

SAFECRACKING

The masked fictional safecracker, garbed in black, beads of perspiration on his furrowed brow, carefully inserts the nitroglycerin in the hole, then makes away with millions after the explosion blows the safe.

Very exciting and theatrical, but as is frequently the case, that rarely happens in real life. Today's burglar has forsaken the high explosive technique for methods that are much less dangerous and almost always as productive. Most safes can withstand his tools and techniques for only twenty minutes.



Bernard Rick, President of Security Safe Co., reenacts rip method used by burglars on job.

A drill or a brace and bit, and a sectional jimmy are used in the rip method. A hole is drilled in one corner and then the metal is pried open. The peel method is used for thin-skinned safes — with the burglar starting anywhere and peeling the metal

From The Files Industrial Espionage

A local manufacturing firm operating in a market where a difference of a few cents was important in selling its product contacted Doyle Detective Bureau following a rumor that a former employee had gone into a similar line of business and was obtaining assistance from friends.

The investigation showed that several employees were not only working after hours for the competitor, but were also furnishing him with descriptions and samples of the company's products plus a list of names of customers and the rates being quoted. If the situation had continued, the company's very existence would have been jeopardized.

Industrial espionage, in this era of strang competition, is no figment of the imagination. It occurs more frequently than those not associated with investigations would imagine. It strikes large and small companies with an impact that can be disastrous. Neither old nor new firms are immune solely by virtue of a contract clause prohibiting an individual from engaging in the same line of business in competition with a former employer.

Doyle Detective Bureau, investigative specialists since 1919, has an arsenal of tools and techniques to help unearth industrial espionage. If your business is such that you suspect a profit drain due to unethical behavior of former or existing employees, we suggest you contact the Bureau for advice on how to handle the situation.

back from the insulation. If the handle holds the metal back, it is knocked off with a sledge hammer. The punch job is a little more sophisticated, and works well if the burglar has selected the right kind of safe. The dial is knocked off, a center punch is held against the spindle and hit sharply. If the safe has tumblers on the end of the spindle, the small sockets are broken when the spindle is forced and the lock is released. The chopping method is crude — with the thief just turning the safe upside down and punching a hole in the bottom, knowing that the underside is usually the weakest part.

(Continued on page four)

The Truth About Burglar Alarms

There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of businessmen about burglar alarm systems. Time and again, we have been asked if an alarm is really necessary in view of insurance coverage and steel safes. Merchants wonder if they should install a local or a central alarm. Very few have a clearly defined idea of the costs involved, the service requirements, the company to contact. Because Doyle Detective Bureau has been in the security business since 1919, we feel we are in a position to advise with some degree of expertise.

First, the necessity for burglar alarms. The fact that you have a pretty good steel safe on your premises and extensive insurance coverage really has nothing to do with a burglar alarm system. It is like saying that you do not need a doctor because you have medical insurance or a fire department because you have fire insurance. Insurance makes restitution, in whole or in part, after the damage has been done. Steel safes help preserve vital records from the ravages of fire. There is no such thing as a burglar-proof safe, and the ones that come closest to being that are the ones that are prohibitively expensive. The good safes carry no more than a 'T-20' label, which means that it would take a burglar with tools twenty minutes to reach the contents inside.

Insurance policies are not a deterrent to burglars. Alarm systems are. Steel safes protect vital records from fire but do not prevent theft. Burglaries are on the increase -- latest statistics show there is one every sixty-six seconds. The figures also show that a company which has its records destroyed or stolen goes out of business in forty-three out of one hundred cases.

So whether you are a small merchant or a giant business, you need some degree of protection, some sort of deterrent. The question arises whether you should get a local alarm or an alarm system that is wired into a central station. The answer is how much protection can you afford. Most businesses can easily afford a system which offers 90% protection, but are not in a position to pay five times as much for 99% protection.

