

AUGUST 1965



FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

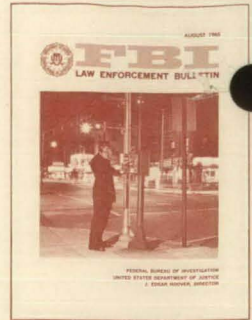
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

AUGUST 1965

VOL. 34, NO. 8



THE COVER — "The Night Watch." See article beginning on page 2 concerning annual police reports.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

"PAPER PROBLEMS" are considered to be necessary byproducts of our complex, modern-day society. However, and notwithstanding the apparent reasoning of some courts and social workers, criminality in our Nation today does not fall into the "paper problem" category. On the contrary, it is a real and absolute menace, a serious danger to the ideals and principles under which we live.

Law-abiding citizens have every right to be greatly concerned over the spiraling crime rate. Each day increases their chances of becoming victims of crime. Even if they escape the rising statistical columns of victims, they are exposed to crime "fallout" in the form of higher crime costs, inadequate police protection, fewer personal liberties, and the ever-present threat to life and property.

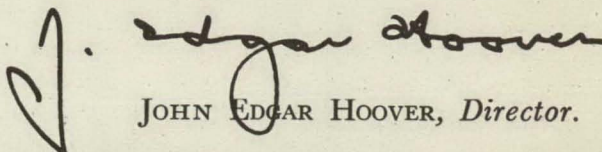
Consider also the plight of the law enforcement officer whose responsibility it is to prevent crime and protect lives and property. His effectiveness is being diluted by judicial gymnastics and turnstile justice which all but drop a legal curtain around hardened, unreformed criminals. In addition, law enforcement in the United States is subjected to more criticism by outside theorists and pressure groups than any other profession. I am continually amazed at the number of "enlightened" groups and "freedom-loving" individuals who are so anxious to promote justice by attacking law and order.

Experience shows that swift and impartial justice is one of the most effective deterrents to crime. Yet, swift justice, with all the technical loopholes and unwarranted delays in the law, is almost passé in several jurisdictions, and the rights of peaceful citizens are taking a terrific beating from the "impartial justice" meted out in some courts.

Crime causations are many and varied. Few, however, are more serious than misguided leniencies, including abuses of parole, probation, and suspended sentences. A young bank robber recently blamed such leniency for his turn to serious crime. The 20-year-old youth pleaded guilty in Federal court to robbing three banks. He told the judge that if previous courts had been more severe with him on lesser violations instead of granting probation, parole, or suspended sentences, he would not have resorted to bank robbery.

Law enforcement, innocent victims, and society as a whole seek no special privilege from the courts or rehabilitation services. All that is asked is that the balance be kept true.

The answer to our critical crime conditions cannot be found in the shuffling of paper. Neither can it be found in a theory that coddles and favors vicious criminals at the expense of the public. Rather, I submit that we need to devote more attention to protecting means of ferreting out crime and to securing convictions and adequate punishment of those responsible.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

AUGUST 1, 1965

IMPROVE YOUR DEPARTMENT'S IMAGE

—WITH A GOOD ANNUAL REPORT

FRANCIS V. McMANUS

Chief of Police, New Haven, Conn.



Theoretically, every police chief is capable of producing a first-rate annual report, provided he has the necessary financial resources. If, in addition to having adequate funds, he also holds to the firm belief that an annual report is one of the best means of improving the department's standing, the production of a superior piece of work is virtually guaranteed.

The problem of securing competent people to do the job is only a minor consideration. Most departments have men in the ranks with the skill and imagination to do creditable work, provided they are allowed sufficient time to complete the task and are also given some assurance that professional guidance is available to them, if such guidance is needed. The extent to which professional assistance is utilized would depend, of

course, upon the abilities and limitations of the men assigned by the chief to perform this important, year-end task. Aside from present considerations, it is always important for the police chief to realize that professional people are always accessible to him and to his men, if and when their services are required. Every community has its artists, writers, designers, typographers, publishers, etc., most of whom would be happy to assist the men selected by the chief to prepare his annual report.

The question of content, scope, design, and other special features of the report is purely a matter of local preference. The "layout" is bound to vary from place to place, according to the size of the department reporting, the extent of its activities, the funds that are available at any given time, the personal attitude of the department head, and other considerations. In view of the many variables involved in a consideration of this type, it would be utterly tactless, if not presumptuous, for one chief of police to suggest to another the precise form that his annual report should take.

The aim of this article is, therefore, not to recommend a particular type of publication, or even to suggest the methods that other departments might use in the preparation of their annual reports. Its purpose is, quite simply, to relate to any who might be interested a brief account of our first experience in New Haven with an annual report of professional dimensions. In the process, we hope to demonstrate that all police departments, regardless of size, can produce first-class annual reports. We also hope to illustrate the far-reaching effect that well-prepared annual reports can have and how they can serve to enhance a department's public and professional standing.

Prior to 1961, we published an annual report in New Haven that was severely plain and unpretentious. It

consisted simply of a large sheaf of mimeographed pages which were placed between drab covers and bound with heavy-duty staples. The report usually contained some prose and an abundance of statistics, but nothing in the way of photographs, charts, or other visual devices. This procedure, we thought, served rather well our purpose of providing, in the least expensive way, the required annual accounting of the department's activities. We were never entirely pleased with the finished product, but we consoled ourselves with the thought that the report was at least informative, if not too interesting or attractive. We can't truthfully say whether or not others took the time to read it. We can say, however, that no one ever took the trouble to write us a letter commenting on its quality.

Special Edition

In 1961—the 100th anniversary of the department's organization—we decided to publish a centennial edition of our annual report in honor of the occasion. The foreword of this special issue, a portion of which appears below, summarized our reasons for publishing this historical edition and outlined its contents.

"In 1961, the department celebrated the 100th anniversary of its organization with appropriate ceremonies on the central green. However, the historic significance of the occasion seemed to warrant more enduring commemoration. We decided, therefore, to publish this special edition of the department's annual report. It includes, in addition to the usual summary of activities . . . a brief historical introduction . . . a photograph of every member of the present department, and other interesting information about the old and the new departments."

As previously indicated, this was our first experience with a stylish annual report. We had never attempted



Adequate police protection requires alertness and dedication.

anything before on such a grand scale. Realizing that it would involve a great deal of planning and hard work, we decided to appoint a temporary committee consisting of six police officers, each of whom was selected on the basis of some special skill.

Committee Organized

This Special Projects Committee was directed and coordinated by a lieutenant. He was charged with the responsibility of calling meetings, assigning tasks, and overseeing the entire operation to completion. At its first meeting, the committee decided questions relating to the content, scope, design, and special features of the report. Before the first meeting ended, each member of the committee was given a major assignment.

One man was assigned to gather data from all department units pertaining to their activities and accomplishments for the previous year. In order to insure that the committee would secure the right kind of information, this man was directed to prepare an Annual Report Outline for

each division of the department. Each of these outlines was to be different. Each was to be geared to the particular function of the reporting unit. Each was to be designed to elicit a particular type of information. The reasoning behind the Annual Report Outline was this: If each unit commander was required to follow a detailed guide, the committee would then receive, without the necessity of backtracking, doublechecking, and followup, all the information it would need to prepare those sections of the report dealing with the department's activities and accomplishments. (Incidentally, this device worked out so well that the department has since continued its use.) Another man was assigned to do the historical research, write the historical introduction, and prepare all other narrations. A third man was assigned to supervise all the photographic work, and a fourth was assigned to devise and prepare all charts and graphs. The fifth man was made responsible for the general design and the preparation of the report for the printer.

Once each man's responsibility was clearly delineated, the committee went to work in earnest, meeting frequently to exchange notes, pool information, and discuss progress.

Within several weeks of its organization, the committee met to take stock of its progress and to consider if and in what way the report would require professional bolstering. It was soon apparent that the areas presenting the greatest difficulty to the committee were the artwork, the charts and graphs, and the overall design.

We in New Haven are extremely fortunate to be the seat of a great university where professional talent abounds. The committee decided to exploit this talent and apply it to those aspects of our report that were presenting problems. In no time at all, the committee was able to enlist the cooperation of a famous artist, a cartographer, and a prize-winning designer. The latter, although an extremely busy man, cheerfully assumed full responsibility for the design of the entire report and for the artwork on the front and back covers.

Final Preparations

With these generous assurances of professional assistance, the committee resumed its work and, within a short time, accomplished an enormous task. Every member of the department was photographed; dozens of other photographs bearing upon the department's operations and activities were also taken; the historical research was done; the history was written; all other narrations were completed; the artwork was finished and included, in addition to a picturesque cover design, the drawings of the mayor and me; and the charts and graphs prepared. The report, finally, began to take shape.

The various elements were brought to the aforementioned designer who

synthesized, arranged, and, with the help of the committee, readied the report for the printer. Proofs were ready within a few days, which, after they had been checked, corrected, and approved, were returned to the printer with permission to let the presses roll.

Commendable Results

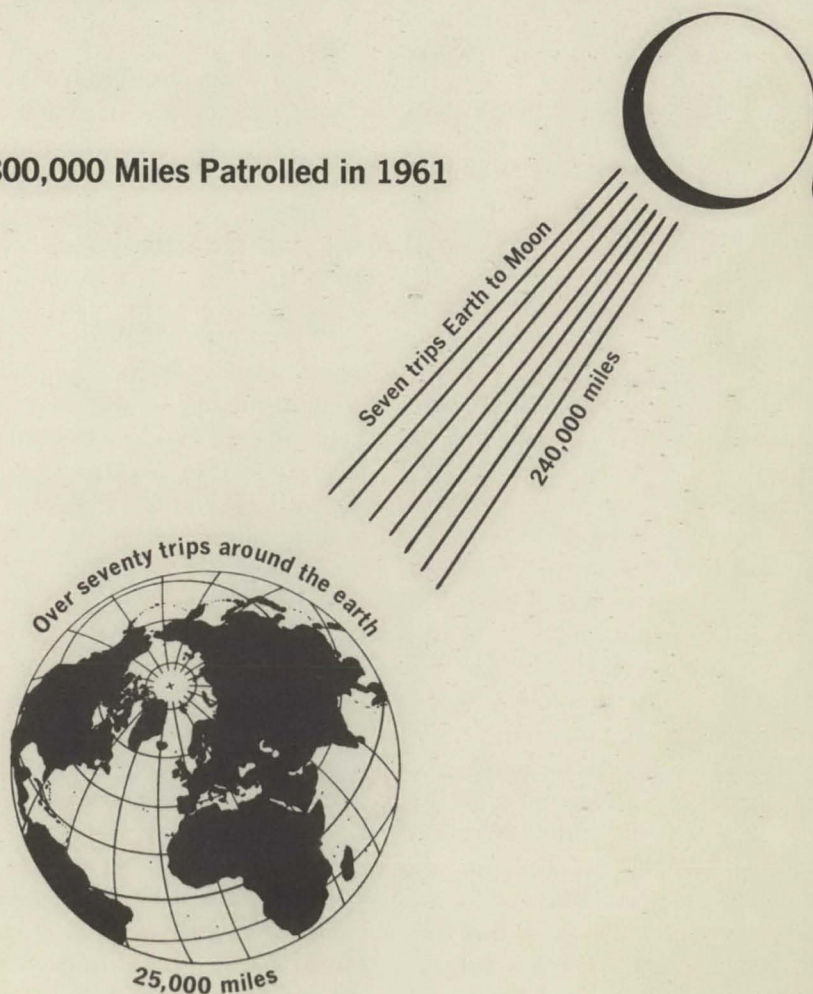
The result of this determined effort by a committee that had never tackled anything on such a grand scale before was what one chief of police termed a "masterpiece." Several thousand copies were distributed to police departments throughout the United States and to other parts of the world. The reaction to it was immediate and heartwarming.

