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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

August 1, 1958

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

It is high time the American public focuses intelligent attention upon a dangerous internal enemy--the crime problem which threatens to strangle the very lifeline of the Nation. Last year, for the second consecutive year, the total of major crimes surpassed the 2 1/2 million mark, with a serious crime committed every 11.3 seconds. This is no suddenly erupting disaster. It is a continuous, increasing menace, growing alarmingly faster than the population of the country. Since 1950, crime has increased 56.2 percent while population has increased only 13 percent.

Unfortunately, the outlook for the future is indeed bleak. Within the next ten years, based on what we now know, crime will increase almost 35 percent above the present dangerous levels, while the population increase will amount to only 17 percent. Unchallenged, this crime problem can only become worse. What then must be the course of action?

Fundamentally, the solution--not only for the present problem but also for the future--lies in bolstering local law enforcement to meet the attack. To realize this goal, citizen support and cooperation are vitally needed. No community can have enforcement any stronger than the people desire and demand. Yet in all too many cases, the pleas of deeply concerned heads of police agencies for more manpower, additional training, suitable facilities, and modern equipment are falling on deaf ears.

Progressive law enforcement officials clearly recognize the need not only for more personnel but for candidates who are capable of accepting the heavy responsibilities of law enforcement. To lower the standards of the profession in order to increase the ranks jeopardizes both law enforcement and the citizenry it is obligated to protect.

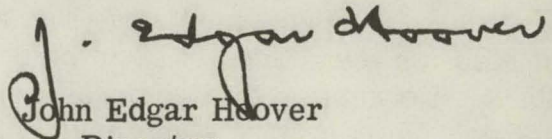
Even when the police official succeeds in obtaining authority for additional manpower, he oftentimes finds himself stymied in obtaining the caliber of personnel who are willing and able to serve the cause of law enforcement. Without doubt, the foremost obstacle is the meager police salary and financial security provided for the services and devotion expected and required

from today's professional crime fighter. Under present conditions, employment in the industrial and business fields offers far more inducement than the long working hours, low wage scales, and constant exposure to personal disability or death which confront the policeman.

The strong hometown police agency and the dedicated police officer on the beat are vital commodities without which no community can preserve or protect its resources and residents. If the importance of adequate local policing is to be put on a strict dollar and cents basis, assuredly the prime consideration must be the value of the citizen lives and safety entrusted to police agencies.

The question is not whether effective local law enforcement is worth the modern cost. It is now imperative that each locality in the Nation decide whether it can afford the dangerous cost of less than a fully manned, well-equipped, properly trained local police agency.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

Policewomen Serve With Success in Law Enforcement

by CAPT. JOHN C. DAVENPORT, *Juvenile Bureau,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Department*

Since the policewomen corps first became a recognized part of law enforcement shortly before the turn of the century, these women officers have consistently proved their worth in many facets of this profession.

Since 1900 police work has developed from a comparatively simple area of enforcement to one of many sided services. In many of these areas women are especially adaptable and can even perform better than men.

In the enforcement phase of the work, policewomen are generally more acceptable to women and children who have been the victims of some misdeed. Girls and young children have more confidence in women. The field of crime prevention is becoming more and more important to police agencies, and here policewomen play their greatest role. They are usually assigned to the department's juvenile bureau, and their usefulness lies actually in two areas.

On the one hand, the interest and understanding which are theirs by natural aptitude and maternal instincts evoke favorable response from children. Then, too, many male police officers cannot become enthusiastic about the less glamorous parts of law-enforcement work such as neglect, abuse, and nonsupport cases. Seldom do male officers seek an active part in the handling of dirty, hungry, crying children.

Consequently, the police investigations in connection with neglected children are usually conducted by policewomen when a department is fortunate enough to number them among its personnel. Neglected children usually mean a negligent mother. Policewomen are very adept at evaluating parents and poor home situations which do not always meet the eye. They are also gifted in gaining the confidence of small children and in determining whether behavior is normal or antisocial. This determination of behavior patterns is an important part of any community program to readily identify the predelinquent so

that an adequate referral can be made to a social agency.

Runaways constitute an important segment of the delinquency picture, and in the case of runaway girls, of course, policewomen are indispensable. Runaways are usually running "from" something, such as a bad home situation or inability to adjust in school. Unfortunately, they usually run "into" experiences that may lead to more serious trouble. The employment of policewomen offers the best method of finding out the



Capt. John C. Davenport

real problem, ascertaining what the girl experienced while away from home, and then determining the best course of action to pursue.

Other Tasks

Even in the more exciting and dangerous areas of law enforcement, policewomen have likewise proved their worth and are today welcomed by the male officers. On such assignments they often work with other units rather than by themselves.

Policewomen can be used in work where men would be conspicuous, such as in shoplifting cases where they can mingle with the shoppers and thus not be so apt to arouse suspicion in the minds of those who are there to unlawfully take merchandise. In abortion cases and in some narcotics cases a policewoman can be used with good advantage.

Another important assignment of policewomen is in acting as decoys for intended victims of mashers, exhibitionists, blackmailers, and extortionists. In such instances the policewoman acts as a shield to protect the intended victim from danger and

embarrassment. The policewomen are so useful in these cases because their training and experience have made them able to meet those situations better than other women, and their dedication to duty is a bulwark against the difficulties inherent in these circumstances.

One important element to bear in mind is that when a woman is needed in police work it is far better to have one who has been trained in that field. The use of a woman who has not been trained may not only jeopardize the arrest and conviction, but also the actual lives of police officers and innocent persons.

Qualifications

Police work requires, among other characteristics, that policewomen have courage, patience, sympathetic understanding, poise, good health, ability to evaluate a given situation, ability to express ideas, powers of observation, good educational background, and, above all, high moral character.

Policewomen are essentially law-enforcement officers, and their work consists of rendering the same basic services as male police officers, the difference being more emphasis on certain of these services and the scope of operation. They are sworn to protect life and property; they are concerned with the detection of crime, the apprehension, arrest and prosecution of criminals, the maintenance of peace and the prevention of crime. Their work primarily is that of enforcement, discovery, investigation, and referral, and properly trained and selected policewomen can perform very creditably in these tasks.

What then constitutes the qualifications for a policewoman? She must, of course, be of high moral character, and a most searching character investigation is necessary before a woman can be considered for this position. "Bad officers" hurt any police department and this is especially true for policewomen. They usually feel that they not only represent their own police force but policewomen everywhere. Policewomen are interested in having their organization and scope of activities in police work increased and in gaining more recognition for their fellow feminine police officers.

Educational background and previous training are likewise important. An applicant certainly should be a high school graduate, and college training is desirable. A policewoman working in the juvenile field will deal with extreme strata of our society and she needs to follow Kipling's philoso-



Chief Stanley R. Schrotel.

phy of "If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue, or walk with kings nor lose the common touch." Many of her contacts will be with highly educated people in various agencies; much of her work will be with persons of low mentality, poor social habits, and low moral standards. Social service, teaching, nursing, and law give valuable background experience. Although typing ability is important, policewomen should not be assigned to strictly clerical work.

Of course, good personal appearance is important, not that glamour is essential. It is also important that the woman officer have good carriage, a neat appearance, proportionate height and weight, and no physical characteristics which would make a policewoman conspicuous.

Age must be given careful consideration and there are several factors to consider. A policewoman must be mature emotionally and in her thinking, so the minimum age should be 21 years. The maximum age has considerations other than police work, such as pension plans and sick benefits. It is also true that younger policewomen can often establish good rapport with teen-agers better than older women and can better handle themselves in apprehending either children or adults. The recommended maximum age for becoming a policewoman is 30 years.

Since policewomen are usually confined to smaller work groups than are men, it is important that they be able to get along with their fellow workers. Inasmuch as they represent only a small segment of the total police force, it is not as easy to transfer them to other units as can be done rather readily with male officers. Esprit de corps is especially important among policewomen.

Another factor that is becoming increasingly significant in the field of law enforcement is that of public relations and dissemination of information through talks before citizen groups. In this phase of police work, policewomen are very much in demand. Therefore, it is necessary that they have the ability to speak and to express ideas before these groups.

Many details of law enforcement involve the operation of a motor vehicle, and a policewoman should be a competent driver.

Another qualification for a policewoman is the ability to adjust to many situations. In her duties she will be asked to play many parts and assume varied personalities to aid in investigations and arrests. She need not be a dramatic actress, but

it is essential that she be able to act naturally in many types of situations.

And, of course, a policewoman needs courage. The work is often extremely fascinating but it also involves situations that a woman in most types of employment would never be called upon to experience. Even on routine neglect investigations they are called upon to enter homes and neighborhoods where hidden danger may lurk. Frequently they are called upon for special assignments that are extrahazardous, as a case incident will illustrate.

