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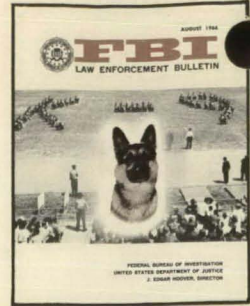
FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

AUGUST 1966
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FBI

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

IN ITS DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS, law enforcement deals primarily with one of the most elemental concepts of mankind—the difference between right and wrong. Over the years the citizens of this country, through their representatives in Congress and State legislatures, have written our Nation's concept of this difference into our laws and statutes.

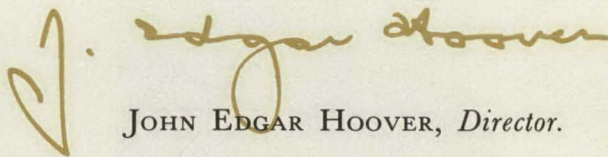
Unfortunately, the concept of right over wrong is not as clear and strong in the hearts and minds of present-day Americans as it was in the hearts and minds of our forefathers. Acts that are wrong, illegal, and immoral are condoned or ignored by much of our society. Many persons have no compunction about committing illegal acts because they feel secure in the knowledge that if detected, they stand an excellent chance of "beating the rap." To their way of thinking, even though guilty, "justice is served" if they can escape punishment through legal loopholes or technicalities.

The increasing number of youthful criminals on our streets leads to the inescapable conclusion that many of our young people are not being taught, by word or example, the simple difference between right and wrong. Permissive parents who pamper their children are in fact failing their

children. In many homes, weak alibis and excuses are replacing the teachings of the Ten Commandments, and the Golden Rule is obsolete. Some young people who should be receiving moral training, discipline, and guidance in their homes, schools, and churches instead are left to the guiles of false leaders. The distinction between right and wrong becomes distorted and seemingly unimportant to these impressionable youth.

Our birthright of freedom and liberty would not have been gained had the men of Valley Forge and Bunker Hill let their convictions lie listless in the bottom of their hearts. Neither will these precious rights be preserved unless we do more to uphold Lincoln's strong belief that "right makes might."

All citizens must earnestly rededicate their thoughts and actions to the principles on the Stone Tablets. Let every person, young and old, in his personal, business, and social life, proudly stand for what he believes to be morally right, law-abiding, and honorable. We live in a republic famed for its freedoms, including the freedom of choice. When it comes to choosing between right and wrong, let us be certain we perpetuate this freedom by making the right choice.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

AUGUST 1, 1966

In the Nation's Capital

Man's Best Friend Fights Crime



CAPT. FRANK V. BREAZEALE
Commanding Officer,
Canine Corps,
Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D.C.



The Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., established its canine corps in January 1960 under the supervision of the Washington Police Academy. The department was most fortunate in obtaining the services of a qualified police dog trainer in the person of a retired police sergeant from London, England, who had been attached to that department's canine corps for 10 years and who was then living in this country.

Because England has been recognized as one of the top police dog-training countries in the world, we decided to follow generally the English standards of training and thus try to avoid many of the problems connected with organizing a canine corps. To date we have realized a distinct advantage in our decision.

One officer from the first class of seven men was sent to England for a 4-month training period, and he returned to this department to assist with a stepped-up training program. The official who was then in charge of the corps was also sent to England for a 2-week period to study the administrative aspects of forming a canine corps. Since that time we have graduated a total of 157 police officers with their dogs from our training establishment. This figure includes officers sent to us for training from various surrounding police departments.

Canine Corps Formed

On April 1, 1962, the canine corps was made a separate unit and placed under the supervision of a deputy chief of police who would serve as the director. This responsibility was in



Officer and his dog on the Capitol grounds.

addition to his other assignments with the department. A uniformed police captain was placed in charge of the canine corps center.

This department now has a total strength of 92 teams patrolling the streets. In addition, our training staff has grown to include five trainers. The trainers instruct new classes and conduct refresher and advanced training courses. They also determine the acceptance or rejection of new dogs, inspect the kennels at the homes of the handlers, and assist in the selection of new handlers.

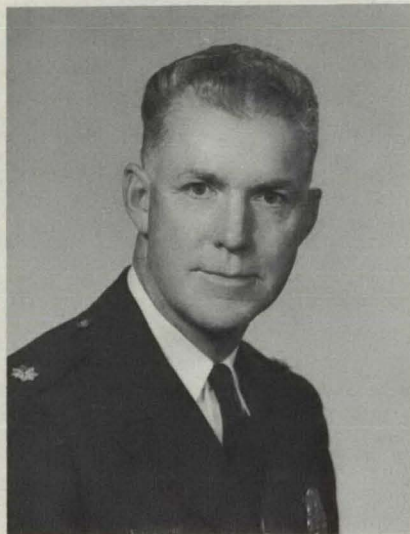
Basic Training

Our basic minimum training period is 14 weeks. A class consists of six or seven men and their dogs. They work 8 hours a day, 5 days a week. During this period the dogs are taught basic obedience, such as heel work, distance control, retrieving, jumping, scaling walls, crawling through pipes, climbing ladders, and staying on command while the handler goes out of sight for a required length of time.

After a certain required state of control has been achieved, the dogs are introduced to searching for lost articles and more aggressive training, which includes apprehending and holding persons and seeking in both buildings and open areas. They are also taught to track humans, who may be criminals, lost or strayed children, or aged or senile persons. Early in the training the dogs are subjected to intensive gunfire tests.

Care of Animals

As an integral part of their training, the handlers receive lectures on hygiene, feeding, and grooming of their dogs, various diseases and afflictions common to canines, their scenting abilities, and practical procedures for the use of dogs in the prevention and detection of crime.



Chase Ltd., Photo, Washington, D.C.
Chief John B. Layton.

This department employs a qualified veterinarian, who holds daily clinic hours at the training center. Each dog receives a thorough physical and fecal examination each month in order to detect any weakness or illness before serious trouble develops. The veterinarian is subject to call 24 hours a day for emergencies. At present we have 17 kennels at the training center to house new dogs and those whose handlers are on sick or annual leave and cannot properly care for them.

When the dogs are not on duty, they are taken home with their handlers. Under this procedure a stronger bond of affection is formed, and the handler is able to achieve more control during the seeking and apprehending exercises, which require the strictest obedience from the dogs.

All dogs utilized for our work are male German shepherds, preferably between the ages of 1 and 2 years, donated by interested persons and organizations.

Applicant Requirements

This department requires that applicants to the canine corps be experienced officers with at least 3 years' duty with the department. The applicant must be married, own his home,

own an automobile for transporting the dog, and have a suitable kennel at his residence. He must have a good work record with no instances of disciplinary action taken against him. He must bring his wife to the interview so that she may become acquainted with all the facts surrounding the residence of a police dog on the home premises, the working hours, problems of dog hair, etc.

After graduating from training, a handler must serve a probationary period of 60 days on the street. He is then classed as a technician, class II, and given a salary increase of \$580 per annum. Also, the Internal Revenue Service has made a ruling whereby a member of a canine corps may claim a deduction on income taxes for expense incurred while transporting his dog to and from work.

Maintenance Costs

We have found that the cost of feed over a 1-year period of time averages approximately 50 cents per day for each dog. The average cost for each new dog for X-rays of the hips, vaccines, and medicines required before training starts is about \$25. It is difficult to evaluate the exact cost of training for each dog because the cost of training equipment, salaries of the trainers and handlers, plus other expenses necessary for the efficient performance of a canine corps must be considered. However, we do feel that the dog trained for street duty is worth the cost of a new automobile.

On Assignment

At present we have three canine cruisers patrolling the streets at all hours of the day and night. The majority of the men in the canine corps work during the peak crime hours, which are from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.

(Text continued on page 14)



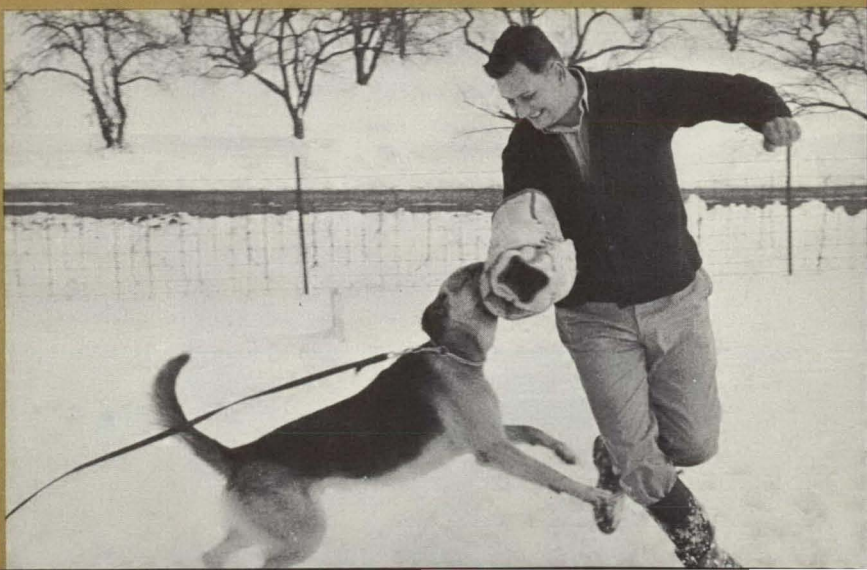
Top—In a night training exercise, a dog locates his man.

