadet systems which will accept applicants as young as 17 with the understanding they will not be promoted to police officers until they have reached their 21st birthday.

Some departments set the minimum entrance age for patrolmen at more than 21 on the theory that a young man just 21 years of age does not have sufficient maturity to function as a law enforcement officer. Arbitrarily setting the minimum age at more than 21 unnecessarily narrows

the recruiting base and precludes consideration of highly qualified applicants simply because they have, for example, not yet reached their 23d or 25th birthday. Some of these young men who are eager to enter law enforcement at the age of 21 may not be interested several years later if they are gainfully employed in some other field.

Many, if not most, 21-year-old men have sufficient maturity to function as police officers if they are given proper indoctrination, training, supervision, and leadership. One answer to the problem would be to set the minimum age at 21 and design the various selection and screening procedures to keep out those who do not appear to possess sufficient maturity and emotional stability to perform effectively as law enforcement officers.

### Maximum Age

Line enforcement operations, particularly patrol functions, are best

handled by relatively young men. While exceptions exist, the patrolman in his sixties is, for example, more vulnerable to accidents, injuries, and illness caused by the rigors of the job itself. One method of insuring that the members of the department are relatively young is to set a maximum recruiting age of about 30 coupled with a plan for voluntary retirement after a reasonable number of years of service. The police administrator who must manage a group of older patrolmen may find that he lacks flexibility in making assignments. He may hesitate to use the older men in those areas, and at those times of day, where the incidence of crime is the highest. This results in younger members of the force performing more than their equitable share of the work.

Some departments, however, have experienced satisfactory results in hiring older men with previous law enforcement experience in civilian life

*(Continued on next page)*

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## NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

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### CACHE FOR CASH

Two pay telephone picklock burglars were apprehended recently on the west coast with 95 blank lead-filled keys in their possession. Fifty-two of these keys had been filed down for use. Also in their possession were many picks and other tools that could be used in coinbox burglaries.

Hidden in the armrests of the car used by the pair was evidence of their illegal activities—\$1,848 in small change. The coins had been dropped through the altered cigarette receptacle into the hollow armrest.



Armrest separated from sidewall of car revealing cache of stolen coins.

*San Francisco criminal, 4/12/66, Bufile #63-4296-47, ser. 1016.*



or in the Armed Forces, feeling that these experienced people require less than average training and supervision. Certain investigative agencies which require applicants with college backgrounds and/or previous experience will normally have higher minimum and maximum recruiting ages.

### Physical Requirements

The very nature of law enforcement operations requires that officers be in good physical condition and possess at least average height, strength, and physical ability. While the era of selecting police officers based on brawn alone is a thing of the past, the use of physical force is often required to counter aggressive acts and assaults on the person of the police officer.

### Height

The usual minimum height requirement is 5 feet 8 inches or 5 feet 9

inches. The presence of a large, physically fit police officer is often a deterrent to crime or aggressive acts. While some say that the "good little man" is as good as the "good big man," it is well known that the big man is not challenged as often to prove his capabilities.

Some departments have maximum height requirements because of the size of certain police vehicles and the difficulty of procuring uniforms for abnormally tall people. Extreme care should be taken in setting up maximum height requirements to insure that splendid potential officer material is not overlooked simply because the applicant is unusually tall.

### Weight

The usual requirement is that the candidate be within certain weight ranges, which are satisfactory in proportion to his height. Some departments use a weight chart while others leave the decision to the examining

physician. The important thing is that the standards should insure that while the applicant is sufficiently bust to perform as a police officer, he is not obese. There is a desirable trend in some law enforcement agencies to make periodic checks during annual physical examinations to see that current members of the force maintain their weight within reasonable standards.

### General Medical Standards

Every applicant should be afforded a comprehensive medical examination to determine whether he has any physical or medical defects which would interfere with his serving as a law enforcement officer. The police administrator should make sure that the examining physician is not using standards applicable to other city, county, and State positions in testing police applicants. While such matters as a history of heart disease, poor eyesight, or impaired hearing may not

## CODE-A-PHONE CALLS

A Code-a-Phone, or confidential phone, has been placed in operation in the New Orleans, La., Police Department by the Southern Bell Telephone Co. The Code-a-Phone is an answering device which automatically records any information transmitted to it over a telephone.