In this city a business establishment was burglarized, and among the items taken was a photo album of pictures, which, if not recovered, might cause the owner considerable embarrassment. A few days after the burglary this businessman received a letter containing one of the pictures and demanding \$1,500. He was ordered to go to a certain park with his girl friend, who was to walk to a designated location with the money. A policewoman substituted for the girl friend, but otherwise the plan was carried out according to the instructions. As the policewoman approached the location, a man emerged from the woods. However, he saw a couple seated in a parked car nearby and, thinking that it was a police car, he ran back into the woods with the policewoman in pursuit. The suspect opened fire and shots were returned by other police officers stationed nearby.



Policewomen check "wanted" file.

While there was a satisfactory ending to this incident, it might have been very different if the policewoman had not shown extreme courage and presence of mind.

It is comparatively easy to measure the success of policewomen in a particular instance or single investigation. Much of their worth, however, lies in their influence on children and young women and the measure of this influence is not readily discernible. It can safely be said that it is of immeasurable value in putting young people on the road to a socially acceptable way of life.

Training

Training, which is important to all professions and skills, is essential to an effective and efficient program in this field of law enforcement.

Since policewomen are fundamentally police officers engaged in police work, they must be well grounded in the laws of arrest, criminal law, evidence, police procedure, public relations, firearms training, the art of self-defense, and delinquency control. Policewomen should be given the same training as the male officers plus additional specific training in the duties of their own unit.

In most police departments the group of policewomen being trained at one time is not large enough to justify a special class for their training.



Policewoman interviews young girl at railroad station.

On the job training with an experienced policewoman can provide the specialized training which is needed. Instruction should be kept on a continuing basis through inservice and roll-call training programs. There is a degree of specialization in the work done by policewomen. All members of a police department, however, should be concerned with the delinquency control program in which policewomen are trained as specialists. By the same token, policewomen should be fundamentally police officers rather than matrons or social workers and should be well grounded in police fundamentals.

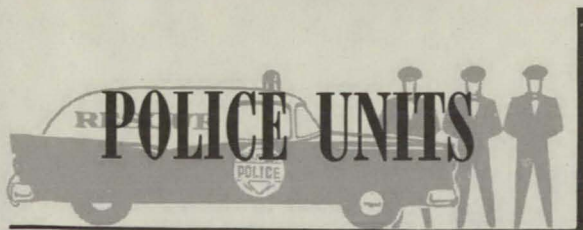
Both the policewoman and police matron play important parts in police work. Much of the value of having policewomen and matrons lies in their patience and understanding which are so helpful in restoring new strength and courage to women in trouble with the law.

Upon certain occasions, of course, policewomen will be called upon to perform some of the tasks of police matrons. There is, however, considerable difference in the skills and training required in these two positions, and it is a waste of these skills and training to use these women police employees in other than their intended field. A policewoman may be called upon to supplement the force of matrons when there is a temporary acute shortage, but such assignment should not be a part of her regular duty. In some respects the two groups perform similar services. Matrons regularly search women prisoners in detention, and policewomen are frequently called upon to perform a similar function in the field. It is an inefficient use of personnel to have a policewoman or a matron engaged in each other's normally assigned tasks.

Both policewomen and police matrons serve useful though different purposes in law enforcement, and members in the other phases of the police field have only high regard for each of these two groups and the work they do. It is felt that by the very nature of their work, the training required, the talents needed, and the difference in the job classification, policewomen should be used for field work rather than in detention facilities.

Policewomen are performing increasingly vital functions because they work so well with young people and, unfortunately, the age limit of boys and girls in trouble with the law is consistently

(Continued on page 23)



Solving Crimes Through Work of Police Artists

by DET. LT. NICHOLAS J. KUBE, *Homicide Squad,
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department,
St. Louis, Mo.*

When in 1953 it was recognized by the Board of Police Commissioners that a reorganization of the St. Louis, Mo., Police Department was desirable, Col. Jeremiah O'Connell, chief of police, and Lt. Col. Joseph E. Casey, assistant chief of police, were given the gigantic and involved task of effecting the reconstruction. Col. James E. Chapman was promoted from captain to lieutenant colonel and was made chief of detectives to assist with the task.

Colonel O'Connell and Lieutenant Colonel Casey, both veteran police officers, served with distinction on the force during the prohibition era, when nightsticks and firearms had to be used frequently in the deterring of crimes and apprehending of criminals. Colonel Chapman was also a veteran police officer, having been on the force for 25 years.

These three commanding officers recognized that crime, criminals, and the prosecution of crime had changed through the years. It was evident that the courage and faithfulness of the police officers would no longer suffice. Prosecuting officials and jurors were demanding more scientific, technical, and physical evidence. If the police department was to keep pace with these changes, it had to make use of modern and scientific methods, applied by trained personnel. Among other changes, it was noted that scale drawings of murder scenes, which were being furnished by members of the homicide squad, were more and more in demand by the court and the prosecuting attorney to assist jurors in following evidence pertaining to physical crime scenes. These charts, supplemented with photographs, were considered to be more and more essential in the presentation of evidence.

It was also noted that the homicide unit had made some limited use of artists' drawings (Portrait Parle), made from descriptions given by witnesses of facial features of wanted or suspected subjects. Not having personnel trained in

making these drawings, it was necessary to enlist the aid of local newspapers in supplying or furnishing drawings made by their skilled artists. It was often found to be impractical and confusing to require witnesses to be escorted to newspaper offices, and although the artists did a skillful job and the newspapers were most cooperative, the close contact that was desirable was lacking. It was recognized that the necessity of having personnel skilled in the making of these drawings was essential. Accordingly, it was decided to set up a department in the homicide squad to be known as the Technical Arts Division, to fill the need for scaled and artistic drawings.



Det. Lt. Nicholas J. Kube.

Personnel

In the quest for personnel for this department, Assistant Chief of Police Joseph E. Casey recalled that one of the police officers in the uniform ranks was talented in making portrait drawings. He recalled that while most of this man's drawings were caricature poses of fellow officers executed for amusement, the likenesses showed a rare talent and skill for portrait drawings. Colonel Casey suggested that the young man be interviewed to ascertain his ability and his willingness to fill the position as a skilled technician in this field. The officer, George Washaw, was found not only to have the necessary aptitude but he thoroughly enjoyed drawing and had training in artwork, as well as 12 years' experience as a police officer. It was recognized that the experience as a police officer would prove invaluable in the interrogation of witnesses as to their credibility, emotional state, and the circumstances under which they viewed the subjects to be portrayed or drawn.

For the preparation of scale drawings, Cpl. George Hawthorne, who had 30 years' experience

as a police officer and was acquainted with the types of evidences required, as well as having a background in drafting, was selected as Washaw's associate. At police department expense, Corporal Hawthorne was sent to St. Louis University for a course in technical drawing. Also at department expense, he took a correspondence course in elementary architectural and perspective drawing.

The selection of these two officers, Corporals Washaw and Hawthorne, from within the personnel of the police department proved to be more advantageous than recruitment of technicians without police work experience.

Portrait Parle

The procedure for making successful drawings has been worked out after various trial-and-error methods. It has been established that the use of a good grade of drawing paper that will permit erasures and the use of a pencil with soft lead are preferable. Interrogation of witnesses for a Portrait Parle is an important step to a drawing that will bring results. It must be impressed upon the individual or individuals who are giving the description that a bad likeness is worthless. It is important that the witness be at ease, and he should know that he is making the drawing and that the artist is doing nothing more than holding the pencil.

It is also important that the witness be evaluated as to accuracy and the conditions under which the subject was viewed. It is not possible to give a good description of anyone seen from a distance of more than 50 feet. Conditions of weather, lighting, and emotional strain of the witness at the time of viewing the subject play an important role.

In the event there is more than one witness, the witnesses should be interviewed separately, the interviews leading to separate drawings based on the descriptions provided by the individual witness. These drawings should then be viewed by all of the witnesses so that they may agree, or disagree, on features, and a more accurate composite likeness can be developed. The final drawing should again be shown to all of the witnesses for their comments and majority approval.

In executing the Portrait Parle, it is preferable not to emphasize any one feature of the face for too long a period, as witnesses often become impatient and unconsciously lose the mental pic-



Chief Jeremiah O'Connell.

ture of the suspect's features. It has been found that witnesses have difficulty in recognizing one facial feature unless other features are also shown, even by thin lines. As an example, if only eyes are drawn, the average witness seems to be unable to tell the type of eyes of the suspect, but if the shape of the face, or if a mouth and nose or ears are shown (even though these features themselves may not be of the exact type character), it aids the witness in identifying the eyes.

The witness should be spared the feeling of urgency, and quite often a coffee break or short period of rest will enable him to return refreshed and more helpful and cooperative.

After a sketch of the general shape of the head and features has been completed, the artist, by the use of shading and highlighting, brings the drawing to a completed stage.

Drawing Solves Case

In the early hours of a hot July morning, a youthful mother lay asleep in her second-floor apartment. As the thermometer reading was over 90°, in order to get a little more cool air into the apartment she had left the main door open, but she had secured a lattice door with a conventional hook latch. At about 2:30 a. m., the young woman was awakened by the unusually loud noises made by her parakeet. After listening for a moment, she got out of her bed and went to look in on her 9-month-old baby. Suddenly she was grabbed by an intruder. During the ensuing scuffle she was stabbed in the abdomen by the prowler, who then fled from the apartment. The wounds proved to be fatal, and the victim died before she could provide any specific description of the assailant.

