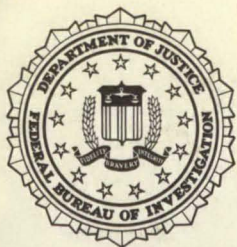
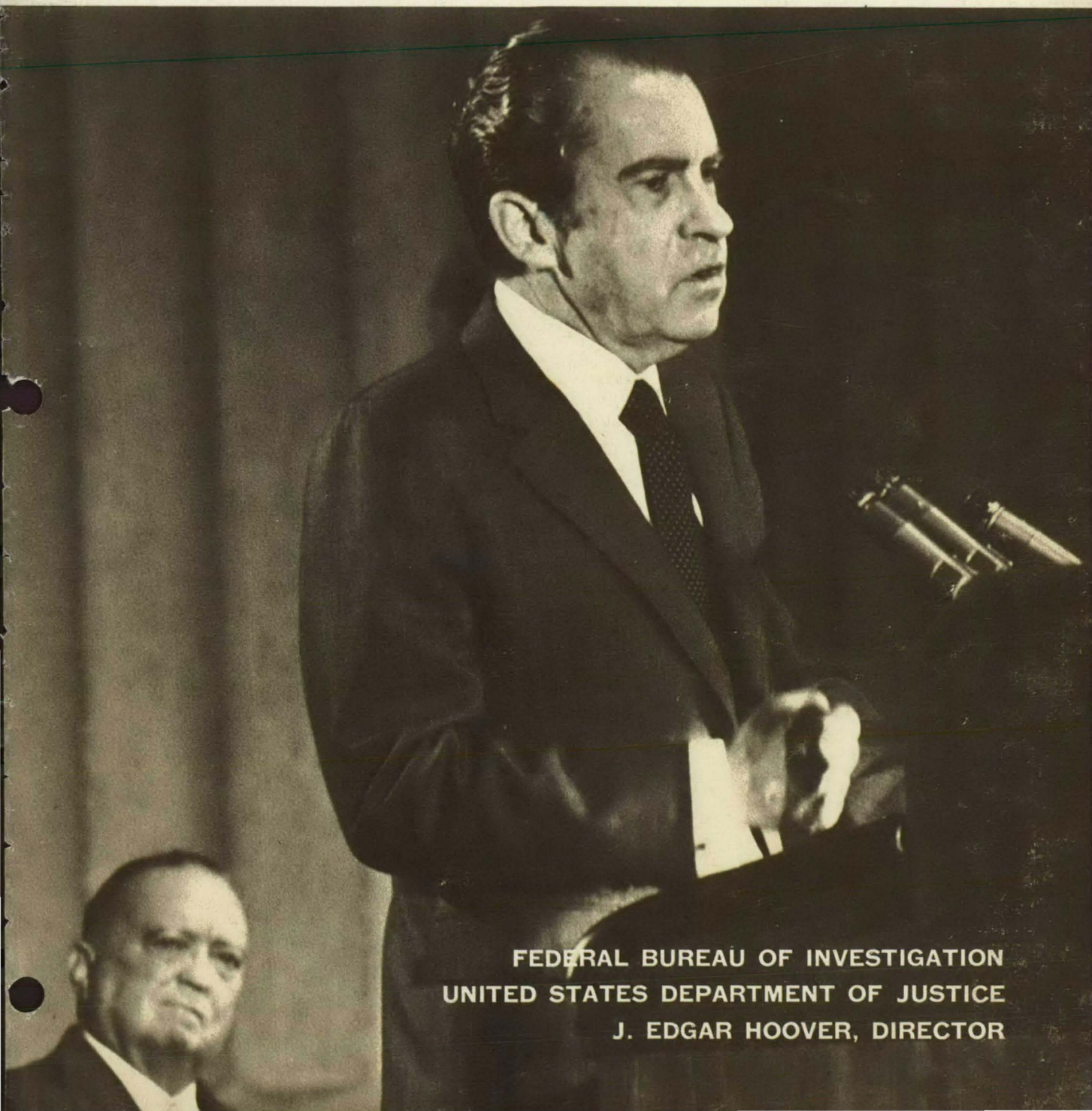


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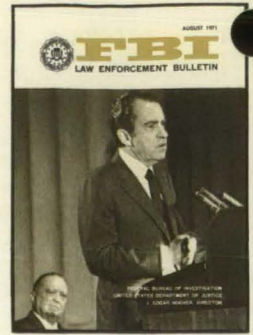
LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN



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

AUGUST 1971

VOL. 40 NO. 8



THE COVER—President Nixon speaks at graduation ceremonies of the 87th Session of the FBI National Academy while FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover looks on. See article beginning on page 2.

FBI

LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR . . .

. . . To All Law Enforcement Officials

WHEN ALICE STEPPED THROUGH the looking glass in the popular story by Lewis Carroll, one of the oddities she encountered in the strange land was that "It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place."

Today, law enforcement in America faces a similar dilemma in its fight against crime, except the problem is not a fantasy. The problem is real, and at times we may wonder if law enforcement is doing as well as Alice.

Crime, like most other problems, has far more uses than solutions. We have today a rising wave of disrespect for the law—not only overt disrespect, but open reluctance and refusal to do the things necessary to make the law effective. Some citizens tend to withdraw and have nothing to do with issues that do not affect them personally. Civic responsibility and public duty are ignored. Most persons, if questioned, would quickly endorse effective law enforcement, but far too many stand by while police are verbally and physically abused.

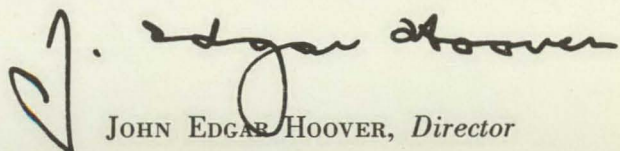
Some might call this the era of the bizarre, the eccentric, and the erratic. Regardless of how it may be described, it certainly is an era in which the system of law and law enforcement is being seriously challenged by those who confuse liberty with license, ignore the rights of others, and choose the laws they will obey.

Indeed, it is an era when emotion overrides reason.

Much of the criticism by troublemakers today is against the so-called "establishment." Whatever the "establishment" stands for, they are against. Just how a nation of people is to survive without some type of governmental structure and control, they never get around to explaining. Rather than seek lawful change and abide by majority rule, they rebel and lash out at all who do not accede to their overbearing demands. Even acquiescence to some of their questionable ultimatums is of no help, for new and more ridiculous demands quickly follow.

Since law enforcement represents the government's first line of defense against violence and disorder, police officers become the immediate enemy of those who want to rule by mob action. Some groups circulate oral and written instructions on how to injure and kill police. Thus, it is not surprising that more and more officers are being slain.

Present-day law enforcement is committed to safeguarding the lives and property of the public and protecting the peaceful against violence and disorder. Our society must progress to the degree that certain and just punishment for the criminal is the rule, not the exception. We cannot settle for less. To "keep in the same place" in the battle against crime is to lose.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, *Director*

AUGUST 1, 1971

With Regard to Law Enforcement—

An End to the Era of Permissiveness

“And, therefore, I want to give a personal message to the 100 graduates of this class. It is one I am really trying to give to all law enforcement officials wherever they may be, any place in the United States: When you go home, tell your colleagues that the era of permissiveness with regard to law enforcement is at an end in the United States of America.”

“When you go home, tell your colleagues that the era of permissiveness with regard to law enforcement is at an end in the United States of America,” President Richard M. Nixon stated in what he called his personal message to all law enforcement officials on June 30, 1971.

Speaking to an overflow crowd at the graduation exercises of the 87th Session of the FBI National Academy in Washington, D.C., the President told the 100 graduates to spread the word that the Administration, the Federal Government, and the FBI are supporting “law enforcement officials in their attempts to reestablish respect for law, in their attempts to enforce the law with justice, in their attempts to end fear and terrorizing of our citizens throughout this country by criminal elements.” The graduates, representing the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and six foreign countries, were also addressed by Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

President Nixon singled out FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for a personal, laudatory tribute. Noting that he has known Mr. Hoover for over 24 years, the President added, “. . . I can say from personal knowledge that he is a man who has never served a party; he has always served his country.”

try, and he deserves credit for that. "Incidentally," he continued, "they say sometimes that Mr. Hoover is controversial. Let me tell you something. Anybody who is strong, anybody who fights for what he believes in, anybody who stands up when it is tough is bound to be controversial. And I say that insofar as he is concerned, there may be controversy, but the great majority of the American people back Mr. Hoover and they back our law enforcement officials like yourself throughout this country."

After congratulating the class upon completing the intensive FBI training, President Nixon remarked that it was a day of good news for law enforcement. First, he explained that a significant breakthrough had just been made to stop the source of supply of heroin into this country from abroad. In cooperation with the United States, the Turkish Government, the Presi-

dent said, announced that all opium poppies which produce heroin will no longer be grown in Turkey starting in June 1972.

Secondly, Mr. Nixon commented that "... we are making progress in the battle against crime." Pointing

"What is, however, even more significant in terms of our cities is we find that in 61 cities of over 100,000 population, crime was actually reduced in the first quarter of this year."

out that according to FBI statistics there had been a downturn in the rate increase of crime in the country for the first quarter of the year, the President stated, "What is, however, even more significant in terms of our cities is we find that in 61 cities of over

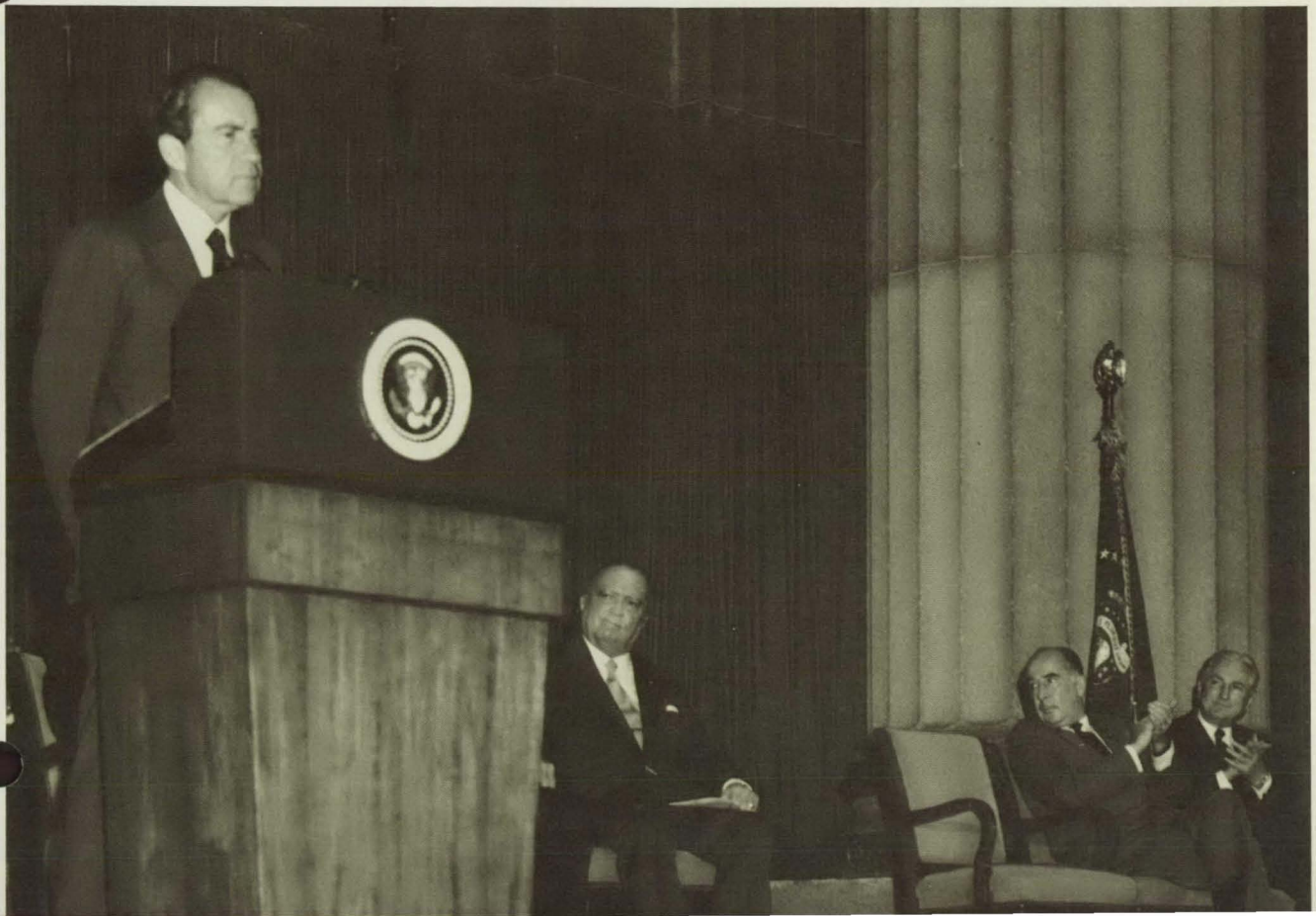
100,000 population, crime was actually reduced in the first quarter of this year." (The full text of the President's remarks appears below.)

