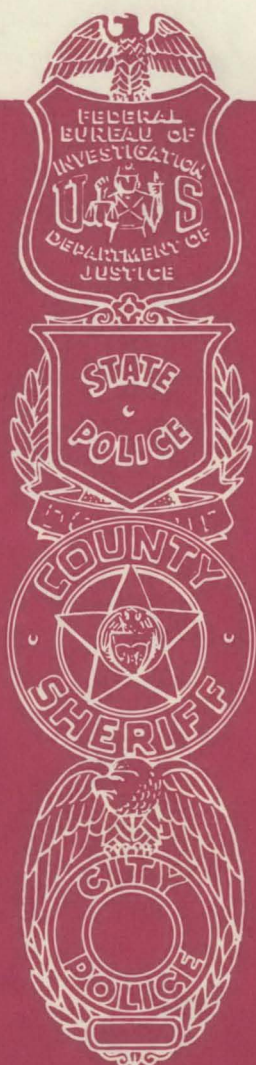




FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



Vol. 31, No. 9

September 1962

30th
ANNIVERSARY
ISSUE
1932-1962

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

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 1962

Vol. 31, No. 9

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Message from the Director

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

LOW PAY AND FINANCIAL INSECURITY are bleeding law enforcement of vital manpower sorely needed in the fight against the Nation's alarming crime problem. Daily, throughout the country, responsible career-minded officers resign because of meager wages insufficient to afford their families a decent standard of living. Outstanding police applicants turn elsewhere for more lucrative jobs.

This is a deplorable condition—a condition which tends to undermine the very concept of law and order. It is a reflection on a society which enjoys the highest economic standing in the world, and it denotes a lack of sound reasoning on the part of community leaders.

Many localities have long since resolved these matters in a commendable manner. Others have waited, taking action only when the injustice is highlighted by unfortunate circumstances.

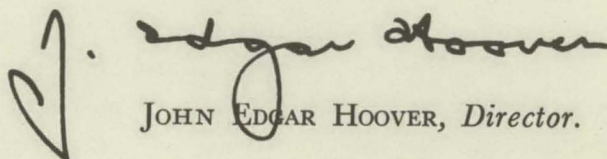
Some months ago one officer was critically wounded by a shotgun blast fired at point-blank range by a fugitive whom he was arresting. Although injured in the line of duty, this policeman was not eligible for sick pay, and under regulations governing such incidents, his pay was cut to \$35 per week during his hospitalization and recovery. An occurrence such as this, labeled editorially by a local newspaper as a "disgrace" and "a grave shortcoming in citizen responsibility," needs no elaboration.

Effective law enforcement is synonymous with progressive community growth. It is not a commodity for political bartering; nor can it be achieved with cut-rate financial support. Currently, the average monthly earnings of firemen are considerably higher than those of full-time employees involved in police protection in local governments. In many instances a young person with stenographic ability has earning power equal to, if not greater than, a police officer. Certainly, salary is hardly an inducement to a career in law enforcement.

There is no quick formula for gaining experience in police work, and few departments can afford to lose seasoned veterans to better paying jobs. The damage is abundantly clear. It saps the strength of an agency and spreads experienced manpower too thinly for adequate public protection.

In dealing with the forces of crime, a little shortsightedness goes a long way. There is something drastically wrong with a policy which daily sends an officer onto the street with incomplete training, insufficient assistance, and inadequate financial security. Obviously, neither he nor the public benefits from such a practice.

It is a source of deep satisfaction to look back at this time—on the 30th anniversary of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin—and note the phenomenal progress made in raising law enforcement to a professional status. It would be tragic indeed if this momentum were lost because of the failure to provide proper remuneration for qualified personnel.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Edgar Hoover". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

SEPTEMBER 1, 1962



30th Anniversary



THIRTY YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in his unswerving fight to promote law enforcement to a professional status, recognized the increasing need for the current exchange of criminal identification data among all law enforcement agencies in this country and abroad. To disseminate this information, the FBI (then known as the U.S. Bureau of Investigation) under the direction and supervision of Mr. Hoover prepared and distributed the first issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin in September 1932. It was entitled "Fugitives Wanted by Police."

It was Mr. Hoover's desire that such a bulletin be "issued periodically in which will be listed data with reference to individuals for whom warrants are outstanding, and who are wanted by law enforcement officials for major crimes."

First Issue

Additionally, the publication was to furnish law enforcement officials information on fingerprint matters in particular and law enforcement methods in general which would enable them to be conversant with improvements and to provide a practical vehicle for working out standardizations and more advanced methods of dealing with crime problems.

The first issue of the Bulletin was distributed to some 6,000 police officials throughout the Nation. It carried the criminal history, fingerprint classification, and personal descriptions of 51 fugitives wanted by law enforcement agencies in all parts of the country. This is still one of the principal services of the present-day publication, but the data is now carried in a supplement enclosed with issues sent to police agencies.

The initiation of this new service received enthusiastic response from law enforcement officials all over the country. Director Hoover received such representative comments as:

"Congratulations upon this added feature to the Bureau. It fills a need of long standing,

and I am sure results will more than recompense you for the added duties assumed," and "Next to the actual establishment of the FBI itself, this new service, I believe, is the best thing that ever happened. I have often wondered if such a thing could not be done."

Special Article

In the publication of the third issue, released in November 1932, the Bulletin printed its first informative article. Originally prepared as a special report of the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department, it related to the handling of explosives by police officers. It was the forerunner of many interesting and informative articles on a variety of subjects published since that time.

The opening of one of the greatest chapters in the history of law enforcement in America came in November 1932, with the establishment of the FBI Laboratory. It was also a great milestone in the growth and advancement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Bulletin carried a special article relating to this event and highlighting the services and scientific examinations available to local agencies through the Laboratory. This meant that scientific techniques and their application to the examination of physical evidence were no longer outside the realm of local law enforcement officers.

John Dillinger

A significant step in the war against organized crime and gangsterism in the early thirties was the slaying of John Dillinger by Special Agents of the FBI in a gun battle on July 22, 1934. In his message to law enforcement officers in the September 1934 Bulletin, Director Hoover took note of the incident, saying, "I wish to take this opportunity also of expressing my sincere appreciation . . . to all of you throughout the entire

United States who cooperated . . . in the Dillinger case. Your help exemplifies the type of close cooperation necessary in the war upon crime and made possible the termination of this desperado's career."

Effective Weapon

Cooperation has always been recognized as one of the most effective weapons against crime. A significant advancement of the cooperative services of the FBI came with the establishment of the FBI National Academy on July 29, 1935. Its primary purpose was—and still is—to train law enforcement officers from local communities as police instructors and police administrators.

In announcing the opening of the Academy in the August 1935 issue of the Bulletin, Director Hoover stated, "It is hoped that the men, after undergoing the course of instruction, will return to their communities equipped to inform their respective departments in the new things learned concerning crime problems and that there will, thereby, be accomplished another step in the extermination of crime and the betterment of public welfare."

Mr. Hoover's foresight in establishing the Academy has long since been justified. Today 69 sessions of the Academy have been completed, and some 4,173 law enforcement officers have graduated. The percentage of graduates in law enforcement who hold positions as executive heads of their agencies is 27.8.

With the gradual addition of timely articles pertaining to scientific crime detection and apprehension, and new and successful developments in police methods and procedures, "Fugitives Wanted by Police" expanded into a medium of important police information, and, in October 1935, the title of the publication was changed to "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin."

First Training School

In March 1936, the Bulletin reported on the first local law enforcement training school conducted by the FBI on January 14, 15, and 16 of that year. The school, largely a matter of training in taking and classifying fingerprints, was held in Dallas, Tex., at the request of the Dallas Police Department. It was attended by some 53 representatives of sheriffs' offices, police departments, and State

highway patrols, and constables, city marshals, and county attorneys, all from the Dallas area.

Since the institution of this program, the FBI has cooperated in thousands of local training schools throughout the country dealing with the numerous aspects of law enforcement operations.

Through the following years, the Bulletin continued to grow, reporting and reflecting the steady climb of law enforcement to a professional status.

On September 6, 1939, with the threat of war looming ominously on the horizon, President Roosevelt issued a directive giving the FBI the responsibility of investigating all espionage and sabotage activities as well as any violation of neutrality regulations. The President requested all citizens and all local police and civic authorities to report information pertaining to such matters immediately to the FBI.

War Came

The war came on December 7, 1941, with the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Law enforcement—as did all the other professions—marshalled its strength and "know-how" to help meet the challenge and get the job done. The January 1942 Bulletin carried a message from Director Hoover calling on law enforcement to "keep fully informed of our individual and collective problems, and resolve steadfastly to protect America's internal security from the treachery of our enemies to the last drop of blood in our veins."

The Bulletin, itself, contributed to the war effort. In the May 1942 issue, Mr. Hoover stated, "Realizing the necessity of conserving paper at this time, the FBI will in the future issue the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin only six times each year instead of monthly." This was continued until the critical paper shortage was relieved. Throughout the war years, the Bulletin published articles, reports, and information pertinent to law enforcement responsibilities.

The end of the war in no way lessened the task of law enforcement. The battle against crime, racketeering, and gangsterism was a continuing problem, and dedicated police officials throughout the country sought ways and means to combat the spiraling crime rate.

With the relaxing of restrictions on essential materials, many agencies made plans for new facilities and equipment. Greater stress was placed on basic needs such as adequate personnel and

better training. More emphasis and study were given to advances which had been made in scientific crime detection techniques. There could be no letdown in the fight against crime!

Law Enforcement Grew

Consequently, law enforcement grew and developed over the years. Today, members of the profession can stand proud and erect among their fellow men. They can look back with pride to the important role law enforcement has played in the development of our great Nation and in promoting the welfare and security of our people. They can look to the future with courage and determination.

Effective law enforcement is not possible without cooperation. The growing complexity of modern times depicts all too clearly the increasing responsibilities connected with the preservation of law and order. Accordingly, the problems of law enforcement are numerous and some of them are extremely grave. Yet they are not insurmountable when the cooperative efforts of law enforcement and the public are applied.

Hopes for the future in law enforcement, as in

other fields, are often mingled with past memories. Experience tends to serve as a guidepost for events to come. While law enforcement can be proud of past accomplishments, it cannot afford to mark time. Attention must be given to all modern developments, and continuous efforts must be made to elevate the standards. Further advancement of law enforcement will depend on the cooperative energy expended by its members.

An Honorable Profession

Law and order are integral parts of the American way of life. Law enforcement is an honorable profession—a means of worthy service to one's community, State, and country.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, on its 30th anniversary, is proud to be affiliated with this noble cause. Any measure of success it may have attained in serving the profession is directly attributable to the splendid cooperation and support received from the dedicated law enforcement officers across the land. The Bulletin pledges itself to the continued advancement of effective law enforcement and to the fight against the evil forces which threaten America today.

Police Chief Keeps Record of FBI Bulletins

Chief Robert Lewis, Town of Orangetown Police Department, Orangeburg, N.Y., has a set of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins dating from February 1933 to the present.



Chief Robert Lewis with three of his officers: (left to right) Sgt. Roy Holmes, and Patrolmen Anthony Ventriglia and George McKenna.

SEPTEMBER 1962

Chief Lewis has maintained a 3- by 5-inch card index system which lists the various articles, in order that they may be readily available to the officers of his department. During the early issues of the Fugitive Bulletins (as they were then called), he would cross out in ink the material pertaining to each fugitive who had been apprehended.

Chief Lewis advises that his file of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins has been of material assistance to him and to the men of his department in their work of law enforcement through the years.

SAC, NY dtd 12-14-61
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FBI STATISTICS

Since 1934 when FBI Agents were authorized to carry firearms and make arrests, they have located some 200,000 fugitives. Only 37 criminals have been killed by Agents, and 14 Agents have been slain by criminals.

Report - "Special Investigative Div."
for Know Your FBI. 5

History in the Making



THIRTY YEARS AGO

It was the first day of March. The weather was windy and cold with a touch of dampness. Between 8 and 10 o'clock that evening a ladder was placed at the nursery window of a Hopewell, N.J., home, and a 20-month-old baby boy was kidnaped. The distraught parents met a \$50,000 ransom demand in frantic hope the baby's life would be spared. Their efforts failed; its body was found on May 12 in nearby woods. The young child was Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. The year was 1932. (Four years, 1 month, and 2 days later, Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed after being convicted in New Jersey State court for the murder of the Lindbergh baby.)

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In response to this tragedy and to outraged public opinion, Congress passed the Federal Kidnaping Act on June 22d of that year which made kidnaping a Federal violation punishable by death. The FBI was given the responsibility for its enforcement.

On May 28, 1932, the National Convention of the Communist Party met in Chicago and nominated William Z. Foster for the Presidency of the United States. In the November 8th general election, Foster ran a poor 4th in a field of 7 candi-

dates. The Democratic Party nominee, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, carried all but 7 States, with 472 electoral votes to 59 for President Herbert Hoover, the Republican Party candidate.

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The spring and summer of 1932 brought a most unusual scene to the Nation's Capital. In late May, the first contingent of the "Bonus Army" arrived and set up camp near Capitol Hill. By mid-June the number of ex-servicemen had risen to about 17,000. Their goal—Congressional authorization for the immediate cashing-in-full of soldiers' bonus certificates. The bill passed the House on June 15th but was killed in the Senate.

America's first lady of aviation appeared prominently in the news that year. On May 20, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic in a solo flight which took 13 hours and 30 minutes. Her name—Amelia Earhart. (On July 2, 1937, Miss Earhart was reported missing on a flight over the Pacific. Neither she nor her plane was ever located.)

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In late summer and fall, the principal topic of conversation throughout the country, aside from





the coming elections, was the most exciting baseball season in years. The redoubtable Jimmy Foxx made a bid for Babe Ruth's home-run record of 60. He missed by two. The New York Yankees, the scourge of the American League, swept 4 straight from the Chicago Cubs to win the 29th annual world series, and Army defeated Navy, 20-0, in their annual football contest at Franklin Field in Philadelphia.