In reconstructing the crime, it seemed evident that the intruder, having unlatched the door, was in the process of ransacking the premises when interrupted by the young mother. She managed to scream loud enough to arouse neighbors before she collapsed. The culprit made his exit by running down a rear stairway. Reaching the alley behind the apartment, he stopped as though momentarily uncertain which way to run. During this hesitation an overhead light shone full on the suspect's face.

In a darkened room in her own apartment, a neighbor got a clear view of the suspect's face. During the investigation, she stated that she had seen the suspect. She viewed all "mug shots" but

was unable to pick the man. She was then escorted to the Technical Arts Division, where she was able to give an accurate description of the features of the man whom she had observed fleeing from the apartment. A Portrait Parle was made by Corporal Washaw. Viewing the finished picture, the witness was so impressed with the likeness of the suspect that she stated, "It sure does look like him."

Distribution was made of the drawing to detectives at headquarters. Two officers, upon seeing the drawing, noted the striking resemblance to an ex-convict whom they had questioned on various occasions. Following the lead, the officers went first to the suspect's home. Not finding him there, they went to his place of employment. Confirming their suspicions, he had left his employment 2 days after the murder, pilfering \$190 of his employer's money. Ninety days of vigilant and patient police work were rewarded with the apprehension of this suspect. He was taken into custody, made a statement admitting his guilt, reenacted the crime, and pleaded guilty. One of his remarks was, "Well, it beats all; they now get you with a pencil." He is now serving a life term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Rapist Identified

Recently there had been a wave of holdups and assaults on women in a residential district. From the description and method of operation, it was determined to be the work of one man. He prowled west end neighborhoods observing movements of women as they returned from work or shopping tours to their apartments. Following them, he would accost them in lobbies, on stairways or landings, produce a gun and demand their money. On occasion he would force admittance to the apartment where he would subject the victim to indignities and sometimes rape.

One particular day, at about 4:30 p. m., a 35-year-old typist, returning from work, approached her apartment. As she entered the apartment, a man followed her and at gunpoint demanded her money. Taking \$60, he commanded her to face the wall, then fled. She notified the police of the incident. She described the man as being about 30 years old, dark complexion, dark eyes, wearing a hat pulled down over his forehead. This information was broadcast over the police radio.

Proceeding down the street a short distance from the scene of the crime, the man observed a

comely university student approaching an apartment building. He followed her into the building and up to the third-floor landing, where she had stopped to take a key from her purse. Pulling a pistol from his coat pocket, the man demanded her money on the threat of "blowing your brains out." She surrendered the \$20 she had in her purse. He forced her to open the door, laughing at her bluff when she stated that her "husband is home" and calling attention to the fact that she was not wearing a wedding ring. He forced the young lady to disrobe and assaulted her. Then he fled from the apartment. She telephoned the police, who intensified their search.

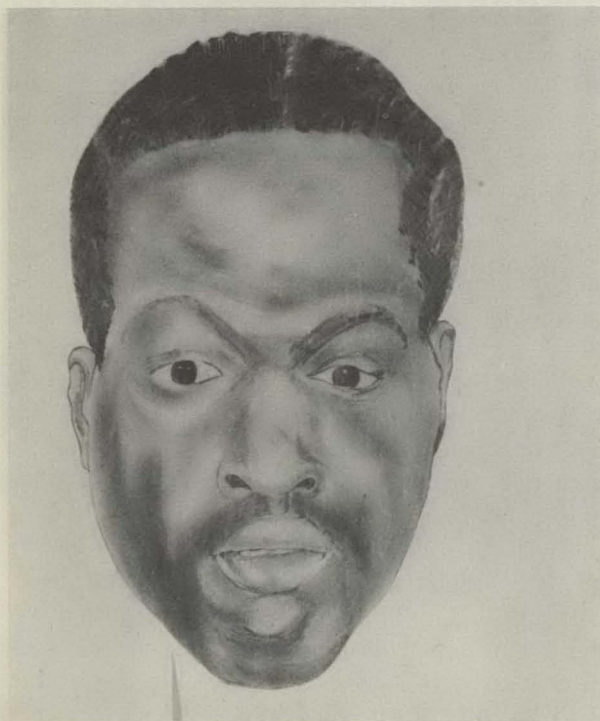
A short time later, on a nearby avenue, a man answering the same description followed a woman into an apartment, this time demanding only money. Hearing a car door slam outside of the apartment, the intruder ran down the steps, past a startled janitor, and into the street.

Showing an utter disregard for the possibility that he might be apprehended, the same man, at about 5:45 p. m., appeared in another apartment building. There he accosted a woman about 50 years old as she walked into the apartment building, her arms laden with bundles of groceries. She was startled when he pulled a gun and demanded her money. Acting on impulse, the

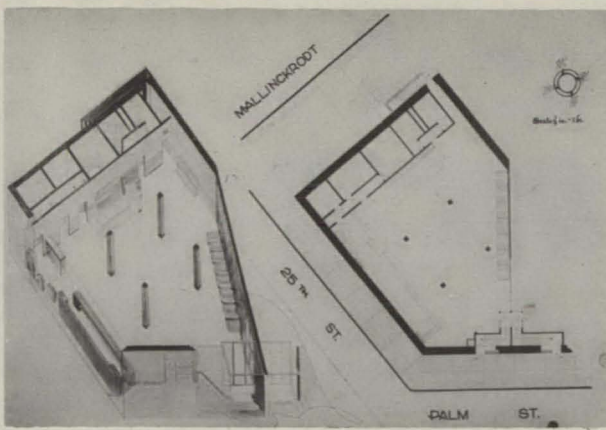
woman flung her bundles at him. The surprised thief turned and fled and evidently called it a day.

Similar attacks were credited to the same man. Victims were interviewed and a Portrait Parle was executed by Corporal Washaw. Copies of the drawing were distributed to the St. Louis and St. Louis County Police Departments. Three days later, a motorcycle officer patrolling a school crossing in suburban Clayton observed a blue and white automobile go through a school stop. The officer blew his whistle and the driver stopped the car. When the officer took a good look at the man, he noted a similarity to the drawing he had seen on the bulletin board at police headquarters. He took the man to the Clayton Police Station for interrogation. The drawing showed the man wearing a hat—still, the resemblance was striking.

The man categorically denied having molested, robbed, or raped any of the victims. A check of the records showed he had been convicted and served time in Missouri for burglary and larceny and in Pennsylvania for burglary. Questioned concerning his whereabouts on the day of the rash of rapes and robberies in the west end, he said he had spent the day in his apartment. This, he said, could be verified by a friend who roomed at his apartment. The friend failed to substantiate the alibi, stating that he had slept in the



Artist's drawing (left) and police photo (right) of murder subject.



Scale drawing of murder scene.

apartment during that day but that upon arising at about 4 p. m., he had found the subject gone. He further stated that he had noticed a pistol in the glove compartment of the subject's car. Victims were called in, and in the showup a number of identifications were made which led to six warrants for assault with intent to rape and armed robbery. The subject was subsequently declared insane by a jury and confined in a State hospital.

The value of perspective and scale drawings is dramatically illustrated in a recent case of armed robbery and homicide which took place in a cocktail lounge connected with a bowling alley. Two masked men with a semiautomatic pistol and a revolver entered the lounge and forced the crowd of some 25 or 30 patrons to huddle in one corner of the room. One man kept the patrons covered, while the other went behind the bar and ransacked the safe. As he proceeded from behind the bar, his mask slipped, permitting a witness to observe his features. As the bandits were leaving, one of the patrons stepped in the way of the intruders and dared them to shoot. Both bandits opened fire and the patron was struck by a bullet from the revolver, dying several hours later.

Identification of the bandits was made through police investigation, and they were subsequently arrested in El Paso, Tex. They were returned to St. Louis and were indicted and brought to trial.

During the trial, the defense attorney cast serious doubt on the ability of the State witness to see the murder from the booth where he had been sitting. There were posts from floor to ceiling, which the lawyer contended would have obscured the witness' view. The witness was unable to state how many posts were in the room, nor could

he tell exactly how high the booth was. The possibility of serious doubt was sown in the minds of the jurors. A drawing of the scene was introduced. It showed that there were four posts. It was easy to point out to the jury that by drawing a line from where the witness had been seated to where the defendant had come from behind the bar, the witness' line of vision was not obscured by either the booth or the posts. The jury was impressed with the fact that the drawings were accurate and to scale. This was not contested by the defense. On the fourth day of the trial, the defendant withdrew his plea of "not guilty" and changed it to a "guilty" plea. He was sentenced to two life sentences—one for robbery and one for murder. He is presently serving the term in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

Besides making drawings of criminals and crime scenes, the artists in the Technical Arts Division have made facsimile drawings of stolen or lost pieces of jewelry and other precious articles. The drawings have been very helpful in locating the missing items. The artistic ability of the artists is also utilized in many and diversified ways, including the preparation of graph charts and the lettering of plaques and diplomas.