We soon began to receive letters commending the department on the quality of the report. Portions of this report were quoted as recently as 1964 in a book on the subject of juvenile delinquency and crime. Excerpts from a few of the commendatory letters we received appear below: (These quotations are being used not in a spirit of vainglory, but simply to illustrate how much attention an annual report receives and, if properly done, the great effect it can have in terms of improving a department's stature.)

"... I have read your Annual Report and found it most interesting and comprehensive. The old-time police photographs give a most vivid description of the great

Artwork as shown here is an excellent means of getting the story before the public.

1,800,000 Miles Patrolled in 1961





Information relating to humane treatment of animals and the department's work with children adds appeal and public interest to annual reports.

changes in police administration of your modern police department and I want to compliment you for the excellence of your report. . . ."

"... This Centennial Issue is a most comprehensive and enlightening report and is presented in an excellent manner. . . ."

"... I wish to express my commendation for the splendid issue of the 1961 Annual Report; it is very well done and you can be proud of it. . . ."

"... I have seen annual reports and I have seen annual reports, but the Centennial Issue of the New Haven P. D. . . . tops them all. . . . An excellent report of an excellent department. This is one report which will be preserved."

"... I have sighted and have had the privilege in compiling histories and statistics in relation to the police but never have I seen an endeavor surpassing this wonderful booklet. . . . It is a masterpiece. . . . It is indeed worthy of commendation and I know you must have and will receive a multitude of favorable expressions. . . ."

It is hard for us to imagine which feature of this report appealed most to those readers who commented upon it in their letters to us. We assume that the warm reaction to it was due mainly to the varied methods of presentation rather than to any single feature such as the beautiful artwork, the imaginative charts and graphs, the interesting history and narrations, the hundreds of old and new photographs, the historical theme, etc.

Our initial experience with a stylish annual report taught us many things that we didn't realize before. We learned, for example, that police officers will take the trouble to read an annual report if it is well prepared and possesses visual appeal. We also learned that the citizen will read a police annual report if it is interest-

ing and readable. We learned, too, as our letters indicate, that a good annual report can be an excellent advertisement for the department. Conversely, it can be a poor advertisement if carelessly prepared. Finally, we learned that the annual report is probably one of the most effective means of winning friends for the department and gaining cooperation, respect, and support from the community. If we in law enforcement truly desire to achieve professional status, we must be professional in all that we do, including the preparation of our annual reports.

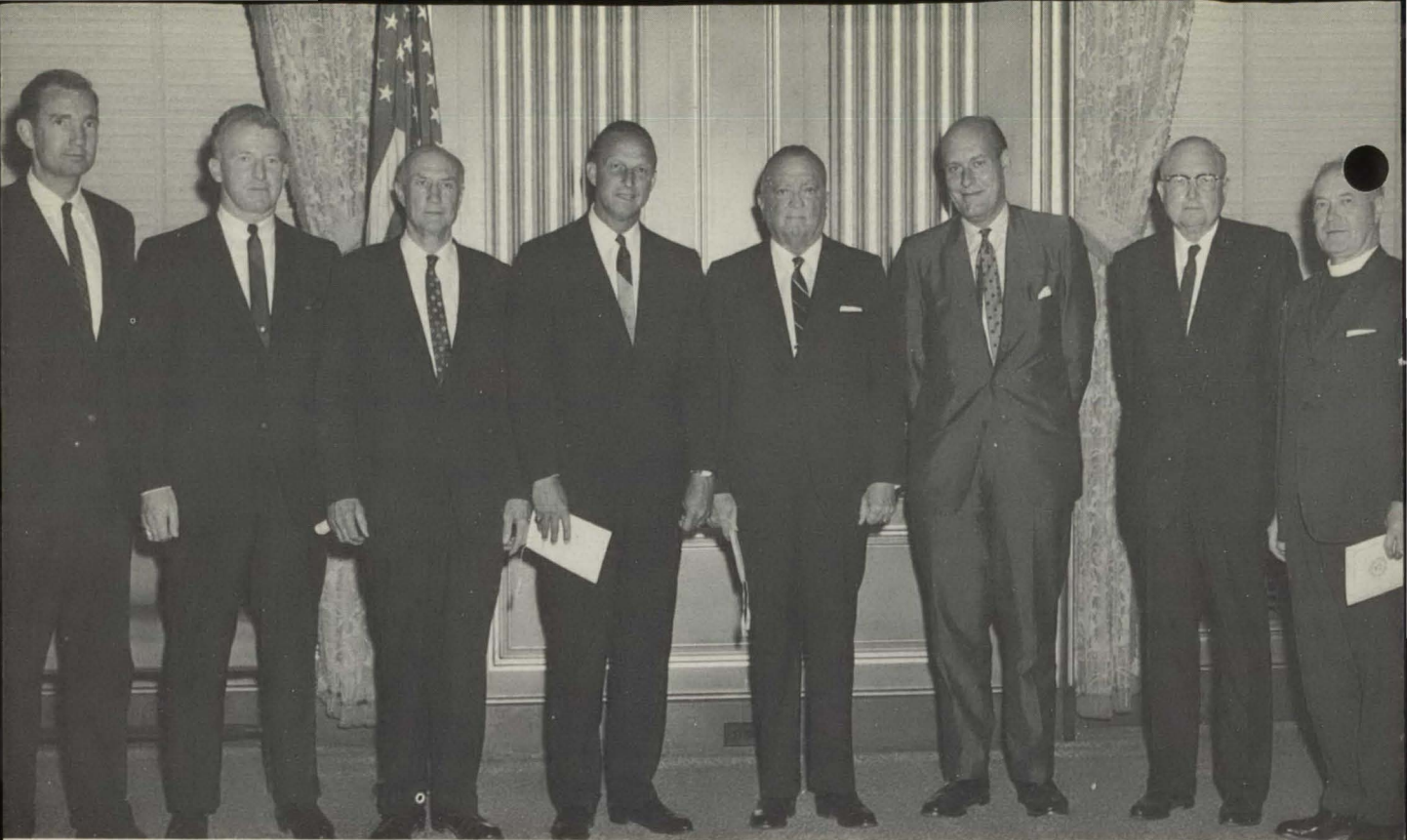


Patrol duty is one of the most valuable services to the public.

CHECKPASSERS' PHOTOS

The photographic section of the National Fraudulent Check File contains Regiscope, Dubl-Chek, and similar photographs of bogus check-passers taken at the time they cashed checks. Whenever photographs of this type are available in fraudulent check cases, they can be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C., together with other check material, for search in the National Fraudulent Check File and possible inclusion therein.

*Griffith to Conrad 5
Memo, Re: Article for
FBI-LEB NAO 11-1-66*



Shown from left to right with Director J. Edgar Hoover after the graduation ceremonies are: Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Det. Sgt. Charles Jerome Kennedy, Denver, Colo., Police Department, president of the graduating class; Hon. Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senator from South Carolina; Hon. Stanley F. Musial, Special Consultant to the President on physical fitness; Mr. Hoover; Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach; Hon. James O. Eastland, U.S. Senator from Mississippi; and Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.

FBI National Academy Graduates 75th Class

Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General of the United States, and Hon. Stanley F. Musial, former St. Louis Cardinals' baseball great and now Special Consultant to the President on physical fitness, addressed the graduates at ceremonies of the FBI National Academy on May 26, 1965, in Washington, D.C.

The Attorney General spoke of the need now, more than ever before, for the highest degree of professional law enforcement to check and control the growth of crime, not only because of

fiscal and the physical loss but also because of the public alarm arising from it.

"It was under similar circumstances in the early thirties," Mr. Katzenbach related, "when crime grew mobile and truly national, that Mr. Hoover saw the need for improving nationwide law enforcement . . . and of providing first-rate training for local officers." In addition, Mr. Katzenbach said that under Mr. Hoover's leadership, the FBI has won worldwide renown for its speed, skill,

and service. And he added that Mr. Hoover's pioneering efforts in assisting local law enforcement may well prove to be among the most appreciated of his contributions to law and law enforcement in America.

The Attorney General then disclosed that President Johnson has called on him and Mr. Hoover to multiply their efforts in giving assistance to law enforcement and that the President has authorized an increased appropriation of \$10 million with which to modernize and expand the

Sixfold expansion of FBI's training capacity for State and local law officers authorized by President Johnson reported by the Attorney General. An increase of \$10 million to be appropriated to modernize and expand the FBI National Academy.

facilities of the FBI National Academy at Quantico.

The fund would permit the sixfold expansion of the FBI's present capacity to offer training to State and local law officers. From the present number of 200 Academy graduates annually, the number would rise to 1,200.

Mr. Hoover, who presided at the ceremonies, asserted that the plan would truly make the Academy the "West Point of law enforcement."

Stan Musial urged the promotion of physical fitness not only among law enforcement officers but also and especially among the youth in their communities. He said that "students who keep themselves fit make better grades, miss fewer days of school, and have less emotional problems." He added that they also have a lot less trouble with their teachers and local police.

The class of 100 members was the 75th or diamond session of the FBI National Academy which celebrated its 30th anniversary in July. The group represented 42 States, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force, and the U.S. Marine

Corps. Also in the group were 13 officers representing Argentina, Canada, Chile, East Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Panama, Thailand, and West Pakistan.

Diplomas were presented by Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Mr. Hoover.

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation and benediction for the exercises. The U.S. Marine Band, conducted by Capt. Dale Harpham, provided a musical program.

Det. Sgt. Charles Jerome Kennedy, Denver, Colo., Police Department, president of the class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers, expressing their appreciation for the opportunity of attending the National Academy and receiving valuable training.

In ceremonies prior to graduation, Sgt. John A. Bechtel of the Montgomery County Police Department, Rockville, Md., was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement. Det. Sgt. James E. Cromer, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky., was presented The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award.