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Southern California defeated Tulane 21 to 12 in the 17th annual Rose Bowl game, and the University of Michigan was the year's national football champion with an unblemished record. *Burgoo King* won both the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, and *Faireno* the Belmont Stakes. Jack Sharkey became the world's heavyweight boxing champion on June 21 with a 15-round decision over Max Schmeling in New York.

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A great blot on the Nation's conscience in 1932 was its fantastic crime wave. The gangster era of the early thirties was in full swing, and roving gangs of hoodlums were prevalent throughout the country. According to Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the FBI, the number of offenses known to police during 1932 totaled 762,390.

In September of that year, 30 years ago this month, some 6,000 police officials throughout the country received the first issue of a new monthly police journal published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was called "Fugitives Wanted

by Police"—the forerunner of today's FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

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Its purpose and apparent need were explained by Director Hoover in the first issue. He stated, "In an effort to amplify and render of increased value the current exchange of criminal identification data among the United States Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and law enforcement officials in this country and abroad, it has been suggested that a bulletin be issued periodically in which will be listed data with reference to individuals for whom warrants are outstanding, and who are wanted by the law enforcement officials for major crimes. It has been necessary to definitely limit the scope of the proposed bulletin to this arbitrary classification of major crimes. At a later date, if the value of this service is definitely established, it may be possible to broaden to a considerable extent the scope of subsequent bulletins."

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Mr. Hoover's foresight has been sustained repeatedly over the years. Today, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is a professional journal which publishes timely articles and editorials regarding crime trends, police administration and related matters. Distributed monthly to police officials, civic leaders, and others having a special interest in this field, the Bulletin serves as a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and the discussion of problems confronting the law enforcement profession.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

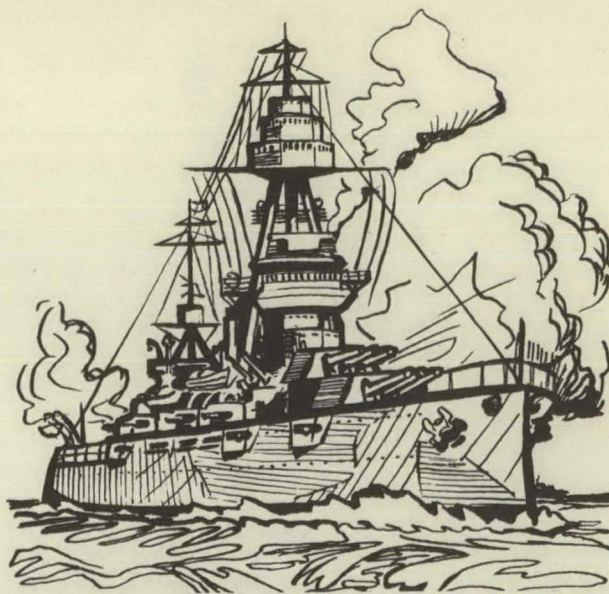
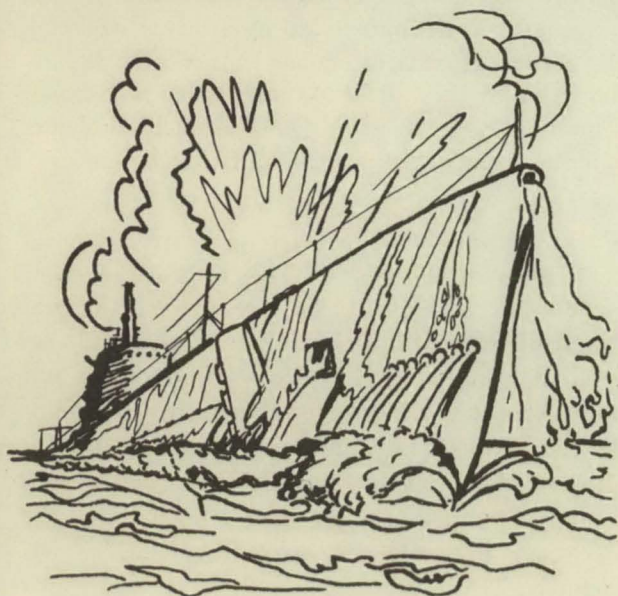
Our Nation was engaged in a great military conflict in the year 1942. American military pride was given a series of rude shocks as our forces were shoved off island after island in the Pacific. The chief defeat was the collapse of Bataan after a hopeless, heroic stand by last-ditch defenders on Corregidor. Relief from a long series of setbacks came in May when our Naval fleet defeated a Japanese armada in the battle of the Coral Sea, and again in June when our torpedo bombers routed an enemy task force in the Battle of Midway.

The infamous "Death March" began at dawn on April 10 that year. American and Philippine prisoners taken at Bataan were forced to march 85 miles in 6 days with but one meal of rice during the period. At the end of the march, which was punctuated with atrocities, more than 5,200 Americans and many more Filipinos had lost their lives.

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It was on April 18 that America struck its first offensive blow in the Pacific. A bomber group led by Major General Doolittle attacked Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya. On May 6, Corregidor and remaining Philippine islands were surrendered by General Wainwright to the Japanese. Some 7,000 American and 5,000 Filipino prisoners were taken.

A memorable, historic statement was radioed from the South Pacific by U.S. Naval Flyer David



F. Mason on January 8, 1942. Spotting a surfaced Japanese submarine, he swooped down, unloaded his charges, and then climbed again to watch the battered submarine sink. His terse report, "Sighted sub, sank same," became famous overnight.

Back in Boston, Mass., on November 28, one of the worst single fires of modern times occurred as the Coconut Grove night spot burned to the ground. Some 487 persons died, mostly from asphyxia and trampling.

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The year's National College Football Champion was Ohio State with 9 wins and 1 loss. *Alsab* won the 66th annual Preakness Stakes. *Shut Out* took both the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes. Oregon State defeated Duke University in the Rose Bowl game, 20 to 16, played for the first and last time at Durham, N.C., because of restrictions of large crowds on the west coast due to wartime emergency plans. The American League won the 10th annual all-star game, 3 to 1, at the Polo Grounds in New York City, and the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League defeated the New York Yankees 4 games to 1 in the 39th annual World Series. Navy defeated Army 14 to 0 in their annual football contest held at Thompson Stadium, Annapolis, Md.

In 1942, Americans felt the full impact of wartime rationing. Sugar and gasoline rationing began in May, and coffee rationing started in

November. Gasoline was limited to 3 gallons per week for nonessential driving, and the nationwide speed limit for automobiles was set at 35 mph.

Law enforcement throughout the country geared itself to fulfill its responsibilities in the Nation's all-out war effort. In the January 1942 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, FBI Director Hoover in a message to all law enforcement officers pertaining to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor said in part, "Law enforcement is prepared for the fight. . . . January 1942 finds law enforcement more closely united and more fully apprised of our Nation's need than ever before. Let us continue throughout the year to keep fully informed of our individual and collective problems, and resolve steadfastly to protect America's internal security

from the treachery of our enemies to the last drop of blood in our veins."

On October 31, 1942, graduation exercises were held for members of the 20th Session of the FBI National Academy, an advanced training school founded by the FBI in July 1935, to qualify graduates as administrators and instructors in their departments.

An estimated total of 1,436,748 major crimes occurred in the continental United States during 1942 according to the Uniform Crime Reports released by the FBI. During an average day there were 31 felonious homicides, 27 rapes, 142 other felonious assaults, 129 robberies, 729 burglaries, 459 car thefts, and 2,416 miscellaneous larcenies—a crime every 21.9 seconds.

TEN YEARS AGO

1952—this was the year of flying saucers. Unidentified objects, which appeared to be luminous disks or saucers, were reported flashing across the night skies all over the Nation. There was widespread conjecture that these objects were manned by emissaries from outer space, a theory unsupported by official spokesmen.

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This was also the year for the presidential election, and the Republican National Convention, meeting on July 11, nominated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidency and Senator Richard M. Nixon for the Vice Presidency. The Democratic National Convention on July 26 nominated Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for the Presidency and Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama for the Vice Presidency. In the November 4 election, Gen. Eisenhower won by an electoral vote of 442 to 89.

Michigan State was declared the National College Football Champion, and Illinois defeated Stanford by a score of 40 to 7 in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., before 96,825 fans.

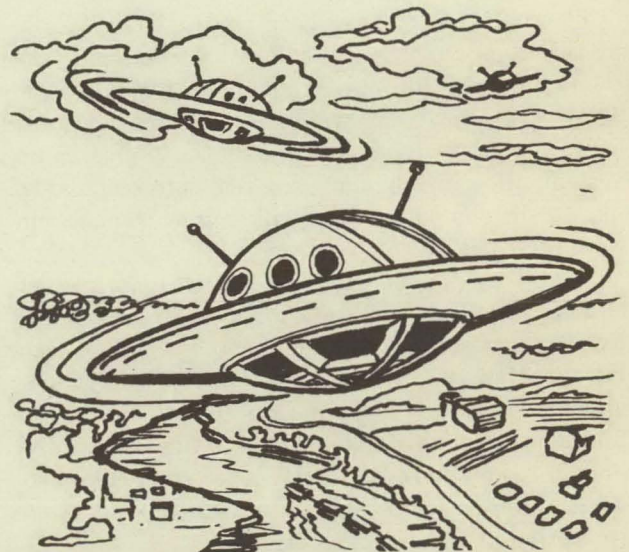
Jockey Eddie Arcaro rode his fifth Kentucky Derby winner, Calumet Farm's *Hill Gail*. *Blue Man* won the 76th annual Preakness Stakes, and *One Count* took the 84th Annual Belmont Stakes. The National League won baseball's 19th annual

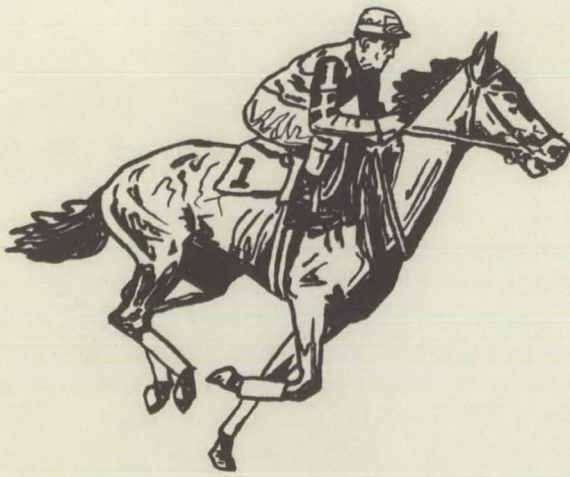
all-star game in Philadelphia, 3 to 2, and the New York Yankees defeated Brooklyn, 4 games to 3, in the 49th annual World Series.

This was the year that Rocky Marciano won the world Heavyweight Championship by knocking out Jersey Joe Walcott in the 13th round, and Navy defeated Army, 7 to 0, in their annual contest at Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia.

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Major crimes in the United States climbed above the 2 million mark in 1952. The upsurge was re-





flected in all crime categories for an overall increase of 8.2 percent above the previous year's total. The total of estimated major crimes was 2,036,510 as compared with 1,882,160 for 1951.

In commenting on increasing crime rates and assaults against police officers in the November 1952 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Director Hoover stated, "Last year 64 police department employees were reported killed in line of duty in the entire

United States, many as a result of criminal violence . . . an increase of more than 75 percent over the total . . . during 1950."

"These figures should be a clear warning to both the police profession and the general public. Being faced with the possibility of a developing threat to the peace and security of every community, we will be guilty of using extremely poor judgment if we do not make certain that all law enforcement agencies are fully manned and professionally paid and equipped to discharge their duties. Anything short of this condition is an invitation to a crime wave."

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On November 14, 1952, there were 59 law enforcement officers graduated from the FBI National Academy. The class was composed of representatives from 30 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Puerto Rico, as well as representatives of the U.S. Marine Corps and the Provost Marshal General's Office of the U.S. Army. With this graduation, the total of FBI National Academy graduates rose to 2,587. Today, the number of graduates totals 4,173.

Three-Wheel Motorcycles Provided for K-9 Corps

Six three-wheel motorcycles have recently been added to the New Orleans, La., Police Department as a measure to increase the effectiveness of the K-9 Corps.

The motorcycles have been adapted for the use of the dogs and their handlers by removing the trunk lids and adding windshields for the dogs. They also have two-way radios, thus constant contact can be maintained with the police radio system, allowing the man-dog teams to respond to more calls than would foot patrols without radio communication.

The three-wheelers are designed to travel at slow speeds for extended periods, enabling the driver to observe areas more closely. They can be operated on sidewalks, in narrow alleyways, and many other places inaccessible to larger vehicles. The modification of the units enables the dogs to sit or lie in comfort in the trunk compartment, shielded by the plastic windshield, and ready for action at a moment's notice.

FBI NA Newsletter Rec. 8-11-61
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Nighttime Burglars Penetrate Metal Curtains

Latin American shopowners in the larger towns and cities generally solve the problem of nighttime burglaries in advance by letting down a corrugated metal curtain over the entire front of their shops. At night in Mexico City, for example, entire streets of shops, including jewelry stores, lie ostensibly safe behind such metal fronts.

Ingenuous burglars in the city, however, long frustrated by these seemingly impenetrable obstacles and realizing that what comes down could go up, have caused consternation with the simple device of the hydraulic jack. Inserting the jack beneath the curtain where it touches the sidewalk, they merely apply pressure. If the lock holds, the curtain crumples and permits access to the shop.

In a recent breaking and entry in Mexico City, the entire contents of a small jewelry shop (estimated in value at 100,000 pesos or \$8,000 American) were removed in this manner without attracting attention.

Mexico Crimdel
Buf. file # 63-4296-221 Ser # 34
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



FEATURE ARTICLE

Few persons will challenge the often repeated and generally accepted truism, "Law enforcement officers are underpaid." But, at the same time, even fewer persons, unless they are police officers, can pinpoint how much in dollars and cents.

The 3,300 city, county, and State law enforcement officers who are employed in the State of Washington have the facts of their pay situation. The figures are contained in the 1961 and 1962 annual surveys of law enforcement salaries issued by the attorney general's office. The surveys were successful only because police officers throughout the State took a few minutes to fill out our questionnaires and mail them to my office in the State Capitol at Olympia.