★

PAINT EVIDENCE BRINGS GUILTY PLEA

In June 1957, two young men came to trial in Alabama on charges of burglarizing the office of a painters' union and attempting to open two safes. One of the subjects admitted his guilt. The remaining subject had told a detective assigned to the case that he did not believe that the state could prove its case. He did not believe it, that is, until he became aware that an FBI Laboratory examiner was in the courtroom. Then he also entered a plea of guilty.

The FBI Agent had earlier examined particles of paint which had been removed from the clothing of the second subject. He had determined that some of these particles consisted of six layers of paint similar to the paint on the jimmied door frame of the office. Some of the other particles consisted of four layers of paint similar to the paint on one of the battered safes.

The first subject was placed on probation for 3 years, while the second was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

CRIME PREVENTION

Suggestions for the Prevention of Jewel Thefts

by LT. PATRICK J. DEELEY, *Chief of Detectives,
Chicago, Ill., Police Department*

Jewel theft is big business—make no mistake about it. Jewels have a dual fascination for thieves. Their value and the fact that precious stones are difficult to identify when recovered make for this twofold attraction. In addition, the accomplished thief, well versed in his trade, takes pride in his endeavors. The jewel thief is a criminal who is willing to spend long hours of planning in order to outwit the law enforcement officer. He considers himself a graduate from the ranks of common thieves. To apprehend and successfully prosecute a jewel thief is not an easy task.

With regard to value, precious stones always have a ready market value, and this holds true even with "fences." Certain semiprecious stones can also bring a profitable return to the thief.

From the standpoint of identification, it is difficult to identify jewelry after recovery or even

when a known thief is caught with the jewels in his possession. Once a jewel is removed from its setting, it loses much of its identifying character. Unless it is a world-famous jewel, like the "Hope Diamond," a 2-carat diamond may look just like any other 2-carat diamond.

Some types of jewelry, such as watches, contain serial numbers. These numbers, however, are not always significant, since they are not always recorded by manufacturers and 95 percent of the watch wearers or owners in this country do not have the numbers recorded. Therefore, if a watch contains precious or semiprecious stones, it is easily disposed of. "Fences" do not hesitate to purchase these items inasmuch as they are difficult or almost impossible to identify.

Types of Operations

Law enforcement officers are well acquainted with various types of operations and details concerning jewel thefts. Armed robbery of jewelers in Chicago is practically nil, because basically, the jewel thief seldom resorts to violence, and in armed robbery this possibility always exists. Furthermore, the illegal dealer in jewels shies away from this method since it requires exposing himself to his victims and means that when apprehended he can readily be identified.

Burglary of jewelry stores is not common in Chicago, because of the work and detail involved; in addition, jewelry shops have extensive automatic alarm systems. Burglars are ingenious, however, and are known to have obtained floor plans and layouts of alarm systems; this enables them to bypass the alarms successfully.

Robbery of individuals and burglary of private residences continue to plague police districts.

The jewel thief favors, also, a third means—larceny of auto and contents. In this method the jewelry salesman is the victim, the theft is simple, and the thief operates with little likelihood of identification.



Lt. Patrick J. Deeley.

The method of operation of the criminal committing this type of crime is interesting. He does not always make forcible entry into the automobile and the theft is planned in every detail. The salesman usually loads his automobile with his merchandise in front of the building which houses the jewelry trade. It is at this location that the thief begins his observations and planning.

The initial step is to obtain the license number of the automobile into which the salesman has loaded his merchandise. This enables the thief to obtain the name and home address of the vehicle's owner, sometimes through one of several pretexts. Thereafter, the home is placed under personal observation of the thief. When the opportunity presents itself, the thief will pull the tumbler of the glove compartment lock; often the number on this tumbler is identical with the key number of the car's ignition. Now the thief has his working tools:

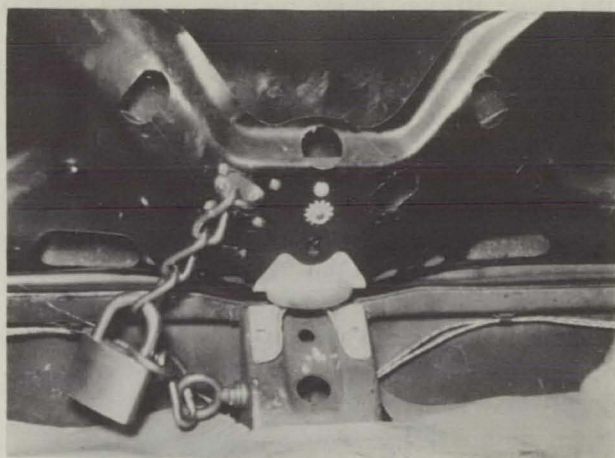
1. Prospective victim.
2. Description of the car and its license number.
3. Home address and location of the salesman.
4. Key number for the ignition of the car.

The jewelry salesman usually follows a routine pattern, loading merchandise into the trunk of his automobile, sometimes on a Sunday morning. When the thief observes a salesman loading his merchandise into his car, he will "tail" the car to its destination, usually the salesman's home. The salesman then removes the merchandise from the car and takes it into the home. This may be indicative of an out-of-town trip of indefinite duration.

The following day, the salesman loads his merchandise into his car, beginning his day of business, but he has an unknown escort. The thief, with the key in his possession, is ready to operate at the first favorable opportunity. He is alert for the first opportune moment—while the salesman is visiting prospective clients, taking a "coffee break," or indulging in shopping.

This moment is fatal for the salesman, because the thief, using the duplicate key, will drive away with the salesman's auto. He does not travel far and his accomplice is right behind in the "tail" car. In an alley or unobtrusive spot, the trunk of the salesman's car is opened, either with the key or a lock puller, and the larceny has been successfully committed.

It may be necessary to delay his operations, but the thief will follow the salesman many miles to



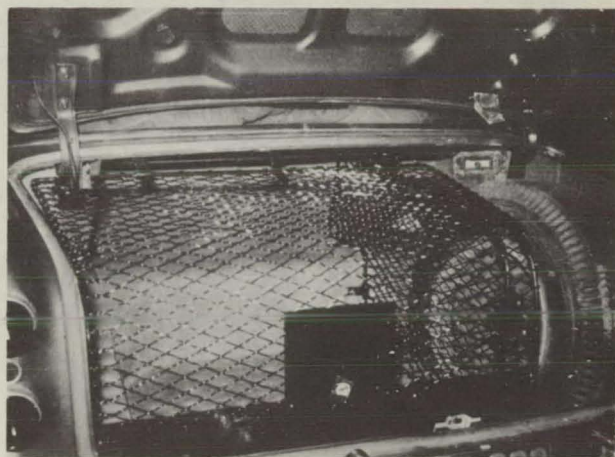
Case-hardened chain and lock secure trunk.

other communities. The salesman may rent a room, put his merchandise into this hotel room, then go to dinner. Again, this may be the moment for the thief to gain entry to the room and leave with the jewelry.

Precautions

Precautions should be taken to prevent such larcenies. Autos containing jewelry merchandise should never be left unattended. The salesman should take the jewels with him whenever he leaves his automobile, even if only for a few minutes. A salesman's car should be equipped with an alarm system and other safety devices. The trunk should be fitted with case-hardened chains and inner locks, so that the merchandise can be chained securely and locked inside the trunk.

Merchandise should always be kept close to the salesman, if not locked or properly stored away.



Heavy wire screen protects trunk.

Whenever the automobile is left in a parking lot or garage, the merchandise should be removed to a safe place. The automobile of the salesman should always be in perfect operating condition, reducing the possibility of a mechanical breakdown on the road where the salesman might have to leave the car to obtain aid.

Jewelry thieves are continually planning new schemes, so the law enforcement officer should continually consider precautionary measures.

It might be well to suggest the following items:

1. Thieves have been known to "spot" hotels frequented by salesmen where safety deposit boxes are maintained for their valuables. In a long-range plan, the thief will frequent these hotels, each time placing items in a safety box, always securing a different box and key. Each time he makes a duplicate of the key furnished to him. Eventually, the thief will have a duplicate key to each box. He is then in a position to follow a salesman to the hotel, secure the number of the box used by the salesman, and eventually use his duplicate key to obtain the valuables.

2. Ingenious thieves have been known to induce managers of hotels to have an employees' meeting to display a photo of a well-known criminal. The thief, impersonating a detective, then gives a lengthy discussion on the well-known criminal, while displaying the photo to all employees. Then the thief's accomplice ransacks the room of a previously designated victim.

3. Employees in the headquarters office of a traveling jewelry salesman should be suspicious of long-distance phone calls requesting information regarding the itinerary of their traveling salesman. The caller usually states that he wants to know when the salesman will be calling on the "merchant." Although the caller uses the name and address of a reliable merchant, this is no indication that the call is bona fide. The call is made to locate the salesman so that he can be intercepted en route. To thwart such a plan, the headquarters office in answering such a call should supply the information by letter or telegram.