Attorney General Mitchell, stressing fairness in justice to learn the truth, told the assembly that today "unfortunately justice seems to mean different things to different people. This leads to confusion and division among Americans as to what we should expect from justice."

Commenting on the violent actions of extremists, Mr. Mitchell observed, "Disorders are deliberately manufactured to overtax the police organizations, create chaos, and, if possible, goad police into actions that are then labeled 'brutality,' thus breeding new issues on which to feed. To such groups, justice is whatever serves revolution."

Adding to this confusion, the Attorney General continued, "is the

Hon. Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is shown delivering an address during the graduation exercises of the 87th Session of the FBI National Academy. Seated, left to right, are: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, and Hon. Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service.





Director Hoover greets President Nixon. While introducing him, Mr. Hoover praised the President's outstanding leadership for a free world and for more effective law enforcement. "No man," the Director said, "has been more responsible for the fate of America or the destiny of the free world than this man has been. Throughout his entire adult life he has given great interest to law enforcement for its improvement and betterment."

growing latitude that is given the sworn enemies of the peace officer. Today extremist organizations are publishing underground newspapers which openly advocate the killing of policemen and the overthrow of the Government by force. They contain detailed instructions on how to procure and use military-type weapons and how to make bombs and incendiary devices. Speakers at extremist rallies announce that their group intends to stop the Government, or intends to kill public officers. Yet the

individuals responsible, in most instances, cannot be arrested. They are free to continue their advocacy of violent revolution."

In this context, Mr. Mitchell emphasized, "Justice seems to be a hunting license for the enemies of society as we know it."

The Attorney General noted that some responsible public figures and writers for responsible publications are not helping the situation by raising the cry "that the people are being repressed—that we are heading for a

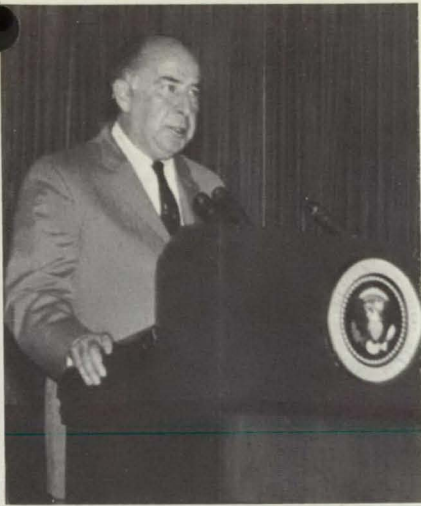
police state." He said the opposite is true, that our society today is more open, more tolerant, and more protective of human rights than ever before.

In his view, the Attorney General stated, the key to justice—as symbolized by the blindfolded goddess, Themis—is the scales in her left hand. "In a civil lawsuit," he explained, "they weigh the conflicting interests or claims of rival litigants. When we apply the symbol to the criminal justice process, then the scales have another duty—to promote, on the one hand, fairness to the accused and, on the other hand, the determination of guilt or innocence. In other words, in this role justice insists that fair rules will be followed in the process of learning the truth. It balances the rights of the individual against the rights of the people, who are represented by the policeman and the prosecutor."

We cannot claim to have a system of justice, Mr. Mitchell added, if all the rights that exist belong to the individual, and the people as a whole have none.

"The people therefore have a right," the Attorney General remarked, "to expect that means will be maintained for apprehending persons on a showing of probable cause that they have committed a crime. The people have a right to expect that, consistent with the rights of the accused, the courts will provide a prompt, fair, and accurate means of determining guilt or innocence. That is the essence of due process. The people have a right to expect that, again assuming the rights of the accused have been observed, a person convicted of a crime will be dealt with according to the law, and will not be free uncorrected to prey upon them again and again."

Disturbing as the picture of justice may seem, Mr. Mitchell firmly believes the scales will be balanced. H



Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

said, "There is a strong movement for reform of the criminal justice system in the United States." Judicial coun-

cils, bar associations, peace officers groups, and others are devoting more and more time to this problem. Further, the Attorney General concluded, "The Department of Justice has been examining the process of justice with a view to recommending changes that will help restore a balance between the rights of the individual and of the people."

Lt. Jack H. Montgomery, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department, president of the graduating class, spoke on behalf of his fellow officers.

He called on the men and women of law enforcement to "keep busy and strive to acquire a capacity for specialized knowledge and a great sensitivity—a sixth sense, if you will, for the swiftly changing conditions, stresses, and pressures of society

today. I believe," he added, "that the only way to acquire this specialized knowledge and sixth sense is through a continuing process of education and specialized training as is offered by the FBI National Academy."

The Honorable Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Mr. Hoover presented the diplomas to the graduates, and Dr. George R. Davis of the National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C., delivered the invocation and benediction. Music for the occasion was provided by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Prior to the graduation ceremonies, Capt. Earl J. Clark, Memphis, Tenn., Police Department, was awarded the FBI National Academy Firearms Pro-

(Continued on page 24)



Shown after the graduation exercises, from left to right, are: Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Mr. Hoover; Dr. George R. Davis, Pastor, National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C.; and Lt. Jack H. Montgomery, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department, president of the graduating class.

"Professional auto theft rings, composed of 'specialists' from various fields of automotive endeavor, could be called 'organized business' since their reason for existence is to make money."



"The amazing ease with which rings acquire stolen cars often reflects the carelessness of automobile owners."

Auto Theft Rings

"But officer, I just don't understand. I have the bill of sale for the car and all the other necessary papers. I paid hard-earned money for that car; you must be mistaken."

How many times have law enforcement officers heard this same pathetic story from an innocent victim who has purchased a used car only to learn later that it is a stolen car?

Auto theft statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports (1969) show that the war against auto theft during the

period 1960-69 was a losing battle. The number of auto thefts increased 168 percent in that period, with stolen cars snowballing from 325,700 in 1960 to 871,900 in 1969. The percentage increase in auto theft was four times greater than that of car registrations during this period. During 1970, the FBI investigated more than 100 major automobile theft rings, to say nothing of the thousands of autos stolen and transported interstate by thieves on their own.

In 1960 cars were stolen at the rate of one every 2 minutes, whereas the 1969 rate accelerated to one every 36 seconds. The rate of theft per 100,000

population increased 138 percent over this same period, from 182 to 432 thefts per 100,000 persons.

Although law enforcement agencies recovered 84 percent of all autos stolen in 1969—50 percent were recovered within 48 hours of the theft—the unrecovered 16 percent represented a \$140 million loss to the public. This loss can be attributed to several causes, a major one being the professional auto theft ring.

Professional auto theft rings, composed of "specialists" from various fields of automotive endeavor, could be called "organized business" since their reason for existence is to make

money. While car rings' illegal work usually follows the basic pattern shown in figure 1—the theft of a car, the deliberate and skillful alteration of the car's identifying characteristics, and the resale to the innocent victim—many different modes of operation are used to complete the basic pattern and consistently and successfully cheat the public.

The amazing ease with which rings acquire stolen cars often reflects the carelessness of automobile owners.

In the past, many professional rings have had such large-scale operations that they hired amateur thieves to steal cars, for which they paid \$25 to \$50 per car. A rank amateur has little difficulty in locating an automobile which he can start and drive away.

If a car thief is unable to find an unattended car on the street with the key still in the ignition, he can walk onto almost any parking lot, get into a car, and simply drive away. Amateur thieves supplying cars to a southern ring several years ago stole only those unlocked cars parked on hills or inclines. They would enter the car, place the transmission in neutral, and quietly coast the car off the hill. Some distance from the theft scene, the car was "hot-wired" and driven away.

Methods Used to Steal

Certain rings have employed their own professional thieves and methods to acquire cars. Members of one east coast ring posed as prospective buyers, approached car dealers, and requested to "test-drive" new cars. Their actual objective was to acquire the ignition key serial number so that they might later have a key made and steal the car at their convenience.

Some rings are very selective in stealing cars. One ring searched one area for the model of car it needed, secured that car's license plate number, and contacted the State motor

vehicle licensing bureau to determine the car's owner. Calling the owner and expressing an interest in purchasing a new car like his, the ring was able to obtain the name of the dealer from whom the car was purchased. Posing as the actual owner of the car, a ring member called the dealer, stated that he had lost his keys, and requested to be given the key identification number so he might have a new one made. Then, it was just a matter of waiting for the opportune moment to make the theft.

Bolder thieves employ the direct approach or "drive-off" method in stealing cars. Posing as a customer, the thief approaches either a car dealership or a private citizen who has placed a "for sale" ad in the newspaper. Requesting to either test-drive the car or show it to his wife, the thief drives the car away and never returns. At times, the thief might make

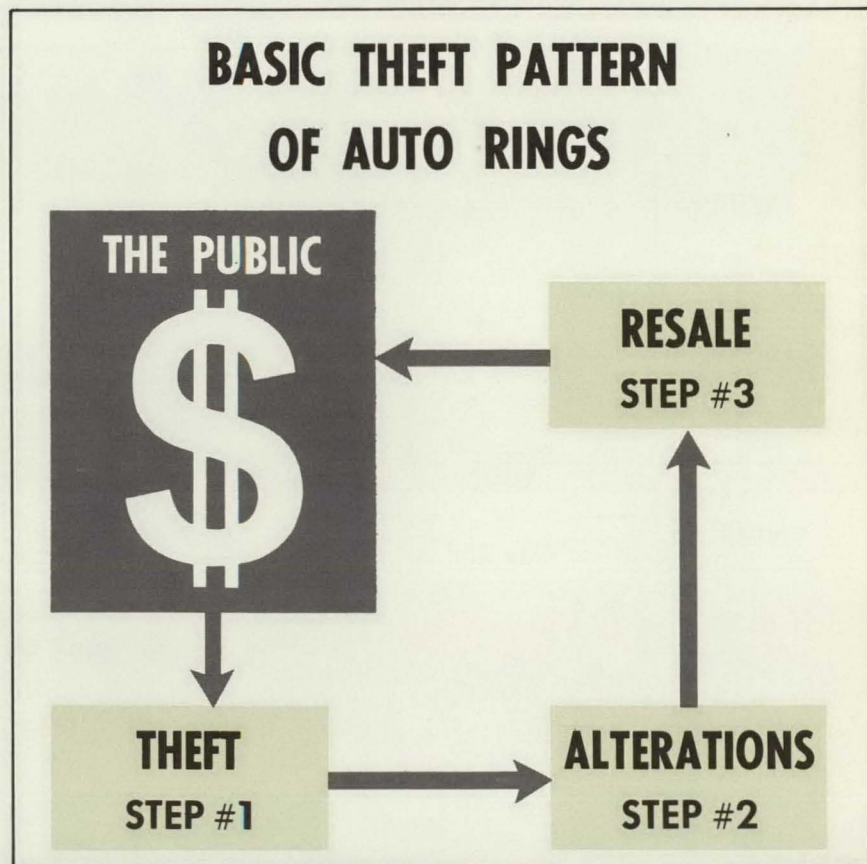
a small downpayment or issue a worthless downpayment check. A similar technique is used when thieves "rent" cars from car rental agencies.

The second step of the professional ring's basic pattern of operation—changing the car's identification numbers and forging its documentation—is the most important since it facilitates the quick and easy resale of the stolen car.

Vital to the second step is a hidden location where the necessary alterations can be made. Such locations may range from garages of suburban homes to the service and repair departments of large metropolitan car dealers. For this work, all rings have members who are specially skilled in such trades as paint and body work, motor mechanics, forgery, and vehicle number alterations.

The alterations are usually divided into four segments: document forgery,

Figure 1.



Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) changes, license plate replacement, and body work. One or all may be used to prepare the car for sale.

A small number of States, often called "non-title" States, have title laws which require little or no proof of ownership when applying for license tags or registering a car. Consequently, a thief may walk into a motor vehicle bureau in several of these States and register and obtain a license for a car that is not legally his nor even in his possession at the moment.