Practically all of the daily newspapers in the State—and many of the weekly newspapers—printed stories on the wage surveys, and many interviewed police chiefs and sheriffs in their circulation area regarding the effect of low salaries. The press played up the overall survey finding that the average guardian of law and order earns a p-



Attorney General John J. O'Connell.

Salary Surveys Point to a Need of Increased Pay

by JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Attorney General, State of Washington

proximately \$92.50 for an average 44-hour work week, buys his own uniform and gun in most cases, does not have the protection of false arrest insurance in a majority of departments, and is expected to work holidays and during any emergency as well as to testify in court on his own time.

But nowhere in the figures is the stark fact that a policeman's work is hazardous by anyone's standards. The figures alone do not tell the important story that the patrolman is on the front line of the continuing battle against crime. They cannot tell how important the patrolman is in enlisting the public's confidence in our system of justice.

The uniformed officer is the person who makes the first decision in the administration of justice—whether an arrest is to be made or not. His handling of an incident is observed by the public. Every day, the patrolman is under pressure to make decisions which may have far-reaching effects not only upon the person arrested but also on bystanders of the community who judge the efficiency and impartiality of their law enforcement department.

Survey Kept Nonpartisan

The survey by my office was strictly confined to the facts of money and fringe benefits. It made no attempt to compare salaries with the cost of living in the State of Washington, which, according to the Government price index, ranks among the highest in the United States.

The \$92.50 weekly salary average could have been contrasted, for example, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics report that this was the average salary paid to 1,500 secretaries working a 40-hour week in Metropolitan Seattle. It was decided that such comparisons could be best made by police officers in presenting their case for higher salaries to the general public and to public officials at budget meetings. Every effort was made to keep the survey factually accurate and strictly nonpartisan. Any comparison with another type of

work might have engendered resentment from those in the other occupation rather than gaining sympathy for the policeman.

Salary Surveys Requested

The impetus for the salary surveys came from the police officers themselves. An official request was presented by the Washington Association of Chiefs of Police. It was endorsed by other peace officer groups. For many years, policemen had presented their wage arguments to public officials on the basis of whatever facts they could obtain by letters to other police departments, oral reports gleaned at peace officers' conventions, or newspaper stories of salary increases in nearby towns. No comprehensive figures for the entire State were available from a single source.

During my two terms as a county prosecuting attorney and 6 years as State attorney general, I have consistently given my personal support to the campaign to improve law enforcement in my State. Assistant attorneys general participate in police officers training schools throughout Washington. My office has published a number of booklets digesting the law and supreme court decisions dealing with criminal law. My reports to the legislature have urged modernization of our criminal code to give to officers the modern tools they need to combat jet-age criminals.

And the matter of salary is a key item in this drive. There are many dedicated men who are suffering under too low paychecks because they enjoy the personal satisfaction of doing a good job in law enforcement for their fellow citizens. Their dedication to public service makes me proud of my fellow man. Many can stay in law enforcement because their wives work to meet the essential family budget, not for frills and luxuries. But there are some men who have decided they cannot deny their families the comforts of life and left law enforcement, or took extra jobs—"moonlighting" is the accepted term—to make ends meet. This time, of course, really belongs to the man, and it should not be necessary for him to work elsewhere so that he can hold the job he likes.

Conducting Salary Survey

Because other groups may want to conduct salary surveys in their States, set forth below are the procedures we used. These could be used as a guide. C. O. (Shocky) Rolfson, a graduate of the 27th

Session of the FBI National Academy and chief investigator for the attorney general's office, volunteered to direct the project. A police officer in Tacoma for nearly 30 years, he retired as an assistant chief of police in 1956. He knows by first-hand experience the problem of making ends meet on a policeman's pay.

A one-page questionnaire was designed. It could be used by the town marshal who works alone, or the 891-man Seattle Police Department, the State's largest law enforcement force. Only the blanks had to be filled in, a task that should take most chiefs only a matter of a few minutes. The questionnaire was mailed to the chiefs of police or marshals of the State's 285 cities and towns, the sheriffs of the 39 counties, and the State patrol.

A month later a followup letter was mailed to those who had not replied.

Response Received

The returned questionnaires were separated according to the category in which they fell. The sheriffs' forces composed one natural division, and the four classes of cities into which the incorporated municipalities are divided under Washington State law formed the others.

In both annual surveys, we received a 100-percent response from sheriffs' offices and from the first and second class cities in the State's larger municipalities. The 1961 survey had 75-percent response from third class cities, while we received responses from 91 percent of these cities this year. Two more questionnaires were received the day after the survey went to press. The State's towns (fourth class cities) gave us 48-percent cooperation in 1961, but only 36 percent sent in replies this year.

Results Computed

While handling the urgent portion of her normal workload, one secretary typed the figures on a time-available basis. Another administrative aide devoted one long evening with the office calculator to compute the averages and medians and spent a morning pasting the columns of figures onto large ruled charts. Our Multilith operator reduced the size of the charts in the photographic process so they could be reproduced on three sheets of letter-sized paper. A covering letter and a two-page press release digesting the figures into laymen's

terms completed the project the same day. Some 750 copies of the survey were mailed to all daily newspapers, law enforcement magazines, all mayors and county commissioners in the State, and, of course, a copy to each police chief and sheriff.

The total cost for supplies—envelopes, paper, postage, etc.—was slightly less than \$100 with more than half of that spent for postage.

Range of Salaries Paid

The salaries reported showed great extremes. The lowest pay in the state was \$25 per month for a part-time town marshal who is in evidence on Saturday nights. The highest was the \$1,250 monthly pay of the Seattle police chief who heads a force of 891 commissioned officers plus civilian clerical personnel.

It had been assumed by many police officers that the largest cities paid the best salaries and benefits. The survey showed this was not exactly true.

The ten cities of the first class, which include Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, paid an average starting wage of \$421. The four cities of the second class paid an average of \$430 per month for a beginning patrolman.

Renton, a suburb of Seattle and the 12th largest city in the State, with a population of 18,400, reported the best pay scale for patrolmen. Officers start at \$474 and increase to \$535 in four steps. Second best pay was in Seattle where patrolmen begin at \$471 and increase to \$535 in four annual steps.

Average pay for the top grade patrolmen in the 10 first class cities was \$468, while the second class cities paid their officers an average of \$494 for the same classification.

Two Surveys Compared

A check of the two surveys developed some interesting facts. Eight of the ten first class cities increased patrolmen's salaries between the dates of the two surveys, while only one of the second class cities gave pay hikes.

Medians are perhaps a more accurate measurement of salaries. This is an artificial figure in the range of pay which is exactly in the middle with half of the salaries above and half below.

Median starting pay was \$414 in first class cities; \$416 in second class cities; and \$400 in both third class cities and towns. Median for

top grade patrolmen was \$456 in first class cities and \$502 for second class cities.

The 68 third class cities in the State reflected wide variations in the size of police forces and pay. These cities are all under 20,000 population except for Walla Walla's 24,000 citizens. Thirty-five of the cities had five or fewer policemen, including the chief. The largest was Walla Walla's 32-man department. The average starting pay for officers was \$394 with a \$502 average police chief salary.

The Sheriffs' Plight

A number of the towns did not reply to the survey because they do not have a police force. The marshal's duties are performed, when needed, by one of the other city officials. In general, they depend upon the sheriff's office to handle violent crimes, and the State highway patrol to catch the traffic violators. Of the 84 towns responding, law enforcement ranged from a part-time Saturday night marshal hired by the shift to a \$525-a-month marshal aided by a \$495-a-month deputy. One town employed 10 deputy marshals, but it was an exception. A 4-man force was the largest of the 79 other towns.

The plight of the sheriffs of the State is a problem which must be considered by the legislature which sets the salaries of the chief law enforcement officer of the county. Washington has 11 classes of counties based on population, and the legislature fixes the pay for all county officials by class.

The State's smallest county has only 172 square miles of land area and a population of 3,245 persons. It is composed of the beautiful San Juan Islands of Puget Sound at the Canadian border. The sheriff receives \$308 per month and is assisted by a \$100-per-month radio operator.

On the other hand, there is King County with a population of 1 million compacted into a 2,100-square-mile area. The King County sheriff is paid \$1,000 monthly to head a staff of 234 deputies. Another startling example in pay range is the \$450-per-month sheriff and 10 deputies who enforce the law in one of the State's counties which is slightly larger than the entire state of Connecticut. Thirteen of Washington's counties are larger than the entire State of Delaware in land area.

The average sheriff's pay was \$492, mostly because of the high King County salary. The median was \$466, which is only \$46 per month higher

than the statewide median of \$420 for deputy sheriffs. Average deputy pay was \$416.

Of interest is the fact that the lowest salary reported for a starting criminal deputy sheriff was \$375. Four sheriffs received less than this, while a fifth got exactly that amount in wages. It could be pointed out that the sheriff has campaign expenses to pay, too.

The State Highway Patrol

The Washington State Highway Patrol, an excellent organization with high public respect, starts its men at \$390 as cadets at the patrol's academy where they receive intensive training in the laws they are to enforce and an indoctrination in the problems of handling people under difficult circumstances.

Patrolmen begin at \$415 and receive regular step increases to bring them to \$554 after 12 years' seniority. Longevity governs pay rates in the upper ranks too. Sergeants receive from \$485 to \$623; lieutenants from \$551 to \$709; captains from \$621 to \$798. Executive staff officers are paid from \$825 to \$952, while the patrol chief receives \$1,125.

The annual pay in most categories of police officers in cities of 25,000 or more population ranks above the medians reported in the municipal year book for 1961 which reports 1960 salaries. None, however, are near the highest pay rates reported in the Nation.

The 1960 average salary, nationwide, is listed as \$82 per week for cities of over 10,000 population. Although Washington is above this figure, the cost of living is an important factor in rating these salaries. Offsetting this, of course, is the opportunity to live in the scenic Pacific Northwest with its exceptional benefits of fishing, hunting, outdoor living, and unsurpassed scenic grandeur.

Reactions to Surveys

The first salary survey produced three sharply critical letters from mayors. Two strongly denounced a State official who "poked his nose" into purely city affairs. The third mayor was equally unhappy, but for a different reason. Policemen in his city received a raise effective the month after the survey closed, and he complained that the figures were inaccurate and low. All three pointed out one outstanding truth—that the cities and towns were wholly dependent on legislative dis-

cretion for their sources of tax revenue in order to pay better law enforcement salaries.

The first survey was issued on July 7, 1961. The second survey was announced on May 27, 1962. These dates were chosen because this is the season that city and county officials are beginning work on their budgets for the following year. If the policemen are to use the figures, they must be announced during the late spring period, or they will become outdated before the next budget arrives.

Of course, producing such a survey is work. But it is a labor that is well worthwhile if it will help the average police officer better his lot in life. For if he does, the general public will benefit by improved law enforcement. And this is something which cannot be measured in dollars and cents alone—it is a keystone in our structure of Government and the citizens it serves.

69TH IACP CONFERENCE

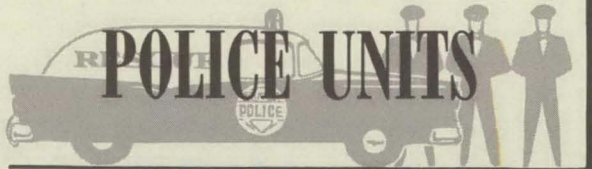
The 69th annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will be held in St. Louis, Mo., October 6 through 11, 1962. According to the IACP, a comprehensive program of interest to law enforcement agencies has been scheduled, including plenary sessions and workshops on specialized subjects.

Chief of Police Frank A. Sweeney, Jenkintown, Pa., the current president of the IACP, has announced that conference headquarters will be in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. A schedule of entertainment for police officers and their families has been arranged by Chief of Police Curtis Brostron of the St. Louis Police Department, who is host to the conference.

THE COST OF CRIME IN THE USA

The cost of crime to American citizens has been estimated to be \$22 billion a year. This means a cost of \$128 for every person in the United States, or \$506 per family. This "cost of crime" exceeds the total annual expenditure for public and private schooling and is almost 10 times more than the total gifts and contributions to religious bodies. And the price is going up each year! *Excerpt from address by Insp. H. Lynn Edwards, FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN*

*Published in June 1962 TEXAS Police JOURNAL
Page # 11*



Intelligence Unit Is a Key Division of a Police Agency

by CHIEF THOMAS J. CAHILL, *San Francisco, Calif., Police Department*

We who have chosen law enforcement as our life's work are constantly seeking practical and efficient ways and means of more adequately discharging our responsibilities to our communities. We are charged, primarily, with the prevention of crime and the preservation of order within the jurisdiction wherein we serve.

Crime, though perpetrated throughout our Nation, is essentially a local problem. A crime is defined as the breaking of a law, forbidding or commanding an act, which if committed or omitted, is punishable.

Compiling Information

The commission or omission of an act, whether a violation of a local ordinance, a State law, or a Federal statute must occur within some local jurisdiction. Considering this thought, it behooves each law enforcement agency to gather as much information as possible on individuals and organizations whose criminal activities are or may be inimical to the welfare of the community it serves. In order to facilitate the compilation of such necessary information, I have established an Intelligence Unit as a division in my department.



Chief Thomas J. Cahill.

In the administration of the San Francisco Police Department I have found my Intelligence Unit to be a key division.

As chief of police of a great seaport metropolis where our inhabitants represent practically every race and nationality in the world; where commerce and industry flourish; where labor and management have tremendous investments; where minorities live within minorities; and where the very majesty of the city attracts many thousands of people each year, I am convinced that intelligence data is necessary.

The primary purpose of our Intelligence Unit is to gather, record, evaluate, and exchange information on individuals, organizations, and conditions found in San Francisco.

Extent of Operation

This simple statement hardly prepares one for the comprehensive operation of the Intelligence Unit. The unit is responsible for the collection of intelligence data of all classes and character. It is necessary to know where vice conditions exist and who is engaged in supporting and directing such activities. Files pertaining to prostitution, gambling, liquor violations, and narcotics are kept up constantly. All pertinent data regarding vice conditions, including the potential of a particular location or area, is reported and distributed through the office of the chief of police to the particular detail handling the further investigation and subsequent arrests.