FBI National Academy plaques bearing the Academy seal were presented to the class officers. They

were: Det. Sgt. Charles Jerome Kennedy, Denver, Colo., Police Department, president; Deputy Insp. Oliver F. Fredericks, New York City Police Department, vice president; Lt. S. Barton Jacka, Clark County Sheriff's Department, Las Vegas, Nev., secretary; and Lt. James Warner Wiley, Beech Grove, Ind., Police Department, treasurer.

Mr. Katzenbach addressed the class as follows:

While I have long realized that the Academy drew the cream of State and local law enforcement officers, I did not know until today just how distinguished a group this really was. In looking over the names of the members of this class, I find there is a Winston Churchill (from Indiana), a Robert Wagner (from Maine), and even a gentleman named Hoover.

That is not all. Even while undergoing the rigorous course of training, some of the members of this group have made meritorious achievements on other fronts. James Gardner and James Thomas of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol will be promoted to the rank of investigator on their return home. Just this week, Deputy Superintendent Arumugam Vijayaratham of the Royal Malaysia Police became a father. And Superintendent Peter Guduras of the Lowell, Mass., Police Department became a grandfather, *twice* in the same week.

I am happy to come today to congratulate them and all of you. I want to compliment you on your membership in the 75th class of the Academy. It indicates that you are regarded by your home communities as outstanding officers with very great potential for leadership.

I am pleased to see that 42 States are represented and that officers from 11 foreign nations are also members. I think this wide representation says a good deal about the excellence of the training you have received and how its reputation has spread.

There is good reason for the fame the FBI Academy has attained. Its graduates have done remarkably well. They have spread the techniques of good law enforcement throughout the country.

Since 1935, when Mr. Hoover set up the Academy, 4,640 officers have completed the course. Of the 2,873 graduates still active, almost 1 in 3 are now the heads of their departments, as sheriffs, police commissioners, mayors, and in similar capacities. That is a record of professional accomplish-



Hon. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

ment everyone connected with the Academy can be proud of, and one the whole country can be grateful for.

The need for the highest degree of professional law enforcement is greater than ever. Since 1940, the crime rate has doubled. Since 1958, it has increased more than five times faster than the population. Between 1963 and 1964 alone, the crime rate rose 13 percent.

As law enforcement officers responsible for public safety and public order, we are compelled to turn our most urgent attention to checking and controlling this growth.

We must do this not only because of the direct impact of crime—the fiscal and the physical loss—but also because of the widespread public alarm it has brought with it. When so many people must limit the course of their daily lives for fear of becoming yet another crime statistic, an even greater burden is placed on our shoulders.

It was under similar circumstances, in the early thirties when crime grew mobile and truly national, that Mr. Hoover saw the need for improving nationwide law enforcement. He resisted—as we still do—widespread pressures for the creation of a national police agency as a threat to our Federal system of government. He recognized—as we still do—the necessity of providing, instead, first-rate training for local officers.

The FBI, under Mr. Hoover's leadership, has won worldwide renown for its speed, skill, and service. Equally important is that throughout the years, the FBI has never exceeded its proper investigative responsibility.



Chief of Police Harold E. Knowlton, Jr., Laconia, N.H., and Hon. J. Oliva Huot, Congressman from New Hampshire, are shown with Director J. Edgar Hoover after the graduating exercises.

If this says much for Mr. Hoover's judgment and restraint and for the quality of men working with him, the FBI Academy says as much about Mr. Hoover's understanding. His pioneering efforts in assisting local law enforcement within the strict confines of the Federal system may well prove to be among the most appreciated of his contributions to law and law enforcement in America.

It is in the fullest recognition of that contribution and in the most serious recognition of how important such assistance is to law enforcement that President Johnson has now called on Mr. Hoover and me to redouble—indeed to sextuple—our efforts in this direction.

The President has authorized an increased appropriation of \$10 million with which to modernize and expand the facilities of the FBI National Academy at Quantico.

These funds would permit the sixfold expansion of the FBI's present capacity to offer training to State and local law officers. From the present number of 200 Academy graduates annually, we would go to 1,200.

I can think of no more appropriate audience before which to describe this plan. I can think of no time in which such an expansion could have greater benefit for the Nation.

For, as the President observed in his special message to Congress on law enforcement: "... Crime is no longer merely a local problem. Every city, every State is troubled by the same hard statistical—and human—facts . . . The time has come now to check that growth—to contain its spread—and to reduce its toll of lives and property."

No such Academy could train even a sizable portion of the 350,000 active law enforcement officers in the Nation. But what the FBI Academy is doing and will be able to do on a wider basis is to train leaders and teachers, like you, who will, in turn, train other men at home.

Our present need for high skills and sound training could not be more urgent. The very conditions which characterize modern life—increasing urbanization, increasing mechanization, and increasing mobility—are the same conditions which create a hothouse in which crime can flourish.

Further, this growth coincides with increasing sensitivity in our society for civil liberties and the protection of individual rights. Active and aggressive law enforcement and vigilant protection of individual rights are hardly incompatible. Both factors are central to a Nation which is at

once safe and free. But again they both require educated and intelligent police work. The better trained the officer, the more likely he will be to understand and respect the constitutional rights of the individual.

I have spoken so far about what the Federal Government can do directly to assist and improve training in law enforcement. But that is only one facet of the responsibility which this administration feels toward assisting the overburdened men and women of State and local law enforcement.

It is not enough to say, glibly, that police should be doing more. Undermanned, underpaid, already overburdened law enforcement officers all over the country have worked with devotion to prevent the increase in crime from rising still higher.

What is required is an infusion of support, of ideas, and of leadership. What is required is for the Federal Government to enlarge and expand the assistance it offers to local law enforcement.

In his special law enforcement message, President Johnson called for exactly such a step. He called on the Congress to "pass the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. Congress has responded to that request: hearings were held last week in the House and are scheduled to begin soon in the Senate. We are extremely hopeful that this measure can be enacted promptly."

The proposed act would authorize a broad range of activities. It would provide Federal aid to public or private nonprofit organizations for experimental projects to improve the administration of criminal laws. And it would authorize us to collect, evaluate, and disseminate information gained from these experiments.

This program would be established for 3 years, to be administered by the Attorney General, with advice from other Federal agencies and advisory committees. It is designed to start in fiscal 1966, and we have requested \$10 million as an initial appropriation.

Beyond training, one of the major purposes of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act is to develop and explore new ideas for fighting crime in the streets. In many instances the need is for funds, not in a massive subsidy program, but to determine which new ideas are likely to prove effective. We need development and experimentation with such devices as: Computer identification of fingerprints; personalized radio transmitters for patrolmen; increased street and store lighting; electronic apprehension aids in business establishments; modern police weapons; faster transmission of citizen complaints of crime.



Honored guests, from left, Hon. Jamie L. Whitten, Congressman from Mississippi, and Hon. James O. Eastland, U.S. Senator from Mississippi, attended the graduation exercises and are shown with Mr. Hoover and Sheriff William I. Hollowell, Jr., Sunflower County, Indianola, Miss., a graduate of the 75th session.



Shown, from left to right, at the exercises are: Agent C. Laney Talbert, Jr., South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Columbia, S.C.; Lt. Charles M. Skipper, Charleston, S.C., Police Department; Hon. Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senator from South Carolina; and Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The police also need more sophisticated techniques and equipment for the collection and dissemination of information.

Steps which citizens can take to lessen the possibility of their becoming a crime victim must be effectively publicized.

Electronics can be brought to police work in such ways as closed-circuit television between precincts and headquarters and facsimile transmission of crime data.

There is much to be explored in police weaponry. A century ago, policemen used pistols, billy clubs, and handcuffs. Today, policemen use pistols, billy clubs, and handcuffs. There might well be additional, more effective, and even more humane tools with which we could equip law enforcement officers. We need only the means and the will to explore.

It is, by now, a truism that not even the

most successful police efforts can counterbalance ineffective action elsewhere in the law enforcement structure. For that reason, the proposed Law Enforcement Assistance Act would seek to deal not only with direct police action but with the entire machinery of the administration of justice.

The criminal system is burdened by activities which might be better handled in other ways. For example, of the approximately 6 million arrests in the United States in 1963, fully one-third were for drunkenness. The resulting inefficiency and overcrowded conditions in the courts and correctional systems affect the entire criminal process. Methods other than criminal sanctions are being considered for drunks; they might far better be dealt with by related local agencies.

The so-called invisible crimes—the mas-

sive number of offenses arising from family disputes or landlord-tenant differences—all are forms of conduct with which police must now cope initially. If we could effectively deal with them outside the criminal process, we would not only perform a social service but we would also focus the administration of justice more effectively on serious crime.

In administering the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, we look forward to the work of the Presidential Commission on Crime soon to be appointed. We will welcome and seek the counsel of advisory committees. We will draw on the knowledge and studies of many government and private organizations.

But most of all, we must rely on the needs and the expertise of the States and local communities of the Nation. For it is you who bear the heavy burden. It is your



Hon. Stanley F. Musial.

training which will determine the effectiveness of present efforts. It is your ideas, generated by daily experience, which will fuel the experimental approaches to be tried under the act. And it is your future capabilities which will determine the eventual outcome of the war on crime.

Following is the address given by Mr. Musial:

Mr. Katzenbach, Mr. Hoover, Dr. Elson, Mr. Clark, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, ladies and gentlemen.

Much was written and said about my unusual peek-a-boo stance at the plate during my years with the St. Louis Cardinals. Perhaps it did look strange, but it was comfortable to me—far more comfortable, in fact, than any stance I have been able to devise for the speaker's platform.

I must admit, however, that I have never felt safer than I do today, surrounded as I am by the best Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers. . . .

Promoting physical fitness has been my business for only a year, but it has been my hobby since I was 9. That's when my father began taking me to a local athletic club in Donora, Pa., for gymnastics drills three nights a week.

I would like to make one thing clear at this point. I didn't get interested in physical fitness just because I was a baseball player. It was the other way around. I got to be a baseball player because I was physically fit, and I'm sure I would not have been as successful as I was if I had not had a good background in other sports.

It is obvious from the appearance of you graduates, and the many FBI agents I have met, that you share my opinion about the importance of being fit.

I know you have been very busy during the past 12 weeks, so I am pleased to note

that the FBI was able to find time for each of you to spend 40 hours in its gymnasiums. These workouts, plus the training you have had on the firing range and in self-defense, have kept your physical condition from suffering while you were away from your regular jobs.

I salute Mr. Hoover for making physical training such an important part of the FBI National Academy program. I think the FBI's record, which is free of scandal and charges of inefficiency, is proof that physical fitness goes hand in hand with mental and moral fitness.

The law enforcement officer's need for mental alertness and physical fitness has never been greater. Crime is increasing at a record pace, and brutal and senseless attacks on law enforcement officers are becoming a larger and larger part of the problem.