Another simple way for an auto theft ring to obtain a title paper is to purchase a late-model wrecked car from a salvage yard. After stealing a car identical to the wrecked one, the ring can alter the VIN and color of the stolen car to match the title on the wrecked car.

While most rings employ number altering, each ring has its own method

of alteration. For example, one prominent ring almost always stamped extra numbers between the original digits before it changed the VIN. This was done in an attempt to prevent restoration of the original number through a heat treatment process.

Changing the VIN

Other methods of vehicle number changing are used or attempted. For instance, one accomplished number changer from an eastern ring stamped new numbers directly over old ones, always stamping the new numbers deeper than the old. When the old numbers were ground off, acid was used to make the remaining new numbers take the appearance of the old ones.

Vehicle identification number changes take many forms. One of the easiest ways for a ring to obtain a new number is to either purchase a wrecked

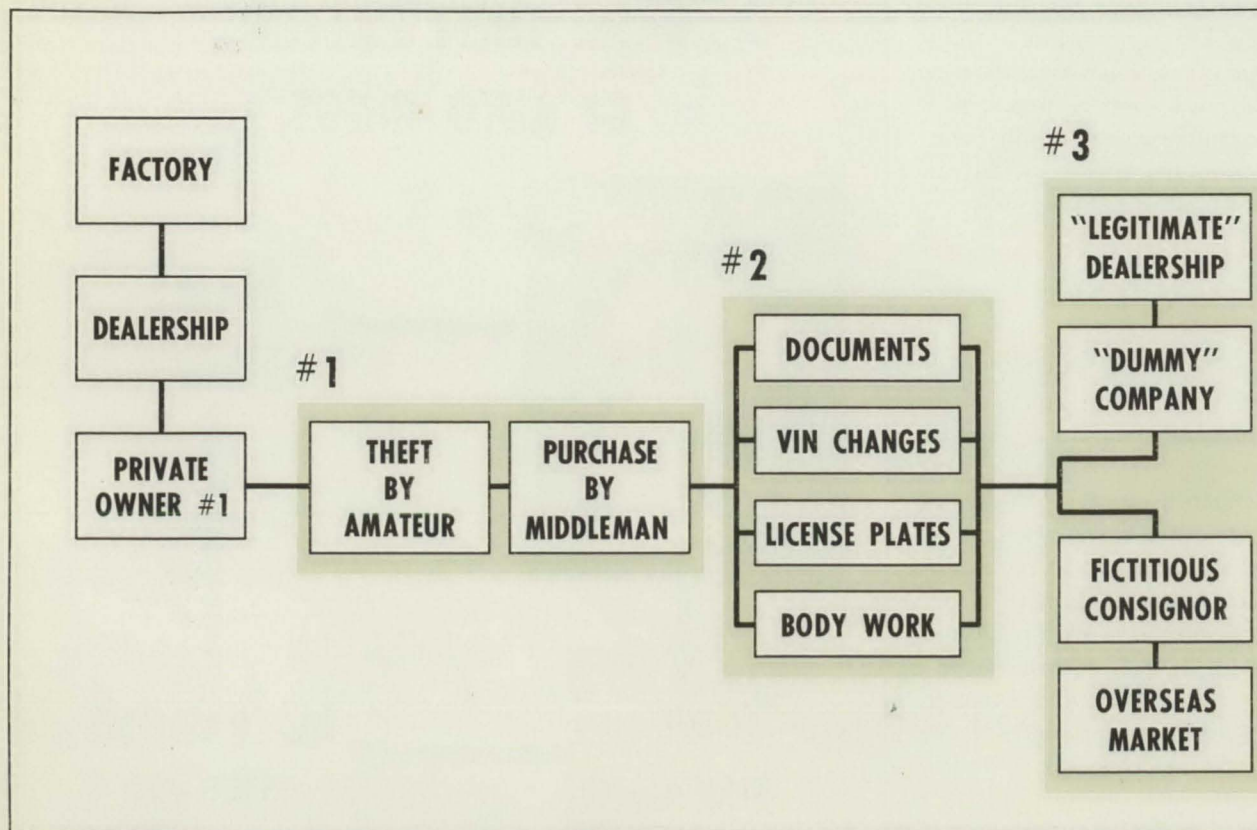
car or steal a number plate from a car on the street. Many car owners never pay any attention to the number plate and, therefore, would never know it was missing.

Some rings have obtained blank number plates which they easily number with a stamping machine. And, of course, other rings alter a car's true number with a stamping machine.

License plates are easily taken from other cars for use on stolen vehicles. Some thieves and rings take a registration obtained from a "non-title" State and with it "legitimately" obtain a license plate from another State. Then another common means is to cut two different license plates in half, switch the halves, and solder them together to obtain two plates with different numbers.

Although every car ring does not employ all of the above-mentioned methods of alteration to make the stolen car easily resalable, most rings

Figure 2.



come up with a finished product that looks legitimate to the casual observer.

Reselling stolen cars—the third step in the pattern—usually is as easy as acquiring them, since, in effect, the same unsuspecting public from whom the cars were stolen becomes the buying victim.

In general, the professional car ring will not quibble at length over the resale price of a stolen vehicle. The ring endeavors to work on a “volume” basis, and therefore it may sell a late-model car for as little as one-half its actual value. An auto theft ring with a large overseas operation in the Scandinavian countries sold stolen late-model American cars for as little as one-fifth of their actual value and almost destroyed the legitimate car market in those countries before moving on.

Getting Rid of “Hot” Cars

Many rings use the auction block as a quick means of getting rid of “hot” cars with a minimum of effort. Some advertise their cars in newspapers. Still others have approached car dealers stating that they must quickly sell their car because they are leaving on a “trip.” Of course, these thieves never use their true identities.

A few rings establish “legitimate dealerships” from which they sell their stolen cars. Usually accompanying these dealerships are “dummy” companies from which the dealer purportedly buys the stolen car. When an investigation occurs, the “legitimate” dealer brings forth a bill of sale and states that he “believed” he was making a legal purchase. He will deny any knowledge of the dummy company and its illegal activities.

The complexity and diversity of the professional auto theft ring—the traits that hamper investigation of the ring—can readily be seen when all three steps of the basic pattern are



Missouri authorities recovered this altered license plate during a recent auto theft ring investigation. The plate had been constructed by cutting two ordinary plates and soldering the left half of one to the right half of the other.

linked. The accompanying diagram (figure 2) represents in theory the organizational and procedural structure of an infamous east coast auto theft ring with both domestic and foreign operations. Under the twofold operation indicated by the chart, a stolen car could be directed to either the ring's domestic or foreign market, depending on how the ring wanted to handle it.

Typically, in this ring's operation, the car was stolen by amateur thieves and subsequently sold to a middle man, a person in the lower command of the auto theft ring. The car was

delivered to a location where false documents and altered numbers were attached. It would be documented as being owned by a “dummy” company, which in turn would “sell” the car to the ring's “legitimate” car dealership. The car would then be sold to an innocent victim by the dealership.

Coordinated Investigation

On the other hand, this same car might be titled to a ring member under an alias. Then the ring member would pose as the domestic consignor

(Continued on page 28)

"When the raids were finally over, more than 30 subjects had been taken into custody, thousands of dollars worth of cash and gambling paraphernalia had been seized, and a multimillion-dollar bookmaking ring controlled by the Syndicate had been successfully put out of business."

Gambling and Corruption

By
J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation



Silently fanning out through the corridors of a modernistic, high-rise apartment house, FBI Agents positioned themselves in front of entrances on seven floors. Moments later, at a given signal, simultaneous raids were launched on the seven apartments, with similar raids conducted at the same time in three other States.

As the Agents, equipped with warrants, battered open steel doors amid flashing lights and cries of alarm, three subjects dropped their workpapers, raced out onto a balcony 28 floors above the street, leaped to an adjoining balcony, and smashed through a locked window—only to be grabbed by still another group of Agents.

When the raids were finally over, more than 30 subjects had been taken into custody, thousands of dollars worth of cash and gambling paraphernalia had been seized, and a multimillion-dollar bookmaking ring controlled by the Syndicate had been successfully put out of business.

Unfortunately, such a massive blow would not have been possible 10 years ago because bookmaking and numbers, which furnish the underworld its major source of illicit income, were not then in violation of any Federal law.

Other Syndicate activities—including extortion, kidnaping, labor-racketeering, interstate hijacking, and prostitution—were investigated where applicable, but until recent times, most organized crime operations violated only local, county, or State ordinances.

This should not be construed, however, as meaning these operations were either small or unimportant. As the President's Task Force on Organized Crime pointed out, estimates on the amount of money being wagered illegally in the United States each year range from a low of \$7 billion to a high of \$50 billion.

Laws Enacted by Congress

Obviously, such a widespread evil posed a serious moral and economic threat which the country could not ignore. When this emerged during the 1961 hearings before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Congress quickly enacted three statutes banning the interstate transmission of wagering information, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, and interstate transportation in aid of racketeering. Subsequent developments led to the passage of the Sports Bribery bill in 1964 and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The broad scope of the first three statutes, especially when taken in conjunction with the court-approved electronic surveillances of the 1968 law, provided Government forces with a substantial weapon in the fight against organized crime.

As a result, FBI efforts alone have led to more than 1,100 convictions under the 1961 laws, including those of international gambling figure Gilbert Lee Beckley; New Jersey Syndicate Chieftain Samuel Rizzo DeCavalcante; Chicago mob leader John Philip Cerone; Raymond Pat-
marca, head of the New England un-

derworld; John Roselli, notorious west coast gambling czar; and countless dozens of their ranking aides and lieutenants.

Among the more than 1,000 subjects who have been arrested or indicted under the 1961 statutes and who are currently awaiting trial are national Syndicate leaders from New York City, Buffalo, Kansas City, and St. Louis, plus lesser ranking mobsters from nearly every other city in the country.

For their part in this overall drive, court-approved electronic surveillance installations have resulted in more than 700 arrests by the FBI during the past year and in the breaking up of a number of major gambling operations handling between \$50 million and \$100 million a year in wagers.

Even so, continuing congressional probes into the realm of organized crime brought out the fact that there still remained two vital problem areas not covered by previous legislation: (1) that of local graft and corruption (particularly in the gambling field), and (2) the jurisdictional inability of Federal agencies to strike at large-scale bookmaking and numbers rings.

A former official of a metropolitan police department has stated that "90 percent of all police scandals in the history of the United States have come under the area of gambling corruption."

On many occasions, FBI Agents investigating nationwide gambling activities uncovered hoodlum violations falling within the purview of other Federal, State, and local agencies.

This information was promptly disseminated and, during the past 5 years, resulted in more than 20,000 arrests and the seizure of some \$7 million worth of currency, contraband, and gambling paraphernalia by these other groups.

Corruption

When a recipient agency failed to cooperate, however, there was no means available to compel action on its part—all of which served to highlight a distressingly rampant situation wherein jurisdictional lines protected flagrant violators from prosecution.

As far back as 1951, the Special (Senate) Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in the United States announced that the "most shocking revelations" it had uncovered dealt with the "extent of official corruption and connivance in facilitating and promoting organized crime." After citing two specific instances in which local bookmakers were paying off corrupt police officers—at the rate of \$152,000 a month in one city and more than \$83,000 a month in another—the Committee concluded that law enforcement itself had "broken down" in many of the communities visited.

Ten years later, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations heard a witness estimate that approximately \$750 million was being spent annually by American gamblers to pay off dishonest police officials. In 1965, the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure listened while a midwestern bookmaker explained how he had "grossed" more than \$12 million a year and paid the local police between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a month in order to stay in business. And, in 1967, the President's Task Force on Organized Crime reported that the neutralization of local law enforcement through corruption was central to the operations of organized crime.

One former official of a major metropolitan police department has even gone so far as to state that "90 percent of all police scandals in the history of the United States have come under the area of gambling corruption."

Organized Crime Control Act of 1970

In spite of all this testimony, though, it should not be imagined that underworld ties are limited to any one group of civil servants. According to the President's Task Force, racketeers spread their largess over a wide range of "police officials, prosecutors, legislators, judges, regulatory agency officials, mayors, councilmen, and other public officials, whose legitimate exercise of duties would block organized crime and whose illegal exercise of duties helps it."

Bearing all this in mind, Congress decided to attack head-on the interlocking evils of gambling and corruption in a sweeping new bill now known as the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

"... a Syndicate numbers ring may be confined to an individual city, or even to one part of a city, but its ramifications are far-reaching in nature."