Information pertaining to other crimes such as robbery, burglary, rape, assault, frauds, homicide, and auto theft are treated in a similar manner. Our Intelligence Unit has actually participated in many felony cases, working from raw intelligence to the successful arrest and prosecution. The most necessary ingredient in intelligence production is, without doubt, complete cooperation. In the categories just mentioned, our unit must cooperate with the men and women of the uniform and in-

vestigative sections of the department. Measures of cooperation will be emphasized as we continue.

Organized Crime Kept Out

While concentrating on the local information, section by section, person by person, and place by place, organized crime with direction outside our city must not be neglected. Intelligence must give organized crime the attention necessary to prevent its insidious infiltration into our community.

It is my firm conviction that a police department is just as effective as the community it serves wishes it to be. The men guiding San Francisco, the mayor, the police commissioners, the district attorney, and our board of supervisors, are outstanding, dedicated individuals. San Francisco residents adhere to the ethics that make and keep a city clean and free from the parasitic racketeer. They have pride in this great city, in our school system, our department of public health, our fine fire department, our efficient, dedicated police de-

partment and, in fact, all of the services of a cosmopolitan, modern, progressive city. Every inhabitant wishes to be free to attend the church of his choice, the school of his choice. He wishes to live in the house he selects for his individual comfort and to carry on his work, his business, and his hobbies without interference from individual or group. That we intend to go on enjoying this status goes without saying.

Importance of Team Effort

Just as the gathering of intelligence on local crime and vice calls for unstinting cooperation between our unit and other law enforcement agencies, the curtailing of organized crime focuses attention on the need for coordinated activity of all interested agencies. The methods employed most effectively are constant vigilance, surveillance, systematic and confidential exchange of information, informants, undercover operations, liaison, and teamwork.



The Hall of Justice, home of the San Francisco Police Department.



Insp. Thomas Fitzpatrick.

In mentioning teamwork, I mean exactly what the word connotes. The Intelligence Unit will discuss and work a case on a confidential, informal basis with the local, State or Federal agency concerned. We have no limitations precluding our cooperating with State and Federal bodies having mutual interests.

We enjoy complete rapport, for example, with our district attorney, who is a State officer; our sheriff and other sheriffs, who are county officers; key personnel in our city government; numerous enforcing bodies of the Federal Government plus the intelligence services of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and the representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, to mention a few who visit the office of the Intelligence Unit on a daily basis.

The importance of personal contact and team effort cannot be stressed too much. There is no substitute for the combined, diligent efforts of all those engaged in the enforcement of our laws. Through intelligence units working together, we eliminate so-called "jurisdictional disputes." No one is resentful of the individual or the agency obtaining the information or preventing a crime or apprehending the perpetrator. Everyone feels that "credit" is secondary to the accomplishment of the objective. Through our Intelligence Unit we feel that we have been of assistance to all of the agencies with which we collaborate, and we are sincerely appreciative of the aid we have received from these agencies. I feel so strongly on

this point that I will say that such unity of effort should obviate the necessity for any national police force or national policing agency in the foreseeable future.

Other Fields Sought

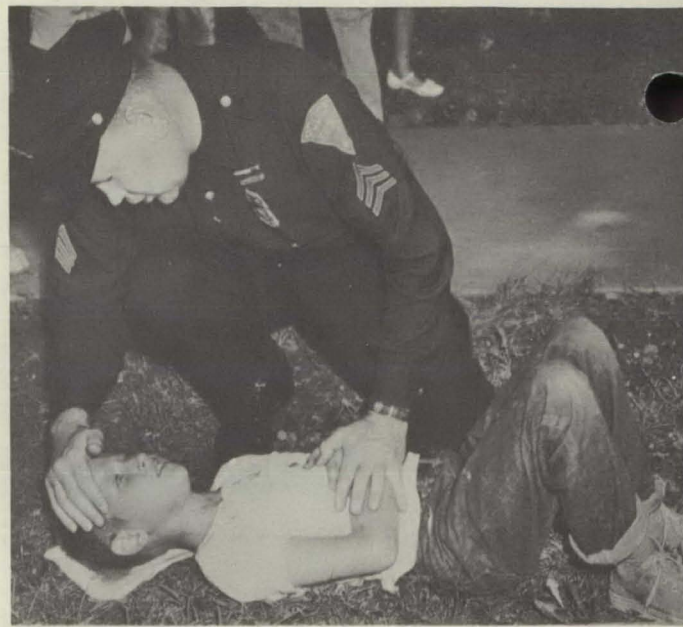
In view of our excellent relations, several areas where additional knowledge is desirable have been included in the work of the Intelligence Unit. We now seek intelligence in the fields of subversive activities, labor-management relationships, problems confronting our minorities, and the "hate organizations," anti-Semitic organizations, anti-Negro, antiwhite, and antireligious groups, and programs of nationality groups. These are vast fields and important ones in the administration of a city police department. That we have had some success in these endeavors is attested to by the numerous agencies seeking intelligence along the same lines. Again, we accomplish our objectives in this direction by full cooperation and exchange of information.

There is much more to be said regarding the operation of an intelligence unit within a law enforcement organization that cannot be written in an article of this nature. Our files, our meetings, the interest generated, the outstanding contributions of our constituents, the exchanges of information, and the value to an administrator would take volumes to relate. Suffice it to say that, in

(continued on page 34)



San Francisco Police Department Intelligence Unit. From left to right: Insp. Thomas Fitzpatrick, head of unit; Mary Kelly, secretary; Insp. Cecil Pharris; Police-woman Claire Lutz; Insp. Ralph Brown and Benjamin Lashkoff. Insp. Michael Maguire not shown in picture.



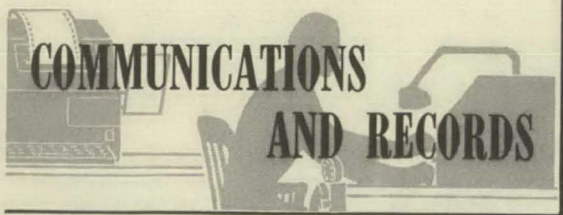
"...to protect the Weak





and the Distressed..."





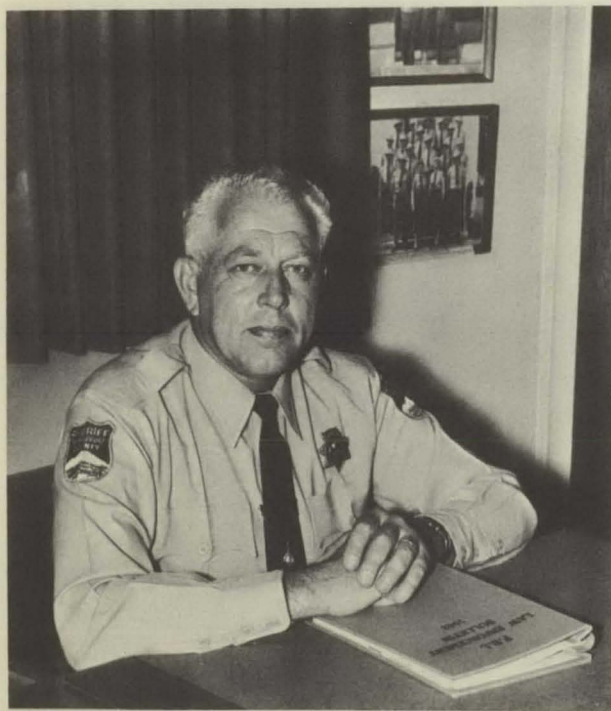
FBI Bulletin Index Is a Valuable Aid to Law Enforcement

by ALLEN B. COTTAR, SHERIFF, *Siskiyou County,
Yreka, Calif.*

Everyone concerned with law enforcement training is interested in collecting all available published material on as many topics as possible. Having the material available is of little value unless the subject matter is indexed and readily available.

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB) through the years has attained a position of prominence among law enforcement publications. It is recognized as one of the most authoritative sources of material relating to the complete field of law enforcement. Its contents appeal to the new officer as well as the experienced, to the identification officer and the investigator, and to small as well as to large departments. Its value is extended with the indexing of individual topical titles for ready reference.

The maintenance of reference libraries by small departments is hindered by shortage of office space



Sheriff Allen B. Cottar.

and manpower. In 1951, my staff began maintaining the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletins in bound chronological order for reference in connection with our training program and weekly personnel meetings. After collecting many issues of the LEB, it became necessary in 1958 to establish an index of articles by topic in alphabetical order for easy reference.

The December 1957 LEB prompted the index when all articles published in the Bulletin between January and December 1957 were set out by topic in alphabetical order. After preparing index cards from the contents page of previous issues and including the summary index in the December 1957 issue, our index system was well established.

Main Sections of Index

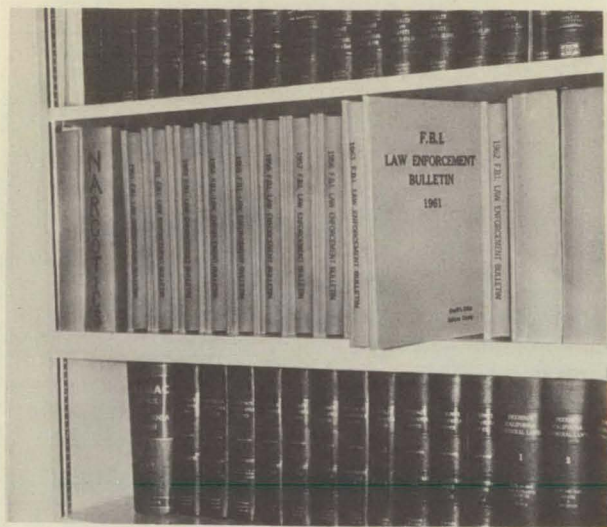
Since the inception of our index system, it has been our practice to rotate the assignment of preparing the index cards from the contents page of the LEB as it is received monthly. A spot check of index cards upon receipt of each December issue of the LEB can determine if all appropriate articles were indexed.

Our index is broken down in the following main sections with new subheadings added as required:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Addresses (speaker's name) | Juvenile |
| Communications | Personalities |
| Crime Prevention | Public Relations |
| Facilities | Records |
| FBI National Academy | Scientific Aids |
| General Topics | Training (Firearms—Police) |
| Identification (Fingerprint—Laboratory) | Techniques |
| Investigative Aids | Traffic |

Director Hoover's messages and other feature articles are indexed by topic. Our index cards are brief but complete.

A typical index card filed under "Police Training" would contain the following information:



Bound copies of Law Enforcement Bulletin

Law Enforcement and the Handling of Bombing Cases, September 1959, page 16, FBI LEB.

Library Useful in Training

Our library system has proved to be a helpful aid as a ready reference in connection with our training program. It is frequently used in connection with speaking engagements and our regular investigations. Its usefulness has been brought to our attention many times, and we feel its productivity has justified its preparation.

★

BANK ROBBERY NOTE FILE AIDS IDENTIFICATION

The anonymous writings submitted to the FBI's Laboratory Document Section have been further subdivided by the creation of a new file to facilitate comparison identifications.

The new file comes under the heading of Bank Robbery Note File in which known, unknown, and miscellaneous notes are filed. These are further subdivided according to script writing, hand printing, typewritten notes, and rubber stamps. Those notes whose authors are known are arranged alphabetically.

With almost 800 specimens in the file, considerably more than half have been identified and filed in the "known" classification.

June, 1962 "FBI Notes"
SEPTEMBER 1962

Specialized Identification Via Tattoo File

A tattoo file has been set up in the Solano County Sheriff's Office, Fairfield, Calif., for the purpose of indexing tattoos obtained from physical descriptions of persons who have been previously booked.

The system varies a little from the system used by the Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department which was described in an article in the July 1959 issue of the LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.

Under the system developed by Deputy Sheriff Everett M. Waite, chief identification officer for the Solano County Sheriff's Office, the file is divided into two separate drawers. The drawer on the left contains descriptions of tattoos appearing on the left side of the body, and the drawer on the right for those tattoos appearing on the right half of the body. Each of these drawers is further divided into portions representing the parts of the body and then subdivided into types of tattoos such as women, birds, reptiles, flowers, sea, air, animals, initials, etc. One subdivision is maintained for each type of tattoo appearing on any particular portion of the body.

In each subdivision a 3- by 5-inch card contains the name of the person, booking number, race, sex, and a description and location of the tattoo. This information is secured at the time a prisoner is booked, and a notation is made on the booking sheet that the record of the prisoner's tattoos have been made a part of the tattoo file.

*Bufile # 63-4296-47 Ser. # 779
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SAVING HOTEL RECORDS IMPORTANT IN FIRES

When a raging fire swept a swank Reno, Nev., casino-hotel this spring, the courageous, quick action of two Reno patrolmen assisted materially in the identification of the guests who died in the flames.

These officers darted into the flaming building and retrieved the hotel's register and ledgers. Although burned to some extent, the records were invaluable in tracing the guests and determining names of individuals who were registered. If it is at all possible, documents of this nature should be obtained from any such multiple residence structure suffering a similar tragedy.

*SAC, Las Vegas Letter, dtd. 4-24-62
Subj: FBI LEB*

FIREARMS TRAINING



New Combat Course Added to Training at FBI Academy

In a gun battle, the life of a law enforcement officer depends on his ability to shoot accurately and rapidly. Many times, the gunman is on the move during a gunfight, and the officer's skill in applying the shooting fundamentals learned while firing at stationary targets and swiftly moving targets could save his life.

To improve the marksmanship of FBI Agents and FBI National Academy trainees and provide additional advanced training in the use of shoulder weapons, the FBI has developed an electrically controlled and recorded "running-man" target course. It is installed in the 100-yard butts of the rifle range at the FBI Firearms Range at Quantico, Va.

The "Running-Man" Target

The "running-man" target, 20 inches wide and 40 inches in height, is mounted on an electrically powered target carrier which runs on a track extending down the back for the entire length of

the butts. The target is constructed of metal foil, rubber and wire screen, and registers bullet hits electrically on a control panel. Each bullet hit is recorded by an electric counter, and a gong sounds immediately to notify shooters of hits on the target. Separate pushbutton controls start, move to right or left, and stop the target. The target travels the length of the butts—a distance of 190 feet—in 16 seconds.