4. Using the simple device of placing a lock on the gas tank cap of the salesman's car may block a thief's attempt to put a foreign substance, like water or sugar, into the tank of an unattended car. A foreign substance in the tank will soon disable a car. While the salesman is attempting to locate a garage on an open highway, his car becomes easy prey for the thief.

5. The "baggage switch" is an old method, but it is still prevalent. Baggage room attendants in railroad stations, airports, and hotels should be dissuaded from being rushed by some supposedly hurried traveler who insists he knows his own luggage and wants the bag turned over to him immediately. The thief has previously supplied himself with luggage similar in every detail to that of the salesman, for the quick switch.

6. Salesmen should be particularly alert to cars following them, especially a car bearing no front plate in a State where cars are required to have both front and rear plates. The front plate may have been purposely removed by the thief.

In addition to the above, it might be well to consider, in some instances, the possibility that the salesman himself may have conspired with the thief to become a larceny victim. This is usually the exception rather than the rule.

The Chicago Police Department has operated with a "jewelry detail" for many years, on the theory that prevention of a theft is much easier than attempting to find a thief and recover jewels after a theft. This detail not only patrols the wholesale and retail jewelry centers, but it offers an escort to arriving jewelry salesmen. When a salesman arrives in the city, plans are made to store his merchandise in a vault over night, and during the day he is guarded by one or more officers from this unit.

Advance notice is given the commanding officer of this detail as to time of arrival of the salesman. For this plan to be successful, full cooperation of any salesman is essential. From the time the salesman takes his merchandise from the vault until it is returned at the end of the day, or until the salesman ships his kit to the next city, he is given constant protection.

In the matter of identification of precious stones, it has been found that identification of each individual stone is not always possible. The courts will give consideration to the fact that a certain number of stones having certain characteristics were stolen. In this regard, the gems considered in their entirety have been found to be of evidentiary value.

Police officers can no more afford to relax their vigilance than the thief can afford to become careless. Constant alertness and continual precautionary measures must be employed to lessen and minimize the loss of jewelry due to theft.

(Photo of author courtesy of Chicago Tribune.)



Embezzlement— Motives, Methods and Precautions

Pale, visibly shaken, and with a trickle of blood coursing down his forehead, the bank teller related his story to Special Agents of the FBI. Twenty minutes earlier, he said, he had been unlocking the vault door in preparation for the morning's business when he suddenly felt a gun in his back. He had turned to face two bandits. After he had been forced to hand over the contents of the vault's cash drawer, he had been struck viciously over the head with the butt of a revolver wielded by one of the gunmen. Leaving him unconscious on the floor, the pair had made good their escape.

After telling his story, he was taken to see a doctor. From there he was soon admitted to a hospital, where he spent several days recovering. In the interim, the FBI Agents busied themselves with the "bank robbery" investigation. They were waiting for the teller when he was released. Confronted with the results of the investigation to the effect that he himself had faked the robbery, he admitted his guilt and a short time later pleaded guilty in Federal court.

This case illustrates the fact that embezzlement, a serious problem for law enforcement, is apt to turn up any place at any time, even when least suspected. In private businesses, in local and State agencies, in banking and similar institutions—year in and year out—the embezzler can quietly and unspectacularly go about his business of draining off public and private resources for his own use.

Jurisdiction

Certain kinds of embezzlements are investigated by the FBI. This type of crime, in fact, was one of the first to come within the jurisdiction of the FBI, which had its beginning in 1908. The following year, the Attorney General of the United States reported that a small force of "bank accountants" had been organized as part of the newly formed "Bureau of Investigation" for the purpose of collecting and preparing evidence in

cases involving criminal violations of the national banking laws. In the fiscal year of 1957, a total of 1,454 alleged violations of the Federal Reserve Act and related statutes were reported to the FBI. These cases, involving shortages of approximately \$10 million, resulted in well over 300 convictions.

Some of the criminal provisions of the Federal Reserve Act over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction prohibit the embezzlement, abstraction, misapplication, and purloining of any money or assets or the making of false entries by any officer, director, agent, employee, receiver, or other person connected with certain types of organizations. These organizations include Federal Reserve banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, national banks and banks organized or acting under the laws of the United States, State-chartered banks whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, savings and loan associations whose deposits are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Federal credit unions. Much of the experience of the FBI gained through investigations under the Federal Reserve Act can serve a useful, informative purpose for law enforcement agencies faced with embezzlement cases involving other types of businesses and institutions.

The Embezzler

Last year, police in 1,473 cities reported more than 16,000 arrests for embezzlement and related crimes. Who are these criminals who each year exact from the Nation's economy a toll running to many millions of dollars?

Unlike the general impression which the public holds of the "typical" criminal (a nebulous species which has never actually been isolated), the embezzler is likely to give all appearances of being a pillar of the community—a good parent, a participant in civic affairs, a steady, efficient jobholder. He may be known as a person who is always ready to contribute to deserving charities

(although in one case, a woman who misappropriated approximately \$150,000 was found to have donated only \$2 to charity during her spending spree). The embezzler may even be a leader in the affairs of his church. In fact, so successful is he in creating the illusion of respectability that even after he is exposed and confesses his crime, his friends may find it difficult to believe the facts.

Such was the case of one embezzler who had been employed by a bank for more than 30 years. Married and the father of six children, he was considered by his employers and neighbors to be an honorable and substantial citizen—an asset to his community. He lived moderately and temperately and had no known bad habits; that is, until one bad habit was discovered which led to his undoing.

Still another bank employee who failed to resist temptation was a man who had been born and spent most of his life in the town where he worked. After attending college for 3 years, he served honorably in the military service, was discharged, married a local girl and had two sons. For a time he operated a livestock farm. Highly regarded in his small community by the time he went to work for the bank, he rose steadily in the banking profession to become executive vice president of the institution.

Although it is not necessarily true in every case, this outward respectability is one thing which many embezzlers have in common. There, however, the similarity ends. The motivation, or use to which the money is put, and the means of extracting the illegal funds are numerous.

Motivation

Not all embezzlers are motivated by purely selfish factors. On the contrary, very often the person who misapplies funds does so in the mistaken belief that he is helping other members of the community. From time to time the FBI has made surveys of the bank defalcation cases coming to its attention, and one such survey showed that 41 percent of the funds involved was used for the unauthorized extension of credit. In many of these instances the guilty employees received no benefit at all from the misappropriated funds. For the most part, customers inveigled the employees into an untenable position, and the employees thereafter were afraid, for fear of dismissal, to bring the matter to the attention of their superiors.

In this same survey, approximately 22 percent of the stolen funds was used by employees to engage in other businesses. Such outside business ventures were seldom successful, although in one instance the employee used approximately \$300,000 of the bank's funds to purchase bank stock and install himself as president of the institution. His success was eventually a double failure, however, because not only was he sentenced to a long prison term but the shortage caused the bank to close.

Of the funds involved in the cases checked in this survey, 15 percent was used to meet living expenses. Actually, these were not normal living expenses, but sums spent by the employees in living beyond their means. Four percent of the embezzled funds was swallowed up by gambling.

Gambling as a reason for embezzling has been involved in many of the more interesting cases which have come to the attention of the FBI. For example, there was the man who not only liked to play the horses but went so far as to use embezzled funds to buy a string of 36 thoroughbreds for his own. He raced them at numerous tracks in California, Nevada, and Mexico. Another bank employee told of a bizarre spending spree at the dice tables in Nevada during which he gambled away more than \$11,000. One bank manager resorted to gambling only as a secondary effort. After taking money to pay off his indebtedness, he turned to poker in an effort to win enough to cover the shortage. As might have been expected, lack of talent at poker resulted in even greater shortages.

Gambling was also an indirect motive in the case of a young man in the Midwest. In explaining his embezzlement, he said that he had needed the money to pay off the gambling debts which his mother had incurred in betting on horseraces.

The staggering proportions to which embezzled funds can mushroom are illustrated by the case of the man who, in the course of 15 years, lost more than a quarter of a million dollars gambling and betting on horseraces. Yet he and his wife estimated that their actual living expenses did not exceed \$10,000 yearly.

As mentioned earlier, many times the proceeds of embezzlement are spent on high living. A housewife who managed a credit union in an eastern city used the organization's funds to buy a \$50,000 home and expensive automobile—even though she could not drive and her husband had his own car. She had two mink coats and paid

as much as \$400 for one dress and \$96 for a hat. Another woman, a spinster employed by a bank, liked to hand out exorbitant tips. She would give a waiter in a restaurant a dollar for merely pouring a glass of water; she thought nothing of tipping a cigarette girl \$5. She had a weakness for pocketbooks, perfume, and handkerchiefs. On one occasion she spied some handkerchiefs which caught her fancy, so she bought \$100 worth of them. To one friend she gave 24 bottles of perfume worth approximately \$30 each. A New York man spent heavily on liquor, admitting later that for several years he had been drinking as much as 2 quarts of whisky a day.