Introduced in January 1969 by Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, the bill was subjected to rather extensive hearings during the course of which a number of witnesses pointed out the necessity for Federal legislation dealing with major intrastate gambling operations and the corruption stemming therefrom. This need was further reiterated by President Nixon in a special address to the Nation on April 23, 1969.

As finally signed into law last October, the new statute hit gangdom in a number of important areas: banning hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business, making provisions for the convening of special grand juries, establishing an all-encompassing section on immunity, and broadening the protection of Government witnesses from fear of reprisal by the underworld. But it was Title VIII of the act that focused on the gambling-corruption question. In particular, it focused on the lucrative numbers, or policy, racket.

Whereas bookmakers generally rely on the dissemination of out-of-State "line" data, thereby making them susceptible to prosecution under the 1961 antigambling legislation, numbers operators tend to be more self-contained. They will accept wagers on certain digits to be selected from parimutuel track figures, stock-market quotations, Treasury-balance totals, or special drawings—hence the name "numbers"—and the amounts bet are often considerably less than a bookmaker would accept. Because of the structure of its operations, a Syndicate numbers ring may be confined to an individual city, or even to one part of a city, but its ramifications are far-reaching in nature.

A Federal Offense

Grossing millions of dollars a year in wagers, these rings often employ hundreds of "runners" or "agents," prey upon the ghetto-area victims who can least afford to lose their meager funds, and make a practice of bribing unconscionable civic officials to ignore their flagrant operations.

Basically, then, it was this type of enterprise that Title VIII of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 was designed to eliminate.

Gambling rings which involve five or more persons and which are in substantially continuous operation for

30 days or which gross more than \$2,000 on any single day were outlawed on the grounds that such large-scale ventures affect interstate commerce, even when ostensibly intrastate in nature. At the same time, Title VIII declared the obstruction of State or local gambling laws by officials conspiring with gamblers to be a Federal offense.

Eliminating the Source

Within 2 weeks of the enactment of this statute, the FBI had gathered sufficient evidence to smash a series of major numbers "banks" on the east coast and to seize approximately \$16,000 in cash. Since that time, the number of those arrested has risen to more than 700 individuals, and the amount of cash and property confiscated now totals nearly \$1,700,000, a sizable slash into the gamblers' operational system.

Needless to say, the new law is highly unpopular throughout the underworld. So much so that one midwestern numbers chieftain has announced his retirement and warned his followers that the heyday of gambling is now over. The consternation has also spread to the ranks of corrupt civic officials, and that is a hopeful sign in itself.

As the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce so aptly pointed out, it is unrealistic to assume that police, prosecutors, and judges who accept payoffs from racketeers will suddenly become efficient instruments of justice when confronted with other crimes.

At the same time, it would be just as erroneous to condemn everyone for the transgressions of what the Committee called a "small but disturbing minority." Experience has shown that most officials are competent, honest, and desirous of eliminating the misfits

(Continued on page 27)

Most police administrators agree today that a modern police library is essential to the development of law enforcement as a profession. Inspector Morse discusses how his department has endeavored to reach this vital goal. Requirements of police agencies differ because of varying needs and objectives. Therefore, the system explained by Inspector Morse is not presented as a blueprint for all police libraries but rather as informative material which may be of assistance to agencies in establishing their own libraries.

The Police Library

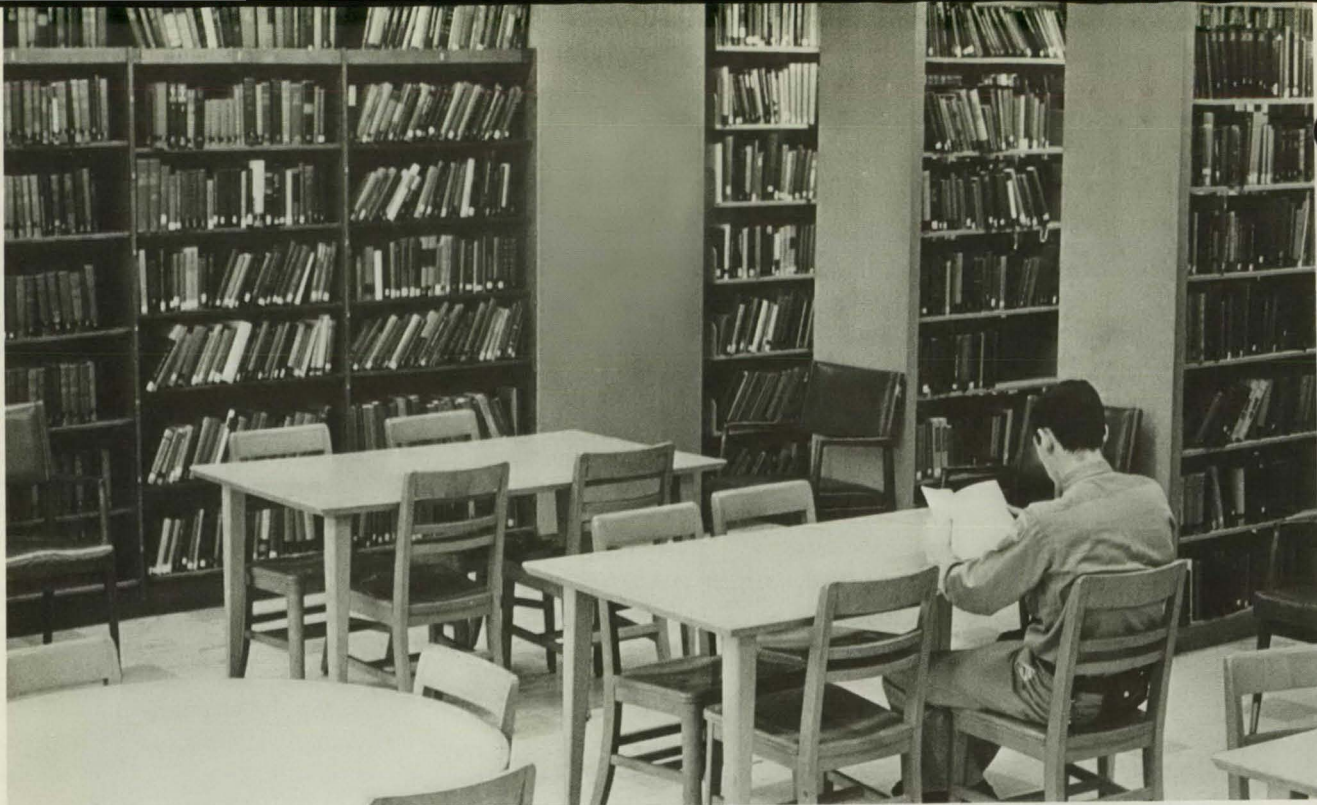


By
DEPUTY INSP. HENRY R. MORSE
Police Department,
New York, N.Y.

The rapidly changing function of today's law enforcement officer requires that he keep abreast of all information in his field. Police training, education, communications, and administration are a few of the many subjects of interest to the modern-day policeman. Materials in these and other subject areas should be collected, organized, and made available for the officer's use. These functions

A library of over 5,000 volumes is conveniently located in the New York City Police Department Training Academy.





Officers enrolled in training programs and college courses find the library a good place for off-duty study.

can best be performed by librarians or police officers trained in library science.

A library of materials on law enforcement should be available in every police department. The library is probably best housed in the department's training facility, and its size

depends upon the funds available and the informational and educational needs of the department.

The present New York City Police Academy, opened in 1964, has a modern library as one of its many facilities. The library is professionally organized and administered to serve

the training, educational, and research needs of the department and its members. Through the years, the library has grown from a one-room conglomerate of books to the modern, spacious, air-conditioned professional library of today. It contains a reading room, upholstered furniture, drapes,

The index contains author, title, and subject cards for each book.



pipied-in music, typewriters, a microfilm reader, and work, reference, and circulation areas. It has a collection of over 5,000 volumes and 200 periodicals relating to the police field.

Library Organization

Small police libraries are best organized into three major functions: (1) acquisitions, (2) cataloging, and (3) circulation. Materials are ordered by the acquisitions department, processed by the cataloging unit, and circulated by the circulation department. One person, trained in all aspects of library organization and service, with the aid of clerical assistants, could perform all of these functions in a small library.

Acquisitions

Since there is little bibliography on the subject of law enforcement, the job of collecting police literature is somewhat difficult. A police librarian must check many sources to find current publications of value. Indexes, abstracting services, periodicals, bibliographies, and other acquisitional tools must be examined at regular intervals to keep the library collection up to date. Placing the library on publishers' association, police department, and other law enforcement agency mailing lists is also an excellent means of learning what law enforcement publications are available.

Some of the acquisitional tools useful in a police library are the Cumulative Book Index, Subject Guide to Books in Print, Public Affairs Information Service, Crime Control Digest and other law enforcement periodicals, the Center for Law Enforcement Research Information, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. The police librarian may examine these sources at a local public library before subscribing.

One of the functions of the acquisitions department is to keep an accession record. A ledger-type book, available from library supply houses, is used to record volumes in the chronological order in which they are added to the library's collections. Each volume is given an identification number, usually placed on the first right-hand page after the title page. This useful record includes complete bibliographical information, the source for each publication, list price, cost, and date of invoice. Other acquisition records may include an on-order file and a backlog file.

Cataloging

Materials received and recorded are ready for classifying and processing. Books are classified according to a system by which books on a given subject are kept together; books on related subjects are shelved nearby. Among the most widely used systems in American libraries are the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification. The Library of Congress system has a distinct advantage for the small police library. Sets of Library of Congress cards can be purchased for most books. Each card contains a complete bibliographic description of the book, the classification number, and the subject heading(s) under which the book is listed. In many cases, however, Library of Congress subject headings are not specific enough for police use. Modification by the police librarian may be necessary.

Once catalog cards have been received, a book can be processed. The Library of Congress classification number is printed on the spine of each volume. A book pocket is pasted in each book, and a book card is typed for each pocket. The card and pocket contain the name of the author, title of the book, Library of Congress call number, and the accession number.

A book, once classified, should be shelf-listed; that is, a list made of all books arranged in the same order as books on the shelves. This record of books in the library is kept on catalog cards, one for each title. The card gives complete bibliographic information, the call number, and the accession number. This record is useful as a tool for inventory and for searching for missing books.

A record of all library holdings is kept in the public catalog. For each book there are an author card, a title card, and a subject card (or cards) to enable library users to locate material by any one of the three. Cards are filed in a card catalog, either in dictionary arrangement with author, title, and subject in a single alphabet, or the catalogs may be divided into an author-title catalog and a separate subject catalog.

Circulation

Once the library has been organized for use, provision must be made for borrowing. This brings us to the third library function, circulation. The police librarian should choose the circulation system best suited to his library's needs.

The circulation function includes keeping a record of books borrowed for home use. In a small library this may be done by recording the borrower's name on the book card. The date the book is due is then recorded on the book pocket. Book cards may be arranged in the circulation files by Library of Congress classification number. Books missing from the shelves can easily be located, and overdue notices can be sent to delinquent borrowers.

Library materials are usually loaned for a specified time. The police librarian must decide on policies governing borrowing privileges. Fines for delinquent borrowers may be necessary.

(Continued on page 28)

President Nixon Pledges Full Support To Stop Police Killings

"Never before in the nation's history have greater burdens and responsibilities rested upon law enforcement officers. You have been called upon to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of this great land under dangerous and trying conditions. You have served honorably and effectively in spite of growing physical and psychological attacks on peace officers by certain segments of our society."

President Nixon has advised local and State law enforcement officials throughout the country that "all resources of the Department of Justice and the FBI are pledged by this Administration to assist you in discharging your responsibilities."

The President's remarks were in a letter over his signature to police officials following a series of conferences on the growing problem of assaults on and killings of police officers held in Washington, D.C., early in June 1971.

As a significant example of the type of assistance President Nixon had in mind, the FBI will now, upon specific request of chiefs or agency heads, actively investigate the killing of police officers. FBI Agents will work jointly with local authorities to solve the crimes so that the guilty may be identified and prosecuted in local courts. This extension of FBI investigative help resulted from the White House conference on June 3, 1971, attended by the President, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and police executives from cities across the country. The FBI will, of course, continue to make available the facilities of

the FBI Laboratory, Identification Division, and National Crime Information Center, and continue to cover out-of-State leads.