This is all part of a program aimed at citizen cooperation in the field of crime prevention and in the apprehension of criminals. Those persons reluctant to go to the police with information they have relative to organized crime, vice, narcotics, and other criminal activities may now use the Code-a-Phone and yet remain completely anonymous.

The recorded messages are checked periodically throughout the day, but if there should be an emergency and

an officer is required at the scene, citizens have been instructed to call the regular police department number instead of the Code-a-Phone number.

Although many of the messages are of a crank nature, all are carefully considered and discreetly handled.

*New Orleans criminal,  
3/18/66, Bufile #63-4296-33.*

## CAUSE FOR ARREST

An officer on patrol early one morning noted tire tracks in the freshly fallen snow and observed that they went from one side of the street to the other. Believing he might have sufficient cause for arrest before even seeing the vehicle or its occupant, the officer soon caught up with the car, stopped it, and charged the driver with drunken and reckless driving.

*Albuquerque criminal,  
7/19/66, Bufile #63-4296-62.*

## MATTER OF POSITION

Car thieves in an eastern city have found out that in order to rent a car from an auto rental agency, they have to establish the fact that they are legitimately employed.

In several instances, a thief has stationed an accomplice in a telephone booth and given the number of that telephone to the rental agency as his office phone. When the agency calls for verification, the accomplice answers with a fabricated firm name and describes himself as a supervisory employee. He then obligingly furnishes information concerning the potential "client's" long tenure with the company, his honesty, reliability, virtues as a driver, etc.

After losing several automobiles in this fashion, rental agencies are double checking on this type of call.

*WFO criminal, 1/20/66,  
Bufile #63-4296-53.*



be sufficient cause for rejection for other positions, the law enforcement agency should not have to accept an applicant with major physical defects.

The examining physician should be advised of the rigors of the law enforcement profession, and it is well to brief him on any case histories wherein policemen were forced to retire on disabilities which existed prior to employment. The doctor should be alert for defects which would worsen under the strain of police duties, and he should be most concerned with determining whether the candidate has physical or medical defects which would preclude his unrestricted participation in any phase of the agency's programs. No attempt is being made to enumerate the many items which should be checked during the medical examination. The standards and scope of the examination should be worked out in advance by the police administrator and the examining physician.

### **ral Standards**

Entrants into the American police service should be of the highest moral quality. A great deal of time can be wasted in processing applicants who are ultimately rejected for failure to measure up to moral standards or who possess serious criminal records. While it is not possible to set up a moral standard or measuring stick which would tell us in advance those who are not suitable for the police profession, there are certain tangible indicators of moral character, such as

the presence or absence of an arrest record. Most departments exclude applicants who have been convicted for felonies and other serious offenses. Each minor arrest or conviction should be carefully looked into to determine the exact circumstances which resulted in the particular charge or conviction. Offenses such as loitering and disorderly conduct should not be taken at face value since charges of this nature may have resulted from rather serious misconduct on the part of the applicant.

To discourage prospective applicants with serious criminal records and those whose moral character will not withstand the scrutiny of a background investigation, each department should spell out moral standards in brochures and other recruiting material, together with a statement that an intensive background investigation will be conducted on all applicants before they actually enter on duty. Searching of fingerprint files and conducting name checks early in the selection process will also avoid spending unnecessary time on those who do not meet the moral standards.

This article deals with those attributes or standards which the law enforcement administrator should set for prospective applicants. In other words, these are the things which the candidate is expected to offer the police agency to secure favorable consideration. The next article will deal with the subject of what law enforcement has to offer to the applicant, namely, compensation and fringe benefits.

### **RING OF TROUBLE**

During an investigation of juveniles engaged in disturbances and fighting, a ring converted into a dangerous weapon was discovered by police in a southern town.