Doyle has found that a good local alarm system will do the job in almost every case, provided it is installed and serviced by a firm which has a security background. We have also found that most people think that the cost of a good local alarm system is very high. That is not the case, at least not in this day and age. Almost every alarm we have installed in the last twelve months has been leased by the client and the cost has been substantially less than ten dollars a month. There is a one-time installation

charge that varies from business to business, dependent upon the number of windows, doors, etc. We know of no client who has complained that the cost was too high, and we have a large list of customers who will state that local alarms have eliminated burglaries at sites that had been hit many times before installation.



Greg Doyle, General Manager of Bureau, next to panel housing junction of two circuits of alarm.

Now, suppose you wanted a burglar alarm. Who should you get it from? Certainly not from an electrical firm, or from an alarm mechanic. You should contact a firm whose business is security in the total sense, and you should make sure that the firm has servicing facilities to reactivate the system quickly if the alarm goes off because of an attempted burglary.

Doyle Detective Bureau maintains round-the-clock service in its alarm division. It also provides guards at a preferential rate in case of damage from attempts. The technology of the field is constantly being improved and it takes a firm whose only business is security to keep on top of the latest developments and pass them along to its customers.

There are many local alarm systems on the market today, but there are only a few that are really tops, and the one that Doyle uses is considered by experts to be the best of the best. There have been many small alarm firms during the years, but the mortality rate has been great. If you want 'Security Plus', then telephone Doyle and we will have a representative contact you.

POLYGRAPH — What Breathing Reveals

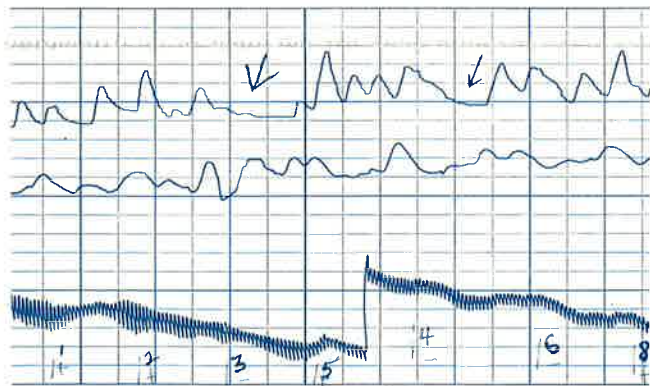
Polygraph screening of job applicants and employees is being used with increasing frequency. This is evidenced on the national scene, and also locally. Doyle numbers, among its polygraph clients, some of the most respected corporations in the area.

Why has polygraph screening been received as a valuable management tool? The answer is that, in the hands of a competent examiner, it is the quickest and most economical method for determining truth or falsity. Most job applicants, for example, will not reveal past criminal records, intentions regarding permanency of employment, etc. A polygraph screening verifies statements, and where errors have been uncovered, serves as a deterrent toward future misbehavior on or off the job.

The examiner has three different responses to analyze as he asks the questions. These are recorded on a chart. They are the heartbeats, the breathing, and the galvanic skin responses. Sometimes, the three indicate in unison a positive or negative pattern. At other times, individuals react more strongly to one of the three.

Breathing, although it is not a completely automatic function and can be controlled to an extent by the subject, is still one of the most useful criterions in determining if deception is present. An attempt to completely control the breathing during a polygraph examination would require continuous concentration. This is extremely difficult since a person must be listening for questions, thinking, responding.

Several different types of respiratory responses may be indicative of a false answer. The most common of these is blocking (holding the breath).



In recording the breathing, the rubber tube about the chest of the person being tested expands each time air is inhaled, causing an upward movement of the recording stylus. When the air is exhaled, the

tube contracts and the stylus moves downward. Blocking frequently occurs when a person answers falsely and then unconsciously holds his breath, wondering if the machine is detecting the falsehood.



The same information is obtained from several different variants of a theme. For example, a person being tested is not only asked if he took the money, but also if he handled any of the missing money, if he opened the cash drawer, if he knows what has become of the missing money. The response must be consistent to all of these questions before a determination can be made that the person is responsible for the theft.