Purpose of the Course

For several years, the FBI Academy range has utilized an electrically powered "running-man" target designed for advanced revolver training. However, the distance from which the shooter fires does not require him to lead the target to score hits.

Skeet has also been used as an advanced training course in the use of the 12-gauge shotgun. This is a course that affords training in shotgun handling and advanced training in hitting moving targets. Clay targets, which are catapulted at



Shooter shown taking appropriate lead with revolver at the 25-yard line.



FBI Agents' six-man relay shooting submachineguns from the 50-yard line at "running-man" target.

a speed of about 60 miles an hour from high and low target houses, are fired at from eight different shooting positions located on the skeet field.

Firing the Course

A .30-caliber rifle firing a 160-grain bullet with a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet per second (f.p.s.) is fired at the "running-man" target from a range of 100 yards. The .45-caliber Thompson sub-machinegun firing a 230-grain bullet with a muzzle velocity of 890 f.p.s. is fired from a range of 50 yards. The .38-caliber special service, 4-inch barrel revolver firing a 158-grain bullet with a muzzle velocity of 850 f.p.s. is fired from a range of 25 yards.

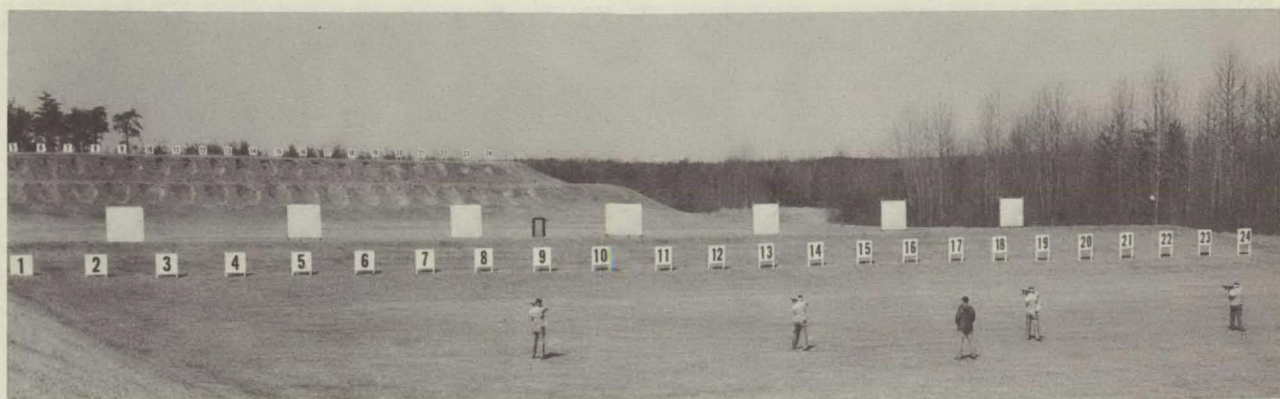
Shooters are formed into six-man relays. Each shooter has a shooting zone which is designated by rifle target number boards located in front of the 100-yard butts. Rifle target frames covered with white target cloth are placed in the butts as "out-of-bounds" markers for each shooter's firing zone. The six shooters in the relay line up in the center of their shooting zone facing the target area from the rifle deck.

Beginning from the left, the first shooter fires one shot as the "running man" appears from behind the left target frame and before it moves behind the frame located on the right side of his shooting zone. The "running man" continues, running from left to right, passing from behind the "out-of-bounds" target frames, and into the separate shooting zones as each shooter fires one shot when the target passes through his zone. The width of the shooting zone is about 24 feet, and the shooter has approximately 2 seconds to fire at the target while it is in his shooting zone.



The 190-foot track, shown here with target mounted, extends the length of the rifle range butts. The target travels the distance in 16 seconds.

After the target has passed from left to right through all the shooting zones, it stops automatically in the "out-of-bounds" area on the right. At this point, instructors have an opportunity to pass on to the shooters the results of their observations concerning shot impacts of those who missed the target. The shooters who hit the target hear the gong sound after they fire and are also informed immediately by the instructor in the control tower who announces "hit" over the public



Target frames indicate six shooting zones for each member of the six-man relay. Agents are firing submachineguns at 50 yards.

address system. The target returns through the shooting zones, running from right to left, and each shooter again fires one shot as it passes through his individual zone. A total of 10 shots are fired at the target with the rifle and, at the conclusion of this phase, the shooter is informed of the number of hits he made.

Using the Submachinegun

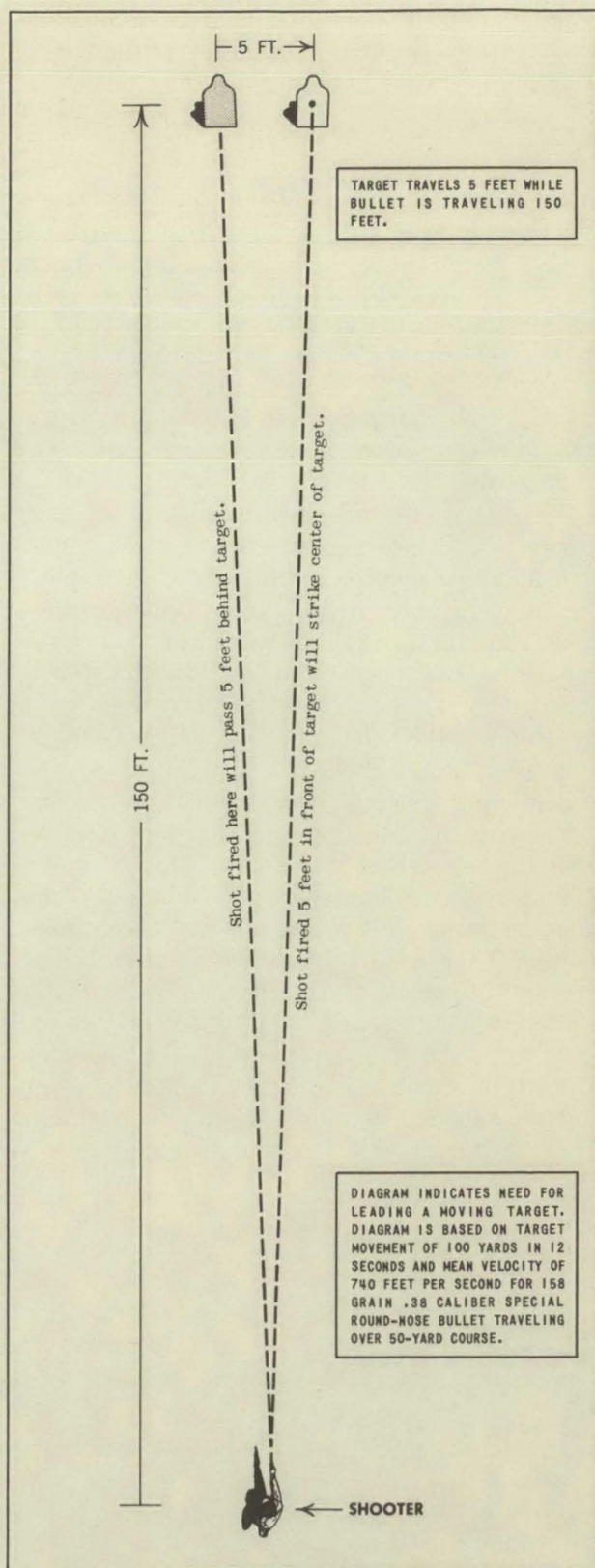
The relay is then instructed to advance to the 50-yard line where the Thompson submachinegun phase is fired. Each shooter has a magazine loaded with 10 rounds and fires at the target as it passes through his shooting zone. The submachineguns are fired single fire, again each shooter firing one shot as the target appears in his zone.

Using the Service Revolver

After completing the submachinegun phase, the shooters are instructed to advance to the 25-yard line where each shooter loads his service revolver with five rounds. Here the shooters fire from the point shoulder combat position, firing the revolver double action. Revolvers are not holstered between shots as the shooters lower the revolver to a depressed-revolver position, pointing the revolver to the ground in front of their shooting zone. Again a total of 10 shots are fired, one each time the target passes through the shooter's zone.

Leading With the Rifle

A point immediately brought home to all shooters is that it is essential to lead moving targets. Both peep and open or buckhorn sights have been used in firing the rifle at the "running-man" target at a range of 100 yards. To successfully fire the rifle phase of the course, the shooter must align the sights properly and smoothly swing the rifle through and past the target. He must maintain a lead of from 15 to 18 inches in front of the leading edge, or 25 to 28 inches from the center of the target, and follow through with the swing after the shot fires. Shooters who align the sights on the target and fire directly at the target as it moves through the shooting zone miss the target as their shots strike behind it. A smooth, steady trigger pull is also necessary for hits on the "running man." A jerked trigger by a right-handed shooter usually drives the bullet low and behind the target, if it is moving to the right or low and too far in front if moving to the left.

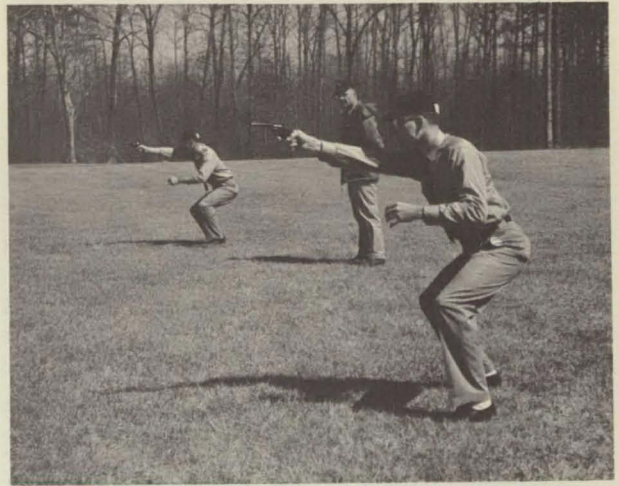


Lead is important when firing at a moving target. This sketch shows why many shots land behind the target. Practice is important in developing the skill to score well.



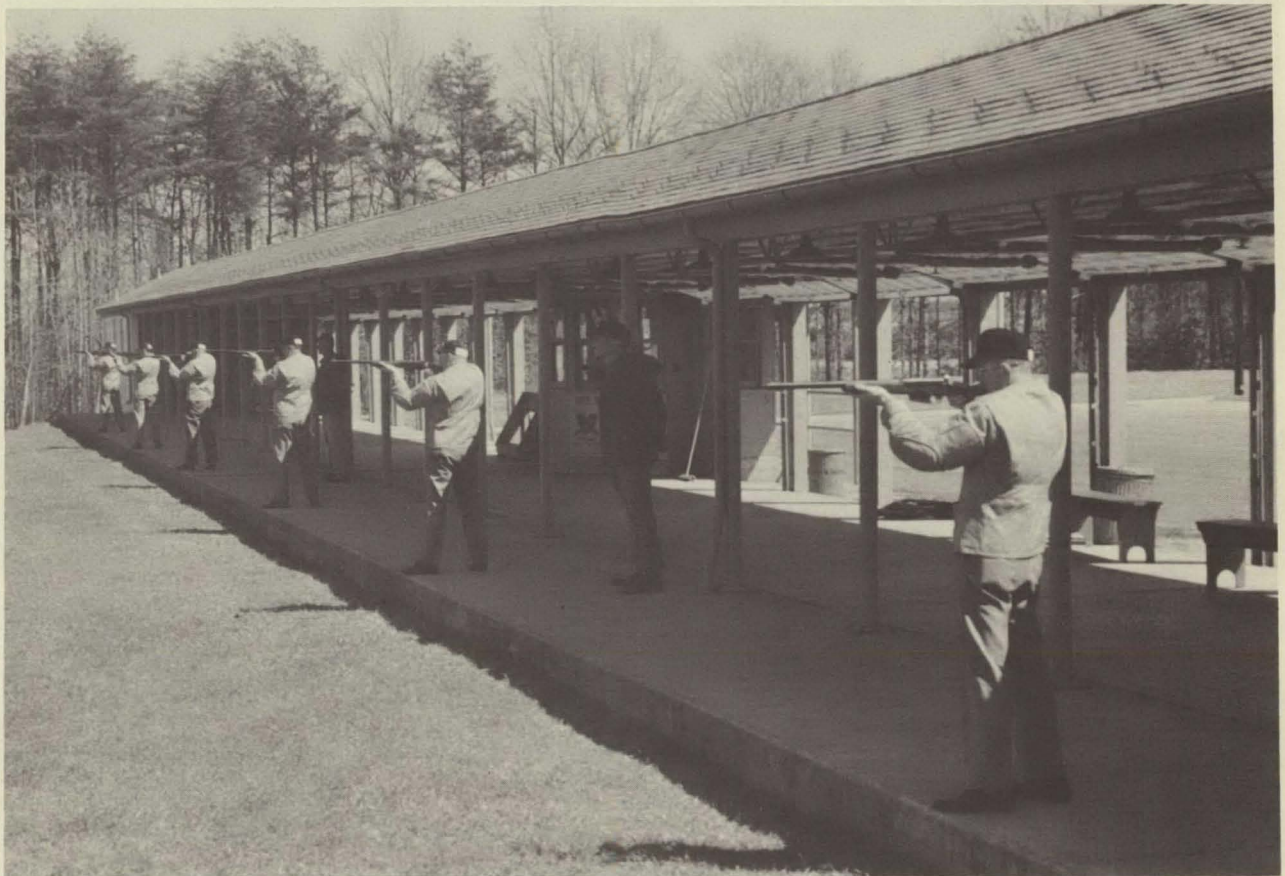
Instructor observes lead taken by shooter firing submachinegun at 50 yards.