The ring with a 1/4-inch blade is

normally used in shipping and receiving rooms to cut twine or string. When so used, the hook-type blade is in a safe position for cutting twine. The juveniles, however, had detached and reset the blade so that it is beyond the closed fist and could be a dangerous weapon in hand-to-hand fighting.

*Jackson Crumdel, 5/18/66,  
Bufile # 63-4296-54.*

### **SOBERING SHOT**

An irate husband, coming home intoxicated late one evening, got into a heated argument with his wife. At the height of the quarrel, he went to a bureau drawer, took out a revolver, and shot his wife.

Believing he had killed her, he placed the revolver to his temple and fired. The bullet, however, reached only to the end of the barrel of the revolver and only slightly broke the skin on his temple.

The incident had an immediate sobering effect on the man, and he found that in fact the first shot had not killed his wife.



Revolver with bullet protruding from the barrel.

*Savannah Crumdel, 5/17/66,  
Bufile #63-4296-49.*

### **SWITCH PROBLEM IN CAR THEFTS**

A midwestern police department is concerned with auto thieves who have been using ignition switch replacement units to steal cars in the area.

The unit is easily and quickly installed and can be purchased at most auto parts stores. The regular ignition wire harness of the car is removed and plugged to a new switch. This enables the thieves to use their own key to start the motor. It is estimated that an experienced car thief can adapt one of these units and have the stolen car moving in 30 seconds.

*Cleveland Crumdel, 4/5/66,  
Bufile # 63-4296-11.*



# THIS IS A RECORDING



Chief Harold T. Kulbeth.

MERCED, CALIF., since the latter part of the 1950's, has expanded in population and area, and with its growth the responsibilities of the local police department increased.

Realizing that an effective police force is one of the best recommendations for a healthy, thriving city, the police department has steered a progressive course, acquired equipment of the latest design, and used the newest methods known to prevent crime and apprehend criminals.

## **Making Reports**

As the city grew and the police department's responsibilities increased, Chief of Police Harold T. Kulbeth

conducted a study which showed that about half of the patrolmen's time was spent typing their reports. The officers were having to leave their beats and return to the station to type their reports. This procedure created a great deal of overtime pay, and the crime-preventive factor of having the patrolmen on the streets was sharply reduced.

Portable dictation equipment was believed to be the solution. Various units were tried, and with the sanction of the Merced City Council, a tape recorder, costing approximately \$250, was selected and placed in full operation in each patrol car.

## **Recording on the Beat**

With the use of the recorders, it is no longer necessary for the men to leave their beats. Each is given a folder and recorder prior to leaving on his tour of duty. After completing an investigation or an assignment, he parks his vehicle to observe a crime- or accident-prone location and tapes his report. If it is lengthy, he can move on to other locations, always keeping an eye open for disturbances

or giving mobile pursuit if necessary. Upon completing his tour of duty, he simply turns in his folder and tape to a clerk-stenographer for transcribing.

The tape recorder may also be used in the field in recording conversations or statements of victims and witnesses. In some instances Merced police have recorded obscene remarks over the recipient's home telephone with permission of the owner, and the recording has been used as evidence in court.

## **Results of Experiment**

Chief Kulbeth states that as a result of placing the recorders in operation, officers are on their beats for their entire tour of duty; there have been more and better reports; overtime has been reduced to a minimum; and patrol mileage has increased about 14 percent. But most important, crime and accidents decreased as the officers were able to devote more time to crime prevention.

The time-saving procedure, Chief Kulbeth said, has saved money for the city of Merced and, at the same time, has given more and better protection to the local citizenry.





**Top**—Officer receives recorder prior to going on duty.

**Right**—Officer at the scene of an accident takes a few notes.

**Below**—After making an investigation, officer records his report.

**Lower right**—Folder and tape are turned in after his tour of duty.





# Firearms in Crime

In recent months there have been increasing interest and concern over the use and involvement of firearms in crime. As a public service, the FBI began compiling data on this subject several years ago based on information relating to the use of firearms in violent crimes. Law enforcement agencies contributing statistics through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program have made this information possible. Reports on pertinent aspects of this problem have appeared regularly in Uniform Crime Reports and from time to time in other publications.