After outlining some of the burdens and dangers connected with enforcing the law, President Nixon told the police leaders "that this government's support for you and your men will never be diminished by sweeping allegations of 'repression' and 'police brutality' so often echoed in public forums by a thoughtless few. Frequently those who cry out the loudest in these matters are the ones who vilify you with the ugliest of epithets, confront you in the streets, and seek to provoke you with violence." The full text of the President's letter appears on the opposite page.

During the White House conference, the Attorney General informed the police executives that legislation would be proposed through the Law Enforcement Assistance Act for the payment of \$50,000 to the survivors of a police officer slain in the line of duty.

Director Hoover, while speaking to some 100 law enforcement administrators and command officers at the conference on police killings on June 7, expressed deep appreciation

to the President and the Attorney General for their firm support and their determination to protect the lives of law enforcement officers. Mr. Hoover told the officials the FBI stands ready "to do everything within our power to aid you in the hour of great sorrow when a police comrade is slain." Reiterating his long-time position against a national police force, Mr. Hoover added, "The great strength of American law enforcement lies in the voluntary and fraternal cooperation of local, State, and Federal agencies. We want no national police, and I—speaking for the FBI—can emphatically state that we want no laws or regulations giving us increased powers in this direction. I know the individual department, from the morale and personal pride standpoint, wants to catch the assassin. The answer lies rather in the spirit of cooperation, the enthusiasm, the dedication to efficiency of the men and women in law enforcement itself."

In connection with the new policy of providing investigative assistance when officers are slain, the Director stated, "The full facilities of the FBI are available upon request."

President Nixon's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 14, 1971

Dear _____

On Thursday, June 3, 1971, the Attorney General, FBI Director Hoover and I met with chiefs of police and sheriffs from a dozen cities across the country. You and your men might be interested in some of the sentiments expressed.

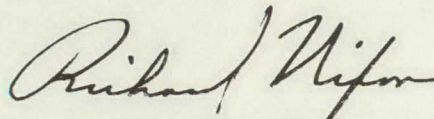
Never before in the nation's history have greater burdens and responsibilities rested upon law enforcement officers. You have been called upon to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of this great land under dangerous and trying conditions. You have served honorably and effectively in spite of growing physical and psychological attacks on peace officers by certain segments of our society.

The physical dangers are apparently increasing. One out of every six police officers has been the victim of an assault. Last year 100 police officers died in the performance of duty - some victims of premeditated murder. This year alone, 51 more officers have been slain. You have courageously persisted in carrying out your duties in spite of these grim statistics. You deserve the full support of this government: to that end, I assure you that all resources of the Department of Justice and the FBI are pledged by this Administration to assist you in discharging your responsibilities.

You are further assured that this government's support for you and your men will never be diminished by sweeping allegations of "repression" and "police brutality" so often echoed in public forums by a thoughtless few. Frequently those who cry out the loudest in these matters are the ones who vilify you with the ugliest of epithets, confront you in the streets, and seek to provoke you with violence. Your countless acts of sacrifice go largely unnoticed; your few errors are exaggerated and widely publicized. This Administration chooses to recognize you for what you are - the best trained, best educated and most compassionate law enforcement officers this nation has ever had.

Despite the unjust criticism of police in recent times, I am confident that a growing number of citizens are becoming aware of the complexity of your job and the importance of your role in our nation of laws. To succeed, you will need the full support and respect of the people and the nation you serve. Speaking for the vast majority of them, of whatever race or philosophy or station in life or section of the country, I am sure that you have that support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Richard Nixon", is written in a cursive, flowing style.



NEW FBI ACADEMY NEAR COMPLETION

This is an aerial view, looking east, of the construction of the new FBI National Academy facilities at Quantico, Va. The present FBI firearms ranges can be seen at upper left, and the U.S. Marine Corps rifle ranges are shown in the upper right center. Completion date of the multiple-building training center is set for 1972. The new Academy will enable the FBI to train 2,000 local and State law enforcement officers each year in the main training program and approximately 1,000 more in shorter, specialized courses. This will be an addition to the training provided to new FBI Agents and regular in-service classes for all Agents.





State Arrest for Federal Crime

By

INSP. CHARLES A. DONELAN

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

(This is the conclusion of a two-part article. Part I appeared in the July issue.)

2. *The Marsh Case*

In 1928, in the aftermath of *Carroll* and *Gambino*, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York handed down its important decision in *Marsh v. United States*,²⁵ a case which likewise involved the enforcement of the transportation provision of the National Prohibition Act. The opinion of the court in this leading case was written by the late distinguished jurist, Judge Learned Hand.

The defendant in this case was arrested by a New York State trooper after his chauffeur-driven car had allegedly run a traffic light in a village in the western part of the State. Several bottles of whisky were thereafter discovered in the automobile. He was tried and convicted in Federal court possessing and transporting liq-

PART II

"The Supreme Court of the United States appears to have never had occasion to rule directly on the question of the power of State officers to arrest for Federal crimes, but recognition of this authority seems implicit in the opinion handed down by the Court in United States v. Di Re. . . . Although the Supreme Court did not deal specifically with the basic question of the power of a State officer to arrest without a warrant for a Federal offense, it ruled that when a State officer does effect such an apprehension, the law of the State where the arrest is made determines its lawfulness."

uors in violation of the National Prohibition Act, and appealed.

There was a conflict in evidence as to the facts surrounding the arrest and seizure involved. The State trooper contended that he had been at the village crossroads when the defendant's car drove through the traffic signal, and that he pursued the automobile, stopped it, and asked to see the defendant's registration card and license. He also said that when he inquired of the defendant "what he had on," the defendant replied that he had a load of good whisky. Upon looking in, the officer related, he saw whisky bottles partly covered with a blanket. The defendant's story, on the other hand, was that the State trooper had told him he had stopped the car because it was "loaded," and that when he denied this, the officer entered the car, pulled off the blanket, and discovered the contraband liquor.

Arrest Without a Warrant

On appeal, the Circuit Court in the course of its opinion addressed its main attention to the question of whether the State officer had authority by virtue of State law to arrest the defendant without a warrant for a Federal offense. In order to reach this issue, however, the court initially had to consider whether the State trooper had stopped the defendant's car for violation of the traffic ordinance, or whether he had done so on suspicion that the automobile was carrying illicit liquors. If the latter were the case, the stop, search, and arrest would have been unlawful under the *Carroll* case, which held that probable cause to believe the vehicle contained contraband liquor had to exist. Consequently, the evidence seized would be tainted, for under the *Gambino* case, evidence of a violation of the National Prohibition Act obtained by wrongful search and seizure by State officers acting solely on behalf of the United States was in-

admissible at a trial in Federal court. The Circuit Court, however, assuming in line with the finding of the trial judge that the State trooper had stopped the defendant's car for violation of the traffic ordinance and had either seen the bottles of whisky or was told of them by the defendant, ruled that the search and seizure were authorized under State law. It noted that *Gambino*, in holding that a State officer was not empowered by the National Prohibition Act to enforce its provisions, had left open the question of whether there was authority elsewhere.

In ruling on the question of whether the State trooper had authority to arrest the defendant without a warrant for the Federal offense committed in his presence and of which he had lawfully obtained evidence, the Court held that he did possess such power by virtue of the New York arrest statute which authorized a State peace officer to arrest without a warrant a person committing or attempting to commit a crime in his presence.

National Prohibition Act

At the outset of its analysis leading to the conclusion that State officers had the authority to arrest without a warrant for a Federal offense by virtue of State law, the Circuit Court stated that it had been a universal practice of peace officers in New York to arrest for Federal crimes, regardless of whether they were felonies or misdemeanors, and that this practice was strong evidence of the understanding of the State officials as to the meaning of the State law. Noting, as *Gambino* also did, that the Governor of New York had unequivocally declared that it was the duty of all local officers to enforce the National Prohibition Act, the court stated that, in the absence of a holding to the contrary, it saw no reason not to accept the practice and the declaration as

evidence of the meaning of the State arrest law. The court then declared

"Moreover, we should be disposed *a priori* so to understand it. Section 2 of article 6 of the Constitution makes all laws of the United States the supreme law of the land, and the National Prohibition Law is as valid a command within the borders of New York as one of its own statutes. True, the state may not have, and has not, passed any legislation in aid of the Eighteenth Amendment, but from that we do not infer that general words used in her statutes must be interpreted as excepting crimes which are equally crimes, though not forbidden by her express will. We are to assume that she is concerned with the apprehension of offenders against laws of the United States, valid within her borders, though they cannot be prosecuted in her own courts."

The Circuit Court of Appeals then referred to two prior decisions of State courts which held or implied that the Federal statute based on the act of September 24, 1789, empowering State officers to arrest for Federal crimes under a warrant, had by implication forbidden arrests without a warrant in such cases.²⁷ The court said, however, that it could not accede to this argument because the foregoing Federal statute related only to the practice when a warrant issued and there was no reason for assuming that it went further than its subject matter. If it were extended, the court declared, there would be no means of arresting offenders caught in the very act of crime, a result which would so impair the execution of the laws that it seemed incredible that it should have been so intended. Furthermore, the court stated, it may be that the United States, in respect to such arrests, is limited by the law of the State where

ender may be, but it would be unreasonable to suppose that its purpose was to deny to itself any help that the States allowed.²⁸

3. *The Bircham Case*

A second interesting case where the question of the power of State officers to arrest for a Federal crime without a warrant arose is that of *Bircham v. Commonwealth*²⁹ decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in 1951.

The facts in *Bircham* were these: in August 1949 the defendant was fleeing by automobile across country from the State of Kansas to avoid confinement after conviction for the crime of robbery in violation of the Federal Fugitive Felon Act.³⁰ He knew that FBI Agents were looking for him, if not in actual pursuit. Reaching Louisville, Ky., on the night of August 9, 1949, under the apprehension that the Louisville police were expecting him, in his excitement, he drove up a one-way street in the wrong direction.

He was overtaken by two cruising police officers who came alongside his car and ordered him to pull to the curb. The officers recognized the defendant as a fugitive sought by the FBI, for they had noticed his picture on a wanted flyer posted at police headquarters. The defendant, believing that he was about to be taken into custody, drove off rapidly with the officers in close pursuit. After a wild chase and gunfight, the defendant was eventually captured, but not before he had shot and killed one of the officers and wounded the other. He was tried and convicted in State court for the murder of the police officer and sentenced to death. On his appeal to the high court of Kentucky, his judgment of conviction was affirmed.

Fugitive Felon Act

In the course of its decision, the Court of Appeals took up, among other issues, the question of the power

of the State officers to arrest the defendant without a warrant for the violation of the Fugitive Felon Act, and held that they did possess that authority.

The appellant "... was in overt action in the commission of a felony in the presence of the officers attempting to take him in custody. It not only was their right, it was their duty, to arrest him. . . ."

In arriving at this decision, the Court of Appeals discussed at the outset the subject of extradition, or interstate rendition, in the light of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States,³¹ and the provisions of Kentucky law enacted pursuant to this constitutional mandate and which formulated the procedure to be followed for arrests by Kentucky peace officers in assisting other States in the vindication of their laws. After pointing out that the Louisville police officers were not armed with any warrant of arrest, the court stated that under the provisions of the then controlling Kentucky statute, a law enforcement officer had no authority to arrest a person found in Kentucky who was guilty of committing a felony anywhere in the United States unless a warrant had been directed to him by judicial authority.³² The court stressed the fact that in the latter situation the crime for which the person was to be arrested would be one which had not been committed in Kentucky or in the presence of the arresting officer.

The court declared, however, that after Congress enacted the Fugitive Felon Act in 1934, any person moving in interstate commerce with intent to avoid confinement after conviction for robbery under the laws of the

State from which he flees is guilty of committing a felony whenever and wherever he is apprehended. Thus, since the fleeing defendant here was in the act of committing a felony in the presence of the officers attempting to take him into custody, the court declared, it was their right and duty to arrest him. The court said:³³

"Such flight is a separate and distinct offense from the crime of that for which the fugitive was convicted in the foreign jurisdiction, and is an offense against the laws of the United States. In *United States v. Bumbola et al.*, D.C.N.Y., 23 F. 2d 696, the court held that it is the duty of a peace officer of a state to arrest without a warrant any person committing an offense against the laws of the United States in his presence. . . . (T)he appellant . . . was in overt action in the commission of a felony in the presence of the officers attempting to take him in custody. It not only was their right, it was their duty, to arrest him"

4. *The Di Re Case*

The Supreme Court of the United States appears to have never had occasion to rule directly on the question of the power of State officers to arrest for Federal crimes, but recognition of this authority seems implicit in the opinion handed down by the Court in *United States v. Di Re*.³⁴

Di Re involved the question of the legality of an arrest for a Federal crime made without a warrant by a State officer, and the admissibility of evidence obtained by a search and seizure made incident to this arrest. Although the Supreme Court did not deal specifically with the basic question of the power of a State officer to arrest without a warrant for a Federal offense, it ruled that when a State officer does effect such an apprehen-

sion, the law of the State where the arrest is made determines its lawfulness. Thus, the existence of the authority of a State officer to act in such a case appears to be recognized by necessary implication.