Information the FBI has collected from all over the Nation shows that 11 of every 100 police officers were victims of violent assaults in 1963. Fifty-seven officers were killed last year while performing their official duties. In the past 5 years, criminals have taken the lives of 225 officers. Thou-

sands more have been injured, many of them permanently.

I don't have to remind you graduates that such attacks can come at any time—from any direction—and for no apparent reason. You may be attacked by a group of juveniles out on a lark, by a gang of toughs who want to show their contempt for law and order, by a group of people goaded into mob action, by a fugitive trying to avoid capture, or by someone who has been drinking or using drugs.

Serving a warrant for a traffic violation does not sound like a dangerous job. Recently, an officer went to the home of a woman to serve such a warrant. Several other women and a man at the house attacked the officer without warning, knocking off his glasses and tearing off his badge.

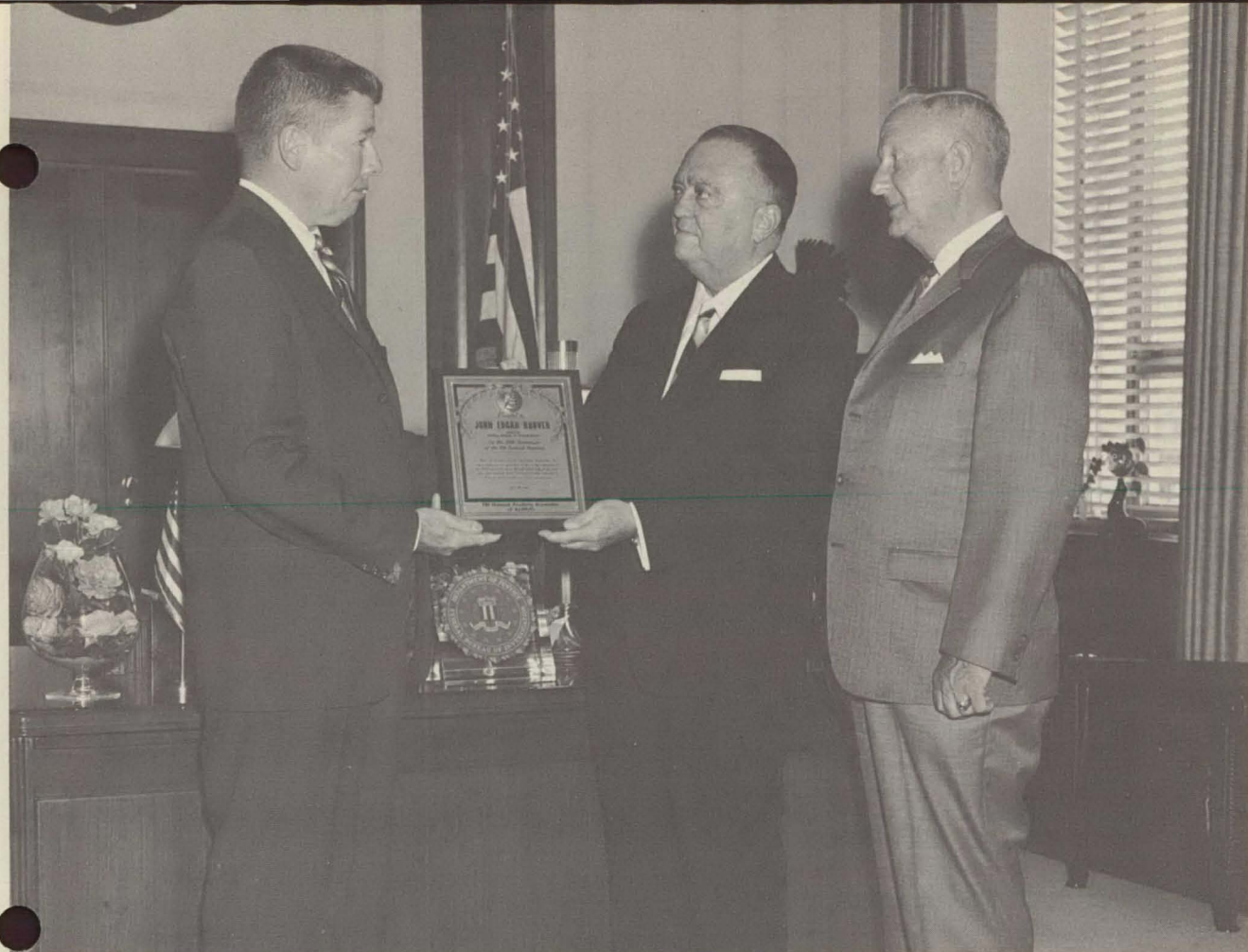
Here in the Nation's Capital just 2 months ago, a group of some 20 spectators laughed and jeered when an officer asked for assistance after he was attacked.

I find it hard to understand this attitude. I used to think baseball fans were joking when they yelled for someone to "kill the umpire," but I am beginning to

(Continued on page 20)

The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award is presented to Det. Sgt. James E. Cromer, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky., by Director Hoover.





On July 7, 1965, Capt. William T. Hall (left), Illinois State Highway Police, Springfield, Ill., and Chief of Police Thomas P. Boustead, Rockford, Ill., presented FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a plaque commemorating the 30th anniversary of the FBI National Academy on July 29th. Captain Hall is president of the Illinois Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates, and Chief Boustead is a former president of the group.

TRUANT OFFICERS GO TO SCHOOL

In order to arrest the spread of narcotic addiction among school children, truant officers of the New York City Board of Education were sent to the police academy for training to detect symptoms of addiction, to understand the social habits of the addict, and to become familiar with the operations of the sellers of narcotics.

The 6-hour course was given to the more than 500 members of the Board of Education's Bureau of Attendance. The police department regards the truant officer as an important ally in the battle against illegal narcotics.

New York Criminel
August 1965

Dated 11-27-64

Bufile # 63-4296-21

traffic. The department feels that if he is familiar with the operations of narcotics peddlers, he can make a significant contribution to prevent the spread of addiction.

WHAT'S THE COLOR?

The Motor Vehicle Registration Division of the State of Iowa is providing space on its registration forms for the inclusion of the color of motor vehicles. The Iowa Department of Safety feels that this bit of information will be of value to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify vehicles in connection with their investigations.

Omaha Criminel
Dated 2-12-65
Bufile # 63-4296-36

OPEN OR SHUT OPINION

On March 4, 1965, the Indiana Supreme Court in a 3-2 ruling held that opening an unlocked door or raising an unlocked window is sufficient to constitute a break-in. The judge who authored the majority ruling wrote that though the act of walking through an open door does not constitute a breaking, as such element is known in the crime of burglary, the use of the slightest effort in pushing aside a door or raising a window in order to enter does constitute a breaking. Therefore, opening an unlocked door or raising an unlocked window is sufficient to constitute a breaking.

Indianapolis Criminel
Dated 3-9-65
Bufile # 63-4296-21

GLENFORD S. LEONARD
Director of Public Safety,
Oak Park, Mich.

The December 1956 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin carried an article entitled "Integrated Police and Fire Services in Oak Park, Mich.," written by Director Leonard. The article concerned the consolidating of police and fire department functions of Oak Park into one agency. In the following article the author discusses the changes which were made and evaluates the effect of the consolidation on the police services in his community.



Police officer records instrument calibration in radiological accident exercise.

A REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED POLICE-FIRE SERVICES

In the last 8 years, many changes have taken place in Oak Park. The city has matured, and the maturing process has refined many methods of operation. The refining process has also reinforced the concept of the consolidated services, and we have been able to identify the historical reasons for its success.

Oak Park is now a town of about 40,000 people. Its original character of fine homes and the social-ethnic-

economic composition of its population have remained unchanged. An appreciable increase in population is not expected in the immediate future, since the last surge of dwelling development is now being experienced. This development became possible with the alleviation of drainage problems in a 12-community area.

The business composition of the town has changed. We now have over 500 commercial and industrial

buildings, and the first structure over two stories in height has been completed. We anticipate the erection of several more high-rise buildings.

Interest and Anxiety

The consolidation of the public safety services still evokes a degree of curiosity from many municipalities. It also generates a great deal of anxiety, principally from agencies and institutions whose prime interest is

fire protection. Generally, both the interest and antagonism center on the resolution of three problems:

1. How much money is saved?
2. Will insurance rates increase?
3. What size city can consolidate?

These problems are largely academic. Even after observing the progress of consolidated services during the past 10 years, the question of how much money can be saved is unanswerable, and the development of a program of this nature for the sheer sake of saving money is untenable. Actually, we can determine the amount of money saved only by comparing the number of personnel assigned to strictly firefighting duties with the number for which we are given credit by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. We have the equivalent of 12 men who are assigned to engine operator duty on a four-platoon basis. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has given our department credit for a first-alarm response of seven men. On a three-platoon system, a 7-man response would require a 21-man cadre. Thus, there is a raw personnel saving of nine men, or a monetary saving of over \$50,000 annually.

Misconceptions

The question of insurance-rate increases only reveals many misconceptions concerning grading and rating by the State rating bureaus and the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is alleged that the consolidation of the services will increase the insurance rates. Investigations fail to reveal a single jurisdiction in which this rate increase has been experienced as a result of consolidation. Actually, the city of Oak Park, as well as at least two other cities, has received improved deficiency gradings subsequent to consolidation, although this improvement could not be credited to the program of consolidation.

The third question as to what size city could consolidate is moot. We have found that consolidation is a matter of definition. The only common elements among the cities which have any type of consolidation are their relationship in concept and structure and the fact that they make every attempt to utilize all personnel and equipment to the greatest possible advantage. Many small communities are credited with having consolidated services when the extent of the organization is merely the equipping of patrol units with first aid firefighting equipment and the training of patrolmen in basic firefighting practices. The law in Michigan now requires certain police patrol vehicles to carry a specific type of fire extinguisher. It is merely a matter of definition whether these police officers might be called the product of consolidated services.

Changes in Fire Protection

The purpose of this article is to outline the effect of consolidation on police services, but it would not be complete unless a brief explanation of changes in the fire-protection capacity is made.

The department has increased its equipment status from two engines to four engines and is considering the replacement of one of the engines with elevated platform apparatus.

In 1959 a special team of engineers from the National Board of Fire Underwriters inspected our city for regrading purposes. This in itself is an unusual practice, since towns of less than 40,000 population in Michigan are graded by the Michigan Inspection Bureau, a State grading agency. The city was regraded from a class 7 to a class 5 as a result of this inspection.

Our fire training program has been reinforced by the development of a training manual which includes pre-attack plans for all major buildings.

This training is given to each platoon for 2 hours each week, and officers who are called in to relieve the patrols during the training program are paid an hourly rate of \$3.30 for this extra time. Basic evolutions are repeated frequently. No fireman can gain enough experience by firefighting because too few of them respond to enough fires annually to give them any depth of knowledge of operations. Effective fire experience can be developed only through the training process of repetition and drill.