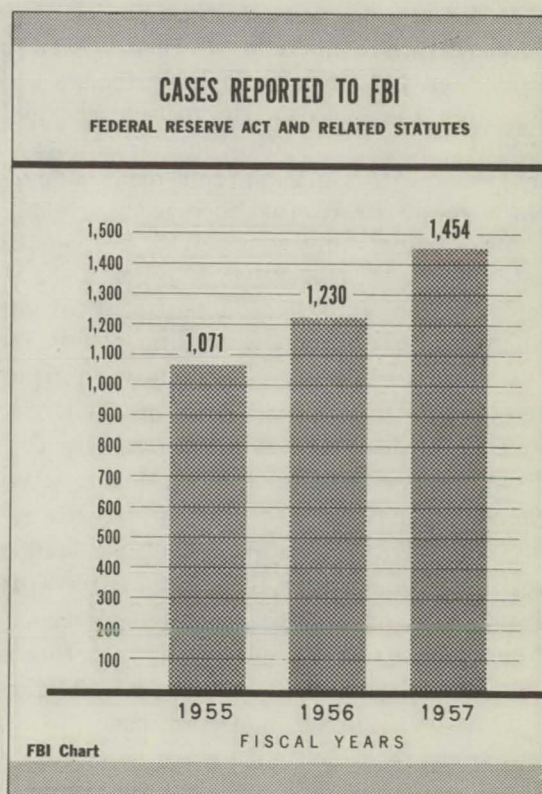
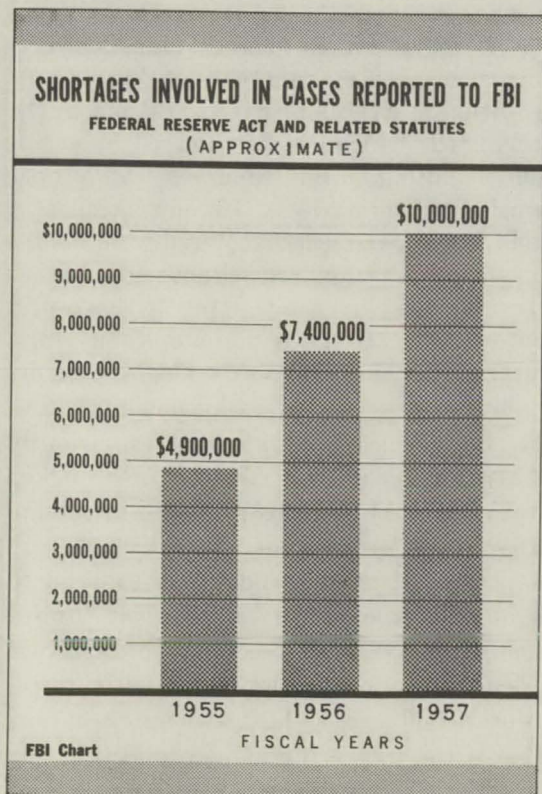
Although embezzlement is often a gradual process carried on over a long period of time, occasionally the criminal will decide to make one grand coup when he feels that he is approaching the end of the line. The New Yorker who had a penchant for liquor finally departed from his place of employment with a suitcase stuffed full of cash and bonds. He later said that "I took all I could carry." His total shortage was in excess of \$883,000. A fellow New Yorker, afraid that a fictitious account by which he had embezzled \$11,000 was about to be discovered, packed up his

wife, their three small children, himself, and approximately \$82,000, and set out for parts unknown but was later discovered.

Methods

Before any attempt can be made to arrive at a solution to the problem of embezzlement, it is necessary to take note of some of the ways in which embezzlers have operated. Some ideas on prevention may also be drawn from a look at the circumstances which have led to the exposure of crimes of this nature.

One method of misappropriating bank funds is by check kiting. A teller in a banking institution in a Southern State found himself with a shortage of \$16,550 after losing at the dog track. To cover this, he placed his personal check among his cash items. Then, to make good on his personal check he drew another in the amount of \$25,000, this time on a nonexistent personal account in a Boston bank. He next chartered a plane with which to fly to New York, where he planned to make a killing at the tracks. With his winnings he would deposit \$25,000 in the Boston bank, thus covering the check when it arrived



there and creating a legitimate \$25,000 balance in his account at the bank where he worked. There was one defect: he couldn't beat the races.

A youth employed by a bank for a short time carried out his embezzlement by the simple expedient of intercepting envelopes containing mail deposits sent in by customers of the bank. He was trapped when some of the envelopes were found in his car by law enforcement officers during investigation of an entirely different matter. In another case a bank manager was able to cover his shortage as he took more and more money because part of the bank's cash was kept in a reserve vault under a time lock. Whenever an examiner appeared, the manager would prevent him from counting the cash in the reserve vault by pretending to be unable to open the time lock. The next morning he would arrive at the bank first and transfer the cash already counted by the examiner to the reserve vault, so that the examiner would count the same cash twice. The manager's duplicity was discovered when he was replaced in his job.

A bookkeeper in another bank manipulated the accounts of at least two correspondent banks, successfully covering up his operation until one day examiners arrived unannounced. One banker, who embezzled more for the benefit of local citizens than for himself, fell into the practice of paying checks drawn by his fellow townsmen even though funds were not available in the customers' accounts to cover the checks. He merely charged and credited accounts arbitrarily. When he took a month's vacation and went to Florida, a temporary employee discovered the shortage.

More painstakingly conceived, but equally disastrous, was the embezzlement scheme of the manager of the auto loan department of another financial institution. According to his records, customers in refinancing auto loans purportedly received the insurance rebates on their old loans in cash, instead of having the rebates deducted from the face value of the new loans. Actually, the manager pocketed the rebate payments. One day an FBI Agent appeared at the bank to investigate an entirely different matter—the disappearance of cash from a teller's cage. The Agent noticed something irregular in the records and the embezzlement was brought to light.

These examples demonstrate that the schemes and tricks by which money can be embezzled are varied and limitless. Sometimes they are un-

covered through either routine or unexpected auditing of records, and sometimes almost by accident. They show that the one big factor in preventing embezzlement or detecting it at the outset is control.

In any investigation involving suspected embezzlement from a financial institution, an analysis of the existing control system may throw considerable light on the crime. Especially effective is the system of dual control. In many cases, especially where the business is a small one, only one individual will handle the entire transaction, from the receipt of funds to the recording of the institution's liability on the books. This type of operation is obviously hazardous. No one employee should have access to both the flow of cash and the books of record. Complete separation of the paying, receiving, bookkeeping, and other accounting functions is a necessary safeguard. Other steps are compulsory, annual vacations by all officers and employees and irregular spot checking of accounts. Such businesses should also, for their own protection, have a procedure whereby a customer with a complaint is referred to a responsible employee whose specific function is to handle such matters, rather than to the individual who has been handling his account on a regular basis. Obviously, if the embezzler is trapped by one customer who discovers the "mistake," he will not hesitate to make things "right" (for that customer) at the expense of another patron.

In addition to strict internal control, one of the best safeguards which can be observed by an institution handling large funds is the proper screening of new employees. In some instances, a detailed history statement is required from the applicant, then he is employed without any further check being made. It stands to reason that a person bent on theft will not hesitate to provide false information in a questionnaire. The later habits of employees, as well as background, are important. A person whose expenditures obviously exceed his earnings is a logical object of suspicion, a factor which has been instrumental in solving more than one embezzlement.

The prompt detection and quick solution to crimes of this type will go a long way toward convincing employees of financial institutions that embezzlement is unprofitable. Good law enforcement work, combined with vigorous prosecution, is needed if the staggering annual total taken by the embezzler is to be reduced.

CASE OF THE TIMBER THIEF

Theft, robbery, embezzlement, and willful destruction of Government property are Federal crimes in violation of Title 18, U. S. Code, and come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

The statute pertaining to destruction of Government property was brought into play in a case which occurred in the Pacific Northwest. There among the Government's vast holdings of timberland, no fences separate the Government-owned timber from the adjacent private lands, and the illegal cutting of timber is usually performed near the property line, making it difficult to prove.

In this particular case, Forest Service representatives set out to investigate a report that lights had been seen in the vicinity of a lookout tower which was not being used. As the investigators proceeded up a logging road to the tower, they observed a truck carrying three logs. Upon inquiry, the truck driver advised that the logs had been cut in an area which was the property of a private pulp company and that the logs were going to be sold to a local plywood firm. After his convincing story, the driver was allowed to proceed.

Within minutes, however, one of the foresters became suspicious of the truck driver's story. He expressed the professional opinion that the logs on the truck came from a much higher altitude than the section in which the driver had claimed he cut them, and believed the source of the logs was an area within the national forest boundary. Going on to the location of the reported lights, the foresters found two freshly cut trees and evidence that other logs had been cut and dragged from the national forest.