This case arose in New York during World War II under the following set of circumstances. The defendant was sitting in an automobile one day with the driver, who was suspected of selling counterfeit gasoline ration coupons in violation of Federal law, and an informant. When approached by a detective of the Buffalo Police Department, who was accompanied by Federal investigators of the Office of Price Administration (OPA) who possessed no statutory powers of arrest, the informant had bogus coupons in his hand which he said he had obtained from the driver. The detective arrested the defendant and the driver without a warrant. Later, at the police station, the defendant was searched and counterfeit coupons were discovered on his person. On the evidence thus obtained, the defendant was convicted in Federal court of possession of the counterfeit coupons in violation of Federal law.

Power to Arrest

On review, the Supreme Court held that the defendant's conviction could not be sustained because the arrest made by the detective without a warrant, upon which the search and seizure were based, could not be justified under New York arrest law which the Court declared provided the standard by which the arrest for the Federal offense must stand or fall.

At the time of the defendant's arrest, the controlling New York arrest statute provided that a peace officer could arrest a person without a warrant for a crime committed or attempted in his presence; when the person arrested had committed a felony, although not in the officer's pres-

ence; and when a felony had in fact been committed, and the officer had reasonable cause for believing the person to be arrested to have committed it. The Court found, however, in this case that when the detective arrested the defendant, he had no previous information implicating the latter and no information pointing to his possession of any coupons. The only information the detective had concerning the defendant was his presence in the car, the Court said, and this was not enough to make a case for an arrest under the statute for either a misdemeanor or a felony.

The passage in the opinion of the Court which implies that a State officer has the basic power to arrest for a Federal crime follows:³⁵

"We believe . . . that in absence of an applicable federal statute the law of the state where an arrest without warrant takes place determines its validity. By one of the earliest acts of Congress, the principle of which is still retained, the arrest by judicial process for a federal offense must be 'agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such state.' There is no reason to believe that state law is not an equally appropriate standard by which to test arrests without warrant, except in those cases where Congress has enacted a federal rule. . . .

"Turning to the Acts of Congress to find a rule for arrest without warrant, we find none which controls such a case as we have here and none that purports to create a general rule on the subject. . . .

"No act of Congress lays down a general federal rule for arrest without warrant for federal offenses. None purports to supersede state law. *And none applies to this arrest which, while for a*

federal offense, was made by a state officer accompanied by federal officers who had no power of arrest. Therefore, the New York statute provides the standard by which this arrest must stand or fall." [Emphasis added.]³⁶

Other Cases

In several cases considered by the Supreme Court subsequent to the discussion in *Di Re* elucidating the relationship of State and Federal arresting authority, the Court has restated its holding in that decision. For example, in *Miller v. United States*, the Court said:³⁷

"This court has said, in the similar circumstance of an arrest for violation of federal law by state peace officers, that the lawfulness of the arrest without warrant is to be determined by reference to state law."³⁸

Conclusion

This review of the statutory and judicial authority establishing or recognizing the power of state officers to arrest for Federal crimes, with or without warrant, may serve several purposes, not least of which is the recalling to mind of the many and varied bonds which bind American law enforcement officers in the discharge of their duty. The countless cases, unrecorded in the law books, where State and Federal officers, without hesitation or question, come to the prompt aid of each other in the always personally dangerous act of apprehending a criminal provide cogent evidence of the strong, permeating spirit of cooperation which marks their daily work. In the effort to vindicate those laws, State and Federal, aimed at keeping the Nation as free as humanly possible from the threat and actuality of crime, this cooper-

tion allows the ideal of local law enforcement to be maintained, makes possible the high degree of effectiveness which the proper administration of criminal justice demands, and puts into everyday life the lesson of that fundamental truth expressed by the Supreme Court in the following passage:³⁹

"Our dual form of government has its perplexities, State and Nation having different spheres of jurisdiction, as we have said, but it must be kept in mind that we are one people; and the powers reserved to the States and those conferred on the Nation are adapted to be exercised, whether independently or concurrently, to promote the general welfare, material and moral." (R)

Law enforcement officers of other than Federal jurisdiction who are interested in any legal issue discussed in this article should consult their legal advisor. Some police procedures ruled permissible under Federal constitutional law are of questionable legality under State law, or are not permitted at all.

states the general rule and we approve of it for Arizona."

²⁹ 238 S.W. 2d 1008 (1951).

³⁰ 18 U.S.C. 1073.

³¹ U.S.C.A., Constitution art. IV, sec. 2, cl. 2. This clause reads: "A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime."

³² This statute (K.R.S. 440.080) was repealed when the Kentucky legislature enacted into Kentucky law in 1960 the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act, the substance of which has likewise been adopted by most States. The Uniform Criminal Extradition Act established the procedure for the arrest in one State of a person who has committed a crime in another State, with or without a warrant, and for his commitment, following a hearing, to await requisition. The Kentucky statute today, after providing for arrest with a warrant (K.R.S. 440.270), further provides (K.R.S. 440.280) that the arrest of a person may be lawfully made by any peace officer or private person without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a State with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year. When such an arrest is made,

the accused must be taken before a judge with all practical speed, and complaint must be made against him under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest, and his answer shall be heard as if he had been arrested on a warrant.

³³ *Bircham v. Commonwealth*, 238 S.W. 2d 1008, 1015-16 (1951).

³⁴ *United States v. Di Re*, 332 U.S. 581 (1948); see also *United States v. Coplon*, 185 F. 2d 629 (1950).

³⁵ *Id.* at 589-90.

³⁶ In *Davis v. United States*, 328 U.S. 582, n. 4 at 610-11 (1946), decided 2 years before *Di Re*, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, citing *Gambino* and *Marsh* (see footnotes 16 and 28), said: "Whether the New York detectives are authorized to make arrests for federal offenses is a debatable issue." *Davis* was another OPA case, and it was not clear if the New York detectives or OPA investigators made the arrest for the Federal crime involved. In *Di Re*, Mr. Justice Frankfurter voted with the majority.

³⁷ 357 U.S. 301, 305 (1958). See also *Johnson v. United States*, 333 U.S. 10 (1948); *Ker v. California*, 374 U.S. 23 (1963); *Reed v. United States*, 401 F. 2d 756 (1968).

³⁸ Before and after *Di Re*, State and Federal cases have pointed out that arrest without warrant for Federal crimes may be made by private persons, thus recognizing a traditional, but seldom resorted to, source of arrest power. In our jurisprudence, the American law enforcement officer beneath the cloak of his official authority is an ordinary citizen, and thus surely possesses the power of arrest granted to a private citizen under the controlling law. See *United States v. Burgos*, 269 F. 2d 763 (1959); *Ward v. United States*, 316 F. 2d 113 (1963); *Wion v. United States*, 325 F. 2d 420 (1963); *Alexander v. United States*, 390 F. 2d 101 (1968); *Montgomery v. United States*, 403 F. 2d 605 (1968); *United States v. Kriz*, 301 F. Supp. 1329 (1969); *United States v. Montos*, 421 F. 2d 215 (1970); *People v. Floyd*, 288 N.Y.S. 2d 950 (1968); *Davis v. United States*, 16 App. D.C. 442 (1900); *Shettel v. United States*, 113 F. 2d 34 (1940); *United States v. Lindenberg*, 142 F. 2d 829 (1944). In this general connection, it has been held that Federal officers in each State possess the arrest powers accorded private persons by the laws of that State, unless their powers have been enlarged or restricted by Federal statute. See *United States v. Coplon*, 185 F. 2d 629 (1950); *United States v. Viale*, 312 F. 2d 595 (1963).

³⁹ *Hoke v. United States*, 227 U.S. 308, 322 (1913).

FOOTNOTES

²⁵ 29 F. 2d 172 (1928), cert. denied, 279 U.S. 849 (1929).

²⁶ *Id.* at 174.

²⁷ *McMichael v. Culliton*, 104 A. 433 (1918); *Lenski v. O'Brien*, 232 S.W. 235 (1921).

²⁸ In *Whitlock v. Boyer*, 77 Ariz. 334, 338 (1954), the Supreme Court of Arizona, in answer to the question of whether a State officer had the right to make an arrest involving a Federal crime, the case involving an arrest for the alleged passing of a twenty-dollar bill believed at the time to be counterfeit, cited the statement in *Marsh* that it had been a universal practice of police officers in New York to arrest for Federal crimes and declared: "We think this practice

AUTO THEFT POSTER

According to the 1969 Uniform Crime Reports, an automobile is stolen every 36 seconds. Public awareness of ways to curb this incredible statistic is vital to controlling auto theft.

"Help Prevent Auto Theft," an FBI poster which lists several "do's" and "don'ts" pertaining to auto theft prevention, is available free of charge in limited quantities to interested individuals and organizations.

Requests for copies of this

item should be submitted to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Basic to the successful investigation of crime is the preservation of the crime scene. To emphasize this point to his officers, Chief of Police James H. Crawford, North St. Paul, Minn., has issued each of them a printed list of instructions to be fol-

lowed at the outset of homicide, suicide, and aggravated assault investigations. The guidelines are on a small card which can be carried in a bill-fold. Some of the points highlighted on the card and to be implemented or followed by the officer first on the scene include notation of the time of call, time of arrival at crime scene, and time of crime; protection of evidence; development and identification of possible suspects and witnesses; obtaining basic facts of crime; and any other appropriate action deemed necessary to the successful handling of the case.

END OF ERA

(Continued from page 5)

ficiency Award, donated by The American Legion. Detective Lt. James W. Mackenzie, Jr., Lakewood, Ohio, Police Department, won the John Edgar Hoover Medal for Excellence in the Study of Law Enforcement by achieving the highest scholastic standing in his class.

Those completing the 87th Session bring the total number of graduates to 5,934 since the Academy was established 36 years ago.

President Nixon's remarks:

Mr. Attorney General, Director Hoover, members of the graduating class, and all of our guests here today:

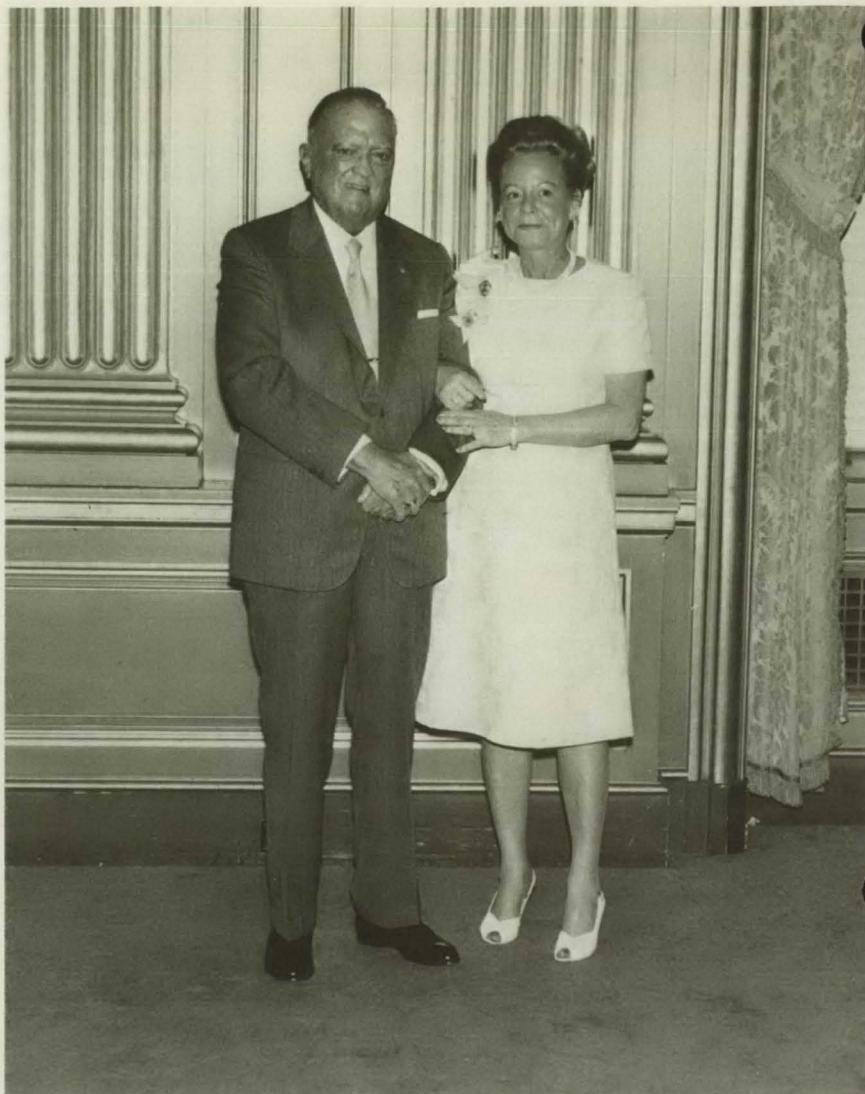
I am very honored to be here. And responding to the personal note which Mr. Hoover introduced me on, may I say that I am very honored to have these cuff links and will be honored to wear them.