The inspection program has been improved by consolidation. Each patrol district officer must complete one fire inspection daily during the weekdays. This inspection is a combined burglary, crime, and fire prevention inspection. Recommendations are followed up by the public safety officer who is assigned to full-time inspection work, and subsequently by the fire marshal himself, if necessary. A byproduct of this inspection program is the development of a helpful public contact of the officer with a businessman, under better circumstances than those of the ordinary police contact. This inspection program results in 2,500 building inspections a year.

Problems of Municipal Finance

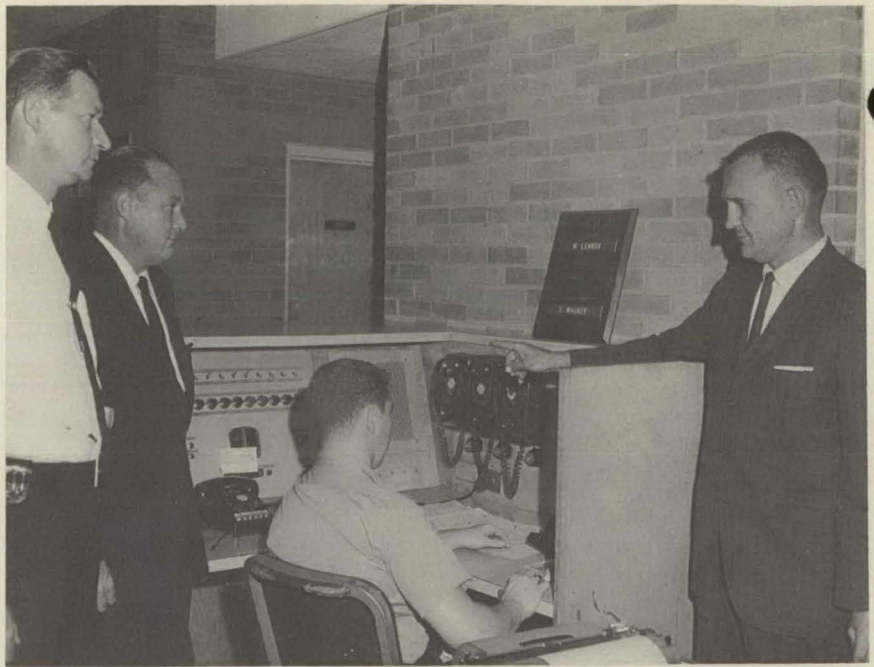
Many communities seek a program of consolidation to solve financial problems, and many administrators feel that consolidation is the only practical means of providing public safety services more effectively.

This is not necessarily the case. In Oak Park, we are just beginning to study the impact and the problems of federation of several small communities for the provision of the very special and necessary fire protection services. A preliminary study has shown that of the 14 contiguous communities, there are at least four in which fire departments are not necessary, if neighboring departments

would respond to their calls under a regional fire-fighting plan. The waste of apparatus in this area is considerable, and the shortage of manpower resulting from our independent organizations and our jealous retention of municipal authority is too great to go unexamined much longer. The assignment of present firemen to a regional organization would improve company manning of the necessary stations, and the elimination of excess engine companies would allow the regional organization to provide necessary specialized equipment, such as ladders and elevated platform apparatus. There is no rationale whatever for every community, no matter how small, in a metropolitan complex similar to our northwestern Detroit suburbs, to maintain separate and autonomous firefighting institutions.

A Pitfall

One possible weakness in the consolidation of police and fire services has never been exploited by the opponents of the concept. In my opinion, the very success of such a consolidation should be of utmost concern to each police and fire administrator involved. However, the successful administrative accomplishment of the merger is only half the battle. A real danger exists in the possibility of deterioration in the protective services. During the transition, leadership must be aggressive, and provisions must be made to keep training, morale, and operations at a peak. The public should be kept informed of the progress, and service to the community should not be delayed nor neglected. Too frequently, the police and fire services are the whipping boys for budget experts, unless the administrators of these two services can prove the effectiveness of their operation and the validity of their existence and emphasize the prime historic role of these two services in the life of our democracy.



Officers of Oak Park Defense Council observe police cadet at alternate communications console. Director Leonard explains system.

Political interference can be more deadly in a program of consolidation than it has been demonstrated to be in traditional police and fire functions.

Efficiency and Economy

There are few valid measurements of consolidated police and fire protection efficiency. Comparisons with similar organizations do not meet the demands of logic. Measurements used by opponents to show that consolidation in Oak Park has failed are

derived from the same data we use to prove efficiency and economy. The opponents, unfortunately, recite the raw cost increases which have occurred in our budget in the past 10 years, which is now almost four times as much as it was when the program started. They never probe deeper.

An appropriate measure of efficiency and economy would be the examination of Oak Park trends per capita in cost of public safety services, manpower per thousand population, 5-year crime rate increases,

Oak Park tactical unit in close order drill. This unit is trained to handle civil disorders.



building fires per thousand population, and 5-year fire loss per capita, as compared to the national medians in the same population group over the past 10 years. I can think of no other manner in which such measurements can be made.

The cost per capita for police and fire services in Oak Park 10 years ago was \$8.07. Today, it is \$13.70. It has increased \$5.63 in a decade. The national median cost of police and fire protection in our population group 10 years ago, was \$10.68. In 1963, it was \$19.18. Thus, in the last 10 years the national cost per capita has increased \$8.50. This is an increase of \$2.87 per capita more than in Oak Park. Personnel per thousand population in Oak Park has increased from 1.2 to 1.88 in the last 10 years. The national median for cities in our population group has increased from 2.81 to 2.85 in the same period. Thus, the ratio of men per capita in Oak Park has increased more than the national figure but is still significantly lower. The number of building fires per

thousand population has grown from 2.7 to 4.97 in the past 10 years in Oak Park. During the same period, the national median building fires per thousand population was 4.5, 10 years ago, and 4.1 at the end of 1963. The Oak Park per capita fire loss over the last 5 years was \$2.30, while the national average per capita fire loss was \$5.42 in 1963. A logical deduction from these statistics would be that while we are experiencing more fires per capita, we have been doing a very good job of reducing the fire loss. Actually, the increase of Oak Park building fires per thousand over the national figure could mean, of course, that our reporting standards are more rigid than those of the average town.

Effect of Consolidation

The police services have changed considerably in the past 8 years. It is doubtful that the changes can be attributed solely to consolidation, except as they may be affected by increased patrol strength. Many of them are the result of reductions of budget com-

petition between the police and fire department, more efficient use of administrative staff and facilities, and better public relations from positive action more commonly related to fire-fighting and fire prevention services. The latter includes first aid, rescue work, on-the-spot fire inspections, and the performance by officers of functions which are generally more publicly palatable than the repressive functions of law enforcement work.

This article will examine the changes in the two areas of administration and operations which are a byproduct of consolidation.

The office of the director is now administered by the director and two staff aids. One staff aid is responsible for the functions of personnel and training. Another is the civil defense coordinator, who is responsible for carrying out the municipal civil defense objectives under the direction of director of public safety and who is also designated as the director of civil defense by the city council. The city receives matching funds under Public

INVESTIGATORS' AIDS

YOUR SIDEARM

Keep your gun perfectly cleaned and oiled. Inspect its mechanism frequently to see that it is in serviceable condition. Make certain that your weapon is instantly available for use.

October 1935
Files item

PRIVACY WHEN NEEDED

The large reception room on the ground floor of the new headquarters of the Eugene, Oreg., Police Department has the usual counter behind

which various complaints are received from the public. However, for persons who desire not to make their complaints in the main waiting room, there are two small private rooms with partitions and doors sealing them off from the public area.

This innovation has met with notable success in the community, and Chief of Police Harold A. Ellsworth states it has contributed to the receipt of many complaints which might otherwise never have been brought to the attention of his department.

Science of Fingerprints
Page 173
LATENT IMPRESSIONS 2

The beam of a flashlight played over the surface of an object may frequently show the location of latent impressions, although this is not an infallible test for their presence.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

Examination and comparison of wood specimens are handled by FBI wood technologists. A reference file of standard North American woods is maintained by the FBI Laboratory.

Memo L. M. Walters to Mr. Dale
Dated 7-29-64. Re: "Suggested
Item for Lib."

"Cooperation - Backbone
of Effective Law
Enforcement" page



An officer demonstrates resuscitator to Chile National Police who toured the Oak Park Department while on official visit to the United States. Observing is Fire Marshal Edmund Nowak.

Act 85-606 for the staffing and administration of the municipal civil defense program.

Significant changes in the records system include the use of a Key-Sorter system for case report control, tabulation, and the development of small district data. The department has not yet been able to justify the acquisition of more sophisticated electronic data-processing equipment.

Changes in Table of Organization

The department has achieved its goal of having a lieutenant in command of each platoon, with a sergeant under his direction to supervise the field operations. The special services division is now headed by a lieutenant rather than a sergeant, and a lieutenantcy has been approved for command of the Youth Bureau.

The present table of organization is that which was conceived in 1956,

except that the Youth Bureau is now placed under the command of the operations division commander, rather than the Detective Bureau commander.

The department has 76 employees. This includes an administrative staff of three clerks, one secretary, and five cadets. The department also has three officers working under the command of a lieutenant in the investigations division. One of these is assigned to court liaison, service of warrants, and the final preparation of municipal court cases.

The Youth Bureau staff has been doubled by adding one officer. This bureau works closely with the Citizens Youth Guidance Board in referring predelinquent juveniles to appropriate agencies, rather than through the probate court.

The consolidation of services has also affected the training capacity of the department. The need for a well-

developed training program is obvious in a department whose operations are subject to closer scrutiny than the traditionally organized department. Thus, with the reduction of competition between police and fire department budgets, we are able to use about 1 percent of our annual budget for training. This percentage represents only the amount spent in actual registration, travel, and room and board during training programs. It does not include the actual performance budget cost of the program, which is more accurately represented by adding the cost of providing department instructors, the acquisition of equipment, the provision of utilities and the training rooms, other related costs, and the salaries of the students.

The department has cooperated with other south Oakland County departments in presenting a 176-hour course in criminal investigation tech-

niques. The program is implemented with the assistance of the Detroit Office of the FBI and is directed by two officers from departments using the service. It has been given in south Oakland County on three occasions and has been extended in practically identical format to the eastern and southwest Wayne County police departments. The presentation of this school is a fine example of the use of mutual resources to solve mutual problems. Attendance at the school is limited, and we serve as many as 15 communities in each of the schools.

Consolidation of the services also required us to provide a 5-week academy program within the department. This supplements the 6-week Metropolitan Police Academy recruit program and the 1-week firefighting program given at the University of Michigan.

Civil Defense Role

The assignment of the department as the agency for administering the municipal civil defense program in Oak Park has resulted in the development of training programs oriented to the civil defense role of police and firemen. All officers have been trained in a 16-hour course in radiological monitoring and defense. Radiological monitoring equipment is kept on a ready basis at the duty lieutenant's office for use in any industrial or transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.