Shooters learn that they must lead the target at 50 yards with the submachinegun in the same manner they did with the rifle fired at 100 yards. Because of the submachinegun's slower bullet velocity, the lead for the submachinegun is about



FBI Agents shown "point shooting" with revolvers at "running-man" target from the 25-yard line.

the same at 50 yards as the .30 rifle at 100 yards. A lead of 15 to 18 inches in front of the leading edge of the target brings excellent results. It should also be noted that the submachinegun does not swing as easily as the rifle, for it is shorter in



Six-man relay shoots at running target from the 100-yard line with .30-caliber rifle. Each man fires one round as the target passes through his zone.

barrel length and is a heavier weapon—weighing about 11 pounds.

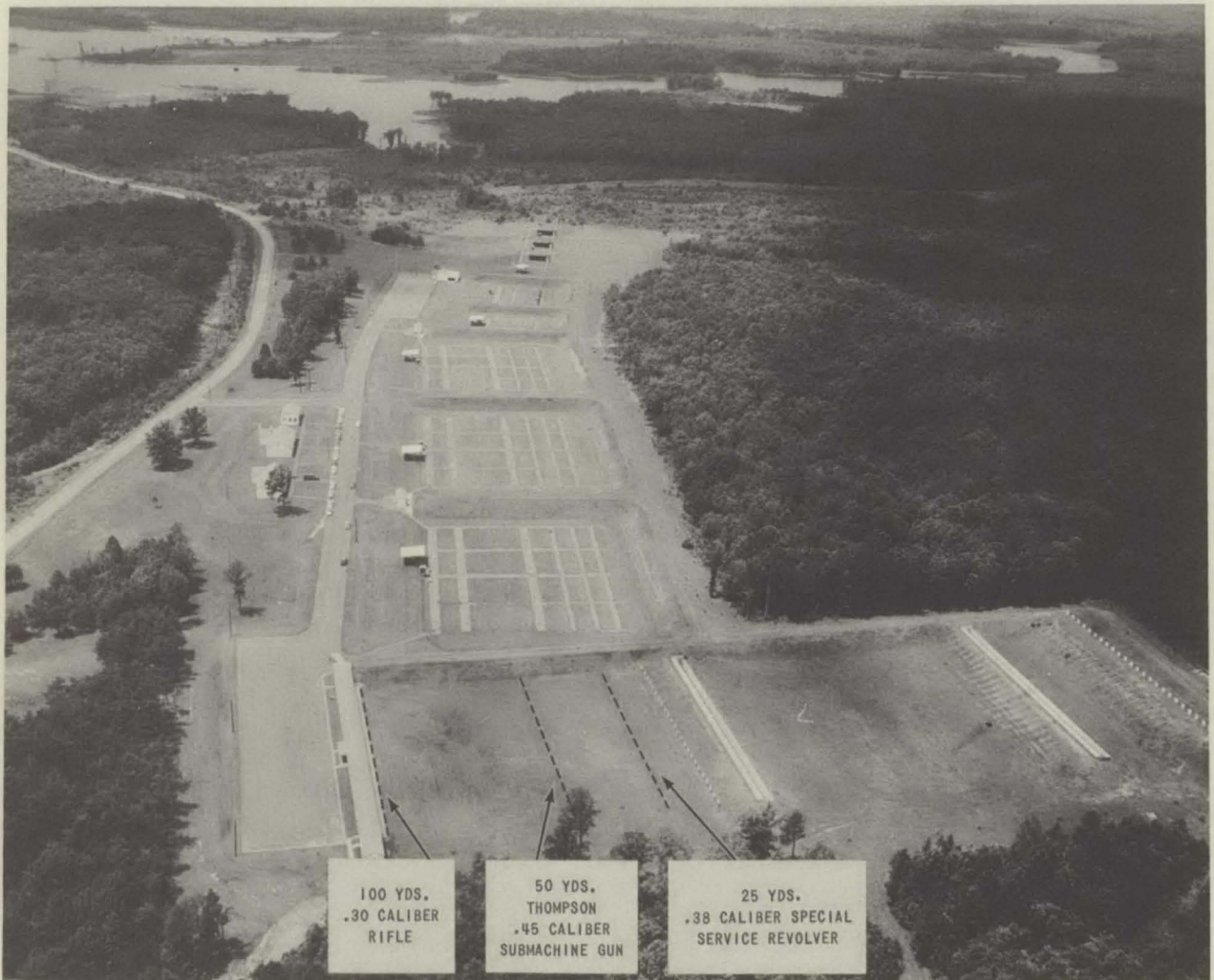
Maintaining good sight alignment is found to be a little more difficult by many shooters for there is a slight jar of the weapon as it fires on the forward stroke of the bolt. The light recoil of the weapon is one of the most popular features of the submachinegun phase. The single-fire selection of submachinegun shooting has been adopted because it was determined that elevation control was difficult when the weapon was fired in automatic bursts. High shots were common when the weapon was fired automatic.

FBI Agents, who have fired the Quantico Range revolver “running-man” course at a 15-yard distance in the past, find that the increased range of 25 yards fired on the new “running-man” course and increased speed necessitate more lead on the target. Where, at the 15-yard range, a lead

of holding on the leading third of the target was sufficient, shooters find that the lead on the new “running man” at 25-yard range is up to 6 inches in front of the leading edge of the target.

Individual differences are more marked in regard to leads during the revolver phase than when the shooters are firing the rifle and submachinegun. Many shooters find that they must pull ahead of the target and see airspace between their sights and the target’s front edge in order to obtain hits. Other shooters find that they have the best results by holding their sights on the leading edge of the target as they stroke the trigger for a double-action shot.

Trigger control, a tight grip, and a smooth swing and followthrough are essential, regardless of the type of lead system developed by individual shooters. A smooth arm swing is developed with ease by the great majority of shooters. They find



Aerial view of the FBI ranges at Quantico, Va., showing location of the “running-man” target course.

"Car Clouts" Thwarted by Well-equipped Police

Police covering a large racetrack in the West have a unique method of locating "car clouts," or car burglars, on the vast parking lot of the racetrack.

An officer with binoculars and two-way radio takes his place on top of the grandstand, commanding a view of the parking area. He reports suspicious activity he observes to officers stationed near the parking area who immediately check out suspects. This technique has drastically reduced thefts from the parked cars in this area.

Similarly, officers have staked out with binoculars and radio in office buildings or on roofs overlooking parking lots at theaters and auditoriums which have been plagued by car burglars. They watch the burglars make a score, then signal fellow investigators stationed in cars to take the necessary action.

The burglars usually case the parking lots carefully before entering, but they never seem to learn to look up and so are completely mystified by the manner in which they are discovered by the police.

*Crimdel Los Angeles dtd. 2-16-62
LA# 94-558 ★*

WRONG TECHNIQUE USED, LAWMAN LOSES LIFE

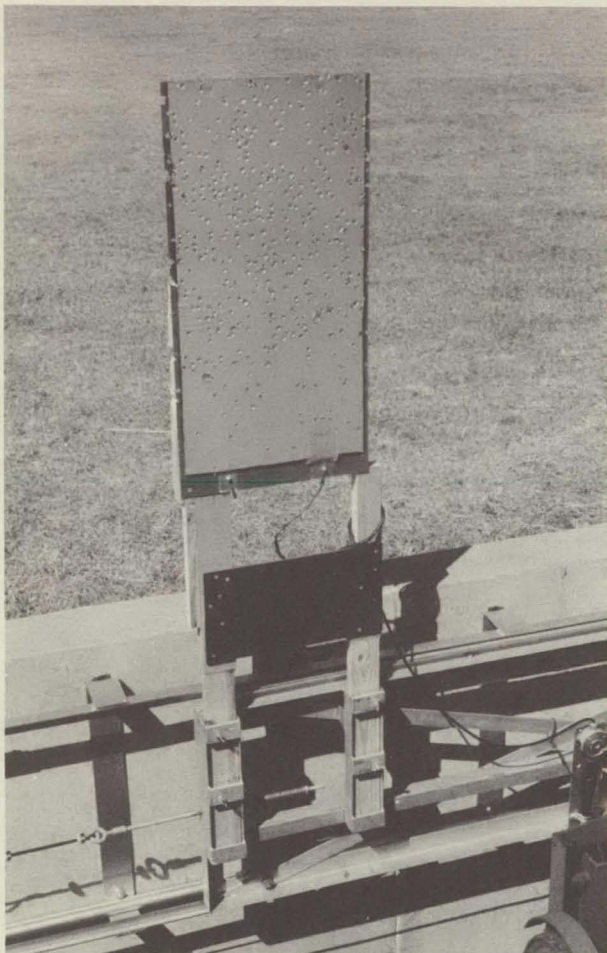
One afternoon, while off duty, a young detective recognized the man seated in a parked car on the street as the subject of a warrant outstanding for his arrest on a morals charge. Taking his badge in his left hand, the detective approached the parked car and extended his arm through the open window on the driver's side to identify himself before making the arrest.

Quickly rolling up the window, thus pinning the officer's arm on the inside, the wanted man started his car and drove approximately two blocks before crashing into another automobile. The police officer, seriously injured as he was dragged alongside the moving car, died the following day. The driver was apprehended after the crash and held on a charge of murder.

*Crimdel, Richmond,
dtd. 5-1-62 Bufile # C3-4296-41
★*

FIREARMS

Extreme care should be used when cleaning firearms.



Closeup of "running-man" target. Bullet holes denote successful hits.

that the single, shooting-arm support of the weapon aids in speed of tracking the target and followthrough.

The tendency to line up on the target and jerk the trigger must be overcome in the revolver phase of the "running-man" combat course as in all other types of handgun shooting drills. A jerked trigger insures a missed shot on the "running-man" course.

Score Results

The average score to date for FBI Agents firing the course for the first time has been 15 hits in 30 shots. Agents firing for the second time showed marked improvement, especially in the sub-machinegun phase. After mastering the swing of the short, heavy weapon, the scores for the sub-machinegun rise to the point where 9 or 10 hits out of 10 shots are not unusual.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

(This is the conclusion of a three-part article on Codes and Ciphers.)

Recent issues of the Law Enforcement Bulletin explained some of the code and cipher techniques resorted to by "bookies" to record in disguised form betting data involving numbers pool, lottery, and horseracing. These techniques do not follow a set pattern for developing the code and cipher equivalents, and another example is being presented in this issue to demonstrate an arbitrarily devised encryption procedure, totally different in technique from preceding examples.

(The name of the "bookie" is fictitious.)

Recently, detectives of the police department in a large eastern city seized three small notebooks containing over 200 pages of coded information and two racing forms in a clothing store operated by Wallace White. White was arrested on a warrant, charged with being found with books, apparatus, and other devices used for the purpose of registering bets on the result of a contest of speed or endurance of a certain beast, to wit, a horse. A captain of the police department, in submitting the coded information to the FBI Laboratory, advised that the entire case against subject White was dependent upon the decipherment of three notebooks. Not having a cryptanalyst attached to the local police department, it was deemed advisable to request the Federal Bureau of Investigation for assistance.

Information Analyzed

An FBI Laboratory expert analyzed these 200 sheets and determined they consisted of numbers representing horses, race numbers, tracks, amounts and types of wagers, and amounts paid to winners. Decipherments and explanations of horserace wagers appearing in the three notebooks were prepared in the FBI Laboratory and forwarded to the police department.

Subsequently, White was brought to trial. The FBI Laboratory expert was present to testify.

FBI Cryptanalysts Decipher "Bookie" Codes and Ciphers

His appearance in the courtroom, according to the police captain, disturbed defense counsel and prompted immediate request for continuance. The case was continued to a later date, at which time the FBI Laboratory examiner, testifying as a witness, presented blown-up photographs of portions of the three books and two racing forms as evidence.

Keys for deciphering this material were recovered as follows:

Numerical equivalents:

										Y/
B	E	G	I	N	T	O	D	A	Z	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	50

Tracks:

C=Charlestown and Aqueduct
F=Santa Anita Park and Gulfstream Park
K=Fair Grounds
M=Bowie and Laurel
S=Sunshine Park

Other code designations:

BRD=One dollar on daily double
ERD=Two dollars on daily double
GRD=Three dollars on daily double
NYD=Fifty cents on daily double
BLT=One dollar across the board
ELT=Two dollars across the board
NLT=Five dollars across the board
—=Out of the money, when first part of an entry.
Also used on daily double combinations to indicate alternate choices.

√=Winner
a=Entry
f=Field
x=Space
+=Daily double combination
D=Daily double
O=Scratched horse

Each wager was entered as a line of hand printing. When preceded by a dash, that line had not paid off; when preceded by a check mark, there was a return to the bettor either for a scratched horse or a winner. Bets were grouped by days using heavy horizontal lines to separate successive days.

The first code letter of each line identified the horse by Armstrong Daily horse-rating numbers. For races involving more than nine horses, the first two letters in cipher indicated the horse number. The next letter of each entry represented the race number followed by another letter indicating the track.

The amount and type of wager followed the track designation. As a single number, it represented an amount bet to win. If two letters were included in this part of the entry, they were either combined to represent a single value, or they represented single amounts wagered to win and to place.

Parlay bets were entered as adjoining listings on one line, in cipher, of horse numbers, races, and tracks. When subscripts accompanied any of these listings, they represented independent wagers on the horse designation to which these subscripts were attached.

Cipher letters crossed out in horse numbers and amounts wagered indicated horses not paying off for that particular part of each wager. Amounts paid, on the right side, occasionally had a heavy underlined stroke which meant that the value of that winning is the cipher representation multiplied by \$10.

Examples of the cipher material, decipherment and interpretation follow:

- 1155
 ✓ 18 BZBV OB
 - 56A
 ✓ 1386 O
 ✓ 6D46DMXJ TTY

Cipher Text	Decipherment and Interpretation
- II EE	-44 22 \$2 to win and \$2 to place on horse No. 4 in the fourth race, Lincoln Downs. No payoff.
✓ IG BZBV <u>GB</u>	43 1010 <u>31</u> \$10 to win, \$10 to place on No. 4 (Heladero), third race, Lincoln Downs. Heladero paid \$6.20 for \$2 to place for a return of \$31 on a \$10 wager.
- EG _B	-23 ₁ \$1 to win on horse No. 2 in the third race, Lincoln Downs. No payoff.
✓ BG E <u>O</u>	13 2 <u>7</u> \$2 to win on No. 1 (Hello Pop), third race, Lincoln Downs. Hello Pop won, paid \$7 for a \$2 ticket.
✓ EDIAEDM X7 TTY	284928 M X50 660 50-cent 3-horse place parlay on No. 2 (Lunik), eighth race, with No. 4 (River Rythm), ninth race, Lincoln Downs, and No. 2 (Manuel), eighth race, Laurel. Lunik paid \$4.40, River Rythm, \$4.80 and Manuel, \$5 for \$2 bets to place. 50-cent parlay paid \$1.10×2.4×2.5=\$6.60.