As some of you may know, when I travel through the country, like all Presidents who travel through the country, there are times when over-enthusiastic people will grab your arm and take a cuff link. When I wear these, I will simply say, "Watch out, the FBI will get them back."

I know that you will be hearing from the Attorney General for the address to the graduating class, and I will try not to impose on his time or yours in my remarks on this occasion.

But I did not want to miss the opportunity on this day, a very special day for the 100 who are in this class and for their families who are here, to speak on some subjects that it seems to me are quite relevant on this occasion.

First, I congratulate all those who are graduates of the class, and I want to, in speaking to you, to speak to all of the men and women in law enforcement throughout this country. I want to tell you, first, that today, significantly enough, is a good day in terms



Among distinguished guests at the graduation ceremonies was Mrs. Martha Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General of the United States, who is shown here with Mr. Hoover.

of news, as far as law enforcement is concerned. At nine o'clock this morning at the White House, I announced the most significant breakthrough in stopping the source of supply of heroin into this country that we have made, perhaps, in recent history.

What has happened is that the Turkish Government—and in Turkey between 60 and 80 percent of all the opium poppies from which heroin is made that comes to the United States is grown—the Turkish Government, in cooperation with the Government of the United States, has announced a

new policy. All opium poppies which produce heroin will cease to be grown in Turkey starting in June of 1972.

This does not mean that the fight against dangerous drugs is over. It does mean that we have made a big step forward.

But we would hope that as far as the demand is concerned, enforcing those who are the pushers, giving treatment for those who are the addicts, that all of these programs will go forward.

I can assure you that your Government is engaged in a world-wide of



Lt. Jack H. Montgomery.

Mr. Reuben W. Robertson (right), Detective Deputy Superintendent, Jamaica Constabulary Force, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, receives his diploma from Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell.



Commissioner Raymond F. Farrell (left) presents a diploma to 1st Lt. Ismael Mercado, Police of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P.R.

fensive to stop the source of supply of dangerous drugs into the United States. You in law enforcement know how important it is to see that those who are addicted to drugs—that those numbers can be reduced, because in our major cities, and many places where I have seen the statistics, over 50 percent of the more aggravated crimes are committed by those who are engaged in the drug traffic or who are addicts.

The second point that I think is good news, and I trust that the Attorney General will expand on this, are the crime statistics that Mr. Hoover's department has released today.

For the first quarter of this year we have seen a downturn in the rate of increase of crime. What is, however, even more significant in terms of our cities is we find that in 61 cities of over 100,000 population, crime was actually reduced in the first quarter of this year. And that includes the city of Washington, D.C.

This means we are making progress in the battle against crime. That progress could not be made, of course, without the laws which the Congress has enacted—enacted in cooperation with and at the urging of this Administration. It could not be done without the national support that you receive from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies, and the Attorney General of the United States.

But more important, this progress in the battle against crime couldn't be made unless it was for the front line soldiers, those who are the law enforcement officials in the cities, in the towns, all across this great country of ours.

And, therefore, I want to give a personal message to the 100 graduates of this class. It is one I am really trying to give to all law enforcement officials wherever they may be, any

place in the United States: When you go home, tell your colleagues that the era of permissiveness with regard to law enforcement is at an end in the United States of America. Tell your colleagues that not only in terms of the laws of the land at the National level, in terms of our LEAA programs, in terms of support of the FBI, but more particularly in terms of support of the President of the United States and the Attorney General, that we back law enforcement officials in their attempts to reestablish respect for law, in their attempts to enforce the law with justice, in their attempts to end fear and terrorizing of our citizens throughout this country by criminal elements. They have the backing of the President, of the Attorney General, of their Federal Government and their Federal officials, and will continue to.

May I also say in that connection that we not only speak in terms of backing from a moral standpoint, but I want to assure you that as I travel throughout the country, don't get discouraged by some of the talk to the effect that the man who wears the badge or the man who is in law enforcement is one who isn't backed in his community. There are some who do not back him. It has become somewhat fashionable, or had become somewhat fashionable, in recent years, to make attacks on law enforcement officials. But let me say that the great majority of the American people in this country do provide backing for the men who are willing to sacrifice their lives or to risk their lives in order to save the lives of others.

You have our backing. You have the backing of the American people. And this particular ceremony provides an opportunity for us to state it again, and state it for all of the American people on this occasion.

Also on this occasion I am provided an opportunity to say a personal word

with regard to my long-time friend and the man who is responsible for this Academy—Mr. Hoover.

I have known him for 24 years. As a young man I worked with him and with others in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in major investigations of various subversive elements in this country.

Mr. Hoover, during my period of knowing him—over 24 years—has served under five Presidents. Three of them were Democrats; two were Republicans. In that period of 24 years that I have known him, I can say from personal knowledge that he is a man who has never served a party; he has always served his country, and he deserves credit for that.

Incidentally, they say sometimes that Mr. Hoover is controversial. Let me tell you something. Anybody who is strong, anybody who fights for what he believes in, anybody who stands up when it is tough is bound to be controversial. And I say that insofar as he is concerned, there may be controversy, but the great majority of the American people back Mr. Hoover and they back our law enforcement officials like yourself throughout this country.

So with that, I am honored to be here, to break into your graduation ceremony to reassure you and all of the men in law enforcement throughout the country of the support you have at the very highest levels in government for your work—your work which is sometimes dangerous, sometimes underpaid, but, believe me, deeply appreciated.

The Nation is in your debt for what you are willing to do, and I am honored to speak for the entire Nation in saying to you congratulations, wishing you well, and seeing that this Nation is one in which we will have respect for law, in which the American people can have freedom from fear.

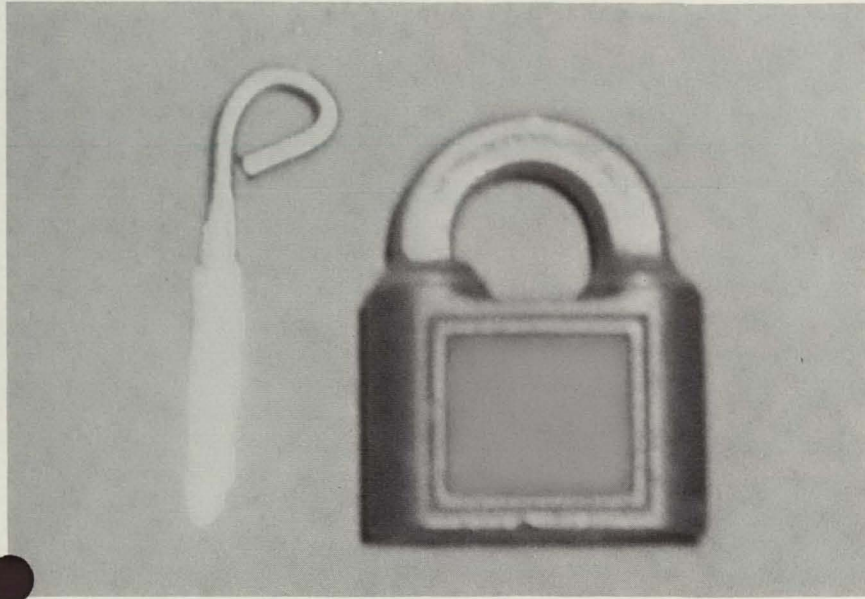
Thank you very much.

FROM NAIL TO KEY TO TROUBLE

A prisoner working as a trusty at a National Guard Armory made a key to fit all locks inside the armory from a twentypenny nail. After his discharge, the prisoner returned to the armory, used the homemade key to

open six interior locks, and stole thirty-two .45-caliber automatic weapons.

He was apprehended several days later as he attempted to dispose of the guns.



Key made from nail by prisoner opens padlock.

GAMBLING

(Continued from page 12)

from their own ranks. This was graphically illustrated during a recent FBI raid on a Syndicate ring handling more than \$100 million a year in wagers, when State police officers aided FBI Agents in arresting nearly a dozen persons, including a lieutenant and three of their fellow officers who had been accused of taking bribes.

It is a sad, but inevitable, fact of life that the fall of someone in a position of trust blackens all those around him and makes it doubly difficult for them to fulfill their official functions.

Picture, for example, the frustrations of an honest patrolman serving under a corrupt sergeant or lieutenant;

the impossibilities of a dedicated law enforcement agency trying to bring hoodlums to justice before a crooked judge; or the futility of a district attorney's attempt to clean up a local gambling ring that is paying the vice squad thousands of dollars a month for "protection."

Congress served notice on what the future holds in store for both gamblers and dishonest officials when it enacted the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

President Nixon affirmed his faith in the principles of the bill when he signed it into law on October 15.

Now it is up to everyone to see that sincere law enforcement officers and those around them get the opportunity they have been seeking.

FBI

FILING OF FBI IDENTIFICATION ORDERS

The Bulletin wishes to remind law enforcement agencies maintaining fingerprint files that FBI Identification Orders are designed in size and format for filing in such records. Many subjects of such orders have been promptly identified as a direct result of the arresting agency's filing the orders by classification in its fingerprint files. If your department does not keep FBI Identification Orders in this manner at the present time, it is suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of adopting this procedure.

POSTER AVAILABLE

A poster issued by the FBI and entitled "Death in Disguise?" warns American motorists against picking up hitchhikers who may be criminals, sex maniacs, or murderers.

This poster is available free of charge to interested individuals and organizations, and requests should be sent to the Director, FBI, Washington, D.C. 20535.

NCIC

A recent NCIC inquiry by Pennsylvania State Police concerning some bonds cashed at a local bank revealed that theft of the securities was under investigation by the U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

Later, descriptions of the subjects allegedly in possession of the stolen bonds were included in bulletins sent by the Treasury Department to banks in the Pennsylvania area. An alert teller in one of the banks recognized from the descriptions a woman attempting to cash bonds and immediately notified the police. Four subjects were taken into custody.

AUTO THEFT RINGS

(Continued from page 9)

and have the car shipped to the ring's foreign market, where it would usually be sold for much less than its actual value.

Only through intense cooperative and coordinated investigation by the FBI and State and local authorities was this ring broken and its perpetrators convicted.

Congress provided for the prosecution and conviction of auto theft rings in 1919 when the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, now called the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Statute, became law. Since that time, law enforcement agencies have kept court dockets crowded with the cases of offenders of this statute.

The value of recovered automobiles over the years has easily reached into the millions, and many thousands of years of prison sentences have been meted out to perpetrators operating theft rings.

Insurance companies, ever conscious of the rising percentage of auto thefts by professional rings, have established private auto theft bureaus to investigate and aid in the capture of those whose illegal acts are directly responsible for a sizable part of the increase in insurance rates.

Car manufacturers have, from year to year, innovated and changed car theft prevention features and identification characteristics to aid in the war against both ring and amateur auto theft. They have added such antitheft devices as an ignition lock which si-

multaneously locks the transmission and steering column when the key is removed. Many new cars are equipped with a buzzer which sounds if the driver leaves his car without first removing the key from the ignition. Also, manufacturers have moved the VIN plate into plain view on the car's dashboard.

Over the years, numerous and varied programs have been conducted by law enforcement, civic groups, car manufacturers, insurance companies, and others to alert the public to the continuing menace of auto theft rings. However, public concern about auto thefts can hardly be legislated or enforced. Public cooperation, for the most part, must be voluntary, and it is badly needed. After all, car owners and buyers—in fact, practically every American family—are the victims. ®

POLICE LIBRARY

(Continued from page 15)

sary to insure the prompt return of books.