Communications

The consolidation of police and fire services, with the subsequent assignment of the civil defense responsibility to the Department of Public Safety, has made it possible to fill the emergency role of the police and fire services more adequately. The new public safety building, completed in November 1961, included the development of an emergency operations center in the basement. This center has a fallout protection factor of 100

and is designated as a shelter by the Office of Civil Defense, Department of Defense. The basement is used primarily as a training area with a collateral use as an emergency operations center. Emergency decontamination areas and stations for the administration of the civil defense functions of all the city departments, as well as utilities, are furnished in this basement area. All of the municipal radio system transmitters and receivers are located here, and normal police, fire, utilities, and public works frequencies are operated by remote dispatch points from this area.

The central city telephone switch room provides prime telephone facilities for the city complex. A 12-trunkline alternate telephone system, including a switchboard and 30 telephone stations, is installed in the basement. With matching funds for the center and administration under PA 85-606, the city is able to provide this alternate service for only \$30 a month.

The salaries of the department personnel have been raised about 21½ percent annually. The starting salary now is \$5,486, with a top pay of \$6,838 in 42 months. This represents

a fairly competitive pay range for Michigan, although it is still not top pay in the State.

Officers now receive \$4.45 per hour when called back to duty in emergencies. Up to 1964, the practice was to give the man \$3 for the first hour and \$2 for every hour or fraction thereafter for emergencies. This was the same rate that the volunteers were paid.

Standards of Performance

Since the 1956 report, the department has also established minimum standards of performance which are required of each officer before he is qualified for otherwise regularly scheduled merit pay increments. We require that each man fire a minimum score of 180 with his service revolver on the NRA pistol course. He is also required to qualify twice annually with a minimum score of 60 percent in the Camp Perry Practical Pistol Course. Officers who fail to qualify are ineligible to receive additional pay increments until they meet this standard.

The department has also established a system of semiannual evaluations during which platoon commanders



Oak Park officers work with local National Guard unit in radiological accident exercise.



Members of south Oakland County police agencies work with medical personnel in disaster identification exercises in Birmingham, Mich.

and supervisors at each echelon evaluate the officers' work in the areas of judgment, ability to get along with other officers and citizens, quality of work, proficiency, personal appearance, emotional stability, interest, and production. This is a subjective rating and is only part of a total process by which merit performance may be judged. The supervisors' evaluation leaves a lot of room for purely subjective appraisals. This system has been supplemented by a performance index.

The performance index is obtained by assigning weighted values to a number of patrol functions which are performed frequently enough to provide statistical validity. The index is developed quarterly so that each officer, working the usual schedule of rotation, has an opportunity of exposure on all three shifts, during which the police problems differ greatly. The quarterly element also considers seasonal changes in the nature of the exposure to police functions. The index is obtained by multiplying the weighted values for each of the normal functions by the number of functions, and dividing the product by the patrol hours which the officer logs during the period. The result is the work index per patrol hour. This provides us with an objective appraisal of the amount of work produced as related to exposure, which is measured by patrol hours.

Since there is widespread opposition to the consolidation of the police and fire services, operations of departments using this system are closely watched by many factions. This pressure stimulates greater efforts to provide better service. To meet this pressure, our department has explored some operational innovations and has supplied emphasis on some which are not traditional police functions.

One of these operational responsibilities is the provision of an ambulance service. In the early days of consolidation, every patrol unit was a station wagon equipped with a stretcher. Now, the ambulance is kept at the station, except when work demands require additional patrol services, in which case the ambulance is put on the road in a patrol district. Officers responding to calls for ambulance service have complete authority to determine whether or not the department ambulance will be used to transport the victim. Where transportation does not seem advisable, professional ambulance services are called. The city makes no charge for these services.

Personnel Distribution

The department is also exploring the problems of personnel distribution in accordance with the needs which are demonstrated by our small district data records. Experience has shown that 50 percent of the man-

hours involved in handling police and fire incidents occur between 2 p.m. and 10 p.m. We have alleviated the workload of district officers during these hours by assigning one extra car for handling accidents and other incidents. The development of this data indicates that during certain hours of the day the demand for police assistance is at an absolute minimum. However, because of the consolidation of the services and the demand that a minimum number of firefighters be available at any time, the department has to maintain a fairly stable manning pattern.

We are now using the small district data, with a value weight assigned to incidents on the basis of average time of investigation and reporting, which we established during a time study in the summer of 1964 for the relocation of patrol district boundaries during different periods of the day.

The city and the department are actually quite small for the application of such data, but the increasing demands for manpower and equipment make it impossible for us, as well as other departments, to keep pace with our needs by merely adding men. Thus, we feel it is necessary, even in our small departments, to supply the manpower when and where the need is greatest.

First Aid Firefighting

Aside from the crime and fire inspections done by patrol district officers, one of the most unique features of the consolidated operation is that of first aid firefighting. In our 10 years of experience, we have discovered that of the actual fires, one-third are extinguished by the occupant or are out before the arrival of officers, one-third are extinguished by patrol officers using first aid equipment, and the remaining one-third are extinguished by fire apparatus.

I strongly suspect that this ratio might hold true in most cities of sim-

ilar structural composition. It is logical then to assume that most patrol officers, who are generally on the scene ahead of fire apparatus, could do a very effective job of controlling incipient fires and in making rescues if they were trained and equipped to know and exercise their capacities and limitations.

The department is not equipped to handle large fires, except on a mutual aid basis. However, neither is any other department in a city of comparable size and composition. The savings represented by good, early fire attack by trained patrol officers can only be estimated as very substantial.

There is considerable dialog occurring in the police service now as to the application of fire apparatus to mob incidents. Experience has shown that this is not always a wise application, but at times such application may become necessary. Many police administrators who are wrestling with this problem have found it impossible to coordinate their efforts with fire department commanders, and, in some cases, city administrators have refused the police the assistance of special fire equipment. This conflict does not occur in our department, and the decision as to whether to apply fire equipment in any incident is a decision which can be made by the tactical commander without delay.

The success of any department might be measured by the success of its officers. We have had a large percentage of turnover, probably greater than most departments of our size. In 3½ years we have lost 28 men for a variety of reasons. However, we must assert that the consolidation of our police and fire service and the success of the concept are apparent to many responsible city administrators, because of the positions held by young men who have worked with us. Five men have become department heads within a short time of leav-

ing our department, or left the department to become department heads elsewhere. All of these men have reached the top of their profession between the ages of 30 and 40 years.

These men, and others like them,

have been the key to the successful consolidation of services in our city. This achievement—gained under adverse conditions and circumstances—is a tribute to their dedication and loyalty.

VANCOUVER POLICE SEEKING MARKED, STOLEN MONEY

Four armed men held up the Canadian Pacific Railway Merchandise Service on February 11, 1965, and escaped with three strongboxes containing \$1,200,000 in Canadian currency. The money, earmarked for destruction, was en route from the Bank of Canada in Vancouver, B.C., to the Canadian Mint at Ottawa, Ontario.

Most of the money consisted of 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's, and 20's, all of which were punched across the face of the bill with three half-inch holes. Thirteen \$1,000 bills with both signatures at the bottom of the face of the bill cut out were stamped "canceled" three times on both front and back. Also in the loot was \$1,296 in mutilated, worn, and badly torn bills (not punched), and three \$5 and five \$10 very old and very rare charter bank issues, neither punched nor canceled. These bills are worthless in their

present condition, but the possibility exists that efforts may be made to pass some of them in the United States.

A small quantity of the money has been recovered after being placed into circulation. The bills have been repaired; one bill is superimposed over another which has holes in a different location. Identical squares are cut through both bills which eliminates the round holes in the top bill. The solid squares from the bottom bill are then inserted in the top one and secured with transparent tape which gives the money the appearance of being genuine.

Anyone possessing information relating to this money should contact Supt. J. I. Mundie, Commanding Detective Division, Police Department, 312 Main Street, Vancouver 4, British Columbia, Canada.



Canadian bill marked for destruction.

Let's. Dated 3-1-65 + 5-25-65
From J.I. MUNDIR Supt, P.D.
Vancouver P.D.



Sgt. John A. Bechtel, Montgomery County Police Department, Rockville, Md., receives from Mr. Hoover the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement.

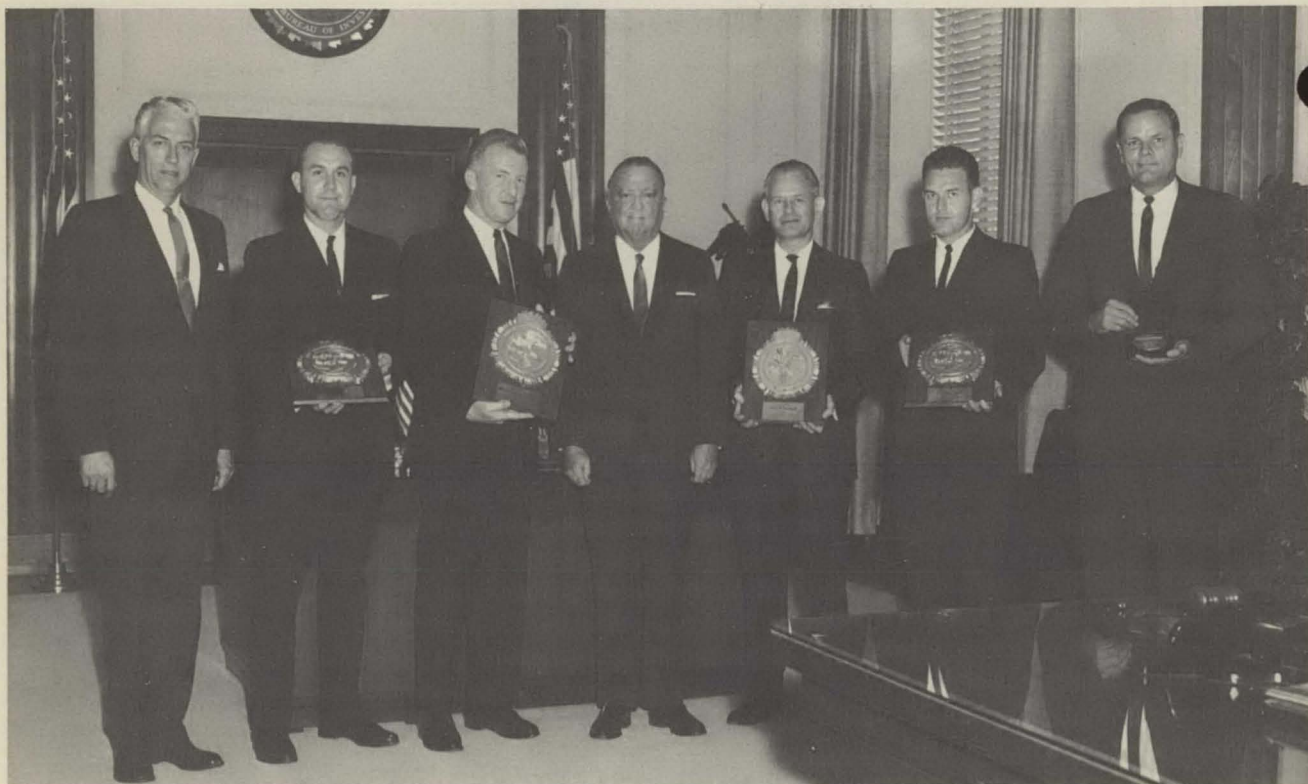
(Continued from page 10)

wonder. A policeman's main job is to see that the game of life is played according to the rules, and he often is beaten or shot for trying to do it.