Next in the investigation, the foresters went to the plywood firm to which the driver of the truck claimed he was taking the logs. In the company's log pond, they found six logs bearing the name of the truck driver. In accordance with the customary practice on weekends and at night, a person

could dump logs into the pond with his name written on one end, and the value of the logs would then be determined later by the scaler and buyer.

After advising the pond attendant to tie the six logs and hold them until further notice, the investigators notified the FBI. An FBI agent accompanied by a forester conducted a search at the suspected site of the log cutting. It was determined that whoever had cut the trees on the national forest land had severed the tops, allowing a great amount of waste.

From the severed treetops, cross sections were cut and taken back for comparison with the logs left at the pond. One of the logs had split when being cut in two by the timber thief, necessitating a back-cut which did not meet the other saw cut and left an offset in each section of the log.

When cross sections were cut from this log and from the treetop, the pieces broke in two at the flaw caused by the splitting. These breaks were in identical places and the offsets matched perfectly. The most noticeable identifying characteristics were the similar marks which had obviously been made with the same saw. These matching flaws and toolmarks were in addition to the overall measurements of the log, the circular growth rings, the thickness of the bark and other similar characteristics.

Based on this information, the truck driver was charged with one count of cutting and wantonly destroying timber growing on public lands of the United States and one count of removing the timber from the public lands of the United States. Pleading guilty to the two counts, the subject was sentenced in Federal court to pay a fine of \$1,000 and ordered to pay to the United States Government \$4,470.66, three times the value of the stolen timber. In addition, two consecutive terms of 8 months' imprisonment were suspended and he was placed on probation for 3 years.

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EXPLOSIVES

High explosives should never be burned in cases or in deep piles. Dynamites, especially permissible gelatins, become increasingly sensitive when overheated before ignition.

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WOOD FRAGMENTS

Wood fragments found at the scene of a crime can often be identified as being the same species of wood (ash, maple, spruce, etc.) as other pieces of wood found in the possession of a suspect.

OTHER TOPICS

Riots, while comparatively rare and infrequent in American cities, constitute the gravest type of a breach of peace known to the law. A riot has been defined as a disturbance of public peace engaged in by a body of persons in the execution of some private object.

Michigan Statutes provide for the following:

(1) The suppression of unlawful assemblies of persons to the number of 12 or more, being armed with clubs or other dangerous weapons, or persons to the number of 30 or more whether armed or not.

(2) The arrest of persons failing to disperse when commanded so to do; and refusal to aid officer to disperse or arrest rioters shall constitute such person, so refusing, one of the rioters.



Chief of Detectives Marvin G. Lane.

Police Planning and Operations for Riot Control

*by MARVIN G. LANE, Chief of Detectives, Detroit,
Mich., Police Department*

(3) Neglect of officers to suppress unlawful assemblies is a misdemeanor. The use of force or arms to quell unlawful assemblies is permissible if necessary.

(4) The state troops or militia called out in the manner provided by law shall obey orders received from the Governor, judge of a court of record, sheriff of the county, the chief of police or his duly authorized representative, or any member of the Michigan State Police.

(5) Death ensuing from efforts to disperse unlawful assemblies or riots is excusable homicide on the part of officers or persons assisting officers in accordance with the law; and if any of the latter groups are killed or wounded, the rioters shall be held answerable therefore.

(6) Destruction or injury of any dwelling house or other building, or any ship or vessel, in such riot or unlawful assembly is a felony and the rioters shall be answerable for damages in an action of trespass.

(7) The Governor is authorized to proclaim a state of emergency and designate the area involved during times of public crisis, disaster, etc., and to promulgate such reasonable orders, rules and regulations as necessary to protect life and property.

Invariably, those involved in rioting are fired by anger, emotionalism, hysteria and mob psychology. These individuals, at the moment, are not usually influenced by a sense of reason and logic. Therefore, a little fear of physical danger to the rioter himself, at least psychologically, is usually the most imminent and effective deterrent to his riotous conduct. Thus it follows that to successfully quell a riot or stop it in its inception, a police department must be completely capable of creating that imminence of fear to the actual or the potential rioter.

This necessarily involves alert planning and preparation, which must include special training, proper equipment, intelligent field operations,

manpower and mobilization, and, to a substantial degree, public relations.

Preparation

By actual experience, the Detroit Police Department has learned that the establishment and use of modern police intelligence units are effective. The Special Investigation Bureau of the Detective Division is charged with the responsibility of keeping abreast of the constantly changing social, economic, and other types of situations throughout the entire city which could breed riotous conduct. The consolidation of such information, followed up by decisive action, has been responsible for the prevention of incidents which might have developed into serious matters.

This type of information, thoroughly studied and properly evaluated, provides vital data relative to possible critical areas, the possible extent of trouble anticipated, the identity of the rioters involved and other valuable information which enables law enforcement authorities to accurately estimate the amount and type of police force necessary to prevent or quell a disturbance. In a city where such situations might occur, it is advantageous for the police agency head to provide for this type of intelligence unit. Personnel of our Special Investigation Bureau have been trained at Fisk University, the University of Michigan, and St. Louis University in "Human and Racial Relations."

Training

The containing of a riot requires the best use of carefully selected and specially trained men. The Detroit Police Department has a "commando" group composed of 270 men. This group consists of men who are young, alert, physically able, calm, composed, and trained in all phases of riot control. The purpose of the units in the "commando" group is to put down a disturbance and keep it down with immediate action and with as little injury as possible, if any, to the persons involved and to themselves. Mob control techniques of all types, from individual to group treatment, have been taught to these men. The training curriculum consists of lectures on preparation for riot duty, crowd psychology, unified command and control, the reasons for and use of drill formations in quelling disturbances, and instructions in the use of sub-machine guns, tear gas, and shotguns.

Equipment

The Detroit "commando" units are equipped with all types of proper equipment, including tear gas; all types of weapons including shotguns with bayonets; armored cars; mobile communications units; and other necessary field equipment. Seldom would such an array of equipment be used in its entirety, but its presence and formidable appearance at the scene of a disturbance is usually of tremendous psychological advantage. Should its use be necessary, it is, of course, of substantial practical value.

Field Operations

Certainly one of the most necessary elements of proper riot control is the employment of a field commander system. The experience of many police departments has been the constant replacement of ranking officers at the scene of an incident by officers of higher rank. This practice results in unnecessary and too frequent reappraisals of the situation by a new ranking officer, causing undue delay, occasional revocation or change of ideas and orders, and general confusion which add to the emergency and disorganization of the operation.

The Detroit Police Department has an effective field commander system. The designation of one



A commando unit.

ranking officer with full authority and power to make all decisions has produced smooth, coordinated and swift field action which can frequently nip in the first instance serious rioting conditions. Such a field command plan has also brought about a greater control of accurate reports and information direct from the field and has reduced the number of false rumors usually attendant at trouble scenes. Police officials thoroughly understand the danger of false rumors and their dissemination during such times.

Manpower and Mobilization

Surveys must be made constantly to determine the number of men available for emergency duty without weakening police protection elsewhere. In this connection, interested police officials should be thoroughly acquainted with the law and procedure which must be followed in the event outside military aid is needed. On examination it will be found that such procedure has some complications and possible delays. All information on how to secure this military assistance should be studied in order that the quickest procedure will be followed in order to procure prompt assistance.

Local authorities may petition the Governor for military assistance. Many state constitutions and laws provide that the military shall be at all times and in all cases in strict subordination to the civil power. In calling out state troops or militia, the Governor acts as a civil authority and not as a

military officer. It is his duty to enforce the local law, not to supersede it.

Four stages of mobilization have been developed in Detroit. Personnel can be gathered at precinct level through the use of the entire platoon on duty; the platoons which are about to report for duty can be called; the entire department can be utilized; and the use of military assistance can be obtained.

Mobilization tests have been conducted in Detroit, and it has been found that a competent striking force can be assembled and dispatched in relatively short time. Obviously, swift mobilization guarantees maximum effectiveness of the police in getting there "first with the most." Police officials are aware of the salutary effect that this produces on rioters and potential rioters.

I would like to point out finally that good public relations are also effective in preventing riots and similar disturbances. Day in and day out tactfulness, neutrality and impartiality, and a sincere devotion to duty on the part of each officer can produce a sense of public respect for a police agency which causes a riot situation to fall on barren ground. An in-service training course has recently been instituted in the Detroit Police Department to acquaint every member in procedure and violations of civil rights and in police relations with minority groups. Lectures on public relations are also a part of this course.

When a majority of citizens in a community possess that high respect built through proper public relations, there develop a public confidence in the law enforcement agency and a willingness to let lawful procedures rather than mob rule settle differences. I am confident that in the city of Detroit we enjoy the outstanding benefits which can be derived from this type of good public relations.

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TOOLMARKS

Every tool has individual characteristics. When a tool is used, it generally leaves distinctive markings which can be identified in the FBI Laboratory. It is possible to identify many different types of tools by comparing objects with which they may have come in forcible contact with test marks made with the suspected tools. Toolmark examinations cover a broad field, but are particularly applicable in burglary cases.