Right—Climbing a ladder is also a part of the police dog's training.



Lower right—Dog is trained to attack.

Below—An obstacle is surmounted.





Shown after the graduation ceremonies, left to right, are: Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.; Hon. Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President of the United States; Mrs. Watson; Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States; Mr. Hoover; Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General, U.S. Army; Assistant Attorney General Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.; and 1st Sgt. John D. Robey, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky., president of the graduating class.

Vice President Urges Respect for Law Enforcement

"Within the limit of his capabilities, every American, every citizen, has an obligation not only to uphold the law, but to support it with all reasonable means at his command. There can be no law of the people, by the people, and for the people if the people are unwilling to abide by it and support it."

This was the urgent plea of the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States, in an address delivered at graduation ceremonies of the 77th session of the

FBI National Academy on May 25, 1966, in Washington, D.C. Stressing every American's personal stake in the proper enforcement of law, the Vice President underscored the timeliness of his remarks with a reiteration of increasing crime rate statistics and a reminder that "A nation such as ours that cries out for law and order in this world needs to set a good example of it back home" He told the audience of his discovery made during his worldwide travels that "one of the

most reliable barometers of the true national atmosphere is the attitude of the people in that country towards their law enforcement agencies."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the Vice President noted, more than any other American, is responsible for creating a new image of the law enforcement officer—an image well expressed by the motto of the FBI National Academy: "Knowledge, Courage, Integrity." It was Director Hoover, he continued, who established such an advanced formal training

"I want Americans, young and old, to trust and respect the man with the badge—not merely because he wears it, but because he wears it with honor."

—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey

ing program for law enforcement officers which today "enjoys a position not only of *national*, but of *international* respect and prestige."

Citing some of President Johnson's programs to combat crime, Vice President Humphrey spoke of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, the sixfold expansion plan of the FBI National Academy as reported to Congress by the President, the War on Poverty, the youth opportunity program, and aid to education. Each citizen, Mr. Humphrey stated, can wage his own battle against crime by his willingness to observe and cooperate with both the letter and the spirit of the law. He pointed out the need for an indignant public, one which would treat every act of crime as a public wrong, and repeated the words of a wise old man of Athens who, when asked when he believed injustice would be abolished, replied, "when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are."

Vice President Humphrey concluded his remarks by urging the members of the 77th graduating class "to use that training, that torch of enlightenment and knowledge, to light the beacons of knowledge and enlightenment elsewhere and to promote insight and the search of truth—because these are the beacons of greater service to humanity."

Another distinguished speaker, Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner, The Provost Marshal General of the U.S. Army, proposed that the stamp of "professionalism" be fittingly placed upon the work of modern law enforcement. In enumerating the reasons which make the use of this term

so apt, the general emphasized the knowledge, dedication, obligations, and ethics which characterize law enforcement today.

One obligation of experienced policemen in their professional status, General Turner contended, is to educate citizens in matters which concern public well-being and to present their views on controversial issues in order "to promote and extend public understanding of public problems."

Assistant Attorney General Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., and Mr. Hoover presented the diplomas to the 103-member graduating class. Represented in the group were 39 States, the District of Columbia, the Armed Forces, the White House Police, the U.S. Park Police, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Twelve law enforcement officers from 7 foreign countries and 1 officer

from the Virgin Islands were also in the graduating class. The visiting officers represented the countries of Argentina, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United Arab Republic. With the addition of this class, the total number of FBI National Academy graduates stands at 4,936.

First Sgt. John D. Robey of the Kentucky State Police, president of the class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers. He expressed their appreciation for the opportunity afforded them to enlarge upon their knowledge of law enforcement and to exchange experiences and ideas. Mr. Robey reaffirmed the graduates' commitment "to work diligently toward maintaining the critical balance between freedom and restraint—that balance which will yield a maximum degree of public safety with a minimum restraint of individual liberty."

Recognition for achieving the highest scholastic standing in the class was given to Capt. Orville N. Butts, U.S. Army, who was awarded the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement. The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award was previously presented to Sgt. Donald W. Ritter, Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Hoover, who presided at the ceremonies, introduced as distinguished guests the Honorable W. Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and Mrs. Watson. Invocation and benediction for the exercises were delivered by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.

A highlight of the musical program provided by the U.S. Marine Band, with Capt. James B. King conducting, was the introduction of "The J. Edgar Hoover March," composed by Special Agent Albert N. Nencioni of the FBI and dedicated to Director Hoover.



Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The address of Vice President Humphrey follows:

Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. Hoover, for your gracious and generous introduction, but most of all, for the gift of your friendship. Dr. Elson, General Turner, and the president of the class, Mr. Robey, the representatives here of the Department of Justice, my good friend, the Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Marvin Watson, and Mrs. Watson, and that distinguished, ever-glorious, marvelous Marine Band under the direction of Captain King—I just want to salute you once again. You always make these ceremonies just a little more important and dignified.

Ladies and gentlemen, there are many here that I should like to pay my respects to, but first I want to say a word about General Turner. I've always heard the old phrase, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts," and now I want to say, "Beware of generals with such humility." That was a powerful address after having prepared you for what you might have expected would be less. Not only that, I must say to the general that it's well and good that he is a professional in police work, but this taking over the role of Bob Hope is a violation of jurisdiction. I shall take this up with the Screen Actors Guild at a later date.

And then to have been inspired as we have today by Mr. Robey. It is indeed an extra challenge and a rare treat. You've had presented two very powerful, substantive, moving addresses, both of which give you cause for reflection and for encouragement.

I consider it a special honor to be permitted to share this platform today with members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; with its distinguished director, Mr. Hoover; with our associates in the Department of Justice. I'm happy to say that our own Special Agent in the State of Minnesota in Minneapolis, Mr. Richard Held, sent me a note just the other day telling me how much he regretted not being able to be here but reminding me that two of the very best officers of Minnesota police departments are here, and I intend to have something to say about them as we go along.

To share in this graduation ceremony of the FBI National Academy is a particular pleasure for me. This is a professional school; as General Turner has noted, a professional establishment which has had a very profound effect upon law enforcement.

When Director Hoover founded this academy in 1935, I believe it was, the skeptics far outnumbered those who thought that such an advanced, formal training program

for law enforcement officers could succeed.

But today, as is evidenced by the graduates of this 77th session, the FBI National Academy enjoys a position not only of *national*, but of *international* respect and prestige.

Now this, of course, is but one of the many achievements of a truly great American, a man who has dedicated a life to public service, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover—and of the Bureau, the agency that he heads, the FBI. During his 42 years as the head of the Bureau, Mr. Hoover has made a truly outstanding record of devotion to duty, of public service, of patriotism beyond comparison.

More than any other American, he is responsible for creating a new image of the law enforcement officer—an image well expressed by the motto of this academy: "Knowledge, Courage, Integrity."

I am, as I said a moment ago, particularly

ment—which these visiting officers have obtained from the National Academy program and from their association with other outstanding men, representing 39 States, on the roster of this class. If our friends from the other lands can go home with that impression, with an impression as to the caliber of leadership, with the principles in which we believe, and with a respect for modern crime prevention techniques, we will indeed have been richly rewarded for their presence.

Courageous, efficient law enforcement is one of the many blessings which we Americans have come to take for granted, and I know of no group of people on the face of the earth that take more things for granted than we Americans. But law enforcement is achieved only at a great personal sacrifice by men of selfless devotion to duty—and frequently men of valor and virtue all too seldom recognized and too seldom extolled.

"And the community needs to understand . . . that law enforcement is everybody's business."

delighted to note that there are two of my fellow citizens from Minnesota in this graduating class. One, a friend of long standing, Inspector Donald Dwyer of the Minneapolis Police Department. He is one among the 100 outstanding men receiving diplomas today. And the other, Deputy Sheriff Robert Drowns of Anoka County Sheriff's Department, a neighboring county to Minneapolis and Hennepin County, and I want to salute my two friends here.

I am particularly delighted, too, to see the representatives from several countries other than our own—from Chile, from Argentina, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United Arab Republic—as well as the Virgin Islands—all represented in this graduating class.

Now, Director Hoover has told me how much these officers have contributed to the success of this 77th session, and I'm hopeful that in the years ahead we can have a much broader representation of our friends and neighbors from other parts of the world in these training sessions of the FBI Academy.

Now I can think of no greater reward for their efforts over the past 12 weeks than the accurate impression of American law enforcement—not only its equipment, its procedures and techniques, but also the forthright principles and the high caliber of leadership in American law enforce-

ment. Since I first came to Washington as a United States Senator, I've had the occasion, as has been mentioned by Hoover, to travel extensively as an official representative of the United States.

In country after country, I have found that one of the most reliable barometers of the true national atmosphere is the attitude of the people in that country towards their law enforcement agencies. Are these law enforcement officers looked upon as public servants, or as instruments to suppress the public will?

Here in America we have found that it is not enough for the law enforcement agency to win the respect of the people. You must win it and that respect must be maintained and it must be strengthened day after day and year after year.