Upon trial, Wallace White was found guilty and, at the conclusion of the trial, the presiding judge commended the efforts of the prosecuting officer and the participation and testimony of the FBI Laboratory cryptanalyst.

Facilities in the FBI Laboratory include the services of expert cryptanalysts who have considerable experience in breaking codes and ciphers encountered in criminal investigations, and the FBI is pleased to make these services available to law-enforcement agencies encountering such problems.

SUAVE SWINDLER BILKS FLUSTERED BANK TELLERS

Another ruse utilized by con men involves short-changing bank tellers, cab drivers, and store employees. This spring one of these swindlers bilked a number of flustered bank tellers of several hundred dollars in a city high in the Rocky Mountains. Approaching the teller, this suave bandit tenders fifteen \$20 bills, requesting three \$100 bills in change. After momentarily leaving the teller's

window, he returns, complaining that he has been given a \$1 for one of the C-notes. Palming the \$100 bill and substituting the single, this swindler persuasively convinces the embarrassed teller of her alleged mistake. If the bank employee refuses to be taken by the trick, this crafty con man suddenly "realizes" the teller gave him an extra \$1, returns it, and exits quickly.

CRIMDEL - DENVER dtl. 3-30-62
 SEPTEMBER 1962
 Bufile # 63-4296-13

IDENTIFICATION

FBI Disaster Squad Identifies Victims of Airplane Crash

The FBI Disaster Squad again has successfully completed another mission of identifying disaster victims—this time the victims of the worst single-plane disaster in aviation history. The crash cost the lives of 122 Americans, most of whom were residents of Atlanta, Ga., returning from a European tour sponsored by the Atlanta Art Association.

Cause of the accident which led to the fiery death of 130 individuals aboard the Air France Boeing 707 jet has not been established. The pilot attempted to brake the aircraft as he started down the runway of Orly Airport, Paris, France, on Sunday, June 3, 1962. Skidding off the end of the runway, through a nest of landing lights, and careening across an open field, the crippled jet came to a stop just short of a small French village. The only survivors were two hostesses of the French line who were miraculously thrown clear of the wreckage. The other crew members and passengers were almost completely incinerated in the resulting fire which immediately broke out and burned for approximately 2 hours before recovery attempts of the victims could begin.

At the formal request of the French Government, on June 9, 1962, the FBI Disaster Squad enplaned the same afternoon for Paris to assist

in identifying the American victims of this catastrophe.

For the next 2 weeks, the FBI team of expert fingerprint analysts, working in cooperation with French authorities, undertook and accomplished the tremendously difficult task of examining and identifying the dead. In addition to operating 4,000 miles from the homes of most of the victims where the necessary background information had to be developed and transmitted (by FBI personnel in both Atlanta and New York City) to Paris, and the expected language barrier, the bodies of the victims were deposited at five locations.

Of the 130 lives claimed in the catastrophe, 33 individuals were identified through the medium of fingerprints by the FBI team. The remainder were identified by other means, principally by dental charts, personal effects, and pathological examinations, for a 100-percent identification record. This would have been impossible without the assistance of United States Army Graves Registration dental technician Wesley Neep, stationed in Frankfurt, Germany. Mr. Neep also assisted in the identification of victims of the Sabena plane disaster in Brussels, Belgium, in February 1961, which took the lives of 61 persons, including the entire U.S. figure skating team.



Skidmarks at end of runway.



Nest of landing lights struck by plane.



Fiery wreckage of Boeing 707.



Death comes to 130 near French village.

The June 3d Air France catastrophe brings to 40 the number of major air, land, or sea disasters—3 of them outside the United States—in which the

FBI Disaster Squad has assisted in its almost 22 years of operation. This is one of the many co-operative services offered by the FBI.

CALL IT BY NAME

Fingerprint contributors to the Identification Division of the FBI are urged to indicate specific narrative offenses, rather than mere code citations, in the space provided under "Charge or Offense" on arrest fingerprint cards. In this way, the data in FBI identification records may be more readily understood by law enforcement or governmental officials who request such information.

SAC Let. dtd 4-10-62 - # 62-21

CHILD MOLESTER POSTER AVAILABLE

School bells will be ringing all over the country again soon, and millions of schoolchildren will be making their way to and from school each day—many of them for the first time away from parental supervision.

At this particular time, the child molester poses an especially dangerous threat to the little ones unaware of the menace of the lurking stranger. To emphasize this threat and to alert the children to the dangers of accepting gifts or rides from strangers, the FBI child molester poster has been an extremely helpful aid. Millions of these posters have been distributed in the past to law enforcement agencies, schools, civic and service organizations, etc., and may be obtained in quantity, free of charge, by writing to Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D.C.

Publications Unit, Crime Res. Sec.

AIRPLANE LANDING LIGHTS AID PATROLLING OF ALLEYS

Improving the peripheral vision of his patrol cars at night, Chief Noah Marchal of the Mt. Carmel, Ill., Police Department, instituted a novel innovation by taking a page from the airline industry.

Chief Marchal reports his vehicles have been provided with airplane landing lights in place of the two bright lenses on department cars having a four headlamp system. Using landing lights gives a much wider field of illumination. This is particularly beneficial when patrolmen are cruising back alleys of an urban area where clear vision on both sides of the car is imperative.

According to the Chief, this installation does not create any driving hazard to other motorists as only the dim lights are used in traffic.

*Crimdel, Springfield dtd. 11-28-61
★ SP # 94-216*

DECEASED INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED BY FBI

During the first 3 months of 1962, the Identification Division of the FBI received fingerprints of 310 unknown deceased individuals. By checking these against fingerprints already on file, it was possible to identify 290. Also, during the first quarter of this year, the FBI received the fingerprints of 3,760 "known" deceased which were sent in for verification purposes. Of these, 2,255 were identified with fingerprints on file.

*Weekly Bulletin, Cr. Res. Sec. 31
dtd. 4-23-62*



OTHER TOPICS

There were 31 candidates for the Young American Medal for Bravery for the year 1960 and 15 for the Young American Medal for Service. Gerald Lee Davis, 12, Ontario, Oreg., and Gordon Bernard Kilmer, 15, Reed City, Mich., were selected as the winners from this imposing array of candidates for their heroic acts of bravery. Miss Mary Ann Kingry, 17, Saginaw, Mich., was the winner of the Young American Medal for Service.

Winners Selected

Selection of the winners was made by the Young American Medals Committee composed of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, chairman; Solicitor General Archibald Cox; and Edwin Guthman, special assistant to the Attorney General for Public Information, executive secretary.

President Kennedy presented the medals to the three young people at White House ceremonies on June 8, 1962.

Service Medal Award

Since the inception of the Young American Medal Awards, a total of only four persons have received medals for outstanding service. Until this year, none has been awarded since 1955. Miss Kingry's nomination was based principally on her outstanding work during 1960 in the Junior Red Cross and other community organizations in which she was extremely active.

She was secretary of the Midwestern Area Advisory Council of the Junior Red Cross and was appointed to the 16-member National Youth Council of the American Red Cross. She has won numerous intraschool, State, and national debating contests and has been chosen to represent her community, State, and Nation on various youth advisory councils. In addition, she has maintained high scholarship, has been a member of the Scholastic Honor Society throughout high

Two Boys, One Girl ***Selected Winners of*** ***American Medals***

school, and has created numerous winning science projects. She resides with her parents and two younger sisters in Saginaw, Mich.

Gerald Lee Davis

Gerald's act of bravery occurred in the early evening of December 12, 1960, during a fire which seriously damaged his home in the rural area of Ontario, Oreg., where he lives with his parents and six brothers and sisters.

While attending to a household chore at the rear of his home, Gerald heard a young voice screaming and looked up to see flames flickering at the window of an upstairs bedroom of the framehouse. He immediately ran into the house, called to his mother who was preparing the evening meal, and dashed up the stairs to the bedroom where he thought the scream had originated. His mother was close behind him; his father had not yet come home from work.

As Gerald ran into the bedroom where he had seen the flames, he was met by a wall of flame and smoke, but through this formidable barrier he could see his 2-year-old brother crouching in a corner and waving his hands and arms in an apparent but futile effort to beat back the smoke and flames. Without a thought for his own safety, Gerald leaped through the wall of fire, picked up the little fellow, carried him back through the flames to the top of the stairs, and placed him in his mother's arms. The three then went downstairs where Mrs. Davis ordered all the children outside while she called the fire department.

While Mrs. Davis was still trying to find the telephone number of the fire department, Gerald came running back into the house with word that Neil, his 4-year-old brother, was missing. Again disregarding his own safety, he ran up the stairs and searched one of two remaining bedrooms. Unable to find his missing brother there, he returned to the top of the stairs where his mother joined him. The hallway between them and the last unsearched bedroom was now a mass of flames.

Alertly sizing up the situation, Gerald and his mother retreated down the stairs a few steps so that they would have access to a stair railing beyond the flames close to the bedroom. With a boost from his mother, Gerald was able to grasp the railing. As he grabbed this railing and pulled himself up, the extreme heat of the railing seared his hands to such an extent that some of his flesh stuck to it. Despite these serious burns, Gerald did succeed in gaining entry into the bedroom, located his little brother in the smoke and darkness, picked him up, carried him back to the banister, and dropped him safely over to his mother. Then, with his mother's help, Gerald was able to get over the railing and back down the stairs safely.

Gerald's courageous nature can easily be seen in his words following the rescue when he was asked what made him go back through the flames to look for his little brother, Neil. Gerald replied, "Well, I didn't want to lose my little brother. I had heard of people drowning because they could not swim. I wasn't going to lose my little brother just because I was too scared to go through the fire . . . so I went anyway."

Gerald was confined to the hospital for several days as a result of the burns he received—but his family was intact.

Gordon Bernard Kilmer

On the morning of June 13, 1960, Gordon, then 14, and a friend, Mark D. Seath, 15, were sailing in a 14-foot aluminum boat on a lake several miles outside of Reed City, Mich. They were accompanied by Kilmer's dog, King, a golden retriever.

At a time when the boat was in the middle of the lake, the wind shifted suddenly, capsizing the craft, and dumping the boys and the dog into water ranging from 20- to 40-foot depths. Seat-type life preservers in the boat floated away out of reach. The boys attempted to hang on to the overturned boat, but their combined weight was causing it to sink. It did remain sufficiently afloat to permit one boy at a time to hang on to it. After about 15 minutes of taking turns hanging on, the boys decided to start swimming for the nearest shore, as the water was very cold and attempts to draw the attention of two men at the far end of the lake were unsuccessful.

About 100 feet from the boat, Mark, a one-time polio victim, told Gordon he didn't think he could

make it. Gordon coaxed and encouraged him to make the effort, but Mark sank under the water. Gordon, at that time about 10 feet ahead of his friend, returned, dived about 6 to 9 feet under, and dragged Mark to the surface. Mark, the larger of the two, struggled, but Gordon managed to pull him over to his dog which was swimming with them, and with Mark hanging on to his tail, they headed for shore. Mark again went under and, realizing he was dragging King with him, released his hold on the animal's tail and immediately lost consciousness.

Twice more Gordon had to bring Mark to the surface before depositing him on the west shore of the lake 400 feet away. Upon reaching land, he noted that Mark had stopped breathing, whereupon he applied artificial respiration until the youth regained consciousness and was able to advise him that he would be all right while Gordon sought additional aid and called an ambulance.

At this point, two men arrived in a rowboat. Leaving his friend in their care, Gordon rowed their boat across the lake to his parents' cottage which had the only telephone in the area. He called the nearby Michigan State Police and gave them the necessary instructions to assist his friend. In the meantime, however, another man and woman had arrived at the scene, and, placing Mark in their boat, took him to the Kilmer cottage. It was necessary then for Gordon to again row the length of the lake to direct the police and ambulance to his home.

Young Seath, in a state of shock and suffering from exposure, was treated by Gordon's father, Dr. Paul B. Kilmer, and remained in the hospital until the following afternoon. Gordon is the youngest of his three sons. Mark is the son of a Michigan State Police officer.

★

MANPOWER NEEDED—SHERIFF GETS HELP

A midwestern county sheriff's office was faced with the problem of reviewing a large number of motor vehicle registrations in an effort to locate and identify a red pickup truck. The truck had been seen near the scene of a murder. Lacking the manpower to handle this aspect of the investigation, the sheriff called upon volunteers from a local high school to help review the 200,000 car registrations. The students willingly gave of their spare time to assist him in his search.

Crimdel, Springfield dt. # 11-7-61
Buf. # 63-4296-52

Intelligence Unit

(continued from page 17)

my opinion, the establishment of such a unit is a great step in the direction of crime prevention and mutual cooperation. If all departments would attempt to initiate a similar program, law enforcement would certainly be stimulated.

Use Available Personnel

An interesting aspect of such a unit is the fact that a department does not necessarily have to employ the manpower commensurate with the results obtained. My unit, for example, consists of five inspectors, one policewoman, and one secretary—approximately one-half of 1 percent of our total strength. Perhaps a rule of thumb for a sizeable organization with a greater area than ours to cover would be 1 percent of the department strength. However, as any administrator in law enforcement knows, manpower is at a premium, and all sections of a police department are of equal importance. Therefore, it becomes incumbent upon the administrator to deploy the personnel available as advantageously as possible. The important factors in the establishing of an intelligence unit are the selection of personnel and indoctrinating each individual in the comparatively new field of intelligence production.