Armored car used to quell disturbances or in approach to barricaded building.

POLICEWOMEN

(Continued from page 6)

becoming lower. Police work should be kept separate from the field of probation, but the unofficial contacts that policewomen make with youngsters, especially where arrest is to be avoided, are similar in effect and are of great benefit to the total picture of crime prevention. Many youngsters have found in a policewoman an adult to whom they could give love and respect.

In the field of delinquency control alone policewomen have proved their worth to law enforcement and to the communities they serve. To police administrators they represent a valuable asset in efficient manpower utilization by their ability to assume routine chores which leaves the regular patrol personnel force free to perform other services. In modern law enforcement, policewomen have assumed a vital role and they have performed with credit to themselves and to the profession.

"YOU SHOULD KNOW"

A booklet currently being distributed among students of high school age by the Fond du Lac, Wis., Police Department is entitled "You Should Know." Compiled by Chief of Police James D. Cahill and Juvenile Officer Lawrence O. Galow with the assistance of civic and educational officials, the booklet has been published in order to create a better understanding among young people, parents, and law enforcement.

The booklet covers such items as school attendance, right to work, military obligations, personal rights and responsibilities, and laws and ordinances pertaining to motor vehicles and bicycles. In reference to traffic violations, the booklet explains the State of Wisconsin point system. It also contains a section with information regarding the rights and duties of pedestrians.

One section of the booklet is devoted to the rights of juveniles and minors. In addition, this section also explains the circumstances under which a child may be taken into custody and points out the extent of financial liability of parents having legal custody of a minor child.

Further information concerning this booklet can be obtained by writing to the Fond du Lac, Wis., Police Department.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

In early 1958, a man living in New England identified the body of an unknown deceased male as that of his brother.

Although the deceased's face was badly disfigured, the man insisted that the body was that of his brother. His insistence may have been influenced strongly by the fact that on the deceased's body were found identification cards belonging to the identifying man's brother.

The body of the supposed brother was buried in the family plot in a local cemetery. After the funeral, the "dead man" turned up very much alive. He stated that while he was visiting New York City, he had lost some identification cards and apparently the deceased individual had found them.

The body was exhumed and soon the FBI's Identification Division received a fingerprint card from the New York City Police Department bearing the prints of the unknown deceased. A search through the files of the Identification Division resulted in a positive identification of an individual who had been born in Europe and had been fingerprinted in the United States in 1940 in connection with alien registration requirements. His dossier revealed that he had been arrested 12 times in the past 8 years.

The FBI immediately notified the New York City Police Department of the identification and other pertinent information which might help in locating the next of kin. Again, the importance of fingerprints and the value of the FBI's Identification Division were demonstrated in identifying unknown deceased persons.

FELON'S FUTILITY

In late February 1958, a telephone call came into an FBI office from an individual who identified himself as a fugitive wanted for two armed robberies committed in the State of Texas in 1954.

The FBI Agent then asked the individual why so much time had elapsed since the time of the crimes and the man's decision to turn himself in to the law. The caller explained that he had just finished reading the book, "The FBI Story," by Don Whitehead, and had decided that fleeing from the law was futile. Subsequently, the man arrived at the FBI office and was turned over to local authorities.

WANTED BY THE FBI

DOMINICK SCIALO, with aliases:
Mimi Anthony Scialo, "Mimi"

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Dominick Scialo is on the list of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives."

In the early morning of March 16, 1958, a passer-by saw a 17-year-old youth lying in a gutter in Brooklyn, N. Y., gasping from bullet holes in the chest. This startled citizen, while seeking assistance, heard three gun shots. Another witness nearby saw an automobile pull up to the wounded victim and observed an individual lean out of the car and fire three shots into the prostrate youth. The victim died from the wounds 9 days later.

Process

Based on investigation by the New York City Police Department, Dominick Scialo was charged with this murder. On March 26, 1958, a Federal complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at New York City, charging that Scialo had fled from the State of New York to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder.

Subsequently, Scialo was also indicted by a Kings County, N. Y., grand jury on a charge of murder in connection with this shooting.

The Criminal

This fugitive reportedly is an expensive and flashy dresser, is a good dancer and frequents dance halls, prefers to drive big cars, and considers himself a



Dominick Scialo

"ladies' man." He sometimes smokes Italian-type cigars and has a fondness for Italian-style cooking. Because of a previous bullet wound in the liver, he cannot drink too heavily and must abstain from spicy foods. He is an ardent baseball enthusiast and has been known to visit horse racing tracks.

Caution

Scialo has been charged with a brutal killing and has been described by acquaintances as vicious. He reportedly is armed with a .38 caliber revolver and should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

Dominick Scialo is described as follows:

Age.....	31, born July 11, 1927, in Brooklyn, N. Y.												
Height.....	6 feet.												
Weight.....	190 pounds.												
Build.....	Heavy.												
Hair.....	Dark brown, wavy.												
Eyes.....	Brown.												
Complexion.....	Dark.												
Race.....	White.												
Nationality.....	American.												
Occupations.....	Chauffeur, laborer, mechanic, part owner of candy store and luncheonette, truck driver.												
Scars and marks....	3-inch scar on outer corner of left eye, several pockmarks on right side of face, 6-inch scar on abdomen.												
FBI Number.....	577, 942A												
Fingerprint classification	<table><tbody><tr><td>22</td><td>M</td><td>1</td><td>U</td><td>OOI</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>L</td><td>2</td><td>R</td><td>III</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	22	M	1	U	OOI	12		L	2	R	III	
22	M	1	U	OOI	12								
	L	2	R	III									

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI Division, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

AIM TO PLEASE

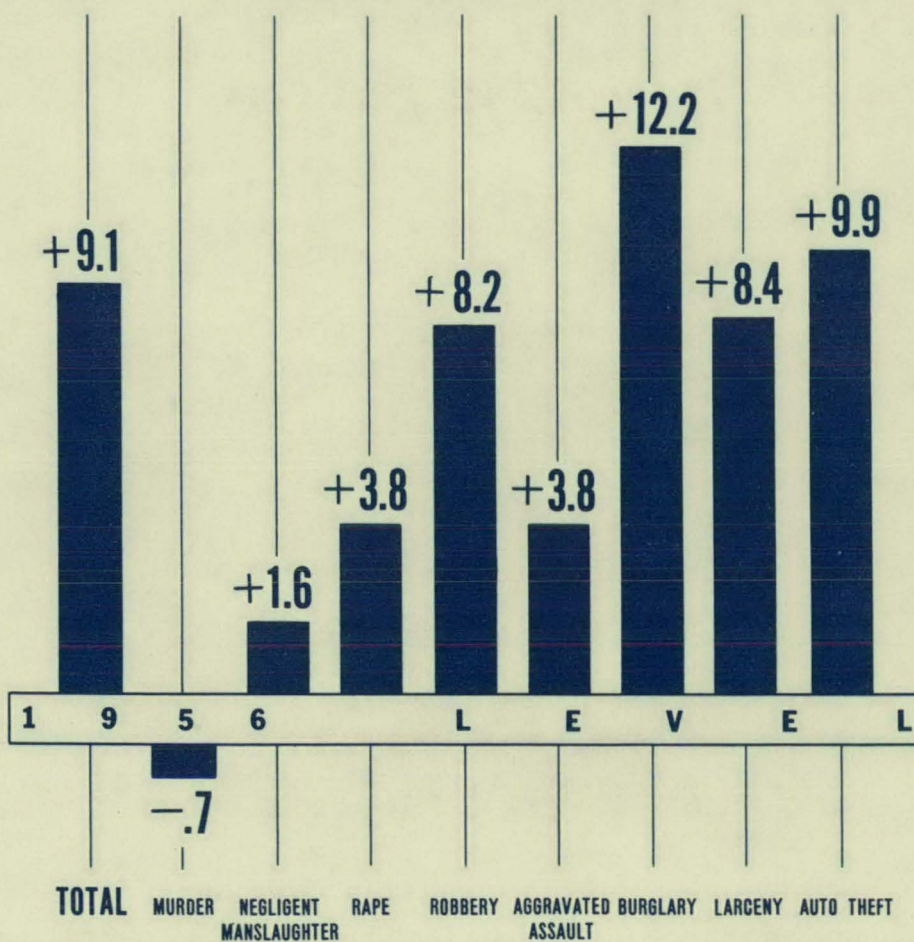
A fugitive apprehended by FBI Agents in Tucson, Ariz., was asked where he had obtained the .32-caliber revolver found in his possession. The man explained that he had taken the weapon from one of three bandits who had robbed him a few months previously.

CRIME TREND -- U.S.



BASED ON THE ESTIMATED
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1956 - 1957 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)

Superintendent
State Police
Salem, Oregon

Interesting Pattern



The interesting pattern above is classified as a double loop type whorl with an inner tracing. The pattern is composed of two separate loop formations with two separate and distinct sets of shoulders. The deltas are found at D-1 and D-2.