And it is here that the special police units for human relations or community relations—the titles vary—have such a timely and essential job to do. Police training today requires a broad knowledge of the social-economic structure of your community, a knowledge of the people, their backgrounds, their ethnic origins, their ideals, their traditions. Police training is more than just the application of force. And the officers who head these special teams in such fields as community relations, and the policemen who man the streets have the most difficult and responsible

assignments. These officers and men must be carefully selected and trained, but it is absolutely essential that we have them.

Now we do face here a very serious problem in the enforcement of law, and we shall need the widest possible support to meet and master it. You know the facts better than I.

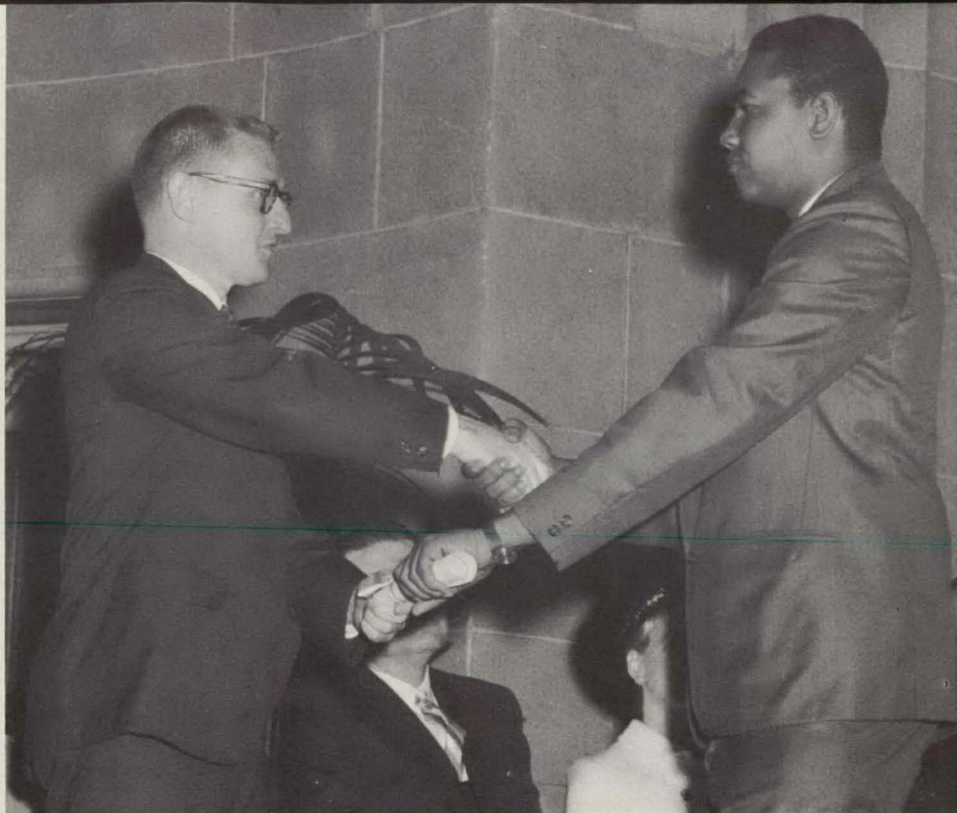
Since 1958, crime in this rich, powerful, wonderful country, where there are more opportunities available for more people than any place on the face of the earth, crime, nevertheless, has risen six times as fast as our national population.

Last year alone, more than 2,700,000 serious crimes were reported to police departments throughout the United States. This is an all-time record. It means not only that more crimes are being committed, but that the *victims* of crime are mounting at a greater rate than ever before. And I think that when we look at the statistical evidence of the number of crimes that are recorded or committed, we ought to remember that the act of crime has its effect upon the victim.

Now, I do not have to tell the members of this National Academy class that a disproportionate number of victims come from the ranks of law enforcement—particularly the local police, who bear the brunt of the responsibility for law and order in our land.

Last year alone, more than 80 law enforcement officers gave their lives in the line of duty—53 of them were killed by dangerous felons and gunmen, and only last week an FBI Agent was tragically slain—the 20th to give his life in the service of this Bureau and this Nation.

Thousands of other law enforcement officers came to physical harm last year. Statistics compiled by the FBI clearly show that, year after year, 1 out of every 10 police officers, I repeat, 1 out of every 10 is



Sgt. Alvin I. Leerdam, Department of Public Safety, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I., receives his diploma from Assistant Attorney General for Administration Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.

the victim of violent assault. Too often, that assault is carried out before the eyes of impassive bystanders who are otherwise responsible citizens. This, my friends, is something that is beyond my comprehension. How people who say they love and believe in law and order can stand passively by while a law enforcement officer is being mauled or attacked, or while an act of crime is being perpetrated, and never to even lift a finger or be willing to cooperate.

This is deeply disturbing. For, in a democracy such as ours, the preservation of law and order begins with the individual. It is not the sole duty of the professional, trained, paid police officer. Within the limit of his capabilities, every American, every citizen, has an obligation not only to uphold the law, but to support it with all reasonable means at his command. There can be no law of the people, by the people, and for the people if the people are unwilling to abide by it and to support it.

Now what specifically does this mean? It means taking a genuine interest in the problems of crime and in the obstacles—legal, budgetary or otherwise—confronting honest, impartial, effective crime control.

It means responding to the call of jury duty, and it means good juries, fair juries, a willingness to appear as a witness in

criminal proceedings, promptly reporting the facts concerning violations of the law, and, most fundamental of all, conscientiously observing both the letter and the spirit of the law.

A nation such as ours that cries out for law and order in this world needs to set a good example of it back home, and we have been having some difficulty. Maybe that's why we're not doing as well in the world as we ought to.

Now, *every* American, and I repeat, every American does have a very important stake in the proper enforcement of law. At times this personal interest is more obvious than at others—for example, when a particularly atrocious murder or beating sends a shock wave of fear throughout a community and captures local headlines.

However, indignation has a tendency to be short-lived. All but those most personally affected tend to quickly forget. The principle that every act of crime is a public wrong, a menace to the body politic, regrettably soon slips from view.

Many years ago, a wise old man of Athens was asked when he believed injustice would be abolished. Let me quote to you his apt reply. It will be abolished, he said, "when those who are not wronged wax as indignant as those who are."



Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner.

Now I assure you that this Administration, the Administration of President Johnson, fully recognizes its responsibility for urgent and effective action against crime. In a special message to the Congress last year, President Johnson outlined a three-pronged attack upon crime and lawlessness.

And the message constituted a call to action to every citizen—and action did follow, including the passage and the signing into law of measures such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, through which millions of dollars of Federal funds are being channeled into worthwhile State and local police uses to strengthen your own State and local police agencies. It resulted also in the appointment, as has been noted, of a President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. This Commission's work, in my mind, is of the highest importance.

In March of this year, President Johnson submitted a second message to the Congress on crime and law enforcement.

I was delighted to observe, Director Hoover, that the FBI National Academy occupies a position of prominence in that recent message. The President reported to Congress that a sixfold expansion of the National Academy is currently being planned. Following construction of your new academy building at Quantico, Va., 1,200 law enforcement officers—rather than the present maximum of 200—will be able to participate each year in this outstanding training course. This is a reform and an expansion long needed and it will pay great

dividends throughout this entire land.

The Administration has also taken measures to prevent crime—an aspect of law enforcement which progressive police departments have been stressing for many years. It has always been my contention that what we should seek first is law observance, respect for the law, but a respect that comes out of an environment in a community which engenders respect.

The War on Poverty may not seem relevant to some as a matter of law observance, but that War on Poverty which President Johnson launched 2 years ago is being planned and administered to eradicate the stagnant pools of bitterness, of anger, of cynicism and frustration which breed much of our present-day crime.

I have said from several platforms of late that one of the great enemies facing this land is the enemy of communism—yes, without, that challenges us all over the world and challenges free men everywhere, and challenges us within.

Yet there is another 'ism' that is gnawing at us and it is like a contagious virus; it is called "slumism"—the deterioration, not only of buildings, but of people. And as I go from city to city, which is my privilege, I travel in these areas of our metropolitan centers that breed crime faster than any police department can enforce the law. So we seek now to find ways and means of getting at the root causes of crime, of tension and frustration and bitterness, and hatred.

The historic measures enacted last year

to support elementary and secondary education have, as their principal objective, helping to make our schools relevant to modern life, useful, meaningful, and worthwhile to the poor and the deprived, and the educationally handicapped children—so that fewer of them will be tempted to join the ranks of the school "dropouts" from which so many juvenile delinquents are recruited.

Now some of you may have heard about crime in Washington. That's a favorite topic for those outside of Washington, and it even concerns us here. I think you will be pleased to hear that the incidence of serious crime in this city has been falling, in comparison with last year's level, ever since November.

And I congratulate Chief Layton, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department—Chief Layton and his men for their effective work. I've met with these men to give them encouragement and a pat on the back. But some of the credit also belongs to the great programs of social welfare, the antipoverty programs which began to take hold in this city last summer, to the reduction of overcrowding in our schools, to the opening of playgrounds—and since I mention that term, I want to say to the people of Washington, you're a century behind the rest of the civilized world in playgrounds, and young people need recreation facilities. Next to atomic energy, youth energy is the most powerful. And it either needs to be directed in proper channels or it bursts out in antisocial conduct.