It is becoming clear that many people will not help a police officer who is in trouble, and some of them will even help lawbreakers attack him. Perhaps some of the blame for this attitude can be laid at the bar of justice itself. When two men recently were charged with assaulting an officer with a broken bottle, a judge ruled that they had every right to resist arrest because the policeman had used "excessive" force.

Whatever the causes of public indifference, it is plain that every law enforcement officer needs to be constantly alert. His ability to fight off an attack may spell the difference between life and death.

Physical fitness can be an asset to law enforcement in many ways. I have met a great many young people, both as a baseball player and in my present job. I have always noticed one thing—young people respect someone who looks good physically. I think every law enforcement agency



Class officers for the 75th session of the FBI National Academy received plaques bearing the seal of the Academy. Shown at the time of the presentation of awards in Mr. Hoover's office are, from left to right: Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper, FBI; Lt. James Warner Wiley, treasurer; Det. Sgt. Charles Jerome Kennedy, president; Mr. Hoover; Deputy Insp. Oliver F. Fredericks, vice president; Lt. S. Barton Jacka, secretary; and Sgt. John A. Bechtel, recipient of the John Edgar Hoover Medal.

should copy the FBI's weight control policy for its Agents. This policy not only improves the men's appearance—it improves their ability to do their jobs.

You graduates can be a big help in helping to ease the shortage of recreation facilities and programs in the big city slums where so much crime begins. A couple of hours spent each week teaching a boy to play ball may save you many hours of chasing that boy after he has committed some serious crime. I think if you teach a boy to swing a bat at a ball that he is less likely to swing it at your head.

There is a lot we could do to provide more playgrounds and gymnasiums in our crowded neighborhoods. One good approach would be to use our public schools as neighborhood sports and recreation centers. Many communities already are keeping their schools open through the summer months for such purposes. It is a terrible waste to have playgrounds, gymnasiums, and swimming pools closed in the evenings, on weekends, and during the summer, when a lot of young people have nothing to do but roam the streets. It certainly doesn't make good economic sense. The public schools are one of the biggest investments the taxpayers have, but we keep them open only 8 or 9 hours a day, 180 days a year.

A good sports or recreation program does more than just keep a youngster off the streets. We made a study recently at the

high schools in one city, and we discovered that students who keep themselves fit make better grades, miss fewer days of school, and have less emotional problems than other students. We also learned that they had a lot less trouble with their teachers, or with local police officers.

Things have changed a lot since you and I grew up. The corner lot where we played baseball probably has a big office building on it now. The field where we played football may be the site of a new housing development. In short, there aren't as many natural recreation spots around as there used to be, and we need to do something about providing something in their place.

I am pleased to be able to report that the President's Council on Physical Fitness has made progress in the past 4 years. There are about 10 million more children

taking part in school physical education programs, and there are nearly 10,000 more health and physical education teachers in the schools. However, 14 percent of our children still don't have any physical education programs at all, and we've got to do something about them. Their health, their happiness, and the future course of their lives depend on it.

I am not suggesting that physical fitness programs will solve all of our crime problems. I do think they can help a lot.

The boy who can hit a baseball isn't as likely to hit a helpless old man. The youngster who spends his afternoons running around a track isn't as likely to spend his nights running around the streets. Boys and girls who are on the team—or part of a good recreation program—aren't as likely to belong to gangs. Thank you.

The members of the 75th graduating class of the FBI National Academy are:

Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad, Police Service of Pakistan, Lahore, West Pakistan.
 William A. Allen, Arlington County Police Department, Arlington, Va.
 Kenneth D. Anenson, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 James D. Barger, Pennsylvania State Police.
 John A. Bechtel, Montgomery County Police Department, Rockville, Md.
 Galen E. Bennett, Kansas Highway Patrol.
 Mario Juan Blanco, Argentine Federal Police, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Hossein Boroumand Rad, National Police of Iran, Teheran, Iran.
 Federico Osvaldo Boyd, National Guard of Panama, Panama, Republic of Panama.
 Jack L. Brady, Kansas City, Mo., Police Department.
 Robert L. Buckles, U. S. Army.
 Henry P. Butscher, Albuquerque, N.M., Police Department.
 Maynard A. Campbell, Elkins, W.Va., Police Department.
 John R. Church, Boise, Idaho, Police Department.
 Winston L. Churchill, Indianapolis, Ind., Police Department.
 James E. Cromer, Kentucky State Police.
 John J. Cunningham, Jr., Duval County Sheriff's Office, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Frank Daniels, Clearwater, Fla., Police Department.
 Vasit Dejkunjorn, National Police Department, Bangkok, Thailand.
 Gerald R. Dietrich, Ravenna, Ohio, Police Department.
 John R. Dougherty, Bloomfield, N.J., Police Department.
 John S. Fink, St. Louis County Police Department, Clayton, Mo.
 Bahram Foroohari, National Police of Iran, Teheran, Iran.
 Oliver F. Fredericks, New York, N.Y., Police Department.
 Paul H. Freeland, Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 James D. Gardner, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 Bryan William Gibson, New Zealand Police Department, Wellington, New Zealand.
 J. Paul Griffin, Rossville, Ga., Police Department.
 Peter G. Guduras, Lowell, Mass., Police Department.
 Emerito Zarraga Gutierrez, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Philippines.
 John A. Gwiazda, New Britain, Conn., Police Department.
 Godfrey L. Heidenberger, Flint, Mich., Police Department.
 Donald R. Hoffman, Austin, Minn., Police Department.
 William I. Hollowell, Jr., Sunflower County Sheriff's Department, Indianola, Miss.
 Frank M. Hoover, Springfield, Ill., Police Department.
 Francis L. Hurt, Fremont, Nebr., Police Department.
 S. Barton Jacka, Clark County Sheriff's Department, Las Vegas, Nev.
 Robert E. Jenkins, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Francis J. Kelliher, Hartford, Conn., Police Department.



Hon. James J. Rowley, Chief of the U.S. Secret Service, is shown with Director J. Edgar Hoover following graduation exercises. Mr. Rowley is a former Special Agent of the FBI.

Joseph J. Kelly, Provost Marshal, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.
 Charles Jerome Kennedy, Denver, Colo., Police Department.
 Arthur R. Kilcrease, San Diego County Sheriff's Office, San Diego, Calif.
 Adam Z. Klimkowski, Miami, Fla., Police Department.
 William Knecht, Jr., Delaware State Police.
 Harold E. Knowlton, Jr., Laconia, N.H., Police Department.
 William E. Lamason, Carlisle, Pa., Police Department.
 Hubert Harris Leatherwood, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department.
 W. H. Lingafelter, San Francisco, Calif., Police Department.
 Casimir Edward Linkiewicz, Calumet City, Ill., Police Department.
 Glade A. Linn, Rialto, Calif., Police Department.
 Daniel L. Lunsford, Raymond, Wash., Police Department.
 James J. McAuliffe, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
 James Scott McBride, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
 Charles E. McCreedy, Jr., U. S. Air Force.
 Franklin L. Mackie, Elkin, N.C., Police Department.
 Mamun Mahmud, Police Service of Pakistan, Dacca, East Pakistan.
 Elmo E. Maxwell, Flagstaff, Ariz., Police Department.
 Eugene Bernard Michalski, Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lawrence E. Miller, Michigan State Police.
 Johnny B. Mitchell, West Monroe, La., Police Department.
 John W. Monahan, New York State Police.
 Leslie F. Montgomery, Biloxi, Miss., Police Department.
 T. N. Moudakas, Redwood City, Calif., Police Department.
 Tilden P. Naylor, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 William J. Neal, Deerfield Beach, Fla., Police Department.
 Joe Neaves, Jr., San Antonio, Tex., Police Department.
 Hugh A. O'Brien, Manhattan Beach, Calif., Police Department.
 Glenn G. Osborne, Cascade County Sheriff's Office, Great Falls, Mont.
 Jack L. Ott, Division of State Police, Baton Rouge, La.
 Charles H. Pangburn, Millville, N.J., Police Department.
 James C. Pearson, Auburn, Ala., Police Department.
 Herman C. Perry, Arlington, Tex., Police Department.
 Otto Piffel, Webster Groves, Mo., Police Department.
 I. G. Purser, Oklahoma City, Okla., Police Department.
 Ben C. Richardson, Rocky Mount, N.C., Police Department.
 Edward L. Richardson, Hampton, Va., Police Department.
 Herndon T. Richardson, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 Ray K. Robbins, Midland, Tex., Police Department.
 Erling W. Sandstrom, Palisades Interstate Park Police, Bear Mountain, N.Y.
 Donn Duane Saulsbury, Ukiah, Calif., Police Department.
 Harry A. Schutte, Westerville, Ohio, Police Department.
 Paul A. Scranton, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 James K. Shea, Borough of Rumson Police Department, Rumson, N.J.
 Wayne L. Sherman, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.
 Charles M. Skipper, Charleston, S.C., Police Department.
 Heber C. Slay, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 Lile R. Smith, Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Edward J. Spiruta, Albany, Oreg., Police Department.
 William J. Steele, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff, Ariz.
 Francis N. Szabo, Parma, Ohio, Police Department.
 C. Laney Talbert, Jr., South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Columbia, S.C.
 Tan Kah Wan, Royal Malaysia Police, Singapore, Malaysia.
 Harry E. Thomas, Oak Ridge, Tenn., Police Department.
 James Y. Thomas, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 Jorge Thompson Garrote, Carabineros de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
 Hubert Wayne Tollett, Big Spring, Tex., Police Department.
 Norman F. Tooley, Mercer Island, Wash., Police Department.
 Arumugam Vijayaratham, Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 Robert E. Wagner, Jr., Bath, Maine, Police Department.
 James P. Wellington, Juneau, Alaska, Police Department.
 Marcus P. Wilden, Jr., Victoria, Tex., Police Department.
 James Warner Wiley, Beech Grove, Ind., Police Department.
 Floyd L. Witt, Wasatch County Sheriff's Office, Heber, Utah.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING

A pickpocket stole a woman's wallet and pocketed the money before discarding the billfold. In addition to the money, he inadvertently retained a weight slip received by the victim from a coin-operated scales.