The unit must become the eyes and ears of the chief of police. It must be the nucleus of the liaison between members of its own department, members of other police departments, and representatives of State and Federal law enforcement agencies. When this is accomplished, instead of

having a few men and women in intelligence, we have many hundreds engaged in collecting data, exchanging information, and keeping cognizant of the trends, changes, methods, and improvements in the vast field of intelligence. One can readily see that cumulative intelligence can be of great value to law enforcement in general and specifically to the department that uses it.

Using Charts As Guide

I mentioned personnel as a factor in establishing, guiding, and administering an intelligence unit. As an example, I am enclosing a set of charts made up by the officer in charge of our unit. He has had many years of intelligence work, and one may find these charts very useful in explaining the purpose and function of police intelligence.

The first chart, labeled "The Man in Intelligence," lists the qualities to look for in staffing a unit of this type. These attributes are not necessarily in the order listed, and perhaps other descriptive terms could be used. It is very likely that additional qualifications would be desirable and could be added. Chart No. 2, "Principles of Intelligence Production," lists the main steps to be considered in producing and maintaining intelligence concerning law enforcement. The third chart, "Areas of Police Intelligence," presents the basic functions of law enforcement—crime prevention and society protection. It includes intelligence areas relating to these functions. This chart could be expanded to include many other areas such as crowd control, demonstrations of groups, neighborhood patterns, picketing, etc. Chart 4, "Sources of Intelligence," lists the prime

THE MAN IN INTELLIGENCE

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTEGRITY

LOYALTY

DISCIPLINE

PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY

CREATIVITY

PRUDENCE

EDUCATION

ORIENTATION

DEDICATION

Chart No. 1.

PRINCIPLES OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION

PURPOSE

SOURCES - RESOURCES

INFORMATION CONVERSION

CONCISE-DEFINITIVE-CONCLUSIVE EXPRESSION

INITIATIVE-PERSPECTIVE

UNITY OF EFFORT

CONTINGENCY COGNIZANCE

DISTRIBUTION

SECURITY

MODUS OPERANDI

Chart No. 2.

AREAS OF POLICE INTELLIGENCE

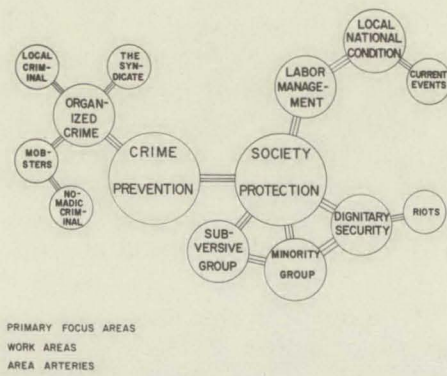


Chart No. 3.

organizations, individuals, and places from which we may obtain police intelligence. Again, this chart might be enlarged to include many other specifics. It is believed, however, that rather than list each law enforcement agency and each credit bureau, taxing bureau, etc., this chart could serve as a guide. Further, most sources might fall under the heading "community organization," which is the utilization of all sources and facilities of a community. Finally, chart No. 5, "Raw Information Becomes Intelligence," shows the formula actually used every day by an investigator, sometimes without the man being conscious of taking these steps prior to making his report.

There has been very little research on police intelligence, and not much has been written to direct one engaged in this work. Using the charts as guides to a better understanding of the objectives of intelligence can be of great help to individuals entering the field of police intelligence.

The commanding officer of an intelligence unit in a police department is charged with the responsibility of explaining all facets of intelligence production in great detail in order to augment the brevity of the charts.

Conclusion

Over the years spent in police work my associates and I have grown to have great respect and admiration for the structure, functioning, and personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We work as a team with representatives of this highly efficient organization. Our compatibility may lie in the fact that in our approach to intelligence, as I have outlined, we have endeavored to

SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE

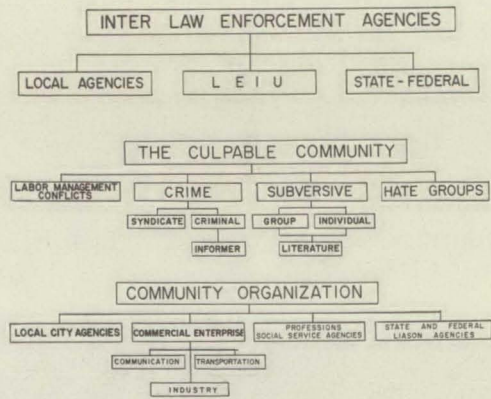


Chart No. 4.

follow the proven concepts long used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am convinced that the FBI's sound investigative and intelligence techniques, unwavering honesty, integrity, and profound respect for confidences are responsible for its outstanding success. We have endeavored to incorporate this approach in our intelligence program.

I believe that police intelligence is in its infancy. But the establishment of units in all major departments dedicated to having adequate systems of liaison, cooperation, and determined efforts should substantially advance the fight against crime. It should result in better evidence for the courts to adjudicate criminal matters more satisfactorily. I strongly advocate establishing intelligence units within law enforcement bodies wherever possible. They can be most instrumental in meeting the responsibilities charged to law enforcement.

RAW INFORMATION BECOMES INTELLIGENCE

INFORMATION CONVERSION

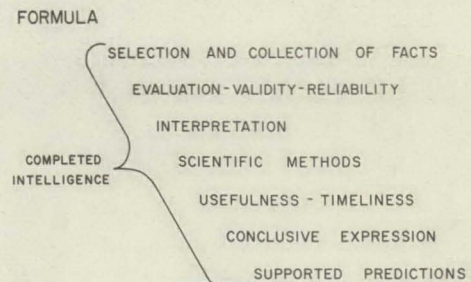


Chart No. 5.

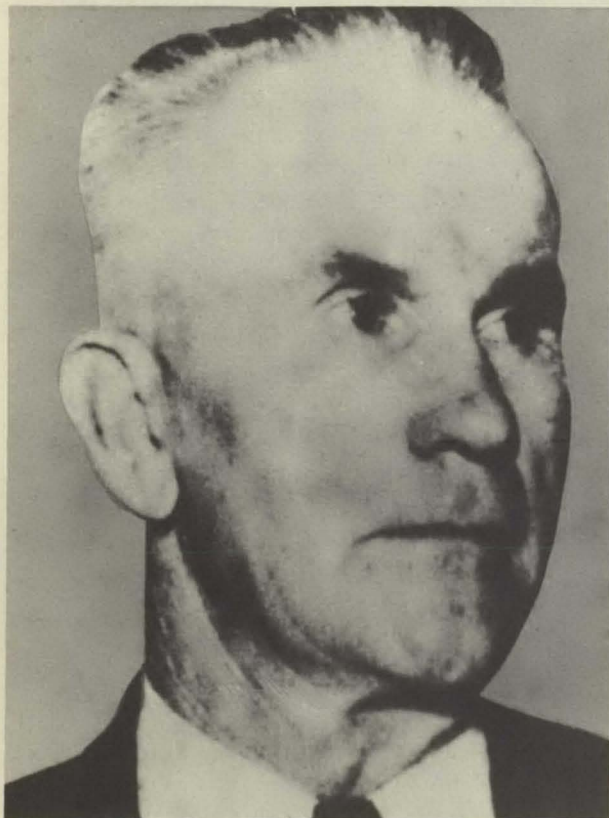
WANTED BY THE FBI

DENZEL TYRUS HACKTHORNE, also known as Denzel Korchaske (true name), Denny T. Hackthorne, Denny Tyrus Hackthorne, Denzel Korchoske, Denny Kosczowski, Denzel Kosczowski, Denzel Kosczowski

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Denzel Tyrus Hackthorne, a man of many trades and talents, is currently wanted by the FBI. A crack shot and an excellent woodsman, Hackthorne is charged in a Federal warrant issued April 1, 1959, at Los Angeles, Calif., with unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution for murder. He has been the object of an intensive interstate investigation requiring all the up-to-date techniques of a modern manhunt, plus horseback searches into remote wilderness areas to locate this hardy and elusive fugitive.

Witnesses state that on the night of September 5, 1958, Hackthorne, armed with a borrowed .30 caliber hunting rifle loaded with soft-nosed shells,



Denzel Tyrus Hackthorne.

coldly shot and killed a man visiting his estranged wife at a friend's home in Riverside, Calif. Pumping six bullets at his victim, Hackthorne, almost blind in one eye but reputed to be an unerring marksman, left his victim fatally wounded and vanished into the night.

A police officer, rushing to the crime scene, found the dying man wedged against a door in one of the rooms. An attempt to track the rugged and woods-wise Hackthorne failed in the darkness and rough terrain nearby. Later that night the fugitive threatened his daughter's life during a phone conversation.

Description

Age----- 60, born April 29, 1902, Crawford County, Kans. (not supported by birth records).
Height----- 5 feet 6 inches.
Weight----- 150 to 170 pounds.
Build----- Medium to stocky.
Hair----- Gray-white, receding.
Eyes----- Brown, may wear glasses.
Complexion----- Medium.
Race----- White.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Forestry worker, gardener, janitor, mason, photographer, plumber, woodworker.
Scars and marks.. Mole under right side of chin.
Remarks----- Hackthorne has allegedly lost most of his teeth and has very limited sight in his left eye.
FBI number----- 988,264 C.
Fingerprint classification----- $\frac{14\ O\ 29\ W\ IOI\ 17}{I\ 28\ W\ OOI}$ Ref: $\frac{29}{27}$

Caution

Hackthorne is sought for a murder in which the victim was shot to death with a .30 caliber rifle. He has reportedly threatened the lives of others and has indicated he may commit suicide. He should be considered very dangerous.

Notify the FBI

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

"A STUDY OF COMMUNISM"

On October 1, 1962, a new book authored by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, entitled "A Study of Communism" will be released. This new book follows Mr. Hoover's last publication, "Masters of Deceit," 1958, on the story of communism in America, and will be published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., New York.

The new publication contains an analysis of Communist theory and practice, as well as an outline of how the international movement has grown since Lenin's seizure of power in Russia in 1917. The book is designed for the general reader as well as for students in high schools and colleges. It was written in response to numerous requests for a handbook on the nature of communism which would enable Americans to be better prepared to fight this menace.

Mr. Hoover, an internationally recognized authority on communism, sets forth in his new book the answers to the false claims of communism and emphasizes the positive values of our democratic heritage. He analyzes totalitarian methods, contrasts them with life in a free country, and offers advice on how to defeat communism.

Worldwide membership in the Communist Party has increased to a total of more than 40 million, Mr. Hoover said, and the party's intense campaign to attract the attention of young Americans by expounding on college campuses across the country their ideology and asserting the supremacy of the Communist way of life is a challenge that can be met only if the American student and the citizen are thoroughly informed of the true meaning of this deadly menace.

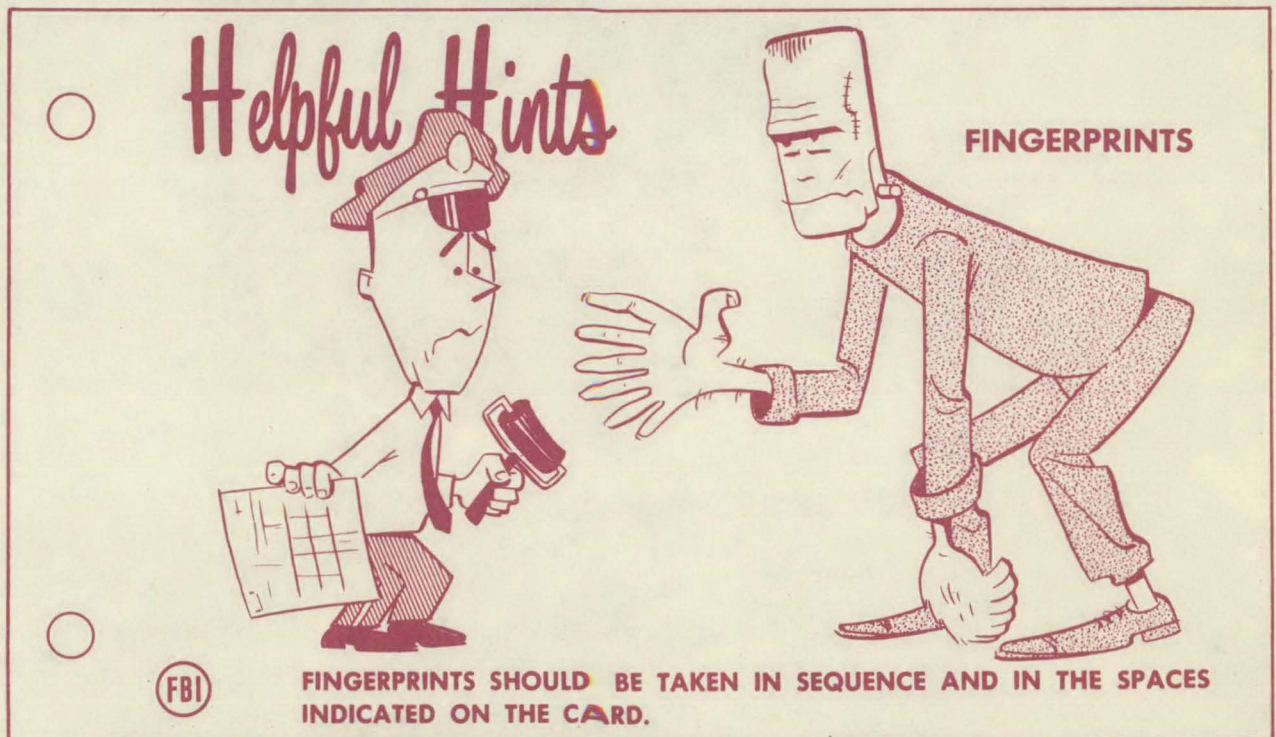
Per Release From Publishing Company —

PHOTOGRAPHING EVIDENCE

When photographing shoe prints and tire tread impressions, place camera directly over the object to eliminate distortion.

TYPEWRITING SPECIMENS

Carbon typewriting specimens should be made with ribbon on stencil position and sheet of carbon paper on top of bond paper.



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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Interesting Pattern



This is one of many such patterns that conform to the definition of both a central pocket loop-type whorl and a double loop-type whorl. These impressions are given the arbitrary classification of double loop-type whorls. No reference to a central pocket loop-type whorl is necessary. The tracing of this impression is inner.