(Continued on page 18)



Director Hoover presented the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement to Capt. Orville N. Butts, U.S. Army, in ceremonies preceding the graduation exercises. The class officers of the 77th Session received plaques bearing the seal of the FBI National Academy on that occasion. Shown at the time of presentation in Mr. Hoover's office are, from left to right: Insp. John F. Kerrigan, class vice president; Captain Butts; Mr. Hoover; 1st Sgt. John D. Robey, president; and Lt. Leon F. Wrona, secretary-treasurer.

NATIONWIDE CRIMESCOPE

Detroit homicide, 3/15/66, Bufile #63-4296-15, and San Antonio homicide, 3/18/66, Bufile #63-4296-45.

Goldiggers

Flimflam schemes are perpetrated in a variety of ways, but the outcome is always the same—simple, trusting souls are separated from their money, in many cases all their life savings.

In one such case a man was promised employment by a chance female acquaintance. He was told that this employment could be insured if he withdrew his savings and placed them on deposit at the bank that was supposedly going to employ him.

He withdrew some \$7,000 from his savings account and gave it to the

woman who obligingly promised to deposit it at the new bank for him—then promptly, and permanently, disappeared.

In another case a 78-year-old woman was flimflammed out of \$3,000—her life savings. She was approached by two men, one of whom, pretending to be a minister, told her that her property once belonged to his father. A map in his possession purported to show where untold quantities of gold were buried on the property and that, if he were allowed

to dig it, he would split the treasure with her.

As the two were talking the matter over, they entered the woman's home. Outside, the other man dug a hole and pulled out six bars that looked like gold. They told the woman that since it is illegal to possess gold, they would need cash to get someone to sell it for them. The unsuspecting woman withdrew her money from the bank—\$3,000 in all—and handed it over to the goldiggers who have not been seen since.

A MIRRORED CRIME

Disturbed over the mysterious disappearance of some \$8,800 early this year, operators of a gambling casino in a luxury hotel in the Caribbean decided to take a look into the matter. They installed a two-way mirror in a room adjoining the one used for the counting of nightly receipts from the tables.

The morning following a Saturday night—when the receipts are expected to be large—a hotel security officer, a private detective, and a local police officer were assigned to the duties of watching the activities of the persons counting the money. Three trusted employees of the hotel were assigned to this task.

Through the mirror the police officers observed that one of the employees managed to let several bills fall into his lap, unnoticed by the others, after which he sneezed.

Quickly taking his handkerchief from his pocket, he wiped his lips, dropped the handkerchief in his lap, and in a few seconds returned it to his pocket. When the police officers entered the room and confronted this employee, he removed a handful of \$100 bills from his pocket—103 in all.

*San Juan homicide, 2/21/66
Bufile #63-4296-48.*

EXTRA BULGE

U.S. Customs Agents recently discovered a new approach in narcotics traffic across the Mexican border. One enterprising smuggler fashioned an outsize girdle with built-in pockets and then recruited a correspondingly extra-large woman. Wearing the narcotics-stuffed girdle, she was able to transport four kilos (4,000 grams or 8.8184 pounds) of marijuana each trip. A suspicious inspector soon discovered the illegal cargo, and the enterprising smuggler was arrested.

*San Diego homicide,
3/4/66, Bufile #63-4296-46.*

INITIAL NOW, PAY LATER

The well-known practice of bank officials' initialing a customer's check for cashing has been capitalized upon by fraudulent checkwriters operating in the Midwest.

They begin their operation by having one of their number open a bank account with a small initial deposit. Subsequently, he presents a check for a small amount drawn on his account and has the bank official with whom he has become acquainted OK it for cashing with his initials. Instead of cashing the check, however, he obtains change for a large bill and allows the bank official to see him counting the change as he leaves the bank.

At a later date he returns to the bank, at a time when the bank official is either on a coffee break or at lunch, with a much larger check carefully prepared with the bank official's initials simulated on the check.

*Milwaukee homicide,
6/21/65, #63-4296-30.*



EISENHOWER AND TRUMAN GREET FBI NA ASSOCIATES

Former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower dropped in on the retraining session of the FBI National Academy Associates in Kansas City, Mo., on June 7 and extended greetings to some 300 law enforcement officers attending the 4-day event. The two distinguished statesmen were in Kansas City for a United Nations conference. When they learned that the FBI National Academy Associates were convening in the same hotel, they paid the group a visit.

The former chief executives were introduced to the assembly by FBI Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper.

Mr. Eisenhower and Assistant Director Casper in a brief discussion after Mr. Eisenhower's greeting to the group.





Mr. Truman talks briefly to NA Associates following his introduction by FBI Assistant Director Joseph J. Casper, at left.

Messrs. Truman and Eisenhower spoke briefly and informally to the associates, praising the commendable work of law enforcement in the face of tremendous odds.

The sectional retraining session was attended by NA graduates from Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Among the principal speakers to address the associates were the Honorable William Avery, Governor of Kansas, and Dr. Kenneth McFarland

of Topeka, Kans. Other highlights of the session included lectures and discussion on computers in police-work, police-community relations, and Federal criminal procedures relating to probable cause, due process in criminal interrogation, and search and seizure.

PUBLIC ON GUARD

An intensive program of educating the public to protect itself against the criminal element has been initiated by police authorities in West Germany. This is being done through meetings, lectures, and newspaper articles.

Each month a different type of criminal activity is covered, with instructions given on the method the public can best employ to protect itself. This ranges from detailed advice on the installation of night chains on doors to decisive measures to be taken in the event of a purse snatching or mugging on the street. Specific-

cally recommended is a burglar alarm for use in a lady's purse which sounds an alarm if the purse is snatched or surreptitiously opened. Burglar alarms for the home are also recommended.

Bonn Crimdel, 11/19/65, Bufile # 63-4296-332

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Confronted with a rash of thefts of complete motors from parked automobiles, all of the same year and make, police authorities devised a scheme to apprehend the thieves. They established surveillance on a

similar vehicle conveniently parked in an accessible area. One night shortly after 11 p.m., a pickup truck, complete with hoist, parked to the rear of the decoy vehicle. Three men, armed with acetylene torches, took up their positions at the car and in 13 minutes had removed the engine and hoisted it into their truck. When apprehended moments later, the three thieves admitted each had on-the-job experience with at least a dozen other vehicles. Each knew his job so thoroughly that the time had been reduced from the 3½ hours it had taken them to remove their first motor to less than 15 minutes.

San Diego Crimdel, 1/31/66, Bufile # 63-4296-13 46.

CANINE CORPS

(Continued from page 4)

In addition, various members are sent on special details. We have a special 12-man roving squad of handlers who work in plain clothes and have auto radios tuned to the police department's communication system. They also carry portable walkie-talkie-type radios for intercommunication in instances of certain types of violent crime. The men of the roving squad concentrate their work in the more crime-ridden areas, moving to new locations as the areas shift. We have found the greatest value of a trained, well-functioning canine corps is the deterrent factor provided by the psychological effect of the dogs on the criminal element.

A Crime Prevented

To illustrate this, about 11:40 p.m., August 27, 1964, Pvt. Forest B. Amburgey of the canine corps, while on duty in uniform and patrolling with his assigned dog King 3 in Northwest Washington, heard a woman screaming for help. Private Amburgey immediately began an investigation to locate the source of the screams. After searching several minutes through alleys and areaways in the vicinity, he noticed that his dog had discovered something and started moving toward an auto parked in a lot at the rear of some buildings.

About this time Private Amburgey heard a female voice crying, "Please don't rape me." On hearing this, the officer moved forward and came upon a young female disrobing behind the car and a male holding a knife over her. Private Amburgey ordered the man to drop the knife. Instead of complying, the man grabbed the young lady and attempted to use her as a shield between himself and the officer and his dog. Private Am-

burgey finally disarmed the man and made the arrest.

Investigation disclosed that the female involved was 17 years old and had been waiting for a bus nearby when the 19-year-old male approached her and asked directions. He had drawn a knife and ordered her to walk to the parking lot, where he took her diamond ring and some money. He then stated that he wanted her body and ordered her to disrobe or he would kill her. It was soon after this that Private Amburgey and his dog came on the scene.

The man later stated that when he first saw the officer, he thought of running, but when he saw the dog, he knew he could not get away. He was attempting to protect himself from the dog, hoping for some chance to escape.

In another incident, about 1:45 a.m., August 29, 1962, Officer John E. Drass, while on duty in a police vehicle with his canine Fritz 1, responded to a call concerning an assault on a byroad in Rock Creek Park.

When he arrived on the scene, he

was met by Sgt. Marshall H. Cook of the eighth precinct who informed him that a lady had just been raped by a man whose car was still on the scene. The man had run into the woods, leaving his shoes in the auto.

Fritz 1 smelled the shoes and was then led to the spot where the subject had last been seen. The dog was released on a free search and he took off at a fast pace. In 3 or 4 minutes Fritz 1 was heard barking in the woods. Officer Drass, who had followed the dog into the woods, caught up with him and observed a man lying on the ground with Fritz 1 holding him by the right forearm.

Investigation disclosed that a 20-year-old female foreign student had been forced into the auto some distance away by a 22-year-old man who was a.w.o.l. from the Armed Services. He had then driven to the park, torn her clothing from her, and assaulted her several times.