The police library can be divided into five separate collections: circulation, reference, periodicals and serials, special materials, and vertical file. The librarian selects the material for each of the collections and may withdraw from the collections those materials which are no longer of value.

Circulating Collection

The largest of the five collections, circulation, will include book and non-book materials available for home use. Materials in this collection are located through the card catalog. Arrangement on the shelves is by Library of Congress call number.

The reference collection consists of works which may be referred to for some definite piece of information. Dictionaries, handbooks, indexes, at-

lases, encyclopedias, and bibliographies all fall into this category. This type of material does not circulate. These books should always be available for consultation.

The periodical collection is a very important part of the police library, for through this literature law enforcement officers may keep up to date

on the latest techniques and innovations in their field. Police libraries should, therefore, seek to obtain complete runs of the popular law enforcement periodicals such as the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Police, Police Chief, Law and Order, and the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science. The librarian may

An officer reviews periodicals for the latest techniques and innovations in his field.



Keep this collection current by placing subscriptions with the publishers.

Unfortunately, law enforcement periodicals, for the most part, are not included in the major indexes. Of the periodicals mentioned, only *Police* and the *Journal of Criminal Law*, *Criminology*, and *Police Science* are indexed, the former by Public Affairs Information Service and the latter by Chemical Abstracts, Index to Legal Periodicals, Public Affairs Information Service, and Psychological Abstracts. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the annual subject indexes published in each of the other law enforcement journals. Since annual subject indexes for these law enforcement periodicals are unavailable during the current year, research involves

examining each issue unless material in the magazines is indexed each month by the librarian.

Journal articles of interest to law enforcement officers will also appear in general circulation magazines such as *Life*, *Look*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, and others. These titles are indexed in the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*. Newspaper articles also provide a valuable source of information for the police officer. For example, the *New York Times Index* is an excellent reference source for material of interest to police libraries. Also, the Government Printing Office in Washington, D.C., prints numerous booklets and papers which are available at nominal costs.

Police libraries should collect as

many major indexes as the budget permits. Indexes are usually cumulated at the end of the calendar year. These should be bound and made available to the researcher.

Periodicals are checked in on special cards available from library supply houses. Current journals are bound at the end of each year to preserve the material. Private binders perform this service.

Special Materials Collection

The special materials collection of the police library consists of those documents, reports, and surveys which are pertinent to the field of law enforcement. Such a collection might include police department annual reports, po-

At the circulation desk a patrolman charges out a book for use at home.



WEEKLY, SEMI-MONTHLY, MONTHLY, BI-MONTHLY																
TITLE					FREQUENCY											
PUBLISHER OR AGENT					BESAM PUBL.											
ADDRESS					NOS. PER VOL.											
					NO. COPIES											
					REPORTED TO CUNY ()											
YEAR	SER.	VOL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	T.P.	I.
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INC. _____ TITLE _____ MAY 1968 BERN SPOL DIR FREE _____ CONT _____

Periodicals are checked in on special cards like the one shown.

HV 8138 S58 1949	Smith, Bruce, 1892- Police systems in the United States. Rev. and enl. New York, Harper (1949), xiii, 351 p. diagrs. 24 cm. Bibliographical footnotes.
1. Police—U. S.	1. Title.
Full name: Clarence Bruce Smith.	
HV8138.S58 1949	351.74 49—48594*
Library of Congress	[57m1]

Library of Congress classification cards may be used for cataloging books.

materials are no longer of value, they may be discarded.

Library Equipment and Supplies

The police librarian should be acquainted with the various kinds of library equipment and supplies. He can keep up to date on this matter by reviewing library furniture and supply catalogs. Equipment and supplies ordered for the library will, of course, depend upon budget and space limitations. Basic library equipment includes book shelves, book trucks, reading tables and chairs, microfilm readers, and cabinets. Equipment varies greatly in quality and cost.

Police Library Budget

Police departments, like other municipal agencies, have limited financial resources. Library operation and maintenance are expensive. Library funds are needed to keep book and periodical collections up to date, purchase equipment and supplies, bind periodicals, and rebind worn books. These funds do not necessarily have to come solely from municipal sources. Support may also be sought from governmental agencies, business and professional organizations, and foundations. One source of Federal funding for police libraries is the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Designed as an educational aid to strengthen and improve the Nation's crime control forces, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 provides for increased Federal aid to State and local law enforcement agencies.

This article describes only some of the ways in which a police library might be organized. It is impossible to list all procedures necessary to such an operation. It is recommended, therefore, that the police librarian visit other libraries to learn methods adaptable to his own facility.

lice surveys, theses and dissertations on law enforcement subjects, and Federal, State, and local government documents of interest to police officers. Few of these materials are listed in the major bibliographic sources. To receive these items, the police librarian should place his library on the mailing list of such organizations as police departments, colleges and universities offering police science programs, police associations, and local and Federal agencies.

Vertical File

A vertical file collection consists of nonbook reference materials which are housed in legal-size file drawers. The vertical file includes pamphlets, newspaper and magazine clippings, pictures, and other materials. These materials are placed in folders and arranged alphabetically by subject. The police librarian must clip articles of interest from local newspapers and pertinent periodicals. When these

Report Final Dispositions

All fingerprint contributors are urgently asked to report final disposition for each charge they submit to the FBI Identification Division by fingerprint card.

Some complaints are made against incomplete identification records that do not show dispositions. Critics allege that such records are misleading and are a violation of the rights of the persons involved.

Some charges have been taken to court. In one case an applicant for private employment listed 14 arrests, one of which led to convictions, with the result that he was not hired. He alleged that the use of such information to deny employment violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Federal court held for the plaintiff, and enjoined the employer from using such information as a basis for denying employment. The court stated, in part, that "information concerning a prospective employee's record of arrests *without convictions* is irrelevant to his suitability or qualifications for employment." [Emphasis added.] *Gregory v. Litton Systems, Inc.*, 316 F. Supp. 401 (1970).

Further, Mr. Justice Douglas, dissenting in *Tarver v. Smith*, a case not directly related to the problem, in which the Supreme Court denied certiorari on May 24, 1971, said, in part, that "A file may show that an individual was arrested. But will it show that the arrest was unconstitutional because it was solely for pur-

poses of investigation? Or that the charges were dropped? Or that a jury acquitted him?" These remarks obviously foreshadow future questions on the use of a criminal identification record that does not show final dispositions.

Questions similar to those raised in *Gregory* and *Tarver*, above, were also brought out in *Menard v. Mitchell*, 430 F. 2d 486 (1970), a Federal appellate decision which remanded the plaintiff's demand for total expungement of an allegedly inaccurate identification record back to the trial court for full development of the facts.

These case references emphatically point up the serious dimensions of incomplete criminal identification records. Assessing the problem in a recent letter to all fingerprint contributors and other police officials, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover commented, "If the FBI, as the custodian of these records, should be required to expunge all arrest notations for which dispositions are available but not reported, every element of the criminal justice system will be handicapped, deprived of information pertinent to the protection of society."

The one and only answer to the problem, Mr. Hoover emphasized, is to "Report the final disposition in each case at whatever level it occurs—police, prosecutor, or court. Each and every contributing agency should gear its operations as necessary to this end.

The public interest in safety from criminal attack demands it, as well as our own interest, and the interests of other elements in the criminal justice system, in performing professionally and efficiently toward that same objective."

"I ask your complete and continuing cooperation in this mutual effort for the public good," the Director concluded. "Specifically, I ask that you expend extra effort to obtain disposition data and that, where necessary, you devise new ways of insuring that this essential information is collected and made available to complete the identification records at both State and national levels." (FBI)

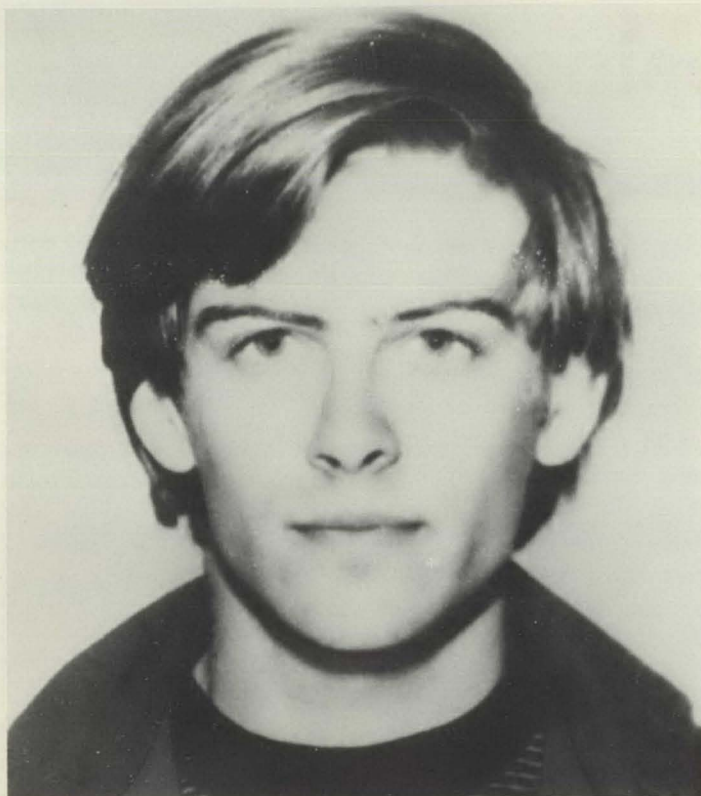
SPEED KILLS

According to the Florida Highway Patrol, speed is the number one killer in traffic accidents in that State. The director of the highway patrol recently stated that more than one-third of all accidents and almost one-half of the fatal accidents in Florida during 1970 involved speed. Motorists who believe they can drive safely at excessive speeds are only fooling themselves, he added. Florida Patrol records show that when excessive speed is involved in an accident, the chance of injury or death is greater.

THIEVES SLIP SEAL

Recently during a theft from interstate shipment investigation, FBI Agents in a western office learned of a method by which thieves surreptitiously open metal seals on vans and containers. They use a mechanic's sparkplug gap gauge to slip the clamp portion of the seal and thereafter easily remove it without damage, steal the goods, and replace the seal. The loss is not discovered until the van arrives at its destination.

WANTED BY THE FBI



THOMAS MICHAEL JUSTESEN, also known as: Michael Thomas Justesen, "Mike."

Conspiracy

Thomas Michael Justesen is being sought by the FBI for conspiracy to unlawfully injure property of the United States.

Justesen was indicted on April 16, 1970, by a Federal Grand Jury in Seattle, Wash., in connection with violent demonstrations which occurred there on February 17, 1970, reportedly to protest the pending "Chicago 7" trial. The demonstrators allegedly smashed windows of the U.S. Court House and reportedly damaged no less than 30 business establishments in the area. A Federal warrant for Justesen's arrest was issued on April 16, 1970, at Seattle.

Description

Age----- 21, born May 17, 1950,
Sacramento, Calif.
Height----- 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet
11 inches.
Weight----- 150 to 165 pounds.
Build----- Medium.
Hair----- Brown.
Eyes----- Blue.
Complexion--- Medium.
Race----- White.
Nationality--- American.
Remarks----- Reportedly wears glasses.
FBI No----- 335,390 H.
Fingerprint
classification:

16 M 1 R-r 9 Ref: T
S 1 U U

Caution

Justesen, who allegedly wears a long hunting knife strapped to his leg,

is said to have advocated acts of violence and is reportedly a member of the militant and violence-oriented Weatherman group, a former faction of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He should be considered dangerous.

Notify the FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to notify immediately 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 directories.

STATEWIDE P-CR PROGRAM

The Illinois Department of Law Enforcement recently initiated a statewide police-community relations (P-CR) program designed to keep the citizens of Illinois fully and accurately informed of its activities. According to Director Herbert D. Brown, 33 Illinois State Police officers have received more than 50 hours of classroom training in news coverage, human relations, narcotics and drug abuse education, and traffic safety. Two men are assigned as safety education and public information representatives in each of the 15 State police districts, and three serve as supervisors.

Mr. Brown stated that these officers, who are in the Information and Education Section, play a key role in developing better cooperation and understanding between police and reporters.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS ONLY

(Not an order form)

Complete this form and return to:

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

(Name)

(Title)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

Visitor to FBI



Mr. Dale W. Hardin, Vice Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., recently visited FBI Headquarters and was photographed with Director J. Edgar Hoover.

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

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INTERESTING PATTERN



The pattern presented here is classified as an accidental-type whorl with an inner tracing. This impression is very unusual because of the numerous separate loops within the pattern.