The portion of an actual test chart reproduced on this page shows how breathing can be a factor in determining truth or falsity. The top tracing shows rate of respiration, the middle one shows galvanic skin response, and the bottom portion shows pulse rate. In this instance, the subject was being tested in a case involving arson. At number three, he was asked if he did it. The straight line indicates blocking. At number five, the examiner asked an irrelevant question, and the breathing returns to normal. At number four, the person was asked if he knew who did it, and there was also blocking.

A change in the breathing base line is also important, as is the point at which the person exhales. In this case, the breathing pattern was more relevant than the pulse pattern. The results of the test were later corroborated by a confession and plea of guilty.

BernzOmatic Corporation

Profile of a Growing Company

Rochester seems to be the breeding place for companies that make the theoretical both practical and possible, as witness photography and the Eastman Kodak Company, xerography and the Xerox Corporation. Now, a new giant is looming on the horizon - BernzOmatic Corporation, father of the portable propane tank, with a roster of application derivatives.

In the beginning, there was petroleum refining and gas by-products which no one could figure out a practical use for.

In 1950, Sidney J. Reich assumed active man-



Sidney Reich, President of BernzOmatic Corp.

agement of the company, and it wasn't too long after that the research department found a safe, virtually foolproof method of harnessing the power of liquid propane in a compact portable tank that weighed only two pounds. Soon, the BernzOmatic Corporation was profitably marketing portable stoves, lanterns, heaters, refrigerators, blowtorches, etc.

Today, the company is the world's leader in its field. This year, sales volume is expected to top twenty million dollars. It is introducing two new products - a home soda fountain and an automobile tire inflator and sealant. It has recently acquired two other companies - the Harris Paint Company and the Impact Container Corporation. This is in addition to its Luxembourg subsidiary and Canadian BernzOmatic.

A rapidly growing company like this one, with research facilities constantly making new breakthroughs, with more than five hundred employees at the last count, is very conscious of the necessity for adequate security and plant protection. In keeping with the national trend, BernzOmatic outcontracts its security, and it regards polygraph screening for applicant and employee, on a selective basis, as a valuable management tool.

Doyle Detective Bureau is the outside agency which provides guard service at BernzOmatic, and its Polygraph Division does the screening management asks for. Sidney Reich speaks highly of the Bureau's efficiency and know-how, of its knowledge of local conditions, of its ability to field extra guards on short notice when necessary for special occasions.

Polygraph screening, Mr. Reich says, is an effective management tool, a good adjunct to what already exists. It acts as a deterrent to employee pilferage, and tends to convince personnel that the company's products are not part and parcel of the fringe benefit program.

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(Continued from page one)

What about the much-heralded touch artist? Some pros can actually open a safe that way. They get their fingers good and clean and make themselves absolutely comfortable, and reach paydirt in less than forty minutes. More often, though, the burglar finds the combination in the office - on the inside cover of a ledger or pasted on the side of a drawer. There is a tendency for office workers to choose combinations in multiples of five, and the safecracker knows this. There is also a habit of giving the dial only half a spin, before closing up shop, to lighten the burden of opening the safe in the morning. The thief just has to reverse the half turn in the night to open the treasure chest.

The drilling method is used more frequently by the real professionals. A quarter-inch hole is drilled into the lock, and then the burglar uses a medical instrument called a nasal pharyngoscope, which has a light and a prism, and enables him to examine the lock and determine the combination. Other pros have portable X-ray equipment in a forty pound suitcase. It is a little complex, but it enables him to work out, from the shadows on the X-ray, nine possible combinations, find the right one, and gain access to the contents with no evidence of it having been broken into. This comes under the category of surreptitious entry.

Many people have a false sense of security about safes. The prime purpose is to protect against loss by fire. Even the most expensive safes can be broken into in approximately seven hours, and these are the ones that are prohibitively expensive. A much more effective deterrent is a good alarm system.