During this time he told her that he knew she could identify him and his car, but that she would not get a chance to do so, which possibly indicated that he intended to kill her.



Cars are specially equipped to transport the dogs.

Reni Photos.

He was later found guilty and sentenced to prison.

Had it not been for the dog, a large group of police would have been required to search the woods and underbrush to locate this subject. Even then it is doubtful that they could have located him at that hour of the night.

Building Search

In most instances when a handler tells a fleeing criminal to stop, it is not necessary to release the dog to apprehend him. Before a dog is turned loose to search a building, a warning of the dog's presence is often enough to make a criminal give himself up. Considerable time and manpower are saved and a better search is made by using canines to search buildings, especially large warehouses or stores. Within a few minutes a canine can search a building that would take several policemen hours to scour.

About 1:05 a.m., February 15, 1965, an alarm was sounded at a large department store in downtown Washington. Scout cars, detectives, and two sergeants in uniform from the first precinct, as well as two canine cruisers, responded.

A window in the rear of the building was found broken. The officers were admitted to the store by an employee security officer.

The sergeants from the first precinct stationed men at all exits on the first floor, and the four men with their dogs started a floor-by-floor search.

After a short time a man came running down the stairway to the first floor. He was looking behind him up the stairway as he ran. He had a loaded and cocked gun in his right hand and a bag in his left hand that contained over \$850 stolen from the store. An officer from the first precinct grabbed and disarmed him.

The man later stated that he had broken into the store and had made his way to the third floor, when he

heard someone coming. He hid and prepared to shoot whoever it was. However, when he realized that a dog was searching, he started running down the stairs to get away from it. The man said that he did not see the officer who grabbed him as he was busy looking behind him for a man or dog at which he was going to shoot.

There is no doubt that on this occasion the canine saved some officer from being seriously injured or killed.

As stated before, the principal benefit of a canine patrol appears to be the deterrent factor, which is an intangible that cannot be statistically evaluated. However, from reports received from the handlers and from the

A. Good public relations, especially good press relations, contribute greatly to the effectiveness of our operations. A program of speaking engagements by selected members of the corps before interested groups, such as businessmen's associations, civic clubs, and church and school groups, informs the public of the usefulness of canines in police work.

Also, each May during Police Week, a free-of-charge demonstration of the canine corps in conjunction with the horse-mounted patrol of the U.S. Park Police is held at a school stadium for the general public.

We have maintained good relations with the press by supplying them upon request information about the corps. We have found that persons familiar with the working of our corps are most appreciative of our efforts to combat crime through the



Children are always an enthusiastic audience at demonstrations of the dogs' ability on obstacle courses.

various precinct commanders, we have been able to prove that crime decreases in those areas patrolled by dogs.

Important Factors

It is difficult to define the most important factors in the successful operation of a canine corps; however, we feel that all of the following rank high on the list, as observed in the operations of the canine corps of the Metropolitan Police Department, D.C.

use of canines and that criticism stems from lack of information.

B. Good training is a must for the proper operation of a canine corps. We have been most fortunate in acquiring the services of a qualified trainer from the beginning and, thereafter, in developing other outstanding trainers from within the corps.

C. Selecting the dogs and safeguarding their health are important phases of canine corps operations. Our veterinarian has rendered valuable assistance in this regard.

D. Interunit cooperation also benefits our corps. The outstanding nature of this cooperation is demonstrated by the willingness of other units to call upon the corps in cases when canines would be useful.



Night demonstration of the canine corps.

E. Mobility, another relevant factor to be considered, has been developed through the use of police vehicles and personal autos owned by members of the tactical squad. This enables us to put a canine on the scene of a crime within a very short time after its happening. Because the dogs depend to a large degree on their scenting abilities, the sooner they begin a search, the greater assurance of its success. Also, the dogs are given a chance to work before the area has been impregnated by the scent of other persons.

F. Effectiveness of the canine corps is also dependent upon deployment of patrol. Our canines are put to best use in areas where crimes occur with great frequency or in which the location and nature of the area are such that crimes are most likely

to occur. An example of the latter is an area where a large number of women employees report or leave work at late and unusual hours of the night.

G. The selection of dog handlers warrants great care and consideration, for only those who can remain calm under all circumstances and use good judgment in preventing unnecessary injuries to persons are assigned as handlers.

The use of canines in apprehending persons follows the same rule for the use of any other force: It is to be used only to the extent necessary to make the apprehension. Any time a canine is used in an arrest, the circumstances are thoroughly investigated by the official then in charge of the canine corps, and a full report with recommendations of action deemed necessary is made

to the commanding officer of the corps. A complete file on each incident is maintained at the corps headquarters.

Chief John B. Layton recently remarked before a class of veteran police officers graduating from a refresher course that it is unrealistic to hope that sheer numbers of policemen in the streets will discourage the malefactors, or to look for a panacea in new legislation. The inescapable fact remains, Chief Layton said, that "We are all that stand between those who are disposed to steal, rape, rob, and kill the law-abiding, often defenseless citizen."

Canine corps on parade ground.



Ohio Legion Aids Highway Patrol

The blue overseas-style military cap of the American Legion is readily recognizable to most Americans. In the State of Ohio, several thousand men wearing the Legion caps are assisting the State highway patrol in many capacities. For each Legionnaire who sits at a desk or puts in time on routine duties, without pay, a regular patrolman is released to perform more pressing business.

No group with a background more ideally suited to provide assistance to regular officers could have been found than the men of the American Legion. They were organized as an auxiliary group to the Ohio State Highway Patrol at a time when the regular officers were being called to serve in World War II. Since that time, almost 25 years ago, the Legionnaires have been giving many hours of their spare time with no other recompense than the satisfaction of being of public service. Younger faces have taken over as the World War I veterans gave way to the World War II and Korean veterans, but their service is still of the same high quality.

To Qualify

Only members of the American Legion in good standing can qualify to join the auxiliary, and they must attend training sessions, assist the patrolmen, or participate in some related activity at least once every 6 months to comply with the rules.

An auxiliary patrolman's training consists of instructions in the department's communications system, operation of a patrol car and equipment, first aid, laws of search and seizure, aircraft investigation, control in disasters, report writing, and other desk duties. He is also taught procedures in the search for missing persons and fugitives as well as many other aspects of police work.

To maintain the strength of the auxiliaries on active duty, the State highway patrol conducts new training schools throughout the State as they are needed.

Duties Performed

The Legionnaires have been of great assistance to the patrol in many phases of service. They help free the regular officer for urgent police duty by taking over paperwork and desk work.

Some accompany officers in their patrol cars, frequently assisting at the scene of an accident by directing traffic while the officer investigates the cause of the accident. They may also assist in obtaining evidence or taking statements from witnesses at the scene of an accident or crime.

Accomplishments

The Ohio Legionnaires and their work with the Ohio State Highway Patrol were highlighted in a recent article in the magazine section of the

Columbus Dispatch. The auxiliary last year had 2,731 active members on the rolls and 2,075 more on reserve status, according to the article. They put in 173,796 man-hours, 95,000 of them on patrol duty with regular OSHP officers, nearly 11,000 hours on desk duty at patrol posts where they manned radio and telephone communications, and many hundreds of hours on duty at the scenes of disasters, accidents, and explosions.

The auxiliary patrolmen on many occasions have shown great efficiency and heroism in the course of their work, in some cases risking their own lives to save the lives of the patrolmen they were assisting and of others whose lives were in jeopardy.

Although the auxiliaries do not carry a gun and have no legal status or authority to arrest, they are trained to use the firearms usually carried in a patrol car and in an emergency may be authorized by the officer to use them.

Auxiliaries are identifiable by the badge they wear and the well-known American Legion overseas cap. Some even wear the whole Legion uniform. Shoulder patches bearing the insignia of the Ohio State Highway Patrol Auxiliary are optional but popular.

All over the State of Ohio these men of the American Legion can be seen, volunteering their time and their services in many capacities in the all-important work of law enforcement.

NA GRADUATION

(Continued from page 10)

We also have less restrictive administration of our public welfare system.

President Johnson's youth opportunity program, which we launched last summer and which is underway once again this year, has had an effect upon juvenile crime. It has reduced it. It has given young people a chance for a job, a chance for wholesome activity. Action against the conditions which lead to crime does help and it is your No. 1 ally. Mr. Police Officer, the better the schools, the better the social conditions, the fewer the slums, the better your record as a police officer.

But law enforcement officers are still, as President Johnson has said, our "frontline soldiers in the war against crime."

And they deserve the full support of the community—moral and material.

Now I don't merely preach this—I believe it. As mayor of Minneapolis two decades ago, I practiced it. When I took office, there were underworld influences at work in our city and they were strong influences. I called the church, business, labor, and other civic leaders together. We appointed a law enforcement commission and I said to them:

"I want your backing. I can't clean up this city alone. I want to be able to pay the best policemen the best salaries that we can. I want to give them good working conditions because we simply can't afford anything less than the best."

I can say quite candidly that most police departments and most police officers—indeed, the overwhelming majority—want to be efficient and honest. And if there's an honest politician in charge, there'll be an honest police department—it's just that simple. You get what you ask for.

And the community needs to understand, as I tried to indicate, that law enforcement is everybody's business.