Current highlights of this collection of data show that during the past 4 years, 1962-65, a firearm was used as the weapon in 56 percent of the 36,000 willful killings in the United States. The basic problem is the handgun which was used in 70 percent of these murders. A shotgun was used in 20 percent, and a rifle in 10 percent. Of the 278 police officers killed by criminals in 1960-65, 96 percent of these deaths resulted from the use of guns, 78 percent of which were handguns.

During the 4-year period 1962-65, the Northeastern States, where gun controls generally exist, reported 36 percent of their murders were caused by guns. On the other hand, the North Central States reported 57 percent of their murders were by guns, the Southern States reported 64 percent, and the Western States 55 percent. In these regions minimum gun controls exist.

Uniform Crime Reports in the past have pointed out that about 70 per-

cent of the murders in the United States happen within the family or among acquaintances, for the most part the result of insane or emotional rage. Almost 60 percent of this type of murder is committed by the use of firearms. In this type of murder the availability and easy accessibility of a firearm appear to be major factors in the problem. And, of course, because of its lethal nature, a gun makes murder easy.

While a hardened criminal will obtain a gun regardless of controls applied, most authorities agree controls would make acquisition more difficult. In addition, controls at the local level provide the possibility of an investigative lead in tracing a weapon. This is not possible in most instances now. The ability to trace and locate lost and stolen weapons nationwide is becoming a significant possibility with the opening of the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in January 1967. Information on lost and stolen weapons will be stored in the FBI computer network and will be available to participating agencies throughout the country within seconds.

In addition to murder, in 1965 there were 34,700 aggravated assaults with guns and over 68,400 armed robberies, two-thirds of which involved the use of guns.

Following is a list of murder percentages by guns, by State, for the 4-year period 1962-65:

Alabama	59.6
Alaska	71.4

Arizona	66.4
Arkansas	65.0
California	50.1
Colorado	58.7
Connecticut	48.3
Delaware	58.0
Florida	66.0
Georgia	66.6
Hawaii	52.9
Idaho	60.0
Illinois	54.8
Indiana	61.6
Iowa	61.9
Kansas	64.2
Kentucky	73.0
Louisiana	61.6
Maine	52.3
Maryland	48.6
Massachusetts	35.3
Michigan	45.9
Minnesota	56.0
Mississippi	70.0
Missouri	65.5
Montana	72.0
Nebraska	70.3
Nevada	66.9
New Hampshire	66.7
New Jersey	38.6
New Mexico	63.7
New York	31.8
North Carolina	68.5
North Dakota	17.4
Ohio	60.3
Oklahoma	61.9
Oregon	62.5
Pennsylvania	43.2
Rhode Island	24.0
South Carolina	73.6
South Dakota	66.7
Tennessee	66.4
Texas	68.7
Utah	72.3
Vermont*	100.0
Virginia	60.9
Washington	54.9
West Virginia	63.9
Wisconsin	55.9
Wyoming	54.8
Washington, D.C.	41.5

\*Only seven willful killings involved.

*Daunt to Wick memo, 8/3/66, re: Firearms Control Laws, Uniform Crime Reporting.*

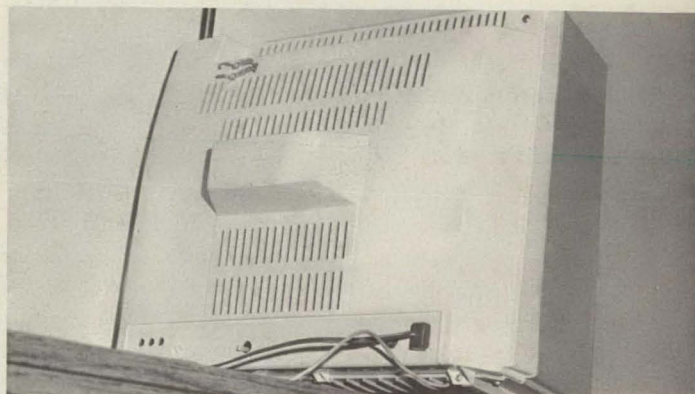


## Motel Owner Halts Theft of TV Sets

The alarm wiring connected to the back of TV set.