Picked up by police for questioning, the thief protested his innocence. When confronted with the weight slip, he claimed he had weighed himself that very morning. This proved to be his undoing.

The slip registered weight of 180 pounds—that of the woman. The pickpocket was pushed to tip 115 pounds. He was convicted and sentenced.

TO CATCH A THIEF

A farmer, weary of having thieves drain gasoline from one of his storage tanks over weekends, put a stop to the practice in his own way. He emptied the gasoline tank and refilled it with water, leaving a small amount of gasoline in the hose. Before dawn, a man drove up to the storage tank, filled up, and left. He had not gone far before his car sputtered to a stop. The farmer and some of his hired hands were waiting for him.

The thief, 20 years of age, pleaded guilty in court and was given 90 days in jail.

CRIME AND GARBAGE

Police protection in some areas of our country apparently is rated lower than the services of garbage collectors.

In one city, patrolmen on the police force after 2 years receive \$5,000, and police sergeants get \$5,600 annually. The city payroll records show that in 1964 the driver of the city garbage truck was paid \$6,075.

FOSTER HOMES SOUGHT FOR POLICE PUPS

The Canine Training Division of the St. Louis Police Department has designed a program for the early care of their canine pups. When the division began raising dogs as prospective recruits for the canine program, it soon learned that the cold, impersonal atmosphere of the kennel gave little opportunity to the pups to grow accustomed to normal street noises and other city sounds. The pups also had little opportunity to get used to being with people. Believing that these environmental disadvantages hampered their training, the corps sought to find foster homes for the pups for a year. At the end of that time, the pups will be returned for training.

Accordingly, action was taken to place the pups in foster homes with average families, preferably with children, living either in rural or urban areas. In the first week of announced program, there were more volunteers than there were pups available.

The foster families are urged to treat the puppies with love and affection as well as to administer discipline when necessary. They are also urged to take the dogs for walks out on the streets on a leash provided by the police department.

Specific instructions for their care, feeding, and training are given to each family. Food is provided by a popular pet food firm. Medical needs are available from police veterinarians, and careful records are kept on each foster pup, with frequent checks to see how it is getting along with its adopted family.

When the dog is returned to the Canine Corps for training, the family is provided with another foster pup if it so desires. If for some reason the pup is rejected for training, it can be returned to the family as a permanent pet.

St. Louis Criminel
August 1965

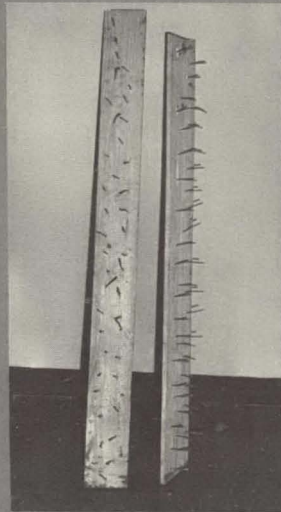
Dated 4-9-65

li # 63-4296-42

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

CAR THIEVES SPIKE POSSIBLE PURSUIT

DeKalb County, Ga., police recently discovered the means used by car thieves to make sure of not being followed. The thieves entered the yard of a local resident and took one of two cars parked in



the driveway. Before driving off, they placed two boards, each about 5 feet long and into which some 50 spikes had been nailed, under the wheels of the second car. They then drove off reasonably sure they would not be followed by anyone in the second car.

EVIDENCE DESTROYED WITH A FLASH

Bookmakers in one Midwest area have supplied their men taking bets over the telephone with large containers of cigarette lighter fluid, along with a substantial metal wastebasket placed conveniently

nearby. In the event of a raid, the men at the telephone attempt to destroy all records by placing them in the metal basket, dousing them with the lighter fluid, and tossing in a lighted match.

This method was successfully used in a recent raid before the police could break down the barricaded door.

SEALED WITH A CORK

A trading stamp store in an eastern city was burglarized of \$37,500 worth of negotiable stamps. Entrance to the store had been made by removing the lock on the aluminum door to the main entrance. A large cork painted with aluminum paint had been inserted in the resultant hole, and the absence of the lock was not noticeable except at very close range.

"CARRIAGE TRADE" BANDITS

A gang of burglars in a west coast city catered largely to the "carriage trade" in their lawless pursuits. One member of the gang worked in an exclusive restaurant and had access to the records of dinner reservations. By checking the reservations, he was able to notify the other members of his band in advance of dinner reservations made by the wealthy residents of the area. His accomplices then would burglarize the homes while the residents were out to dinner. In this way, the burglars were successful in acquiring a large quantity of expensive furs, jewelry, and other articles.

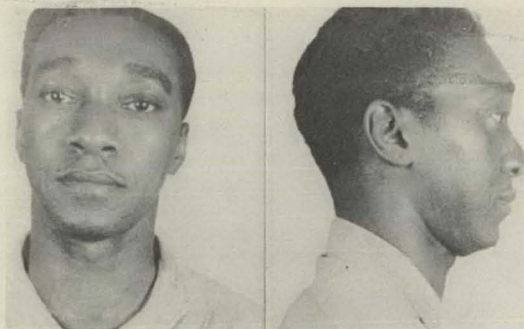
Denver Criminel
Dated 12-4-64

Bufile # 63-4296-46

SAN Diego Criminel
Dated 1-8-65

Bufile # 63-4296-46

WANTED BY THE FBI



EDSEL BENTON HESLIP, also known as: Edsel Benton, Ed Heslip, E. Martell.

Unlawful Interstate Flight To Avoid Confinement—Murder

Edsel Benton Heslip is currently being sought by the FBI for unlawful interstate flight to avoid confinement following a conviction for second-degree murder. A Federal warrant for his arrest was issued on October 22, 1962, at Winston-Salem, N.C.

The Crime

Heslip escaped from the Forsyth County, N.C., Prison Camp on August 31, 1962, where he was serving a 30-year sentence for second-degree murder, and reportedly thereafter fled the State of North Carolina. This sentence was imposed on January 17, 1957, after Heslip was found guilty of participating in the slaying of a Fort Bragg, N.C., soldier.

Caution

Since Heslip has been convicted of participating in a murder, he should be considered armed and dangerous.

Description

Age----- 40, born Sept. 7, 1924,
Detroit, Mich.
Height----- 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet
11 inches.
Weight----- 155 pounds.

Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Black.
Eyes----- Brown.
Complexion----- Dark.
Race----- Negro.
Nationality----- American.
Occupations----- Assembler, burnisher, hos-
pital worker, hydraulic
pressman, machinist,
Navy materiel inspec-
tor, production helper,
taxicab driver, turret
lathe operator.
Scars and marks. Scar right little finger,
scar base of right index
finger, Y-shaped scar
back of left hand.
FBI No----- 710,894 A.
Fingerprint classification.
12 M 1 U III 7 Ref: T
S 1 R III R

Notify the FBI

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

RADIO "RIG" TRAPS BURGLAR

For a period of several weeks a burglar had been entering a factory in Valdosta, Ga., and taking the money from vending machines. The layout of the building made physical surveillance difficult.

Assistant Chief of Police Loyce Arnold of the Valdosta Police Department, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, set the stage to catch the burglar with help from a radio repairman of his department. They used a radio hookup consisting of a toggle switch, a fishing line, some wire, a walkie-talkie, and an old AM table-model radio.

The toggle switch was mounted in the back of one of the machines and tied to the coin box with the fishing line. Before wiring the circuit, the filter on the AM radio was disconnected, as well as the speaker leads, and the mike cartridge removed from the walkie-talkie. The leads from the audio output transformer the radio were then connected to the mike input on the walkie-talkie.

When the burglar on his next foray removed the coin box, he automatically pulled the toggle switch which turned on the radio. A humming noise resulted which could not be heard in the building but which was immediately picked up by the walkie-talkie and broadcast on the police radio.

Assistant Chief Arnold and his fellow officers were able to catch the burglar before he could get out of the building.

ESPIONAGE ACT

The Espionage Act was passed June 15, 1917, enabling the FBI to investigate spy activities, thereby blocking the work of foreign agents bent on wrecking the Nation's security.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name) (Title)

(Address)

(City) (State) (Zip Code)

FOR COUGHS OR FOR KICKS?

Police in many parts of the country are deeply concerned about the use of codeine cough sirups as intoxicants or stimulants by teenagers.

In 1961, when members of the Stockton, Calif., Police Department began to find an increasing number of empty codeine cough sirup bottles at locations and areas frequented by young people, Chief of Police Jack A. O'Keefe decided to check into the matter.

In reviewing registers of cooperative druggists, officers noted that the names of certain youths appeared repeatedly as purchasers of codeine cough sirup. Based on this information, Chief O'Keefe directed his staff to conduct a limited survey which might possibly indicate the scope of the problem.

The survey involved 10 individuals and 6 pharmacies showing the daily purchases of the cough sirup by each person in the 6 stores. One pharmacy sold 236 ounces of codeine cough sirup in 1 month to one individual, according to Chief O'Keefe. This amounted to purchases of two, three, and sometimes four 4-ounce bottles of the sirup each day. The chief pointed out that there is also a possibility that additional purchases may have been made by the individual at other stores not included in the survey.

The facts compiled in the survey show that the young addicts came from almost every walk of life, and the largest groups were in their late teens and early twenties. Many of them started as young as 14 years

of age, and those who became addicted used from 1 to 15 bottles daily.

Results of the survey were presented to the State legislature in 1962 to show how the addiction was related to crime. Chief O'Keefe advised that during the survey the major drugstores were selling from 100 to 300 bottles of cough sirup each month. He estimated that the sales have since increased to 2,000 or 3,000 bottles a month at a cost of about \$1.50 per bottle. Chief O'Keefe states that numerous codeine sirup users are being charged daily with violations ranging from disturbing the peace to bank robbery.

Hearings on the problem have been conducted by a committee of the State Senate, Chief O'Keefe said, and most pharmacies have attempted to control sale of codeine cough sirup to legitimate users. The chief suggests that the best solution lies in making the availability of the controversial cough sirup on a prescription basis only.

BY PRESCRIPTION ONLY

Since June 3, 1965, Minnesotans have not been able to buy codeine-containing cough sirups without an oral or written prescription from a physician.

Minnesota is the first State to put codeine medicines on prescription.

Let. SAN Francisco
Dated 4-15-65
Suggested Article LEB

Minneapolis Criminel
Dated 5-14-65
Bulki # 63-4296-43.

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

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

QUESTIONABLE PATTERN



In the Identification Division of the FBI, this questionable pattern is classified as a loop with four ridge counts and is referenced to a double-loop-type whorl with an inner tracing. The preferential classification of this impression as a loop is due to the appendage attached to the shoulder of the inner or left loop at an approximate right angle. This appendage eliminates the sufficient recurve required of this loop for preferential classification as a double-loop-type whorl.