Dr. Elson, I had to tell the clergy of my city that the salary that they paid the mayor of Minneapolis when I was mayor just wasn't enough for me to do the job alone and that I didn't think it was good enough just to ask for good living on Sunday, that we had to have it 7 days a week. And my friends who are here from the Twin Cities will recall that we had our law enforcement Sundays, we had our honor banquets to honor the police officers who in each month had performed outstanding duties. The city and the State and the Nation must learn to honor those who defend our rights and who protect the public interest.

And I'm happy to say that after these frank visits with the leaders of our community, they did back me up. And I'm happy to say to this audience that I did come to see Mr. Hoover about whom we ought to have as police chief, to get his recommendation. He said, "You don't need to come here. You have a man right at home that we've trained. His name is Ed Ryan." He's today sheriff in Hennepin County. And, I said, "My goodness, he's my neighbor. He only lives a block away." He said, "Go home and find him." And I went home and found him and he was a great chief and he's been succeeded by great chiefs.

Yes, I had the backing of that community. But I also want to say for the record, I backed my chief and I backed my department. And I think that is the duty of the politically elected officer. You cannot have high morale in a police department if you're going to run out every time there's some criticism. You have to stand with them.

Now, I want to see our law enforcement officers paid at a professional level, and with professional health and retirement benefits. I want to see them backed up with the most modern equipment and facilities. Here, let me put in a special word now about precinct stations—and I run counter now to most all the public administration experts, but this is my platform for a moment. Many of these precinct stations around the Nation are a shame and a disgrace. They're obsolete and they're poorly

equipped—yet policemen have to spend a lot of their lives in these stations—and they should spend it in reasonable comfort and dignity with the best of equipment.

And I'm one that believes in the precinct station because it provides law enforcement on a neighborhood basis. It may not look as good on the charts of public administration courses that I once taught—I owe some of my students a refund—but the precinct station can be a bulwark of law enforcement and law observance because in many of our communities in America we need to know each other better—not only to know the law, not only to know our duty—but to understand what's going on in the area.

I want Americans, young and old, to trust and respect the man with the badge—not merely because he wears it, but because he wears it with honor.

Men of the National Academy, as you return home to resume rightful places of leadership and service in your communities, I ask that you carry proudly that torch of understanding that you've earned during your 12 weeks of intensive study with the FBI. You're going home better people, more professional, with greater competence. And, in the tradition of those who have preceded you across this graduation platform, I ask you to use that training, that torch of enlightenment and knowledge, to light the beacons of knowledge and enlightenment elsewhere and to promote insight and the search of truth—because these are the beacons of greater service to humanity.

I congratulate the graduates. I feel that



On May 23, 1966, Mr. Hoover presented The American Legion National Academy Firearm Proficiency Award to Sgt. Donald W. Ritter, Cincinnati, Ohio, Police Division.

our country is the stronger and the better because of your training here in this academy.

Following is the address given by Major General Turner:

Thank you, Mr. Hoover.

I am not really short, Mr. Hoover, it's just that my legs are not very long. Fortunately, they are long enough to touch the ground.

Please do not misunderstand our regulations concerning the minimum height of military policemen within the Military Police Corps. We don't insist that our military policemen be at least 5 feet 9 inches because we think big men are better than little men. No indeed, it is they just don't have to prove it so often.

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Hoover, ladies and gentlemen, and those who have not yet found a parking place for their automobiles.

Receiving Mr. Hoover's kind invitation to speak at the 77th session of the FBI National Academy on the occasion of its graduation ceremony came as a delightful surprise. I must confess that I was flattered and proud because no greater honor has ever been bestowed upon me. I hope you will forgive me for this brief period of self-admiration—it didn't last very long because I turned the mirror around—and it's not that very high either—when I realized that I just couldn't stand here and smile, I'd have to say something.

Realizing that my audience would have just completed a course of instruction during which they had been exposed to the professional wisdom and technical proficiency of the world's finest investigative agency, it was clear that I dare not address my remarks to technical matters, lest my modest knowledge be exposed to the world. I hadn't yet recovered from the thought of this frightening possibility when I learned that I was to be permitted to share the platform with the world-renowned orator—the distinguished Vice President of the United States, Mr. Hubert Humphrey.

The prospect of being found out professionally and overwhelmed oratorically almost caused me to earn the dubious distinction of being the first general officer in the United States Army who ever went AWOL.

Now that I am here before you—my brief period of pompous pride long dissolved—and with the visible signs of anxiety reasonably controlled by the tight binding around my knees, I am overcome by another emotion.

I stand here before Mr. Humphrey, the right arm of our beloved President



Shown with Director Hoover, from left to right, are: Mr. Frank M. Sommerkamp, McLean, Va.; Vice President Humphrey; Special Agent Albert N. Nencioni, Washington Field Office, composer of "The J. Edgar Hoover March"; and Mrs. Nencioni.



Two members of the 77th Session, Insp. Donald R. Dwyer, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department, and Deputy Sheriff-Investigator Robert W. Drowns, Anoka County, Minn., Sheriff's Office, are shown with Mr. Hoover, Vice President Humphrey, and officers from the Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department. From left to right, are: Deputy Insp. Scott W. Kline; Deputy Insp. Robert W. Finn; Mr. Hoover; Vice President Humphrey; Inspector of Detectives Wayne L. Sherman; Inspector Dwyer; and Deputy Sheriff-Investigator Drowns.

Johnson, and Mr. Hoover, the world's most distinguished member of the law enforcement profession, and most significant of all, before a graduating class composed of police officers who have been carefully selected from police agencies all over the free world—whose selection was largely predicated on their obvious potential for enlightened leadership during the challenge-laden years that lie ahead. Gentlemen of the 77th session of the FBI National Academy, in your presence and mindful of the import your personal contributions have had on law enforcement futures of the many agencies and countries you represent, I am overwhelmed with profound humility.

You, the members of this class, your predecessors, and those who will follow you as participants in the sessions to come, to-

gether with your contemporaries who may not be privileged to attend this academy, are the men charged with the responsibility of leading law enforcement into the hallowed halls of true professionalism. Your responsibility is a weighty one. Your challenges will be many and complex. Your obstacles will emerge from unexpected quarters. You will not always receive support from those whose support you deserve. You will be disappointed by the attitudes and reactions of those whom you serve, and you will be attacked without justification and criticized without fault, but—with a combination of courage, knowledge, and dedication—you will succeed.

You, with the cooperation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the governments you represent, will raise the

law enforcement to the level of a profession in the most distinguished and dignified meaning of that word.

The challenge inherent to the complexity of enforcing the law in our modern world deserves the application of professional talent and professional attitudes. Raising the law enforcement occupation to the level of a profession has been the worthy ambition of many police leaders for many years. There is an ever-increasing public clamor for improved and more sophisticated police service. There are those who insist—and with some basis in fact—that our companions in the field of administration of criminal justice—specifically the judiciary, the legal profession, the penologists—have progressed in their fields more rapidly than we as policemen.

"In a democracy such as ours, the preservation of law and order begins with the individual."

At any rate, we have come a long way from the mid-nineteenth century when the law enforcement in this country was largely characterized by lawless violence. No longer is the lawman—contrary to the popular TV western portrayal—a hired killer who carries his warrant and his penal code in his holster. In those not-so-golden days, a miscreant was fortunate to survive the arrest. If he did, he could only look forward to representation by a so-called lawyer of dubious training and ethical standards that would have nauseated a crocodile when he appeared before an unlettered judge whose wisdom was not diluted by annoying considerations of evidence and justice.

Those in the legal profession—the penologist and those concerned with extra-institutional correction embraced by parole and probation concepts—having solicited public support by a determined program of public education and making their views known at every proper opportunity—now wear the mantle of professionalism when viewed by the public eye.

We, the police, who deal with the criminal in the cold light of his depredation and violence, have not yet received total acceptance as truly professionals. Nor do we always give the public the benefit of our experience by making known our views on controversial issues.

We, too, must educate the public to an appreciation of our contribution to our society. We must speak out and give our

citizens a knowledge of our views. While our positions may not always parallel those of the jurist and the penologist, the legislators and the citizens they represent deserve the meaningful advice and counsel generated by our firsthand knowledge of crime and the criminal.

We can properly be heard because we, too, have been moving forward over the years and have increased our stature in terms of knowledge and understanding.

After a slow start and a number of alarming setbacks, we have moved rapidly since the early part of the century in the direction of police professionalism.

In their dramatic battle with—and victory over—the gangsters of postprohibition days, the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—G-Men, in the vernacular

of the day—made abundantly clear to the public conscience that spirited enforcement by men of both qualification and integrity responding to inspired, determined, and courageous leadership was an essential ingredient of any stable social structure. The FBI example was, in my considered opinion, the catalyst that stimulated and sustained public insistence on police reform. The FBI National Academy and the complementary local training programs of the Bureau were largely responsible for satisfying public demand for additional technical competence and inspired the emergence of professional training for policemen.

Today, we are in an era when the enforcement of the law can be cloaked with the dignity of the word "professionalism."

We have proceeded systematically toward our goal. We are ready for the added responsibilities inherent to "professionalism." This word is ordinarily applied to only those pursuits which require substantial study and training. We have moved progressively in the direction of academic preparation. The public deserves to know more of our accomplishments in this area.