A television set with alarm wire resembling antenna cable.



Manhattan Beach, Calif., is a residential beach community located approximately 15 miles from downtown Los Angeles. The town has a population of approximately 36,000 people; however, because of its location on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and because U.S. Highway No. 101 runs north and south through the heart of the city, people flock to the nearby shores.

Because of the tremendous transient population, there are numerous motels and hotels which do a thriving tourist business. These businesses are constantly being victimized by television-set thieves.

After having numerous television sets stolen, the owner of one of the motels installed an alarm system on the television set in each of his 33 rooms. This system proved to be uncomplicated and installation costs were approximately \$5 a set.

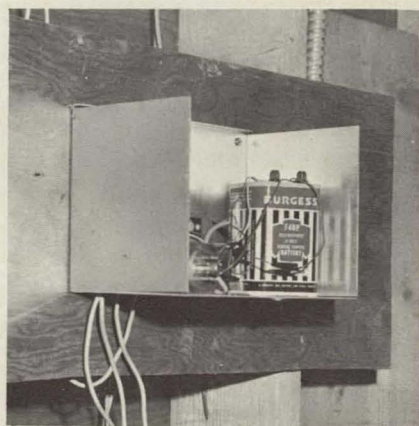
Since the system was placed in operation, the motel has suffered no further losses of television sets. On subsequent attempts of theft, the

suspects were apprehended by the police as they were walking out of the room with the set.

When the alarm goes off, the manager turns off the alarm button and telephones the police. While he has the police on the line, he watches to see if the thief leaves before the responding patrol arrives. If this occurs, he furnishes the dispatcher a description of the thief and his automobile, the license number, and the direction he takes away from the motel.

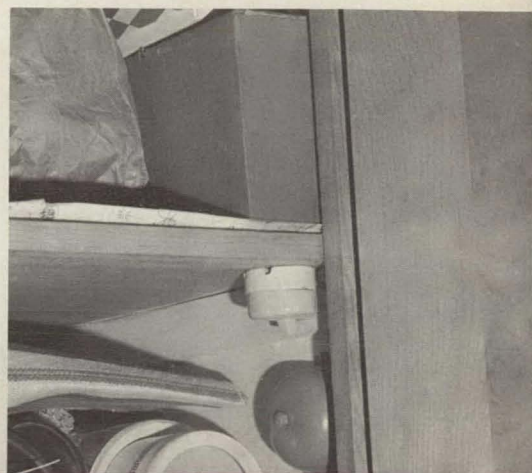
The system is a four-conductor wiring plan consisting of two circuits. One circuit is open which, when shorted, brings in an alarm. The second is a closed circuit which, when open, allows a 6-volt relay to drop away. This closes the contacts on the alarm circuit and sets off the alarm.

A test switch was provided for each circuit, so that a test on each circuit could be made by the owner to assure proper operation daily. A dry cell battery was used to assure operation in event of commercial power failure.



The wiring setup located in storage room is a permanent installation.

Alarm bell and turnoff button in closet.





## Identity Sought of Deceased Female

A human skull was found November 9, 1965, in a remote area of Montgomery County, Tenn., about 15 miles southwest of Clarksville. About a week later additional remains and pieces of clothing were found about 150 yards from the place where the skull had been picked up. Among the remains were leg, pelvic, and rib bones and portions of a backbone. Among the clothes were a blue tweed overcoat, a red-flowered print dress, and one red slipper about size 8-9 of a Tur-Son brand.

A spot in a ravine nearby appeared to be the place where this person had met her death. Sifting of the soil at that point resulted in the location of a homemade, silver-looking wedding band and a 10-karat gold class ring with the initial "O" on the front and bearing the words high school and the year 1955. Some corroded coins, bearing a 1963 date, were found in the coat pocket.