The term "professionalism" implies that one has undergone certain tests of his fitness and has given proof of his qualifications.

A hallmark of a profession is a code of ethics—a way of life embracing a worthy body of moral principles. This code is being defined, in ever-increasing clarity, by

men at all levels of responsibility for its final emergence. Speak out. Tell the community of our standards and our principles and its need to understand our position.

Finally—and perhaps most important—"professional" implies devotion to loftier than material goals. It incorporates obligations to others within and without the profession, to society as an entity.

As professional policemen, we have as our common goal the betterment of our communities, our Nation, and our civilization. We devote ourselves to this end, and you as police leaders instill in your subordinates an appreciation of personal dedication to principle—not mere compliance with regulations.

Our obligation and the obligations of our subordinates do not begin at the onset of the working day and terminate when we leave the office in the evening. We evidence, in both personal and our official lives, an obvious dedication to the furtherance of the philosophy which defines our professional goals. Professionalism is not a garment that one puts on in order to adhere to acceptable standards of dress for a particular occasion. No, it is our way of life—a code of conduct with which we live.

On the surface, the police role in the administration of criminal justice is clearly defined. The legislators enact the law. We, the police, gather evidence of violation. The prosecutor presents evidence to the court. The judiciary interprets the law as it applies to specific circumstances and persons; and the penologists and their associates in the field of extra-institutional correction have the responsibility for the treatment and, to a large degree, the ultimate disposition of convicted offenders.

All of us—the police, the prosecutors, the judiciary, and the penologists—are part of a team. The attitude and posture of any single member of this team have a direct and recognizable effect on every other member.

The post-World War II years have been characterized by increased concern over—yes, even almost preoccupation with—the rights of the accused person in his relations with the police.

I am in no way opposed—indeed, I favor—limiting the authority and prerogatives of policemen in order to assure that each of our citizens can enjoy a measure of privacy and protection commensurate with the inherent dignity of man. But we must not embark upon a path leading to a hateful circumstance where the legitimate interests of the law-abiding elements of our communities are subordinated to the



Following the ceremonies, from the left, Mr. Billy Ray Lanier, Chief of Police, Daingerfield, Tex., a member of the 77th Session; Mrs. Marvin Watson; and Hon. Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President of the United States, are shown with Mr. Hoover and Vice President Humphrey.

ishly dangerous, personal interests of the deliberate criminal offender. Almost daily we learn of interpretations which further restrict the prerogatives of law-enforcement officials. While these restrictions are sometimes presented to the public as advantages to everyone, they may not, in fact, be of practical benefit but only to those persons who can apply them to the concealment of their criminal guilt. Reasonable and prudent control over evidence collection procedure is a necessary safeguard; it is properly the subject of legislation. Legislators, charged with the heavy burden of accepting or rejecting proposed laws—and the public these legislators represent—have a right to thorough explanation by professional policemen of the reasonably expected impact of any proposed law on law enforcement in the community and its contribution to, or dilution of, the public order.

As professionals, we are obligated to present our views in a manner calculated to promote and extend public understanding of public problems. We are obliged to recommend promulgation of laws which we recognize to be in the public interest and we should not hesitate to sound the clarion cry of warning when the public interest is threatened.

Another problem facing police agencies today—and unless a remedy is found, will be an increased burden in the future—is the unnecessary and imprudent release on community at large of convicted offend-

ers whose criminal behavior pattern is unchanged or, indeed, even treated.

I am alarmed and dismayed at the frequency in which criminals, who have repeatedly demonstrated their inability to conform to our standards or obey our laws, are permitted to return to their criminal pursuits after only a modicum of treatment in custody or, in many instances, without any confinement at all.

Multisyllable words explaining their behavior notwithstanding, failure to remove the criminal from opportunity to commit crime—and to remove him for an adequate period when adequate periods have been prescribed by our courts—makes, in my opinion, a substantial contribution to the high incident rate of crime which confronts our society today.

If you consider my views to be wrong or ill-founded, I urge you to speak out. If you consider my views to be of substance, I urge you to lend your voice to mine.

The time permitting, I could enumerate dozens of subjects amenable to enlightened discussion by experienced policemen—dozens of controversial issues on which we as policemen are entitled to an opinion and should make our informed views known to those who defray the costs of our salaries.

I am not, of course, inviting undisciplined public airing of capricious, ill-considered, dissident philosophies. I am, instead, urging law-enforcement officials with substantive appreciation of social problems to make

known their views and recommendations in a dignified and objective manner under circumstances appropriate to their being heard.

Our President, Mr. Johnson, has made public his deep concern over criminality in our beloved Nation. His own affirmative action in appointing a Presidential Commission to study the problem is clearly indicative of his concern and is an invitation for thoughtful contribution by all of us. I am happy to tell you that three U.S. Army Military Police officers are on full-time duty with this commission. I personally picked them, and I hope that they will be privileged to make some small contribution to the wisdom of its findings.

Mr. Hoover, it has been a never-to-be-forgotten privilege to address this illustrious assemblage. I am deeply grateful. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, on behalf of General Harold K. Johnson, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, for permitting the attendance of our Military Police Corps officers at your distinguished national academy. I only wish you conducted them more frequently and could accept a larger number of our officers as students. We want so desperately to learn that which you have to teach.

To you gentlemen of the 77th session—I say—have courage and may God bless you and guide you as you meet the challenges ahead.

Thank you very much.

The members of the 77th graduating class of the FBI National Academy are:

Edward S. Adamski, Bayonne, N.J., Police Department.
 Donald J. Anderson, Adams County Sheriff's Office, Brighton, Colo.
 Ralph R. Anderson, Richmond Heights, Mo., Police Department.
 Kenneth D. Anenson, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 Glenn L. Baron, Miami, Fla., Police Department.
 Harry W. Bartow, Madison, N.J., Police Department.
 George W. Bassett, Greenwich, Conn., Police Department.
 Larry L. Beauchamp, Brownfield, Tex., Police Department.
 John W. Beene, Lindsay, Calif., Police Department.
 Michael F. Bonamarte, Jr., Highland Park, Ill., Police Department.

Lawrence T. Bonnell, Cranford, N.J., Police Department.
 Robert L. Brawner, La Grande, Oreg., Police Department.
 John P. Brophy, White House Police, Washington, D. C.
 Lester E. Brown, Bloomington, Ill., Police Department.
 John C. Bullard, U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
 Fount O. Burrow, Oxford, Miss., Police Department.
 Orville N. Butts, U.S. Army.
 Daniel W. Camac, Jr., Dover, Del., Police Department.
 Donald R. Cannon, Killeen, Tex., Police Department.
 Saverio A. Chieco, New York State Police.
 William R. Connors, Wakefield, Mass., Police Department.
 Cecil S. Crow, Yuma County Sheriff's Office, Yuma, Ariz.
 John T. Daly, U.S. Department of Defense.

William N. Darsey, Georgia Bureau of Investigation.
 Joseph M. DeRiso, Suffolk County Police Department, Hauppauge, N.Y.
 Robert W. Drowns, Anoka County Sheriff's Office, Anoka, Minn.
 Donald R. Dwyer, Minneapolis, Minn., Police Department.
 Carroll T. Elliott, Newport News, Va., Police Department.
 Raymond N. Ellis, Jr., Monrovia, Calif., Police Department.
 Ernest J. Fergerstrom, Hawaii County Police Department, Hilo, Hawaii.
 James F. T. Garner, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 V. Wayne Gideon, Midland, Tex., Police Department.
 Orby Ralph Groves, Sr., Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department.
 Reginald D. Halbrook, Athens, Tex., Police Department.
 Marvin O. Harris, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
 Melvin E. Heller, Fond du Lac, Wis., Police Department.
 William M. Henslee, Norman, Okla., Police Department.
 George J. Hester, Jr., Dover, N.H., Police Department.
 John B. Holihan, Department of Police, Syracuse, N.Y.
 Ralph E. Hutchens, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Police Department.
 Malcolm E. Kendrick, Savannah, Ga., Police Department.
 Thomas G. Kennedy, Victoria, Tex., Police Department.
 John F. Kerrigan, San Francisco, Calif., Police Department.
 Edward J. Konetsky, Bureau of Police, Oil City, Pa.
 Paul E. Kozee, Macon, Ga., Police Department.
 William F. Kraus, Rutherford, N.J., Police Department.
 Takaji Kunimatsu, National Police Agency of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
 Billy Ray Lanier, Daingerfield, Tex., Police Department.
 John T. Larsen, Ellensburg, Wash., Police Department.
 Alvin I. Leerdam, Department of Public Safety, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I.
 Luis Lira Mieres, Carabineros de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
 Donald D. Lozier, Phoenix, Ariz., Police Department.
 Charles W. McCarter, Indiana State Police.
 William J. McMahon, Pompano Beach, Fla., Police Department.
 Irving Masonson, New York City Transit Police Department, New York, N.Y.



Capt. James B. King, Assistant Director of the U.S. Marine Band, is shown following graduation exercises with Director Hoover and Vice President Humphrey.

FBI 1966 CONFERENCES

FBI-sponsored law enforcement conferences to be held this fall during September and October will be entitled "The Law Enforcement Image." Curricula for the conferences will highlight what law enforcement can and must do to aid in gaining stronger public support for the law enforcement function.

Each member of the profession will be urged to do his part in meeting the public more than halfway. Effective police-community programs will be emphasized as a vital part of the effort to establish good public relations in the community.

Also on the agenda will be discussions regarding the potential value of more extensive utilization of the crime laboratory, the assistance to be provided by the FBI National Crime Information Center, and the merits of close cooperation at all levels in such matters as bank robbery, etc. The curricula will be tailored to meet the needs and interests of the areas where the conferences will be held.

The sessions will be open only to duly constituted law enforcement representatives and others connected with the administration of criminal justice. News media representatives will be welcomed at a session either before or after each conference during which the purposes and general format of the conferences will be explained.

The discussions will be conducted jointly with FBI instructors and qualified representatives of local and State law enforcement as panelists.

SAC letter 66-29, 5/10/66.

BODY SPECIMENS

Do not use preservatives in blood specimens or toxicological specimens submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Harold J. Sydnam, Alaska State Police.
S. Anthony Thangaraj, Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Clarence L. Thompson, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.
Ray Windell Thompson, Portsmouth, Ohio, Police Department.
Graydon P. Tines, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department.
Chris H. Tyrone, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol.
Robert J. Ullrich, Los Alamos, N. Mex., Police Department.
Ray H. Walton, Ypsilanti, Mich., Police Department.
Robert G. Warren, Ogden, Utah, Police Department.
Jerry L. Wells, U.S. Park Police, Washington, D.C.
Joseph F. Wickman, Jr., Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Richard A. Winters, Tonawanda, N.Y., Police Department.
James Wilson Wise, Hamlet, N.C., Police Department.
Leon F. Wrona, Pennsylvania State Police.
James Albert York, Metropolitan Police Department, Nashville, Tenn.

CRIME REPORTING COMMITTEE

A Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting has been established within the National Sheriffs' Association.

The committee, appointed by Association President Martin J. Ferber, consists of:

Sheriff Earl L. Sullivan, Colorado Springs, Colo., chairman.
Sheriff William Hirsch, Toledo, Ohio.
Sheriff R. E. Culbertson, Beaumont, Tex.
Sheriff William Spurrier, Marengo, Iowa.
Sheriff Lester Almstadt, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sheriff Patrick E. Corrigan, Omaha, Nebr.
Sheriff William Hemphill, Cassville, Mo.

Special Agent Jerome J. Daunt, Chief of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Section, will act as the secretary of the committee.

*Daunt to Wick Memo 5-11-66
re Ferris E. Lucas, Exec. Dir.,
NSA, + Dir's let. 5-13-66 to
Lucas.*

Robert O. Mathews, Jr., Howard County Police Department, Ellicott City, Md.
Aix C. Maupin, Jr., Knoxville, Tenn., Police Department.
Osamu Mizumachi, National Police Agency of Japan, Tokyo, Japan.
Charles M. Monroe, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
Thomas Neal Morris, Danville, Va., Police Department.
Abdul Muttalib, Royal Malaysia Police, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Abdel H. A. M. Okeil, Ministry of Interior, Cairo, United Arab Republic.
Richard Eugene Overton, Santa Cruz, Calif., Police Department.
Joe W. Patterson, Huntsville, Ala., Police Department.
Frank E. Perry, Washington State Patrol.
Somprasongk Prathnadi, Thai National Police, Bangkok, Thailand.
Joseph F. Prochaska, U.S. Marine Corps.
Robert L. Purcell, Clinton, Iowa, Police Department.
Emilio R. Rey, Argentine Federal Police, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Donald W. Ritter, Cincinnati Police Division, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Courtney A. Roberts, Gainesville, Fla., Police Department.
John D. Robey, Kentucky State Police.
Sam Romero, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department.
Al St. Lawrence, Chatham County Police Department, Savannah, Ga.
Juan C. Salas Wenzel, Carabineros de Chile, Santiago, Chile.
Kasem Sangmitr, Thai National Police, Bangkok, Thailand.
Mauro S. Santos, National Bureau of Investigation, Manila, Philippines.
Robert Keith Schatz, Mountain View, Calif., Police Department.
Ernest Schwarz, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Reno, Nev.
James E. Scripture, Bangor, Maine, Police Department.
Mahmoud Ali Shawkat, Ministry of Interior, Cairo, United Arab Republic.
William J. Smith, Westport, Conn., Police Department.
Edward C. Sobczak, Toledo, Ohio, Police Department.
Eugene Mitchell Stack, Omaha Police Division, Omaha, Nebr.
George Bennett Stackhouse, III, U.S. Air Force.
Robert D. Steinline, Perrysburg, Ohio, Police Department.
John J. Sterba, Wisconsin State Patrol.
Rondell F. Stewart, Independence, Mo., Police Department.

Who Is This Bank Robber?



The FBI is looking for an unidentified bank robber who is believed responsible for 13 robberies in the Pittsburgh, Pa., metropolitan area in a 4-year period.

The last of the series of apparently related robberies occurred on November 29, 1965, and the first occurred on October 30, 1961. All but one took place during the last half of the month, usually on Mondays during the afternoon hours. Total loot for the series amounted to \$133,566.

Method of Operation

In most of the robberies the bandit entered unnoticed. He proceeded to a teller's window which was not busy—if possible, the one nearest the entrance. On several occasions he changed from one window to another where the line was shorter or a vacancy appeared, apparently showing no preference as to which teller to victimize.

At the windows he was calm and self-possessed, showing no signs of nervousness. He usually presented currency and requested change. While the teller was complying with

his request, he produced a hand-printed demand note, a folded brown bag, and a handgun.

He said very little, but when he did talk, he spoke in clipped phrases, deliberately, and in a voice of middle pitch with no speech peculiarities or foreign accent. Because of the brevity of his remarks, little has been learned from his comments.

Having obtained his loot, he left the banks unhurriedly and disappeared, attracting little or no attention from persons other than the victim tellers.

Demand Notes and Guns

In 11 of the 13 robberies, this bandit used a demand note, 5 of which were recovered by the FBI. The FBI Laboratory experts determined that the five notes, free of latent prints, were handprinted by the same person. All the other notes, as reported by the victim tellers, were also handprinted in block letters, with substantially the same format and language, and were written on 3- by 5-inch cards with a broad, soft lead pencil.

The guns used by the unknown robber appeared to be automatic pistols. Witnesses to three of the robberies positively identified the gun used as a .45-caliber Colt automatic.

Recovered getaway vehicles, for the most part, were stolen, with one exception which had been purchased shortly before the robbery by an accomplice at a used-car lot just a little over a mile from the victimized bank.

Description

Most of the witnesses to the robberies agreed that the unusual thing about the subject's appearance was that there was nothing unusual about him. A composite description obtained from witnesses follows:

Race	White.
Nationality	Apparently American.
Age	40 to 57.
Height	6 feet to 6 feet 2 inches.
Weight	200 to 240 pounds.
Build	Heavy, with rectangular body, wide square shoulders.
Eyes	Blue, with possible grey or green cast.
Hair	Sandy to light brown, possible auburn cast, slightly receding hairline, with possible bald spot in rear of crown.
Speech	Normal.

This man should be considered armed and dangerous.

Sketches of the subject, prepared by the FBI's Exhibits Section from a photograph believed to resemble the subject, are considered a reasonably good likeness, although most of the witnesses to the robberies feel that he is about 10 to 15 years older than he appears in the sketches.

Reward Offered

On July 26, 1964, five of the victim banks and their insurance companies

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)

announced a pooled reward totaling \$22,500 to anyone, except employees of those offering the reward and employees of public law enforcement agencies, who might furnish information leading to the identification, arrest, and final conviction of the subject.

Anyone having any information or knowledge believed to refer to this individual, please notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 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.

Bufile # 91-17563.

RING UP ANOTHER

Bookkeeping systems by numbers operators are almost as varied as there are operators. One operator in the Midwest recorded his bets on a cash register. Thus, a register receipt showing a top amount of \$3.15 printed on it meant that the bet was placed on the 15th day of the third month. Under this amount would be another figure such as \$220.50 which indicated that a 50-cent bet had been placed on number 220.

Cleveland Crimdel, 6/8/65, Bufile # 63-4296-11.



Accumulation of burglary tools confiscated from the car of two suspects.

After two men were arrested by police in a southeastern city, a search warrant was obtained to search the car the men were using. The police found a large quantity of burglary tools hidden in the trunk and in the right panel of the front door of the car.

Included among the tools found secreted were the following items of interest:

Four complete sets of master keys

from four leading automobile manufacturers.

A battery-operated electric drill, requiring neither cord nor outlet.

A portable key vise.

A complete set of vending machine master keys.

A homemade safe dial remover.

Six decoders for a special brand of locks.

Assorted lock picks and lock cylinder extractors.

Jacksonville Crimdel, 3/29/66, Bufile # 63-4296-63

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

INTERESTING PATTERN



Although this questionable and interesting pattern has the appearance of a whorl, a close inspection reveals the lack of a sufficient recurve in front of the left delta formation. Therefore, this impression is classified as a loop with 13 ridge counts and is referenced to a central pocket loop-type whorl with an inner tracing.