The skeletal remains, clothing, rings, coins, and information pertaining to the area where the items were found were turned over to the University of Tennessee Institute of Pathology, Memphis, on December 6, 1965, for examination.

No identification was made, but time of death was estimated to be around the fall of 1964 but could possibly have been as early as January 1963 or as late as the spring of 1965. The victim had been dead at least 5 months when the remains were found.

Also from the remains it was estimated that the deceased was a Caucasian female, possibly between the ages of 18 and 22, but no more than 30, approximately 5 feet to 5 feet 4 inches in height, and a base figure of 120 pounds in weight.

Anyone having any information that may lead to the identification of this person please notify Tennessee Department of Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Cordell Hull Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37219.



Ring found at the scene of the death.

## BEING PREPARED

Police in a foreign country discovered that a band of thieves believe in being prepared to burglarize banks even before they are built.

Two suspects were observed loitering at a bank construction site. Police later examined the hinges of the vault door and found that they had

been cut almost all the way through and the cuts filled with a metal glue. When the officers gave the door a heavy blow, it fell from its hinges.

Some two hundred vaults of new banks and those under construction in various parts of the country were then examined and eight more were found similarly prepared for the burglars' onslaught.

## RAILROAD ROULETTE

A new version of Russian roulette was discovered recently being played on railroad tracks in the State of Washington.

Two young men, both 24, had built what they called a "speeder"—a vehicle similar to motorized handcars used by the railroad for transporting its track workers. The speeder had bucket seats and a 6 horsepower, air-cooled engine capable of propelling the vehicle along the rails at 55 miles an hour. "Rail Poacher #1" was painted on the front. The men had also built a trailer to transport their vehicle to the line on which they intended to make their excursions.

Their runs amounted to thrill rides, enhanced by the gamble of whether they might meet a train coming from the opposite direction. This "sport" was especially dangerous—similar to "Russian roulette"—when they passed over one of the many high railroad bridges in the hill and mountain areas.

The two adventurers were arrested and charged with trespassing on railroad property.

*Seattle  
Crimdel, 4/7/66, Bufile #  
63-4296-50.*

## CHEAP TALK

It has been determined that certain unscrupulous individuals have used the following method to save money on long-distance telephone calls. Through prior arrangement two associates each enter a telephone booth in distant cities at the same time. The caller will then proceed to make a collect call to his friend. The friend accepts "charges" for the call at the telephone booth, and unless an alert long-distance operator recognizes the number to which the fee is to be charged as a pay phone number, the fraud may be successful and the call completed. *WBO Crimdel, 4/14/66, Bufile 63-4296-53.*

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

*Paris Crimdel, 3/22/66, Bufile #63-4296-231.*

*Let. to Director from Wm. F. Whitehurst, Tenn. Dept. of Safety*



## 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)

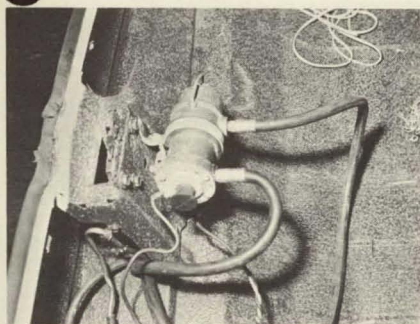
### NO EMPTY TANK

Two gasoline theft suspects used an electric pump—the type used mostly on high-powered racing and sporting cars—as a means of obtaining gasoline. The pump, mounted inside the trunk of the car and fastened to the trunk lock, was attached to the car's

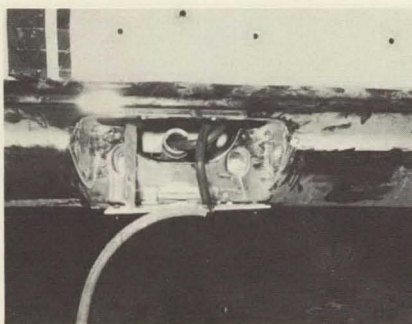
electrical system but bypassed the ignition system.

A button on an electrical cord lying on the front floor mat when depressed activated the device, which pumped at the rate of a gallon a minute. Two hoses were placed in the gas-filler pipe

compartment behind the rear license plate. When gas was needed, a 4-foot length of hose from the pump was inserted into the tank of the thieves' car. A much longer hose was then inserted into the victim's gas tank, the pump started, and the tank drained.



Pump attached to lock inside the trunk.



Rear view of car with hose extended.



Cord on floor to activate the pump.

*Chicago Criminal, 4/20/66, Bufile # 63-4296-9, ser. 1024*

### BY WAY OF THE LOCK

The Ohio Bell Telephone Co., which services the northern half of the State of Ohio, reports that in 1965 coin telephone box larcenies cost the company nearly \$100,000.

Most of these larcenies were committed with lock picks. Some in-

volved removal of the entire instrument by prying it from the wall. In some instances a ramset construction gun was used to mutilate the coinbox compartment lock.

One burglar apprehended for such thefts demonstrated his proficiency

in picking the locks with a small wire pick by which he could open the mechanism within 15 seconds. He told arresting officers he had studied lock mechanisms of coinboxes for over a year and found this wire pick to be the simplest tool to use.

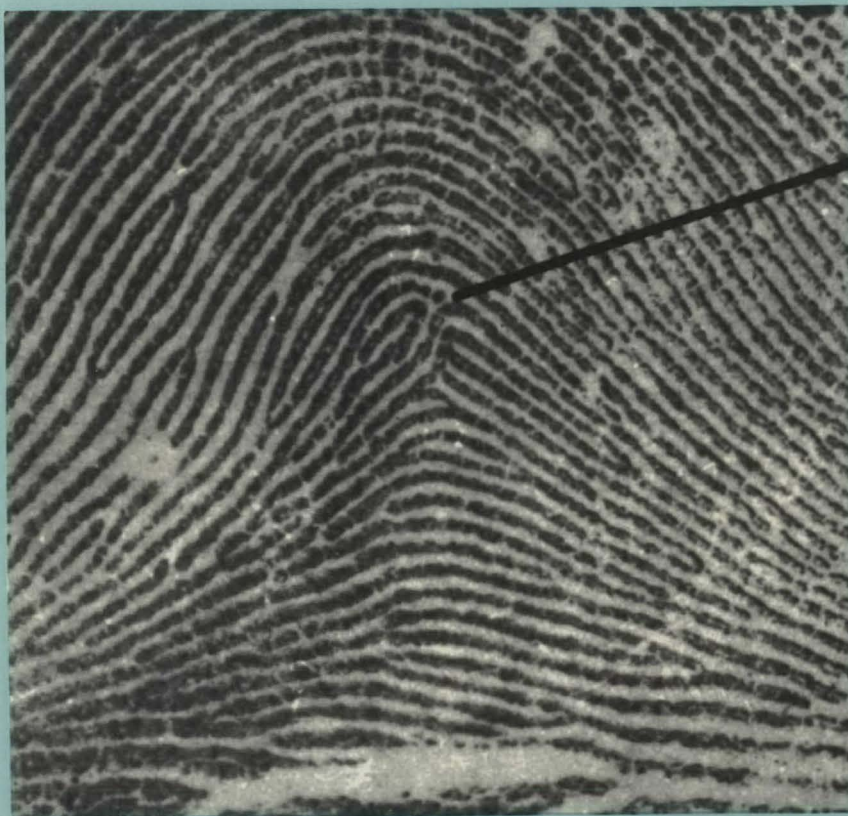
*Cincinnati Criminal, 5/24/66, Bufile # 63-4296-10.*



**OFFICIAL BUSINESS**

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

## QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



The questionable pattern presented here is given the preferred classification of a tented arch and is referenced to a loop. A close examination of this impression reveals the delta is located at point D. Inasmuch as the core of the loop is on the recurve, and no looping ridge is crossed by an imaginary line placed between the delta and the core, no ridge count is obtained.